MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

Volume III (Nos. 1 to 9)

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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Saturday, 12th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—PRIVILEGE MOTION—OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEMBERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEBATES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will remember that the other day the hon. Member Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi said that he had given notice of a privilege motion. But the hon. Member has worded it in such a way that it looks like an adjournment motion. The motion reads as follows :—

'Many members who were very anxious to participate in the Budget debate were not given an opportunity to do so and thereby the privilege of the hon. Members has been violated. To discuss this important matter which affects the privilege of the members of this House, I request you to allow me to move this adjournment motion'.

" The hon. Member asks for permission to move this adjournment motion. But he calls it a privilege motion. Let me tell hon. Members of this House that on the very face of it, it is not a privilege motion. Nor is it an adjournment motion. Hence I rule the motion out of order."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know by what name we can call the motion ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may call it by any name he likes." (Laughter.)

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Rules re *the removal of chappals by the public before entering public offices.*

* 71 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is a rule that members of the public wearing chappals should remove them before entering public offices, while those who wear shoes and appear in European costume need not ?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir, there is no such rule."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that certain citizens who have appeared in the Court of the Sub-Registrar in Tellicherry with chappals were refused entry because they were told that the Government had issued orders prohibiting entry of persons with chappals ? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry that the hon. Member did not put this in the original question when it would have been answered after enquiry. If the hon. Member has got a particular case in view he could bring it to my notice when it will be looked into."

Representations received from the ex-toddy tappers of Chirakkal taluk.

* 72 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the ex-toddy tappers of Andur and Morazha villages of Chirakkal taluk are refused permits to tap sweet toddy to make jaggery;

(*b*) if so, why; and

(*c*) whether the Government have received any representation on the point from the ex-tappers of the villages or by their organizations and if so, what action was taken on it?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) It was considered that any tapping concession in the locality would go against the successful working of the Prohibition Act.

" (*c*) Representations from the ex-tappers of Andur and Morazha amsams were received in February 1950 and September 1951. The request was refused as Government considered that if the concessions were granted, there was a likelihood of misuse."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" What were the reasons for the Government coming to the conclusion that if these toddy tappers were allowed to tap sweet toddy to make jaggery, they would misuse the concession given to them?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Government received information from local officers that if permission was given it was likely to be abused."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" On what particular grounds was the permission to tap sweet toddy refused and why was discrimination made here when permission had been given in some other places?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—Because the Government received information from the local officers to that effect."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister has said that he had received information from local officers that if permission was given to tap sweet toddy, it was likely to be abused. May I know whether the Government have got any particular

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machinery to assess public opinion or are the people really consulted in the matter before arriving at any conclusion?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" The Government have got their own machinery, Sir."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Does the Government really believe that where permission to tap sweet toddy is given, Prohibition is working satisfactorily?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" No, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister for Prohibition is prepared to bring in legislation that toddy should always be sweet and not bitter?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" It is not possible, Sir."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know whether there are officers to prevent tapping of sweet toddy without permission?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" There are Prohibition Officers."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" తీపికల్లు తీయటానికి పర్మిషనుకుగాను సత్తెనపల్లి మాజీ కల్లు గీతగాండ్లు ఏమైనా దరఖాస్తు పంపించారా? వాళ్లకు మొదలు co-operative society ఏర్పరుచుకోమని చెప్పారా? వాళ్లను తీపికల్లు గీయటానికి ముందు పర్మిషను ఇచ్చుకున్నప్పుడే, ఆట్టి co-operative society పెట్టుకోవచ్చునని అన్నారా? వాళ్లకు ఆ పర్మిషను యిచ్చారా? ఆ విషయం గవర్నమెంటు నోటీసులోకి వచ్చిందా?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Here is a member who can translate the question himself (laughter). Anyhow I shall translate what the hon. Member has said :

'Was there an application from certain ex-tappers of Sattenapalli taluk to tap sweet toddy? Were they told that they should get permission to form a co-operative society first? Were they told that they would be allowed to form a co-operative society only when they get permission to tap sweet toddy? Has the permission been given? Has it reached the Government's hands?'

" These are the simple questions put, Sir." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" This question which we are on, refers to Chirakkal taluk. The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" In view of the admission of the Hon. Minister that Prohibition has failed in places where tapping of sweet toddy has been permitted, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to enforce Prohibition strictly?"

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"In places where the Prohibition Act is infringed, the Government withhold permission to tap sweet toddy."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"May I know the basis for the report of the local officers that Prohibition will be a failure if permission to tap sweet toddy is given?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"The officials are expected to make local enquiries and report the matter to Government on that basis."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the names of taluks and villages in Malabar wherein tapping of sweet toddy for making jaggery is not permitted?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"In the case of Chirakkal taluk the Government say that reports from local officers were for the permission not being given inasmuch as it is likely to be abused. I want to know whether the Government have got specific rules and regulations for refusing permission to tap sweet toddy?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"So far as I can see no rules have been framed hitherto."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—"Will the Government consider the desirability of appointing non-official committees whom they can consult whether permission to tap sweet toddy could be given or not, instead of depending on Prohibition officials who are tired of Prohibition work?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"The matter will be considered, Sir."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"Can the Hon. Minister for Prohibition cite any instance where Prohibition has not been infringed?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"I suggest that a separate question may be put."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"In order to enforce Prohibition completely, will the Government consider the desirability of cancelling permission to tap sweet toddy in view of the abuses it has led to?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"Each case will be considered on its merits. We cannot at this moment issue a sweeping order taking away all the concessions now in force."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Are the local officers reporting about the desirability of issuing permits for tapping of sweet toddy taking into consideration the fact that the Minister is a prospective candidate in the locality?"

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"The question may be repeated."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I have heard the question. I do not think it is necessary to repeat it."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"The question was not put to the Hon. the Chief Minister but to the Minister in charge of Prohibition."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. the Chief Minister can answer any question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Apart from that, Sir, the question is grossly insinuating. When it is an insinuation, I intervene, for, repetition makes matters worse."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Hon. Members should not make insinuating remarks."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I entirely agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister that insinuating remarks should not be made. But when an hon. Member is putting a question based upon and recalling certain facts, it should not be brushed aside as mere insinuation."

MR. SPEAKER.—"If it is an insinuation, let not the hon. Member repeat the question. The rules are clear on the point." 10-45 a.m.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that in areas where permission for tapping sweet toddy was given, the Prohibition Act was infringed, may I know the general consideration of the Government in selecting this particular place and other unfortunate places for not giving permission to tap sweet toddy?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—"I have already answered this question, Sir."

Grant of loans to the famine-stricken ryots of Darsi taluk.

*73 Q.—SRI S. KASI REDDY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are granting loans to the famine-stricken ryots of unsurveyed lands in upland taluk Darsi of Nellore district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Takkavi loans have not so far been disbursed to ryots of unsurveyed lands in Darsi taluk of Nellore district. Orders have however since been issued permitting grant of loans in such cases."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"May I know the tions attached to the granting of these loans to the famir ryots?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No special conditions are attached. Only the ordinary conditions for the granting of loans are observed in these cases."

SRI K. V. RAMASAMY :—" May I know when the Government are going to survey the unsurveyed lands in the Salem district?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Though this question has no direct connexion with the question put, I may inform the hon. Member that by and by the survey will take place."

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government are granting subsistence loans to poor agriculturists in the famine-stricken areas on the mortgage of their houses?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Though this is a different category of loan, viz., subsistence loan, I am prepared to answer the hon. Member that subsistence loans are granted not only on the mortgage of properties but also on personal security."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" How many cases of loans have been granted in the famine areas, taking only personal security from persons who have got no lands at all?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I hope, Sir, the hon. Member will be charitable enough to understand that I require notice of this question."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government are issuing loans to joint pattadars? If they are not, may I know whether the Government will make immediate provision to give such loans to joint pattadars also?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Provision has already been made. Even for joint pattadars loans are being given not only on the basis of patta but also on personal security and other kinds of securities."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" May I know whether in the Anantapur district most of the subsistence loans are not granted without lands being mortgaged?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question relates to Darsi taluk in the Nellore district. The hon. Member may put a separate question regarding Anantapur district."

Fair price shops in Kasaragod taluk.

* 74 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will he Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that even before the decontrol policy in food came, 2 ounces of rice was distributed from the fair price shops in the decontrolled areas in Kasaragod taluk in South Kanara and even now it is being continued;

(*b*) if so, why; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to take steps at least to distribute 8 ounces of rice from the fair price shops in Kasaragod taluk?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) The position is as stated, except in the informally rationed rural areas of the Hosdrug sub-taluk of Kasaragod taluk, where the issue of rice ration was at 7 oz. per adult per day. These scales are still continued.

" (*b*) The scale of 2 oz. of rice per adult per day for issues through fair price shops was fixed uniformly for all the derationed rural areas in the State and the issue at this scale is being continued with a view to avoid any hardship to the poorer section of consumers. The scale of 7 oz. of rice was applicable to all rationed areas and as Hosdrug sub-taluk was and continues to be an informally rationed area this scale is in force there.

" (*c*) The Government do not propose to increase the present scale of rice issued through fair price shops in the old derationed rural areas as the consumers are free to purchase their requirements in the open market and supplement the rice issued through fair price shops. Further, no special treatment can be given in the case of Kasaragod taluk alone in this regard."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that the Kasaragod main taluk is a deficit area?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is only the sub-taluk of Hosdrug in the Kasaragod taluk that has been treated as highly deficit and that is why it has been zoned along with Malabar and the Nilgiris."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister for Food as to who manages all the ration shops which have been converted into fair-price shops, what are the conditions under which they function, what type of foodgrains are supplied there, and whether the price in these shops will after all be fair?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I think the hon. Member can very usefully put a separate question."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government will make provision for fair-price shops being run in all those districts and areas which are called deficit areas?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are running fair-price shops in all the deficit districts even now."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Including Rayalaseema?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes."

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SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" Have the Government received any representation from these areas to the effect that the ration portion issued in the fair-price shops should be enhanced? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Not to my knowledge."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Considering that the months of August and September are very hard months on the West Coast, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider an increase in the rations for these two months? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think there is any justification for an increase Even during the months of August and September, we will continue to supply rations as before."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that in the Hosdrug taluk places like North and South Trikarpur, Uddhinur, etc., ration was stopped in the ration shops for one week since 22nd of June? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The position is this: As far as the Kasaragod taluk is concerned, it has been divided into two zones, with the sub-taluk of Hosdrug as one, and the remaining portion going along with the rest of South Kanara. As far as the South Kanara zone is concerned, there are fair-price shops; but as far as the other zone is concerned, it is a highly deficit area, and therefore we are running fair-price shops there also; but I do not know to which of the two zones these villages belong."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" May I ask whether it is a fact that in the fair-price shops of South Kanara district, except in a few shops, more quantity of rice ration is being issued to Government and local board employees than to others? If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to see that no such distinction is made in the matter of the issue of rations? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" As far as I am aware, I do not think any distinction is being made between Government employees and others; but if any specific allegation is made, I am prepared to look into the matter."

JANAB M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know whether the main Kasaragod taluk is a deficit area? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is a distinction between highly deficit and deficit areas. As far as the Hosdrug sub-taluk is concerned, it is considered to be highly deficit, while the other portions of the taluk are only 'deficit' and they go along with the South Kanara district."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to the answers that are being given, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether if it

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is an ordinary question put or an allegation made on the floor of the House, he cannot treat it as sufficient notice in itself and take immediate steps to get the information and take necessary action. I am saying this in reference to answers generally."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I was answering a specific question put by the hon. Member and it was too vague and general for me to take action upon it. That is why I wanted to know whether there was any specific instance where a distinction was made and I told him that if any such distinction was brought to my notice, I would take action thereon."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Will the Hon. Minister make arrangements for the issue of duplicate ration cards in the Madras City whenever the original is lost? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister that even during the ration period there were distinctions made as between the Government and local board employees and the public with regard to issue of rations, and that even now the distinction is there in certain places where rationing continues? May I ask the Hon. Minister to look into the matter and remove the distinction as between Government and local board employees and the public? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The other hon. Member was referring only to fair-price shops and not to ration shops in rationed areas."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

1 *Q.* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of weavers' co-operative societies working in the State, districtwar and the total number of handlooms working under them districtwar;

(*b*) the cost of the average monthly production of cloth from all the weavers' co-operative societies in the State during the calendar year 1951;

(*c*) the value of the average monthly purchases of cloth from primary weavers' co-operative societies by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and what percentage of the total production in the primary weavers' co-operative societies was being purchased by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society per month on an average during the year 1951 and in the first quarter of 1952; and

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(*d*) what steps the Government propose to take to enable the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to purchase the entire production of the weavers' co-operative societies in the State?

A.—(*a*) A statement * showing the total number of weavers' co-operative societies working in the State districtwar as on 31st March 1952 and the total number of handlooms working under them districtwar is annexed.

(*b*) The cost was Rs. 89,20,210 during the calendar year 1951.

(*c*) The total value of the average monthly purchases of cloth from the primary weavers' co-operative societies by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was as follows during the periods noted:—

	Rs.
(i) 1951	12,19,994
(ii) First quarter of 1952	5,12,934

The percentage of the total production in the primary weavers' co-operative societies that was purchased by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society per month on an average was as follows:—

(i) During 1951	13·7 per cent.
(ii) During first quarter of 1952.	5·9 ,,

(*d*) The average production of cloth per month during normal times in all the weavers' co-operative societies in the State may not be less than Rs. 60 lakhs in value. This will increase in the boom period. Purchase of the entire production by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited, will require a large capital outlay apart from heavy risks in the disposal of the stocks, particularly during the slump period. In the present conditions, it is not possible for the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to purchase the entire production of the primaries.

Implementation of the G.O. for recruitment to Government services.

2 *Q*.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the G.O. for recruitment to Government services, issued in the place of the Communal G.O., is implemented by the departments;

(*b*) if so, what is the procedure adopted to watch the implementation; and

* Printed as Appendix on page 95 infra.

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(*c*) how many Harijans have been appointed so far from the date of issue of the above G.O. with districtwar and rankwar details?

A.—(*a*) Yes, and it has also been incorporated as a rule in the General Rules for the State and Subordinate Services. The Special Rules concerned for the various services are also being amended to give effect to the orders in the G.O.

(*b*) The instructions embodied in the G.O. are followed by all recruiting and appointing authorities. Government have prescribed annual returns from all departments.

(*c*) I am afraid more time should be given to appraise the progress of implementation of the G.O. in this respect. I may assure hon. Members that Government are no less earnest than any others in this respect. In fact it may be justly claimed that when the matter was before Parliament in Delhi the exertion of some of the members of the present Government played no small part in the acceptance of the Constitutional amendment under which the new G.O. was passed.

Extent of communal porambokes and cultivable waste lands, districtwar.

3 *Q*.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total extent of communal porambokes and other cultivable waste lands in each district and the extent of such lands either granted to or encroached upon by (*a*) Harijans, (*b*) landless poor and (*c*) rich ryots as on 31st March 1952?

A.—The Government consider that the time and labour required for collection of the statistics required for answering this most comprehensive question will be enormous and regret their inability to comply.

Number of Harijans possessing jiroyati pattas.

4 *Q*.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijans on a districtwar basis possessing jiroyati pattas (with the total extent of such patta land in each district);

(*b*) the number of applications received by the Government from Harijan ryots for agricultural loans during 1946–52; and

(*c*) the total amount of loans granted on such applications from Harijans under the Takkavi Loans Act during the said period?

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A.—(a) to (c) The particulars are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled for each district. The work will involve considerable time and labour in several offices and will not be commensurate with the purpose served.

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

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

REVISION OF THE ORDER OF VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1952-53.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' That the Demands for Grants for the year 1952-53 *be taken up in the order as set out below :—*

(1) *Demand XXIX—Famine.*
(2) ,, *VIII—Irrigation.*
(3) ,, *IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.*
(4) ,, *XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.*
(5) ,, *II—State Excise Duties.*
(6) ,, *XIV—Police.*
(7) ,, *XV—Education.*
(8) ,, *XVI—Medical.*
(9) ,, *XXI—Industries.*
(10) ,, *XVII—Public Health.*
(11) ,, *IV—Forest.*
(12) ,, *XXIII—Harijan Uplift.*
(13) ,, *XXVIII—Electricity.*
(14) ,, *XX—Co-operation.*
(15) ,, *VI—Motor Vehicles Act.*

and the rest of the Demands for Grants be taken up in the order in which they appear in the Notice, dated the 23rd June 1952.' I have made a small alteration in the order as given in the Notice paper. After item No. 8, Medical, item 10, 'XXI—Industries' comes as item 9, and then Public Health follows as item 10. Sir, it is not as if the other Demands won't be coming up before the House at all. At a Conference of the Leaders of various parties, it was agreed that these Demands should be taken up in the order mentioned and that other Demands should come up in the order in which notice has been given. Therefore, there need not be any apprehension that the other Demands won't be coming up before the House."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The change introduced by the Hon. the Finance Minister is this—

' That item No. 9 will become item No. 10 and item No. 10 will become item No. 9.'

I take it that nobody objects to the change.

" I now put the Hon. the Finance Minister's motion as altered by him to the vote of the House."

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

(1) DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— 11 a.m
" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 *under Demand XXIX—Famine.'*

" I will briefly explain the Demand. This Demand has been given precedence over all other Demands, because famine is now engaging the attention of all the people. The famine for which this Demand is made is not like the famine which we used to have all these years. This is a famine coming after five years of continuous drought, and naturally the technique of relief operations has to be changed. The technique of work is changed from time to time to suit the circumstances in all walks of life—war, Government, politics and even in the working of Opposition parties. To tackle this famine successfully, a particular technique has to be adopted. In ordinary famines, the distress was alleviated by putting into operation the Madras Famine Code. But the relief operations for the present extraordinary famine have to take a different form. Under the provisions of the Famine Code, relief could not be extended to all. Therefore we had to resort to a method under which relief could be extended to all the people affected by famine. There is an undue amount of rigidity in the Famine Code which we could not afford to follow. There is expense involved in relief operations and works have to be taken up with reference to the actual need of the locality. It involves the employment of a separate staff at great cost. Then again, roads formed by famine labour are often left uncared for as they are not really required for local conditions, and the local bodies whose duty it is to maintain them, are not in a position to undertake their maintenance. The present policy is to carry out works of permanent utility, works which form part of the normal programme, viz., P.W.D. works, minor irrigation works, rural water-supply works, etc., to provide employment for labourers in distress who are paid on the basis of outturn. Under the Famine Code, only a bare subsistence can be given. But now we are giving a wage of Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per adult per day. Again, gratuitous relief

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is provided by the opening of gruel centres which cater to the needs of those who are physically or otherwise unable to work. Advances under the Land Improvements Act and the Agricultural Loans Act are given on a very large scale. Land Revenue collection in all famine-affected villages was suspended and then it was remitted. Collection of loan instalments and cesses has been postponed. Subsidy for deepening private wells has been granted, fodder has been imported from outside and a Special Officer has been appointed to look after the work. Hon. Members will see that the quantum of relief per individual will be greater under the present policy than what will be possible to give under the Famine Code. The State stands to benefit by this arrangement, as most of the works taken up will have to be executed either now or in the near future. Provision of drinking water also has been attended to. We are thankful to the Central Government and the Army Units for coming at the nick of time and affording help for deepening such wells as could not ordinarily be deepened by civil employees. The Army Units have been shifted from Rayalaseema to the Tamil districts, where also famine conditions prevail. I have narrated the broad basis of our famine relief operations. I have given a general idea. I shall go into the details when I reply to the speeches on the cut motion."

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" I rise on a point of order, Sir. The point struck me as the Hon. Minister was moving the Demand and hence I could not bring it to your notice earlier.

" The point of order is that the Government should ask for money for the total expenditure involved, including the amount that they propose to transfer from the Famine Relief Fund, and not merely for a portion of the expenditure. That they have some source of getting money other than current revenues is no reason why they should not ask for the entire amount of expenditure anticipated under the head ' Famine '. A similar question was raised on the floor of the Central Legislature and I think the Hon. the Finance Minister there conceded that the Demand should be for the entire amount of the expenditure anticipated. I think that our Finance Department and the Hon. the Finance Minister will do well to follow that practice."

* The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am grateful for the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition. We thought that it would do if the Demand was for the amount which we would be drawing from the current revenues, as was usually done before. This is purely a technical matter. Though the Demand is only for Rs. 48,000, the discussion could cover the entire field. I am prepared to take the suggestion into consideration and see whether we cannot follow it."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" Then, the discussion may be proceeded with."

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Mr. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.'

" I have allotted four hours for this Demand. I will call the Hon. Minister for Revenue to reply at 4-30 p.m. I think half an hour will do for his reply though I have no objection to allow him more time if necessary. The time allotted for each speaker is ten minutes."

Sri LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Sir, I submit that ten minutes for each speaker is not sufficient."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I know that. But I have to give an opportunity to speak to as large a number of Members as possible."

* Sri V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' *That the allotment of Rs.* 48,000 *for Famine be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

" The Budget Estimate for 1952-53 provides for an expenditure of Rs. 73 lakhs on famine relief. Credit has been taken for an anticipated recovery from the Central Government of Rs. 17½ lakhs. The balance of expenditure is to be met by drawing Rs. 55 lakhs from the Famine Relief Fund. It is also proposed to make a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Fund as required by the Act of 1936. Though the explanations in the Budget Memorandum give an idea of what has been done in the previous years and the different items of work carried out, we are not told clearly about the policy of the Government for the year under discussion.

" It is an accepted maxim that prevention is better than cure. But all that has been done seems to have been done taking famine conditions as granted. Under this Head, a lump-sum provision is made for a few major items of work, but no details are given. In spite of all the energy and money spent on famine relief, famine cannot be eradicated permanently as there is no definite scheme towards that end. We must lay emphasis on the prevention of famine. The policy laid down long long ago in the year 1860 is still in force. Nearly a century has passed. Two world wars have devastated the world, ideas have changed, population has increased enormously, rulers have changed. Yet the Famine Code is still unchanged! It is an accepted fact that the dole system under the Famine Code has only a demoralising effect.

" Famine in India has been defined as ' only the exceptional aggravation of normal misery.' Though Rayalaseema districts are considered a chronically famine area, there are other districts in the State where famine is endemic, like Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and my own unfortunate district of Ramanathapuram. Formerly, when there were severe famine conditions,

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people used to migrate to Africa, Ceylon and Burma. But all those countries are now closed to India. So we must create such conditions as will induce the ryots to remain and work on their farms in their own native districts. What are the causes that lead to famine? The natural causes are want of seasonal rains, continuous drought and destruction of crops by pests and vermin. The widespread poverty of our agriculturists, their unemployment during the off-season, lack of credit facilities for purchasing implements, etc., in time and lack of transport facilities aggravate the conditions.

"Nearly 80 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. We have not developed cottage or any other industries to keep the agriculturists engaged during the off-season. If one monsoon fails, the position of the agriculturist becomes very difficult. He has nothing to eat or fall back upon. There is scarcity of drinking-water also. The agriculturists are selling away their land to local Shylocks. The land problem must be solved without any delay."

11-15 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—"I hear a buzzing noise, and I do not hear the hon. Member clearly at all."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"The doors may be opened, Sir. That is what the Radio Engineering department has said."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have no objection to the doors being kept open."

(The doors of the Assembly chamber were then opened.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Mr. V. V. Ramasami will now speak."

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—"He has no reserve of his previous crop and no money to purchase his food which may be got from other channels. This poverty grinds him and makes him weak, and in the end he dies a miserable death. The ten famines in India between 1860 and 1900 are estimated to have resulted in fifteen million deaths. How to prevent such calamities?

"Though the rain is widespread, it does not come in time when most needed, and where wanted badly, nor in sufficient quantity. That is the vagary of Nature, trying all of us sore. For the past year or more drinking-water supply also has been threatened throughout the State. Yet man is trying to conquer Nature either by challenging its course or collaborating with it.

"Whatever little rain-water we get, we must conserve it. Apart from the major irrigation schemes, minor irrigation works must be the main drive in our policy for the year. Following the decontrol policy, we must do everything to step up production of foodgrains. Every tank must be restored and kept in good repair by helping the ryots financially or otherwise. Local loans may be raised for particular works to be repaired from out of the taxes collected from the area. Contour bunds should be provided in the fields so as to make the rain water stagnate and cool the thirsty

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lands. In most cases the tanks have become silted up and the ayacut area increased. Instead of wasting money on excavating or deepening of the tanks, it is advisable to raise the *kalingal* and also to raise the bund proportionately. There is no sense in raising the bunds alone as is done now. A large amount of money is spent on tank repair schemes. Dykes, dams or causeways may be constructed across small rivers and rivulets wherever the levels permit. This will help to store water within the channel bed without submerging lands or villages. Thus the adjoining habitations, tanks, and wells will be assured of water supply.

"The irrigation tanks constructed by our forefathers in South India are peculiar and such works are not to be seen anywhere else in the whole world. We talk of great irrigation schemes in this generation! What about the great scheme executed by Karikala Cholan 2,000 years ago? So one need not turn to the West nor pry into the books. If one goes round the country parts and villages, one will find with how much forethought and skill our ancients have carried out so many amenities with the sole object of producing food and keeping the people free from hunger!

"Sir, our agricultural methods are still primitive. Modern methods should be adopted so as to satisfy the needs of the times. On account of the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act, rural credit channel has dried up. Lands are slowly changing hands from the actual tiller to the local Shylock. And there is no escape for the agriculturist from all these difficulties. Steps must be taken to give facilities to the ryots to enable them to preserve what they get from their land. We hear, Sir, so much of national savings. We are asked to save from our cash earnings and contribute to the National Savings Certificates, post office certificates, provident fund schemes, insurance schemes and also our Government loans. These are all paper moneys. The values ascend and descend, and prove to be of no use when enough food is not available in the area around. Food must be produced, saved, and stored for future contingencies. Nature has taught us a severe lesson. Monsoons have failed. Every ryot must save and store what he can afford to, and thus augment the resources and wealth of the State. If he cannot store, the State, or the State-aided institutions, must undertake the task of maintaining reserve supplies. Human instinct has been working on this line from the beginning of civilization. The ancient people who lived in lower Egypt about 12,000 B.C. have used underground granaries and the storage of grain in conical structures has been systematically carried out under expert supervision. The storage in underground granaries has also been in vogue in our country. I am told that millets used to be stored like that for more than five years in Ceded districts. In my parts also, paddy is being stored for more than two years. Now, wherefrom and how to get the grains for stocking as reserve supplies? The Economics and Statistics Department of our Government is doing very useful work. It has published many useful publications, and they are well appreciated throughout our country. The Economic Adviser has published a scheme of crop insurance for the State of Madras. The scheme

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is limited to paddy to start with. The premium may be paid in kind, i.e., paddy. If the scheme is accepted and the premium is collected in time, and the land revenue also is collected in kind—paddy and other foodgrains—the grains thus acquired can well be stored and preserved. With such reserves famine can be warded off permanently and effectively. If the ryot gets a guarantee of a reasonable price, and the public are assured of supply, the cost of production will be lessened. The amount of money required for famine relief will go down from year to year. Also, I am told the scheme will bring to the treasury a net revenue of one crore of rupees per annum. I submit that it is for the Government to consider this scheme, and, if necessary, a committee may be appointed to go into this.

" Before I close I want to place before the House the pregnant words of Saint Tiruvalluvar, namely,—

' இரந்தும் உயிர் வாழ்தல் வேண்டின் பரந்து
கெடுக உலகியற்றி யான்'

He says that ' if anyone is to live only by begging, even the Creator will perish '.

" Again he says—

' உறுபசியும், ஓவாப்பிணியும் செறுபகையும்
சேரா தியல்வது நாடு

He says, ' if acute hunger, incurable disease, and foreign aggression, are prevalent in a State, that State cannot be called a State.' We know, Sir, the great poet Bharati. He has said—

' தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவில்லை யெனில்
ஜெகத்தினை அழித்திடுவோம்'

Bharati is a great poet, and the Congress Party has derived all inspiration from him. They will be true to their faith if they follow his words and try to bring in measures which would ward off famine."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 48,000 for Famine be reduced by Rs. 100.'

The practice is that one hon. Member will move the cut motion and others will speak on it. The main motion and the cut motion are now before the House for discussion."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are now discussing Famine in general. A sum of Rs. 48,000 has been allotted, and famine is to be averted by spending Rs. 48,000. This is not enough to stop famine even in one taluk. Several works have been started. The Government are thinking of stopping all works in the famine areas. Famine has been creeping in gradually for the last five years, and in Rayalaseema, it has been more severe last year. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Several months after famine crept in, the Government opened their eyes and began to do something. By that time some people had left the area. Now that rains have come, though some

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parts have not at all received rains, on the plea that there has been much rain in some parts, famine works are to be stopped. It is not right at this stage. Till the first harvest of the crop is over, famine works should not be stopped. Famine must be stopped for ever. In Rayalaseema, the major portion of the area is a dry area. The people are hard workers. In ordinary years, when there is rain now and then, they live somehow or other. When there is no rain, all the dry lands fail. The wet area under tank irrigation, when they received water, somehow yielded paddy and the people were getting on. For the last three years after the floods in 1949, there has not been rain, and continuous famine was there. Last year, the people who had not known famine for 50 or 60 years, suffered a good deal. Famine could be averted by taking up irrigation works, forming new tanks, and completing projects wherever they are possible. Though investigation has been completed in several cases and plans and estimates have been ready, the Government do not care to take them up, or complete even any one of them. In Cuddapah district, though the Gandikota project was there, with an idea to link it up with the Krishna-Pennar project, it was not at all taken up. The reasons for not executing this project are known only to the Government. The public are rather fed up with the reasons that are now given for stopping that work. There are the three projects, namely, the Badenagadda project, the Kanchalamma Gandi project and the Lower Sagileru project. All the three projects would irrigate some thousands of acres. These have not been taken up. The Lower Sagileru project can irrigate 10,000 acres. If possible two crops can be raised, if this project is completed. Recently, in reply to a question by Mr. Sivarami Reddy, the Hon. the Minister for Irrigation said that further investigation was to be made. One year and four months back, i.e., in about February 1951, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation was on camp at the site. He inspected the dam site, approved of the plans and estimates with small changes, and then he promised to recommend the project to the Government, and see that it was taken up very soon. But now I am surprised to hear that it is to be investigated further. Several new tanks have to be formed. One new tank for Itukullapadu village in Badvel taluk and another tank for Bhakarapet in the Siddhout taluk were ready for execution, but have been stopped on the plea that the cost is prohibitive. Our districts are in the famine area, and profit alone should not be the consideration. Not even one per cent profit is to be expected. I do not know why the projects have been stopped. It is in that way famine is made. The Government have neglected some areas completely and have been improving some other areas in a concentrated manner. When funds are collected from all corners of the State and from all people, they are giving the benefit of the money to one area alone and not to others. I have already said the other day that in my area nothing has been done, and even works that could be done have been stopped and avoided. In my area there are no road facilities and in these days of famine, if people want to get grains from other districts and from other taluks, there is no road facility. Recently, construction of some roads has been

11-30 a.m.

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started. I request the Government not to stop them but form long roads, and to give aid to make them metalled roads so that they may be permanently maintained. If that is done, even if famine comes in future, somehow lorries and carts can go over these roads carrying foodgrains.

"Then, to avert famine permanently, there is the Maderu Project and investigation has been going on. Also the Savisettipalli tank is being investigated. The Kammavaripalli tank is being investigated. I hope that the Government will take them up instead of postponing them or dropping them for ever on the plea that the cost is prohibitive. It seems investigation of a tank for Ramapuram in Badvel taluk was started but was afterwards stopped. I request it may be taken up again. Investigation of the Ambavaram tank and Mallepalli tank may also be started and completed. New tank for Varikuntla and Balayapalli tank breach closing may be taken up. The Ompalli tank and the supply channel to Nagisettipalli tank have to be taken up. Vogur-Vakamada Project has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. It irrigates 2,000 or 3,000 acres.. During the recent floods in 1949, Pennar bed has been deepened and the channel has been washed away. So much so, water does not rise to the level of the channel and the ryots had to keep their lands waste. Otherwise, those lands would yield a bumper crop of paddy. Even now, on their representations nothing has been done for repairing the channel. A memorandum has been submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works and the ryots promise to pay Rs. 1 lakh if a dam across the river Pennar at that project site is constructed and water made to rise to the level of the channel. I hope that will be considered. There are several other small projects and tanks whose construction can usefully be taken up. If they are all constructed, then famine will never occur again in that taluk.

"Sir, our elders have told us that there was a famine some 75 years ago in Dhatu and another severe famine in Kara samvatsaram. Afterwards, a total famine did not occur. There was some drought here and there, and somehow people were getting on. But this time there is an all round famine. Many districts have been affected. Therefore, I request the Government to take up the execution of the projects I have mentioned and try to avert famine.

"During the present famine, loans were given. They were not distributed equally in all the areas. People in one-half of the area were given loans and those in the other half were neglected. In some places the full amount of Rs. 200 was given as subsistence loan and in some other places, only Rs. 50, Rs. 40, or Rs. 10 were given. The Loans Tahsildars mismanaged the whole affair. Some people got 5 or 6 loans and some did not at all get a loan. Hence the Loans Tahsildars are suspected. I hope that the matter will be investigated and action will be taken to see that the loan amounts are equally distributed among the suffering people."

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* SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to condemn this meagre Demand for Famine Relief that has been moved. Very few people here know what actually the position in Rayalaseema districts to-day is. We have had no rains from 1948 onwards. Every year the monsoon failed and consequently the crops failed. Everywhere there is no food, fodder or employment, for the people. All classes of people have been affected by this famine. Not only the labourers, poor peasants and middle class people but also the rich ryots are suffering. Apart from that, I want to bring to the notice of the House that a good number of students have left the schools in Rajampet taluk and the average attendance in the elementary schools in that part of Rayalaseema has fallen. Nearly 150 students have discontinued their studies. Nearly 20,000 people have migrated from Rajampet taluk to other parts of the country where employment can be secured. People have migrated to far-off Assam, to Gudur Mica Works and to the Tungabhadra Project Works. This is the case in Rayachoti taluk and more so in Chittoor district. Large groups of trees, especially orange trees costing some crores of rupees, have withered away. I want to mention here that an orange garden means the putting forth of ten years' labour. So, these people cannot make up the loss for ten years to come. When the people were undergoing all these sufferings, suddenly rains came last month and as a result, in Cuddapah district alone nearly 70,000 cattle died in three days, more than 16,000 cattle died in Rajampet taluk and more than 17,000 cattle died in Rayachoti taluk.

"Sir, this famine is recurring. The two main causes of this famine are the failure of monsoon and the continued negligence rather the chronic negligence of the Government to take steps to avert it. There are two ways of preventing this famine. They are the adoption of immediate and long-range measures. One such measure is the construction of projects. Have the Government undertaken the construction of any projects in Rayalaseema? There are the Badinagadda and Gandikota Projects. What have the Government done in this regard? They have only dropped out of the intensive food production area some of the Rayalaseema districts. Cuddapah district has been dropped out from it. As a result, we do not get the benefit of even the few minor irrigation works which we used to enjoy previously. To add to this, the Government are submerging various parts of the district while constructing projects for others who are comparatively well off. They are going to undertake the Krishna-Pennar Project which will entail the submerging of a large portion of my constituency. The entire Siddhout taluk, portions of Rajampet and Badvel taluks are going to be submerged. Thus, when we are asking for priority to be given to projects in the Rayalaseema districts, far from conceding it, they are submerging our dear fields, gardens and houses and asking us to leave them. This is the kind of relief we are getting from the Government.

"I now come to other relief measures like the grant of subsistence loans, loans for deepening of wells and the starting of

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gruel centres. I want to ask how many applicants have been granted subsistence loans and loans for deepening of wells. I may tell the House that not even 25 per cent of the applicants have been granted these loans and even those who have been granted have not been given the full amount. If the amount granted is Rs. 200, only Rs. 100 is given to the person concerned, and if it is Rs. 100, only Rs. 50 is given. It is said as an excuse that the amount will be given in two instalments. But I know in Cuddapah district at least, the second instalment is not given. There is also lot of corruption. It is an open secret that unless a poor peasant spends Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, he cannot get one subsistence loan. It is an open secret that he has to pay Rs. 10 to karnam and others, in order to get a subsistence loan. Even the application forms for these loans are being blackmarketed. One has to purchase these application forms, paying As. 6 to Re. 1-2-0. Then, these loans are given to those only who own lands. But there are a good number of agricultural labourers, artizans and others who have not got enough to eat. They want loans but they are not getting them. Only the rich men are getting loans for deepening wells and not the poor peasants. For this purpose, the value of the land is underestimated. If the value of the land is Rs. 1,000, the Tahsildar says that it is worth only Rs. 500 and the poor peasant does not get the loan. If the records are called for, I can show thousands of cases where the rich men who applied for loans got them within a week or within a month whereas the poor peasants did not get them for three or four months. If a comparative study is made, the Hon. Minister in charge can understand it. I can show a number of cases where applications for these loans were not attended to. This is how the people are discouraged from applying for these loans.

"Sir, we have got only 81 gruel centres for a population of 2 lakhs in Rajampet taluk where the necessity is for 140 centres. The Government promise that, wherever necessary, gruel centres will be opened. But it is not fulfilled in practice. We requested the Governor, when he came to our place, to open at least 100 gruel centres. Still only 81 centres are functioning there. Further, the Government say that they are thinking of closing down gruel centres if the strength falls below 20. But even in centres where there is an attendance of 400 or 500 persons, the Government are thinking of clubbing them together. I know corruption is rampant even in the running of gruel centres. That has been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned but no action has been taken.

"I now come to the subject of minor irrigation works. Only the other day we were told that the Lower Sagileru Project had not been sanctioned and that only the canal work had been sanctioned. What is the use of the canal if there is no project? Is it simply for drainage that the canal work has been sanctioned? When the Governor came to Rajampet, we were told that the Government were going to undertake the construction of the project and that the entire labour of Cuddapah could be engaged on it. But to-day we are told that only the canal work has been

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sanctioned. Probably this area is going to be submerged for the purpose of the Krishna-Pennar Project. I do not know what the real cause is.

"Coming to the question of fodder, there is great necessity for it everywhere. But there is great delay in supplying it and when rains come, one or two wagons of fodder are brought and it is said that fodder is being supplied. Really if fodder had been supplied in time, our district would not have lost 70,000 cattle within three days.

"When famine conditions exist, there is no declaration of moratorium. Private money-lenders are squeezing money out of the poor peasants. Of course, the Government have postponed the collection of takavi and other loans. But why can't they declare moratorium in the Rayalaseema districts at least for two years to come?

"Then, in Rajampet taluk alone, there are about 2,000 families of toddy-tappers. They are requesting permits for tapping sweet toddy, but Government have denied them. The trees are being felled by the hungry people and their tender stems are eaten to satisfy their hunger. I do not know why those people have not been permitted to tap sweet toddy. This is how people of one part of the country are discriminated against. We have been guaranteed under the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution that all citizens will be treated equally. But here is a case where there is discrimination between people of one part of the country and others which is a violation of fundamental rights. The other day we were told that no permission for tapping sweet toddy will be given in Cuddapah district. Are the people of Cuddapah condemned people? This is how things are taking place. So far as the relief measures are concerned, I do not say that gruel centres are not necessary. They are necessary for the time being. But I want to stress that the Government must undertake major measures like Badinagadda and Gandikota Projects. The Government must undertake these measures so that a large number of people who belong to these areas can be effectively given relief. Unless the Government take effective and immediate steps, people will not keep quiet for long. Already, we have heard of demonstrations in Chandragiri, Kadiri and Tadpatri. If the Government continue to neglect the people of those areas, a situation will come when these poor people will be compelled to resort to direct action, because of their hunger. I think the Government will not create such a situation. The people of Rayalaseema area are generally mild. If, driven by hunger, they resort to direct action, they will go to any extent. I hope the Government will not create such a situation and will take measures of a permanent nature by constructing major projects."

11-45 a.m.

* Sri P. SELVARAJ:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on this occasion not only to support and approve of the grant fully, but also to persuade the Government to allot more money for famine relief work. Sir, famine is the worst type of calamity that could face any nation. Incidentally, it will paralyse the economy

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and structure of the society also. In the famine area, cattle, human beings and everybody will be greatly affected. Agriculturists who live upon the produce raised from lands have to sell away some of their cattle first, and those that remain only tell a tale of woe, a little later. Having sold all their cattle, they next mortgage their lands to somebody and get some money. Thus, they fall an easy prey to the money-lenders who will always be at their door for the money that they have lent and the interest thereon. Such famines suck the blood of the poor people. They have to migrate to other places for their food and employment. While doing so, they are weakened and they fall a prey to various kinds of diseases. Not only do these people fall a prey to diseases, but others also get some of these diseases from these people. Thus, famine and pestilence are necessary concomitants. Mostly, these famines affect only dry areas. Wet lands are being irrigated by tanks and other possible sources. So the dry lands alone are affected by famines. In the constituency which I have the honour to represent, namely, Vilathikulam, there was an acute famine for about two to three years. There was utter desolation in that area and human beings could not be seen in the fields for miles and miles together. Many of the people also deserted their villages and went in search of food to estates and other foreign places like Malaya and Ceylon. It is the duty of the Government to afford relief in such famine-stricken areas. Those people who have personally known what famine is, could realize the difficulties of the poor people in these areas. People who are having their kith and kin in the famine areas can also understand the difficulties of the suffering people in the famine areas. For that matter, I know how the people of my constituency suffered for two years on account of famine. Our Government were no doubt pleased to take some relief measures, but I am sorry to observe that those measures were not fully implemented.

Coming to the measures which the Government should take to ameliorate the conditions of the people in the famine-stricken area, I would like to point out that in addition to major projects like the Manimuthar Project, the Government should pay greater attention to minor irrigation works. There are many tanks in my constituency, which have not been properly repaired and even if they were repaired, the supply channel remained unrepaired. As a result of this, the water that the rains give could not be stored properly in an adequate measure. For instance, there are tanks in villages called விளாத்திகுளம், ஆற்றங்கரை (Vilathikulam and Atrankarai). The Government have not paid much attention to these tanks which are in a very bad state. They have repaired these tanks but not their supply channels. The ryots of this place have sent in representations to the Government for attending to these tanks. But we are told that the scheme is still under the 'revised estimates' stage. They are revising and re-revising the estimates. This process is going on, and they have not yet come to any definite conclusion. In this connexion, I would like to point out that the Government must take immediate steps to repair such tanks then and there. If they allowed

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such tanks to continue to be in a bad state of repair for a very long time, they may have to spend larger amounts for repairing these tanks at a later date. So, the maxim, 'a stitch in time saves nine' must be the guiding factor for the Government. If they undertook such repair work then and there, it will minimize the cost of repairs.

"Coming to other relief measures, like the taking up of road works, I wish to say a few words. When there was famine in our area, a road work between Vilathikulam and Vembar was originally undertaken. Sometime later, by the grace of God, we got a shower of rain. At once the Collector wrote to the Government that there was no famine and so the road work could be stopped. The Government, which took a very long time to consider our request, immediately on receipt of the report from the Collector stopped this road work. So, this work remains incomplete. The earthwork has been done, but before metal-work could be taken up, the Collector had reported that there was no famine in that constituency. As a result of this, even the earthwork that was completed, got washed away by the rains and the Government have now to spend some more money for the earth-work also. If they are really mindful and serious in giving relief to the ryots, they must take up the earth work and metal work immediately.

"The Government have no doubt been gracious enough to sanction takkavi and other subsistence loans to the people in the famine areas. It is a very good thing for improving the lot of those people. It is not possible for these people to repay these in a short time, because, they have been suffering on account of such famines for a long time. Besides, there are money-lenders who will always be waiting at the doors of these poor people to collect the money or the interest on the money which they might have lent to them.

"Sir, in my constituency, there is a river called Vaipar. Fortunately or unfortunately, during the time of famine, the river was on many occasions in full floods and people even began to curse Government saying that when they were suffering for water, it was being allowed to go waste. If, as suggested by hon. Member Sri Kosalram, a dam is constructed across this river, I am sure the water that is now flowing into the sea without any use to anybody can be stored and utilized for irrigation and other purposes. If this is done, that part of the area could be made self-sufficient."

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rayalaseema seems to be an unfortunate area that is visited by famine periodically showing thereby that sufficient steps have not been taken to prevent the recurrence of famine conditions there. It is regrettable indeed. But, the only remedy now lies in relieving the distress of the people as far as possible. There is one thing in the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister, to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. He has stated that the possibility of eventually writing off much of the

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the same amount of capital. If the relief is not given, the position of agricultural labour will be worse than any other kind of labour. The Government must, therefore, come to the rescue of the agriculturists and labourers with takkavi and subsistence loans in my parts especially in view of the approaching sowing season. As we all know, to-day there is a slump in the market. There are no people, either money-lenders or banks, that are prepared to give loans at least to the extent of 20 or 30 per cent of the value of the landed property granting that the ryots are prepared to mortgage their lands. They have already disposed of all their gold jewels and other belongings. They need immediate help.

" As regards relief measures, the works should be continued. The recent rains have not improved the situation in any way and though conditions appear to have improved, the relief works and gruel centres should be continued till October or November when the agriculturists can find an alternative occupation, viz., of sowing. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to issue orders to the Collectors immediately to continue the works and gruel centres until such time as people there take to other kinds of work."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I would like to inform the House that the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue will reply at 3-30 p.m. and not at 4-30 p.m."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Hon. the Speaker this morning said that I am to reply at 4-30 p.m. Now the Deputy Speaker says I should reply at 3-30 p.m. Am I to obey the orders of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker? "

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The Speaker has asked me to inform the House that the Minister will reply at 3-30 p.m. It is the direction of the Speaker and not of the Deputy Speaker."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Is it not the same, whether the direction is from the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, inasmuch as it is from the Chair? "

*SRI G. GOVINDAN :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை, அதாவது பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கென்று ரூ. 48,000 மான்யம் வேண்டுமென்று கோரி வந்த இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

" எங்கள் ராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ' குறிப்பாக ராமனாதபுரம் டிவிஷனில்' பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. மூன்று வருஷமாக மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் அங்கே மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். எங்கள் டிவிஷனில அதிகாரிகள்கூட அதிகமாக சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்வதில்லை. ஆகையால்தான் எங்கள் டிவிஷனைச் சேர்ந்த முதுகுளத்தூரில் எலெக்ஷன் நடந்தது என்ற எண்ணம் கூட ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்படவில்லை. இனிமேலாவது எங்கள் டிவிஷனில் சர்க்கார் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக, எங்கள் தாலுகாவாகிய பரமக்குடி தாலுகாவில் கைத்தறி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான உதவியை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று

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நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் எந்த விதமான கண்மாய் மராமத்து, கால்வாய் வெட்டும் வேலை முதலியவைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்தவே இல்லை. அதனால் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு எங்கள் டிவிஷனிலிருந்து அநேக மக்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்கு கூலி வேலை செய்ய போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த ரூ. 48,000 மான்யம் போதாமல் இருக்கும்போது, இதை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மெம்பர்கள் சொல்வது எனக்கு வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. எனென்றால் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் தாண்டவமாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்ற காலத்தில், சர்க்கார் அதிகமாக பணம் தரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதுமென்று கேட்கவேண்டிய காலத்தில், குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது ஒரு விந்தையாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அதிகமான தொகை ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" எங்கள் டிவிஷனுக்கு முக்கியமாக மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்வதில் ஏதாகிலும் சந்தேகம் இருந்தால் ஒருவரை தூது அனுப்பி அங்கிருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கலாம். பஞ்சத்தினால் எங்கள் டிவிஷனிலிருந்து அநேகம் பேர்கள் மலேயா நாட்டிற்கும், பர்மாவிற்கும் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கிருக்கும் கஷ்டத்தைப் பொறுக்க முடியாமல் அவர்கள் அங்கே போய்விடுகிறார்கள். எங்கள் டிவிஷனில் ஜீவநதியாகிய வைகை நதி ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த நதியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது ஏதாகிலும் கவனித்து வருவதாக தெரியவில்லை. அதில் ஏதாவது கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் டிவிஷனில் எந்த விதமான ரோடு வசதியும் கிடையாது. தங்கந்த ரோடு போக்குவரத்து வசதி கிடையாது. ராமனாதபுரம், முதுகுளத்தூர், பரமக்குடி தாலுக்காகளில் ஐந்து மைலுக்கு ஒரு ரோடு கூட கிடையாது. இனிமேலாவது இந்த இடங்களை யெல்லாம் முன்னுக்கு கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்பதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களையும் செவ்வனே செய்வார்கள் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I wish to congratulate the Government on the steps they have taken to alleviate distress, my complaint is also there that they do not go far enough and sufficient enough to meet the needs of the people in famine and drought-stricken areas. I really come from a place that is proverbially famine-striken. It is often stated in those parts that if one wanted to bring his enemy to ruin, just make him a gift of two acres of land in the drought-affected areas like Pudukkottai or Ramanathapuram, and the enemy would then go to rack and ruin inch by inch. That being so it is most unfortunate that ever since the merger of the State we are in the fifth year of an unbroken period of famine. In order to solve the problem of famine in Madras State I suggest that the State be split up into three zones, namely, the famine zone, chronic famine zone and the non-famine zone. All the funds that are set apart for famine relief must be spent in the proportion of 60 : 40, 60 per cent being given to the chronic famine area like Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Rayalaseema and the balance of 40 per cent to the other ordinary famine areas. There should be a separate Minister in charge of Famine so that he could look into the matter on the spot and do away with much of this redtapism and arrive at decisions immediately. 12-15 p.m.

" I would mention a few other points that should be looked into in order to arrest the growing famine conditions. There are many springs in tanks. The military may be asked to inspect

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these and deepen them wherever necessary. This would enable the ryots to bring some area under cultivation. Again in certain cases if rain fails completely, at least water from these springs will be available for the agriculturists to carry on their ordinary agricultural operations and this will enable them at least to get a seed return. Grant of loans like agricultural loans and takkavi loans and permits for the purchase of pump-sets may be expedited. These things need not go through the process of redtapism. In my district applications for loans and for the purchase of pump sets have been pending for over a number of months. I brought it to the notice of the district officials. They have awakened to the idea that they must be disposed of quickly. This redtapism seems to be an epidemic and is prevalent in all areas. In order to fight the famine, applications for loans and permits for purchase of pump sets should be speedily disposed of. In replying to a supplementary question from me on famine works, the Hon. Minister readily remarked that it was left to the discretion of the district authorities to start famine relief works either departmentally or through contractors. As far as famine relief works undertaken by contractors in my district are concerned, they have been a thorough failure. In the past famine relief works were undertaken departmentally. There was quick payment of wages to the workers. No abuses or misuses were possible. It is the wish of the people of Pudukkottai that the whole system must be revised, and wherever famine relief works are started they must be carried out under the supervision of Governmental authorities and its officials rather than allow the works to be done by contractors, who in our country, particularly in drought-affected areas, seize every opportunity to exploit the situation. Anti-erosion methods also must be frequently adopted to prevent famine. In my area some years ago these works were started. Pudukkottai was one of the first to take up that scheme before that was taken up on any scale in other parts of the State. Then tanks should not be allowed to be silted. What is required by the agriculturist is water. If the Government cannot provide water through permanent river irrigation, at least the Government could see that the rain water that falls into the tanks is made available to the people. This cannot be done if the tanks are allowed to be silted. I am afraid it is going to be a major problem in the drought-affected areas if Government do not take immediate steps to clear up silt in tanks. It was aptly said that a stitch in time saves nine. If this advice is not heeded by Government immediately, I am afraid they will have to spend corres and crores later, whereas if they spend a few lakhs now, it will prevent the recurring famines.

"The people in the famine-stricken areas have already been deprived of their main source of income and now they are to be subjected to the heavy taxation measures of the Government. Their condition is made more miserable. In levying taxes, it is best that Government always differentiate between the delta areas, famine-affected areas and chronic famine-affected areas. Some of the taxation proposed need not be applied to the famine-stricken

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areas. If the Government exempt the people of the famine-affected areas from these taxes, they will be helping them on the financial side also just as they help them on the constructive side by effecting repairs to tanks, digging tanks and such other schemes. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to divide the State into three zones and apply the relief measures they have sanctioned according to the degree of suffering the people are subjected to in these three zones on account of famine."

* SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to offer my hearty thanks to all the papers in Madras, the *Andhra Prabha, Indian Express,* the *Mail, Andhra Patrika* and *Hindu* for the great publicity given by them to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema. It is only after a long time that Government were able to see famine conditions in Rayalaseema. The famine that rages over the whole of Rayalaseema equals the famine in Bengal in 1943-44. The only difference is that there were so many deaths in Bengal. But deaths are there to-day even in Rayalaseema. They are going to continue. Famine deaths eat into the morals of the people. The famine is not over there. Our thanks are due to the papers of Madras and specially to the *Andhra Prabha* which started a famine relief fund and collected easily over three lakhs of rupees. Now the Government feel that famine is over but the public feel that it is still there and they are still contributing. All our thanks are due to Mr. Narla Venkateswara Rao who published such beautiful editorials which touched the hearts of the people not only of this State but of other States also. But do the Government of Madras deserve the thanks of the people of Rayalaseema? It may be the present Government deserve our thanks and congratulations because though they came to office very late, they did something to relieve the sufferings of the famine-stricken people. They gave some real relief. But the Government of Madras for the past fifty years only deserve wholesale condemnation because though they knew that there was this disease, famine, though they knew that famine was rampant in Rayalaseema they were not able to do anything. Here is a book which contains proposals for the economic development of Rayalaseema. The Governments here and at the Centre have recognized that it is a famine-affected area. But what have they done, I ask? Sir, it is not a problem for the State Government alone. It is a problem for the Government of India also. The six crores of rupees that Government have provided is nothing for the relief of the people of Rayalaseema. It is not by pouring water over a man suffering from fever that you can cure him of his fever. Pour any quantity of water on the man, the temperature won't come down. You have to give him medicine and cure him of his fever. The Government of Madras cannot completely eradicate the famine conditions in Rayalaseema. We have to pull the Central Government over here. If it had been a famine in Bengal, or United Provinces or Central Provinces, or the Punjab, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, and our President would have run there half a dozen times. Pandit Nehru flew to

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Assam to see the devastating damage caused by floods and earthquake. But none from the Central Government visited Rayalaseema. Mr. Munshi came but he was not able to see the real conditions brought about by famine. He was too old to travel in the interior parts. He could travel only by train and sitting in the train he conducted his enquiries.

"The Government's Demand is for Rs. 48,000. Even though it is Rs. 48,000 I know the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House are going to spend not Rs. 48,000 but Rs. 48 lakhs or even Rs. 480 lakhs or the entire amount that the Government can spend to relieve famine conditions. I know every time, the people or Members of Legislative Assembly, or Committees on Rayalaseema go to the Chief Minister or the Ministers of the Government they come back with the feeling that they have done enough, enough and more to assist Rayalaseema. Our thanks are due to them. But the famine can be eradicated once for all if the Government develop the industries of Rayalaseema, our minerals, chemicals and other things. What you cannot get in the whole of India you can get in Rayalaseema, these minerals and other things. It has got such industrial potentialities that it may be the Manchester of India, the Lancashire of India. In Rayalaseema you have gold, diamond, copper, silver, iron, and so many other things. What is it that you want? Even a scientist does not know what minerals could be found there. I submit to the Government that there is no capital in Rayalaseema to develop these. People with small capital took licences for the exploration of the mineral wealth of this area. They have failed to carry on their investigations or start industries. If Government cannot afford to invest a large capital on developing this area, they must seek the help of the Central Government or of some other country, America, Russia or somebody which will invest capital in this key area and start industries.

"There are small scale industries also in that area. There is the handloom industry. There are all kinds of small crafts. They deserve to be encouraged. The Hon. the Minister for Rural Development is to take away Rs. 40 lakhs for his department. I request him to invest some amount in Rayalaseema.

"Irrigation is a real difficulty for us because, though plenty of rain falls in that area here and there, all the rain water runs away to the down country side or into the sea. I want that all the water should be conserved for Rayalaseema. Look at the tanks of Rayalaseema. Has anyone seen the tanks of Rayala-

12-30 p.m. seema? Even if one has seen them, he forgets to think about them the moment he leaves Rayalaseema. Every tank is silted. They are in disrepair. If the Government spend easily Rs. 50 crores, then and then only they will be able to repair all the tanks, channels and other irrigation works. The people of Rayalaseema require not only industries and irrigation projects. Their dire necessity is electric supply. There is something wrong in the State of Denmark. Mettur electricity is now being spared for a part of the Chittoor district. Every time the officials of the Government from here or the Superintending Engineer or his

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Supervisor come there, they will say, 'there is enough load and the return also is good; the extension will come shortly'. But, years are rolling by and Ministries after Ministries are coming. Still we are not getting electricity extensions. After all, Pakala is only about 35 miles from Vayalpad and Chittoor about 25 miles from Palmaner. If electric supply is extended to the whole of Chittoor district they would be removing three-fourths of the famine conditions in the Chittoor district. Same is the case in regard to Cuddapah and other districts. If there is no hydro-electric power available, thermal stations can be constructed and the Government need not fear about the return. Whatever money is spent in Rayalaseema by this Government or by the Central Government or by private capitalists for irrigation projects or industries, the whole lot can be got back. I, therefore, request the hon. Members of this House and the Hon. Ministers to devote their full attention to eradicate famine once for all, because it is a cancer in our throat and it is going to kill the Government. Our Communist friends are thinking of a revolution or a rebellion, and at present Rayalaseema is the most fertile ground for their propaganda. No attention is paid to that area and no politician looks to it. We have sent our Members to the Legislative Assembly and Ministers to this House. I do not know what they are doing. I may tell the Government that Communism is a cancer in the body-politic of Rayalaseema and it is like a disease entering the body when the body resistance fails and it is the same all over the world. When the social conditions are rotten and the economic conditions are bad, it is then that Communism wins. There is something wrong when Communism wins. Nobody need fear about Communism. If we set right the social and economic conditions, then Communism will be nowhere."

(At this stage, the Speaker resumed the Chair.)

*SRI T. S. ARTHANARI:—"கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த சட்டசபையில் பேசுவது இது தான் முதல் தடவை. முதலாவதாக நான் ஒரு நெசவுத் தொழிலாளி என்பதை இவ்விடத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நான் பேசுவதில் ஏதாவது குறைபாடுகள் இருந்தால் அதைப் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று முதன் முதலாக நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்காக நான் இங்கு அழைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுவது நம் நாட்டிற்கு புதியது அல்ல. நம் நாடு ஒரு பஞ்ச நாடு. செல்வம் இல்லாததால் அல்ல; செல்வம் உண்டு; அதை பகுத்தறிவோடு, பொதுநல உணர்ச்சியோடு, மக்களை வாழ வைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நல்ல உணர்ச்சியோடு திட்டம் வகுத்தால் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை இரண்டு வருஷங்களில் போக்க முடியும் என்று நான் உறுதியாக நம்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது இவ்வளவு காலமாக இருந்த பஞ்சத்திற்கும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பஞ்சத்திற்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு காலமாக 'சொத்துக்கு இல்லை; தொழிலுக்கு இல்லை' என்று பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசி வந்தோம். இன்றைக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பஞ்சம் குடிப்பதற்கு தண்ணீர் இல்லாத பஞ்சம். இப்பொழுது ராயலசீமா பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி அடிக்கடி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ராயலசீமாவைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் பஞ்சம் இப்பொழுது எங்கள் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. சேலம் ஜில்லா பகுதியில் குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் சொல்லி முடியாது. குறிப்பாக திருச்செங்கோடு, ராசிபுரம், நாமக்கல் முதலிய இடங்களில் அதிகமாக குடி தண்ணீர் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இணறுகள் வெட்டக்கூடிய திட்டங்களை

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சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் போட்டிருந்த போதிலும் இணைறுகளை நாலு அடி ஆழத்திற்கு மேல் வெட்டுவதில்லை. நாலு அடி வெட்டியவுடனே தண்ணீர் வந்தால்தான் உண்டு; இல்லாவிட்டால் இல்லை. மீண்டும் கிணறு வெட்டவேண்டுமென்று வந்தால் மறுமுறை சாங்ஷன் வாங்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு கலெக்ட்ரிடம் உத்தரவு வாங்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே குடிதண்ணீர் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க தண்ணீர் வரும்வரை கிணறுகளை வெட்டுவதற்கு பணம் கொடுத்து, சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது திருச்செங்கோடில் கிணறுகள்வெட்டுவதற்காக ராணுவத்தை அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக திருச்செங்கோடு டவுனிலும் சுற்றுப் புறங்களிலும் சுமார் ஒன்பது கிணறுகள் தோண்டுவதற்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு தாலூகா பூராவிலும் எங்கெங்கே கிணறுகள் தோண்ட வேண்டுமோ அங்கேயெல்லாம் கிணறுகளைத் தோண்டுவதற்கு உடனடியாக ராணுவத்தை அனுப்பி கிணறுகள் தோண்டும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்வதற்கு தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இரண்டாவதாக திருச்செங்கோடு, ஓமலூர் முதலிய இடங்கள் பதனி இறக்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் பிரதேசமாகும். திருச்செங்கோடு தாலூகாவில் குறைந்த பட்சம் எட்டாயிரம் பேர்கள் பதனி இறக்கி வாழ வேண்டும். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தவுடன் ஆயிரக் கணக்கான தென்னை மரம் ஏறும் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய வேலையை இழந்துவிட்டார்கள். அத்துடன் பதனி இறக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் வருஷத்தில் ஆறு மாதத்திற்குத் தான் வேலை கிடைக்கிறது. பாக்கி ஆறு மாதத்திற்கு அவர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் சும்மா இருந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்காமல் பஞ்சத்தை போக்க வேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பதும் பேசுவதும் முடியாத காரியம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய நிலையை மாற்றி அமைப்பதற்கும், அவர்களுக்கு தொழில் கொடுப்பதற்கும தென்னை மரத்திலிருந்து பதனி இறக்கி கருப்பட்டி காய்ச்சுவதற்கும் சர்க்கார் அனுமதி கொடுக் கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதோடு குளம் மராமத்து, எரி மராமத்து, கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் அமைப்பது போன்றவைகளில் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்தால் நிச்சயமாக இன்றைக்கு ஓரளவுக்கு இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை ஒழிக்கமுடியும்.

"பருவ மழை தவறிவிட்டதன் காரணமாக விவசாயிகள் பல கிராமங்களை விட்டு வெளியூருக்குச் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆண்டிப்பாளையத்தில் சுமார் 30 குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் பத்துக் குடும்பங்கள் இப்பொழுது மலேயாவிற்குப் போய்விட்டன. அதோடு சேரியில் ஆணங்கூரிலிருந்து சரிபாதி பேர்கள் வெளிக்கிளம்பிப் போய்விட்டார்கள். பல ஊர்களிலிருந்து விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய தொழிலுக்காக வெளியேறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகள் இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை ஓரளவிற்காவது உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்றால் உடனடியாக தரிசாகக்கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை அவர்களிடம் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஓமலூர் தாலூகாவில் இரண்டாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலம் உழுவதற்கு பக்குவமாக இருக்கிறது. அதைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பதனி இறக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களும், விவசாயிகளும், சர்க்காரை கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கேட்டிருந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் இன்னும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இப்பொழுது நிலம் இல்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த இரண்டாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலத்தையும் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் நன்றாக அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு வாழமுடியும், என்பதை சர்க்காருக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"நான்காவதாக, சேலம் ஜில்லா வென்றால் அங்கே கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கக் கூடிய பிரதேசம். இந்த ஜில்லா பூராவிலும் அவர்களே அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலை உயர்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஒருவித நடவடிக்கையில் இறங்காவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாக ராயலசீமா பஞ்சத்தை சேலத்தில் பார்க்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு எச்சரிக்கிறேன்.

12th July 1952] [Sri T. S. Arthanari]

"அடுத்தபடியாக நெசவு தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சொசைட்டி மூலமாக 1½ மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு பாவு நூல் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பாவு என்றால் 72 கஜம். அந்த நூலை நெய்வதற்கு 13½ ரூபாய் கூலி கிடைக்கிறது. அதில் 6 ரூபாய் செலவு. ஒரு மாதத்தில் 6½ ரூபாய் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. ஒருவன் 1½ மாதத்திற்கு 6½ ரூபாய் சம்பாதித்தால் அவனால் எப்படி வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தமுடியும் என்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக சொசைட்டியில் தேங்கிக்கிடக்கும் சரக்குகளை விற்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேலும், நூல் விலையை குறைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்ற இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு இரண்டு கஜம் வேஷ்டி 2¾ ரூபாய் விற்றது. இன்றைக்கு 1½ ரூபாயிற்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் நூலின் விலையை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel it my duty to review the famine that has occurred in Rayalaseema and other parts of this State, being myself a Member from one of those parts. You may remember, Sir, that some time back I said in this House that the hands of the Government were full with the famine relief measures in Rayalaseema and they would be unable to do much more in the State in the matter of any new developmental works. I recognize that the expense and the administrative responsibility involved in giving relief to the famine-stricken people were enormous and I still maintain that they are so. The relief measures that were proposed by the Government would have been adequate if only they had been quicker in the implementation of those proposals. Unfortunately I have got to point out certain defects that have been noticed by me so that they can be remedied at least in future. It was about October last year that these areas were faced with famine and then the Government thought that they would have to give relief. It was only about the end of December last year or January this year that the Government acted with speed in the matter of adopting relief measures such as taking up certain works, giving loans to the people who were in need and opening gruel centres for such people as were unable to work. The Government also gave enlarged powers to the district authorities to see that there was no delay in undertaking these relief works. But when it came to the question of actual undertaking of these relief works, there were difficulties, and the district authorities found that the machinery in regard to personnel was insufficient to undertake the work that has been sanctioned, and this personnel was not forthcoming from the Government in quicker time. If only it had been possible for the Government to divert this personnel from other districts where there was no urgency, a large amount of delay could have been avoided. Sir, there was delay on the part of the contractors in executing these works as they had not the necessary capital or the necessary materials. Even in cases where they actually undertook the work, it was stopped after some time as their bills that were pending with the Government had not been paid. So, the net result was that the people suffered due to the delay in the execution of famine relief works. In the matter of giving loans, the Government have spent a good amount in the form of land improvement loans, subsistence loans, etc. But I would like to

[Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi] [12th July 1952

say that whatever the Governmment have given up till now, has not touched even the fringe of the problem. I have got statistics to prove it. The number of applications received by the Government in Chittoor district for loans was about 150,000 and the number of disposals was only about ten to twelve thousand. If we have to dispose of all the applications, our State would have to stop all other activities. Even though a good number of applications was disposed of, I still feel that a larger number could have been dealt with and disposed of.

12-45 p.m. "So far as the relief measures were concerned I would like to state that they were adequate. There were certain delays in the administration of these measures and I would like the Government to see to it that these delays do not recur in future, if we in Rayalaseema have the misfortune to face another famine. I would like to say that what we have to do today is to see that we minimize the possibility of the recurrence of famine in years to come. Especially in Rayalaseema it has become a frequent occurrence. Of course we take immediate action and give relief. But as soon as the famine has disappeared, we often forget the whole problem and do not take proper action for the future. It is vitally important to develop Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema, as hon. Members may be aware, consists mostly of highlands. Unless Government take prompt steps to see that all the available water in Rayalaseema is conserved for irrigation purposes, they would not have done anything substantial in the way of prevention of future famines in our area.

"Secondly, I plead that the agriculturists be given prompt help to dig wells so that whenever there is drought, they may continue their agricultural operations by taking water from the wells for their fields. Such a help is bound to infuse cheer in the peasants of Rayalaseema.

"Rayalaseema has always been in the background so far as Hydro-electric power is concerned. For the development of industries it is absolutely essential that Rayalaseema should be supplied with hydro-electric energy. I sincerely trust that the Government would extend the benefit of hydro-electric supply to these famine areas which will go a long way in preventing the recurrence of famine in subsequent years. I plead that the hydro-electric schemes sanctioned for Rayalaseema should be executed as quickly as possible.

"I would like to emphasize that in spite of the relief measures taken by the Government, most of the people are suffering from want of food. They should be helped by way of subsistence loans, and work should be provided for them. I am satisfied with what the Government have so far done to relieve the distress caused by the recent famine in Rayalaseema. I only request that they do not stop the relief measures but continue them for some more time."

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

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* SRI V. SOMAYAJULU:—ఉపాధ్యక్షులు, తరచు క్షామములు చేత బాధపడేటటువంటి విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలోని గ్రామీణ ప్రజల అభిప్రాయములను ఈ శాసనసభలో వెల్లడి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము కరువు నివారణ కొరకై కేటాయించిన మొత్తము అధమము ఒక్క తాలూకాలోనైనను కరువు నివారణపనులు కొనసాగించుటకు చాలదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. క్షామం సంభవించకుండా ఉండాలంటే నీటి పారుదల వసతులను అభివృద్ధి పరచాలి. గ్రామాల పట్ల శ్రద్ధ చూపాలి. పల్లెలు అభివృద్ధి చెందితేనే కాని, పట్టణాలు కాని, దేశం కాని అభివృద్ధిచెందదు. గ్రామాలు అభివృద్ధి పొందితేనే కరువు కాటకాలు రాకుండా చేసుకోగలము. కాని ఏ గ్రామాభ్యుదయం దేశాభివృద్ధికి మూలకందమని గాంధీజీ చెప్పేరో ఆ గ్రామాభ్యుదయానికి గొడ్డలి పెట్టుగాఉంది ఈ బడ్జెటు. ఈ విషయములను కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు వింతో కాలంనుంచి చెబుతూవున్నారుకాని, ఆచరణలో పెట్టుటలేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రస్తుతము అమలు జరుపుచున్న గ్రామాభివృద్ధి పథకములవల్ల గ్రామములకు అనుకొన్నంత ఉపకారం జరుగుట లేదు. మన యెదుటనున్న బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనలను చూస్తే అవి గ్రామాభ్యుదయానికి హెచ్చుతోడ్పడునట్టివి గాలేవు. గ్రామాలు అభివృద్ధిచెందాలంటే, కరువు కాటకాలు శాశ్వతంగా నివారింపబడాలంటే, ఇతిగేషన్ పనులను అమలుపరచడంలో ప్రభుత్వం చాలా శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. 'Grow More Food Scheme' లను అమలు జరుపుటయందు ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా పట్టుదలచూపాలి. గత అయిదారు సంవత్సరములుగా జరుపబడిన "Grow More Food" శీర్షిక క్రింద కొనూన్ని ఎక్కువ ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తున్నారే గాని ఆహారాన్ని ఉత్పత్తి చేయలేకపోయినారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాము. రైతులకు ప్రభుత్వము చేయుచున్న కొద్దిపాటి సహాయమైనను సరిగా అందుటలేదు. ఇదివరలో నూతులు త్రవ్వించేటందుకు subsidy లు ఇచ్చినారు. ఈ subsidy లు సరిగా రైతులకు అందలేదు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో గ్రామాలలోని అధికారులు, పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, పలుకుబడిగలవారు ఈ subsidy లవల్ల బాగుపడేవారే కాని, పేదవారి చేతులలోనికి సహాయంగా ఇచ్చిన ఈ డబ్బు పోలేదు. ఈ సబ్‌సిడీలవల్ల మధ్యవర్తులు బాగుపడ్డారు. ఈ లోపములకు ప్రభుత్వమే బాధ్యతవహించవలసి ఉంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఉచితవిత్తనముల స్థానే ఉత్తవండగని చెప్పగోరుతున్నాను.

"రైతులకు నాగలి కర్రులు మొదలైన ఇతర పరికరములు, ఎరువులు సరిగా లభ్యం అగుటలేదు. వ్యవసాయపనిముట్లు దొరకనిదే రైతులు ఏ విధంగా వ్యవసాయం కొనసాగించగలరో గుర్తించగోరుతాను. సహకార సంఘాలద్వారా సమకూర్చుచున్న పనిముట్లుకూడా గ్రామాలలోని ఏ పెద్దరైతులతోనో దక్కుతున్నాయి కాని సామాన్య రైతుకు దొరుకుటలేదు. సహకార సంస్థలుకూడా నానాటికి పాడైపోతున్నాయి. ఈ సహకార సంస్థలు గ్రామపెద్దల, పాలుకార్ల వ్యాపార సంస్థలుగా మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయేకాని పేద ప్రజలకు ఏవిధంగాను ఉపయోగించునవిగా లేవు. సహకార సంస్థలద్వారా సమకూర్చే చేయదలచినటువంటి వ్యవసాయపనిముట్లు, ఎరువులు పేదరైతులకు సరసమైన ధరలకు ఆయుబాటులో ఉండేటట్లు చూడగోరుతాను. సహకారసంస్థల ద్వారా ఆప్పులనిచ్చే సందర్భములలోకూడా, ఆప్పులు అవసరమున్న పేదరైతులకే లభ్యమయ్యేటట్లు అంటే సంస్థనుంచి డబ్బు తీసుకొనే అవకాశం, drawing capacity లక్ష్యించినప్పుడే రైతులకు ఉపయోగపడతాయి. లేకపోతే drawing capacity ఎక్కువచేసి 2, 3 వందలకు పెంచితే పెద్దలకే ఉపయోగపడతాయి. దుర్వినియోగమూతుంది. ఆలాకాకుండా సహకార సంస్థలు న్యాయబుద్ధితోను, పేదవారికి సహాయము చేయవలెనే సంకల్పముతోను నడుపబడిననాడే ప్రజలు వాటియొక్క ఉపయోగమును గుర్తించగలరు. కాని అంతవరకు ఇప్పటివలెనే సహకార సంస్థలు గ్రామాలలోని పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, పాలుకార్లువంటివారికే లాభము సంపాదించిపెట్టేవిగానే

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ఉండిపోతాయి. సహకార సంస్థలలో అవినీతినిలేకుండా చేయకలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వంవారిపై ఉన్నదని గుర్తించాలి. ఈ లోటుపాట్లను సవరించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం తగు శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"ఫోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలనుగురించి వెనుకవచ్చే డిమాండు సందర్భములో మాట్లాడవచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు famine గురించి మాట్లాడ గోరు చున్నాను."

SRI C. V. SOMAYAJULU :—"క్షామము సాధారణంగా పల్లెప్రాంతాలలోనే సంభవిస్తూ ఉంటుంది. క్షామంవల్ల బాధపడేవారు రైతులు, కూలీలు మొదలైనటు వంటి సామాన్య ప్రజలు. కష్టకాలంలో ఈ పేదప్రజలను ప్రభుత్వం రక్షించాలంటే సహకార సంస్థలద్వారానే ప్రభుత్వం సహాయపడవలసి ఉంది. సహకార సంస్థలలో అంచగొండితనం, అవినీతి, పక్షపాత బుద్ధి ఉన్నట్లైతే వాటివల్ల ప్రయోజన మేమీఉండదు. కాబట్టి సహకార సంస్థలు పేదవారికి సహాయపడుటకే కృషి చేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. అందువల్ల వివిధంగా కరువునివారణ పనులను కొనసాగించగలమో అనే విషయమును మనవిచేయడమే నాఉద్దేశం. కనుక ఇదికూడా కరువుకు సంబంచినదే. పేదరైతులకు సహకార సంస్థలద్వారా ఆహార ధాన్యాలను, పనిముట్లను, అప్పులను అందుబాటు చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని మరల కోరుచున్నాను."

SRI K. RAMAYYA :—"ఆధ్యక్షా, మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ఈ కరువు సర్వసాధారణంగా విమర్శలలో ప్రతినిత్యము తాండవిస్తూనేయున్నది. దాదాపు విడు నెలలనుంచి ఈ రాయలసీమలో కరువు తాండవించుచున్నది. దీనివల్ల ఎంతోమంది బీదలు సర్వసాధారణంగా రైతులు గ్రామాలువిడచి వలసలు వెళ్లిపోవలసి వచ్చింది. దాదాపు రెండు సంవత్సరములనుండి మా ప్రాంతాలలో వర్షములేక ఆక్కడ పంటలు లేనిదానిచేత ఈకరువు విర్పడినది. ప్రభుత్వము మూరాయలసీమ ప్రాంతమునందు విలాటి నీటి పారుదలసౌకర్యాలు కలుగచేయడంలో శ్రద్ధచూపలేదు. ఈప్రాంతములలో ఇంక ఎన్నో minor irrigation works, major irrigation works అనేకము పెండింగులోఉన్నవి. ముఖ్యముగా కడప జిల్లా, జమ్మలమడుగులోని గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టుయొక్క estimate చిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వముఉన్నపుడే తయారైంది. కానిఈనాటికికూడా అది అట్లనే estimate గానేయున్నది. దీనియందు ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు ఇంతఆలస్యముచేస్తూ శ్రద్ధచూప కుండా ఉన్నారో తెలియడంలేదు. కాని ఇటువంటిపనులు తక్షణం అమలు జరిపితే దాదాపు ఆక్కడఉండే కూలీలకు, మిగతావాళ్లకు పనులు కల్పించడంవల్ల శాశ్వతముగా కరువు నివారణ అయ్యేదానికి అవకాశమున్నది. జమ్మలమడుగు తాలూకాలో రెండు ఫిల్టరేషన్ లెవల్ చానల్స్ ఉన్నవి. ఈ చానల్స్ దాదాపు మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి గవర్నమెంటు ఎస్టిమేటులో ఉన్నవి. ఎస్టిమేటుకూడ పూర్తి అయినది. అయితే ఇప్పటికికూడా ఆ రెండు చానల్స్‌ను ఎందుకు కరువు పనులక్రింద ప్రభుత్వము ప్రారంభించలేదో తెలియడంలేదు. ఈ చానల్స్ క్రింద దాదాపు ఆరు వందల ఎకరాలకు నీటి పారుదల అవుతుంది. ఇందుకు గవర్నమెంటు ఒక లక్ష ఇరవైవేలు మాత్రము ఖర్చుపెట్టవచ్చును. ఇంతకొద్ది డబ్బుతో కొన్నివేల ఎకరాల భూమి పంటకువచ్చే అవకాశముండగా ప్రభుత్వము దీనియందు ఇంతవరకు ఏమిస్తే శ్రద్ధచూపకుండ ఉన్నది.

"తరువాత చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులకు ఈనాడు మన ఫోఆపరేటివు రిజిస్ట్రారు గారు relief scheme ఒకటి ప్రవేశపెట్టినారు. కాని ఈ స్కీమువల్ల ఏమి

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ప్రయోజనములేదు. దీనివల్ల వారికి చాచాపు 1 లడ్డీకి గూ 0-6-0 లు మాత్రమే గిట్టుతుంది. ఆకొంచెము గిట్టినప్పటికీ, వారికి చాలినంతసూలు అందుబాటులో లేదు. వాళ్లకు అందులో పని చూపినట్లయితే, నెలకు రూ 15 లు కూలి మాత్రము గిట్టుతుంది. అయితే ఇప్పుడు మదరాసు గవర్నమెంటు yarn ration రద్దుచేసినాము. కనుక గవర్నమెంటువారు ఈ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులకు ఇప్పుడైనా కాపలసినంతసూలు ఇచ్చి లడ్డీకి 8 ఆణాలు ప్రకారము కూలి చుచ్చేటట్లు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత సూలు మిల్లుల యజమానులు ఇండియన్ కాటన్‌తో తయారుచేయబడిన సూలును బొత్తిగా గ్రామాంతాలకు సప్లై చేయడంలేదు. ఎందుకనగా, ఈ మిల్లులు foreign fibre నే తెప్పించుకొని దానితోనే సూలు తయారు చేసి ఎక్కువ ధరలకు ఆ సూలు విడుదల చేస్తున్నారు. దీనివల్ల చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులు ఎక్కువ దెబ్బతింటున్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులకు ఇబ్బందులను శాశ్వతముగా పరిష్కారము చేయవలెనంటే సరాసరి మిల్లులనుంచి గవర్నమెంటు డిపోలద్వారా మిల్లులలో ఉత్పత్తి అయిన రేటుకే సూలు అందజేయవలసి యుంటుంది. అప్పుడే శాశ్వతంగా వీరి కరువు నివారణ ఆవుతుంది. కనుక ఈ ప్రకారము ప్రభుత్వము చేయవలెనని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను." 1 p.m.

SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI :—"ఆధ్యక్షా, దురదృష్టవశాత్తు ఈ సంవత్సరం కరువు మదరాసు రాష్ట్రప్రజలను ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమవారిని చాల యిబ్బందులపాలు జేసినది. ప్రకృతి మనపట్ల దయచూపని కారణంచేత ఈ క్షామం సంభవించినది. క్షామనివారణకు గాను మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారు చాలావరకు సహాయపడినారని చెప్పక తప్పదు. మన రాష్ట్రంలో గత నాలుగైదు సంవత్సరములుగా వర్షములు సరిగాలేనందున పంటలు పాడైపోయి రైతులు చాలా కష్ట నష్టములపాలైనారు. ప్రజలకు తిన తిండిలేదు, పశువులకు పశుగ్రాసము లేదు. ఈ విధంగా మనుష్యులు, పశువులు కూడా చాలా బాధలకు గురి కావలసి వచ్చినది. అంతేకాకుండా నుంచినీరు కూడా లభ్యంకానందువల్ల ఎన్నో ఇక్కట్లు పడవలసివచ్చినది. కని విని ఎరుగనంత క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితులు విర్పడినవి. ఈ క్షామ నివారణకుగాను మన రాష్ట్రంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసుకొనిన చర్యలు ప్రశంసార్హమైనవని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ కరువు రాయలసీమలో చింతచెట్లు, తాడిచెట్లు కూడా ఎండిపోయినాయంటే, క్షామము ఎంత చారుణముగా ఉన్నదో ఊహించగోర్తాను. గత ఆయిదారు సంవత్సరములుగా సరిగా వర్షములు లేనందువల్ల భూమిలో తడి ఆరిపోయినది. నూతులలో నీరు ఎండి పోయినది. ఎంతటి నీటికరువునైనా తట్టుకొనే తాడి, చింతచెట్లు కూడా మాడిపోయిన పంటే ఇతర రకముల వృక్షముల గురించి ఇక చెప్ప నవసరము లేదు. రాయలసీమలోని నారింజతోటలు మాడిపోయాయి. ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాలు పెంచితే ఒక నారింజ తోట కాపుకువచ్చునో ఆలోచించండి. రాయలసీమలో అనేక నారింజతోటలు నీటి ఎద్దడికి తట్టుకోలేక పాడైపోయినందువల్ల రైతులు ఎంత నష్టపడ్డారో చెప్ప శక్యము కాదు. పదేళ్లనుంచి పెంచిన మొక్కలు పోయినాయి. మరి పదేళ్లకుగాని రైతు తోటను పెంచుకొనలేడు. ఇది ఎంత హృదయవిదారకరమైన విషయమో సభ్యులు గుర్తించ గోర్తాను.

"తోటలవిషయం, పంటలవిషయం ఇలా ఉండగా ప్రజలు త్రాగుటకు మంచినీరు దొరుకక అలమటించి పోయినారు. ఈ విపరీత పరిస్థితులనుంచి రాయలసీమ ప్రజలను రక్షించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం చాలా శ్రమపడినది. ముఖ్యంగా మంచినీటిని సరఫరా చేయుటకు మోటారులను తర్విల్చుటకు మిలిటరీవారు, చాలా సహాయము చేసినారు. క్షామ నివారణకు మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ క్రింది విధముగా ప్రజలకు సహాయ పడినా

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రని చెప్పవలసియున్న ది. నా భ్యర్థనం వారుచేసిన పనులు ఇవి : (1) కరువు ప్రాంతాల లోని వేద పల్లెలకు జీవనోపాధిని కల్పించే విధంగా కరువు పనులను ఆమలు చేయించారు. ఈ సందర్భంలో ఆనేక ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు, రోడ్ వర్క్స్ పనులు మంజూరు చేయబడినాయి. (2) వివిధముగాను పనిచేసి పంపాదించుకోలేనివారికి, పిల్లలకు, వృద్ధులకు గంజి ఇవ్వటానికి గంజి కేంద్రాలు ఏర్పాటు చేశారు (3) తొందరల్లో చిక్కుపడిపోయిన చిన్న రైతులకు, మధ్యతరగతి రైతులకు subsistence loans ఇవ్వటానికి ఏర్పాటులు చేసినారు. (4) నాలుగేళ్ల పంట నండిన ప్రాంతములలో పన్నులు, సెస్సులు వసూలు చేయడం ఆపుదల చేయించినారు రైతులకు తక్కావీ అప్పు లిచ్చి తిరిగి వారు వ్యవసాయము సాగించుటకు సహా యపడినారు. (5) ఈ ప్రాంతములలోని పశువులు ఆస్ని రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టులలో ఉచితముగా మేయుటకు ఆంగీకరించినారు. ఇన్ని విధాల తోడ్పడితులకు సహాయపడినందుకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వారిని నేను ప్రశంసిస్తున్నాను. ఈ పనులు పర్షములు కురిసినను మరికొంత కాలము వరకు కొనసాగించవలసినందుకు మంత్రిమర్యాదాకి నా అభినందనములు.

"నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో నెల్లూరు, కోవూరు తాలూకాలు రెండూ తప్ప మిగత ప్రాంత మంతా మెట్టప్రాంతము. రాయలసీమకు అనుకొని ఉన్న ఈ మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో కొంత రాయలసీమలో విధంగా తాండవించినదో ఆదేవిధంగా ఉండినది. ఈ ప్రాంతాలు రాయలసీమకు ఏ విధంగానూ తీసిపోవు. ఈ మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో చాలా భాగము జమీందారీ ప్రాంతముగా ఉండినందువల్ల చాలా వెనుకబడి ఉన్నది. పెన్నేశ్వరపు జమీందార్లు జలాధారములను భాగుచేయించకపోవడంవల్ల కురిసిన కొద్దివాటి వర్షపు నీరైనను చెరువులలో నిలువలేదు. ఇందువల్లనే పంటలు పూర్తిగా పాడై పోయినవి. గ్రామాలలోని కూలిచేసుకొనే ప్రజలు పని దొరకక ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు వలస పోవలసివచ్చింది. కాబట్టి నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని ఈ మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో కూడా కొంతనివారణ పనులు విరివిగా సాగించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా వెంకటగిరి, గూడూరు, పొదిలి, దర్శి, కనిగిరి, నూజ్లూరుపేట, రాపూరు తాలూకాలలో వరుసగా ఆయిదు సంత్సరములుగా అనావృష్టివల్ల రైతులు ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులకు గురికావలసి వచ్చినది. మంచినీటి కరువు కూడా విర్పడినది. ఈ క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితులను నివారించుటకు ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే పూనుకొనవలెనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రాయలసీమలో వలెనే subsistence loans కూ జిల్లాలోని రైతులకు కూడా ఇప్పించుటకు పూనుకొన్నారేగాని రూ 10 లు శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారికి మాత్రమే నని నిబంధన పెట్టివందువల్ల మధ్యతరగతి రైతులు లాభము పొందలేకపోవుచున్నారు. కాన ఈ నిబంధనను సవరించి రూ 50 లు శిస్తు చెల్లించువారికికూడా ఆప్పు యిచ్చే పథకము ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రస్తావి నపుడు ఏ విధంగాను అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండాచూచే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వముపై ఉన్నదని కూడా తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయమై హెచ్చుశ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవలసి ఉన్నది.

"గత ఆయిదారు సంవత్సరములుగా వర్షములు సరిగాలేక పంటలు పండనందువల్ల జమీందారు ఎండిన శిస్తుమిమిషం యివ్వనందువల్ల రైతులు శిస్తు బకాయిలు పెట్టవలసివచ్చినది. ఈ సందర్భములో వెంకటగిరి జమీందారులో ముఖ్యంగా వెంకటగిరి తాలూకాలో ధాన్యంశిస్తు య. 1-కి 4, 5 తూములు చెల్లించే ఆకార మున్నదనుచు యీ హెచ్చు భరలో య. 1-కి రూ 40 లు, రూ 50 లు శిస్తులు చెల్లించవలసి వచ్చింది. ఈ క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితిలో రైతులు నాదారులై యున్నందున

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బకాయిలు చెల్లించవలసి. ప్రభుత్వమువారు రైతులు కాటక పరిస్థితులవల్ల ఆర్థిక ముగా నిండా యిబ్బందులలో పున్నారని గుర్తించి current fasli బాకీలు వసూలు ఆపినారు. Current fasli బాకీలు చెల్లించే శక్తి లేనప్పుడు బకాయి బాకీ మాత్రము యెట్లు చెల్లించగలరు. కాన మరుసటి పంట వచ్చేవరకు బకాయిలు కూడా వసూలు ఆపుచేయడము ప్రభుత్వ కనీసధర్మము. ఈ విషయము కలెక్టరుగారికి కూడా తెలుపుకున్నాము. కలెక్టరువారు దోక్యము కల్పించుకొని శిస్తు బాకాయిలు, current fasli బాకీ మొత్తాలతో సహా వసూలు ఆపుచేయడం న్యాయముగా పున్నదని పెంచరరీగా వసూలు ఆపుదలచేయుమ ఎస్టేటు మేనేజరుగారికి పుత్తరులు పంపి approval కొరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సిఫార్సుచేయగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆంగీకరించలేదు. ఎస్టేటు మేనేజరు బకాయి బాకీలు వసూలుకు తర్జభర్జనలు చేయుచున్నారు. ఇట్టితరి ఆస్తి విక్రయముచేసి శిస్తు కట్టుటకు సినదేశాని కళ్యంకరము లేదు. రైతుల దుర్భరస్థితి కమనించి సదరు బకాయి బాకీలు వసూలు మరుసటి పంట కాలమువరకు కూడా ఆపుచేయించి రైతులను కాపాడవలసినదని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను.

"శాశ్వతంగా క్షామమును నివారించవలెనంటే ఆయాప్రాంతములలో ఉన్న జలాధారములపై రిజర్వాయర్లు నిర్మించాలి. చెరువులు, కాలువలు మొదలైనటువంటి వాటిని ఎప్పటి కప్పుడు బాగుచేయుస్తూండాలి. వ్యవసాయమే ముఖ్యవృత్తిగా పున్న మన దేశంలో వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి స్కీములను ఆమలుచేయటవలననే క్షామాన్ని ఆరికట్టగలం. మా వెంకటగిరి తాలూకాలో మంచి జలాధార వసతులున్నవి. కాని జమీందారు శ్రద్ధ తీసికోవడంవల్ల ఉపయోగపడకున్నవి. వెంకటగిరికి సమీపములో పున్న వెలి కొండల నుండి 4 కాలువలు (చిన్నయేర్లు) ప్రవహించుచున్నవి. సదరు కాలువలనుండి సుమారు యాభై చెరువులకు వరవకాలువ లున్నవి. కాని వరవకాలువలు మరమ్మతులు లేనందున నీరు చెరువులకు రావడములేదు. వీనిలో కోటవాకిళ్ల కాలవ ఒకటి. ఆందోళన ఫలితముగా సదరు కాలువకు ఆడ్డుకట్ట కట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూనుకొన్నారు. గత సంవత్సరం 1951-52 బడ్జెట్టులో కూడా 'కోటవాకిళ్ల కాలువ—నూజ్లూరుపేట తాలూకాలోని పాములకాల్వలను' చేర్చి యుండినారు. అందుకై ఎస్టిమేట్లుకూడా తయారుచేసి ప్రభుత్వమువారి శాంక్షనుకు పంపబడిపున్నవి. కాని యీ సంవత్సరము బడ్జెట్టులో ఆవి మినహాయించడం మిక్కిలి శోచనీయము. కాన ప్రభుత్వమువారు పునరాలోచించి పనులు కొనసాగించవలసినదిగా ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను. కోటవాకిళ్ల స్కీమువల్ల 10 చెరువులకు నీరు సప్లయి కాగలదు. 6,000 యకరములు పారుదలకు వసతి యేర్పడును. 2,000 యకరముల ఆదనపు సాగు యేర్పడును. తక్కినవి చేముడు కోనయేరు, చినకోనయేరు పెదకోనయేరు—వైవల్యానది. ఈ స్కీములు ప్రయత్నముచేస్తే తాలూకాలో సగభాగమునకు పైగా నీటివసతులు డెల్టాలలో వాగా యేర్పడును. ఈ సందర్భములో మా తాలూకాలో మేనకూరు, పున్నేపల్లి, భీమవరం వగైరా గ్రామములకు స్వర్ణముఖిలోనుండి ఒక కాలువ ప్రవహించును. ప్రభుత్వమువారు రూ 4,000 లు ఖర్చుపెట్టి 'ఫుడ్ ప్రొడక్షన్' డిపార్టుమెంటుద్వారా రిపేరు చేయించినారు. కాని, వెంకటగిరి రాజాగారు మధ్యలో పెన్నేటూరు ఒక బీనితోట పెంచి సదరు కాలువకు పెద్ద ఆడ్డకట్టవేసి నీరును ఆడ్డగించి తోటకు పారించుకొనుచున్నాడు. అందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆస్ని వేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసిన్ని రైతులకుపయోగపడకున్నది. ఈ తగాదావిషయం ప్రభుత్వమువారికి యెన్నియో దఫాలు మనవి చేసుకొన్నను చర్య యేమిస్ని జరుగలేదు. ఈ విషయం నెల్లకిందట P.W.D. Minister గారికి ఆర్జీజూలముగా తెలుపుకోబడి యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ విషయమై వెంటనే చర్య తీసుకోవలసినదిగా మనవి చేయు

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చున్నాను ప్రస్తుతమున్న జలాశయములు రిపేరు చేస్తే ఈ రెండు తాలూకాలలో సీటిసౌకర్యము అవేది యుండదు. 'కృష్ణా పెన్నార్' కాని 'నందికొండ' గాని యేది వచ్చినా అది పూర్తి అయ్యేటప్పటికి 15 సంవత్సరములు పట్టవచ్చును. కాన పై పనులు 10 లక్షల రూపాయలతో ఖర్చుచేసినచో పూర్తి కావలవు. శాశ్వతముగా కాటకరుగు నివారించుట యగును. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారు అత్యంత శ్రద్ధ చూపగల రని ఆశించుచూ ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన యీ డిమాండును బలపర్చు చున్నాను."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI: "అధ్యక్ష, కరువు నివారణ గురించి గౌరవ సభ్యులు చాలాసేపు మాట్లాడారు. కాని మంత్రిగారు కాని యితర గౌరవ సభ్యులు గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో ఎక్కువగా పల్నాడు, వినుకొండ, నర్సారావుపేట, సత్తెనపల్లి తాలూకాలలోని కరువు పరిస్థితుల గురించి యింతవరకు ఎవరు మాట్లాడియుండలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ తాలూకాలలో సుమారు రెండు లక్షల జనాభావుంది. వీరిలో దాదాపు 80 వేల వ్యవసాయదారులు యిక్కడి ప్రాంతాలకు వలసపోయారు. వినుకొండ తాలూకానుంచి కూడా యిదే విధంగా కూలీనాలి చేసుకొనే ప్రజానీకం కరువుకు తట్టుకోలేక పట్టుకొని వున్న మేకా నారాయణ అంటూ యితర ప్రాంతాలకు వెళ్లిపోయారు. గత సంవత్సరం వానలే వెరుగు నేయలేదు. వర్షాభావంవల్ల వేసిన బొద్దిపాటి వైరులు కూడ ఎండిపోయినాయి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో పచ్చటి వైరు కన్నుపొడుచుకున్నా కనపించని పరిస్థితి వున్నది. దీనికి తోడు త్రాగునీటికు మంచి నీరుకూడ దొరుకుట కష్టమైపోయింది. పరిస్థితులు యింత విషాదకరంగావున్నా కూడా ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోలేదు. పల్నాడ్ తాలూకాలో 150 గ్రామాలుంటే కేవలం 10 గ్రామాలను మాత్రమే కరువు ప్రాంతంగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించిందంటే ఆ ప్రజలపై ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత దయార్ద్రహృదయం కల్గిల్లిందో వూహించుకోవచ్చు. గత సంవత్సరం వంటలు లేక, ఈ సంవత్సరం సాగుచేయటానికి రైతులవద్ద తగినంత ఇక కూలీనాలీచేసుకొని జీవించేవారి స్థితి ఎంత అధ్వాన్నంగావుందో గుర్తించండి. పనులు లేక పేదవాళ్లు చాలా ఇబ్బందులుపడిపోతున్నారు. మీ తాలూకాలలో కరువు ఎంత హృదయవిదారకంగావుందో మంత్రిగారికి తెలియకపోలేదు. మాజీక్యవేలు నాయకత్వాన మీ జిల్లాలో పర్యటనచేసి వచ్చాడు, వినుకొండ తాలూకా పరిస్థితి రాయలసీమ పరిస్థితికి ఎంతమాత్రం భిన్నంకాదని వాప్పుకొన్నారు. అయితే మాజీల్లా నుంచి తిరిగివచ్చి తరువాత మీ ప్రజల గోడువారు మరిచిపోయివుండవచ్చు. ఆయన వల్లనే వారు పల్నాడును గురించిగాని, వినుకొండ తాలూకాను గురించిగాని చెప్పియుండ లేదు. అదే విధంగా కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులుకూడ యీ తాలూకాల పరిస్థితి గురించి తెలియజేయకపోవడం చాలా విచారకరము. రాయలసీమలోనే కాక గుంటూరు, సెల్లూరు జిల్లాల మెట్ట తాలూకాలలోను, కొన్ని తమిళ ప్రాంతాలలోకూడ కరువు పరిస్థితులు విర్రవీగాయి. రాష్ట్రంలో ఎక్కడెక్కడ కరువు పరిస్థితులున్నవో గమనించి ఆట్టి ప్రాంతాలనెట్టిలోను తక్షణ నివారణ కార్యక్రమాలను అమలు చేయించవలసినదని మంత్రిగారిని నేను కోరుచున్నాను.

"శాశ్వతంగా క్షామనివారణ చేయటానికి నీటిపారుదల పథకములను అనులు చేయడ మొక్కటే సరియైన విధానము. ఇరవైవేల ఎకరాల పంట భూమి మా తాలూకాలో యున్నాడు, చెరువులు మరమ్మతు చేయకపోవడంవల్ల సాగవుతు లేదు. ఈ జలాశయాలను మరమ్మతు చేయించవలసినదని యెన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా అందోళన చేస్తున్నాము. మొన్న మంత్రిగారు ఆక్కడకు వచ్చినప్పుడుకూడా వారికి విన్నవించు

12th July 1952] [Sri K. Subba Reddi]

కున్నాము. మంత్రిగారు ఆలోచిస్తాం అన్నారు. కాని వారు మద్రాస్ తిరిగివచ్చిన తరువాత యీ విషయాలను మరచిపోయినట్లుంది. కరువువల్ల బీదలు హెచ్చుగా బాధ పడకుండా వుండాలంటే యిట్టి కరువు పనులు చేయించాలి. కూలీల చేతులో డబ్బు లేదు, వారికి కొనుగోలు శక్తిపోయినది. జీవనోపాధి లేక బాధపడుతున్న కూలీలను రక్షించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం చొరవకొనితెచ్చి ప్రజలే చాలా ఆందోళన చెంద వలసివస్తుందని మంత్రిగారు గుర్తించగలరని ఆశిస్తాను. మా తాలూకాలలో చిన్న చిన్న మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు కావలసినన్నియున్నాయి. పల్నాడు తాలూకాలో నాగులేటిమీద భ్రమరాంబవద్ద ఆనకట్టకడితే రెండు వేల ఎకరాలు పొత్తగా సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. దీనికయ్యే ఖర్చు రెండు లక్షల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే. కొద్ది 1-15 పాటు ధనవ్యయంతో ఎన్నో స్కీములను అమలుచేసే అవకాశాలుండికూడా ప్రభుత్వం p.m. అందుకు పూనుకోకపోవడం ప్రజలు సహించరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఒక్క కోటి లక్షలు రూపాయిలు ప్రత్యేక తాలూకాకు కనుక కుంజూరుచేస్తే 10,000 ఎకరాల భూమిని పెంటనే సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. కరువు నివారించటానికి ఎన్నో అవకాశాలు అక్కడవున్నాయి. గవర్నరుగారి సమిత్తమై ఒక వీడాదిలో ఖర్చుచేసే మొత్తంతో మా పల్నాడు తాలూకాలో ఇంకెప్పుడూ తోమం రాకుండా చూడగలం. ఈ పనికి ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొంటుంచా అని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగు తున్నాను. మా తాలూకాలలో బాగుచేయించవలసిన చెరువులు, ఆనకట్టలు, దొన్నె వున్నాయి. వీటిని బాగుచేయించి కనీసం వచ్చే సంవత్సరం కొంత భూమిని అదనంగా సాగు చేయించవచ్చు. యీ పనులకు పెట్టికి పూనుకోక కమ్యూనిష్టులు ఆరాచకాన్ని బోధిస్తున్నారని ప్రభుత్వం ప్రచారం చేస్తోంది. ఆరాచకాన్ని తెచ్చి పెట్టేది కమ్యూనిష్టులు మాత్రంకాదు. ప్రభుత్వ చర్యలే ఆరాచకాన్ని తెచ్చి పెట్టేవిగా వున్నాయి. మా బాధలు యివి, యీ యిబ్బందులు తొలగించండి అని ప్రజలు మొర పెట్టుకుంటూంటే వారి ఆక్రందనాలను ఆలకించని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రజలు ఎన్నాడు సహించరని గుర్తించాలి. కమ్యూనిష్టు బూచీని సృష్టించి దానితో ప్రజలను భయపెట్టడం ఒక రాజకీయ తంత్రమే కాని ప్రజలను కష్టాలనుంచి గట్టెక్కించే విధానం మాత్రం కాదు. ప్రజలు ఈ ప్రచారానికి మోసపోరని మీకు తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

"కృష్ణా-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు అనే దానిని నిర్మించడలచి ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్రులకు ఎంతో ఆన్యాయం చేయదలచుకొంది. ఇది ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైనా చేయవలసిన పనికాదు. కృష్ణా తీరవాసుల అవసరాలను తీర్చిన తరువాత కృష్ణా జలాలను ఎక్కడకు తీసుకొని వెళ్ళినా మాకు ఆభ్యంతరం లేదు. కృష్ణా తీరాన్నవున్న కర్నూలు, కడప, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలలోని ఆనేక ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు దేవత విలయతాండవం చేస్తోంది. ఈ సంగతి గుర్తించికూడా కృష్ణా జలాలను యీ ప్రాంతాలకు సరఫరా చేయకుండా ఎక్కడకో దక్షిణాదికి తీసుకొనిపోవడం ధర్మమా అని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. కృష్ణకైవ సిద్ధేశ్వరం, నందికొండ, పులిచింతల అనే చోట్ల ఆనకట్టలు నిర్మించినట్లైతే కృష్ణా జలంతో యీ ప్రాంతాలనన్నిటిని సాగుచేయవచ్చును ఎనని చేస్తున్నాను. ముందు రాయలసీమ అవసరాలు తీర్చండి. దానికై సిద్ధేశ్వరంవద్ద ఆనకట్ట కట్టండి. ఆంతే కాకుండా రాయలసీమకు సహాయం చేస్తాం అనే పేరుతో కృష్ణా జలాలను దక్షిణా నికి తరలించుకొని పోవద్దు. దీనిని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం ఎన్నాడూ సహించదు. మా ఆవ సరాలను తీర్చనిదే కృష్ణా జలాలను వదలం, వదలం, వదలం అని ప్రభుత్వానికి స్పష్టం చేస్తున్నాను.

"రైతుకు ఏది మంచో, ఏది చెరుపో గుర్తించి ప్రభుత్వం తన కార్యక్రమం కొన సాగించాలి. ఆంతేకాని కమ్యూనిష్టులు రైతులను, కూలీలను రెచ్చగొడుతున్నారని

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చెప్పడం న్యాయంకాదు. కమ్యూనిష్టులను దుయ్యబట్టడమే వృత్తిగా పెట్టుకోకూడదు. కమ్యూనిష్టులది మేక్సిమమ్ ప్రోగ్రాం అని, ముందుగా మినిమమ్ ప్రోగ్రామ్ అని చెప్పి తద్వారా తమ ఆశయాలు నెరవేర్చుకోటానికి కమ్యూనిష్టులు కృషిచేస్తారని ప్రచారం చేయడంవల్ల లాభంలేదు. ఈ ప్రచారం ప్రజలలో నమ్మకం కల్గించదు. ఎంతో కాలం, రంగాగారు ఆయన అనుచరులు, ఈ విధంగానే ప్రచారం చేస్తూవచ్చారు. ఈ ప్రచారం ఎంతవరకు ఫలించిందిని కె.ఎల్.పి. సభ్యులను అడుగుతున్నాను. వారి జన్మస్థలంలోనే రంగాగారు ఓడింపబడ్డారు. గుంటూరు కృష్ణా జిల్లాలలో ఒక్క కె.ఎల్.పి. అభ్యర్థికూడా నెగ్గలేకపోయాడు. ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క యిబ్బందులేమో కనుగొని వాటిని తీర్చేందుకు ప్రయత్నం చేయకుండా యితర పార్టీలను నిందించడంవల్ల ఫలితం ఏమీ వుండదు.

"కరువు ప్రాంతాలలో అప్పులు రైతులకు యివ్వదలచామని అందుకు కొంత మొత్తం కేటాయించామని మంత్రిగారు తమ ఉపన్యాసంలో చెప్పారు. ఈ మొత్తం చాలా తక్కువగావున్నదని, ఇంకా ఎక్కువ డబ్బు రైతులకు అప్పులు యివ్వటానికి కేటాయించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. అప్పులు యివ్వడంలో ప్రభుత్వం కొంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. డబ్బు రైతులకు సరిగా అందే ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలసివుంది. అప్పుడే ప్రతి ఎకరా భూమాయల అప్పుకు కొంత లంచంగా గ్రామాధికారులు, రెవిన్యూ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్ మొదలైనవారు తీసుకుంటున్నారని పిటీషన్లు వస్తున్నాయి. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు జోక్యం కల్గించుకొని పేదరైతులకు అన్యాయం జరుగకుండా చూడగోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వానికి యీ సలహాలు మేము చేస్తున్నామంటే ఆది మాకనీసధర్మంగా గుర్తించే మేము చెపుతున్నాముకాని అన్యథాకాదు. కరువువల్ల బాధలుపడుతున్న రైతులయొక్క, సామాన్యప్రజలయొక్క విశ్వాసం సంపాదించాలంటే మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు వెంటనే ఆపులు జరపాలి. ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి అపకారంచేసే కృష్ణాపెన్నారువంటి ప్రాజెక్టులను మానుకోవాలి. అనాడే యీ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలలో ప్రబలిన్న అసంతృప్తిని తొలగించుటకు అవకాశం వుంటుంది.

"ఇంకొక విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. పల్నాడు తాలూకాలో మంచినీటికొరత విపరీతంగావుంది. బావులలో నీరు పూర్తిగా ఎండిపోయింది. కలెక్టరుగారు ఈ విషయాలను ముత్యాలంపాడు అనే గ్రామంలో స్వయంగా చూశారు. దాదాపు 30 నిలువుల లోతుకు పోయినాకూడా నీరు లభ్యం కావడంలేదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనగోర్తాను.

"పశువుల మేత విషయంలోకూడా రైతులు చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. మా గ్రామాలచుట్టూ ఆనేక అడవులున్నాయి. వాటిలో ఉచితంగా పశువులను మేపుకోనిస్తూవచ్చాము. ఈ సంవత్సరం నిషేధించినదని ఇటివలకాలంలో రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు మా జిల్లా వచ్చినపుడు విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. వారు ఆ సౌకర్యం చేస్తామన్నారు కాని ఫారెస్ట్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఇందుకు అంగీకరించడం లేదు. ఈ విషయమైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు సౌకర్యం కలుగ చేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను."

* SRI M. VENKATIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while talking on this demand most of the members have referred to Rayalaseema only and some to other districts. But I would like to say that famine is there in all the drier parts of our State. The Government should take note of this fact.

" It is true that Rayalaseema had been the scene of attack of famine for several years in the past. I do not want to cover the

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same ground which several of the hon. Members have already covered. I only wish to point out that famine in Rayalaseema will continue for some months more till the next harvest is reaped and until then I would request the Government to continue to administer the relief which they are now giving. Especially the landless poor should be given immediate help. They have not so far been benefited by the relief measures which the Government have been good enough to undertake. The Government should take a long-range view of things. Long-term and short-term projects should be undertaken in Rayalaseema so that it is never subjected to the scourge of famine in the years to come. Rayalaseema need not be allowed to be the violent victim of famine hereafter and drain the resources of Government.

" The development of agriculture is the first important thing in any scheme of development. In this connexion many hon. Members have referred to the early execution of the Siddeshwaram, Nandikonda and Pulichintala Projects. In this connexion I want to refer to the Krishna-Pennar Project. I am against this project being taken up, not because I am against the waters of Krishna being let out for the use of the southern parts and certain areas in Andhra, but because we are more in need of the water and there is dire necessity for it.

" On the other hand major projects like Nandikonda and Pulichintala would serve their purpose. Several minor irrigation works also should be started. It is estimated that even if all the proposed projects contemplated for Rayalaseema are completed, they will bring under irrigation only 25 per cent of the land now under cultivation. Therefore, it appears to me that besides seeing that these projects are completed as early as possible, it is necessary that we take a long range view of things and explore other sources which would bring welfare to the people of Rayalaseema. Time and again it has been emphasized that Rayalaseema is rich in minerals. Government taking note of this fact should start industries. I am afraid that in Rayalaseema, as it is full of highlands and is very backward in all respects, there are really very few industrialists who will come forward to start industries. It is the Government that should give a stimulus to them. Who is to bell the cat and increase our natural resources? Surely it should be the Government. That will encourage the industrialists who are at present very hesitant to start industries. The industrial output should be increased and Rayalaseema made rich. In this connexion the Government can take note of the example of the Mysore Government. There, it was the Government who at first started several industries. They took some members of the public as shareholders. As soon as the industry developed, they transferred the ownership to private hands and limited companies came into existence. I hope our Government will follow the example set up by the Mysore Government. The industrial development of Rayalaseema will go a long way in alleviating the distress of the people of Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema's industrial expansion will provide sources of employment to millions of unemployed and save them from the miseries of starvation and hunger. Spending

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crores of rupees to relieve the famine distress is only a palliative measure. The Government ought to take a long range view to eradicate famine altogether and act on the lines above suggested.

"It is a known fact that Rayalaseema is always having food shortage. People have not at all paid special attention to follow such occupations as would increase our food output. Increased production of milk, eggs, fish and meat has all along been relegated to the background. It is very imperative that proper grazing facilities should be provided for our cattle. With the increasing population it is absolutely essential that the nutritive value of our food should be increased by the addition of more protein which is found abundantly in milk and egg. It is an irony of fate that Rayalaseema which is rich in forests and grazing fields should have to depend for its cattle on Nellore and Guntur. The adjuncts of our forests should be properly turned into grazing fields. Besides concentrating on irrigation projects and industries, I hope the Government would seriously consider increasing our cattle output. I am quite sure that if a villager is given a cup of milk, he will appreciate it more than anything else. Poultry farming should be undertaken on a large scale. This will go a long way in alleviating the present distress. It will also pave the way for the future and prevent the recurrence of famine hereafter."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

* SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Demand and support the cut motion. The famine that we are discussing to-day is not a new thing for us; it is our old disease, a disease that has been with us for a very long time, from time immemorial. Even before the British came to our country, we were faced with these famines; such famines were serious when we were under British rule, and the Britishers never tried to take steps to avert famine permanently. If only they had taken some effective steps to avert such famines, we would not be in the present situation to-day. The British people who ruled the country, administered the country only for self-interest and they neglected to tackle this famine problem. This famine problem has never been tackled before in a way which would avert famine in the future, and the British people, imperialist as they were, never took any steps to bring relief to us. After all, famine can be averted to some extent by human efforts; and yet, although the administration has changed over from the British imperialists to the present national Government, no effective steps have been taken to avert famine. In the olden days, even before the British came to rule our country, the Governments of the day took some steps to avert famine, but even such steps, insufficient though they were, were not taken either by the British Government or by the present Congress Government.

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"Now, what is the policy of the present Government for tackling the famine problem? Famine does not affect Rayalaseema alone; it affects many other districts in our State. Especially the present famine of 1952 affects many districts. There have been three famines recently, the famine of 1942-43, the famine of 1945-46 and the present famine of 1952. Famine is widespread to-day; it confronts the whole of the State. In the 1942-43 famine, the Government of the day spent nearly Rs. 2·16 lakhs for famine works, but the present famine because of its widespread nature, requires an enormous amount for giving relief to the people. The famished people of Rayalaseema—I shall confine myself to the conditions in Rayalaseema for the present—are suffering for want of food, for want of employment, for want of takkavi loans. When their needs were all brought to the notice of the Government, the Government opened some gruel centres here and there, gave some remission to a few people and stopped there. I want to say a few words about the remissions. The remissions were not given in time; when all the kist collections were over, Government gave remissions, and so they did not benefit the ryots. In regard to gruel centres, no doubt they were started in some centres—I don't deny that—but more gruel centres should be started. Even after the visit of Sri Rajagopalachari to the Anantapur district, gruel centres were not increased; on the other hand, I understand that the Government have been telling the Collectors that they were not necessary, and it is only because the Collectors know that the people want the gruel centres that even the present gruel centres are still being retained. As I said, the idea of Government seems to be to close the present gruel centres, even though the people's demand is there that they should be continued.

"As regards fodder, the people demanded that fodder should be sold at subsidised rates, since the price of fodder was not within the reach of the people. As it was not done, and the people could not afford to buy at high cost, many cattle, especially many bulls died. In my own village of Narasapalle as many as 600 cattle died, while in some villages thousands of cattle died for want of fodder, besides sheep, etc. This great loss of cattle was due to the negligence of the Government; if only fodder had been given in time at fair rates, this national loss could have been averted.

"The Hon. the Finance Minister said that the Government had given liberal loans to middle-class people; people who had only three or four acres did not get them. Even the few people who were given the subsistence loans, did not receive them fully. As a matter of fact, in the Penukonda and Kadiri taluks alone, there were 10,000 applications to my knowledge. I understand that to-day thousands of applications are pending, and only a few have been sanctioned while many were rejected. Representations were duly made, but the Government turned a deaf ear and simply said: 'We will see that the applications are attended to in time.' For every firka there are

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at least 1,000 or 1,500 applications to be attended to, but there is only one Revenue Inspector to dispose of them and it is not possible for him to attend to them quickly, with the result that relief is not given to the people in proper time. If only subsistence loans had been given in time, the ryots would have felt some relief, but that was not done. The people again demand that famine works should be started. The Government claim to have given work to all the people in the famine areas; but that is not a fact; they gave work only to about ten per cent of the people in Rayalaseema who are in need of such work, and most of the poor people are unemployed to-day. Many of them migrated to other places and have now come back to their own places without being able to find any work in those other places. Any ordinary person who tours those districts can see for himself the pitiable condition of the vast numbers of unemployed people there. They are mostly starving. The Finance Minister said that the Government were providing work for these people, although they could not feed the people. But I submit that even work is not given to them; work is provided to a few people only here and there and not to all. Because of the recent rains in some places, the Government seem to think that famine has disappeared; but I say famine is still there, and because the agriculturists are not able to employ the coolies till the harvest season comes, the coolies have no work to-day and there is consequent starvation. I therefore submit that it is up to the Government to maintain the coolies till the harvest season. The Government also say that they are giving relief by starting famine works in Rayalaseema; I say that not only famine works, but all kinds of works, even major works, should be started there. We cannot expect the coolies to go beyond a radius of five miles for work, and even such work as the Government may provide, cannot be for more than four days or a week; and so, after that period they must go home disappointed. That is why I suggest that some major works should be started, so that they may be sure of getting some work and some food continuously for some period. We have heard statements made by Ministers and eminent men who belong to no party, that people in Rayalaseema are really starving. That is why I suggest that instead of starting some minor works here and there which will give the coolies work for only a few days, the Government should start some major **works which will guarantee work and food for these famished people for some time to come.** That will be a good policy for Government to adopt, if they want to solve this famine problem. This famine problem affects not only the kisans; it affects the weavers also. Letters after letters come to me to make an appeal to the Government to give them some relief. By the time the Government come out with schemes, the poor people will be starving and dying. The Finance Minister stated that the Government should be judged by their acts. Sir, we have sufficiently heard the Government spokesmen, and we have now judged them by their actions also during the last three months. If this state of affairs is to continue any more, let me warn the Government

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that they will be simply courting trouble. I also appeal to the Members on the Treasury Benches . . ." (At this stage the Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

* SRI P. CHELLATHURAI :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சட்டசபை முன்பாகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்ட பஞ்ச நிலைமையின காரணமாக மக்கள் பட்ட அவதியனைத்தையும் நேருக்கு நேர் கண்டு, அதற்காக மனமுருகிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் மிகச் சிலர் தான் இச்சபையில் இருக்கமுடியுமென்று நான் துணிந்து கூறமுடியும். பஞ்சத்திற்கான காரணங்கள் பல இருப்பினும்,

விண்ணின்று பொய்ப்பின் விரிநீர் வியனுலகத்
துண்ணின் றுடற்றும் பசி.

"என்று வள்ளுவன் அன்று சொன்னதுபோல, காலத்தில் மழை பெய்யாமல் இருந்தது மிக முக்கியமானதொரு காரணமாகும். இத்துடன், அரசியலில் லீதிர்க்கட்சியினரின் பிரசாரமும் இதை மிகப் படுத்தியது ஒரு காரணமும். மற்றும், இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்தைத் தங்களுக்கு சாதகமாகக் கொண்டு, பணத்தையும் பதவியையும் பெரிதும் பெருக்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற பேராசை பிடித்தலைந்த பெரும் வியாபாரிகள், மிராசுதார்கள், பெரும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இவர்களின் சுயநலமும் சேர்ந்து இப்பஞ்சத்தை மிக அதிகப்படுத்திவிட்டன. ஆனால், நமது பிரதமர் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பதவியேற்றவுடனேயே, இந்நாட்டிற்குப் பல வகையிலும் துன்பத்தைக் கொடுத்துவந்த, பஞ்சத்திற்கு மூல காரணமாக இருந்த உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டிற்குப் பலமாக ஓர் அடி கொடுத்தார். தலைவர் அவர்களே, மற்றும் ஒரு பெரும் பஞ்சம் இந்நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுமோ என்று நான் அஞ்சுகிறேன். அப்பஞ்சம் என்ன வென்று தெரிந்தால் பெரும் சிரிப்பு உண்டாகும், இந்தச்சபையில், தமிழர்களும், தெலுங்கர்களும், மலையாளநாட்டு மக்களும், கன்னடியர்களும் நிரம்பிய இந்தச் சபையில் துர்ப்பாக்கியவசமாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடத்தப்படும்படியான ஒரு அரசியல் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. பொதுவாக அவர வருடைய தாய் மொழிப் பஞ்சத்தையும், குறிப்பாக தமிழ்ப் பஞ்சத்தையும், நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய பிரதமர் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மிகச்சீக்கிரத்திலேயே போக்குவதற்கான முயற்சியை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவாரென்று நான் நம்பு கிறேன். அதைச்செய்யுமாறு அவரை நான் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, பஞ்சம் மிகத் தலைதூக்கி நின்ற இடம் என்று பேசப் 2-45 p.m.
படுவதும், நான் அறிந்ததும், நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள ராயலசீமை யென்ற பகுதியாகும். ஆனால், அதிர்ஷ்டங்கெட்ட நிலையில் இந்தத் தமிழகத்திலே குட்டி ராயலசீமை யொன்று இருக்கிறதென்பதைக் கனவிலும் எட்டிப் பார்க்கவும், நினைக்கவும், இடமில்லாமல் போய் விட்டது கடந்த சில ஆண்டுகளாக. அதுதான் எனது இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லா. அந்த இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலே, மிகக் குறிப்பாகச் சொன்னால், திருவாடானைத் தாலுகாவைப்பற்றி தமிழகத்திலும், சென்னை மாகாணத்திலும், இந்தியாவிலும் எவரும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. ஏனெனில், எதிர்காலத்திலே, இந்நாட்டின் விடுதலைக்காக நடந்த புரட்சிகளின் சரித்திரத்தை, ஒன்றுதிரட்டி எழுதப் போகும் காலம் ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அக்காலத்தில் இந்த நாட்டின் விடுதலைச் சரித்திரத்தில் மிக மிக முக்கியமான உச்ச நிலையில் இருந்த சில இடங்களைக்குறிப்பிடும்பொழுது, எனது திருவாடானை தாலுகாவும் அதில் ஒன்றாக இருக்கப்போகிறது. அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் எனென்று கேட்பார் எவருமில்லாத நிலைமையில், அனுதைக் குழந்தையாக, பல்லாண்டுகளாக கவனிப்பாரற்று மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடி, பஞ்சத்தின் கோரக்கொடுமையை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். அதை அதிகப் படுத்தியது 1942-ம்வரு ஆகஸ்டு புரட்சியில் நடத்தப்பட்ட போலீசாரின் அடக்குமுறை. அப்புரட்சியில் அத்தாலுகாவில் நடந்த அத்தனை அட்டழியங்களையும் சொல்லவேண்டுமானால் மணிக்கணக்கில் பேசிக்

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கொண்டிருந்தாலும் இயலாது. கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியினர் அன்று இந்தச் சபையில் போலீசாரின் அட்டூழியங்கள் அத்தனையும் சித்தரித்துச் சொன்னார்களே' அத்தனை அட்டூழியங்களும் 1942-ம்ஆண்டில் எனது திருவாடானை தாலுகாவில் நடை பெற்றன. அந்தக்காலத்தில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான வீடுகள் கொளுத்தப்பட்டன. கொளுத்தப்பட்டு அழிந்துபோன வீடுகளின் கூரைகளைக் கட்டுவதற்கும் வழியில்லாதவகையில் இன்று மக்கள் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவைச் சொந்த ஜில்லாவாகக் கொண்டவர்கள் தான் இங்கு அரசியலிலும், அரசாங்கத்திலும் பல ஸ்தானங்களில் தொடர்பு கொண்டு பெரும் பதவி வகித்துருந்தார்கள். ஏனோ நான் அறியேன், அவர்கள் பெற்ற தாயை மறந்துவிட்டிருந்தனர். 'அரை மூழத்தில் ஆடையில்லாது அன்னை கண்ணீர் விட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற காலத்தில், இராமேஸ்வரத்தில் மகன் வஸ்திரதானம் செய்தான்' என்ற பழமொழி ஒன்றுண்டு. அதைப் போன்று தான் இராமனாதாபுரம் ஜில்லா வாசிகளே அரசாங்கத்தில் பொறுப்புள்ள பல பதவிகளை நீண்ட காலம் வகித்தும், அதைக் கண்ணெடுத்தும் பார்த்தார்களில்லை. இது மிக அவல நிலைமையாகும்.

"தலைவர் அவர்களே, எங்கள் திருவாடானை தாலுகாவின் பக்கத்திலேயே தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு மைல் தூரத்திற்கப்பாலுள்ள கால் வாய் மூலம் தண்ணீர் பாய்ந்து மிகச் செழிப்பாக இருக்கிறது. அதிலிருந்து இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவுக்குத் தண்ணீர் கொண்டுவர வாய்க்கால்கள் வெட்டுவதற்கு உழைப்பை மக்கள் ஊதியம் பெறாமல் கொடுத்துதவியிருக்க முடியும். மிக அண்மையில் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பாய்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்ற கால்வாய் வந்திருந்தும்கூட எங்கள் தாலுகாவுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அத்தாலுகாவின் உண்மை நிலை என்னவென்பதை யாரும் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முயற்சிக்கவில்லை.

"பஞ்ச காலத்தில் பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான குடும்பங்கள், பிள்ளைகளும், கிழவர்களும், கிழவிமார்களும் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிலிருந்து சட்டி பானைகளைச் சுமந்துகொண்டும் சரியான பாட்டையில்லாத காரணத்தினால் மிக அவதியுற்றும் நடந்துசென்று பக்கத்திலேயுள்ள தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் தஞ்சம் புகவேண்டிய அவசியமேற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"மற்றும், இப்பஞ்ச காலத்தில் மாத்திரமல்ல, திருவாடானை தாலுகாவின் பெரும்பகுதிகள், என் 100%ம், ஜமீன் பிராந்தியமாக இருந்த காரணத்தால், ஜமீன்தார்கள் எவ்விதத்திலும் வரியை வசூல் செய்து தங்கள் சுகபோகங்களைப் பெருக்கிக் கொள்வதிலேயே இருந்தார்களேயல்லாது, தனது விவசாய மக்களின் உண்மை நிலை என்னவென்பதை அறிந்து, கண்மாய், கால்வாய் முதலியவைகளை மராமத்து செய்யவில்லை. அதனால் பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்பே, மழை காலத்தில் வரும் தண்ணீரைத் தேக்கி வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதியாக கண்மாய்கள், குளங்கள், மராமத்து செய்யப்படாததால் அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் பஞ்சம் பஞ்சம் என்று நெஞ்சம் புண்ணாகி எப்பொழுதும் மக்கள் சாவதைத் தவிர அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் சுபீக்ஷகரமான நிலை இருந்தது என்று முடியாது. இப்பொழுதும் சீக்கிரத்தில் சுபீக்ஷம் ஏற்படும் என்று நினைத்துப் பார்க்கவும் கூட முடியவில்லை.

"தலைவர் அவர்களே, பொதுவாக இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலும், குறிப்பாக திருவாடானை, முதுகுளத்தூர் தாலுகாக்களிலும் வசிக்கும் மக்கள், மூஸ்லீம் சகோதரர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள், பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் அங்கு பஞ்சம் தொடர்ச்சியாக நிலவி வரும் காரணத்தினால் அஞ்சி, அக்கம்பக்கத்திலுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும், இலங்கைக்கும் ஓடிப் பிழைத்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுதும் இந்திய மக்கள் இலங்கைக்கும் வந்து அதிகமாகக் குடியேறும்படி விட்டால் எங்கே இலங்கையிலுள்ள ஜனங்களுக்குப் பாதகம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுமோ என்ற பயத்தினால் இலங்கை கர்க்கார் கடுமையான சட்டத்தைப் போட்டிருந்தும்கூட, இந்தியர்களை சுட்டுக் கொல்லுவோம் என்றாலும், அதை லட்சியம் செய்யாமல் பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கில் எங்கள் தாலுகா மக்கள் கள்ளத்தனமாக தோணியில் கடல் கடந்து செல்லுகின்ற நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

12th July 1952] [P. Chellathurai]

"தலைவர் அவர்களே, மற்றும் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் சம்பந்தமாக, எங்கள் தாலுகா மக்கள் பல முறை கடந்த காலத்தில் அரசியல் பிரபுக்களாயிருந்தவர்களிடமும் அப்பொழுது ஆட்சிபீடத்திலிருந்த அமைச்சர்களிடமும், மற்றத் தலைவர்களிடத்திலும் தூது சென்றிருக்கிறார்கள்."

*SRI S. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய தொகுதி மலைகளும், காடுகளும் நிறைந்த பிரதேசம். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் நிறைய காடுகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. எதோ சில இடங்களில்தான் கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த கிராமங்களிலும் இருப்பவர்கள் மழை இல்லாததால், அந்த மலைப் பிரதேசத்தில் வேலை செய்வது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருப்பதின் காரணமாக தங்களுடைய ஜீவனத்திற்காக சாராயம் காய்ச்சும் தொழிலை அதிகமாக நடத்த ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். இதற்கு போலீசாரும் அதிக இடம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தவறு செய்வதை யாராவது எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் சொல்கிறவர்களை இந்தப் போலீசார்கள் ஏதாவது சாக்கைச் சொல்லி உள்ளே கொண்டுபோய் தள்ளி விடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் தணிப்பட்ட முறையில் அதை திருத்த முடியாததால் நான் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலேயே சாராயக் கடைகள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதாக நோட்டீஸ்கள் நிறையப் போட்டு ஒரு மகாநாடு நடத்தினேன். அந்த மகாநாட்டிற்கு ஸ்ரீ. எ. சுப்பிரமணியம்தான் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது அந்தக் கூட்டத்திற்கு வந்த போலீஸ் அதிகாரி என்னிடம் வந்து, 'எப்படி நீங்கள் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலேயே சாராயக் கடை வைத்திருப்பதாக நோட்டீஸ் போட்டீர்கள்?' என்று கேட்டார்கள். அதற்கு நான், 'போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில் சாராயம் விற்கப்படுவதை நான் பார்க்கவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் எல்லோரும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலிருந்து வருகிறவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒரே குடி போதையில் தான் வெளியே வருகிறார்கள் என்பதாக. அதை தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்த மகாநாட்டைக் கூட்டினேன்,' என்றும் சொன்னேன். மகாநாட்டைக் கூட்டி அவர்கள் நடத்தையைக் கண்டித்ததால்தான் எனக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருந்தது. இல்லாவிடில் என்னையும் எப்படியாவது சமயம் பார்த்து அவர்கள் உள்ளே தள்ளியிருப்பார்கள். இதை எதற்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வேலையின்றி மக்கள் இது மாதிரியாக தவறுதலான வழிகளில் செல்லுகின்றார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமமும் பெரிய பெரிய மிட்டாதார்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் அந்த மிட்டாக்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப் போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டதால் அந்தந்த மிட்டாதார்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான காடுகளிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு பணம் இப்பொழுதே சுரண்டிக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவையும் சுரண்டிக் கொள்வதற்காக முயன்று ஏழை எளிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகவும் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இன்று அந்தக் காடுகளில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்ட நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு செய்வதற்கு வேலை கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து, கிணறு வெட்டலாமென்றால் அந்தக்கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்காக நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் தேவைக்குமேல் வந்து குவிந்து விடுகிறார்கள். அதுவும் மிகக் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க ஏதாவது முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். பாலக்கோடு, பாப்பாரப்பட்டி இவைகள் வழியாக சனத்குமார நதி என்று ஒரு ஆறு ஓடுகிறது. இந்த நதியிலிருந்து ஒரு கால்வாய் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கால்வாயை இன்னும் 6 மைலோ 3 மைலோ வெட்டினால் பாப்பாரப்பட்டிக்கு வந்துவிடும். இந்தப் பிரதேசம் இப்பொழுது ரொம்பவும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக இருக்கிறது. இங்கேயுள்ள நெசவாளர்கள் இணற்று சேறை வாரி கூலி வாங்கி ஜீவனம் செய்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில்லுள்ள நெசவாளர்கள் யாருக்கெல்லாம் பிச்சை போட்டுக் கொண்டு வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்களோ, அவர்களிடம் இன்று பிச்சை கேட்கும் நிலையில் பஞ்சத்தால் தவிக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கால்வாயை இன்னும் மூன்று மைல்கள் வெட்டுவதற்கு தற்போது சில ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள்தான் தேவையாக இருக்கும். லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் கணக்கில் தேவையேயில்லை. ஆகையால் ஏதாவது ஒரு அதிகாரியைக் கொண்டு நிலைமையைப் பரிசீலித்து

[Sri S. Kandaswami Gounder] [12th July 1952

கால்வாய் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டு மென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் செய்தது போலவுமாகும். சர்க்காருக்கு நல்ல பெயரும் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இரண்டாவதாக பெண்ணகரம் காவேரி காடு. அந்தக் காட்டில் புறம் போக்கு நிலங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் காட்டில் இருப்பவர்கள் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் ஏதாவது பயிர்செய்வார்கள். இது சர்க்காருக்கும் தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். அங்கே விவசாயம் செய்பவன் வாரமோ, பங்கோ அங்கேயுள்ள மிராசுதார்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து வருவார்கள். இந்த மிராசுதார்கள் சில சமயம் அதிகமாக வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். சரி வாரம் கொடுக்க முடியாதபோது அவர்கள் மகசூலையெல்லாம் அபகரித்துவிட்டுப் போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இதைச் சர்க்கார் தடுக்க வேண்டும். அங்கேயுள்ள மிட்டாதார்களினுல் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்படும் கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொன்னுல் அதை மிக அதிகமாகச் சித்தரிப்பதைப் போல ஆகும். குற்றங்களை மிகைபடுத்திக் கூறுவதற்காக நாங்கள் இங்கே இருக்கவில்லை. குற்றத்தை ஒருவர் சொல்லிக் கொண்டே போவதைக் காட்டிலும் குற்றத்தை நீக்குவதைப் பற்றித்தான் நாம் இங்கே கவனிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான அநீதிகள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் 1936-37-ல் பதவியில் இருந்த அந்த 2½ வருஷங்களில் தான் கடன் மசோதா, கள்ளுக்கடை எடுப்பு போன்ற நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்தது. அதற்குப் பிறகு இந்த 4½ வருஷங் களாகக் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் மக்கள் பட்ட கஷ்டம் சொல்லொணுது. இது மாதிரி கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டதினுல்தான் மக்கள் காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதமாக மாறிவிட்டார்கள். ஆகையால்தான் காங்கிரஸில் முற்காலத்தில் இருந்த வர்கள் எல்லாம் இன்று காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதமாக மாறிவிட்டார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாகத்தான் இருந்தோம். சிறைக்கும் சென்றிருக்கிறோம். அன்று பிரிட்டிஷார் வாலைப் பிடித்து இருந்தவர்கள் தான் இன்று அங்கு காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாக உட்கார்ந் திருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ. வி. ஆர். தாஸையும் வரவழைத்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்களையும் வரவழைத்திருக்கிறோம். இப்படி காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறவர்கள் எவ்வளவு காங்கிரஸுக்கு பணியாற்றியிருக் கிறார்களோ, அவ்வளவு தொண்டும் நாங்களும் செய்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படி யிருந்தும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் பலர் காங்கிரஸுக்கு எதிராகத்தான் வோட் டளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்கு காங்கிரஸிடம் அபிமானம் எனறைக்குமே உண்டு. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நான் காங்கிரஸின் சார்பாக தேர் தலில் நிற்கலாமென்று நாமினேஷன் முதல்முதலாகப் போட்டேன். தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ. எ. சுப்பிரமணியத்திற்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அந்தக்காலத் தில் அவரும் காங்கிரஸில் இருந்துதான் பணியாற்றியவர்.

MR SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுங்கள்."

SRI S. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—"தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்த 4½ ஆண்டு காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பதவியில் இருந்தபோது செய்த ஊழல்கள்தான் இந்த நாட்டில் எவ்வளவோ மாறுதல்களையும் பஞ்சத் தையும் உண்டு பண்ணிற்று என்பதைத்தான் நான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். பஞ்சம் ஏற்படாமல். நாட்டில் சுபிக்ஷம் நிலவியிருக்கவேண்டுமானுல் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் திறமை வாய்ந்த ஒரு சர்க்கார் இருக்கவேண்டுமானுல் இந்த அவசியமாகும். ஆகையால் இப்போது இருக்கக் கூடிய சர்க்காராவது ஏழை விவசாயிகள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் இவர்களுடைய க்ஷேமத்தில் அக்கரை கொண்டு மக்களுடைய வாழ்வு சுபிக்ஷமாக இருக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI S. KASI REDDY :—"ஆధ్యక్ష, ఆంధ్రదేశములో రాయలసీమతో పాటు నెల్లూరు, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలుకూడ కరువు ప్రాంతాలని అందరి

12th July 1952] [Sri S. Kasi Reddy]

కిని తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని దర్శి తాలూకా, పొదిలి తాలూకా, ఉదయగిరి తాలూకా, కనిగిరి తాలూకా, ఇవి మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలే కాకుండా ఎన్నో సంవత్సరములనుండి సరిగా వర్షములేనందువల్ల ఏ కొద్ది వ్యవసాయక సౌకర్యములు లేకుండా రైతులు అనేక బాధలు పడుతున్నారనే విషయమునుకూడా అందరికీ తెలుసును. ఏదో ఇంతకుపూర్వము ట్రిటిషు పరిపాలన ఉండినది గనుక మనము కష్ట పడవలసివచ్చినది. కాని ఇప్పుడు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువచ్చింది సరిగదా ఈ కరువు కాటకాలు పోతాయి అని ప్రజానీకమంతా ఆశించ్తూయుండినది. కాని కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వములోకూడా వారి ఆశలు ఏమి ఫలించేటట్లు కన్పడలేదు. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడ ఈ కరువుకాటకాలు యథాప్రకారంగా ప్రజలను పీడించ్తూనేయున్నవి. ఈ కరువుకాటకాలు నివారించేందుకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వముకూడా ఏమి శ్రద్ధతీసుకోకుండా యున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా, దున్నేవానికే భూమినిచ్చి ఆక్కడి భూములకు కనీస నీటి వసతిని కలుగజేస్తే ఈ కరువు తొలగిపోగలదనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించకుండా ఉన్నది. ఆచ్చట ఉన్నటువంటి భూములను దున్నేవానికి ఇవ్వడంగాని, లేక బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులలో బీద క్రైస్తవులలో మరి ఏ బీద ప్రజానీకాలలో ఇవ్వడముగాని లేదు. ఇలా చేయకుండా, జమీందారుల హయాములో ఉండినటువంటి బంజరు పొలాలను పెద్దపెద్ద పెత్తనందార్లకు మొదలగువారికి ఆట్టిపెట్టడము జరుగుతూంది. ఇంక వ్యవసాయక సదుపాయాలు, నీటి వసతి ఏమైనా కలుగజేస్తారా అంటే అవీ లేదు. నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టులాంటివి కొన్ని విర్వాటుచేసినట్లయితే ఈ కరువు శాశ్వతంగా నివారణ అవుతుందని ఆలోచించకుండా ఇటువంటి ఉపయోగకరమైనటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టులను కట్టకుండా ఆంధ్రదేశములో ఉన్నటువంటి నీటిని ఆంతా వేరే ప్రదేశాలకు తరలించడం జరుగుతూంది. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడా ఈ పనులేవి చేయకుండా ఉన్నది. మొదలే ప్రాజెక్టులుగాని, ఇతర నీటి సదుపాయాలుగాని ఏమి కలుగజేయకపోవడంవల్ల ఆ ప్రాంతాలు వెనుకబడియున్నవి. దానికి తోడు, గత నాలుగైదు సంవత్సరములనుండి వర్షము లేకపోవడంవల్ల పరిస్థితులు మరింత విషమించడం జరిగింది. పోయిన సంవత్సరమే ప్రభుత్వము కరువు వస్తుందని చెప్పి ముందుగానే ప్రజలకు తగిన విర్వాట్లు చేయవలసియుండినది. అట్లు చేయలేదు. ఈ రీతిగా ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో పరిస్థితులు విషమించునని గొప్ప కరువు రాబోతుందని వార్తాపత్రికలు, ఇతర ప్రజా సంస్థలు మొదలగునవన్నీ ఘోషిస్తూ ఉన్నప్పటికి కూడ ప్రభుత్వము కదలకుండా ఊరకుండడం జరిగింది. తీరా ఎన్నికలు అయిపోయిన తరువాత ఈ విషయాన్ని కలెక్టర్ల దృష్టికి తీసుకురావడం జరిగింది. హోజ్యాడిగారు పార్లమెంటులో ఈ ప్రాంతాలకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, అచ్చట ప్రజలు వారికి విషయాలన్నీ చెప్పుకోవడం, పరిస్థితులను ఖుద్దున చూపడం జరిగింది. వేలకువేలు ప్రజానీకము పనులు లేకుండా తిండికి అలమటిస్తూ క్రిష్ణా, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలకు వెళ్లిపోవడం జరిగింది. అంతేగాకుండా, వ్యవసాయదారులంతా కూడా అప్పుల భారంతో కుంగిపోయి తిండిలేక, తమకు ఉన్నటువంటి ఆస్తులన్నీ అమ్ముకొని పోవడం జరిగింది. ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నీ తెలుసుకొన్నటువంటి హోజ్యాడీగారు ప్రజలకు తగిన సహాయముచేస్తామని, వారికి ఉపయోగమైన పనులు చేయిస్తామని చెప్పారు. వేద ప్రజానీకానికి, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు పనులు కల్పించడం, చెరువు మొదలగు జలాశాలకు మరమ్మతులు చేయిస్తామని వాగ్దానాలు చేశారు. గత రోజులు ఎట్లా ఉన్నా, వర్షాలు కురిసిన తరువాత గూడా, వ్యవసాయముచేసుకోడానికి రైతాంగానికి తగిన సహాయము లభించలేదు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను తక్కావి లోన్సు ఇస్తామని వాగ్దానాలు చేశారు. దర్శి తాలూకాలో భూములు సర్వే కానందువల్ల, తక్కావి మేన్యువల్ లో ఉన్నటువంటి రూల్సు సవరణచేసి తక్కావి లోన్సు కూడ ఇస్తామని అక్కడ

వాగ్దానం చేయడం జరిగింది. పోని కరువు పనులేవైనా విస్తారుచేసినారా అంటే, అక్కడ 250 గ్రామాలకు కేవలము 25 గంజి కేంద్రాలు మాత్రము పెట్టడం జరిగింది. దర్శి తాలూకాలో 11 గంజి కేంద్రాలున్నాయి, పొదిలి తాలూకాలో 15 గంజి కేంద్రాలున్నాయి పెట్టారు. ఆ గంజి కేంద్రాలైనా సరిగా సక్రమంగా జరుగుతున్నాయా అంటే ఆవి నాలుగు రోజులు జరిగితే, ఆయిదవ రోజు నిలిచిపోవడము జరుగుతుంది. అక్కడ పేనేటిముంటి గంజి ఎంతమట్టుకు వేస్తున్నారంటే ఆది ముసలివాళ్లకు, పిల్లవాళ్లకు కూడా చాలదు. 10, 15 ముసలివాళ్లకుగాని, పిల్లవాళ్లకుగాని కలిసి ఒక శేరు మాత్రమే ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ రొద్ది గంజికోసము ప్రజలు 5 మైళ్లనుంచికూడా రావలసి యుంటుంది, దీనికోసరము ముసలివాళ్లు, పిల్లవాళ్లు 5 మైళ్లు రావడమంటే ఎంత కష్టంగా ఉంటుందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చును. ఇంక కరువుపనులక్రింద రోజ్లు పనులు ఎంతమట్టుకు తీసుకొన్నారంటే దర్శి తాలూకాలో 2 రోజ్లు, పొదిలి తాలూకాలో 1 రోజ్లు శాంక్షను చేశారు. ఆ పనులైనా సక్రమంగా జరిగి కూలీలకు, బీద ప్రజానీకానికి పృష్టికరంగా ఉన్నాయాఅంటే, కూలీలకు ఘన గజానికి ఆరు ఆణాలు ప్రకారము మాత్రమే ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. ఈ పని ఆయినా ఆనగా ఈ మూడు రోజ్లు పని కలిసి వెయ్యి కంటె ఎక్కువ మందికి పనిచూపలేదు. హెజ్మోడీగారు వచ్చినప్పుడు, దర్శి, పొదిలి తాలూకాలలో 35, 40 చెరువులకు 10 లక్షల రూపాయలుకు ఎస్టిమేటు వేసినటువంటి పనులు వున్నాయని చెప్పినప్పుడు చేస్తామని వాగ్దానం చేశారు. కాని అవి ఏవి చేయలేదు. ఇంక కరువు పనులక్రింద ప్రభుత్వము ఏర్పాటుచేసిన నామమాత్రపు పనులలో రెండువేల మందికి పనిదొరకడం లేదని తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. తరువాత తక్కావి లోన్సు విషయములో 12 వేల దరఖాస్తులు వస్తే, అందుకుగాను 1 తాశీల్దారును, 4 రివిన్యూ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్లను నియమించారు. ఈ 4 రివిన్యూ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్లు, 1 తాశీల్దారున్నూ, ఒకరోజుకు 20 దరఖాస్తులకుపైగా పరిష్కరించలేరు. ఈ విధముగా పరిష్కరించవలసివస్తే 12 వేల ఆర్జీలకు 1½ సంవత్సరము పడుతుంది. అట్లు రెండు తాలూకాలలోను ఈ పని పూర్తికావాలంటే మూడు సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుంది. అయితే ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు నేను చెప్పునది అతిశయోక్తి exaggerated L.C.M. అనవచ్చును. కాని ఇది విమాత్రము అతిశయోక్తికాదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. పోని ఈ తక్కావి అప్పులైనా ఇచ్చేవి సక్రమంగా ఇస్తారా అంటే, ఆక్కడ ప్రజానీకానికి అంతా తెలుసును. ఒక్కొక్క ఆర్జీకి దానిలో అడిగిన మొత్తాన్ని బట్టి, వంద రూపాయలకు ఆర్జీ వెట్టుకుంటే వానికి 10 రూపాయలని, 50 రూపాయలకు 5 రూపాయల ప్రకారమున్నూ, లంచాలు ఇవ్వవలసివచ్చిందనే విషయము ఆక్కడప్రండే ఆవాలగోపాలానికీ తెలుసును. పొదిలి, దర్శి తాలూకాలలో వేలాదివేల ప్రజానీకము ఈ లోన్సును ఆశిస్తూయున్నప్పటికి ఇవి సక్రమంగా ఇవ్వబడలేదు. ఏ కొందమందికో ఆదియును లంచాలు తీసుకొని ఇవ్వబడినది. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా నిరుత్సాహము పొందవలసి వచ్చినది. నేను ఈ విషయంలో ఈమాదిరి ఆక్రమము జరుగుతున్నదనిచెప్పగా ఆ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు ఒకతూరి వార్నింగు ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. తరువాత 2, 3 రోజులకే మరల లంచాలు తీసుకోవడం మొదలుపెట్టారు. ఈ విషయమై ఇట్లు ఉద్యోగస్తులు లంచాలు తీసుకొంటున్నారని ప్రజలు ఆర్జీలుకూడ వెట్టుకొన్నారు. ఆలాంటి ఆర్జీ ఒకటి నా దగ్గరకూడయున్నది. ఈలాంటి పద్ధతులలో ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకు సహాయము చేస్తున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము చేసిందల్లా కరువు పనులక్రింద 2, 3, రోజ్లు పనులు విస్తారుచేయడంతప్ప మరేమి చేయలేదు. చెరువు పనులేవి తీసుకోలేదు. దర్శి తాలూకాలో చాలా రోజ్లు పనులు, చెరువు పనులు చేయవలసి ఉన్నప్పటికి అవి చేయలేదు. గంజి కేంద్రాలు మాత్రము 11 కన్పిస్తున్నాయి. ఇంక తక్కావి లోన్సు విధంగా ఇచ్చింది తెలిసినదే. Subsistence loans ఇవ్వడానికిగాను దర్శి తాలూ

కాకు 30 వేల రూపాయలు కేటాయించారు. ఒక లక్షా ఇరవైవేల మందికి 30 వేల రూపాయలు కేటాయిస్తే ఒక్కొక్కరికి నాలుగు ఆణాలు మాత్రమే వస్తుంది. ఒక్కొక్కరు యింటికి కనీసము రెండు వందల రూపాయలైనా యిస్తామని నాలుగు ఆణాలు ఇస్తే, దానితో ఏమి తిని బతకగలరో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. అదైనా సరిగా ఇస్తున్నారంటే, లేదు. ముఖ్యంగా హరిజనులకు బీద క్రైస్తవులకు యిండ్లకు సేల్ వ్యాల్యూ లేదని ఇవ్వకుండా ఆపివేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. కలెక్టరుగారికి చెప్పుకొంటే ఎక్కువ రోజ్లు శాంక్షన్ చేస్తాము, చెరువుల పనులు మాత్రము ఆపివేశాము; Food production క్రింద విమాత్రము చేయడంలేదు, ఖచ్చితంగా ఇని ఆపివేయడం జరిగింది, తక్కావి లోన్సు విషయములో rules relax చేయవలసియుంటుంది గనుక వైకే వ్రాసుకొనవలసియున్నది, Subsistence loans విషయములో వైకి వ్రాశాము, అచ్చట అసెంబ్లీలోను, సంతులతోను మాట్లాడి ఆర్డర్లు వేయిస్తే మాదేమున్నది ఈని ఈ విధమైనటువంటి సమాధానాలు ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. ఇక్కడ ప్రభుత్వముపద్దకు చ్చి చెప్పుకొని ఆర్డర్లు వేయిస్తేకూడ ఆర్డరుచేసి ఐదు నెలలు ఆయిన తరువాత కూడా తక్కావి లోన్సు ఇవ్వకపోవడమంటే పరిపాలనా విధాన మేవిధంగా ఉందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. ఆర్డర్లు ఇచ్చేమని చెప్పారేగాని, ఈ లోన్సు సక్రమంగా అందజేస్తున్నారా లేదా ఆని విచారించడంలేదు. కనుక, subsistence loans 30 వేల కంటె ఎక్కువ ఇవ్వాలని, తక్కావి లోన్సు ఆలాట్మెంటు ఎక్కువ చేయాలని నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు మొదలైనవి కట్టవలసిన ఆవసరమున్నదని, దర్శి తాలూకాలో దొరణపువాగు, చిలకలేరు, ముసి ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టినట్లయితే, ఆక్కడి ప్రజలకు కొంత పరిష్కారము చేసినట్లు అవుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అదేమాదిరి పొదిలి తాలూకాలో మేకలేరు, ముసిలాంటి ప్రాజెక్టులు తీసుకొన్నట్లయితే ఆక్కడ త్రాగునీటి సమస్య కొంత పరిష్కారము జరుగుతుంది. నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు కట్టినట్లయితే నెల్లూరు జిల్లా అంతటికి కరువు కాటకాల పరిష్కార మార్గము కనుక ఈ ప్రాజెక్టును ప్రభుత్వము తప్పకుండా తీసుకోవాలని కోరుచూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.''

3.15 p.m.

* SRI AR. A. RM. CHOKKALINGAM CHETTIAR :—'' కనం సభా నాయకార్ అవర్కలే, పంజ నివారణత్తిర్కు రూ. 48,000 పట్జెట్టిల్ ఒదుక్కి ఇరుప్పతై ఆదరిక్కుం మూరైయిల్ ఇరండొరు వార్త్తైకళ్ సొల్ల ఆసైప్పడుకిరేన్. నమదు పకుదియిలుళ్ళ పంచత్తిర్కు రూ 48,000 అల్ల ఎవ్వళవు అదికమాక వేండుమెన్రాలుం ఒదుక్కలాం. కుదిప్పాక నమదు అరసాంగత్తిన్ నిలైక్కుత్ తక్కవాఱు ఓరళవు ఒదుక్కి యిరుప్పతై మనప్పూర్వమాక ఆదరిక్కక్ కడమైప్పట్టిరుక్కిరేన్. మేలుం ఎనదు తొకుదియిల్, అదావదు ఇరామనాదపురం కారైక్కుడి తొకుదియిల్ పంచ్చం వళర్ందు కొండు వరుకిరదు ఎన్పదై నాన్ సొల్ల వేండుం. కారైక్ కుడి పకుదియానదు పల ఆండుకళుక్కు మున్బు సిరందు విళంగియ కారణం వెళి నాడుకళిల్ అదావదు మలేయా, బర్మా, ..ఇండో చీనావిలిరుందు తలైవసియర్కళ్ పణత్తై సంపాదిత్తుక్ కొండు వందు ఇందప్ పకుది యిల్ కోయిల్కళుంయుం, తర్మసాలైకళుంయుం, పళ్ళిక్ కూడంకళుంయుం, ఎరాళ మాకక్ కట్టి మక్కళుక్కు ఉదవి సెయ్దు కొండు వందార్కళ్. కుదిప్పాక ఎనదు తొకుది మళైయై ఎదిర్పార్క్కుం తొకుది. మళైయై ఎదిర్ పార్క్కుం పూమి. ఇప్పొళుదు పల ఆండుకళాగ మళై పెయ్యాద కారణత్ తాల్ వివసాయం అదికం పాదిక్కప్పట్టిరుక్కిరదు. వివసాయత్తిర్కు వేండియ కణ్మాయ్, కుళం ముదలియవైకళ్ సెప్పణిడప్పడవిల్లై. కుడి తణ్ణీర్ప్ పంచ్చం ఇప్పొళుదు అదికం అన్దప్ పకుదియిల్ వన్దిరుక్కిరదు. అదర్కు వేండియ సౌకరియంగళైచ్ సెయ్దు కొడుక్క వేండుమెన్రు అరసాంగత్ తై కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళిరేన్. కుదిప్పాక ఇన్द ఉణవు కణ్ట్రోలై ఎడుత్త పిరకు తారాళమాక ఎనదు పకుదియిల్ ఉణవు కిడైత్త పోదిలుం అన్దప్ పకుదియిల్ వెళ్ళామై సిరన్దు ఓంగువదర్కు నీర్ప్పాసన వసదిసెయ్దు

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கொடுப்பது மிகவும் இன்றியமையாதது. அந்த வகையில் நமது அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்தி வேண்டியதைச் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நிறுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :— " Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need not take up the time of the House in offering felicitations on the success that has attended the Government's efforts in relieving famine in Rayalaseema, as I have already done so. I am constrained to reiterate my argument that all the financial difficulties of this Government and the new taxation proposals to overcome them are due to the fact that the Government of India have not given us adequate financial assistance. The discussion on this Demand should be directed towards giving this Government the backing of this House to demand from the Government of India the Rs. 6 crores that they are spending on famine relief, half as grant and half as loan. If the Government of India comply with this demand, I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister will be in a position to so amend the taxation measures as to see that no extra burden falls on the common man. When the Government of India have given half grants to other States for famine relief work, I do not see why they should not comply with the demand of this State. As the Finance Commission is now in Madras, I request the Government to put forward their case for greater financial assistance from the Centre on the basis that certain areas of this State are affected by famine every year. One year it may be Rayalaseema and in another year it may be some other place. I should like to point out that certain areas of this State are really famine areas, though they are not considered as such by the Government. They are certain parts of Coimbatore district, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Pudukottai Division of the Tiruchirappalli district, half of Ramanathapuram district and one or two taluks of the Madurai district. Famine prevails in these areas almost permanently. People do not realize it because we do not shout and advertise it. The Government have not favourably considered the claims of these areas for relief all these years. I have been pleading for setting up a Development Board to develop the 30,000 square miles lying in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram up to Dhanushkodi. We are having Development Boards for Malnad and other places. Why should we not have a Development Board for this area? I moved a cut motion to press this demand when Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar was the Chief Minister. There was a meeting of the Ministers in the verandah and they gave me the assurance that they would form a Development Board. On that assurance I withdrew my cut motion. But nothing has happened. They appointed a Development Officer for six months, whereas even six years will not be enough to develop the area. I should like to bring to the notice of the Government that the report of that Officer has not seen the light of day. Unless there is a high power committee to develop the area, there will be continuous famine.

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" I am thankful to the Government for deputing army personnel for digging wells. I was talking to Mr. Hejmadi at a party and he told me that the army units would be withdrawn in the near future. He is going to visit Pudukottai on the 15th and 16th of July and also Ramanathapuram. Instead of digging 300 wells, the army units are going to walk away after digging 30 wells. I request the Government to see that the army units are not withdrawn so soon. There is a case for retaining their help for some more time in Rayalaseema as well as in the Southern districts. His Excellency the Governor's Address and the Hon. the Finance Minister's budget speech held out the hope that the help of the army units will be continued. I expect that it will not be a mere paper hope but a hope which will be translated into reality. The help of the army units should be continued as long as it is necessary. After all, we are asking for water for drinking and not even for irrigation. The gruel centres should not be closed down.

" I must refer to the stopping of the well subsidy scheme. I and the other Members brought to the notice of the previous Ministry the stoppage of the well subsidy scheme and they said that it had to be stopped because the Government of India stopped the financial assistance which they were giving. If the Government of India give financial assistance, well and good. Otherwise, let the Madras Government raise a separate loan. In areas to which irrigation facilities could not be extended immediately, the grant of subsidy for sinking wells will help each agriculturist to irrigate at least four or five acres. Well subsidy, Grow More Food schemes and minor irrigation works should be continued. For this purpose, the Government will be well advised in floating a separate loan for Rs. 2 crores. I shall extend all assistance to the Government and see that the loan is made a success.

" I hope that the Government will set up the Development Board that we have been promised for the last four or five years, as early as possible. Let the entire Board be composed of officials. Let the Hon. Revenue Minister be its chairman and the Engineer, Collector, etc. its members. Let me not be misunderstood as seeking membership of the Board either for me or for any other non-official Member. There need not be any non-officials on it. If we have got any suggestions, we will put them before the Board, and in my humble opinion that is the best way of co-operation.

" It should be understood and made clear to the Government of India that the old-fashioned Famine Code and the old-fashioned Famine Relief Fund to which this Government allocate funds up to Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs are not of much use nowadays, because the famine problem is so acute and the famine area so vast. Geological experts tell me that the water table has gone down. I am told that in Coimbatore it has gone down from 60 to 120 feet. In my own district, it has gone down from 30 to 40 feet. The Hon. Revenue Minister will have to ask the Hon. Minister for Electricity to help him. Many people are willing to use electric power for lift irrigation.

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" In conclusion, I request the Hon. Revenue Minister and the Government as a whole to treat the permanently famine-affected areas which I have mentioned besides Rayalaseema as famine areas and give relief on that basis."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri M. Bapaiah Chowdary wants to speak for five minutes. After he has spoken, the Hon. the Revenue Minister will reply. Sri Bapaiah Chowdary will now speak."

* SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demand and the cut motion relate to famine relief work. If relief is given in the shape of cash, food and fodder as has been done all along, this Rs. 48,000 or even Rs. 48 lakhs will not be enough. The only lasting solution is the eradication of famine by constructing irrigation works of permanent utility. There is much controversy about major irrigation works. The Government must intensify the construction of minor irrigation works, deepening of wells and the restoration of tanks in the famine-stricken areas. That Rayalaseema is a chronically famine-affected area is an admitted fact and there can be no two opinions about it. I want to stress about famine conditions that are prevailing in Guntur district also. Though representations were made and deputations and mahazars were sent, the Government did not treat the entire affected area as a famine area. Palnad, Vinukonda and Narasaraopet taluks and certain parts of Sattenapalle taluk are affected by the failure of the monsoon. The Government were pleased to declare only ten villages as famine-affected villages, though the entire area which I have mentioned above has been in the grip of famine. The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker visited those places. He himself admitted that these places were affected by famine to the same extent as Rayalaseema and promised some help. But no help has been forthcoming so far. Scarcity of fodder is growing day by day. The two wet taluks of Guntur district are at a distance of 150 miles from this place. It is extremely difficult to bring fodder from such a long distance without the help of Government.

" There is acute scarcity of drinking water. Though Krishna water is flowing nearby, there is no machinery to take it up and make it available for drinking. In certain villages, water for drinking has to be brought from a distance of five to six miles. The entire family, adult and child, male and female, has to be engaged in bringing water throughout the day. The Government must attend to the provision of adequate drinking water. Scarcity of water is one of the causes for the prevalence of famine.

" The water-supply position in Guntur Town is very bad. There cannot be any town on the face of the earth as bad as Guntur Town in this respect. There is not even a drop of water in any of the wells."

3-30 p.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up."

* SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" One more minute, Sir. Certain roads were sanctioned as famine relief works. But

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no work has yet been started. The Government may be pleased to issue early orders for starting the works in those famine areas. The Hon. the Revenue Minister appreciated the work done by the Army. But I want to place before the House the work done by the 'Andhra Prabha' and the 'Indian Express' in ascertaining facts from Palnad and Sattenapalle taluks. They sent their representatives. They visited nooks and corners of the district. They took photographs of those places. I do want to express my appreciation of the services rendered by the Managers of 'Andhra Prabha' and the 'Indian Express', and also the work done by Mr. N. T. Rama Rao and his staff throughout Andhra Desa."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have carefully listened to as many as 23 hon. Members who took part in the discussion. Very interesting speeches were made. Very revealing speeches were made. And very embarrassing speeches also were made, from my standpoint. The whole thing resolves itself into this. Half a dozen hon. Members spoke on the general policy as to how a famine relief measure should be a preventive measure, how steps should be taken, what committees should be constituted, and so on and so forth. Other hon. Members gave a very graphic description of the famine conditions in their constituencies and in their districts, and wanted more loans to be given, more gruel centres to be opened, and more fodder to be supplied. They also said that there was delay in the matter of granting the loans, and that there was delay also in giving relief immediately. When I heard them, I was reminded of Oliver Twist, Sir. Every hon. Member began to ask for more and more. In the case of one Oliver Twist, it gave sufficient exercise of mind to the boarding authorities. But when I was faced with many Oliver Twists, most of them full-blooded, specially the hon. Member from Guntur, I was really wondering how I was going to satisfy their greedy hunger. But, Sir, I shall try . . . "

(The hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister is not yielding. The hon. Member will please sit down."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sri, I rise on a point of order. Has the Hon. Minister first-hand knowledge of famine conditions in the famine areas of Rayalaseema?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I may inform the hon. Member that I have more than first-hand knowledge of the famine conditions.

" Sir, I will first deal with the hon. Members who spoke in a general fashion. I shall now deal with the points raised by the

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hon. Member Mr. V. V. Ramasami. He went elaborately into the cause and origin of famine, the development of famine, and the way in which the ancient kings tackled famine. He concluded his speech by quoting couplets from Tiruvalluvar and Bharati, and suggesting to the Government that a committee should be appointed to go into the famine problem. The hon. Member Mr. Ari Gowder said that the Hon. the Finance Minister was wrong in saying in his budget speech that some of the loans that had been given could not be recovered or might not be recovered. He made a great point of it. But I am afraid that he pulled out that particular sentence from its context, and said that the Hon. the Finance Minister's statement was wrong. The Finance Minister took an over-all picture of the Budget and said that the income had fallen, and that even some portions of the loans advanced to the people, might not be recovered. This is all that he said. Mr. Ari Gowder took it in a different way, and made a great point of it. He said that the Finance Minister ought not to have said that in that manner. The hon. Member Mr. Balakrishnan advocated a zonal system. He wanted the whole State to be divided into two or three zones and that the more flourishing parts must go to the rescue of the less flourishing parts. His motto seems to be 'Rob Peter to pay Paul'. Of course that could be done to some extent. But we cannot go the whole length in this manner. We cannot go on robbing Peter to pay Paul. To some extent we can make some adjustments between the flourishing zones and the non-flourishing zones. The hon. Member Mr. Thimma Reddi said that the Ministers in the Centre did not take as much interest in South India as they were taking in regard to Assam and other North Indian places. He said that when there was trouble in South India, the Ministers in the Centre did not pay any attention. He also said the Hon. Mr. Munshi visited South India, and that was not enough. I may inform the hon. Member that the Central Government were fully aware of the situation, and they took immediate steps in coming to our rescue. They sent the Army to help us in finding drinking water. I may go to the extent of saying that the military was sent so expeditiously as though there was a sudden outbreak of war, that is, as suddenly as military movements are made in case of war. So, Sir, we are not right in accusing them. They are pressed with so many other problems, and in spite of all that they came to our rescue. We must all be thankful to the Army which did such meritorious work in getting water from wells from where, by ordinary civilian methods water could not be had previously. The military were working for months in Rayalaseema. Now they have been sent to Tamil districts. By the way, I may say that some Tamil districts are as much affected by famine as any Rayalaseema district, but only they are not in the limelight, as one hon. Member put it."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Why are they not in the limelight, Sir?"

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*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Probably the hon. Member is responsible for it. Then, Sir, Mr. Thimma Reddi said that Rayalaseema should be industrialized and developed, and then there would be wealth in that area. He said that famine could then be tackled. I may tell him, Sir, that Rayalaseema is in the nature of a patient now. The patient is having fever, and first of all we must cure him of his fever. Then tonic can be given. (Interruption.) How can we give tonic before he is cured of his fever? He will collapse. We will have to wait patiently till the fever of famine subsides, and then we can give tonics in the shape of industry and other amenities that are wanted."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" How is the Hon. Minister going to get rid of the fever?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If I wish that the patient should collapse, I will not be doing what I am going to narrate now. Regarding gruel centres 1,800 centres are working feeding four to five lakhs of people. The sum so far sanctioned to them is Rs. 31,20,200. The total revenue demand for Rayalaseema is Rs. 295 lakhs, and the remission likely to be sanctioned is Rs. 72·74 lakhs. The collection of instalments towards loans taken has been postponed, where land revenue remission has been ordered. Subsistence loans to the tune of Rs. 33,82,994 have been disbursed. Land improvement loans and agricultural loans have been disbursed to the extent of Rs. 1,07,68,000 odd. For relief works a sum of Rs. 38,000 has been sanctioned for all famine areas."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Why make a distinction between Rayalaseema and other areas?"

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If the hon. Member will kindly total up the lakhs of rupees that have been spent, he will see that it comes to Rs. 6 crores. This is not a small sum. Four thousand eight hundred works are in progress benefiting about 1 lakh of persons. Wages are being paid from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 per adult per day. (Interruption.) I am giving a picture of the famine-affected area in order to show that it is not only Rayalaseema that is affected by famine but that there are other districts also where famine prevails. For instance, Chingleput, North Arcot, parts of Guntur, Nellore, South Arcot, Tiruchi, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Madura are also affected by famine. I may say a word about the measures taken to relieve the scarcity of drinking water. The scarcity of drinking water was most acute in Rayalaseema and to a less extent in some districts. Help in the form of deepening of public wells was found to be totally insufficient. A scheme was introduced for the grant of Rs. 150 to individuals

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and institutions coming forward to deepen wells, private or public. I think 775 public wells and 350 private wells have been deepened. The scheme is now in force in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district and in Chittoor and Madanapalle taluks of Chittoor district, where water scarcity continues. Twelve civil supplies lorries and five tankers of the Agriculture Department continue to distribute water to Cuddapah and Anantapur. I think Anantapur is the district from which the hon. Member Mr. Nagi Reddi is coming. Five more tankers are under distribution, three to Guntur town and two to Coimbatore.

"With regard to fodder relief, Sir, State help was considered necessary. A Special Deputy Collector for fodder was appointed with headquarters at Kakinada. The Development Commissioner, Rayalaseema Development Board, was put in charge of general supervision. So far, 707 tons of paddy straw an 1,578 tons of hill grass have been removed. Hill grass and paddy straw are sold at subsidized rates of Rs. 48 and Rs. 60 per ton respectively. The necessity for continuing the fodder operations is under consideration."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"How many depots are there in each district?"

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I cannot tell the hon. Member the exact number. But there are depots.

3-45 p.m. "As regards medical relief, three ambulance vans were working in Cuddapah, Aanantapur and North Arcot. Four fire service vans have been pressed into service. About 2¼ lakhs of multivitamin tablets have already been supplied. Eight work centres have been started with the help of the Women's Welfare Department and part of the expenditure has been contributed by Srimathi Durga Bai from the funds placed at her disposal by the Prime Minister of India.

"Then we come to voluntary help. A State Famine Relief Fund was constituted with the Governor as the patron and the Chief Minister as the President and the Fund has so far reached a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs Over Rs. 3 lakhs have already been disbursed to the districts and further allotments are being made for provision of certain amenities like provision of cloth, supplying any deficiency in the gruel like thickening of rice, provision of additional condiment, etc. In addition, the Government have also had the assistance of several philanthropic bodies like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, the Rayalaseema Famine Relief Committee, the Ramakrishna Mission, the Servants of India Society, Friends Services Union, the Jain Medical Relief Society, the Guild of Service, and the Students Medical Union in the matter of providing clothing, medical assistance, etc. The Government have lent their encouraging hand to these organizations by undertaking to provide free transport facilities for the conveyance of gifts of rice and other things.

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"When we were on this famine business, floods also gave us trouble. The recent rains in May, though welcome in many parts, were unwelcome in other parts inasmuch as there was too much rain. Flood damages and cattle mortality have had to be faced in the eastern taluks of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and parts of Guntur and Nellore districts. Relief to persons rendered homeless have had to be given. Projects like irrigation works have breached and have to be repaired. Government have accordingly instructed the Collectors that relief by way of loans for the purchase of agricultural implements should be expeditiously and liberally afforded. So far as Nellore district is concerned, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for granting relief to the flood-affected areas. For Kurnool district, a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for work connected with the repairs to the breached tanks, and another sum of Rs. 15,000 for relief to persons whose houses were damaged or collapsed through the floods. The Board was also requested to allot a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to Kurnool district for disbursement of loans and for reclamation of land rendered unfit for cultivation on account of floods. Details of relief proposals have been called for in respect of Cuddapah district.

"The rains of May have generally eased the drinking water position, particularly in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and the eastern part of Chittoor district. Fodder position is also found to be eased by sufficient growth of grass. Attendance in gruel centres has not, however, greatly lessened. It is, therefore, obvious that the agricultural operations after the recent rains, have afforded only partial relief to labour. The relief measures so far undertaken have, therefore, to be continued till the outbreak of monsoon and normal agricultural operation is resumed. Therefore hon. Members need not have any anxiety that suddenly this relief work would be stopped. Only when normal conditions come about, these relief measures will be gradually withdrawn.

"I now come to the points raised by the hon. Gentleman Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah. Whenever he gets up to speak, he is a bugbear to me, because I cannot understand his language."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, bugbear is not a proper term."

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Anyway it is not unparliamentary.

"With regard to Guntur, the areas affected are Vinukonda, Palnad and Narasaraopet taluks. Three minor irrigation works, 20 rural water-supply works, one grow more food work, three P.W.D. Irrigation works and one P.W.D. Highways work are in progress to relieve the unemployment of the agricultural labourers. There are no relief works in Narasaraopet taluk and they are reported to be not necessary also. Fourteen gruel centres have been opened and about 3,059 persons are fed on an average every

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day. A sum of Rs. 26,150 has been spent from the State Fund. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been collected as donation.

AN HON. MEMBER :—On a point of order, Sir. May I know what are the schemes Government have undertaken in the Guntur district? The Hon. Minister has not revealed the names of the schemes undertaken."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order. Let the Hon. Minister continue."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I appeal to you, Sir, to note that in the name of point of order, many things are said.

" Sir, 66 fair price shops in Vinukonda and 14 in Palnad taluk cater to the needs of the poor. A sum of Rs. 1,55,453 has been disbursed as loans under the L.I.L. and L.I. Acts in the aforesaid taluks. These three taluks have already been considered as distressed areas for the purpose of granting subsistence loans and a sum of Rs. 2,24,000 has been disbursed so far.

" The amount remitted comes to nearly Rs. 1,91,000. The collection of cesses has also been ordered to be postponed. So, I would submit that Guntur has been favourably treated.

" Many hon. Members talked about projects. Though that subject lies strictly within the province of my Hon. Colleague the Minister for Public Works, I may also say a word about that. It was complained that the projects are not taken in hand and if they are taken in hand, the recurrence of famine conditions could be prevented. As far as possible, Government are trying to take up as many projects as possible.

" As a permanent measure of preventing famine in the Rayalaseema area, the Tungabhadra Project is in progress. Further, the Buderu Project and the canal work of the Lower Sagileru Project have also been taken up. In Coimbatore district, the Lower Bhavani Project work is progressing. These projects, when completed, would go a long way to eradicate famine in some areas now affected by drought."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What about Nandikonda Project?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I shall come to it just now. Besides these projects, a large number of minor irrigation works and rural water-supply works have also been undertaken. The present policy of the Government is to see that works of permanent utility alone are taken up.

" Then, a word about the Nandikonda Project. When I went to that side, I had the happy company of my hon. Friend Sri Siviah. The other day he made a complaint and I must take this occasion to answer it. He said, ' Ministers, when they go

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on tours, receive addresses, promise so many things and deny them here.' Not at all, Sir. What I said was this. ' My sympathies or the sympathies of 1/15th of the Cabinet are with the aspirations of the people of the Guntur district.' For that, he should not come here and put me in an awkward position oy saying that Cabinet Ministers promise so many things but do not fulful them. I will try my best to help them but I cannot make a commitment; it will be rather embarrassing to my Colleagues.

" With regard to Nandikonda Project, it is in the mind of everybody. Even little children, while I was touring, said ' Nandikonda Project-ki-jay '. People's minds are so surcharged with this project. I do not know who are responsible for it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" All are responsible for it. Even the Congress Members are responsible for it."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I sympathise with their aspirations. But the whole thing depends on some other thing. The Krishna-Pennar Project, the Nandikonda Project and other projects are on the anvil of the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission have referred the matter to the Technical Committee called the Khosla Committee and they are going through them. When the Khosla Committee submit their report, the Planning Commission will consider the matter. Then there will be time enough for this Government to consider it. We shall do our best in the matter. We are very much interested from a selfish point of view also, in seeing that there is no famine in Rayalaseema. We have got to spend our money there and so we are also as much interested as the other hon. Members are in seeing that there is no famine in Rayalaseema.

" Lastly, I must refer to the point raised by my hon. Friend the Raja of Chettinad. It was a surprise to me that he also became an ' Oliver Twist '. He wants more and more privileges and amenities. He is justified in saying that the Ramanathapuram district is as bad as some parts of Coimbatore. Also conditions in some portions of Madurai district and Tiruchirappalli district are on a par with the conditions in Rayalaseema. No doubt, because the hon. Member comes from that part, he is alive to the situation and he has mentioned that. Certainly it will be looked into and we shall do our best in the matter. Requisitioning an army unit is a very costly business. We do not know where we are with regard to that. We are hard pressed for drinking-water and we are getting work from the Army units for this purpose. When the bill comes, we do not know where we will be. But we do not mind that and we are trying to give drinking-water supply in as many places as possible.

" My hon. Friend referred to the High-power Committee. Whether it is a high-power committee or low-power committee, I think some such organization should be there to suggest

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measures for tackling the problem of famine. I think the present policy in the matter of medical relief is more preventive than curative. It is better to prevent a disease than to cure it. In that way, I agree that all steps should be taken to see that this famine is prevented in the interests of all the districts. Government cannot afford to spend every year large sums of money on famine relief, which affords no sufficient or proper relief to the people. On the other hand, if we prevent the conditions that contribute to famine, a great thing would have been done. I think in a way I have satisfied my 'Oliver Twists'."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" We want to see it in action also."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I will try. I am a practical man and I will translate my theories into action also. We are as much interested in this as the Opposition. Only we must have a sort of 'give and take'.

" In view of what I have said and the conciliatory way in which I met my hon. Friend's points, I hope he will withdraw his cut motion and give me time and opportunity to implement what I have said."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :- " May I know whether famine is on the increase or on the decrease since the Hon. Minister came into office? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order."

4 p.m. SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" I press my motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramasami. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 48,000 for Famine be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'

" Sir, this Demand is for a grant from current revenues to meet expenditure on extensions and improvements to, and maintenance and repairs of, irrigation works. The bulk of the expenditure on irrigation does not however come under this Demand,

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but under Demand XXXV relating to the Capital Budget. The Demand under the Capital Budget for Irrigation amounts to Rs. 890 lakhs. The cost of establishments for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works comes under yet another Demand No. XXVI. The effective total demand under all these Demands comes to about Rs. 1,276 lakhs. This total for the year 1950-51 was about Rs. 712 lakhs and for 1951-52 about Rs. 1,174 lakhs. In order to furnish an integrated picture of the work done under the head 'Irrigation', I may be permitted to make a few observations dealing with the subject as a whole.

" Sir, in the matter of development of Irrigation, the Government have been pursuing a liberal policy of executing schemes, not solely on considerations of direct financial return on the capital outlay, but with due regard also to the need for augmenting supplies of food and improving the well-being of the people. It is obviously desirable that the execution of schemes must be in accordance with a well-defined plan. Such a plan for the five year period, practically ending in 1954-55, has been drawn up in draft by the Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Government, and as work has been started on a number of schemes, the plan consists only of schemes actually in execution. From the figures which I have just given, it will be seen that the current year is practically the peak period of execution of the Five Year Plan. The ultimate cost of the plan is Rs. 44 crores of which Rs. 30 crores is proposed to be spent in the first five years.

" Broadly speaking, our programme of irrigation development may be divided into three parts. The first part, which is the least ambitious, is a short-term programme for the execution of a number of small irrigation schemes, called Grow More Food Schemes, primarily to augment our supplies of food as quickly as possible. We have endeavoured to execute schemes in dry tracts as far as practicable, provided water resources are available to justify such schemes and hold out promise of their successful working. Twenty-five schemes costing Rs. 12·65 lakhs have so far been executed and 13 schemes costing Rs. 48·45 lakhs are under execution in Rayalaseema; 69 schemes costing Rs. 38·5 lakhs have been executed and 62 schemes costing Rs. 141·4 lakhs are under execution in the Circars; 58 schemes costing Rs. 65·30 lakhs have been completed and 45 schemes costing Rs. 92·54 lakhs are under execution in the Tamil districts; 27 schemes costing Rs. 2·90 lakhs have been completed and 10 schemes costing Rs. 22·83 lakhs are under execution in the Malabar and South Kanara districts. The total ayacut developed so far under the completed works is 69,300 acres, and the works in progress will add a new ayacut of about 80,000 acres. Among the more important of the schemes under execution are the Rallagedda Anicut in Srikakulam district, the Polipalli Anicut in the Visakhapatnam district, the Coringa Island Project in the East Godavari district, the Kanur Scheme in West Godavari, the Manneru Anicut in

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Nellore, the Kollimagulavagu and Tigaleru Reservoirs in Kurnool, the Goderu Tank Scheme in Cuddapah, the Pennar-Kumudavathi Project in Anantapur, the Ponniar Anicut in South Arcot, the Sivalaperi Tank in Tirunelveli, provision of falling shutters to the Palar Anicut in North Arcot, the Badathalav Project in Salem, excavation of a new channel from Arakkankottai Channel in Coimbatore district, the Cheramangalam Anicut in Malabar and the Shiriyar Anicut in South Kanara. The latest of such schemes sanctioned is the construction of an anicut across the Swarnamukhi river at Kalahasthi in the Chittoor district and the excavation of a short channel therefrom to join the old Chembudu channel for affording better supplies to the existing tanks in the area.

" In this short-term programme must be included what are called Tank Improvement Schemes. Most of the tanks covered by the scheme are minor irrigation works. Even though I may be trespassing on the portfolio of a Colleague, I may briefly refer to what is being done in regard to Tank Improvement, to complete the picture. We have inherited from our ancestors about 35,000 irrigation tanks. These constitute a fair part of our real wealth and we are proud of this heritage. On account of long neglect and silting, many of the tanks are unable to irrigate the ayacuts registered under them. Even in a year of normal rainfall, there is a scramble for water, because the tanks have lost much of their original capacity, and flood waters which should have been conserved in them drain off to the sea. The quickest way of growing more food is to renovate these tanks and restore their lost capacities. This renovation is particularly important in respect of the large number of tanks in zamindari areas which are now being taken over by the Government. The object of the scheme is not so much to bring new lands under irrigation, as to ensure adequate supplies to lands already growing wet crops. In certain areas, for example North Arcot and Madurai, the scope for new irrigation schemes is limited, because our ancestors have done their work so thoroughly that there is not much surplus water available. There would be no point in impounding in a new reservoir, waters that would otherwise have gone into an old one. It is not proper to rob Peter to pay Paul. In such areas, the best we can do is to improve existing works so that they can supply water satisfactorily to the present ayacuts and it is in this context that the Tank Improvement Scheme is of considerable importance. So far, 902 such works have been completed at a cost of over Rs. 34 lakhs and 1,639 works, including 539 in the Circars, 187 in Rayalaseema, 860 in Tamilnad and 53 in Malabar and South Kanara, are under execution. The cost of the schemes under execution will be about three-quarters of a crore of rupees.

" The second part of our programme consists of medium sized projects, the biggest of which are the Manimuthar in the Tirunelveli district, and the Malampuzha in the Malabar district, each costing nearly Rs. 4 crores. The other projects in this category

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are the Mettur Canals Scheme costing Rs. 2½ crores, the Romperu Drainage Scheme and the Walayar Project costing Rs. 1 crore each, and the Upper Pennar, the Bhairavanitippa and the Araniyar Projects costing a little less than Rs. 1 crore each, and the Rallapad Project and the Mangalam Reservoir Project each costing about half a crore of rupees. The programme includes also a number of smaller works in the Krishna, Godavari and Cauveri Delta systems and elsewhere, some of which have been completed.

" In the third category are included the two large projects, the multi-purpose Tungabhadra Project and the Lower Bhavani Project, the former costing Rs. 18½ crores, and the latter Rs. 9½ crores. Provision has been made for the generation of power under these projects in addition to supply of water for irrigation.

" Some of the schemes involve the execution of agreements with the neighbouring States of Mysore and Hyderabad, and I am glad to say that all matters have been practically settled, and there is nothing to hold up progress. As hon'ble Members are no doubt aware, the Tungabhadra Project is a scheme which is being executed jointly by the Hyderabad and Madras Governments.

" It has not been an easy matter to find the funds required for the execution of the Irrigation Development Programme. Costs have gone up to an unprecedented extent and we have been hard put to it to find the funds needed to complete the projects already taken up; so much so, our revered Rajaji has affectionately called the Public Works Department his Enemy No. 2. Our resources are very strictly limited and in present conditions it is not easy even to find loan money. We have had to appeal to the Government of India for assistance and they agreed to lend this Government money to meet the cost of the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects during the previous financial year. As a result of further representations, they have agreed to provide loans to this Government to meet the cost in the current year, not only of the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects, but the Malampuzha Project as well. The Government are specially grateful to the Government of India for the accommodation they have shown, but, despite this help, the funds available in the current year will not be adequate to make the progress we had planned on the other schemes. The result is that we may be compelled to slow down the rate of execution of the works from time to time, with reference to the funds available. When such is the case in respect of schemes under execution, it can well be imagined what the position is in respect of new schemes not yet taken up. The funds available, and those which may be available in the next year or two on the existing basis, may not be adequate to complete the Five Year Programme. The levy of a betterment fee on lands brought under irrigation as a result of the projects executed, and other new taxation, may provide some funds to complete the programme now in execution, and it is hoped that

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a small margin of funds will be available for new schemes. We are determined to win through somehow and continue irrigation development, so essential to this State. Whatever may be available must necessarily be employed only on schemes which are comparatively more promising, in terms of the net additional area to be irrigated and the net yield of foodgrains expected, in relation to the capital outlay. Sanction to the investigation of new schemes and approval of the execution of new schemes must accordingly be regulated by this sound criterion.

" Against the background I have indicated, I now turn to the proposals for the current year. For Grow More Food Schemes and Tank Improvement Schemes, the Government of India were giving a subsidy of 50 per cent of the unproductive outlay on such schemes. In effect, this assistance amounted to the Government of India bearing 50 per cent of the cost of each scheme and this enabled us to undertake the execution of schemes, which though not productive in terms of financial returns, promised reasonable additional supplies of food. In the current year, the Government of India have intimated that, while they would be prepared to continue the subsidy of 50 per cent in respect of schemes already in execution, the construction of which will be continued this year, they would be giving a subsidy of only 25 per cent in respect of new schemes to be taken up. In the light of the new terms intimated by the Government of India, and our own financial resources, we made a very searching review of the position. We came to the conclusion that the execution of all the 115 schemes, on which partial progress had been made by the end of the previous financial year, should be continued in the current year, earning the old rate of Central subsidy. Between the beginning of the current financial year and the period of the review I have mentioned, 15 more schemes had been commenced. These 15 schemes are also proposed to be continued. The total cost of these schemes in the current year will be as much as Rs. 60 lakhs. As regards Tank Improvement Schemes, 1,776 schemes dealt with by the Food Production Branch, which were at various stages of progress at the close of the previous financial year, will all be continued in the current year. Tank Improvement schemes in charge of the Public Works Department, on which also work had been partly completed, would be continued in the current year. The total cost of the Tank Improvement schemes in the year will be Rs. 60 lakhs. Even this programme is rather ambitious and would strain our financial resources to the utmost. But, Government are determined to spend the amounts I have indicated on these schemes in the current year and complete as many of them as possible.

" As regards other schemes, viz., the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects, the medium-sized projects and the smaller schemes in the deltas, the total expenditure in the current year, including assistance from the Centre in the shape of loans to the extent of Rs. 5·84 crores for the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani

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and Malampuzha Projects, would be about Rs. 7·7 crores. The total demand for all these schemes, which fall in the Capital Budget, is Rs. 8.00 crores. This is a very large demand compared to previous years, but, as I have already indicated, the current year happens to be more or less the peak period of execution of the Five Year Plan. Details of the expenditure proposed are given at page 31 of the Finance Minister's speech.

" I am glad to be able to say that water is expected to be let down in the Bhavani Project Canal in September to irrigate about 12,000 acres in the current year. Water from the Mettur Canals Scheme is also likely to be available to irrigate about 7,500 acres in the current year. Irrigation under the Tungabhadra Project may commence round about the middle of 1953.

" Hon. Members may ask, what of the future? Obviously, the first consideration must be for schemes already in execution and we must make every effort to complete them. It is not going to be easy to find the funds to complete the schemes taken up, and if we succeed in completing the programme as originally intended, i.e., by about 1955, we should congratulate ourselves. However, we have proposed to the Planning Commission a Supplementary Programme comprising 11 irrigation projects, the total ultimate cost of which will be Rs. 145 crores. The intention is, that if funds become available after the completion of the current programme, we should take up schemes so as to spend on these new schemes about Rs. 40 crores by the end of 1955--56. The new schemes in the Supplementary Programme include the first Stage of the Krishna-Pennar Project, the Vaigai Reservoir Project which would provide water for irrigating certain areas in the Madurai district, the Gandikotta Project which would irrigate lands in the Nellore and Cuddapah districts, the Amaravathi Reservoir Project in the Coimbatore district, the Kanhirapuzha Reservoir Project in the Malabar district, the Sathanur Reservoir Project in North Arcot, the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project in Salem, the Tungabhadra High-Level Canal Scheme in the Bellary district, the Ramapadasagar Project and a number of minor schemes. I may add that so far as the Krishna-Pennar Project is concerned, the entire question of what schemes on the Krishna and Godavari may be taken up has been referred by the Planning Commission to a Technical Committee. The Committee's report is awaited. With such a large programme already drawn up, for the execution of which we need only funds, it would be futile to waste time and energy on investigating further new projects, especially when funds are not available even for the works in execution, leave alone the schemes proposed for the Supplementary Programme. The formulation of an irrigation project depends on a number of current factors such as flows of water, and above all, costs. Details of schemes investigated now and the costs thereof may be completely out of date a few years later, when the entire project contemplated will have to be overhauled. Moreover, the investigation of schemes with a view to examining the possibility of evolving satisfactory projects often gives rise to

false hopes, which it would not be wise to hold out. For these reasons, it is desirable to go slow on the investigation of new schemes for the present, until we can see our way clear in regard to financial resources.

"I shall be grateful if hon'ble Members will bear this entire background in mind while speaking on cut motions and assist Government with suggestions which would enable them to implement the programme satisfactorily.

"Before I close, I would like to take the opportunity to pay a tribute to the efficient manner in which the Public Works Department have been constructing and maintaining irrigation systems. 4-15 p.m. The staff of the Department have frequently been subjected to a great deal of stress but have been doing a good job of work."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation'."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"May I know, Sir, how much time I can take? I may require a fairly good time, at least half an hour."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am unable to understand what is 'fairly good time'. I can give the hon. Member fifteen minutes."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"You can meet him half way, Sir. You can give him 25 minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I can give him fifteen minutes."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,17,67,700 for Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, the last sentences spoken by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works have sent a feeling of chill not only in my mind but in the mind of every one who is here. He has once and for all made up his mind on the lines of the note prepared by the Secretariat. We would have been glad if he had given us a copy of the long note so that we could have understood what the import of his whole speech was. Several Members here are new. It is true that some of us who have been following the irrigation policy of this Government for the last five years were able to follow the trend of the speech of the Minister for Public Works. But, Sir, it is not possible for all the new Members to understand and digest what he was reading at such quick pace. Speaking for myself, however, I feel, as I have already said, the last words spoken by the Minister are not happy. They give no hope to the people. Rather they will convince the people that nothing useful will be done by this Government. All that the Hon. the Minister was able to say after reading the note was that there was no use wasting time in investigation of any new scheme. He also said that

even if schemes had been investigated and reports were available in the Secretariat, they were out-dated. He has asked us not to bother the Government with any more new schemes and new ideas. He seems to have been satisfied with what he calls the supplementary schemes given to the Planning Commission. Sir, the supplementary list is twice the size of the original list and he asks all of us to believe that the Government have got really in mind the execution of all these schemes. He mentions several projects, Krishna-Pennar, Ramapadasagar and several others. Apparently he has not realized the seriousness of the position. The Five-Year Plan of the Government of India envisages a total production of about 2½ lakhs of tons of rice a year as a result of the new schemes that have been drawn up and included in the plan. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister for Public Works to the fact that at the time the Planning Commission drew up its report, the Government found that our deficit was about 3·57 lakhs of tons a year. However, a plan for the production of 2·57 lakhs of tons of rice a year was sent up to the All-India Planning Commission for execution during the five year period. The real trouble with the Government is that they have a closed mind in these matters. I want to ask the Minister whether he has seen carefully and studied the map of our Presidency. Has he seen the land which has been developed and the land which has not been devoloped? Has he seen the land drained by copious water-supply and the land which has not been provided with any good river systems? Does he not realize that the lands drained by the rivers Krishna and Godavari are there staring in our face and inviting all effort at development at the hands of the Government and their engineers? If we want to develop our land, there is no use going to small schemes like the Grow More Food Schemes and dispersing and throwing our personnel and plant and machinery into them and producing no results. Sir, if I have only the requisite time at my disposal—say two hours—or if the Government are pleased to give us a special day for discussion of the question of irrigation, I shall tell the Hon. the Minister for Public Works and I hope I shall be able to convince the entire Treasury Bench that the schemes that were pursued by the previous Governments have yielded no results and I am asking in all seriousness whether the Chief Minister here who has, I think, followed the statement read out by the Minister for Public Works, is satisfied that we are making any progress. Has the Minister not read what exactly used to be read ten years or fifteen years ago? Has he not read out the speech in the same platitudinous manner in which the previous Ministers have done? I want the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to give a new turn to his angle of vision, to alter his frame of mind, to change his attitude to the new schemes and not to be guided exactly by the repetitions contained in the Secretariat reports. I want him to examine the reports carefully. The Secretariat works within closed doors. The impact of the people's mind is not made upon the Secretariat, though slightly it is made on the mind of the Ministers. What

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is the result? At least the Hon. the Minister for Revenue was pleased to say that when he went to the Northern Circars, he saw men, women and children talk about the Nandikonda project and it is quite possible that he had his sympathies for the views expressed by them though he would not embarrass himself or the Government by making any pronouncement upon that. That was because he went into the midst of the people. The Public Works Minister, on the other hand, says, 'Do not talk of any new schemes'. Why should he close his mind in this manner? Is it really necessary for him to follow exactly what has been noted for him and is the public criticism levelled against the Government schemes outmoded completely? He talks about the Krishna-Pennar Project which has been criticized from every point of view. It has been said that the scheme designed by the Government is not at all beneficial or commensurate with the amount of labour and money to be spent. We have been saying that the scheme should be split up and that a dam at Siddeswaram might be built to suit the needs of Cuddapah and Kurnool and that another dam at Someshwaram might be built to meet the needs of Nellore so that if you go south-east along the river Krishna, you will find places where there is copious water and where you get your 47 units of water which you have got as your share in the Inter-State Conference. Then, I shall come to Pulichintala and Nandikonda. I do not make a sweeping plea for taking up only the Pulichintala project and nothing else, though people of the area like it. If Pulichintala is not suitable to you it is suitable for us. If you spend two crores of rupees and raise a dam, you will immediately supply water for 10 lakhs acres of wet land on the Krishna delta, which you can convert into a two crop land without further expenditure on works or personnel. I am asking why this has not attracted the attention of the Government. Why has this scheme been thrown away? Then, Sir, if the Government are not satisfied with Pulichintala, why have they not taken up the Nandikonda project? It offers a better foundation also. It helps the State of Hyderabad. Why has it not attracted your attention? Why does the Hon. the Minister for Public Works say that in this supplementary scheme, the first stage of execution covers only Krishna-Pennar? Of course, he adds the rider that the scheme has been referred to the technical committee and its report is awaited. But so far as this Government are concerned, they have made up their mind upon a wrong scheme. I shall not be a party to a scheme which locks up about 131 crores of rupees and which is of no use except in the imagination of certain engineers. It is our contention that if Cuddapah and Kurnool are served under the scheme, Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot will not be served and if Chingleput and South Arcot are to be served, Cuddapah and Kurnool will not get water. The evaporation effect also is very great at Siddeswaram. That is why we ask you to go lower down the river where there is copious water-supply because there it is that four great tributaries join the river. You can bring water to the entire upland of Guntur district

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which is now suffering from famine and also to the eastern portion of Kurnool, besides serving Hyderabad in the north. You can also supply the northern portions of the Nellore district under the scheme. I submit, Sir, that this split scheme is much cheaper. Let us not be guided by mere political prejudices. Let us not throw away other schemes simply because a design was made for a particular scheme. Let us not say that we must stick to it because the opposition was from some people who did not belong to the Ministerialist group. Let us keep an open mind upon this matter. Let not the Minister think that we should not think about any new schemes. If the Government are not prepared to think about any such schemes at all and, if the Government feel no new ideas should be received, then it is as good as the Government not existing. The Government must always have an open mind. They must correct their mistakes, if they are pointed out to them by others, and if others are wrong they must convince them that they are mistaken and that the Government are right. Without that there is no use of saying 'do not waste the time'. I submit that it will be a colossal waste of not merely time but also of hard-earned money, if the Government do not look into fresh views expressed by Members and change their angle of vision. They must consider that the new schemes suggested are not for political purposes. They are suggested by persons who are interested in the welfare of the people as much as the Ministers. You can give credit to us for our sincerity; you can give credit to us for some little knowledge of the area; you can give credit to us for some understanding of the water-supply position of the Krishna river. Therefore, I ask the Minister to change his attitude of mind. I am not blaming him. But in the anguish of my heart I am saying that such statements should not have been made in view of the fact that he is holding the office of a Minister in a popular Government. 4-30 p.m.

"Sir, I was saying that the land between Krishna and Godavari requires irrigation. Let me give you the present figures of land under crops receiving irrigation. In Guntur district, of all the land sown under crops only 20 per cent is under irrigation. In Kurnool only about 11·0 per cent in Cuddapah 20·5 per cent, in Anantapur 11·0 per cent and Bellary only 2·7 per cent is under irrigation. If in Guntur only 20 per cent of the land under crops is estimated to be under irrigation is it proper, is it fair, is it just to think of the Krishna-Pennar project and divert the water to South Arcot where 35 per cent is under irrigation already, to Chingleput where 61 per cent is under irrigation? I submit, Sir, let us look into the things afresh. So far as I am concerned, I am always at the disposal of the Hon. Minister and I shall discuss all the matters with him and the Government. If I am wrong I shall correct myself; but if the Government are not correctly informed it would be for the Government to look at the problem afresh.

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" Yesterday, Sir, at another place, the Hon. the Chief Minister said : ' Don't get excited '. I am not getting excited. But when I see that two rivers are allowed to waste their water into the sea, and the land is left simply idle, when a Five-Year Plan is drawn up which does not even make the State self-sufficient, what should I do if not get excited? It is true excitement is the weakness of the Andhras. But all the same excitement in a right cause is the most welcome thing and if the Hon. Minister is not excited upon the matter it is not worthwhile for him to be there Sir. If the Ministry is not excited, if the Hon. Ministers do not get indignation at what is going on, at the way the things are going on, I say the Ministers cannot do their function properly. I want the Public Works Minister to get excited, get indignant over the things that happened over the last fifty years. Then only he will be able to do something in the interests of the people. I am not speaking from the party point of view, from the linguistic point of view, or from the regional point of view. If the southern districts consist of a vast portion of land drained by two of the biggest rivers and if the Government engineers cannot concentrate their attention on that piece of land, I submit I will not be wrong in saying that they are not doing their duty. As the time at my disposal is short, I cannot go into the details now. I want the Hon. Minister to pay special attention to all the areas which are affected by famine.

" Sir, the previous discussion on the ' Famine Demand ' showed that not merely Rayalaseema but several other areas like portions of Malabar district, Ramanathapuram district, South Arcot district and portions of Chingleput and North Arcot districts suffer from famine conditions. Why do these famines occur? Because the policy of the Government has been a failure all these years. They were dilly-dallying with Grow More Food campaigns. What is the result? After five years the Hon. Minister now says—with all the pictures of the Hon. Ministers in the ' Madras Information '—that they have brought under the schemes only 69,300 acres. It is a commentary by itself. (Interuption.) Incidentally I think the ' Madras Information ' may very well be stopped. It contains nothing important except the pictures of Hon. Ministers.

The Hon. Minister was making some reference to Grow More Food campaigns. So I wish to tell the Hon. Minister that the previous Government did not do their duty properly. The Government of India gave block grants for Grow More Food Schemes and development schemes to the tune of 14 crores of rupees. This Government in spite of their development schemes were not able to spend six crores out of it and they had to surrender six crores from a State where we are suffering for want of adequate quantity of rice. In 1947-48 the Government allowed to lapse Rs. 3.55 crores, in 1948-49 they allowed Rs. 95 lakhs to lapse and in 1949-50 they surrendered Rs. 150 lakhs. Not only this, they purchased manure worth 5 crores of rupees and they were

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not able to distribute 1·50 crores worth of manure to the agriculturists in our State. I submit therefore that the present Government must cut away from the old traditions of the previous Government. I would even suggest to them to start new files on every subject instead of getting the old files and starting back.

" Sir, what did this Government do a few days back? Why should the Government think that the people for no reason are dissatisfied with them and are starting a propaganda immediately against them? A press note appeared that all schemes were stopped. When I say that such and such a scheme is stopped immediately the Public Works Minister says it was not stopped. In his speech introducing the Demand the Hon. Minister said that of the thousand and odd schemes only 115 will be pursued. (Interruption.) I am sorry I was not able to follow the Minister. Whatever it is, the schemes have been slowed down. The Government have been admitting it. What are the schemes the Government stopped? They stopped schemes well in progress, and when were they stopped? I would request the Hon. Minister to make enquiries from the Executive Engineer. In Visakhapatnam district there are seven schemes. They may be small ones. But I say schemes for which agreements for work have been taken from the contractors have been stopped in my district. I do not think my district is an isolated instance. I think in other districts also the same thing must be happening; we can see it particularly in view of the admission that 115 schemes alone are to be pursued throughout this year. It is not right.

" In Srikakulam district there is the Vamsadara scheme. Now we are talking about the Lower Bhavani project. It was at first planned to irrigate one lakh of acres. In all probability due to political pressure this project is now extended to irrigate 2 lakhs of acres. At the time the Government sanctioned it, they also wanted to start the Vamsadara scheme. That was a productive scheme and Lower Bhavani was not a productive scheme. But we wanted to combine both so that the return may not suffer. Lower Bhavani and Vamsadara were both taken up by the same Minister. What happened? Of these two, Lower Bhavani has almost progressed to completion while Vamsadara is still in the stage of investigation, preliminary estimates and all these things. I ask the Hon. Minister to investigate how this long delay happened I shall not try to analyse and cast the blame on anybody. But now the thing has happened. Vamsadara would have irrigated two lakhs of acres. I may tell you what I have heard expert engineers say about the Lower Bhavani project. If the Government extended the Lower Bhavani project to irrigate two lakhs of acres, one lakh of acres in Tanjore will suffer. Let the rich mirasdars of Tanjore district note this. Now the Hon. Minister was referring to the Mettur canals. What is the object of accepting the scheme which has come up by political pressure? Originally the Mettur scheme was expected to irrigate 4 lakhs and 38 thousand acres. What is the acreage it is able to irrigate now? It irrigates only 3 lakhs 38 thousand acres. This scheme

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has been only a 75 per cent success. Even this year the Cauvery-Mettur project is working at a loss. From the beginning it has been running at a loss. What are the Government doing? They are collecting only a water charge of Rs. 5. In East Godavari the return is 15 to 20 per cent, in Krishna it is 15 to 18 per cent and the Government are collecting Rs. 6-4-0. The Cauvery-Mettur project is working at a loss, in spite of the original promise of the ryots that they would pay at Rs. 15. The promises are there in the Board of Revenue, in two big bundles. But what happened afterwards? They wanted a concessional rate of Rs. 5 and it has become the permanent rate. This is not even Rs. 6-4-0 as in the case of the Godavari Delta. I do not grudge if some people got the benefit. After all, all are ryots and all these people belong to the same State. They are our own countrymen. But I am only drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister to the invidious distinctions that are made. Now you are going to construct these Mettur irrigation canals. When you are not able to cover the area of 4 lakhs and 38 thousand acres which you originally intended what is the object in extending the canals especially when we are seeing every day reports in the papers : ' The water has not come up to the level, to-day the level is so low ' and so on? I submit, Sir, one fundamental mistake of the previous Government has been to lock up our moneys in schemes which were costly, that is to say, where the acre-cost ran up to Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and in a few cases even up to Rs. 4,000. Even with the low level canal, the Tungabhadra scheme does not cost so much. It costs only Rs. 400 or 500 per acre. The Ramapadasagar project estimated to cost Rs. 120 crores which the Government said was very high, would have cost only Rs. 650 or Rs. 750 per acre and yet the previous Government have been putting the money on schemes where the acre-cost was very high. That is the trouble. I am not worried about particular schemes, whether they are in Visakhapatnam or somewhere in Ramanathapuram. But what I submit is the Government must treat the whole State as one irrigation unit and see that money is spent on schemes which are sufficiently good. I am not worried about the return, because there are people who are willing even to contribute. In fact I congratulate the previous Congress Government. I think it is not the previous Government but the one previous to that. They made a real change in the policy of returns. They reduced the percentage of returns. But the Government must choose the capital schemes where the cost is not too high. But what happened is Government spent Rs. 18 crores, or Rs. 25 crores on schemes which do not yield anything to-day but will take 7 years, 8 years or even 9 years more to produce a single grain and even then we would not be self sufficient. Sir, what else can there be to cause inflation in this country? What else is waste of money? When we say money has been wasted, it is not out of prejudice. All that we want is that the money that is collected from the people of this entire State must be spent not only profitably but wisely and usefully so that the maximum return is secured for the State. That is all our object. To the

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extent my criticism is right I want the Government to correct themselves and to the extent the Government doubt the correctness of my criticism I would ask them to give me an opportunity to explain my position.

" During the general discussion on the Budget, Members from all sides, from the Congress side, from the Socialist side, from the K.L.P. side and U.D.F. side, everybody complained about the utter failure of the minor irrigation and tank repair schemes. The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that out of the 35 thousand tanks which are the rich heritage from the past he has been able to repair,—how many tanks? He has been able to repair 902 out of the 35 thousand tanks. Day after day the question came up and the Hon. the Revenue Minister was asked about the tank repair work. What was the reply he was able to give? He has not been able to give satisfactory replies. He himself was not satisfied with the replies. I understood it from his face, from his tone. So the Grow More Food campaign has been a failure. The tank improvement schemes have been unsatisfactory. The minor irrigation schemes have been a failure.

" What about the major irrigation projects? Practically no attention was paid even to this aspect of irrigation. Even the Tunghabadra scheme was started only in 1945. Therefore, Sir, even the major irrigation projects are not properly investigated and the Hon. Minister is now apparently asked by somebody to close his mind and not see new light. I submit he should refuse to obey such advice. 4-45 p.m.

" The Hon. Chief Minister somewhere said that the Public Works Department is his enemy No. 2; he could have as well said that it is his enemy No. 1. The hon. Member Mr. Thimma Reddi said that it is a percentage Department. Sir, as a responsible man, I do not want to make any strong attack on the floor of the House upon a particular department of the Government. But what can we do? Can we shut our eyes to what is happening? Can we close our ears to what the people are telling us? How many thousands of signed petitions are now being received by the department and by the Hon. Ministers about corruption in the Public Works Department? I know a particular instance where a work was stopped and it was also a part of some development scheme. I asked the contractor, ' Why did you stop the work? ' He said, ' The bill is not paid '. I asked, ' Why is the bill not paid? ' He said, ' The overseer has not checkmeasured.' I asked, Why did not the overseer checkmeasure? ' He said, ' Because I could not pay him a percentage of a big figure.' The overseer is only a vehicle and he has got to distribute the percentage to the higher hierarchy. This is the present position and the speeches made by various hon. Members from all sides of the House only confirm this and what I instanced is not a single or isolated case. I request the Hon. Chief Minister than whom there is no one more capable in the matter of eradicating corruption, to pay special attention to eradicate corruption at all levels in the Public Works

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Department. I am not worried of other departments as they are not all constructive departments. Public Works Department is a constructive department and if there is corruption in that department, it is a capital waste; it is a waste of our energy; the nation is devitalized. Whenever corruption cases are brought to his notice, I know how the Hon. Minister gets rid of the man. He does n't mind. Why does he not pay special attention to eradicate corruption? Let him not say that complaints are exaggerated. Unless the Public Works Department is completely purged from top to bottom, I sumbit, Sir, all our borrowings will be of no use, all our taxation proposals will be of no use and all our energy will be of no use. Therefore, Sir, I want the Hon. Chief Minister to pay special attention to this subject. In view of the utter unsatisfactoriness of the present position, I submit, I have to move the cut motion and hope every Member in this House will agree with what I have said and will support the cut motion. I hope there is no party whip given by the Hon. Chief Minister or the Leader of the House. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister will do whatever is necessary in the matter. I want him to see the new spring rising up here and not always talk about old hoary winter and stark autumn. Let him not leave the matter to somebody else. Let him purge the department if he really thinks that the Public Works Department is his enemy No. 2. Otherwise, may God help us! Sir, I move the cut motion."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I want only a couple of minutes. I rise because the Leader of the Opposition made a fervent appeal that I should pay special attention to eradicate corruption. I wish to clear one matter first and that is about Krishna waters. I stick, Sir, entirely to the statement to which the Leader of the Opposition referred as having been made by me in another place yesterday. The matter is perfectly open to discussion. The mind of the Government is entirely open and there is no such thing as commitment in this matter. We are awaiting the Technical Committee's report and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition will be in full consultation with us when we come to any decision in that matter. I promise that."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" Thank you, Sir."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Secondly, with regard to corruption, let not hon. Members, neither the Leader of the Opposition nor others, imagine that I am a lazy man. (Cries of ' Never, never ' from Opposition Benches.) Let them not imagine that I don't look into complaints. Even anonymous complaints, even illegible complaints I try to read even though my eyes are poor ; the typing is bad because people go from place to place and get these petitions typed by third-rate typists. I read them all. And I promise also that I shall pay the most earnest attention because—I say a hundredth time—I am not interested in any party, but I am interested in the country and in its level of morality being raised. (Cheers.)

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" Then, Sir, I also wish to say one thing because I do not wish to carry away a point by a sentence nicely rounded off. I want to tell the hon. Members exactly how I feel about certain aspects of the matter. The pendulum swings from right to left and left to right again. A fillip was given to anonymous petitions, complaints and allegations by a certain policy followed by the Centre some months ago. The pendulum has now swung to the other side. Now everybody makes complaints, good, bad and indifferent, true and also false. But that does not mean that I am not aware of the fact that there are a number of complaints which are quite true, but there are also certain standardized complaints which are not quite true. But I have an eye to read between the lines; I know what is important, what is reliable and I claim—I cannot be too presumptuous—honesty of purpose in my judgment in this matter, and one cannot do any better than that.

" Let me also part with a secret to my friend, the Leader of the Opposition. Quite a number of cases I am sending for special investigation, specially connected not only with the Public Works Department, but the Forest Department also. I know where dishonesty prevails, where in fact, I may call it, customary dishonesty prevails. I know also how money is made. I know also the family circumstances which are at the bottom of these customs and manners. I have not only an eye for detection, I have also a heart to sympathize with some of these cases. But it does not mean that I would allow corruption to grow in this country. I am doing my best and I promise to do my best. Even the secret investigating department cannot always be expected to be impartial. I have to keep an eye over the investigating department also. (Laughter.) I know that a custom may gradually grow by which the investigating department itself will become, not my enemy No. 1, but my only enemy. Therefore we will have to keep an eye on this department too. I am very grateful for the appreciative remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition with respect to my earnestness of purpose and capacity. My earnestness of purpose has not dwindled, but my capacity is dwindling. Too much burden should not be placed on my shoulders if the quality of work that I have to do is to be maintained. I hope the Opposition will be friendly as the cut motion is only an incentive to further effort—I use the school master's words—an incentive to further effort on the part of the Government and that will be responded to."

*Sri O. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். அநேக வரிகளை பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலும், மைனர் இரிகேஷன் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலும் ரிபேர் வேலை செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஜலம் வரக்கூடிய வரவு கால்வாய் இல்லாததால் வரிகளில் ஜலம் இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சௌகரியக் குறைவாயிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியான மதுராந்தகம் தாலூகாவில் ஐந்து இடங்களில் அணைக்கட்டுகளைக் கட்டி நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கான சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்துகொள்ளமுடியும். அவையாவன :—

[Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddi] [12th July 1952

(1) கீழவலத்தண்டை புக்கதுரை மடுவில் ஒரு சின்ன அணையைக் கட்டினால், கீழவலம், ஈசூர், புதூர் ஆகிய மூன்று கிராமங்களிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசனவசதி ஏற்படும்.

(2) நெல்வாய் மடு அணை மூலமாக சித்தாசூர், வளையபுத்தூர், வேடந்தாங்கல், குண்ணவாக்கம், பசும்பூர், புதுப்பட்டு இந்த 6 கிராமங்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் ஏற்படும். இதனால் இந்த 6 கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளுக்கு ஜலம் வருவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்பட்டு ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும்.

மற்றொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். அதாவது வேடந்தாங்கல் ஏரியில் சுமார் 500 மரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இன்று மழை பெய்தால் நாளைக்கு காலை 200 பக்ஷிகள் அந்த மரங்களில் வந்து தங்கும். ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களில் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான பட்சிகள் அந்த மரங்களில் வந்து தங்கி, அவைகளின் கழிவுப் பொருள்கள் அந்த ஏரியில் விழுவதன்மூலம், அந்த ஏரியிலிருந்து பாயக்கூடிய ஜலம் நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு மிகவும் சத்துள்ளதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஏரியின் தண்ணீர் பாயக்கூடிய நிலங்களுக்கு அமோனியம் ஸல்பேட் போன்ற யாதொரு உரமும் அவசியமில்லை. ஆகையால், அந்த அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

(3) அரசூருக்கருகில் ஆற்றில் ஒரு அணைகட்டினால் 5,000 எக்கர் வரை நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். அரசூர், வன்னியநல்லூர், இல்லீடு, இதற்குக் கீழ்க்காலுள்ள 7, 8 கிராமங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். நிலம் யாதொரு பிரயோஜனப்படாமல் சமுத்திரத்திற்குப் போவதைத் தடுத்து, இந்த அணையைக்கட்டினால் 5,000 எக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் ஏற்படும்.

(4) இரும்பேடு கிராமத்திற்கருகில் இரும்பேடு மடு இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர் வீணாக கடலில் போவதைத் தடுத்து அங்கு ஒரு அணைகட்டினால் 200 அல்லது 300 ஏகருக்கு மேலுள்ள நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும்.

(5) இளியாற்றில் இரண்டு இடங்களில் அணைகள் கட்டலாம். அப்படிக் கட்டினால், செம்பூண்டி, பெரும்பாக்கம், வாடாகரணை, திட்டாலம், வைப்பூர் ஆகிய கிராமங்களுக்குப் பயன்படும்.

"மேற்சொன்ன 5 அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்தால், சுமார் 20,000-டன் தானியம் உற்பத்தியாகும். இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தால், இந்தத் திட்டங்களை வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"முக்கியமாக, மதுராந்தகம் தாலூகாவில் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கான இன்ஜின்கள் வாங்க முடியாத நிலையில் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக மின்சாரம் அத்யாவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. மதுராந்தகம் தாலூகாவுக்கு மின்சாரம் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ஒரு 'ப்ரபோசல்' இருந்து வந்ததை இப்பொழுது நிறுத்திவிட்டாதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதை அவசியம் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும்.

"மேற்சொன்ன ஐந்து திட்டங்களுக்கும் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவாகலாம். இருந்தபோதிலும் அந்தத் திட்டங்களை அவசியம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

5 p.m

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI :—"ఆధ్యక్షా, మన రాష్ట్రములో ఇరిగేషనుకుగాను ప్రభుత్వము కొంత మొత్తాన్ని ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారు. ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రకారము, ఆ మొత్తము పది కోట్లు కనిపిస్తున్నది. నిజంగా మనకు ఇరిగేషను ప్రధానమైనటువంటి విషయము ; ముఖ్యంగా మన రైతాంగానికి చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటిది. ఇటువంటి ప్రధానమైన విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము సరియైన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకో

12th July 1952] [Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi]

కుండా ఉన్నది. బ్రిటిష్ పరిపాలనలో ఎన్నో ఏళ్లనుంచి జరుగుచున్నటువంటి విధానమే కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువచ్చిన ఆయిదేళ్లలో కూడా కనిపిస్తున్నది. ఈ విధానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము కొనసాగిస్తే వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి ఎట్లు కాగలదో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. ప్రభుత్వము ఎప్పుడూ మేజర్ ఇరిగేషను పనులనే ప్రధానంగా తీసుకొంటూ ఉండడముచేత, త్వరగా పనులేవి జరగక, పది ఏళ్లనుండి పనులు ఆట్లే నిలచిఉన్నాయి. ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ఇరిగేషనుకు కొంత డబ్బు కేటాయిస్తున్నారేగాని, దీనిని అందు కొరకు పూర్తిగా ఖర్చుచేయడంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఇరిగేషనుకుగాను బడ్జెటులో పది కోట్లు చూపిస్తున్నారు. అయితే ఇందులో ఇరిగేషనుకుగాను నిజంగా ఖర్చుపెట్టేది రెండు కోట్లు, మూడు కోట్లు మాత్రమే. ఈ విధంగా పనులు సరిగా జరగక నిలిచి పోతున్నాయి. నిజంగా రైతులకు త్వరగా వ్యవసాయ సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయాలంటే minor irrigation పనులు వెంటనే తీసుకొనవలసియుంటుంది. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో చేయవలసిన ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు, ముఖ్యంగా minor irrigation పనులున్నాయి. వీటి విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వము పలకకుండా ఉన్నారు. ప్రతి తాలూకాలోను ఒక 10 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఆ ప్రకారము అక్కడి అవసరాన్నిబట్టి ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చుచేసినట్లయితే నిజంగా ఈ minor irrigation పనులన్నీకూడ పూర్తిచేసి రైతులకు ఎంతో సహాయముచేసిన వారవుతారని నా అభిప్రాయము. కాని ప్రభుత్వము అటుమాదిరి చేయడం లేదు. ఇట్లు త్వరగా ఉపయోగానికి వచ్చేటటువంటి చిన్న ఇరిగేషను పనులు విడిచిపెట్టి, వి భవానీ ప్రాజెక్టో, క్రిష్ణా-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టో లేక నంది కొండ ప్రాజెక్టో తలపెట్టుటయే యంటారు. సామాన్య రైతాంగానికి ప్రధానమైనటువంటి చిన్న పనులు తీసుకోవడంలేదు. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో రెండు తాలూకాలే డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలు. అందులో దాదాపు 80 ఊళ్లు ఉంటాయి. మిగతా ప్రదేశాలన్నీ non-delta ప్రదేశాలుగా ఉన్నవి. పది ఏళ్లనుండికూడా ఈ ప్రదేశాలలో ఇరిగేషను పనులు చేస్తామని చెప్పుతూ ఉంటారేగాని చేయడం లేదు. పొన్నేరు-బొగ్గల్లు స్కీము ఒకటి ఉన్నది. దానికి పది లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసినట్లయితే, 42 వేల ఎకరాలవరకు సాగు అవుతుంది. కాని ఇది ఆయిదేళ్లనుంచి అట్లనే నిలచిపోయి ఉన్నది. దీని plan లో వేసినట్లు పని ఏమి జరగలేదు. ముందు మేకులు కొట్టారు, తరువాత పని మాత్రము అట్లనే నిలచిపోయినది. ఈ స్కీము గనుక పూర్తిచేసినట్లయితే, మా constituency అంతాకూడ డెల్టా ప్రదేశము అయిపోతుంది. ఈ ప్రకారము కొన్నికొన్ని చెరువుల మరమ్మతు పనులు పది ఏళ్లనుంచి నిలిచిపోయి ఉన్నాయి. అంటే కాకుండా ఉదయగిరి, కనిగిరి, పొదిలి, కందుకూరు, ప్రదేశాలు డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలని ఆనుపించుకొనుటకు వీలులేకుండా మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి కరువు ప్రాంతాలుగా అయిపోయినాయి. ఈ మాదిరి మా జిల్లా కరువు ప్రాంతముగా కన్పడుతున్నప్పటికినీ, ప్రభుత్వము దీనిని కరువు ప్రాంతంగా తీసుకోలేదు. ఈ విషయములో మేము కలెక్టరుకు పిటీషన్లు పెట్టాము. దానికి, వారు, 'నేను ఏమి చేయను ! వైవారికి వ్రాసుకోండి, వైవారే pass చేసేవారు' అని అన్నారు. అయితే ఇరిగేషన్ పనులకు డబ్బు ఎట్లు తెస్తాము అని ప్రభుత్వము అడగవచ్చును. దానికి సలహా ఇస్తున్నాను. ప్రతి జోరిలోకూడా సర్వేను ఇనాములు ఉన్నాయి. ఇవి ధనవంతులు కొనుగోలుచేసి ఉన్నారు. వీటి శిస్తు రూ 1-0-0, 0-12-0, 1-4-0 లు ఇంతటితో నిలచి ఉన్నది. ఆలాంటి భూములు రాష్ట్రంలో నాల్గవవంతు ఉన్నాయి. వీటినుండి ఆయిదు రూపాయల ప్రకారము తరం శిస్తు వసూలుచేసినట్లయితే, మూడు కోట్ల రూపాయలు collect అవుతుంది. అంతేకాకుండా, గూడూరులో వైశాగనులు ఉన్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వము గనుక వీటిని తీసుకొన్నట్లయితే, వీటినుంచి మూడు కోట్ల రూపాయలు వస్తుంది. తరువాత 'Bus service nationalize' చేసినట్లయితే

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పదికోట్లు రూపాయలవరకు లభిస్తుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంతేగాక, ప్రభుత్వము films కూడా తీసుకొని నడపించవచ్చును. Films ఈనాడు ప్రజలకు ప్రచారము కొరకు ఉపయోగింపబడుచున్నట్లు కన్పడలేదు. కాని అవి వివో కొన్ని కొన్ని హేయమైన ప్రదర్శనాలుగా ఏర్పాటు చేస్తున్నారు. కనుక వానిని ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకొని నిజంగా ప్రచారంకొరకు ఏర్పాటుచేస్తే, ప్రభుత్వానికి పదికోట్ల రూపాయలు వస్తుంది. ఈ కొద్ది ఏర్పాట్లు ప్రభుత్వముచేసినట్లయితే ఒక సంవత్సరానికి 20 కోట్లవరకు ఎరంబడి వస్తుంది. ఈ మొత్తాన్ని ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు ప్రకారము ఖర్చుపెట్టినట్లయితే ఆయిదు సంవత్సరాలకు ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు పూర్తి అయిపోవును. అంతే కాకుండా ఈ ఇరిగేషను పనులకై రైతాంగంకూడా కొంత భరించేందుకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నది. మా నియోజకవర్గమునకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు రైతులు ఈ ఇరిగేషను పనులకై కొంత భరించేందుకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ సందర్భమున మరొక విషయాన్ని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. పెన్నానదినుండి నీరు వృథాగా పోతున్నది. ఈ నీరంతా ఎక్కడో మిగతా ప్రదేశాలకు పోతున్నది. కనుక 10, 15 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసి పెన్నానదినుండి కొన్ని కాలువలు ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్లయితే, నిజంగా కొన్ని డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలు అయిపోతాయి, వివో పెద్దపెద్ద స్కీములు, ప్రాజెక్టులు మేము చేస్తామంటే పది ఏళ్లకుగాని ఇవి తయారై ఉపయోగపడవు, సామాన్యమైనటు వంటి పనులు చేస్తేనే అవి రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో ఇంకా ముందుగానో తయారై రైతులకు త్వరగా ఉపయోగపడగలవు. ఆది పదిలి పది ఏళ్లు, ఇంకా ఎక్కువకాలమో పట్టేటటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టిస్తామంటాము గాని ప్రయోజనంలేదు. కనుక రైతాంగానికి త్వరలో ఉపయోగపడునటువంటి సామాన్యమైన ఇరిగేషను పనులకు ప్రభుత్వము ప్రాధాన్యము ఇవ్వవలసియుంటుంది. ఇంతటి ప్రధానమైనటువంటి ఇరిగేషనుకు ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పుడు కేటాయించినటువంటి మొత్తము చాలదు. అది ప్రభుత్వపు వరంబడిలో పదోవంతుగూడ ఉన్నట్లు లేదు. ఆ మాత్రానికి రైతాంగంవైన భరింపలేని పన్నులు వేయుట సరియైనటువంటి పనిగాదు. నిజంగా ఇరిగేషన్‌కు ప్రభుత్వము ఆదాయములో 3 వ వంతు అయినా ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసియుంటుంది. ఇందుకు ప్రభుత్వ వరంబడిహూడా హెచ్చుచేయవలసి యుంటుంది. ఇది ముఖ్యంగా ధనవంతులనుండి రాబట్టవలెను గాని బీద రైతాంగమువద్ద కాదు. బీదవాళ్లవైన పన్నులువేసేదాని కన్నా ప్రభుత్వము తలపెట్టిన కొన్ని పనులైన మానివేసి ప్రభుత్వ ఖర్చు తగ్గించుట మంచిది.

"తరువాత మరొక విషయం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో గూడూరులో ఒక పదివేలు రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టినట్లయితే వెయ్యి రెండువేల ఎకరాల మాగాణి ప్రదేశము కాగుచేయవచ్చును. దీని స్కీమునుకూడ వేశారు. గతాదు ఏళ్లనుంచి ఇవి జరిపిస్తామనే తెలుపుతున్నారు. కాని ఏమి జరగలేదు. ఎలెక్షనులప్పుడు గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఈ పనులు చేయిస్తామని అన్నారు. మూడేళ్లనుంచి ఈ విధముగా ఈ పనులు జరిపిస్తామని తెలుపుచున్నారు. కాని ఏమి జరగలేదు. ఎలెక్షనులలో గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఈ పనులు తప్పక జరిపిస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని ఏమి జరగలేదు. ఉదయగిరిలో మాత్రము గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఎన్నికలలో ఆచ్చట నిలవబూనుకొని కొన్నికొన్ని పనులు చేయించి వెరుళ్లకు మరమ్మతులు మొదలగునని చేయించి 10 లక్షలవరకు ఖర్చు పెట్టించారు. ఎలెక్షన్లప్పుడు ఈ ప్రకారము మంత్రులు ప్రజలకు మీకు ఆది చేస్తాము, ఇది చేపిస్తాము అని ఆశలు పెడతారనేగాని మరల అయిదేళ్లవరకు వారికి కనపడరు. ఎలెక్షన్లకు ఆరు నెలలకుందు నుంచీనై మంత్రులు పర్యటనచేస్తూ ఈ ప్రకారము ప్రచారముచేస్తారు. నాకు తెలిసినట్లుగా ఉదయగిరి, కనిగిరి ఇంకా

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మిగత ప్రదేశాలలోను ప్రజలతో అంతా మీకు ఎన్నో మేళ్లు కలుగజేస్తాము మిమ్ములను ఈ కరువునుండి రక్షిస్తాము అని ప్రచారముచేశారు. ఎలెక్షన్లు అయిన తరువాత ప్రజలను మాట్లాడించే దిక్కు ఉండదు. ప్రతాంగం ఏమైనా కారి కష్టనష్టాలు తెలుపుకోవలసివచ్చి, కలెక్టరుకు ఒక ఆర్జీ పెట్టుకొంటే ఆది 2, 3 ఏళ్లకుగాని బయటికి రాదు. కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసుకుపోతే ఆఫీసులో ప్రతిదానికి లంచాలు అడుగుతారు. కలెక్టరుతో చెప్పుకొంటే ఆఫీసులో కనుగొంటానని అంటారు. అంతేగాని ఆఫీసునుండి కాగితము బయటికిరాదు. ఆర్జీదార్లు ఆఫీసుకు తిరిగి తిరిగి విసుగుజెంది విరమించుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ మాదిరి ప్రజలు నిరుత్సాహపడవలసి వస్తున్నది. పోనీ ప్రభుత్వానికేనైన ప్రాసుకొంటే దానిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు కలెక్టరుకు forward చేస్తారు, కలెక్టరు తాసీల్దారుకు పంపుతారు. మరల తాసీల్దారు దానిని రెవిన్యూ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరుకు పంపుతాడు. అప్పుడు రెవిన్యూ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరు, 'సరే మీ పని సరి జేస్తాను, డబ్బు ఇవ్వమని' అడుగుతాడు. ఈ మాదిరి కడకు డబ్బు పడనిది ఏ పని జరిగేటట్లు లేదు. బీద ప్రజాసీకము ప్రతిదానికి ఈ మాదిరి లంచాలు ఎట్లు ఇవ్వగలరో ఆలోచించుకొనవలసి యున్నది. ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటులోగూడా లంచాలు విచ్చలవిడి అయినవి. ఈ విధముగా పరిపాలనలో ఎక్కడచూచిన corruption ఎక్కువైపోయి రైతులకు సరియైన సహాయము జరగడంలేదు. ఇరిగేషను పనులు అట్లనే నిలచిపోతూ ఉంటాయి. ఏదైన ముఖ్యమైన పని కావలసివస్తే రైతులు వందల కొలది మాడూర్లు లంచాలు ఇవ్వవలసివస్తుంది. ఈ 5 ఏండ్లి కాంగ్రెస్ పరిపాలనా విధానమంతా చూస్తే, ముందు ఉండిన తెల్లవారె మేలుగా ఉండినట్లు తోస్తుంది. ఈ 5 ఏండ్ల పరిపాలనలో చాలా corruption పెరిగిపోయిందనే విషయాన్ని ముఖ్యంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ విధానము మారవలెనంటే నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఒక non-official committee వేసి, వాగకుండా పరిస్థితులంతా కనుగొని వారి సలహా ప్రకారముచేస్తే బాగుంటుందని, లేకపోతే రైతాంగము చాలా నిరుత్సాహమైపోయి, పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా worse position కు వస్తాయి అని మనవిచేస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition. The House is fully aware of the fact that food is the most acute problem in our country. Right from the Hon. Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, down to the common man, every one is talking of the food problem and of the necessity to tackle the same urgently and effectively. Hon. Members may be aware that the K.L.P. is intensely interested in the correct solution of our food problem. Then it may be asked, what are the measures which we the members of the K.L.P. suggest for its solution.

"I am gratified at the assurance given by our Hon. Chief Minister that he is going to root out corruption that is existing in the Public Works Department. But I was disappointed at the remark made by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation to the effect that he felt very much satisfied with the progress of the work of the Public Works Department. These two statements contradict each other and I respectfully submit that steps should be taken to see that hereafter there is no room for adverse remarks to be made about the conduct of the Public Works Department.

"A heated controversy has arisen about the sharing of the waters of the river Krishna. Political influence is brought to bear upon the same. I submit that every citizen is entitled to the

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waters of the rivers flowing in his immediate vicinity. The point that should be considered in any scheme of irrigational development is where, if a dam is raised and the waters of the particular river are stored, the maximum benefit would accrue to the people in the vicinity. Viewed with this background, I beg to submit that the Krishna-Pennar scheme is most unjust, inappropriate and highly provocative so far as the people of Andhra are concerned, because most of the Krishna waters that are now going to waste are proposed to be utilized for the improvement of the wet holdings of the Krishna and Guntur districts only by raising the Nandikonda tank level. As I have already said, this Krishna-Pennar scheme is not at all in the best interests of the State as a whole. I should very much like that public opinion be assessed before this scheme is put into operation.

" In this connexion I want to draw the attention of this House to another very useful scheme viz., the ' Ramapadasagar scheme.' This scheme has been thoroughly investigated after careful scrutiny, for a very long time, by experts. Very fond hopes were raised in the minds of the Andhras that when the scheme is completed it will be a landmark in the history of the Madras State. Unfortunately political pressure has been brought to bear upon this scheme also. Due to financial stringency the scheme has been kept in abeyance. The Government have not taken sufficient initiative to include it in the Five-Year Plan. This has given many misgivings in the minds of the Andhras. In fact it has shattered the fond hopes of the millions of Andhras in the Northern Circars.

" I come from a zamindari area, viz., Visakhapatnam. My neighbouring district Srikakulam is also a zamindari area. For the information of hon. Members of this House I may say that an acre of wet land in our parts pays a rent of twenty to twenty-
5-15 p.m. five rupees. Hon. Members will realize what amount of burden these poor people are already obliged to bear in spite of the fact that their water sources are not in good repair. Although a water cess ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 only is now levied in the deltaic areas of Godavari, Kistna and the Cauvery, even that is stated to be very high and we all know how people there are clamouring for a reduction of that rate. Let us now imagine the plight of these people who are bearing an assessment of about Rs. 20 on wet holdings which are irrigable only by small tanks which often depend upon rains. Before the Zamindari Abolition Act, some of these tanks were being repaired by the zamindars; but in anticipation of that legislation, they began to neglect repairs to the tanks and they have therefore now become silted up as they are very close to some hills and consequently are liable to become silted up much sooner than others. After the zamindaris were taken over by the Government, the revenue is collected by the Government, and in the case of the Vizianagaram estate alone the income derived is from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs. I therefore submit that these lands which were formerly irrigated

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by tanks and small streams from the hills are not in a position to bear any additional burden such as is now being attempted by the Government to be imposed in the shape of water-cess in respect of second crop holdings. I submit, Sir, this is most unjust and uncalled for. It has been admitted even by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation that in most of the zamindari areas, the sources of irrigation were not at all improved for a long time, and that the Government were not trying to make improvements. So, when the rent paid is already high, is it not proper and just that it should be reduced so that the people may be encouraged to grow more food? I therefore appeal to the Government to immediately take up the investigation of schemes for the improvement of the various tanks in the zamindari areas and also for the improvement of the supply canals.

" In this connexion, I also appeal to the Government to see to it that so long as the repairs to these tanks and canals are not effected, the Government stop the levy of assessment on second crops, so that the people may pay at least the ordinary legitimate rents on the first crop without any difficulty. Many representations have been made to the local authorities in this connexion to stop the collection of these rents until the necessary repairs were effected; but they pleaded inability to do anything in the matter and said that they would place the matter before the Board of Revenue for necessary orders. I am sorry to say that up till now no relief has been given to the ryots particularly of the Viravalli taluk where rents are very high. Again, as I said, further assessment is now sought to be imposed on second crop holdings, in addition to the Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 which is payable as rent. On behalf of the people in the zamindari areas, I therefore appeal to the Government to issue necessary instructions to all District Collectors to stop the levy of this assessment on second crop so long as the repairs are not effected and until the Government are in a position to supply water for the second crop. That is my submission, Sir."

* **Sri N. RAJAGOPALAN** :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ' இன்று இந்தச் சட்டசபையின் முன்பாக கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் நீர்ப் பாசன இலாகா சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு பெரும் நிதி தேவையென்றும் அதற்காக இந்தச் சபையின் அனுமதியைக் கோரியும் நீர்ப்பாசன மானியத்தைப் பிரேரேபித்தார். அதை நான் வரவேற்று முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அப்படி நான் ஆதரிக்கும்போது எனக்குத் தெரிந்த சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லி அதை ஆமோதிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

" இந்த நாட்டிலே மக்கள் உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கு உணவு மிக மிக இன்றியமையாதது. அப்படிப்பட்ட அந்த உணவுப் பொருளை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு நீர் இன்றியமையாதது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் இந்த தேசத்தின் பல பாகங்களிலும், தரிசு நிலங்களாகக் கிடக்கிற நிலப்பரப்புகளிலும், ஆங்காங்குள்ள பள்ளத்தாக்குகளையும், கரை போட்டு வரிகளாக்கவேண்டும். குளங்கள் வரிகள் முதலியன எங்கேயிருந்தாலும் அவைகளைச் செப்பனிட்டு அதிக நீர் தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயம் செய்ய, உதவவேண்டும். ஆறுகள் பாயக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களாக இருந்தால் அணைகள் கட்டி, அந்த நீர்த் தேக்கங்கள் மூலமாக அதிகப் பயிர்சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு நீர்த்தேக்கங்களிலிருந்து கால்வாய்கள் கட்டி அந்தக் கால்வாய்கள் மூலமாகத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துச் சென்று தரிசு நிலங்களை நஞ்சை சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கும் பயன்

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படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்று இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களில் மிகப் பெரும்பா லோர் விவசாயிகள் ; உழவர்கள். ஆகையால் நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களே அபி விருத்தி செய்யும்போது அதனால் மிகவும் நன்மை அடையக்கூடியவர்கள் விவசாயிகள் தான் என்பதை நான் இந்தச் சபைக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்த பிறகு நம் அரசாங்கமும், சென்ற மந்திரி சபையினரும் கூட பலவிதமான நீர்த் தேக்கங்களைக் கட்டி இந்த நாடு விவசாயத் துறையில் முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்காக எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் இன்னும் பல திட்டங்கள் அமுல் நடத்தப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அறிவித்தார்கள். இம்மாதிரியான திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து அவைகளையெல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு சீக்கிரம் உதவி அளிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் முடித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயி களுடைய நிலங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் நஞ்சையாக்கி அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். நாட்டில் உணவுப்பொருளை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்து இந்த நாட்டவர்களையெல்லாம் பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக பல நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் யாவும் கொண்டு வரப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது ஈரோடு, திருநெல்வேலி போன்ற பகுதி களுக்கு அதிக நன்மை அளிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் மணிமுத்தாறு அணைக் கட்டு, லோயர் பவானி நீர்த்தேக்கம் போன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் முடியும் தருணத்திலிருப்பதாக கேள்விப்பட்டு சந்தோஷம் அடைகிறேன். இவைகளை சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்துக் கொடுப்பார்களேயானால் இந்த சர்க் காருக்கு நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

"எங்கள் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்து, என்னுடைய வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால் காவேரி நதி ஓடக்கூடிய இடங்களில் அதன் இரு மருங்கிலும் ஒரே சோலையும், நஞ்சை நிலங்களுமாக பச்சைப் பசேலென்று பார்ப்பவர்களின் கண்களுக்கு ஒரே குளிர்ச்சியாகக் காட்சி யளிக்கும். அந்த ஆற்றின் நீர் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் பயிரிடுவ தற்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் கூட, வெள்ள காலத் தில், அதாவது ஐப்பசி, கார்த்திகை மாதங்களில் அதிகமான மழையினால் வெள்ளம் பெருக்கெடுத்து ஒன்றுமே பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல், கடலில் போய் வீணாக விழுகிறது. அதற்காக சிறுசிறு கால்வாய்த் திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொண்டு, ஆற்று நீரை உள் நாட்டிலுள்ள குளங்கள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவற்றிற்குக் கொண்டு போய் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள உதவவேண்டும். குறைந்த செலவில் இந்தக் கால்வாய்களை வெட்டினால் போதும். லக்ஷக் கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான பணம் ஒதுக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட சிறுசிறு தொகைகளை ஒதுக்கி இம்மாதிரி காவேரியாற்றின் தண்ணீர் வீணாக சமுத் திரத்தில் போய் விழாமலிருக்கும்படி தொட்டியம் சின்ன வாய்க்கால் தலைப் பிலிருந்து வடகரை வாய்க்கால் போன்ற சின்னச்சின்ன நீர்த்தேக்கங்களை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியின் வடபாகங்களில் எல்லாம் மலைப்பாங் கான நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த மலைப்பாங்குப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளில் கால்வாய்கள் மூலம் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுபோய் நிரப்பிக் கொண்டால் அந்த பாகத்திலுள்ள நிலங்களையெல்லாம் நஞ்சை நிலங்க ளாக மாற்றிவிடலாம். எங்கள் பகுதிகளிலே உப்பாறு, ஐயாறு போன்ற பல காட்டாறுகள் ஓடுகின்றன. அந்தக் காட்டாறுகளில் அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டி, அதிலிருந்து கால்வாய்கள் வெட்டினால் அந்த ஜலம் வீணா காமல் பல ஏக்கர் நிலங்களைப் பாசனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர உதவும். இதில் அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் பகுதியிலே புள்ளம்பாடி திட்டம், தொட்டியம் சின்ன வாய்க்கால் தலைப்பிலிருந்து வடக்கில் புது வாய்க்கால் என்ற திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, எனக்கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அப்படி அந்த இரண்டும் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமேயானால் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் நஞ்சையாக்கப்படும் என்பதை நான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"முசிரி தாலூக்கா, புளியஞ்சோலை அருகில் கொல்லிமலை என்ற மலை யின் பேரில் ஒரு ஏரியிருக்கிறது. கோடை காலத்திலும் கூட அந்த ஏரி

12th July 1952] [Sri N. Rajagopalan]

வற்றிப் போகாமல் இருக்கிறது. குற்றாலத்திலுள்ள பெரும் நீர்வீழ்ச்சி போல, அதன் 10-ல் ஒரு பங்கு வேகத்தோடு தண்ணீர் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக் கிறது. அதனால் ஏற்படும் நன்மையை அந்த ஏரிக்கு பக்கத்திலுள்ள சிலர் மட்டும்தான் உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படாத பாக்கித் தண்ணீரெல்லாம் ஐயாறு என்ற ஆற்றில் விழுந்து கடலில் போய்ச் சேரு கிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவில் ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு முடித்துக்கொடுத்தால் அந்த நீரின் உதவியைக் கொண்டு, சுமார் 2 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கரை நஞ்சையாக்க முடியுமென்பதை நான் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த நீர்த்தேக்கம் மின்சார உற்பத்திக்கும் உதவும்.

" திருச்சியிலே புள்ளம்பாடி நீர்த்தேக்கத்தை முடித்துக் கொடுப்பதற் காக ஜனங்கள் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் அட்வான்ஸாகக் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அதை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயமாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலிருந்து துறையூர் வரையிலும் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மின்சாரம் வந்தபிறகு உழவர்கள் அதை தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கும், மற்றும் பல விஷயங்களுக்கும் உபயோகப் படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இந்த மின்சார வசதியை மற்றும் முசிரி, பெரம்பலூர் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கும் துறையூரிலிருந்து விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இந்த மராமத்து இலாகாவில் அதிகமான லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதாகவும், அதை ஒழிக்க சர்க்கார் எற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் சொன்னார்கள். எனக்கு என்ன தோன்றுகிறதென்றால் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீமான் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்தாலும் கூட அதை ஒழித்து விடுவார்கள் என்று நம்பமுடியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் குறை சொல்வதைவிட அதைப் போக்க ஏதாவது ஒரு யோசனை சொன்னால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்பதற் காக நான் ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

" அது என்னவெனில், மராமத்து இலாகா வேலைகளைப் பூர்த்திசெய்பவர் பெரும்பாலோர் தொழிலாளிகள். பலரகப்பட்ட தச்சர்கள், கொல்லர்கள், கட்டிடக்காரர், மற்றும் கூலிகள் போன்றவர்கள் ஆவார்கள். இவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் கொண்டதாக ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடியை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அரசாங்கத்தின் வேலைகள் யாவை யும் செய்து வந்தால் இந்த லஞ்சக் குறைகளை நீக்கலாமென்று எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். இதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

5-30 p.m. * SRI M. P. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, irrigation is very important because it vitally concerns the very economic life of this State which is an essentially agricultural one. Though about 80 per cent of the population of our country is directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture, there is food shortage. The Central Government and the Madras Government have spent Rs. 1,000 crores on the import of foodgrains from foreign countries. The food shortage is due to the neglect of irrigation by the Governments for centuries past. Our country is said to have plenty of water resources. It is a sad fact that these waters are not utilized fully. I am told that only 2.5 per cent of the waters of our country are utilized and the rest goes to the sea as waste. I suggest that the waters of the big rivers like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra should be brought to the South by means of canals. If this is done, we can irrigate millions of acres and solve the food problem which has troubled the Central and the State Governments for the past several years.

" Coming to our own State, it is not fair to say that the Government have not done anything for irrigation. I am glad

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that they have realized the importance of irrigation and are spending money on it. But the few crores spent annually is very inadequate considering the needs of the State. Therefore the Government should allot more for irrigation. But they may plead that they have no adequate finance. The Madras Government should demand larger grants from the Central Government for major irrigation works. The previous Finance Minister, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, said openly in the Legislature that whenever he approached the Central Government, their attitude was not helpful. I want to tell the Central Government that they are taking away about 50 per cent of the revenue of our State from Railways, Customs and Excise, and that therefore we have got a right to demand larger grants from them. I hope that this Ministry, which is headed by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar who is said to have some influence over the Centre, will succeed. The few crores that are spent on irrigation are spent mainly on major schemes like the Krishna-Pennar and the Malampuzha. It looks as though minor irrigation schemes are either neglected or ignored. I request the Government not to neglect minor irrigation schemes but to allot more funds for their execution, as they yield immediate results.

"The Government should so plan their irrigation policy as to see that each district gets an equitable share of the allotment. An agriculturist who possesses five acres in Tanjore or Tiruchirappalli district is definitely better off economically than an agriculturist possessing the same or even a greater extent of land in a backward district like Salem or Ramanathapuram. Backward districts ought to receive more attention. In areas where there are no big schemes, the Government should spend more on the execution of minor irrigation schemes.

"I wish to make particular reference to my own district of Salem. It is a district which is affected by famine always. There is no big irrigation scheme in that district and no such scheme is proposed in the Five-year Plan. It is true that we have got the Cauvery river running on the border between Salem and Coimbatore districts and the Mettur Dam, which is one of the biggest dams in the world. But the people of Salem are not benefited by them in the least. Therefore I request the Government to allot more funds for the execution of minor irrigation works. There are a number of small schemes which can be usefully taken up, if only a proper irrigation survey of the district is made. In my own taluk of Attur, the Government have not provided any irrigation facilities. There is more than one lakh acres of cultivable land lying waste for want of irrigation facilities. If only proper irrigation facilities are provided, Attur taluk alone can feed the whole of Salem district and also export some foodgrains to other districts.

"I will refer to one or two minor schemes in my district. There is the Reddi Anai in Peddunaickenpalem. It is not in good condition. If the Government spend a few thousand rupees and improve it, it will irrigate more than 1,000 acres. If water is impounded there, there will be water in the wells in the surrounding area and this will be of great use to agriculturists who depend on well irrigation. Then, there is the Panai *eri*. It has got an ayacut of 2,000 acres. It depends on rain for water supply. If only a channel for a length of two miles connecting it to the Vasishtanadi which is nearby is dug, an additional 2,000 acres could be brought under cultivation. Then, there are tanks like the Thumbal and the Valapadi tanks. Only a few lakhs will be required for executing all these schemes. The people of the locality are quite prepared to share the expenditure with the Government. I request the Hon. Revenue Minister to see that these schemes are carried out."

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* SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU :—" Sir, the Government deserve to be congratulated on maintaining the P.W.D. as well as minor irrigation works in Government areas in good repair. I hail from Chittoor district, two-thirds of which is zamindari. Some estates have been taken over by the Government and a separate department has been created to attend to irrigation works there. Each acquired estate is under the management of an Estate Manager. There is only one overseer under him and no other staff to attend to the proper maintenance of irrigation works. There are more than 400 minor irrigation works to be attended to in Chandragiri taluk alone. One supervisor is entrusted with the work and he is under the control of the non-technical Estate Manager. Recently, some additional staff was sanctioned. About eight minor irrigation overseers were allotted to Chandragiri taluk. But they are keeping idle because they have not been supplied with the necessary instruments for taking up levels, etc., for preparing estimates. The Food Production Department is doing some work in the Chittoor district. Though it has been working for the past two years, there is not much to be said to its credit. It has prepared estimates for a number of schemes. It is surrendering a portion of the allotment on the plea that it could not get contractors. For some reason or other, the department has been wound up. I suggest that the schemes that have been fully investigated may be taken up by the department which is going to take its place. In the district, the staff of four departments are looking after irrigation works—minor irrigation staff, P.W.D. staff, Food Production staff and the engineering staff under the Estate Manager. The officer of each department visits the same village. These four departments are working on parallel lines. I request the Government to amalgamate them, as that will avoid repetition of visits by the officers of different departments and conduce to more effective work.

"A number of schemes have been investigated in the Chittoor district. After ten years of repeated representations and agitation, we were told by the Hon. Minister for Public Works that they would be taken up immediately. Then, there are the Kalvani, Mulapalli and Kaikaluru schemes in Palmaner taluk. There is the Malavanicheruvu in Chandragiri taluk. Though many schemes have been investigated, not one of them has been sanctioned. Chittoor is a dry district and there are a number

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of irrigation wells and tanks in it. Now acute famine is prevailing there. If all the tanks are restored, though there may not be any direct benefit from such restoration, all the wells in the surrounding area will have a good supply of water and that will help cultivation. Schemes for dry areas are being dropped on the ground that they are not remunerative. The Government must take into consideration not only the direct benefits but also the indirect benefits accruing from the execution of schemes. If tanks are restored, there will be copious supply of water in the wells in the surrounding area. With this water, additional land
5-45 p.m. could be brought under cultivation and the recurrence of famine avoided. Chittoor district is so unfortunately situated that it is made to serve as a catchment area for the Palar and Pennar basins. We do not know how these Palar Basin Rules came about. Most of the catchment areas of the Palar are in Chittoor district, and we are not allowed to think of constructing any new tanks. We request the Government to look into this matter, and put an end immediately to the Palar Basin Rules, and give us a right to make use of the little water that we have in Chittoor district. The other portion is the Pennar basin. We must allow the water to flow into the Pennar, but we are not to use it. The only river that is left is the Swarnamukhi. Recently when the Mulapalli scheme was investigated, it was said that if a small tributary was bunded up at Mulapalli, it would affect the proposed Swarnamukhi project and the Tirupathi water-supply scheme. In dry areas we get a scanty rainfall of 8 to 20 inches in a year. We are not allowed to preserve the water where we have it but we are asked to allow it to feed some other areas. The Hon. the Chief Minister has been repeatedly telling that there are four Ministers from the Rayalaseema districts, and they will take care of these districts very well. We the Rayalaseema people welcome the appointment of Sri N. Ranga Reddi as the Minister for P.W.D. We are looking up to him with hope that something will be done for the betterment of Rayalaseema. We hope that he will rise to the occasion and discharge the onerous duty cast on him to develop the irrigation sources of the long neglected Rayalaseema, for which he has been specially dedicated by the Hon. the Chief Minister. Thank you, Sir."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion so ably moved by the Leader of the Opposition, but I am not going to deal with any general points. I am going to deal with some local problems which are very acute and which are staring us in our face. I have stated in the cut motion that I want to discuss some problems to augment the water-supply in the Palar river. The Palar river up to 1920 was supplying water (though not by floods) by underground springs for two crops in a year. From 1920 onwards, the springs have been spoiled by certain people. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway wanted to have a big well on the bed of the river and pump out water to the Jalarpet Junction. When the ryots came to know that the railway was going to put up a pumping

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station, they objected, and in order to overcome their objection, the railway purchased a piece of land on the Palar bank. The railway company dug a well, and they were pumping water. Because of that pumping station, which was situated at the spring head of nearly 6 spring channels, there was diminution in the supply of water for irrigation. Subsequently, the zamindar of Kangundi, through whose forests this river is flowing, began disafforestation. His forests were cut down, and because of that, the underground springs dried up. There was therefore further diminution in the supply of water from the spring channels. Recently, in or about January or February this year, because of the acute shortage of water-supply, the railway, in spite of the protest of the ryots, have dug a well right in the bed of the river near the spring head of the channels, and they are pumping out water to the Jalarpet railway station. In order to further augment the supply in the well, they have cut a channel right across the river and are taking water to the well to be pumped to the railway colony at Jalarpet, and they have cemented the downstream so that there cannot be any spring which will reach the spring channels. This has really spoiled the irrigation of half a dozen villages, which were having two crops in a year, and in respect of which the Government do not hesitate to collect wet assessment from the ryots. I hear that there have been representations to the Revenue Minister, and I hope that the Revenue Minister will institute some enquiry and redress the grievances of the ryots in the Palar Basin.

" Coming to my constituency, Sir, in Tiruppattur the minor irrigation works are in a shameful state of disrepair. There is one anicut which the department has constructed at heavy cost, called the Kurusalapatti Anicut, which, for want of a lascar to look after the sluices, has silted up. The whole bund is cut up. Upstream the bund is at a level with the stream bed, and downstream, it is about 5 feet lower, and water cannot be diverted to the four tanks which depend purely on this source for water-supply. Because of this, the four tanks below that Kurusalapatti Anicut are always dry. Sir, I am told that even one or two engines will keep the tank full for nearly six months in the year, but because of the silting up of the tanks, all the four tanks of the anicut are completely dry. In the name of famine relief work, the bunds of certain tanks in my area have been cut open. Plans and estimates to repair the sluices and outlets were prepared. In the process of preparation of plans and estimates and giving out contracts, the bunds have not been closed. The recent rains have been completely wasted because of the broken bunds. Water was not retained in the tank, and the ryots could not use the water. Unfortunately, in my firka, namely, Tiruppattur, there are a lot of estate villages which are taken over by the Government. In estate villages, irrigation sources were never repaired at all. In one estate, there is a big tank. Only the tank bund is visible. The whole bed of the tank is ploughed up, and is under cultivation. No sluices are to be seen and no supply channels are to be seen. The whole bed has been ploughed up,

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and the estate-holder, just before handing over the estate, has issued pattas, perhaps ante-dated pattas. I appealed to the food production committee about this. Under the provisions of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Assistant Engineer came and prepared an estimate to put the tank in good repair so that the ayacut could get water from the tank. After two months, I heard that the work was given up on the objection of some of the people who had ploughed up the land. I wish that the P.W.D. sees that communal and poramboke lands, which cannot be assigned, but which are being cultivated, are taken over by the department and put to proper use for the benefit of the community.

"There is another scheme pending for the past three years. There is a village called Kurumberi, which has very fertile lands. There are about six tanks in that village, and the supply of water to these tanks is from a jungle stream which is about 3 miles from the village. It seems, Sir, that a bund was proposed across that stream to see that water was not wasted, and the whole water in that stream was diverted to these tanks. Every year I hear some officer comes, and prepares an estimate. Later, I am told that the scheme has not been approved. If they go on preparing estimates year after year and then say that the scheme is not approved, I do not know when this bund will see the light of day. In Tiruppattur town itself, there is a big tank which, to my knowledge, has never been repaired. It has completely silted up, and the supply channels also have silted up. Because of this, the tank has never been full, and to my knowledge for the past eight years, there has not been any irrigation at all from the tank to the ayacut which is a fairly large one. In spite of the fact that a big electricity sub-station is near that ayacut, and in spite of the fact that many of the ryots have applied for service connections for pumping water to the ayacut, because there is no water in the tank, they could not pump water. The Electricity Department has not moved in the matter. Only about half a dozen service connections have been given though there are about 50 applications pending for a long time. There is one ryot who has mortgaged his lands and purchased a pumpset. He is waiting for the service connection for the past three years nearly. I shall now give another instance. The Government have opened a Millet Experimental Station at Tiruppattur. They have taken land on lease. The landholder was asked to erect an electric pumpset as a condition precedent to the lease. He has erected the pump at a cost of Rs. 2,700. But the Government were not able to give service connection for the past three years. Only last month, about the 25th June, the department was graciously pleased to give service connection. If this is the fate of the Government farm, one can very well imagine the fate of private farmers. Of course, I am not on the subject of electricity, but I am on the subject of irrigation; but still I cannot but talk of electricity."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, 14th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

12th July 1952]

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th July 1952, at page 10 supra.]

Particulars of Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31st March 1952.

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of weavers' co-operative societies working in the State.	Number of looms working in the weavers' co-operative societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Anantapur	12	1,875
2 Arcot, North	50	6,711
3 Arcot, South	31	5,602
4 Bellary	18	3,889
5 Chingleput	44	4,589
6 Chittoor	52	12,817
7 Coimbatore	74	18,268
8 Cuddapah	52	3,161
9 Godavari, East ..	101	26,797
10 Godavari, West ..	55	13,354
11 Guntur	117	17,532
12 Kanara, South	15	5,751
13 Krishna	44	3,703
14 Kurnool	55	4,796
15 Madras	7	1,386
16 Madurai	48	5,666
17 Malabar	35	5,600
18 Nellore	71	4,541
19 Ramanathapuram ..	38	9,223
20 Salem	58	26,444
21 Tanjore	22	2,498
22 Tirunelveli	51	9,489
23 Tiruchirappalli ..	40	5,485
24 Visakhapatnam ..	34	6,450
25 Srikakulam	30	4,137
Total ..	1,154	209,764

SECRETARIAT LIBR... 1952 MADRAS GOVE...

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 14th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road,, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Prohibition of processions during the Budget Session of the Assembly.

* 75 *Q.*—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the reasons and circumstances under which the Commissioner of Police has passed a special order under section 41 of the City Police Act to be in force during the Budget Session of the Assembly and prohibiting processions, etc., during the period?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"An order under section 41 of the Madras City Police Act prohibiting processions, etc., passed by the Commissioner of Police and applicable to the whole of the City is already in force. The Commissioner of Police had strong reasons to believe that attempts might be made by certain individuals to stage demonstrations in thoroughfares and areas adjoining the Assembly buildings while the Legislature is in session. With a view to maintain public peace which would be endangered by demonstrations and counter-demonstrations of rival enthusiastic sections, the Commissioner made the order under section 41 referred to in the Question. The order helps to protect the decorum and the orderly proceedings of the House from disturbance. No new restrictions were placed on the public; the object of passing a separate order was specially to invite the attention of the public to the necessity for a strict compliance with the order in the areas specified during the session of the Legislative Assembly. I do hope, Sir, that this will not be treated as a party matter but, as a matter in which the entire House is interested. There is plenty of room in the City of Madras for the free and orderly expression of public opinion without making use of the vicinity of the House during its actual sitting."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, in the answer, the Hon. Chief Minister says that the Commissioner of Police had strong reasons to believe that certain individuals would stage demonstrations. May I know who those individuals are?"

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I do not wish to go into those details now, but I may draw the attention of the hon. Gentleman to the fact that actually there was a demonstration, in spite of this order, by a certain small group of persons and they had to be taken away."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, may I know whether it is the policy of the Government always to pass such orders first whenever the Assembly meets and whether it is their policy to pass such orders not only here but in Visakhapatnam also, as it has happened yesterday? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall allow the first part of the question but not the second part."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" So far as the first portion of the question, which you were pleased to allow, Sir, is concerned, I may say that I fear it is necessary to pass such orders every time till the House gives me a law on the subject which will prevent the necessity for any special order of this nature."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Besides all the existing Acts, which invest the Government with all kinds of powers, what new law has the Hon. Chief Minister got under contemplation? Let him take the House into confidence in this regard."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I can immediately take my Friends on the opposite side into confidence. I do want we should co-operate with one another to produce an atmosphere, helpful to calm deliberation in the House. Just as we have trees, parks and water-ponds around us and facilities in the canteens, we should also have silence and peace around us. I think hon. Members would ultimately agree that in certain roads around this House which is situated in the thick of the City's business centre, we should have a certain degree of order and freedom from noise and disturbance, and I think, it can be produced without interfering in the least with the liberty of association of individuals and groups to express their opinions not only by words but by processions and demonstrations."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that in all the democratic countries, which they are so very particular to mention in this House so very often, the people have got a particular privilege of coming and expressing their opinions to the House, whenever the House is in session, in certain ways which are open to them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As regards the right of demonstrations and processions in the vicinity of legislative Houses and places of residence or offices of public business in the State, there is always a balance between the

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amount of representation which the people get in the Legislature and the amount of demonstration that is allowed. The more we get by way of representation in the Legislature the less the necessity for these demonstrations."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Was this order passed by the Commissioner of Police without the knowledge of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir. The knowledge of the Government is the initiative and the Commissioner's order is the consequence."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Is the Hon. Chief Minister aware that it is one of the rights guaranteed in the Constitution to have peaceful demonstrations, wherever they may be, and that an order closing the roads to the public in general is *ultra vires* of the Constitution? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I would like the matter to be tested under the provisions of the Constitution in Courts. But, if the question is a friendly question by way of debate, I may say that every fundamental right has its limitations for the purposes of the good of the State and the orderly transaction of business, especially of legislative and deliberative business."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Are the Government of the confirmed view that we cannot get on with the work of our Assembly without passing such special orders? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the Legislature will give the money necessary for locating this building elsewhere, this order would not be necessary, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know if the Government are prepared to allow peaceful demonstrations, when the Assembly is in session? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have already said in my original answer to the primary question that there is plenty of room outside, away from the streets round about this House, for staging peaceful demonstrations. I have absolutely no objection and I am sure the Commissioner of Police will have no objection to any procession anywhere else, but it is only in regard to the physical proximity of the House that I wish the hon. Members opposite should co-operate with me."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Does the Hon. Chief Minister consider that the promulgation of such an order every time there is a Legislative session is productive of the cordial atmosphere which he desires? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If only hon. Members opposite will co-operate with me to a trifling

degree, there will be no disturbance of the cordial and co-operative atmosphere. It is only the questions that disturb and not the order."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Does it mean that as long as the Assembly buildings exist here, there will be a necessity for this order, as the Hon. the Chief Minister said just now? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no new point. I have already said enough to explain the position."

Political prisoners in Salem Jail.

* 76 Q.—SRI K. RAJAGOPAL RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government or the I.G. of Prisons has received any representation from the political prisoners of Salem Jail or from the hon. Members of this House regarding the repatriation of those prisoners to their respective linguistic areas?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, if the hon. member is referring to the prisoners belonging to the Communist Party."

SRI K. RAJAGOPAL RAO :—" In view of the fact that the relatives of the prisoners are unable to interview them because of the long distance they have to travel, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of repatriating them to their respective linguistic areas at an early date? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Of course, the Government will consider such representations always."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As the Communist political prisoners, who are in Salem jail, have already spent a long time both as under-trials and as prisoners, will the Government consider the question of their release from jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" In view of the fact that the representations to the Government were made over three months ago and in view of the fact that the very same representations were made to the Hon. Minister, when he visited the Salem jail about a month and a half ago, if I remember aright, may I know how long the Government are going to take in order to come to a decision on this request? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Not very much, I can assure the hon. Member."

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SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Are the Government aware that the Superintendent of the Salem Jail has been using before the prisoners, most abusive language like ' shut up ', ' bloody fool ', etc.? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister answered that the question of repatriation of the prisoners in Salem Jail to Rajahmundry would be considered. But actually a representation was made to the Hon. Minister some time back and may I know what action was taken by the Government on that? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have sufficiently explained the matter. I have gone and visited the jail. I said that the Government would take action immediately."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that in their representations to the Hon. Minister, the prisoners have been alleging quite a lot of misbehaviour by the jail authorities and that the prisoners are not even being given small things like political atlases and slates and pencils for their daily use? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" How does it arise out of this question? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It arises out of the representations that they have made to the Hon. Minister."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question before the House is about repatriation of certain prisoners in Salem Jail. So, I pass on to the next question."

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II.—POINT OF ORDER *re* PRESENCE OF POLICEMEN IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—" On a point of order Mr. Speaker, Sir, అసెంబ్లీ చుట్టూ వేశం [illegible] C.I.D. వారు ఉండుటకు అవకాశమున్నది."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, his point of order is about the presence of C.I.Ds. (Special Branch Police) in the hall. He requests you to give your ruling as to whether they are allowed to be present in the hall."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are none belonging to the Special Branch Police here. They are the policemen placed under the control of the Speaker."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I must bring it to your notice that of late there are reports in the Press that Special Branch policemen are hovering about not only outside this hall but also inside this hall, either in the visitors' gallery or elsewhere. Will the Hon. Speaker please take note of this? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I might be permitted to say that, in the first place, if hon. Members so easily

spot the Special Branch policemen, they are hardly Special Branch policemen. In the second place, I wish to tell hon. Members that the Speaker has made definite rules about these matters and we should obey them. There is no meaning in believing every news paper report."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The point is whether there is a Special Branch C.I.D. man present in this House and if there is one, I do not want the Hon. Chief Minister to say anything about it. If there is a Special Branch C.I.D. policeman here, you might be pleased to ask him to go out of the hall."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no Special Branch men here. All the policemen here are under my control. They form part and parcel of my staff. Apart from that, I must also tell the House that I have brought a Malayalam Reporter from the Police (C.I.D.) Department. As long as he works here, he should not be considered as a C.I.D. Reporter; he must be considered as a member of my staff."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I want you to see the difference between the police officers who are under your control and the Special Branch C.I.D. people. The point relates to the Special Branch C.I.D. officers who may be present here, without your knowledge. If there is any such person, you will kindly ask him to go out."

10-45 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" All of them are under my control. If anybody, who is not under my control, is present in this House, I have no objection to ask him to go out. As far as my knowledge goes, all the policemen who are here form part of the staff under my control. Their duties here should not be confused with the duties they are doing outside this House."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I know whether the services of not only the ordinary policemen, but also the services of plain-clothed Special Branch C.I.D. officers have been requisitioned for this House? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I requested the Police to send some men to be on our staff as watch and ward in this Assembly and they form part of the staff under me."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Chief Minister said there may be Special Branch officers here and they cannot be recognized and all that. May I know from him through you, Sir, whether he has asked any Special Branch policemen to be present either around this House or inside this hall? I want an answer to the effect ' yes ' or ' no '."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am quite prepared to say ' No ', Sir."

1.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*cont.*

Opening of a Sub-Registrar's Office at Pattambi.

* 77 *Q.*—SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to open a new Sub-Registrar's Office at Pattambi stands?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments) :—" The Government are awaiting the report from the Inspector-General of Registration in the matter."

SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON :—" May I know whether there was a proposal to open a separate office at Pattambi and a building was also chosen before the general elections? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, representations were made on the 28th August 1951 by the residents of Pattambi for opening a Sub-Registrar's Office at Pattambi. The present villages are attached to Thirthala. There are 77 villages. Of these the people of 15 villages have to cross the river Ponnani. These villages contribute a registration of 389 documents per year. It was then thought by the Government that in view of the fact that there was one office at Veliyur there was no necessity to open another at Pattambi. But on subsequent representation, the Government agreed that there is necessity and, therefore, the Inspector-General has been asked to investigate. So, the matter is being investigated."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us the pre-requisites for opening a Sub-Registrar's Office? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It depends on the necessity of the villagers and the consent of the villagers roundabout for the opening of new Sub-Registrar's Offices."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In view of the fact that the actual building for the location of the Sub-Registrar's Office was pitched upon during the time of the election, may I know whether the delay in the opening of this Office has any connection with the results of the election in that constituency? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir, the Government at one stage thought that it was not necessary to have a Sub-Registrar's Office at Pattambi, but they are now reconsidering the matter and the whole situation is being examined."

SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON :—" Will the Government take steps to see that the Sub-Registrar's Office is opened at Pattambi as early as possible? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Of course, I can give the assurance that the matter will engage the urgent attention of the Government."

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Amount allotted for Community Projects in Palghat.

* 78 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to Community Projects what the amount is that is planned to be spent for the projects in Palghat?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The estimated expenditure on each project is Rs. 65 lakhs. This amount will be available for Palghat Centre."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know what is the criterion applied in selecting places to be brought under these Community Projects? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I think I have already explained the matter and there will be many more opportunities for explaining the matter. The hon. Member put a question about the money. I have answered it. As for the criterion for selecting the places, it will be a long answer. I think it will come up in the course of the discussion on Demands for Grants."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Out of this Rs. 65 lakhs, may I know the amount provided by this Government, the amount provided by the Central Government and the amount provided by the Americans? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" This question was specifically answered some time ago and I gave the decreasing quantum of amount that will be given by the Centre and the increasing quantum that this Government will have to put in, in the course of the three years. Thereafter it will be entirely our own concern. I will come to anti-Americanism at another time."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" May I know the amount allotted for the community projects in Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The allotment is not by such a division as is suggested by the hon. Member. The allotment is for each centre and the centre is picked up from various parts of the State. So, any notion that there will be a proportional amount for each area and that there will be distribution in those various areas and so on should be kept out of the question. The whole point is the development of the State. For that purpose, various centres have been chosen and among the criteria for choosing a particular centre, the geographical position will also come into account. But, there is no question of proportionally dividing the money among the districts."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether the selection of these centres that has been made is final or whether the Hon. Chief Minister will consider the desirability of changing the centres if it is necessary? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The selection of centres was made before I came in here, but the selection was not final. The selection can be altered, but in consultation with the Administrator of the Projects in Delhi in the Planning Commission."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" May I know what are the village industries that will be encouraged under the community projects? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Every village industry that will increase the prosperity of that particular area by local co-operation."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I know why the Hon. the Chief Minister considers even a question asking him to divulge the amount of American aid, as anti-Americanism? Is it because American aid is suspect in this country? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have already given the figures that are available. So there is no question of secrecy or divulgence. Any further discussion on this subject with the prominent idea in mind, viz., that America is going to exploit this country, I call anti-Americanism."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Is it a fact that these community projects are considered to be pockets of political influence for the ruling party in the villages? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The villagers do not consider it in that way. But some hon. Members have a bee in their bonnet. It is not so, Sir."

Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.

* 79 *Q.*—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies that are now working in the State; and

(*b*) the number and the names of the places where the Societies are functioning in each district?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (*a*) The total umber as on 30th June 1951 was 16,330. This is the latest information available.

" (*b*) The Collection of this information is a laborious task involving much labour and time. When the numbers and names are printed it will run to many pages and the cost of printing would be out of proportion to the resulting usefulness."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know the total amount that has been given as loan to the agriculturists in the year 1951-52? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I am afraid I have not got the information with me now."

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Can the Hon. Minister tell us the number of peasants benefited by the agricultural co-operative societies in East Godavari district? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Notice Sir."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"గుంటూరు జిల్లా కోఆపరేటివ్ బ్యాంకు నత్తా పల్లి కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలను అప్పులివ్వడం ప్రస్తుతం నూనె వేసినారనే విషయం మంత్రిగార్కి తెలియునా ? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"నాకు తెలియదు."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government will issue instructions to the effect that these credit societies must function in a quicker way and help these poor peasants, especially in the famine-affected areas, where loans will be required by many of them? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The Government have already issued instructions to that effect, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is this the attitude to be taken by the Government towards the development of co-operation? The Minister just now said that the Government had not even collected the necessary statistics in the matter of the number of co-operative societies that are working in the State."

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" If it is the wish of the House and if you, Sir, give a ruling on this, I have absolutely no objection to supply the information."

SRI A. VELOO :—" May I know whether this Government will be pleased to form land colonisation societies? "

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

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Will the Government tell these credit societies that they should also help the poor *rentiers* to enable them to cultivate their small pieces of land? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" These are mainly intended for agriculturists."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government will consider the question of converting these societies into multi-purpose co-operative societies and may I also know how these societies are functioning in places where they are existing? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" We will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think it is better if the hon. Members sit in the seats allotted to them, as otherwise there will be some difficulty in calling out their names."

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Number of convicted Communist prisoners in the jails.

* 80 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of convicted prisoners undergoing sentence in the different jails in the State who are classified as Communists;

(*b*) whether they are treated as political prisoners in the matter of food, dress, interviews, periodicals, etc., and

(*c*) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" (*a*) There is no classification among convicted prisoners as ' Communists ' under the rules About two hundred among convicted prisoners in the jails may be attributed to cases arising out of Communist activities involving crimes of violence to person and property and disposed of under the ordinary Criminal Law.

" (*b*) & (*c*) There is no classification as political prisoners but only according to rules provided for all prisoners in view of standards of living to which the prisoners were held to be accustomed."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, whether these persons who are called Communist prisoners, 200 of them, are being separated from the other prisoners, and, even though they are not yet considered as political prisoners, whether Government would give them special facilities as are being given to other political prisoners? " 11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, as a matter of fact, they are given special facilities and privileges because they were enjoying these while they were under-trial prisoners. That is why they are being separated and given special facilities like that."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know Sir, in how many enclosures these 200 Communist prisoners are lodged? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, a separate question may be put."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" May I know, Sir, what class of offences the Government consider as political? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" None of the cases arising under the Penal Code are considered as political."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know, Sir, how many such prisoners died in jails since their incarceration and the reasons for their death? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" A separate question may be put."

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, it was stated that these people were guilty of violence. Do the Government keep all the people found guilty of violence and murder separately or only a particular class of people who commit violent acts? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The prisoners are grouped according to the offences committed and accommodated in separate buildings. These people are given a separate building because they are enjoying more amenities than the others."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" In view of the fact that there was a national movement in this country from 1926 onwards which was fighting for classification of political prisoners, and in view of the fact that several people gave up their lives in that fight, will this Government, which consists of members who are supposed to have taken part in the national movement, now consider the desirability of classifying certain prisoners as political prisoners? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, these are prisoners who have committed crimes in respect of life and property of persons in this State."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that there is no separate classification. Are Government aware that even the ordinary facilities granted to ordinary criminals are denied to these prisoners on the plea that they are Communists? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is not a fact, Sir. I visited Salem jail, I visited Cannanore jail and I know that more amenities are given to them."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Is it the policy of the Government that, where politicians are involved in crimes under the Indian Penal Code, they are to be given special facilities? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir. These persons were enjoying certain facilities which the Government do not consider taking away now."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, are the Government aware that these so-called prisoners, who are political prisoners and who have been separated from the other criminals, are not given even the facilities that are granted to the ordinary criminals? They are not even given slate and pencil; they are not allowed geography books and such other things. Representations were made to this effect to the Hon. Minister when he visited the jails, before he went to the jails and even after he returned from his visit."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I had been to the places. I can assure the hon. Member that all facilities that are given to the other convicts plus some special facilities are afforded to these prisoners."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, what are the special facilities afforded to these people and whether these prisoners are ill-treated and naked searches are made twice or thrice a week? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, hon. Members are confounding two different things. When any prisoner tries to communicate with other prisoners, certain privileges are stopped, but ordinary facilities for reading and writing are not denied to any class of prisoners. But when the slates and pencils are used for inter-communication and infiltration, the prison authorities are entitled to interfere."

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—" The Hon. Minister was telling the House that some more amenities were given to the prisioners. Will he be pleased to state what the amenities are? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If a separate question is put I will be able to furnish the information."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" ఆయ్యా, ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు మనకు జైల్లలో ఫున్నప్పుడు మనకు కాగితములను ఇవ్వని కార్డంచేత మనముగలకనే, మనగురించి ఇతరులకు తెలియజేసుకొనేందుకు, ఉపయోగించె దిజారునేవిషయము జ్ఞాపకమున్నదా ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" బాగా జ్ఞాపకమున్నది."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, in view of this specific allegation that is made by the Hon. Chief Minister, is he prepared to conduct an open enquiry, with a committee of this House, into these allegations? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir; but the Government are enquiring into all the representations that have been made but no committee of the House can be constituted for enquiring into the Jail and Prison affairs which are difficult even as they are."

Commissioner for Prohibition.

* 81 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) the name of the officer who is the Commissioner for Prohibition in the State of Madras now;

(*b*) how long has the present incumbent been in the place; and

(*c*) whether he has a permit for the consumption and storage for personal consumption of foreign liquor?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" (*a*) Sri V. N. Kudva, I.C.S.

" (*b*) From 15th August 1947 onwards (except for 4 months in 1949 when he was on leave).

" (*c*) The answer is in the negative. It is unfortunate that this sort of question should have been put without proper enquiry since, to a certain extent, it brings into disrepute a class of Officers."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Why are the Government keeping that officer for so long in such a place especially when he is found to be an addict to drink? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot allow the question. The Hon. Minister has already said that such questions should not be put without proper enquiry."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, already the Minister for Prohibition has deprecated the question being put without having a previous enquiry. A supplementary question is now put to suggest that the officer concerned, whose name has been given, is an addict to drink. I submit this question should not be allowed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have already said so."

Revision of the scales of pay of Assistant Public Prosecutors.

* 82 *Q.*—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether any representation was received from the Assistant Public Prosecutors working in the State for the revision of their pay and allowances and, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Representation has been received from the Assistant Public Prosecutors for the increase of their scales of pay and the matter is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" May I know, Sir, whether there was revision of scales of pay of the State Public Prosecutors in the City and the Assistant Public Prosecutors? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In 1947 their scales were revised."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" What is the present scale of pay of the Public Prosecutors and the State Prosecutors? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The present pay is this : Grade I—Rs. 200—10—300, Grade II—Rs. 150—5—200."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the status of the Assistant Public Prosecutors is the same, and emoluments and other amenities are the same, as those enjoyed by the Crown Public Prosecutors and Assistant Prosecutors in the State? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. Minister was kind enough to tell us that he is considering the revision of the pay scales of the Public Prosecutors. May I know, Sir, if that is also a financial sabotage? "

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know under what apprehension the hon. Member is suffering. I can assure him that reasonable consideration will be given to all demands."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" In view of the fact that Assistant Public Prosecutors (Grade V) are men qualified in law, would the Government see their way to increase the basic pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I already submitted that the question was being considered."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Sir, what is the scale of pay of the Assistant Public Prosecutors in the City of Madras? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Are the Government aware that they are not getting sufficient response from qualified men in view of the fact that they will be paid very low salaries? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, it is not because of low pay but because they have now no opening to go up that the Government are considering that question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know, Sir, on what principles and conditions the Assistant Public Prosecutors are appointed in this State? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Efficiency, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Assistant Public prosecutors are recruited by the Madras Public Service Commission and if so, is the principle of communal rotation properly adhered to? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, the Government appoint them."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" My question has not been answered, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I said, Sir, the Government appoint them. So it is an answer to his question whether they are appointed by the Public Service Commission."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I wanted to know whether the 'communal rotation' was observed."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Communal G.O. does not apply, Sir."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" The Hon. Minister stated that Government are considering the question of revision of salary of Assistant Public Prosecutors from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. May I know, Sir, the time limit set for this consideration? "

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I said that we are considering their demands. We are addressing the High Court and we will finalise after consultation with it, what their pay should be. I did not state that the Government would fix their pay at any particular figure."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Sir, has the Commission set up for the enquiry into the working of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive recommended the revision of the pay of the Assistant Public Prosecutors? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" In view of there being no scope for the Assistant Public Prosecutors to go up, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state that they will be considered for promotion to the posts of District Munsifs and Subdivisional Magistrates? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In 1947 their pay was revised and the Government are considering all aspects of the question now."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, have not the wives of the Assistant Public Prosecutors come to the aid of their husbands? " (Laughter.)

Application of Rent Reduction Act to Punnavalli inam village.

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

(*a*) the rates of which adjacent village or villages were taken into consideration in applying Rent Reduction Act to Punnavalli inam village;

(*b*) what are the various classes of land rent in Punnavalli village at present; and

(*c*) whether there was any representation from the ryots that the rents fixed were unfair?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) As there are no ryoti lands in the village the Rent Reduction Act has not been applied to it.

" (*b*) The Government have no information.

" (*c*) Does not arise."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether when the Rent Reduction Act was applied to that village, a neighbouring estate village was taken where the rates were very high when compared to the ryotwari village? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I said the Rent Reduction Act was not applied because there are no ryoti lands and the whole village consists of home-farm lands."

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SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Rent Reduction Act is not being implemented properly in subsequent (darimila) inam villages and under-tenures? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" When there is no ryoti land in a village, the Rent Reduction Act cannot be applied."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, may I know the category under which the lands in that village come? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The whole village is an inam village or agraharamdar inam."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" If it is a whole inam village, may I know why the Rent Reduction Act will not apply? " 11-15 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I have repeatedly stated that there is no ryoti land in that village."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know whether in the subsequent inam villages which form part of the estates, the Rent Reduction Act applies or not? Especially in the subsequent inam villages in Vizianagaram Estate, is the Act being implemented? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is labouring under a misapprehension. In a village where there is no ryoti land, there is no question of the application of the Rent Reduction Act."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What is the maximum extent of home-farm lands with the zamindars? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It varies according to the position of the zamindars."

State-aid given to tanning societies.

* 84 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the amount of state-aid given during 1951-52 to tanning societies—

(1) under the State Aid to Industries Act;

(2) from the Harijan Welfare Fund; and

(3) the number of such societies run by Harijans during the year 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (1) & (2) Nil.

" (3) Two societies, viz.—

(i) the Peruru Hides and Leather Manufacturers' Co-operative Society, East Godavari district; and (ii) the Peddapappur Leather Workers' Co-operative Society, Anantapur district, were run by Harijans as well as other Scheduled Castes like Madigas during the year 1951-52."

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SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have implemented the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee to set apart 10 lakhs of rupees for co-operative industries including the leather co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The Government are still considering the question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" In view of the fact that many proprietors of tanning works are closing down the tanneries, will the Government take steps to encourage more and more tanning co-operative societies to be opened for the maintenance of labourers that are rendered totally unemployed in this State? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The Government set apart last year a sum of Rs. 45,000 to be given by way of subsidy to co-operative societies, which were started mainly to encourage cottage industries and this year also the Government have set apart a certain sum to be given to them by way of loan."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" Have the Government requested either the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or any technical experts to draw up plans for the implementation of the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee to start leather co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The Government have already issued instructions to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to start such societies."

SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to give Tangedu bark contract to the Harijan Co-operative Societies without public sale for average cost? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" We have already been giving it, Sir."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know whether the tanning societies are provided with any aid of technical people? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Notice."

SRI P. RANGA REDDI :—" In view of the fact that there are only two societies in existence now, will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state what steps he proposes to take to encourage leather co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Instructions have been issued, I have already stated, to the Registrar to start more societies of this kind."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the Central Government the stoppage of export of raw hides to foreign countries? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I will certainly consider the hon. Member's suggestion."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As most of the tanneries are being closed down, will the Government extend this help to these labourers who want to start tanneries on a co-operative basis? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Certainly, Sir."

Revision of the present electoral rolls.

* 85 *Q.*—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government propose to revise or renew the present electoral rolls before the elections to local boards are held?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" It is not proposed to revise the State Assembly electoral rolls (relevant portions of which are to be used for Panchayat elections) before the ensuing elections to Panchayats. The question as to when the elections to district boards will be held is still under consideration."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the present electoral rolls were prepared in 1948 and the revision so far made is inadequate, are the Government aware that many citizens have been left out, including persons who have come of age, that is, who have attained the age of 21? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The Assembly rolls were prepared only recently and the elections to panchayats have already been ordered."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" [illegible] ? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Election to class I panchayats will be by secret ballot and election to class II panchayats will be by show of hands, i.e., open voting."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Are the Government aware of the statement made by the Law Minister to the Government of India that a detailed revision would also be undertaken in special areas, viz., urban areas and areas where there is floating labour population or where non-rehabilitated displaced persons are concentrated? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" With regard to the revision of electoral rolls now, detailed revision has been confined only to 31 urban areas called bigger towns or cities. In the other areas, it is only ordinary revision and not detailed. As far as the revision of rolls is concerned, a question may be addressed to me when I will be able to give detailed answer on this subject."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know when elections to district boards are due to be held? "

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The question when elections to district boards are to be conducted is still under consideration."

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

III.—ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

' That, as Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, who has not been re-elected to the present Legislative Assembly, has ceased to be a member on the Board of Industries, in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That, as Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, who has not been re-elected to the present Legislative Assembly, has ceased to be a member on the Board of Industries, in accordance with section 3 (1) (*b*) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.' "

The Motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m., Friday, the 18th July 1952, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the Board of Industries should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary.

" If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, one, a poll will be taken on a date to be announced in due course."

IV.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION—*cont.*

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we were discussing the question of famine, we had been given to understand that the famine areas would be given preference in the matter of projects over other areas in the State. We expected that the Hon. the Minister for Public Works would include, in his speech, a statement on policy so far as irrigation projects were

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concerned, and we thought that he would say that the famine-affected areas would be given preference over other areas when new projects were taken up, so that famines might not occur year after year again. Unfortunately, Sir, I find, after hearing the statement that he has made, that it is not the case. I find, after going through the several schemes carefully, that the famine areas do not get preference even in the matter of tank repair schemes. The famine areas have not received attention in the proportion in which they should have got. I have got to admonish the Government for their irrigation policy simply because, after so many people had brought to the notice of the Government and after so many Members had brought to the notice of the Government more clearly and more strongly and the Government themselves having had experience of so many years that famines in Rayalaseema were recurring year after year, they have not accorded special treatment to these areas in the matter of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Because, this has not been done, what is the position to-day? We all know and it has been noted in the Hon. the Finance Minister's speech also that we had the biggest famine that we have ever had in Rayalaseema. Though rains have come and people have found some relief probably in respect of drinking water, we have received innumerable reports that the people have no employment and have no food. Of course the Government also would have received reports that the people have nothing to do and to eat. We have seen in the Press that there are innumerable cases of death due to diseases like cholera and others which result from people being emaciated through starvation. In places like Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor, people are not only feeling the pinch of hunger and facing death due to several diseases caused by starvation, but are also threatened with the crisis of having no work to do. Employment is the crying need there. Unless we go to their rescue by starting new works and giving them employment, there may be more deaths. While we have been receiving such reports everyday, the Government say that these are not starvation deaths but deaths due to diseases which people ordinarily suffer from. But the people living in that area and working in that area know what the position exactly is and how it all has come about. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Government should give special preference to this area in the matter of irrigation projects. I am not saying this just for the sake of criticising the Government. Here is a report which has been given to the Famine Commissioner by the people of Kadiri, requesting him to give them work by undertaking the repair of tanks and construction of roads. But nothing has been done so far. They have enumerated in their representation five or six starvation deaths in the village. But yet the Government have not taken a serious view of the situation developing in the famine areas of Rayalaseema and other places. They have not come forward with a good irrigation programme specifying therein that the areas in Rayalaseema will be given preference over other areas and that the works in other areas will be taken up after a period of years.

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

11-30 a.m. "On the other hand, according to the statement given by the Hon. Minister for Public Works the other day, only 187 tanks are repaired in Rayalaseema, whereas the total number of tanks repaired in the whole State is 1,639. That comes to only 11 per cent whereas the number of tanks in Rayalaseema is about 34 per cent of the total number of tanks in the whole State. I, therefore, say that this Government are not taking into consideration the very serious conditions that are existing in this State. They have no policy, and if at all they have any, it is only a bankrupt policy so far as irrigation is concerned. That is why they are not able to see the starvation deaths that are occurring in Rayalaseema. What is happening there is only a portent of the grave things to come. Probably they think that Rayalaseema is a sleeping giant. Rayalaseema is being neglected; it was neglected by the British Government; it was neglected even by the previous Congress Governments. In spite of all the statements that are made in this House, it is being neglected even to-day and the facts as placed before you to-day are more than enough for me to prove this. They are not even giving a thought to give relief and rehabilitation to Rayalaseema and other areas where there has been famine. Whether it be in the matter of famine relief or irrigation works, the Government have not done what they ought to have done. I once told the Government on the floor of this House that the British Government gave much more facilities. In 1942–43, there was famine in Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts and the Government then spent Rs. 1,86,16,490 on famine relief works. On the other hand, what is it that this Government have done when famine is raging almost all over the State? The Government have come forward to say that in 1951–52 they spent or intended to spend Rs. 1,50,00,000 on famine relief works. Hence, we find to-day people in Kadiri, Tadpatri, Chittoor and Cuddapah crying for work and for irrigation works which alone can provide more work in the form of repairing tanks, wells and other small canals. Therefore, Sir, the Government knowing that they are facing one of the gravest crises in history, are not moving in the matter. The sleeping giant will not be always sleeping; the giant will get up and when he gets up, he will not allow this peaceful atmosphere here to continue nor will he allow the people who are happy in those areas to remain so. The people of Rayalaseema are very calm; they don't give trouble to the Government; even when they are dying, they don't raise their voice. The present famine in Rayalaseema is like the one that occurred in Bengal or the one that occurred in Malabar in 1942–43. The people of Rayalaseema are feeling that they are not being looked after properly and that they are not being cared for properly. Otherwise, I would like to ask, why only ten to fourteen thousand people are provided with work. If this is the way in which the Government want to deal with the situation, whether it be in the matter of famine or irrigation or electricity, it is not going to serve any purpose. Hence, I would warn the Government that, unless they boldly face the real

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situation and come forward with relief and rehabilitation measures, they will not be able to solve the problem and they will be in such a crisis that there will not be a stable Government even if they have a majority in this House."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, speaking on Irrigation, I would like to give some suggestions. First of all, it is gratifying to note that in spite of financial difficulties the present Government intend to carry out most of the important schemes started by the previous Government. Sir, it should be a matter for congratulation so far as the previous Government were concerned, that even though they had not succeeded in other fields, they succeeded at least in starting many irrigation schemes. It is mainly due to the efforts of the then Public Works Minister, Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, that many of the schemes are nearing completion to-day. I am glad that Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani projects are nearing completion.

"Sir, when I read the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, who is not here for the moment . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am here to hear you."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Our resourceful Chief Minister, Rajaji, is willing to hear me, Sir. I will give suggestions, but what is the use of putting forth financial difficulties? I wanted to say this a little later, but now the Hon. Chief Minister is willing to hear me and I will give some suggestions if suggestions are wanted."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I want his suggestions, Sir."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"While I was reading the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works in the newspapers yesterday morning, I found a careful omission of Manimuthar project. When he said that they are going to take up other schemes like Amaravathi, I do not know why there is a careful omission of Manimuthar project. It is a unique scheme."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I may correct the hon. Member, Sir. There is no omission; probably it is a mistake. Manimuthar project also is being taken up."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I am glad the Hon. Minister has corrected me and I hope he will see that Manimuthar is not given up. The Hon. Chief Minister declared at Tirunelveli that Manimuthar project would not only be carried out, but it would not be slowed down also. I may say, in this connexion, that it is an irrigation scheme for which the people have contributed one-fourth of the total cost and some Members

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may be aware of the steps I took in the matter of getting subscription for the loan floated by the previous Government. The people have come forward with their assistance and I hope that this new venture will be repeated in other cases also wherever necessary. For instance in Tiruppattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district, no irrigation scheme has been taken up for the last 40 years. I have been saying on the floor of this House times without number that the area Pudukkottai-Ramanathapuram is being neglected always. I may tell the Hon. Minister that it is wrong to say that no further schemes will be investigated. There is no harm in investigating schemes costing only Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 75 lakhs or Rs. 100 lakhs. The Hon. Minister should revise his policy. I want to impress upon him the necessity for these small irrigation schemes. It is not a question of a big scheme for which the State may not have sufficient finances. There is a bridge called Rajaji Bridge on the Paleru river at about 80 miles from Tiruppattur on the road to Tiruchirappalli and the people there want a Rajaji Reservoir also there. The engineers there are telling that there is not enough water for constructing a reservoir. I told them, 'please don't say "No."; please keep quiet for a year or two; rains will come'. The scheme costs only Rs. 1·40 crores and I want to tell the House and the Government that the public there are prepared to contribute Rs. 40 lakhs, about 25 per cent of the total cost. I am prepared to put it through as the Manimuthar Project is put through. Our district has never had the benefit of any irrigation scheme, big or small.

"Sir, in this connexion I wish to say a few words in regard to Krishna-Pennar Project. It is very gratifying to see that the agitation against this project has died down during the last few days. I am glad the Government of Madras as also the Government of India are proceeding with that project. Before the Krishna-Pennar Project is started, I requested that a pilot scheme for the supply of water to the City of Madras may also be taken up.

"Then, Sir, I want to refer to the promises made by the previous Ministers and the Governments on the floor of this House. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam promised times without number that he would take out a canal from the Cauvery from Tiruchirappalli to the South for a distance of about 32 miles which would irrigate nearly 7,000 acres of land. Let this Government fulfil the promise as, I hope, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam would have fulfilled if he had been in office. Sir, I do not want to burden the Hon. Chief Minister with too many suggestions. I would only request him to find money to carry out the schemes that are already on hand, like the Krishna-Pennar Project, Paleru scheme in Ramanathapuram, Amaravathi in Coimbatore and Manimuthar in Tirunelveli district. We hope that during Rajaji's Ministry, within the next five years, it will be possible to complete many of the irrigation schemes, big and small, with the financial help we expect from the Government of India through his good offices."

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11-45 a.m.

*SRI M. VENUGOPALA GOUNDER:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் Irrigation சம்பந்தமான மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். சென்னையிலிருந்து மதுரை வரையிலுள்ள தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் 'minor irrigation' இருக்கிறதே தவிர, 'major irrigation' கிடையாது. எப்பொழுது பார்த்தாலும் ஆந்திராவைப்பற்றியும், தமிழ் நாட்டில் சில இடங்களைப்பற்றியும் இங்கு மெம்பர்கள் பேசுகிறார்களே தவிர, குறிப்பாக 4, 5 தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளைப்பற்றி எவருமே அதிகம் பேசுவது கிடையாது. தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில்லாம் 'மைனர் இரிகேஷன்' சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரி, குளங்கள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு இந்த வரிகளை நம்பி வாழும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளும் மத்தியதர விவசாயிகளும் இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கிறார்கள். 'மைனர் இரிகேஷனில்' தான் அதிகமான விவசாயம் நடைபெறுகின்றது. அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்துவது கிடையாது. மேஜர் இரிகேஷனுக்குப் பணம் செலவிட்டபோதிலும், உணவு உற்பத்தி குறைவாகத்தான் செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் மேஜர் இரிகேஷனுக்குச் செலவிடும் பணத்தைக் குறைத்து, தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மைனர் இரிகேஷனுக்குச் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒருவிதமான நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. கனம் ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் பிரதமராக இருந்தபோது, திண்டிவனத்திற்கு அருகிலுள்ள கிடங்கல் வரியிலிருந்து சொந்த ஊருக்கு ஒரு கால்வாய் வெட்டிக்கொண்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள். திண்டிவனம் தாலூகாவில் 146 எக்ரா நிலங்களுக்கு பாயக்கூடிய யதாக இருந்த பீரங்கிமேடு அணையை உடைத்து, 100 எக்ருக்கு குறைவாக வுள்ள தங்களுடைய சொந்த ஊருக்குக் கொண்டுபோயிருக்கிறார்கள். பிரதம மந்திரியாயிருந்த ஒரு செல்வாக்கை உபயோகித்துக்கொண்டு இம்மாதிரி அவர் செய்திருக்கிறார் என்று தெரிகிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக அரசாங்கம் புனர் விசாரணை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்

"எறையானூர் என்னும் இடத்திலுள்ள அணையையும் உடைத்து தன் சொந்த கிராமத்திற்குத் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள். அது சம்பந்தமாக எறையானூர் கிராமவாசிகள் சர்க்கார்மீது வழக்கு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"திருவ்ணை-பெண்ணூர் திட்டத்தின் மூலமாக தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் சௌகரியம் ஏற்படுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் அதற்காக பல லக்ஷ ரூபாய் செலவழித்து, பிறகு அதை நிறுத்திவிட்டதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், திருவ்ணை-பெண்ணூர் திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்..

"தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் சங்கராபரணி என்றொரு ஆறு இருக்கிறது. மழைகாலத்தில்தான் அதில் தண்ணீர் வருமே தவிர, மற்றக் காலங்களில் அதில் தண்ணீர் வருவது கிடையாது. அந்த ஆற்றில் செவலப்பிறை என்ற இடத்தில் ஒரு அணையைக் கட்டுவதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபாய் செலவழித்து வீணுக்கிவிட்டார்கள், இத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி னால் திண்டிவனம், செஞ்சி தாலூகாக்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும்.

"சங்கராபரணி ஆற்றில் கொங்கரப்பட்டு என்ற இடத்தில் ஒரு அணையைக் கட்டி பெரமண்டூர் வழியாக கிடங்கல் வரிக்கு பாசனவசதி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து சர்க்கார் பல லக்ஷ ரூபாய்களை செலவழித்து விரயம் செய்து விட்டார்கள். இம்மாதிரி தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள திட்டங்களைப்பற்றி யாரும் சிந்திப்பதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இதுவரையிலும் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து அரசாங்கத்தில் அங்கம் வகித்து வந்தவர்கள் பணக்காரர்களாகவும், முற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களாகவும் இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதன் காரணமாகத் தான் கடந்த தேர்தலிலே, தென் ஆற்காடு

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ஜில்லாவில் உழைப்பாளிகள் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த 16, 17 பேர்கள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் இந்த பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இதையெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்து நல்ல முறையில் இந்த மைனர் இரிகேஷனுக்கு அதிகப் பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக, Well Subsidy Scheme-இன் கீழ், இணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்காகக் கொடுக்கப்படும் கடனுதவி பலைக்காரர்களுக்கும் செல்வாக்கு உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. திண்டிவனம் தாலூகா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில், புள்ளி விவரங்களை நான் கொடுக்க முடியும். ஆகையால், அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு இணறு வெட்டுவதற்கான கடனுதவி யளிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஜாயிண்ட் பட்டாதார்களுக்கு அம்மாதிரி கடன் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அயன் பட்டாதாருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. சிறிய சிறிய விவசாயிகள், ஜாயிண்ட் பட்டாதார்கள் தான் அதிகம் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜாயிண்ட் பட்டாதார்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு சலுகைகள் அளிக்கவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவையும் சர்க்கார் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் சர்க்கார் எந்த விதமான தீவிர நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்காமல் இருக்கிறதென்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

" நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தமாக இரண்டு செக்ஷனுகப் பிரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது மைனர் இரிகேஷன் என்றும், பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் என்றும் இரண்டு விதங்கள். மைனர் இரிகேஷன் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் அதன் கீழ் அதிக நிலங்கள் சாகுபடி செய்யப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் அந்த வரிகள், 2, 3 மாதங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரைத் தான் பிடிக்கின்றன. பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மென்டின் கீழுள்ள வரிகள் 4 மாதத்திற்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரைப் பிடிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், மைனர் இரிகேஷன் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவைகளையெல்லாம் எடுத்து பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மென்டில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். மழையை நம்பி வாழும் தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் வெள்ளம் வருகின்ற காலத்தில் 4, 5 மாதங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரையாவது பிடிக்கும்படியான வரிகள் இருக்க வேண்டும். 2, 3 மாதங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரைப் பிடிக்கும்படியான வரிகளினுல் ஒருவித விவசாயமும் செய்யமுடியாது என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன்.

" தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் திண்டிவனம், செஞ்சி, விழுப்புரம் தாலூகாக்களில் 4 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளைத் திறந்தும் கூட அவை களைப் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக பிரகடனம் செய்யாமல் காலதாமதம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" திண்டிவனம் தொகுதியில் முன்னுள் பிரதமராக இருந்த ஸ்ரீமான் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் திண்டிவனத்திற்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிக்காக ராஜாங்க ஆணை, இதுவரையிலும் ஒருவித ஏற்பாடும் நடந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திண்டிவனத்திற்கு 5, 6 மைலில் இருக்கும் ரெட்டணையென்னும் இடத்திலிருந்து ஜலத்தை பைப் மூலமாகக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முனிசிபாலிடியார் ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். நமது சர்க்கார் அந்த முனிசிபாலிடிக்கு ஏதாவது சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

* Sri S. PANCHAKSHARAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming as I do from North Arcot, I was really very delighted to hear the Raja Saheb of Chettinad putting forward the case of Palar so effectively and I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to proceed immediately to implement the schemes, plans and estimates for which have already been finalised.

14th July 1952] [Sri S. Panchaksharam]

" Some years before, North Arcot was a surplus district. Its surplus was exported not only to neighbouring districts but also to the neighbouring State of Mysore. In and around Mysore there was a heavy market for our produce. As ill-luck would have it, during the last twenty years, the Palar river which has been the main source of irrigation for our district, has been remaining dry throughout. It is because the Mysore Government, the upper riparian owners, have constructed a tank and put up a bund at Bethamangalam. Not only have they impounded the waters of Palar for agricultural and industrial purposes but they have impounded the flood waters also. As a result thereof, not a particle of water is allowed downstream to our parts.

" In the year 1902, it seems, an agreement was entered into between this State and Mysore whereby the Mysore State solemnly agreed to hold a particular quantity of water for their irrigation and release the rest downstream to the lower riparian owners of North Arcot and Chingleput districts. The Mysore State have infringed the terms of that contract. All the flood waters and the normal supply of Palar have been impounded for their own purpose by their having put up a bund at Bethamangalam. This has resulted in the district of North Arcot being entirely deprived of any source of irrigation. Not only that. The Chingleput district, which has many tanks, has also been affected. As all are aware the Champrambakkam tank of Chingleput used to get 60 per cent of its supply when the Palar was in floods and the surplus water from the tank flowed to the river Courteliyar from where the water poured into the Red Hills, the main source of supply for the entire Madras City.

" The upper riparian owners, i.e., the Mysore authorities, have raised the level of the bund at Bethamangalam by nine to ten feet, in clear defiance of the solemn contract entered into. By impounding the flood waters also, they are using the surplus water not only for their irrigation but also domestic purposes. They have not stopped with this. Some twenty miles from Bethamangalam (I do not remember the exact name of the place) they have built a tank called 'Ramasagara tank' so that the surplus waters from Bethamangalam could be stored up there. The result is, not a particle of water flows downstream and we are consequently having famine. During the last five years, Palar has become completely dry and coupled with the complete failure of rains also, the people of North Arcot have been exposed to the evil of famine.

" The people of North Arcot were compelled to dig channels in the river bed, i.e., right in the bowels of the Palar river. There was no other source of water to feed their lands. The people were led to the necessity of digging wells to a depth of 100 to 120 feet to get sight of water.

" Today what is the position? A solemn agreement has been infringed by the neighbouring State. We have not taken sufficient steps to remedy it. A scheme called the 'Palar scheme'

costing about 140 lakhs of rupees has been prepared. What is the necessity, I ask, to proceed with that scheme at this time of financial stringency, when by negotiations with the Mysore State the whole matter could be set right and enough water-supply for Palar could be assured?

" The matter should be taken up at the Ministerial level. I am sure that Rajaji, being at the helm of affairs, will be able to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. The Mysore Government should be asked to stick to the terms of the original contract, viz., to conserve only a certain portion of the waters of the river Palar for their irrigation and allow the rest downstream for the use of North Arcot and Chingleput districts. If the Mysore Government stick to the original terms of the contract and act accordingly, North Arcot will once again become a surplus district. I do not have any doubt about it. The periodical freshes of Palar would increase the fertility of North Arcot to a very great extent.

" The Hon. the Revenue Minister, Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker, comes from North Arcot. He knows our difficulty and while he was a Member of the Legislative Assembly some fifteen years ago, he seems to have taken some interest in the matter. His visits to Mysore two or three times in this connection were not successful. With the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari as our Chief Minister at the present moment, I am confident that we would be successful, if we negotiate with the Mysore Government, in getting our regular supply by preventing all the waters from being impounded at Bethamangalam and Ramasagara. If the Mysore Government were to agree and act accordingly, there need be no doubt that North Arcot will once again rise to the fore-front as a surplus district. We need not waste as much as 140 lakhs of rupees on the ' Palar scheme.'

12 noon. " If that is done, Palar will become a perennial river, and I do not think there will be any necessity to implement this Rs. 140 lakhs scheme at all. When we went to the electorate recently, we appealed to the people to vote for the Congress because of the five-year programme. The Opposition simply put forward a negative programme, but the Congress put forward a positive programme, viz., the five-year plan. We said that North Arcot particularly would certainly benefit by the Krishna-Pennar project, which formed part of the five-year programme. We told the electorate that if that project was pushed through, North Arcot would be benefited to a great extent. North Arcot district is at present a deficit district, but if water is made available as a result of the Krishna-Pennar project, North Arcot will become a surplus district. But now when I see the raging opposition against the five-year plan and the opposition to the Krishna-Pennar project, I have become doubtful whether North Arcot is going to be benefited at all either in the near future or even in the remote future. If, therefore, this Rs. 140 lakhs scheme is not going to be taken up immediately and if the Pennar scheme is not to

benefit the North Arcot district, I earnestly request the present Government and the Hon. Chief Minister to use all their influence to see that the Mysore State is persuaded to stick to the terms of the agreement entered into and let the surplus water go into the Palar river.

" There are other minor schemes, Sir, which may also be pressed into service. There is a village called Sathanur in which there is a natural spring channel. If that is renovated at a very small expense, portions of Chengam taluk and also some portions of Cuddalore may be benefited. There is another scheme in regard to a channel called the Nandan channel which, if renovated by putting up a new anicut, would bring under irrigation about 25,000 acres of land. So, all these minor schemes may be considered.

" There is one small difficulty with regard to the North Arcot agriculturists which I wish to refer to. Well subsidies have been granted to people; but after going to the very bowels of the earth, if people find that they are not able to strike water even at 100 feet, the revenue authorities say that because the digging of the wells has been unsuccessful, the money already given should be given back. Instances where money has actually been spent without water being struck even at 100 feet are very many, and it is really hard to ask the concerned people to pay back the amounts given to them. I request that the Government should give some consideration to this matter and pass orders to the effect that in such cases, the amount should be written off and recoveries need not be made from the ryots.

" There is another problem for the North Arcot people to be tackled. When, in the course of digging wells, they go down to a depth of 50 or 60 feet, they are confronted with rock, and for blasting the rocky portion, they badly require gunpowder and dynamite, and they experience considerable difficulty in getting these materials for deepening their wells. I am told that at present they have to pay about twenty times the ordinary price if they go to the black market. I suggest that the Collectors of districts should be instructed to provide gun powder and dynamite to the ryots at a cheap cost, in order to help the ryots to blast out rocky soil in the course of digging wells."

* Sri N. K. PALANISAMI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion because I feel that the Government are tinkering with the problem of famine in our State. In the Tamil Nad in particular, and in my district of Coimbatore, intense famine conditions are now prevailing. Almost regularly every five years, famine visits our district and causes untold havoc and suffering to the people. It is mostly due to lack of sufficient irrigation facilities. Even though the people take the initiative, the Government do not come to their help. For instance, the people of Dharapuram and Udamalpet taluks collected about Rs. 6 lakhs and approached the Government for constructing a dam across the river Amaravathi which if completed, would bring under irrigation about 25,000 acres of land, in those two taluks, and would help the raising of second crops in the existing paddy fields.

[Sri N. K. Palanisami] [14th July 1952

Even now, if the Government are prepared to help them, the people are willing to give Rs. 1½ lakhs and another Rs. 7½ lakhs next year. But what do the Government do? They keep the scheme in cold storage. Again, there was a proposal some time ago to construct a drainage channel from Nambiyur to Kunnathur on the Bhavanisagar channel. If during the rainy season, water is let into that channel, about 19 big tanks can be filled with water and about 5,000 acres of land can be brought under cultivation and three crops can be raised there—that is in the Erode taluk.

"Again, numerous tanks have been kept for a long time in a ruinous state and no steps have so far been taken by the Government to repair them. For instance, estimates for Rs. 60,000 were prepared for the tank in Chengapalli in Erode taluk; some three years ago, the people submitted a memorandum to the Collector and he came and saw the place; the revenue officials also recommended the scheme and the people were prepared to pay up the amount. In spite of all that, that scheme has not been taken up yet. Then again, if the Upper Bhavani scheme comes into operation, the entire Palladam and Dharapuram taluks can be irrigated and famine in Coimbatore district can be prevented for ever.

"With the completion of the Lower Bhavani scheme, less water will flow from the Bhavani river into the Cauvery; as a consequence, large tracts of land in Tanjore will be affected, as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out the other day. I would suggest that a reservoir be constructed on the border of the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts so that water can be stored during the rainy season and let in regularly in the lean months to irrigate the fields. There are various other schemes to be attended to by the Government in Tamil Nad. But whenever the Government propose to take up any scheme, they should consult the people of the locality and also the supervisors and the subordinates, so that much waste of money at a later stage may be avoided. The five-year plan states that the Madras State Government should spend Rs. 22·68 crores on irrigation and other schemes in 1952-53; but in this Budget we find only a provision of Rs. 15·44 crores and there is thus a cut of 25 per cent. Let me make it clear that we, peasants of Madras State, are not going to tolerate these cuts in expenditure on nation-building schemes. With these words, I thank you, Sir."

* JANAB **KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE**:—"ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഉപാദ്ധ്യക്ഷരെ, ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കണക്കുകളുടെ ആലോചനയുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മലബാർ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വളരെ അശ്രദ്ധയും അലക്ഷ്യവും അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ജില്ലയാണെന്നുള്ള ആക്ഷേപം പലപ്പോഴും ഗവൺമെന്റ് കേട്ടിരിക്കും. സർ, ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ചിലിച്ചു ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളിൽ—മേജർ പദ്ധതികളുകട്ടെ, മൈനർ പദ്ധതികളുകട്ടെ—അടുത്ത കാലത്തായി കാര്യമായ ഒരു വൻകിട പദ്ധതി എന്നു വിളിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന പദ്ധതി മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഏതാണ്ട് അതിന്റെ പ്രാരംഭനം പുരോഗതി പ്രാപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ അതു മന്ദീഭവിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ കൊല്ലാരംഭത്തിൽ മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിയുടെ മന്ദീഭവിക്കൽ നിമിത്തം പ്രവർത്തനം നിലച്ചുപോവുകയും പിന്നെ രണ്ടുമൂന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഓർഡർപ്രകാരം ഈ പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ അതു വീണ്ടും മന്ദീഭവിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതുകൊണ്ട് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലക്ക് 1,400 ടൺ ഭക്ഷണസാധനം ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കഴിവ് നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജറിൽ ഈ പദ്ധതി ഉടൻതന്നെകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സംഖ്യ വകയിരുത്തിക്കാണുന്നതു സന്തോഷാവഹമാണ്. ഈ പദ്ധതിയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം ഇനിമേലാലെങ്കിലും മന്ദീഭവിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഇടവരുത്തരുതെന്നും അതു കഴിയുന്നവേഗം പൂർത്തിയാക്കണമെന്നും ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ ഉപദേശിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പലവിധ പദ്ധതികളെ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുമ്പോഴും, മലബാറുകാർ തങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയിലും ജലസേചന പദ്ധതി വിപുലീകരണം സാധിപ്പിക്കണം എന്ന ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ, പറയാറുള്ളതു മലബാറിൽ വക്കീക്കാലരുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികളുടെ ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലെന്നുമാണ്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതുമാത്രമല്ല, ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മലബാറിനോടു കാണിക്കുന്ന അശ്രദ്ധക്ക് ഉദാഹരണവും ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിടെ പാലക്കാട്ടു സന്ദർശിച്ച ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു മന്ത്രി ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം മലബാറുകാരോടു ഉപദേശിക്കയുണ്ടായി: 'നിങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ irrigation projects വേണം എന്നൊക്കെയുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ മദിരാശി ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം അറിയുകയുടെ. അതുകൊണ്ട് നിവേദകസംഘങ്ങൾ ചെന്ന് മദിരാശി മന്ത്രിസഭയോടു ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിയെ ത്വരിതപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതിനു, നിവേദനം ചെയ്യണം' എന്ന അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതായ റിപ്പോർട്ട് കണ്ടു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഈ അശ്രദ്ധയും അലക്ഷ്യഭാവവും ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഇനിയും തീർന്നിട്ടില്ല എന്ന ഈ ബഡ്ജറ് നോക്കിയാൽ കാണാവുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. മലബാറിനു കാര്യമായ പദ്ധതികൾ ഒന്നും ബഡ്ജറിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വലുതായ സംഖ്യ ചിലവഴിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന പദ്ധതികൾ ബഡ്ജറിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുവാൻ ധനസ്ഥിതി അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണെങ്കിൽ മൈനർ പദ്ധതികൾക്കുടി ബഡ്ജറിൽ തിരശ്ശീനോക്കിയാൽ വളരെ വിരളമായി കാണുവാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നാലും ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയിലെ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയുള്ള ജില്ലകൾ വളരെ അധികം ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മലബാർ ഭക്ഷണധാന്യ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു കമ്മി ജില്ലയാണെന്ന സംഗതി എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. ഭക്ഷണനയം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ മലബാർ ഒരു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ജില്ലയാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ ഈ ജില്ലയെ ഒരു സ്വയംപര്യാപ്തജില്ലയാക്കുവാൻ വളരെ ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയിൽ മറ്റുള്ള പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പുഴ പദ്ധതി, വാളയാർ, മംഗലം പദ്ധതികൾ ഇവകളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ മുറ്റിയായിട്ടു കാലം കുറച്ചായി. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ചില മൈനർ പദ്ധതികളുടെ അന്വേഷണം കഴിഞ്ഞുതായും പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനുള്ള sanction ലഭിച്ചുതായും കേൾക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ Funds ന്റെ അഭാവം പറഞ്ഞ് ഇവ നിത്തിവെച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു മാന്യൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രിസഭയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പരിശ്രമഫലമായി ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലക്കു വലിയ നേട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല എന്നു വ്യസനപൂർവ്വം പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം കക്ഷിപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ മുൻനിത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് നാട്ടിന്റെ പൊതുവായ നന്മക്കും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങളെ മന്ത്രിസഭയെ ഗ്രഹിപ്പിക്കാഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയോടു അശ്രദ്ധയും അലക്ഷ്യഭാവവും കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഇടവന്നതെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ മന്ത്രിസഭയിൽ മലബാറിനെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന മാന്യൻ ഈ നയം സ്വീകരിക്കാതെ ജില്ലയുടെ പൊതുവായ അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു നിലനമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും അന്വേഷണാസ്ഥാ മെമ്പർമാരായ ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ചെയ്യുന്ന നിവേദനങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ജില്ലയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും ക്ഷേമത്തിനും അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ മന്ത്രിസഭയെക്കൊണ്ട് അംഗീകരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ തന്റെ സ്വാധീനശക്തി പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മലബാറിൽ മേജർ പദ്ധതികളും മൈനർ പദ്ധതികളുമായി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഫണ്ട്സിന്റെ (funds) അഭാവത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി എടുപ്പിക്കാതെ കിടക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം ഇക്കൊല്ലംതന്നെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയായി പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തി കമ്മി ജില്ലയുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തു ഒരു മിച്ച ജില്ലയാക്കി മലബാറിനെ മാറ്റണമെന്നും ഗവൺമെന്റ് ജില്ലയിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കുണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

12-15 p.m. [14th July 1952

* SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, famine in Rayalaseema has occurred a second time within the last eight years. There are no major irrigation works there except the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. What provision is made for Rayalaseema in this Irrigation Demand to avert famine? The Krishna-Pennar project is proposed and some amount is allotted for it. Does this project really help the Rayalaseema people and avert famine conditions there? This will be developed in two stages; it will take 10 or 15 years and cost 130 crores of rupees. In the first stage, one reservoir at Siddeswaram on the Krishna and the other at Somasila on Pennar will be constructed to their full dimensions. Only the west canal will be dug and it will irrigate about 1½ lakh acres in Kurnool and Cuddapah and also supply water to the Gandikota project to irrigate 1½ lakh acres; and then 4 lakhs of acres in Nellore and 12,000 acres in Chittoor will be irrigated and the remaining water will be taken over to Madras, Chingleput and the south. Only in the second stage, 3 lakh acres in Kurnool-Cuddapah will be supplied water through the east channel and 7.74 lakh acres in Nellore and 36,000 acres in Chittoor will be supplied water, and the remaining will go to the south. When the two reservoirs are built to their full capacity in the first stage, why do not the Government give water to the whole area in Rayalaseema before they take water to the south and Madras? So, this scheme is not in the interests of the people of Rayalaseema. The Rayalaseema people oppose it as well as all the Andhra people.

" If a reservoir in a modified form is built at Siddeswaram on the Krishna, water can be supplied to 7 lakhs of acres in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts and it can feed the Gandikota project also, and the land lost due to submersion will be less.

" The lands belonging to the taluks of Sattanepalle, Palnad, Guntur, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Bapatla in Guntur district, Markapur and Kumbum in Kurnool district and Darsi, Podili, Ongole, Kanigiri, Kandukur, Udayagiri and Atmakur taluks in Nellore district which are also famine areas, can be irrigated under no project, except the Nandikonda project. It is a natural project with bed rock. If this is built, the Somasila reservoir on Pennar under the Krishna-Pennar scheme is unnecessary. The great loss of 69,000 acres of fruit gardens and 36,000 buildings of Rajampet, Siddhout and Badvel taluks in Cuddapah district under submersion in the Pennar reservoir scheme will be averted. The Nandikonda project irrigates 22 lakh acres of first crop lands including those in Nellore and Chittoor districts. These two projects will generate the same amount of power as that of Krishna-Pennar.

" Why not the Government propose to dig, in the first stage, the Krishna-Pennar east channel in Cuddapah-Kurnool districts and Pennar north and Pennar south channels and supply water to lands under them, which are famine-affected areas? Why should they take water to Chingleput, Madras and the south in

the first stage itself? Krishna waters must be enjoyed by the Krishna valley people first. This plan is mainly to divert water to the Madras City and the south.

" In the Krishna-Pennar scheme it is mentioned that it will irrigate 15 lakhs of acres of second crop land, which is an exaggeration. In the Government pamphlet itself it was mentioned. But when the development of the new areas under the river by other States and by Madras, in the full plan, is complete, some reduction may be necessary in bad years.

" The Krishna water allocated to the share of the Madras State at the Inter-State Conference is 470 T.M.C. ft. and the capacity of the two reservoirs at Siddeswaram and Somasila according to the Krishna-Pennar scheme is 279 and 276 T.M.C. feet, respectively, making a total of 555 T.M.C. feet and no water will be left to build other projects lower down on the Krishna in future.

" The Siddeswaram reservoir in its modified form will cost 32 crores of rupees, irrigate 7 lakhs of acres in the first crop and 4 lakhs of acres in the second crop and produce food to the extent of 550,000 tons. As regards electricity, it is capable of producing 75,000 K.W. and the total average cost per acre will work to Rs. 290. If the Nandikonda project is constructed its cost will be Rs. 65 crores and the area irrigated under first crop will be 22 lakhs of acres and second crop 2 lakhs and the average cost per acre will work to Rs. 280 only.

" Along with these projects, there is agitation for the Ramapadasagar project on the Godavari and the Pulichintala on the Krishna. But the first preference must be given to Rayalaseema, and Siddeswaram, Gandikota and Nandikonda projects must be constructed first.

" Most of the lands in Chittoor and Anantapur districts cannot be irrigated under any of these projects. There, the minor irrigation works should be developed. This year, no provision has been made for minor irrigation works in Chittoor district. So, minor irrigation works in these districts must also be given first preference.

" The Visakhapatnam district is also mainly dependent, on minor irrigation works. It is also a deficit area. There also the minor irrigation works should be taken up.

" Big islands are formed above the Krishna anicut and the water holding capacity of the reservoir is dwindling year after year. So this must be investigated and proper measures must be taken to increase the capacity of the reservoir."

* SRI. N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, திருச்சி ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த கரூர் தாலூகா, அரவக்குறிச்சி தொகுதியில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி இல்லை என்கிற விஷயத்தை இந்தச் சபையில் தெரிவிக்கும் பொருட்டு நான் பேச முன் வந்துள்ளேன்.

" இது வரையில் இந்தச் சபையில், பல ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் வந்து, அதனால் மக்கள் பல கஷ்டங்களுக்கு உட்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பல மெம்பர்கள் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ராயலசீமாவைப் பேசின்று, இன்னும்

கூறவேண்டுமென்றால், அதிகமாகக் கஷ்டப்படுகின்ற திருச்சினாப்பள்ளி ஜில்லா, கரூர் தாலூகாவைப்பற்றி ஒருவரும் சொல்ல முன்வரவில்லை. ஆனால் அதைப் பற்றி பல இடங்களில் விஸ்தாரமாக தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள நிலப் பரப்பை ஒருவரும் புரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை. அதாவது சமீபத்தில் தமிழ் ஜில்லாவில் கரூர் தாலூகா, சேந்தமங்கலம் கிராமத்தில் நில நடுக்கம் அடிக் கடி ஏற்பட்டு நில அதிர்ச்சியும் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதை கவர்ன் மெண்டார் நிபுணர்களை அங்கே அனுப்பி பார்த்து தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்க லாம். எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் அங்கே நீண்ட நாட்களாக மழையில்லாத காரணத்தால் அவ்விதம் நில நடுக்கம் ஏற்படுகிறதென்பதை இங்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டு மென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" மேலும், கரூர் தாலூகாவில், பெரும்பாலும் புஞ்சை நிலப்பரப்பு இருக் கின்றன. அங்கே வடகோடியில் காவேரி ஆறும், மத்தியில் அமராவதியும் ஓடிக்கொண்டுமிருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் பல சிற்றாறுகளும் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக் கின்றன. அங்கே நல்ல நிலப்பரப்பாக இடங்களிருப்பதால் அவைகளுக்கு தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு ஹேதுவான அணைக்கட்டு இல்லாததால் அந்தப் பிரதேசம் பூராவும் புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசமாக இருந்து வருவது மிகவும் வருந்தத் தக்கது. அந்த இடங்களுக்கு நான் நேரில் சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். கவர்ன்மெண்டாரும் அங்கே நேரே சென்று பார்த்தால் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். அமராவதி நதியில் தாரா புரத்திற்கு சமீபத்தில் ஒரு பெட் ரெகுலேட்டர் கட்டி அமராவதியிலிருந்தும் குடகனாரிலிருந்தும் வாய்க்கால்கள் வெட்டி அந்த ஜலத்தைத் திருப்பினால் அந்த நிலங்களை நல்ல சாகுபடி பிரதேசமாக மாற்றிவிடலாம். அவ்விதம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் அந்த பிர்க்காக்களை ஒரு நல்ல பிரதேசமாக்க ஹேதுவாக இருக்கும். மேலும் புகளூர் பிர்க்காவில் முதலியார் வாய்க்கால் என்ற ஒரு வாய்க்கால் இருக்கிறது. அந்த வாய்க்காலை மராமத்து செய்து தண்ணீர் விட் டால் அந்தத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்து சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக் காக ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளு கிறேன்.

" அடுத்தப்படியாக லோயர் பவானி திட்டத்தின் கீழ் தாராபுரம் தாலூகா வில் வெள்ளக்கோவிலுக்கு அடுத்து ஒரு வாய்க்கால் வெட்டப்பட்டு இருக் கிறது. அந்த வாய்க்காலை கரூர் தாலூகா எல்லை வரை வெட்டி அந்தத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்து கரூர் தாலூகா மேல்பகுதிக்கு பாய்ச்சினால் சாகு படிக்கு லாயக்காக இருக்கும். அமராவதி நதியில் பெரிய தாராபுரத்திற்கு அடுத்து ஒரு அணை கட்டினால் தாராபுரம் தாலூகாவையும் சின்ன தாரா புரம், அரவக்குறிச்சி பிர்க்காவையும் ஒரு நஞ்சை நிலப் பிரதேசமாக்கலாம். குடகநதி, நல்காசி என்ற இரண்டு ஆறுகளிலும் தண்ணீர் ஓடிக்கொண்டி ருந்தும் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் ஒரு எக்கரா நிலம் கூட சாகுபடி செய்யப் படாமல் அவ்வளவு தண்ணீரும் காவேரியாற்றில் போய் விழுகிறது. அதனால் அந்த இரண்டு ஆறுகளும் ஓடும் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு அந்தத் தண்ணீர் பிர யோசனப்படாமல் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்கு உபயோகமாகிறது. கரூர் தாலூகா வில் எந்த நிலத்திற்கும் பாய்வதில்லை. ஆகையால் நல்காசி குடகநதி இந்த இரண்டு ஆறுகளில் வரும் தண்ணீரை எந்த இடத்திலாவது ஒரு தேக்கம் கட்டி தேக்கினால் அதிகமான எக்கராக்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் பல பிரதேசங்களை பாசன வசதிக்கு லாயக்குள்ளவைகளாக்கலாம் என்பதை கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு தெரியப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" நில நடுக்கம் ஏற்படுகிற கரூர் தாலூகா அரவங்குறிச்சி பிர்க்காவில் சேந்தமங்கலம், கீழ் பாகத்தில் ரங்கமலை, வெண்டன்மலை என்ற இரண்டு மலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளினிடையே ஒரு தேக்கம் தேக்கி தண்ணீரை கட்டி வைத்தால் அங்கு அதிக நிலப்பரப்புள்ள இடங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அவ்விதம் நீர் தேக்கம் தேக்கி பக்கங்களிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு பாய்ச்சினால் அதிகமான எக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க ஹேதுவாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு ஆவன செய் வது கவர்ன்மெண்டின் கடமை. மேலும் அந்த கரூர் தாலூகாவில் பெரிய பெரிய ஜமீந்தார்களும் பெரிய நிலப்பரப்புள்ளவர்களும் இல்லை. அங்குள்ள எல்லோரும் குடியானவர்கள் தான். அவர்களிடம் சிறிய நிலப்பரப்பு

தானிருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள மக்கள் பெரிய வீடுகளில் குடியிருக்க லாயக்கில் லாமல் தோட்டங்களிலும், கொட்டகைகளிலும் குடிசைகளிலும் குடியிருந்து கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண் டியது கவர்ன்மெண்டின் கடமை. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய இணறுகளில் சுமார் 20 முழம், 30 முழம் ஆழத்திலிருந்து தண்ணீரை இரைப்பதற்கு முடியவில்லை. அதற்காக மாடுகளை வாங்கி உபயோகிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு வருஷ ஆரம்பத்தில் மாடுகளை ரூபாய் ஆயிரம், ஐந்நூறு என்று வாங்கினால் பின்னால் அவைகளை விற்கும்போது மிகக் குறைந்த விலையில் விற்று நஷ்டம் அடைய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இணற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீரை இரைப்பதற்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" ஆகவே எங்களுடைய பிரதேசத்தை பஞ்சப் பிரதேசம் என்று சேர்த் திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சேர்த்திருப்பதால் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசத்திற்கு செய்ய வேண்டிய பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை உடனடியாகச் செய்ய கவர்ன் மெண்டார் ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம். "

12-30 p.m.

* JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity, as we are considering the Budget for the year 1952–53, to place before the Government a most important grievance, requiring immediate redress, of the ryots of my constituency of Aranthangi taluk, Tanjore district. Though Aranthangi taluk is situated in the famous delta area of Tanjore district, it is a matter of great regret and deep concern to the ryots of my constituency that only a small portion of the taluk is irrigated with Cauvery-Mettur Project water, leaving a major portion to the tender mercies of monsoons which have failed continuously for a number of years past.

" At the time of the execution of the Narasinga Cauvery Scheme, representations were made to the authorities concerned as well as to the then Minister for Irrigation and Public Works, Sri Bhakthavatsalam, about the expediency and urgency of extending the said channel to the southern parts of the taluk. They were impressed with the same and ordered the department to take necessary steps such as investigation, survey, etc. But it appears that, for some reason or other, the extension of the scheme is kept in abeyance. Out of three zones, X, Y, Z, contained in the original proposal, only the work in the X zone is completed and the work in the other two zones has not been carried out. The sufferings of the ryots due to lack of rain were so great that, in the year 1949–50, with the permission of the authorities concerned, channels were dug by the ryots at their own cost, connecting the Narasinga Cauvery Channel, and Cauvery Mettur-Project water was supplied temporarily to many of the villagers of the southern parts of the taluk. Even water tax was collected from the ryots for the supply of water, though the channel was dug by the ryots at their own cost. The authorities, I am happy to say, were perfectly satisfied that the levels permitted such a supply through the Narasinga Cauvery channel.

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" Due to the continuous failure of monsoons for the past many years, the ryots of this area have undergone considerable difficulties. The people feel that the Government have not paid any heed to their grievances in this matter. The soil of Aranthangi taluk is of good quality and has been so certified by the authorities that, with an assured supply of water—not having to depend upon the vagaries of the monsoon—the lands here can be made to grow more paddy in a steady, unfailing and systematic manner, thus augmenting production of food. It is a matter of natural importance that, in any Grow More Food Scheme, priority in the matter of irrigation should be given to such deserving areas like the Aranthangi taluk. This taluk, because of its situation in the delta area and the nature of its soil and from every other point of view, deserves extention of supply of Cauvery-Mettur Project water to its southern parts also."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member seems to be reading his speech."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" He is referring to the notes he is having in his hand."

* JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—" By such extension, the Tanjore district in its entirety will become a more surplus district comprising the old Cauvery-fed area and the Cauvery-Mettur Project-fed area.

" It is a matter worthy of note that the Cauvery Mettur Project has not been fully carried out so as to cover the entire extent of land which was designed to be irrigated by the scheme. So it cannot be overemphasized that immediate priority should be given in the present Budget for providing irrigation facilities to the southern part of the taluk which can be brought under the scheme without much difficulty with regard to levels, cost of excavating channels, etc. So, I request the Government to provide substantial amounts in the Budget and take immediate steps to extend the Narasinga Cauvery channel to the southern part of the taluk. At the same time, I also request the Minister for Irrigation to give instructions to the authorities concerned to supply Cauvery-Mettur Project water to the villages south of Vellar, as before through the Narasinga Cauvery channel."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Thinking that the zamindaris would be taken over after the passing of the Madras Estates Abolition Act, the zamindars neglected all repairs and improvements to irrigation sources. After the abolition of the zamindaris, it is very curious to say, the condition of these irrigation sources became worse. During the regime of the zamindars, they used to do all *korambo*, *kudimaramat*, *donemaramat*, etc., at the head of the channels annually and whenever necessary. But after the abolition of zamindaris, the Government are not doing all these repairs, saying that they are not at all responsible under the Irrigation Cess Act for such repairs. Sir, we were made to understand by the various

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estate managers when they took charge of the estates after abolition, that the Government would do all these repairs. The Government must undertake all these repairs, having stepped into the shoes of the zamindars. It is just and equitable also. Why then the Government are not doing these repairs, we are at a loss to understand. For example, the Sayanna Channel in Bobbili Estate used to irrigate about 30,000 acres—both first and second crops—covering 30 villages, before the estate was taken over by the Government and the zamindars used to do repairs in time and whenever necessary. But now the Government have neglected this channel, and have not undertaken any repairs, with the result the ryots of these 30 villages are not able to come together and attend to such repairs in time and there is failure of crops—even the first crop—and much of the lands became almost rainfed, that is *manavari*. The same is the case with the other channels in Bobbili Estate—Paradi channel, Regidi channel, Buttavalli channel, Vavaru channel. The same is also the case with regard to channels in Sripuram, Vizianagaram and Chemudu estates—Kintali channel, Anakapalli channel and Munagapaka channel. Therefore, the Government should see their way to do *korambo* and *donemaramat* also. Otherwise there will be failure of crops and the ryots will be put to much loss and inconvenience. The river channels of Nagavalli and Vamsadhara are also not properly kept. There were proposals for constructing masonry headworks for these channels but as the Government are contemplating construction of projects to harness the waters of these rivers, perhaps the Government gave up consideration of these proposals. When these projects will be constructed, God alone knows. Pending the execution of these projects, the Government have stopped the construction of masonry headworks, with the result the ryots are put to much trouble and loss. The Government should make arrangements pending survey and settlement for the proper and equitable distribution of water in these channels among the various villages and ayacuts for high level lands and villages at the tail-end of these channels are suffering much for want of sufficient supply of water and at times it won't reach them at all.

" Sir, irrigation tanks in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and especially tanks in the zamin and inam Estates which were taken over by the Government, are in a state of utter disrepair. There are no masonry sluices for these tanks. Tank beds are much silted. There are no proper masonry surplus weirs or escapes for these tanks. Most of these tank bunds are in an utterly dilapidated condition. In the case of the zamindaris, in most cases, the tank beds are leased and in some cases they are occupied by big and influential people in the villages. In such cases, there is constant trouble between the ayacutdars on the one side, foreshore landowners on the other side, leading to vexatious and costly litigation in some cases. In all such cases, the Government are included as the *pro forma* party and, of course, this involves some expenditure to the Government also. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to put an end to these vexatious and costly litigation by investigation into the matter and, if necessary, taking up repairs to such tanks under the Tank Improvement Act.

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In Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, we have got many minor irrigation tanks and sources. They are now in a state of utter disrepair. The present staff is not sufficient. The Government should appoint additional staff. During the floods of 1950, the Nagavali and Vamsadhara rivers washed away the banks and the villages too. People of very many villages have applied for embankments, stone rivetments and flood banks for these rivers, for example, Ampili, Allena, Khandyam and Regidi villages for the Nagavali river and Purushotapuram and Kottavalasa villages for the Vamsadhara. As my time is up, I resume my seat."

12-45 p.m. * SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sum under Irrigation is in no way sufficient to develop irrigation facilities or to produce more food to tide over the crisis that we are facing to-day. In our district, we have cultivated not even 39 per cent of the available land. Out of the cultivated land, there are still some thirteen or fourteen lakhs of acres under dry cultivation. There is no proposal with the Government to bring them all under wet cultivation. There is no proposal to construct a project like the Nandikonda project nor to construct minor irrigation projects which can help the ryots to produce more food for our district, that is, Nellore district. My district has been suffering from want of irrigation facilities for a long time. Only five lakhs of acres are under wet cultivation. And they too do not have regular supply of water. Of these five lakhs of acres, only two lakhs are getting water supply from rivers. The remaining three lakhs of acres are dependent on rainfed tanks. All the tanks in Nellore district were dug fifty or even a hundred years ago, and some of them even earlier than that. They are mostly silted up and that is why they are not able to supply water to the fields. These tanks which are rainfed have to be filled with water three or four times in a year, if they are to supply the fields regularly with water. That is why, whenever there is failure of rain, almost all the tanks do not get their requisite water and that is why every year, we hear of the failure of the crops in these villages. It is only ten lakhs of rupees that have been allotted to Nellore district for irrigation purposes. Out of this, 9½ lakhs of rupees are going to be spent on Rallapad project, which is being constructed for the last three years. So, it is only the balance which is going to be utilized for other purposes. Such being the case, I doubt very much whether anything would be available for Atmakur taluk. It looks as if the tanks in this taluk have been forgotten by Government. For the last twenty-five years, not even one tank in this Atmakur taluk has been repaired. In this taluk, we cultivate 30 thousand acres of wet lands. Of these, only 8,000 acres are being irrigated by river. The rest of the lands are under the tanks which are rainfed. They are rendered useless, as the P.W.D. are not doing anything to repair them. There is no supervisor posted to look after the upkeep of these tanks in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district. There has been no provision even to inspect these tanks. When there is no supervisor to report to the P.W.D. about the condition of these tanks, we can imagine in what state these tanks will be. So, for the last five years, there have been no sufficient rains to fill these tanks. The people of

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the taluk made representations to the P.W.D. They made appeals to the Government, but still nothing has been done so far to repair these tanks. Sir, out of the 30,000 acres under wet cultivation in my taluk, only eight thousand acres are under regular wet cultivation; the rest of the lands are all lying waste. If ten lakhs of rupees are spent on the repair of the tanks in my taluk, not only these 30,000 acres will be cultivated, but another ten thousand acres of land could be brought under wet cultivation. And then, this taluk can become a surplus taluk. But our representations to Government have not met with any response. For the last 15 years, the people of Atmakur have been agitating for the widening of the supply channel from Baggeru and construction of a head sluice to the channel. If this is done, something like one thousand acres of land will be irrigated along with the existing cultivation. There is another tank called Anantasagaram tank. There are 3,000 acres cultivated under it. If, for this tank a special supply channel is dug at a cost of Rs. 35,000 from the Pennar, there will be a perennial supply for this tank. This request also has not so far been heeded. In spite of repeated requests by the ryots, Government are not coming forward to do the necessary things in these matters. Whatever the ryots of the taluk may represent, neither the P.W.D. nor the Government respond. They make a show of doing something. I do not know by what term I should call it. They are simply wasting money by spending on useless schemes. They estimate and sanction schemes only to get something from the contractors. I cite here an example to show how the P.W.D. is wasting money. It built a dividing dam across the Saipet tank in Kavali taluk, which was narrow and low. People of these villages protested against this. The P.W.D. did not hear them. Then the dam had to be broken to fill that tank. That is how the P.W.D. wastes money. There is another example. There is the Ramayananda tank in Udayagiri taluk. Under this tank, a hundred acres and odd are cultivated. If only Government improve the tank and allow water below, another five to six hundred acres can be irrigated. For the whole of my taluk, in the present year's budget, only five thousand rupees are allotted. This is not enough, to touch the fringe of the problem, even for this year, nor is it sufficient to repair the tanks in the taluk, let alone new schemes. In the last floods, in May of this year, the river Pennar cut its banks at many a place, and the floods rushed into the fields, specially at Devarayapalli in Atmakur taluk. Three thousand acres are now in a threatened condition. The ryots at Devarayapalli village drew the attention of the officials and that of the Government, to this matter, but for no purpose. Even now the bank has not been repaired. In 1948, there was a flood which breached the bunds and the fields were submerged. The ryots made representations and Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned for repairs, but the work was not executed. Now, in the recent floods, three to four thousands of acres were submerged. I request Government to come forward with a liberal sum at least for the repair of tanks in Atmakur taluk urgently in this year itself."

* SRI T. RAMASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Minister for Public Works for providing for so many

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irrigation schemes, particularly in this deficit year. Sir, in rising to speak on this occasion, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the injustice they have done to the upland areas. I come from the upland area of a surplus district. The four taluks of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Tuni are the upland deficit taluks of the surplus district of East Godavari. Sir, some money is spent and some work or other is executed in the delta areas. But the irrigation needs of the upland areas are entirely neglected. To add to it, unfortunately, the majority of the villages in these upland areas are zamindari areas. From 1939 onwards, the zamindars knew full well that in a few years their estates would be taken over and so they refused to repair any irrigation source in their estates. The result is that all the tanks, the feeding channels and other irrigation sources are silted up; and after the taking over of the estates, the Food Production Department is looking after these sources. But what can they do in one or two years? They have done very little in the matter. I understand Government have recently passed orders to stop all new works being taken up with the result that agricultural operations could not be satisfactorily performed. I request Government to look into this matter and see that all repair works are carried out at the earliest possible date. There are three perennial hill streams in our upland areas. The Yelleru is the most important hill stream; it irrigates about 80,000 acres; if a dam is constructed at a suitable place, an additional 20,000 acres could be cultivated and a second crop raised in the existing 80,000 acres of land already under cultivation. The next important stream is the Pampa river which can irrigate 10,000 acres. By constructing a dam across Thandava river, the flooding of the lands in Tuni and a few other places can be prevented. It can irrigate 20,000 acres. I request Government to investigate this scheme, prepare plans and estimates and keep them ready so that the scheme can be taken up for execution when time and money are available. With these words, I support the Demand."

SRI K. VENKATAKURMI NAYUDU:—"ఆధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈ కోత తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తున్నాను. విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాల ప్రజలు తరతరాలుగా కరువు కాటకాల విషకౌగిలిలో ఇరుక్కుపోయి ఉన్నారు. ప్రతి రెండు, మూడు సంవత్సరాలకు కరువువచ్చి అనేకులు ఆకలి బాధకు, అంటు రోగాలకు బలి అవుతూ వచ్చారు. ఈ బాధలకు ఏ నాటికైనా అంత్యము ఉన్నదా? అనేక ప్రభుత్వాలు వచ్చాయి, పోయాయి. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఏ ప్రభుత్వమునుకూడా శాశ్వత కరువు నివారణకు అత్యవసరమైన మేజరు, మైనరు ఇరిగేషను ప్రాజెక్టులయందు శ్రద్ధవహించలేదు. ఇక, రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వము తయారుచేసినటువంటి ఈ బడ్జెటు వెనుకబడ్డ ప్రాంతాలను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకు ఏమైన తోడ్పడుతుందా; సంవత్సరాలుగా ఎదురుచూస్తున్న లక్షలాది కరువు బాధితులకు సంతృప్తి కల్గిస్తుందా అంటే ఇందులోకూడా అటువంటిది ఏమాత్రము కన్పించదు. విద్యలోను, విజ్ఞానంలోను, ఆహార సమృద్ధిలోను—అన్నిటిలోను వెనుకబడియున్న విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా ప్రజలను ఇంకా హీనస్థితికి తెచ్చుటకు మాత్రమే ఈ బడ్జెటు తోడ్పడుతుంది.

"మా జిల్లాలలో నాగావళి, సువర్ణముఖి, వేదవతి, శారద మొదలగు అనేక నదులున్నప్పటికిని మా పంట పొలాలకు మాత్రం నీరులేదు. ఈ నదులకు ఏ ఒక్క

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చానికిని ప్రాజెక్టులేనంపున ఈ నదీ జలమంతా వృథాగా సముద్రంలోనికి పోతున్నది. సంవత్సరాల తరబడి ఆందోళన జరిగి ప్రభుత్వం పరిశీలనలపై పరిశీలనలు చేసినా నాగావళి, వంశధార ప్రాజెక్టుల గురించి ఇంకా ఏమి తేలటంలేదు. ప్రస్తుతం, ఆ పరిశీలన గూడా ఆపుచేశారు. ఈ బడ్జెటు అంతా వెతకిచూచినా, మా రెండు జిల్లాలలో ఏదో కళ్లతుడుపుగా sanction చేసిన కొద్ది మొత్తాన్ని మినహాయిస్తే, ప్రజోపయోగకరమైనటువంటిది ఒక స్కీమునుకూడా కనపడదు. ఈ జిల్లాలలో మా రైతాంగంపట్ల ఎంత శిస్తు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు, అందులో ఎంత మా ప్రజలగూర్చి ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నారు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మా ప్రాంతాలలో ఒక 4, 5 లక్షల ఖర్చుతో అనేక వేల ఎకరాలను సాగులోనికి తెచ్చేటటువంటి చిన్న చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టులు అనేకములున్నవి. ఇంత కొద్ది డబ్బుతో ఎక్కువ ఉపయోగకరమైన చిన్నచిన్న ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టే అవకాశాలున్నప్పటికి ప్రభుత్వమెందుకు వీటిలో ఒకదాన్నిగూడ తీసుకోవడం లేదో అర్థంకాకుండా ఉన్నది. మా జిల్లాలలో సులభముగా 3, 4 ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించుకోవచ్చును. ఈ విషయంలో మా ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వానికి ఎంత మొరబెట్టుకొన్నప్పటికి, వారి గొడవను ప్రభుత్వం వినటంలేదు, ఒకవేళ విన్నప్పటికిని ఖాతరు చేయడంలేదు. ఈ విధమైన ప్రభుత్వ వైఖరికి ప్రజలు ఎన్నడూ సహించలేరని చెప్పుచున్నాను. పోనీ పెద్దపెద్ద స్కీముల మాట ఆటుంచి, చిన్న చిన్న మైనరు ఇరిగేషను పనులగూర్చి ప్రభుత్వ వైఖరి ఎలా ఉన్నదో చూస్తామంటే, లోగడ కాస్తో, కూస్తో మా చెరువు, కాలవ మరమ్మతులు చేస్తూ ఉండివచ్చినటువంటి Food Production Department ను ఈనాడు ఎత్తివేస్తున్నారు. అంతేగాదు, ఇదివరకే ప్రారంభించిన స్కీములనుగూడ కొన్నిటిని ఆకస్మాత్తుగా ఆపుచేశారు. కేవలము వనమహోత్సవాలతో కరువు కాటకాలను బాపగలమనే విశ్వాసముతో ఉన్నారు. కాని, ఈ కరువు కాటకాలకు ప్రధాన కారణమైనటువంటి జలాధారాల మరమ్మతు సాగించకుండా ఎన్ని వందల వనమహోత్సవాలు జరిపినా నిష్ప్రయోజనమని చెప్పుచున్నాను. మన అసెంబ్లీ హాలు చుట్టుచేసే మొక్కలతో కరువు తగ్గుతుందా అని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను.

"ఇక జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని జలాధారముల విషయం వేరే చెప్పనవసరంలేదు. 1 p.m.
1356 వఫసలీనుండి శిస్తులు గోళ్లుడగొట్టి జమీందారీలు, వశపర్చుకొన్న చోట్లు వసూళ్లు చేస్తున్నారు. కాని మా జలాధారాల గురించి ఏమి చెప్పుతారని జమీందారీ యినాందారీ రైతులు అడిగితే అందుకు మాకు బాధ్యత లేదంటున్నారు. శిస్తులు వసూలు చేసే చోట ఉన్నటువంటి బాధ్యత జలాధారాలను మరమ్మత్తుచేసే విషయంలో ఉండనక్కర లేదా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఇక పోతే, కరువు కాటకాలకు మూక ప్రబల కారణమైన వ్యవసాయక సమస్య విషయం చూస్తామంటే ఇక్కడైనా న్యాయం కన్పించదు. రైతాంగానికి తాము దున్నుకొనే భూమి తమకు చెందుతున్నదా అంటే లేదు, ఎంత మాత్రములేదు. గత కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము జమీందారీలతోబాటు యినాందారీ విధానాన్నిగూడా రద్దుచేస్తామని అనేక వాగ్దానాలు చేసినకూడా తీరా చట్టం పాసయ్యే నాటికి యినాములను బిల్లునుండి తొలగించి యినాం రైతులకు తీరని ద్రోహము కలుగ జేసింది. దానియొక్క విష ఫలితాలను ఈనాడు రైతాంగం అనుభవించవలసి వచ్చున్నది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వముకూడా రైతాంగంపై ఈనాడు అనేక దౌర్జన్యాలు, ఆక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నప్పటికిని మాట్లాడక ఊరుకుంటున్నది. అనేక గ్రామాలలో రైతులను యినాందార్లు తుపాకులు చూపెట్టి బలవంతంగా భూములనుండి తొలగించ బూనుకొంటున్నారు. ఇంకా అనేక వందల గ్రామాల్లో యినాము భూములను యినాందార్లు అమ్మివేస్తున్నారు. దీనికెన్నయినా ఉదాహరణాలు ఇవ్వగలను. బొబ్బిలి తాలూకాలో, బొమ్మికపాడు అగ్రహారంలో పెద్ద యినాం గ్రామం అయినప్పటికిని, రైతాం

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గాన్ని రౌడీ మూకల సాయంతో యినాందార్లు భూములనుండి వెళ్లగొట్టగల్గారు. శతాబ్దాలుగా అనుభవిస్తున్న భూమిని పోగొట్టుకొనే దౌర్భాగ్య స్థితినుండి రైతును రక్షించుటకు ప్రభుత్వమేమైనా ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. రహిత భూములనుండి వెళ్లగొట్టడంలో పూర్తి సహాయం చేస్తున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు పాతపట్నం తాలూకాలో హీరమండలంవద్దనున్న చినకోడ గ్రామంలో పోలీసులు, యినాందార్లు, హారి హంగుదార్లగా బయల్దేరిన . రౌడీ మూకలతో సహా ఆ గ్రామం వెళ్లి రైతులపై కాల్పులు సాగించారు. అనేకమంది రైతులు గాయపడి ప్రమాదావస్థలోనున్నారని తెలుస్తున్నది. రైతులపై అమితమైన ప్రేమగలదనే ప్రభుత్వం ఇట్టి దౌర్జన్యాలు జరుగుతుంటే, రైతుల ప్రాణాలకు భంగం కల్గుతూవుంటే, ఎట్లు ఊరక చూడగలుగుతూందో తెలియడంలేదు. కాబట్టి ఈ విధంగా దున్నేవానికే భూమి లభింపచేయనంతకాలం ఇట్టి అరాజకం సాగుతూనే ఉంటుంది. ఈ అరాజకానికి కారకులెవరు, ప్రజలా, యినాందార్లా, భూస్వాములా లేక వారికి మద్దత్తుగా నిలబడే ప్రభుత్వమా అని అడిగితే, ఏంత మాత్రము ప్రజలుకారని అందరు అంగీకరిస్తారు.

"అధ్యక్షా, కాబట్టి ఈ బజ్జెటులో వెనకబడ్డ విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో ఒక పాలిటెక్నికూడా తీసికోక ఈ ప్రజల శ్రేయస్సు గుర్తించకపోవడం చాలా దురన్యాయం. ఈ విధానం మూలకంగా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో మరొక రాయలసీమ సృష్టించబడితే దానికి బాధ్యత ఈ రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వమే తీసుకొని ప్రజలకు సమాధానం చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది.

"అందువల్ల ఈ కోత తీర్మానాన్ని అంతా బలపరుస్తారని నమ్ముతున్నాను."

* SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I listened with great interest on the 12th July 1952 to the speech of the Hon. Minister for Public Works, as he was developing and unfolding the several irrigation schemes in this State of Madras. As usual, South Kanara was not in the picture at all. Figures were given by the Hon. Minister showing the number of schemes which were executed or under execution in the Malabar and South Kanara districts together. It is not fair, because South Kanara has got its own problems and the Hon. Minister ought not to have clubbed South Kanara with Malabar. In this connection, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if there is one district in this State which has been consistently neglected, it is South Kanara. Sir, whenever we ask for irrigation facilities we are turned away with the words : ' You are having a rainfall of 150 inches and why do you want irrigation facilities? '. Minister after Minister—both the Finance Minister and the Public Works Minister—has visited my district and we have given them such fine reception expecting something in return. Most probably they have not looked into or cared to read our addresses. Most of the 159 inches of rainfall that we are getting in the South Kanara district, is wasted by its running into the sea. We are getting most of the rain during the South-West Monsoon period—from June to September—and as there is no device to impound and conserve this rain water, our rivers and innumerable streams without any bridges overflow their banks very often and cause, devastating floods and consequently destroy our first crop. Then, Sir, from November to May, our district is practically rainless. Consequently, in one part of the year the

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district is deluged with rain, while in the other part there is hardly any water available for agricultural operations. Therefore, Sir, we find that on account of the absence of irrigation facilities our district becomes absolutely dry after the month of November in spite of the heavy rainfall. Therefore we are not able to raise both second and third crops except in a few places by using lift methods, which are very primitive in nature. Further, our rivers are inundated with sea water between November and May, which again hamper our agricultural operations. So, it comes to this ' Water, water everywhere, but not a drop for irrigation.' Sir, despite the fact that we have man-power, land and water, which we are told constitute the basic wealth of a country, we are very poor because none of these resources have been properly harnessed or exploited in an organized manner. If these resources are rationally developed by the application of up-to-date scientific methods, our district which is a deficit one will become a surplus one. Further, by undertaking these development schemes, I am sure, we can solve three other problems which are facing my district, namely, unemployment, food shortage and flood havoc. Somehow or other, our Madras Government have not so far chosen to use either our man-power or our land or our water. Our men go either to the Mysore or Bombay State and consequently our lands are lying fallow and our rain water goes to the Arabian Sea ! I, therefore, submit, Sir, that this Government will be well advised to take immediate steps to start both minor and major irrigation works in my district which will raise the standard of life of the people there. I suggest to the Government to go in for storage schemes, that is, impounding portions of the rain water which now runs to waste during the rainy season and using it for power generation as well as for irrigation purposes during the drier parts of the year. Topographically, as it is bounded on one side by the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea on the other, my district is ideally suitable for these schemes. Of course, storage schemes may appear costly but as they are multi-purpose schemes they would be cheaper in the long run. If it is not possible for the Government to take up these schemes in the near future, I submit, Sir, that at least minor irrigation works may be ordered to be taken up immediately. Only by minor irrigation works, like bunded dams across the several streams and repairing the ' Madagas ' as the big tanks are called in Kannada, more food can be grown in South Kanara. If these schemes are taken up, they may not cost more than 50 lakhs of rupees, roughly about a year's revenue of my district.

" In this connection, Sir, I submit there is already a small Minor Irrigation staff working in my district for the last two years directly under the Collector. I am told, Sir, that an order has been issued from Madras that this staff should not take up any minor irrigation works, stop investigation into any scheme and should not touch such of the works over which we have wasted so much money on investigation and estimating. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that, if the Government cannot undertake any of these major schemes, they may at least be pleased to see that the Minor Irrigation staff that works in South Kanara is allowed to continue

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to take up some of these minor irrigation works which may help the poor ryots there to raise a second crop which is a necessity for most of our people.

" Under major irrigation schemes, I submit, Sir, that the Engineers have been working for the last one year and they have investigated many schemes like Haledi, Bijur and Sabaritheertha schemes but, somehow, after the advent of this Government, I am told, that they have been asked to stop the investigation of these major schemes and this, Sir, I should say, is the most unkindest cut of all!

" So, I submit to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works that he should at least allot sixty lakhs of rupees for my district from out of the lump-sum grant which he has asked for Minor Irrigation Schemes."

* Sri V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate and thank this Government and the previous Governments for any good that has been done to the public in general. But, while talking about the ignored districts of Rayalaseema and the more ignored district of Cuddapah and that portion of Cuddapah which is my own part, I have to say that much remains to be done still.

1-15 p.m. " Sir, I am unable to agree with what the Hon. Minister for Public Works said the other day that there was no use of spending time, energy and money in preparing estimates and plans for new schemes when there was no money on hand to execute those schemes. When we have money, we will not be able to execute new schemes immediately unless we have plans and estimates for those schemes readily available. I, therefore, consider that it would be better to have plans and estimates of new schemes prepared even now. The whole State may be surveyed and an estimate of what is necessary for each place may be kept ready. Secondly, I suggest that Government may take up such of those schemes for which people are willing to contribute money by way of loans. Thirdly, Government can execute some of the important projects by getting loans from the Union Government.

" Coming to my district of Cuddapah, there is the Gandikota project, for which plans and estimates are ready. During the British regime, many projects in the Northern Circars and in the South were completed but this project was not even thought of. We are not aware of any reasons as to why this scheme was not taken into consideration at all in the past. Now, Sir, in Anantapur district, the Upper Pennar project and the Mid-Pennar Project are being taken up for the benefit of the people of that district. Though most of the River Pennar is in Cuddapah district, the people of that district are not given the benefit of that water. The district of Cuddapah will be benefited only when the Krishna project or Nandikonda project, whichever it is, is taken up and water let into the Pennar river through the Kundu river. The Gandikota Project must be taken up and completed very soon and two channels, one from Mydukur and the other from Cuddapah, must be dug to irrigate the lands in Badvel and Siddhout taluks.

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The taluk of Siddhout should not be allowed to be submerged by having a dam at Somasila. It is better to feed a cow and milk it than to kill it and eat it. It is not good to submerge the whole of Siddhout taluk, about 40 villages in Rajampet taluk and seven villages of Badvel taluk. All these villages, even now, contain fertile lands, and millets are grown. Millets, onions, sugarcane, citrus gardens, etc., are cultivated in these parts.

" Then there is the Upper Sagileru Project. I suggest that it may be strengthened and its supply channel widened. As regards the Lower Sagileru Project, the Chief Engineer has already inspected the site and approved the plans and estimates amounting to 48 lakhs of rupees for the project and two lakhs of rupees towards the expenditure on establishment. Sir, the Government have spent a sum of six and a half lakhs of rupees for constructing a project which would irrigate only 550 acres of land in Kurnool district. I wonder why the Government have not taken up this Lower Sagileru Project which is to irrigate ten thousand acres. I ask the Government to take up this scheme immediately and complete it soon.

" Again I submit, Sir, that by constructing a dam across Pennar at Somasila about one and a quarter lakhs of acres of land should not be allowed to be submerged. Two channels, one to irrigate Badvel taluk and the other to irrigate Siddhout taluk, should be dug from Mydukur and Cuddapah, respectively. Though the best part of the river Pennar is flowing in Cuddapah district, the people of that district are not benefited by it, while the people lower down in Nellore district are greatly benefited by it.

" Sir, I would like to say a few words about the dishonesty prevailing in the Public Works Department. It was said by some speakers that this is a Public Waste Department and a ' Percentage Department.' I must say that the Public Works Department has also done good to the people and that there is no use in passing such sweeping remarks against the department. In that department, there are some honest officers too, but they have not been given promotions in the department because they have not been able to give supplies freely to their superior officers. As a result of the very many irrigation projects executed by the Public Works Department, the people have been greatly benefited."

Sri R. S. ARUMUGHAM :—"கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த நீர்ப் பாசன மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். நாடு செழிக்க நீர்ப் பாசன வசதி பெருக வேண்டும். அது காரணமாகத்தான் ஔவையார் 'வரப்புயர' என்று துவங்கும் பாட்டில் இந்த நாடு கூமமடைய நீர்ப் பாசன வசதி பெருக வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே அந்த கருத்தைப்பற்றியே இந்த இடத்தில் நானும் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆங்கி லேயன் காலத்திலேயே இவைகளெல்லாம் செய்யப்படவில்லை என்பது பற்றி ஆச்சரியப்படுவதற்கில்லை. நான் இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்வது என்ன வென்றால் நமக்கு இப்பொழுது ஓரளவு அனுபவம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளை நல்ல முறையில் செய்ய முன் வரலாமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"நெல்லூர் மாவட்டத்து மக்கள் ஒரு நல்ல புதுமையான காரியத்தைச் செய்து இந்த நாட்டுக்கு வழிகாட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தியாவில் மாத்திர மல்ல, எந்த தேசத்திலும்கூட, அம்மாதிரி ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்யவில்லை.

[Sri R. S. Arumugham] [14th July 1952

அணை வேண்டுமென்றேும். அதற்குக் கொஞ்சம் பணம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். மணிமுத்தார் திட்டத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் கேட்ட தொகையை விட அதிகமாகவே நாங்கள் வசூல் செய்து கொடுத்தோம். அந்த மணிமுத்தார் திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் முடித்துக்கொடுத்தால் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவின் மூன்று தாலுகாக்கள் (அதாவது நாங்குனேரி, திருச்செந்தூர், திருநெல்வேலி தாலுகாவின் ஒருபகுதி, நல்ல முறையில் செழிப்படையும். ஆகையால், இந்த மணிமுத்தார் திட்டத்தைக் கூடியசீக்கிரம் முடித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" கீரியார் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, 10, 15 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னேயே அதைப்பற்றி ஆலோசனை செய்திருக்க முடியும். 'யானை விரட்டியது, கரடி விரட்டியது,' என்று பயந்து அதை அப்பொழுது விட்டு விட்டதாகவும், இப்பொழுது அதைப்பற்றி அக்கரை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுள்ளதாகவும் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். கீரியாற்றில் நல்ல முறையில் ஒரு அணையைக் கட்டினால் சங்கரன்கோயில், கோயில்பட்டி தாலுகாக்கள் நல்ல பலனையடையுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பஞ்சம், பஞ்சமென்று எத்தனையோ இடங்களில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், சங்கரன்கோயில், கோவில்பட்டி தாலுகாக்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டும்கூட, அந்த தாலுகாவாசிகள் கஷ்டத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாத வாயில்லா பூச்சிகள் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் பேசாமல் இருக்கிறதோ என்னவோ தெரியவில்லை. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் சொல்லொணா அல்லலுற்றுக்கொண்டு, கஞ்சி, கஞ்சி என்று கதறுகிறார்கள். நிலம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், சரியான முறையில் அவைகளை வளப்படுத்தக்கூடிய அளவிலே அந்த இடத்தில் கீரியார் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்தை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டு வந்து மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். ஆகையால், அந்தத் திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று இந்த இடத்தில் வற்புறுத்தி சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

" திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கு எத்தனையோ காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பல ஆறுகள் வீணாக ஒரு விதப் பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லாமல், கடலில் போய் விழுகின்றன. மேற்கே சில ஆறுகள் அரபிக் கடலில் விழுகின்றன. திருவனந்தபுரம் அரசாங்கமும் நம்முடைய சென்னை அரசாங்கமும் ஒரே டில்லி சர்க்காரின் கீழ் இருப்பதால், திருவனந்தபுரம் அரசாங்கத்தோடு பேச்சு வார்த்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நல்ல முறையிலே அணைகளையெல்லாம் கட்டி திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவை செழிப்படையச் செய்யலாம். நாங்குனேரி தாலுகாவிலுள்ள நம்பியாறு, ஹனுமான் நதியென்ற ஆறுகளில் சிறிய அணைகளைக் கட்டினால் போதும். லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவழிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. அந்தத் தாலுகா நல்ல முறையில் செழிப்படையும்.

" மேற்சொன்ன திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் கவனித்தால் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றியிருக்கிற பஞ்சம் கண்டிப்பாக மறைந்துபோகும். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. வேறு எந்த ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சம் இருந்தாலும் அந்த இடங்களுக்கெல்லாம் எங்களால் சரியான முறையில் உணவு சப்ளை செய்ய முடியும். 10, 15 கோடி ரூபாய் என்று செலவு செய்யவேண்டாம். சொற்ப செலவிலே பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றலாம். இத் திட்டங்களை கண்டிப்பாகச் சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" திருநெல்வேலி தாலுகாவில், மதவக்குரிச்சி, கங்கைகொண்டான் ஆகிய இரண்டு பிர்க்காக்கள் வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. அந்த பிர்க்காக்களை வளப்படுத்த நல்ல வழிகள் இருக்கின்றன. தாம்பிரபரணியில் திருப்படை மருதூருக்கருகில், உள்ள அணை தூர்ந்து இருக்கிறது. அது செப்பனிடப் பட்டால், நிலங்கள் வளப்படுத்தப்பட்டு ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழமுடியும். அந்தக் காரியத்தையும் உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் பல குளங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைச் செப்பனிடுவதற்கு அதிக பணம் செலவழிக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. ரூ. 500 வீதம் செலவழித்தால்கூட போதும். மழை பெய்தால்தான் இந்தக் குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் வரும். அப்படி மழை பெய்து வரும் தண்ணீரையும் சரிவரத் தேக்கிவைக்க முடியாமல், குளங்கள் மராமத்து

14th July 1952] [Sri R. S. Arumugham]

செய்யப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, அந்தத் தண்ணீரைச் சரிவரத் தேக்கிவைப்பதற்காக எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில், குறிப்பாக திருநெல்வேலி தாலுகாவிலுள்ள மைனர் இரிகேஷன் குளங்களைச் செப்பனிட்டால் எங்கள் தாலுகா செழிப்படையும், அதிக செலவில்லாமல் இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்யலாம். ஆகையால், அதையும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்த இடத்தில் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

" பாபனாசம் அணை கட்டப்படடிருக்கிறது. அதில் நிறைய தண்ணீர் தேங்கியிருக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி கேட்டு சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேும். ஆனால் சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் தேவைப்படும்போது தண்ணீர் விடப்படுவதில்லை. காலையிலிருந்து மாலைவரை தினம் கஷ்டப்பட்டு பயிர் செய்துகொண்டு வருகின்ற உழவன், தன் உழைப்பின் பயனை இன்னும் ஒரு மாதத்தில் அடையலாமென்று எண்ணும்போது, அணையில் சிறிது தண்ணீர் குறைந்து விட்டால், 'இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர் விடமுடியாது', 'எலக்ட்ரிசிடி வைத்திருக்கிறோம்' என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி செய்வதால் உழவன் மிகவும் ஏமாற்றமடைவதோடு பயிரும் அழிகிறது. உணவு உற்பத்தியை காலா காலத்தில் செய்யமுடியாத நிலையும் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுகிறது. ஆகையால், எந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தண்ணீர் தேவையாக இருக்கிறதோ அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பாபனாசம் அணைக்கட்டிலுள்ள தண்ணீரைத் திறந்து விட்டால்தான் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். தண்ணீர் ரொம்ப அத்தியாவசியமாயிருக்கின்ற நேரங்களிலாவது கண்டிப்பாகத் தண்ணீரைத் திறந்து விடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" Food Production" இலாகாவானது ஓரளவு நல்ல முறையில் காரியங்களைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அந்த இலாகாவை எடுத்து விட்டார்களென்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஆனால், அது இருந்தால், உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு சிறிது சௌகரியம் ஏற்படுமென்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது.

" எந்தத் திட்டமாக இருந்தாலும், சர்க்கார் நாள் கடத்திவிடுகிறார்கள். சீக்கிரத்திலேயே முடிக்கக்கூடிய திட்டங்களாக இருந்தாலும்கூட, அப்படிச் சீக்கிரத்தில் செய்வதில்லை. இது நல்லதல்ல. ஆகையால், கூடிய சீக்கிரம் திட்டங்களை அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டிய வகையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

" இந்த ஒரு சில குறைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்தால், எங்கள் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா வளமடையும். உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகம் பெருக்கி, உணவு தேவைப்படும் இதர பகுதிகளுக்கும் எங்களால் ஏராளமான நெல்லை அனுப்பமுடியும். செய்யக்கூடிய வேலையைத் தாமதப் படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிற காரணத்தால்தான் இக் காரியங்கள் தாமதப்படுகின்றன.

" மேலப்பாளையத்திற்கும் திருநெல்வேலிக்கும் இடையே ஒரு பாலம் தேவையென சில வருஷங்களாக மக்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் காலம் கடத்திக்கொண்டு போகாமல் இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட காரியங்களை உடனடியாகச் செய்துமுடிக்கவேண்டும். ஒளவையார் கூறியதுபோல் 'வரப்புயர' சர்க்கார் காரியங்களைச் செய்தால், இந்த மாகாணத்தில், குறிப்பாக தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கி, இந்த நாட்டை சீரும் சிறப்புமாக விளங்கச் செய்ய முடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரித்து, என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn for lunch."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.).

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, പതിവുപോലെ ഇറിഗേഷൻറെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ പ്രാവശ്യവും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഒരു കോടിയും ചിലപ്പോൾ ഒരുപ്പികയാണ് ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതി അടക്കമുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് മലബാറിലേക്ക് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടനീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ചെറിയ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഈ ബഡ്ജറിൽ യതൊന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. വാളയാർ, മംഗലം എന്നീ പദ്ധതികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി 2½ ലക്ഷത്തിൽ അധികം ഒരുപ്പിക ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് വക ഇരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാർ പ്രത്യേ

അനുഗ്രഹിച്ച ഒരു പ്രദേശമാണ്. നദികളിൽ അനവധി വെള്ളം ഉണ്ട്. കാലവർഷം ഉണ്ട് എന്നീ കാരണങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടാണ ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കാറുള്ളത്. കാലവർഷത്തിനുശേഷം നദികളിൽകൂടി വെള്ളം സമുദ്രത്തിലേക്കു ഒഴുകിപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു തടഞ്ഞു കൃഷിക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ മലബാർ കമ്മിപ്രദേശമല്ല ഒരു മിച്ചപ്രദേശം കൂടി ആക്കുവാൻ സാധ്യതയുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ എത്രയോ ഏക്ര സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യാവുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ, ഇന്നും കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ് മദിരാശി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ കണക്കുകളിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. 1,829,937 ഏക്ര സ്ഥലം ഇന്നും കൃഷിക്കുപറ്റുന്നതു തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മദിരാശി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പറയുന്നു. ഇന്നു കൃഷിചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന സ്ഥലം 1,523,184 ഏക്രയാണെന്നും അതേ കണക്കിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞ നാലു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്കു മദിരാശി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ തുടങ്ങിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ട് ഏകദേശം 3,230 ഏക്ര സ്ഥലത്തു മാത്രമാണ് ജലസേചനം ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ആണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിൽ മുഴുവൻ ജലസേചനം നടത്താൻവേണ്ടിമാത്രം നാലായിരം കൊല്ലത്തോളം വേണ്ടിവരും.

"ഇന്നു 18 ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലപ്രദേശം ഏക്ര സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അവയെല്ലാം ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ കണക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ തെളിയുന്നുണ്ട്. പാലക്കാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽതന്നെ ഇന്നും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപെടാത്ത മീൻകര, സീതാർകുണ്ടു, വണ്ടാഴിയിലെ വളയൻ പുഴ എന്നിവയുണ്ട്. വളയൻ പുഴയിൽ ചുരുങ്ങിയ ചിലവിൽ ഒരു അണക്കെട്ടു കെട്ടിയാൽ എത്രയോ ഏക്ര സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ പദ്ധതികൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പാലക്കാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ ഒരു ഇഞ്ചു സ്ഥലം പോലും തരിശായി കിടക്കുകയില്ല എന്ന മാത്രമല്ല രണ്ടു പൂവലും മൂന്നു പൂവലും അവിടങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. വള്ളുവനാട്ടു താലൂക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തൂതപ്പുഴ, കുന്തിപ്പുഴ, കന്തിപ്പുഴ ഈ പുഴകൾക്കു അണകെട്ടുകൾ കെട്ടി വെള്ളം കൃഷിക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വള്ളുവനാട്ടു താലൂക്കു ഒരു മിച്ചപ്രദേശമാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. ഭവാനിപ്പുഴയിലെ വെള്ളം അട്ടപ്പാടിയിലേക്കു കറെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എത്രയോ ആയിരം ഏക്രസ്ഥലം കൃഷിക്ക് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇതേമാതിരി പൊന്നാനിയിൽ ഇടത്തുരുത്തി, പയ്യനൂർ ദേശത്ത് ഒരു ചീപ്പ് ; ഏങ്ങണ്ടിയൂരിൽ മട്ടകായൽ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തൊരു കെട്ട്, നാട്ടികയിൽ, നെടുനീളം നീണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന പെരിന്തോട്ട് വെട്ടിനന്നാക്കുക, മാന്നർ കായലിൽനിന്നുപുറപ്പെടുന്ന കണ്ടയാർതോട്, എലിയത്തു ചിറ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തൊരു കെട്ട്, മറവഞ്ചേരി കായലിൽനിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന ചെറുതോട്, വീയ്യം കെട്ടിനു തെക്ക് ഭാഗത്തു രണ്ടു ചിപ്പ്. ഇതെല്ലാം കെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പൊന്നാനി താലൂക്കിൽതന്നെ എത്രയോ ഏക്ര സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള സാദ്ധ്യതയുണ്ട്. ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറി കൃഷി നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു തടയേണ്ടതാണ്. കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിൽ കണ്ടച്ചിറയിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവ് ചെയ്തിട്ടും ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു തടയുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇവിടെ എത്രയോ ഏക്രസ്ഥലം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു അക്വയർ (acquire) ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ വില ഇനിയും കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളുള്ള സെസ്സ് (cess) ആണെങ്കിൽ എത്രയോ ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു പിരിച്ചുവരുന്നുമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു തടയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇറിഗേഷൻ നടപ്പാക്കാത്ത ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ്. പയ്യന്നൂരിൽ രാമപുരം ടാങ്ക് റിപ്പെയർ ചെയ്യുക, ചെറുതാഴം അംശത്തിലെ കോട്ടക്കുളം ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു തടയുക, മാടായി ഫക്കയിൽ കാട്ടാമ്പള്ളി കടവിന്നടുത്തു കെട്ടുക ഇതെല്ലാം കെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൈപ്പാട്ടുകൾ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. അങ്ങിനെ അവിടങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഏറനാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ രാമനാട്ടുകരയിൽ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു തടയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇരുപതിനായിരത്തിൽപരം പറ നെല്ലു കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണ് അവിടങ്ങളിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാഭാഗത്തും ഇറിഗേഷന്നു വലിയ സംഖ്യയൊന്നും ചിലവു ചെയ്യാതെ തന്നെ ചെറു ചെറു പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താം. മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിക്കു ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നപോലെ വലിയ സംഖ്യ ഒന്നും ചിലവുചെയ്യാതെ തന്നെ ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാനുള്ള മനോഭാവം ഗവ

മേണ്ടിനു് വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു അതു വലിയ ഉപകാരമായിരിക്കും. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഇന്നു് ഒരു കമ്മിപ്രദേശമായ ഒരു ക്ഷാമബാധിതപ്രദേശമായി മാറുവാൻ പോകുന്ന മലബാറിനെ ഒരു മിച്ചപ്രദേശമാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതുമാണു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾക്കു് ഈ വക ബഡ്ജറിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ അതിനുള്ള സംഖ്യ വക ഇരുത്തി കാണുന്നില്ല. വക ഇരുത്തിയ സംഖ്യയിൽനിന്നു Community projects നെറ പേരിൽ sanction ചെയ്യ സംഖ്യ കഴിച്ചാൽ ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്ന സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണു്. ഇതിനെല്ലാം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് പറയും പണം ഇല്ല. കൂടുതൽ നികുതിവേണം എന്നു്. എന്നാൽ ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ നികുതിചുമത്താനുള്ള സാദ്ധ്യത നമ്മുടെ സ്റ്റോറിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. കാപ്പിത്തോട്ടങ്ങളും ചായത്തോട്ടങ്ങളും റബ്ബർതോട്ടങ്ങളും ഉള്ള ഭൂമിക്കു് നെൽകൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന ഭൂമിക്കു് കൊടുക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു നികുതി കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നികുതി കൊടുക്ക. സെമിൻദാർമാർക്കു് കൊടുക്കുന്ന കോമ്പൻസേഷ്യൻ സംഖ്യ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിരിക്കുകയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഗണ്യമായി കുറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തു് ആ വക സംഖ്യകൾ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു് ഇറിഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതികൾക്കു് ചിലവാകുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കു് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ചിലവാക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ ഈടാക്കുവാൻ എന്നോണം Betterment tax കൊടുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയാണു് നല്ലതു് എന്നാണു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം."

* SRI P. M. MUNUSWAMY GOWNDER :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand on Irrigation. I come from the Uddanapalli constituency in Salem district. It comprises parts of Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. It is a well-known fact that Salem is deficit in food. I do not know why the Famine Commissioner has not yet declared the district a famine area. It is really a famine area. In most of the places, there is no drinking water and the people are undergoing untold suffering on this account. I request the Government to take steps to give immediate relief to the people of Vepanapalle, Berigiri, Uddanapalli, Rayakottai and other places. The people of my constituency are depending only upon well irrigation. There are no proper irrigation facilities though there are a number of rivers like the Markandeya and South Pennar passing through Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. There is an ancient anicut across the South Pennar at Kodiyalam, which is at a distance of two miles from Bagalur. If this anicut is renovated, irrigation facilities in my constituency will improve and thousands of acres in the estates of Bagalur, Berigai, Sulagiri, Kuppichaiparai and other places could be brought under cultivation. There are many investigated projects like the Thompson Project in Krishnagiri taluk, Samanapalle project in Hosur taluk, and Thoppiar and Vaniar projects in Salem district. Though Hosur taluk is the birthplace of 'Rajaji,' the Government have not taken any measures to provide adequate irrigation facilities there. I request the Government to take immediate steps for the construction of the Thompson project in Krishnagiri taluk and the Samanapalle project in Hosur taluk. These projects will irrigate thousands of acres.

"Besides the execution of irrigation works, the Government should give interest-free loans to the ryots for sinking wells and recover them in 15 to 20 instalments. As Salem district is a rocky one, agriculturists find it very difficult to dig wells with the aid of manual labour. Immediate steps should be taken to provide compressor sets, dynamite and other implements to enable the agriculturists to dig wells quickly and at a cheaper cost.

[Sri P. M. Munuswamy Gownder] [14th July 1952

2-45 p.m. "I can boldly say that Government have completely neglected Hosur taluk. Though Mysore State borders Hosur taluk and although practically there is no difference between these two places either in the language or in the habits of the people, yet it is disheartening to see the appalling poverty of the people of Hosur taluk. Their poverty is not due to laziness or due to want of manual labour, but it is due purely to lack of facilities like electricity, etc. Electric power has turned Mysore State into a Heaven. It is high time for the Government to bestow immediate attention on Hosur taluk and provide electric power to the people of Hosur taluk. Though there is a perennial water source running for miles together in Hosur taluk, no attempt has been made to utilize that water for food production. I request Government once again to take immediate steps to extend electricity supply from the Mysore border to Hosur taluk. My constituency is a big area consisting of 70,000 people. There are no road facilities, no high schools, and no electric power supply. I request Government to take immediate steps for the good of the people of Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. With these words, Sir, I stop."

* Dr. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak on Malampuzha scheme. I know that the Central Government have sanctioned a crore of rupees and that the scheme can be completed within the prescribed time if the Government make an effort to execute it in the course of this year. I want to speak on it, because I have some serious charges against the Kumaraswami Raja Government. I do not want this Government to repeat the same old mistake. The Malampuzha scheme was started in 1949, and Rs. 4.9 crores were granted for the scheme. For two years the scheme went on perfectly well, and by January this year, there was a slowing down in the programme, because the amount sanctioned was not sufficient. In March there was so much of agitation in Parliament that this Government gave an order to go full steam ahead, but reserve payments for one month, namely, April. The Interim Government of Mr. Kumaraswami Raja sanctioned a crore and odd rupees for the scheme on condition that no payments should be made for three months. In May of this year, the Kumaraswami Raja Government slashed the amount sanctioned by exactly half with the result that after meeting the accumulated expenses and after making payments for lands that were submerged, there was very little left to carry out the work on the scheme. And this brought the whole work to a complete standstill. That itself was bad enough. The Government did not take the authorities into their confidence and the result was that when they gave the order to the authorities to go full steam ahead they raised the level of the centre—something which is done only once a year—which submerged a thousand acres of land which were under cultivation. When the Government slashed the sanctioned amount, the lands that were already under cultivation could not be cultivated. A thousand acres which would otherwise have been cultivated remained uncultivated, and the whole work was brought to a standstill. I think it is very wrong on the part of the Government to have done it. Now, because the Central Government came to the rescue, a

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crore of rupees have been granted. Otherwise, the work would not have been completed for another year, and the yield from 1,000 acres also would have been denied to a deficit area like Malabar. The neglect of Malabar by the Government becomes a graver crime when one remembers the fact that lands in the Palghat valley are the best in quality and the best in productivity. Any one would naturally expect a ton of rice for every acre of land, which is the average, the Government calculate. That means, for every year in which the work is not executed, a thousand tons of rice are denied to Malabar. Apart from this, about 800 acres of land were used for digging canals, which means that the yield from these lands also is denied to the people, if the scheme is not completed. I hope that this Government will not commit the same mistake of slashing or cutting down the grant that has already been made, and telling the authorities after three or four months that there is no money available, and that the sanctioned amount has been cut. I wish to remind the Government about this. Apart from this, when the works are stopped, there are other losses that are incurred, and public money is wasted thereby. In the first place, when the work is stopped, and when they wish to renew it, they have to scrape off the masonry, which means that for every 100 square feet unit, they have to engage four masons for a day. This amounts to over Rs. 30,000, because there are 1,800 units of 100 square feet. Again cement has to be spread over for a second time. One hundred and fifty tons of cement is necessary for this. A ton of cement costs Rs. 75. Besides these expenses in material, the staff engaged on the work costs Government Rs. 1½ lakhs every year. Therefore, it costs Government in two ways if the work is not kept going. These are all the items on which the Government lose, if there is an interruption in the work of the Malampuzha scheme.

"In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of Government some facts about Malabar. Malabar is a land of perpetual famine. There are certain permanent trends in Malabar which the Government could fail to take note of only at their peril. I shall not express my opinions, but I shall place the facts before the Government. In the first place, the population of Malabar, as compared with Andhra and Tamilnad, deserves some attention. In Andhra it is about 300 per square mile. In Tamilnad it is about 500 per square mile. In Malabar, it is 800 per square mile. The people of Malabar seem to be very fecund. The population of Malabar per square mile is not quite indicative of the seriousness of the position, because Malabar is a land of rivers, hills and mountains. The cultivable land of Malabar is only half the area of the district, and, therefore, the population per square mile is not 800 but 1,600. This is a very high figure. The thickness of population in Malabar will exceed the thickness of population in any other part of the whole of India. How are these people to live? That is why I said that Malabar is a land of perpetual famine. But if we take the per capita income of Malabar, it is only half of that of either Andhra or Tamilnad. The people of Malabar, if they are to live, have to depend on agriculture or on industry. As far as agriculture is concerned, Malabar is a completely neglected area. There is not even one inch of land in

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Malabar that is served by Government irrigation works. Malampuzha is the first scheme that the Government have undertaken. In Andhra and Tamilnad 70 to 80 per cent of the area is served by Government irrigation works. To be more accurate, I may say that 60 to 70 per cent of lands in Andhra and Tamilnad are irrigated by Government irrigation schemes. This is very unfair to Malabar. Accusations were made on the floor of the Assembly that Malabar was given a step-motherly treatment. I do not mind them. Step-motherly treatment in some ways is not bad. The treatment given to Malabar is not a step-motherly treatment, but a poor-relation treatment which is worse than a step-motherly treatment. I think the Government of Madras should take into consideration this fact and see that Malabar is given the treatment she deserves. Problems in Malabar are peculiar. Even the irrigation schemes undertaken in Malabar are very different from the schemes undertaken in other parts of India, because of the hilly character of the district and the heavy monsoon there. The Government should pay special attention to this district which has such a heavy population per square mile. There is very heavy pressure on land also. As regards industries in Malabar, there are two industries there, namely, tiles and textiles. These are neglected. The Government should see that some industries which are under the all-India scheme are located in Malabar so that the per capita income may be raised and pressure on land is reduced. This is all I have to say, Sir, for the present. Thank you."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Demand on Irrigation, I would like to make a few observations on the policy and programme of the Government on irrigation. Sir, it is very encouraging to find that the Hon. Minister made a statement to the effect that the Government are determined to carry out their irrigation programme. But, Sir, I may have to dissent from one or two statements made by him, which from my point of view, are very disappointing. If that policy is given effect to, the area from which I come, namely, Rayalaseema will be affected by famines very frequently. If the Government are to be guided by the principle of getting net returns from the projects, on a comparative basis the chances of taking up irrigation projects in Rayalaseema are very few indeed.

3 p.m. " Again, it is stated that there is already a big programme in the hands of the Government and it would be futile to investigate any further schemes. It seems to me that such a policy as that will very much retard the progress of irrigation schemes in this country. It is said that, by sanctioning investigation of schemes which may not be taken up for execution for sometime to come for want of finances, hopes will be raised in the country, which is not desirable. I remember, Sir, that for the last about quarter of a century or more, we have been speaking on the floor of this House about the Tungabhadra Project. The investigation of this scheme was completed as early as in 1908. Can it be said that because that investigation raised some hopes among the people some harm ensued and so investigation of further schemes is to be postponed? We know

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what will be the result of investigation not being carried out now. If money is available in future, even schemes which are feasible and which may be remunerative from the point of view of the Government, will not be taken up simply because investigation has not been carried out. Therefore, the work of investigation should be carried on continuously. Now, what are the factors which go to make the investigation of an irrigation scheme complete? It is the quantity of inflow of water and the physical features of the terrain that determine the feasibility of an irrigation project. And when work on an investigated scheme is taken up later on, what will be required is only a revision of the cost. So, in spite of what the Government have said, even if a scheme was investigated some years ago, it will have to be revised now only with reference to the cost. That is the only thing to be considered. It is rather unfortunate that, in spite of the determination of the Government to carry through the irrigation schemes begun some years ago, such a statement as that should have been made on the floor of this House. I hope that the Cabinet will give their earnest consideration to this aspect of the subject.

" The second point to which I have to take exception, is this. There may be many irrigation schemes under the contemplation of the Government. If a comparative study is made of them with regard to the net return for the money invested in them and their food value, most of the schemes may not be remunerative from the revenue yielding point of view of the Government. On that score, we should not leave out of consideration the relief to be afforded to the famine-affected areas in Rayalaseema. If only that consideration of comparative net return should weigh with the Government, the chances of any more schemes being taken up in Rayalaseema are very remote.

" Sir, it has been said by many hon. Members from both sides of the House that unless something is done permanently to remove the famine conditions in the country, there is likely to be great distress always among the people. We know in our country the majority of the people depend upon agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture depends mainly on how we are going to provide water for irrigation. Unless all the schemes that are found feasible are taken up immediately, the chances of this country being able to produce enough food are not bright. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to revise their ideas with regard to irrigation schemes.

" One difficulty confronting the Government in the matter of provision of irrigation facilities is naturally the question of cost. From my point of view, not even one per cent of the irrigation schemes, that have been investigated, can really be called unremunerative or unproductive. It is a pity that the same idea about the cost of a scheme which the British Government had, prevails now. The British Government was a capitalist Government. So, they were having that idea. But now we are living, not in a Capitalist State, but in a Welfare State. So, the only criterion now for taking up any scheme is the welfare of the people in terms of the additional wealth that will be produced. So long as

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the Hon. Minister for Public Works is satisfied that any scheme, which is contemplated, will pay the interest on the capital that is invested and the maintenance charges, he ought to advise the Cabinet to take up that scheme. Then it is for the Hon. the Finance Minister to find funds for implementing that scheme. Judging from that point of view, many of the schemes which are now considered unproductive or unremunerative can usefully be taken up. Money can and ought to be found by various means. Simply because the people of a particular area cannot afford to pay for the scheme, it cannot be dubbed as unremunerative. It is a very bad policy which I cannot support.

"Lastly, may I say a few words about one of the biggest projects in our country, namely, Krishna-Pennar Project, which has given rise to some controversy? Speaking on the floor of this House, sometime ago, I said that if water was available, it could be taken to the southern areas, which may be farther than other places. So long as the needs of that part of the country which is nearer, are not satisfied, it is not fair to take the water to far off places. I was one of those who were championing the cause of the Krishna-Pennar Project. If the Krishna-Pennar Scheme, as now modified by the Government, is implemented, by building both the dams, I think the needs of the country having prior claim will be met only to some extent.

"As regards the Nandikonda Scheme, I believe it is feasible and remunerative and it will probably satisfy a larger portion of the population of our State. My hope is that the Planning Commission will recommend this Nandikonda Scheme along with Siddeswaram, inclusive of Gandikota."

* SRI A. VENKATRAMARAJU :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఇప్పుడు మన ప్రభుత్వం వారు తీసుకొనివచ్చినటువంటి ఇరిగేషన్ అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమంలో విమర్శకూడా సమగ్రంగాలేదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా గోదావరి డెల్టాకు సంబంధించినంతవరకూ గత ఎనిమిది సంవత్సరములనుంచి భవిశేశ్వరం ఆనకట్టక్రింద ప్రతి సంవత్సరంకూడా ఇసుక మేట వేసుకుపోవటంచేత ఇంజనీరింగు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు estimates ద్వారా ఆక్కడఉన్నటువంటి నీటి నిలువశక్తి తగ్గిపోతుందని చెప్పుతూ ఉన్నారు. అయితే ఈ రోజున గౌ॥ P.W.D. మంత్రిగారు ఈ భవిశేశ్వరం, రాజమండ్రి, గోదావరి సమస్యలు ఎందుకు చర్చకుతీసుకొని రాలేదని అడుగుతున్నాను. అసలు యీ ఆనకట్టవద్ద యీ నీటి నిలువ శక్తితగ్గిపోయినట్లయితే, రెండవపంటకు నీరుండదు. అందువలన యీ నీటిమట్టము సరిగాఉండుటకు P.W.D. వారు తగు శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలని చెప్పుతూఉన్నారు. ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కారానికి యీమధ్య ఇంజనీరింగు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ మైనరు రిపేర్ను విషయంలో ఆనకట్ట 18 ఆడుగుల నీక 20 ఆడుగుల ఎత్తుకు పెంచవలెనని సూచించినట్లు తెలుస్తూఉంది. ఈ రిపేర్ను వెంటనే చేయించకపోయినట్లయితే మరల గోదావరికి నీరువచ్చేటప్పుడు నీరు నిలుపుచేయకట్లయితే చాలా ప్రమాదం సంభవిస్తుంది గనుక మంత్రిగారు యీ విషయముల గురుంచుకొనమని కోరుతున్నాను. గత సంవత్సరం యీ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. అయినప్పటికిని యీ విషయము యీ బడ్జెట్టులో కానపోవడం చాలా ఆశ్చర్యకరంగాఉన్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ రిజర్వాయరు రిపేరు విషయంలో కొన్ని plans and estimates కూడ తయారు

14th July 1952] [Sri A. Venkatramaraju]

అయివున్నవని అన్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా పాలేరు రిజర్వాయరువల్ల పెద్దాపురం, తుని, పీఠాపురం తాలూకాలకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు రమారమి ఒక లక్ష ఎకరాలు సాగుఆయ్యే పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నవి. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఆంతేకాకుండా చాలా సంవత్సరాలనుంచిహూడా యీ తూర్పుగోదావరి, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో ఆహారోత్పత్తి అధికముగాపుండు జిల్లాలు గనుక, వివి ప్రాంతములలో పంట స్వయంసమృద్ధిగాపుండునో అక్కడ రెండవపంటమానివేసి నీటి సవ్లయి తక్కువైనవారికి వదులుచుండెడివారు. అందువల్ల యీ ఆహారసమస్యకొరకు రెండవ పంట ఒక జిల్లాలో పెట్టివనూ, ఇరొకొక జిల్లాలో వదలుతోవలసివుంటుంది. యీ ఆనకట్ట ఉనినిఎప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు పూర్తిచేస్తారా అని ప్రజలు నిరీక్షిస్తున్నారు. మూడు సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టిలోవున్న ఈ ఆనకట్ట పని ప్రభుత్వంవారు త్వరలో పూర్తిచేస్తే తూర్పు, పశ్చిమ డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలకు నీరు సవ్లయికాగలదు. ఆహార సమస్యకూడా పూర్తిగా పరిష్కారంకాగలదు. అటువంటిది ఇంతవరకు చలిత మైనచర్య తీసుకొనకపోవడంవల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా ఆందోళనచెందియున్నారు. యీ సమస్యను ప్రభుత్వంవారు త్వరలో చర్యతీసుకొందురని నేను విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. అయితే ఇదే సందర్భములో ముఖ్యంగా మన ఆర్థికమంత్రిగారు ఎక్కువ పన్ను వేస్తామని అంటున్నారు. ఎక్కువపన్నులుమాత్రం వేస్తామంటూకేగాని ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి అవసరమైన సౌకర్యాలు విమియాచేయక కాలయాపనచేస్తూపులుచే ఈ ఆహార సమస్య ఎట్లుతీరగలదో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించవలసియున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకష్టాలను మాత్రం గమనించినట్లు కనుపించదు. ఈ గోదావరి ఆనకట్టను సంబంధించినంతవరకు ఒక స్పష్టమైనటువంటి, నిర్దిష్టమైనటువంటి కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసుకొనవలసివుంటుంది. ముఖ్యంగా యీ భవిశేశ్వరం ఆనకట్ట స్కీము వెంటనే తీసుకొనవలసివుంటుందని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఆయితే ఈ సందర్భములో 3-15 p.m.
యీ రోజున ముఖ్యంగా యీ సభా వేశంలో చర్చకువచ్చినటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలో రామపాదసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలోకూడా ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలు ఇది వరకే వెల్లడి అయియున్నవి. ఆయితే ముఖ్యంగా కృష్ణా, గోదావరి ఈ రెండు నదులు ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను చాలా ఉపయోగకరమైన నదులై యున్నవి. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రస్తుతము రాయలసీమ కరువునివారణ క్రింద లక్షలోలది డబ్బు వ్యయముచేస్తున్నారు. ఆంధ్రులు ఈ రోజున ఆంధ్రదేశం అంతయును సుభిక్షంపొందటానికి రామపాదసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టుకొరకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వాత్తిడిచేయుచున్నారు. రాయలసీమకు చాలావరకూ ప్రభయోగించేందుకు నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు కావాలని వాత్తిడిచేస్తున్నారు. ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా యీ నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణంకొరకు నిర్ణీస్తున్నప్పటికిని ప్రభుత్వంవారు కాలయాపన చేస్తున్నారు. ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు యిప్పటికి నిర్మించియున్నట్లయితే, రాయలసీమకు కరువు కచ్చితంగా లేదని చెప్పగలిగి ఉండేదిశాము. ప్రజలు రామపాదసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో అనేక అభిప్రాయాలు యిచ్చియున్నారు. ఈ రామపాదసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు ఎట్లున్నను, యీ నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు త్వరలో నిర్మించవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను. అయితే రామపాదసాగర్ విషయంలో నాకెట్టి అభిప్రాయభేదాలులేవు. ముఖ్యంగా ఇది సంవత్సరాలుగా యీ రాయలసీమ ప్రాజెక్టుల నిర్మాణసమస్య ప్రజలలో ఆందోళన కలిగియున్నది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులు త్వరలో నిర్మించినట్లయితే ఆహారసమస్య పరిష్కారింప బడగలదు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వాత్తిడిచేసి ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుసమస్య పూర్తిచేయుదురని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ భవిశేశ్వరం ఆనకట్ట త్వరలో రిపేరుచేయించి కట్ట ఎత్తు చేయించినట్లయితే ఎక్కువనీరును నిలువచేయుటకు సాధ్యమవుతుంది. ఈ నీటితో

యిప్పుడు యింకా బంజరుగావున్న భూములు సాగుకుతీసుకురావడమేగాక యిప్పుడు సాగులోయున్న పల్లిపుభూములలో తూర్పు గోదావరి, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో రెండవపంట తీసుకురావచ్చును. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ జిల్లాల రైతాంగమునకు చాలా మేలుచేసిన వారగుదురు. సెంటు పర్సెంటు పంట పండించవచ్చును. ఆహారోత్పత్తి వృద్ధిచేయవీలగును. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయమై తగు శ్రద్ధ వహింతురనుకోరుచున్నాను."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in an agricultural country like ours, the importance and indispensability of a net work of useful irrigation projects can never be over-emphasised. During the foreign rule, this important problem was neglected. Though public revenue and public funds were utilized in various other directions, in keeping a huge army to keep this country in bondage for instance, the question of irrigation schemes and agricultural projects was criminally neglected by our rulers. During the past few years, several projects have been planned and taken up for execution. Even now, we are not free from the charge that we are slow in conceiving, slow in planning and slow in execution with reference to these schemes. It has to be said to the credit of the previous Minister, who was in charge of Irrigation and Electricity—I mean my esteemed friend Sri Bhaktavatsalam—that many schemes were taken up during his time. During his Ministership, he showed unique zeal, energy, enthusiasm and skill in pushing through a number of useful schemes. In this matter, he showed unique interest and a missionary spirit.

" I now join in the chorus of protests made by hon. Members from Malabar about the neglect shown to the district of Malabar in the matter of irrigation projects. It was only in the past decade that some attention was sought to be paid to that much-neglected district. In all departments of life where public amenities are expected to be enjoyed by the citizens, that district has been criminally neglected. During the time of the foreign rule, that district was shown some special consideration. That was only in the matter of locating a British regiment at Malapuram for suppressing one important section of the population—I mean the Moplas. Much to the disgrace of the British rule, crores of rupees were wasted on keeping up such an army. That was the special consideration that was shown to that district. In the matter of irrigation and electricity schemes and other important necessities of civilized existence, Malabar was neglected more than any other district in this State.

" I am, however, grateful to the Government for their assurance regarding the Malampuzha Project. They have assured us that we need not be worried about that scheme and that the scheme is likely to be pushed through with vigour and enthusiasm and completed almost within the period fixed for the completion of that scheme. One of my hon. Friends belonging to the Muslim League Party, while speaking on this Demand referred to certain irrigation schemes like the Kanhirapuzha and Mangolam schemes, that should be taken up for the Malabar district. The earlier those

projects and schemes are taken up, the better it will be for everybody. If this is done, the problem of food shortage and the anxiety which Malabar causes in the minds of the rulers will to a very great extent be removed.

" In this connexion, I wish to point out the necessity for taking up a minor irrigation scheme relating to a part of Ernad taluk in South Malabar. One of the objects of our cut motion is to point out the need for Government to deepen the Benchali thodu near Tiruvangadi and to put up a temporary bund every year, if no permanent bund is feasible and possible, for preventing the influx of salt water into the paddy fields, which the people are cultivating. Now, the people are making some collections and putting up temporary bunds without any help from the Government. If no permanent scheme for preventing the in-rush of salt water can be immediately put into execution, at least temporary bunds should be put up every year without compelling the ryots to collect the money to put up such bunds themselves. As I said, there is need for deepening this canal, about which many representations have been made in the past, without any results.

" Sir, the needs of the Malabar district in the matter of irrigation schemes have been elaborately dealt with by some of my hon. colleagues. Except mentioning one or two things about the constituency in South Malabar in which I am interested, I have nothing more to say. I may, in this connection, point out the usefulness of exploring the possibility of having hydro-electric schemes attached to some of these irrigation schemes that we are having in Malabar. In the Kanjirappuzha scheme, according to the layman, there are vast possibilities of having a hydro-electric scheme. As a matter of fact, our country is very unfortunate in this respect, viz., having hydro-electric schemes attached to irrigation projects. In other countries, attempts have been made in recent years in this direction and great success has been achieved by them. Even in countries which were considered to be backward, like Turkey, many hydro-electric schemes have been executed to the surprise of the entire World. The production in agriculture in those countries has been multiplied several-fold by these projects. We have to take a lesson from the experience of those countries. With zeal, enthusiasm and energy, we have to push through such schemes so that the irrigation projects of this country might prove to be a salvation in the matter of the economic prosperity of an agricultural country like ours."

* SRI K. BAPANNA DORA :—" ఆధ్యక్షా, ఈ డిమాండ్ పై చర్చ జరుపుతున్న సందర్భంలో నా నియోజక వర్గంలో చేయవలసిన పనులగురించి కొద్దిగా చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. నా నియోజకవర్గం తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని భద్రాచలం. ఈ నియోజకవర్గంలోని ప్రాంతం విజిస్కీ ప్రాంతం. ఇంత విస్తీర్ణం గల నియోజకవర్గం యీ రాష్ట్రంలో మరొకటి లేదనుకుంటాను. నా నియోజకవర్గానికి ఉత్తరాన సెంట్రల్ ప్రావిన్సెస్, పశ్చిమాన నైజాం సంస్థానం, తూర్పున విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా, దక్షిణాన తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని మిగతా తాలూకాలు వున్నాయి. నా నియోజకవర్గంలో నివసించే ప్రజలు ఆదాయపన్నులశాఖ రిటర్న్స్ ఫైల్ చేస్తున్నవారు. ఈ ప్రాంతంలో ప్రతిక్షగవర్నమెంటువారు కాని, అధికారంలోవున్న కాంగ్రెస్ గవర్నమెంటువారు కాని యిటీవల

పని పనులు చేయటంలో ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనలేదు. ఈ ఏజెన్సీ కూలా వెనుక బడి వున్న ప్రాంతం. ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెట్‌లో మా ప్రాంతానికి 77,500 రూపాయలు శాంక్షన్ చేశారు. 1950-51 వ సంవత్సరంలో 1 లక్షకు పైగాను, 1951-52 సంవత్సరంలో 94 వేలకు పైగాను శాంక్షన్ చేశారు. ఆ యేటికాయేడు శాంక్షన్ చేసిన మొత్తాన్ని యీ విధంగా తగ్గించవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను.

"ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతంనుంచే ఎన్నో నదులు, వాగులు ప్రవహిస్తున్నాయి. అయినప్పటికి ఈ జలాధారాలపై రిజర్వాయరులు కట్టి ఏజన్సీప్రాంతాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచటానికి ఏ విధమైనటువంటి కార్యక్రమం అమలుజరుపబడలేదు. యల్లవరం తాలూకాలో 110 సెటిల్డ్ గ్రామాలు వున్నాయి. ఈ గ్రామాలలో అనేకమైనటువంటి చెరువులున్నాయి. ఈ చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు మొదలైన పనులు మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటు వారి ఆజ్ఞాయిషీ క్రింద జరుపబడవలసివుంది. ఈ పనులను చూచే అధికారులు ఏజన్సీ అభివృద్ధిపట్ల తగినంత శ్రద్ధచూపుటలేదు. కంట్రాక్టరు చేసిన పనులు యేవిధంగా వున్నాయో గమనించకుండా డిప్యూటీ తహసీల్దార్ బిల్లులను పాస్ చేస్తున్నారు. మేము యెన్నిసార్లు కంట్రాక్టర్లు సరిగా పనిచేయటలేదని చెప్పుకొనినా, మా మాట ఎవరూ ఆలకించుటలేదు. ఈ మైనర్ ఇరిగేషనువారి ఆజ్ఞాయిషీనుంచి ఈ చెరువుల మరమ్మతు పనులను తప్పించి, P.W.D. వారే ఆ పనులను చేయించేట్లు చూడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. సదరు కంట్రాక్టులు ఏజన్సీ ప్రజలకేయిచ్చి వారినికూడా అభివృద్ధికి తీసుకొనిరావలయును.

"అనేక మహానదులు, ఉప నదులు, యేరులు ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతంగుండా ప్రవహిస్తూ వస్తున్నాయి. కాని, వీటి నీరువల్ల ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతం యేవిధంగానూ అభివృద్ధి పొందుటలేదు. ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో కురిసిన వర్షపు నీరంతా యీ నదులద్వారా క్రిందకు పోతోంది. యేకొద్దిగానో పల్లపు ప్రాంతాలవారు యీనీటిని ఉపయోగించుకుంటున్నారు. మిగతా నీరంతా సముద్రంలో కలిసిపోతోంది. గోదావరి మహానది, శబరి, పాములేరు మొదలైనవన్నీ ఏజన్సీనుంచే వస్తున్నాయి. వీటిపైన ఆనకట్టలుకట్టినట్లయితే ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాన్నేగాక పల్లపు తాలూకాలలోగూడా సస్యశ్యామలంగా చేయవచ్చు. ఏజన్సీ ద్వారా ప్రవహించే చిన్న చిరులపై కొద్ది మొత్తాలతో ఆనకట్టలు నిర్మించినట్లయితే ఆక్కడవున్న పెద్ద పెద్ద చెర్వులకు సమృద్ధిగా నీరు సప్లయిచేయవచ్చు. ఏజన్సీ అభివృద్ధికిగాను, ఏజన్సీ డెవలప్‌మెంటు ఆఫీసర్‌గారైన మలయప్పన్ గారు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సూచించిన అభివృద్ధి పథకములను అమలుపర్చగోర్తాను. ఆయన మా ప్రాంతాలలో ఏ ఏ ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించవలెనో అనేవిషయమై ఒక మెమొరాండంను పంపించినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. వారి మెమొరాండం ప్రకారంగా శబరి నదిపై ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించినట్లయితే, సూరూరు, భద్రాచలం మొదలైన ఏజన్సీ తాలూకాలలో చాలాభాగం సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. అదే విధంగా పాపికొండలద్వారా ప్రవహించుచున్న పాములేటిపై ఆనకట్ట కట్టినచో చోడవరం తాలూకాలో కొంతభాగం సాగుచేయవచ్చు. ఇక్కడ బురద కాల్వ అను పెద్దకాలువ ఒకటి ఎల్లవరం తాలూకానుండి వస్తూయున్నది. దానిపై కట్ట కట్టినట్లయితే రెండు విధాలుగా ఉపయోగమున్నది. సదరు కట్ట ఎల్లవరం తాలూకా పిడతమూడి పిర్కాలో సూరంపాలెం గ్రామం వద్దనున్న జిల్లేడికొండ, గడ్డికొండ అను రెండు కొండలకు 6 ఫర్లాంగులదూరం కట్టుపోసినట్లయితే ఏజన్సీలో కొంతభాగం, plains లో కొంత భాగం సాగులోనికి తీసుకరాగలం. ఈ కట్టవల్ల యిదివరకు వరద, యిసుక మొదలైన వాటితో ముంచివేయబడుచున్న పల్లపు ప్రదేశాలలోని భూమిని కాపాడుటే కాక కొంత మెరకభూమినికూడ సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. కాలువలలో అడ

నంగా ప్రవహించే నీటిని బూరుగుపూడి నియోజకవర్గంలో తొగరి గడ్డ అనేచోట 3, 4 వేల ఎకరములు పల్లపు భూమిని నీటిముంపు బారిషండి తప్పించి సక్రమంగా పాగుచేయవచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు బురదకాల్వపై ఆనకట్టలేని కారణంచేత వర్షాకాలంలో హెచ్చు నీరు ప్రవహించి తొగరిగడ్డ వద్దవున్న పల్లపు భూమి ముంపిపోయి పంట పాడైపోతోంది. ఈ ముంపు తగ్గించుటకు బురదకాల్వపైన నూరంపాలెంవద్ద గట్టుకట్టడం అత్యవసరం. దీనివల్ల యెన్నో లాభాలున్నాయి. మొత్తం 10, 15 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు.

"ఇంతవరకు మా ప్రాంతాలనుంచి యీ శాసన సభలో ప్రజాప్రతినిధి లేక పోవడంవల్ల ఏజన్సీ అభివృద్ధిపొందుటలేదు. ఇకనైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలపట్ల తగినంత శ్రద్ధచూపుతారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సంవత్సరం 75 వేల రూపాయలేకాకుండా లక్ష రూపాయలకు పైగా ఖర్చుచేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. 10, 15 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసినట్లయితే ఎన్నో వేల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగులోనికి తేవచ్చు. యిరిగేషన్ పనుల విషయంలో హెచ్చు శ్రద్ధ చూపక పోయినట్లయితే ఆదికూడా రాయలసీమవలె తొమ్మిదికి గురికావలసి వస్తుందని చెపుతున్నాను. ఇపుడు జరుపదలచుకొన్న కొద్దిపాటి పన్నులైనా సరిగా అనులు జరగాలంటే వాటిని మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటు వారినుంచి తొలిగించి P.W.D. వారి ఆజ్ఞాయిషీ క్రింద వుంచవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. మైనర్ యిరిగేషన్ పనుల విషయంలో డెప్యూటీ తహసిల్దార్ మొదలైన రెవిన్యూ అధికారులు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనటం లేదు. కంట్రాక్టర్లు సంవత్సరం చివర తొందర తొందరగా యీ పనులు చేయిస్తున్నారు. కంట్రాక్టరులు ఆరడుగు తవ్వించారో ఆడుగు తవ్వించారో దూచేవారెవ్వరు కనిపించటంలేదు. తహసిల్దారుగారు ఆఫీసులో కూర్చొనే చెక్ మెజర్‌మెంట్ బుక్ నట్లు వ్రాస్తున్నారు. వర్షాలు కురిసిన తర్వాత కంట్రాక్టరు చేసిన పనంతా వ్యర్థా అయిపోతోంది. కాబట్టి ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలోని పనులు మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ శాఖ వారినుంచి తప్పించి P.W.D. శాఖవారికి ఇవ్వవలెనని మరల ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేయుచున్నాను."

* SRI N. V. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, much delay is caused in completing irrigation schemes. They are not being completed in the prescribed period. The Government say that they are going to complete certain schemes in certain districts in the five years mentioned in the Five Year Plan. But most of the schemes are not completed during the prescribed period. The Government should pay more attention to this question, viz., of completing the irrigation schemes in the prescribed period. 3-30 p.m.

" With regard to irrigation schemes, the famine areas should be given preference over other areas. There are areas similar to the famine areas of Rayalaseema in other districts. These areas also should be given priority regarding irrigation schemes. Regarding my constituency I want to say one word. Mine is the Burugupudy constituency in the Rajahmundry taluk of East Godavari district. Generally, the whole constituency is an upland area and there is some wet cultivation under some small tanks here and there. The holy river, Godavari, flows on the western side of my constituency but the lands of the ryots in my constituency are not benefited by the waters of the Godavari. The lands are cultivated with all kinds of dry crops which are dependent mainly on uncertain, unknown and precarious supply of rain water. This

[Sri N. V. Rama Rao] [14th July 1952

year, there were no rains in my district. The whole area in my constituency looks like the famine area of Rayalaseema. All dry crops like Budama paddy crops and others have dried away as there are no rains. People in my constituency are agitating for Torrigedda pumping scheme for many years. This is intended for providing irrigation facilities for the lands situated in more than 26 villages in my constituency. The gross area covered by these lands is about 35,000 acres. Excluding village-sites, cart-tracks and lands irrigated by small tanks, a net minimum area of 15,000 acres is sought to be irrigated by the scheme. Given the requisite water-supply and irrigation facilities these lands are capable of wet cultivation, yielding comparatively better kinds of paddy than the delta crop and the yield is estimated at the irreducible minimum of 6,000 tons. The scheme contemplates construction of a reservoir just above Purushothapatnam village opposite to Polavaram situated on the left bank of the Godavari river which will be the source of supply. There is also a natural reservoir called Ramarapu Ava measuring about 2 square miles and about 20 feet deep and it will be used for storing pumped water and drawing through two proposed channels. The head-works will consist of a pumping house to accommodate four sets of electric motors of 200 h.p.

"In the year 1943, a preliminary report on this scheme was prepared for an approximate cost of Rs. 1,30,000. But this proposal was turned down by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in his Memorandum No. 4093-37 (E.P.), dated 10th August 1943. This scheme was again taken up in 1948 and a preliminary report was sent for an approximate cost of 12 lakhs of rupees which was also ordered to be dropped by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in his Memoandum No. 2567-49/C.E.P., dated 16th June 1949. The scheme was again ordered to be taken up during the fag end of the year 1950 in letter No. 6646-50/C.I., dated 28th November 1950, by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. A preliminary report by the Superintending Engineer was sent providing for cultivation of 15,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. But the detailed investigation of the scheme has not been taken up so far for want of appropriate orders from the authorities.

"Even a cursory perusal of the preliminary report on the scheme makes it abundantly clear that the scheme is a feasible and practicable one calculated to benefit the densely populated area. The scheme, if it materializes, will render the whole area not only self-sufficient but a large surplus will be available for the neighbouring deficit areas. It is also significant to note that the ayacut now proposed under the scheme comes within the irrigable area of Ramapadasagar project, and in case, the latter project were to be implemented, the pumping sets can be transferred elsewhere for similar schemes, for which there will be plenty of scope in the years to come, when cheap electrical energy will be available in the country. This scheme will not only cater to our needs in the present state of acute food scarcity but also create useful load

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for the new Machkund Electricity scheme. So I request the Government to provide funds for the implementation of this Torrigedda pumping scheme as early as possible and give incentive to the rural people of my constituency to help the Grow More Food campaign.

"I also request the Government to provide funds for the irrigation schemes of the other upland taluks of Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Tuni in the East Godavari district.

"Regarding the Agency area of my district, I fully agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member, Mr. K. Bapanna Dora and I request the Government to implement his suggestions as early as possible and help the most neglected people of the Agency area."

* Sri P. SANGAM NAIDU :— "అధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన ఈ బడ్జెటు డిమాండును నేను పూర్తిగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయములో నేను ప్రభుత్వమువారికి ఒక మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. మా శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలు రెండున్నూ వెనుకబడిన జిల్లాలు అయియున్నవి. ఈ రెండు జిల్లాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఏమియూ చర్య తీసుకొనలేదు. మా శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో వంశధార, సువర్ణముఖి, నాగావళి, వేగావతి, బాహుదా మున్నగు జీవనదులున్నవి. ఈ జీవనదుల నీటిని వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను ఉపయోగించుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎన్నిథమైన ప్రాజెక్టును తలపెట్టినట్లు ఈ బడ్జెటులో కనుపించలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా జమీందారీలు abolish అయిన తర్వాత తోటపల్లి project క్రింద మొదటి పంటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎక్కువ నీటి పారుదలను శాంక్షన్ చేయించారు. గత సంవత్సరం అయిదువేల ఎకరాలకు నీరు శాంక్షన్ చేసి నప్పటికిని నదిలో నీరు సమృద్ధిగా వున్నప్పుడు P.W.D. వారు నీరు సరిగా సప్లయి చానివ్వలేదు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి సరియైన instructions P.W.D. వారికి అందజేయగలందులకు మంత్రిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయములో పంట వేయుటకుచాలా ఇబ్బందికలిగినది. ఈ జిల్లాలో (1) తోటపల్లి రైటు బ్యాంకు కాలువ, (2) కోనెగెడ్డ ఆనకట్టు, (3) రేవాడగెడ్డ ఈమూడు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీముల విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారికిని, P.W.D. వారికిని సంప్రతింపులు జరిగినవి. ఈ 1952-53 వ సం॥ బడ్జెటులో ఈ స్కీములు శాంక్షన్ చేయగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా పాలకొండ తాలూకాలో కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో low level channels కలవు. ఈ ఛానల్స్ క్రింద జమీందారీ భూములు సుమారు నలభై వేల ఎకరాలకుపైగా ఆయకట్టు వున్నది. ఈ ఛానల్స్ మరమ్మతు లేక పూర్తిగా పాడై వ్యవసాయమునకు ఉపయోగకరముగా లేవు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు మా జిల్లాకు ఒక ఇరిగేషన్ committee శాంక్షన్ చేయగలందులకు కోరుచున్నాను. అదియనుగాక ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ పాతకాలువలక్రింద వుండేటువంటి భూములు అన్నిటికి కూడా రెండవ పంటకు సాగుకు వీలుకాగలందులకు ఈ కాలువలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ స్కీము ప్రస్తుతపు 1952-53 వ సంవత్సరపు బడ్జెటులో శాంక్షన్ చేయించి, అమలులో పెట్టగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని వినయపూర్వకముగా కోరుతున్నాను."

3-45 p.m.

* Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the cut motion. I beg to point out that the Budget of a Welfare State should be so framed as to look after

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the interests of the poor and the needy. We all know that the well-to-do can look after themselves. The attention of a Welfare State should be concentrated on the backward and undeveloped areas rather than on fertile and developed areas. It will be noted that this principle has not been applied by the Government in choosing the places where the community projects have to be worked. Only, places which are comparatively advanced and developed have been chosen to work out the community projects. This is regrettable.

" Now coming to my constituency, Jayangondan in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk of Tiruchirappalli district, the irrigation and other facilities available for that place are very deplorable. About a thousand years ago this place ought to have been very fertile and self-sufficient, because in those days Rajendrachola founded his headquarters in this area and the place was named, in commemoration of his conquest of countries up to the Ganges, as Gangaikondacholapuram. This place which was a big city then, is now only a village and it is a place of pilgrimage even now. There is also a big temple in that place, one of the biggest in Tamilnad. The king of that period ought to have chosen this place for his headquarters because of its fertility and other irrigation facilities. Even now there are signs to indicate that big tanks ought to have existed then. Now they are all dilapidated and this place is very backward.

" In this connexion, I think it would not be out of place to refer to the scarcity of drinking water in this taluk. The whole taluk is just like a plateau. Even if one digs a well up to 50 or 60 feet one cannot find water. The only course open to the people to find drinking water is to store up rain water. Therefore if normal rains should fail, the people will be put to very great difficulty. It has been their bitter experience these past four years that they were not able to get even drinking water as normal rains failed. Again there is danger in drinking the stored up water in the tanks. The soil in almost all the villages is reddish and easily soluble and the water has a density of 1·5 to 2·0. Therefore, if people take this water, they become victims to a disease called guineaworm. Modern medical science has not found a cure for this disease and people in these villages, poor landless labourers and peasants, are suffering from this disease for about two to three months at a time. Normally one can find in villages, 20 to 30 per cent of the people suffering from this disease. This is the result of want of good drinking water. Even in taluk centres like Jayangondan where there is a high school as well as taluk offices, people suffer from want of drinking water. They have to go 2 to 3 miles away from the town to get drinking water. Due to the failure of the monsoon people are purchasing drinking water at the rate of an anna or two a pot. This is the condition prevailing in a taluk centre like Jayangondan. Again there is another big village, Ponparappa where there is a full fledged high school. Last year the condition was so acute that teachers posted to the school did not join and the teachers and students were about to leave the place and the school was on the point of being closed

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down. This was mainly due to want of drinking water. At that critical time the President of the District Board came to the rescue. He supplied about two to three water lorries. The lorries brought water from a village 5 miles off and supplied it to the teachers and students. Many important villages in this tract are in the same condition. I am referring to all this because, if some major irrigation schemes are undertaken in this part of the district, this problem could be solved. Already people in this taluk have preferred mahazars to Government to sanction at least one major irrigation scheme for this place. They want to divert the waters of the Ayyar river which is taking its source in Kolli hills, to this Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk. If this is done it will be of great help to them. It will supply them water for irrigation and also for drinking.

" Now, Sir, coming to the minor irrigation projects, there are, I think, three schemes which have already been investigated by the Government and estimates are ready. The schemes are: The Pullambadi canal scheme, The Kulunur tank scheme and the Soripurarthan tank scheme. I request Government to take up these and other tank improvement schemes.

" One word more before I finish. Regarding the Krishna-Penar project, my Andhra friends and gentlemen are taking rather a narrow view that the waters of Krishna should not be brought to Tamilnad, to South Arcot and other districts. I submit that South Arcot, North Arcot and Chittoor through which this Krishna water is to be made to flow are very dry tracts and if Krishna-Pennar water is brought to these places, it will be of very great benefit to Tamilnad."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member Mr. Ari Gowder will now speak."

SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not inclined to speak on this Demand. I thought I would be called upon to speak on Demand IX. However, having been called by the Hon. Speaker, I would like to say a few words on this Demand . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" If the hon. Member is not willing to speak on this Demand, I will call some other hon. Member to speak. The hon. Member Mr. Rami Reddi may speak now."

SRI A. RAMI REDDI:—" అధ్యక్షా, ఇరిగేషన్ శాఖను బలపరచే ముందు ఆంధ్రదేశములోని ప్రజలు ఇరిగేషన్ ప్రాజక్టులు లేనికారణముచేత పడుచున్న కొన్ని ఇబ్బందులను గురించి చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. గవర్నమెంటువారికి కొన్ని సలహాలు కూడా చేయదలచుకొన్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశములో ముఖ్యమైన రెండు మహా నదులు కలవు. ఆ మహా నదులు ఆంధ్రదేశములో కొన్ని వందలమైళ్ళు పొడుగున ప్రవహించుచున్నవి. ఈ మహా నదుల నీటిని నదీ లోయలలోని ప్రజలు ఉపయోగించుకోనవలెనని ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి ఆశించుచున్నారు. ఈ నదులలోని నీటితో ఆ ప్రాంత భూములను పాగులోనికి తెచ్చుట చాలా సులభము. ఇంతకాలంనుంచి కృష్ణా జిలాలను ఎప్పటికైనా ఉపయోగించుకోగలము, ఎన్నటికైనా మా భూములు సస్యశ్యామలం కాగలవు అని ఆశించుచున్నటువంటి కృష్ణా తీరవాసులు ఈ కృష్ణా-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు పట్ల మేయంవల్ల

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చాలా భయపడుతున్నారు. కృష్ణా జిల్లాలను, కృష్ణా నది పరివహించుచున్న పార్శ్వాలకుగాకుండా, వేరొక పక్కకు తిప్పుదలచుకుంటే ఆంధ్రదేశములోని పల్లెలు అన్యథా భావిస్తారనే విషయాన్ని నేను మనవి చేయదలచుకొన్నాను. ఈ మధ్య కృష్ణా-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టును ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిర్మించదలచుకొన్నట్లు చేయబడిన ప్రకటనలను చూచి చాలా ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డాను. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల కృష్ణానదికి ఇరుపక్కల ఉన్న కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలు అభివృద్ధి చెందవు. ఎక్కడో దక్షిణాదిన ఉన్న జిల్లాల ఉపయోగార్థం కృష్ణా నీటిని వందలాది మైళ్ళ కిందకు తీసుకొనిపోవడం అన్యాయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కృష్ణానీటిని ఆ ప్రాంతీయ పల్లెల అవసరములను తీర్చిన తరువాత, ఆచ్చటి పల్లెలకు నచ్చజెప్పి ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకొనిపోవుట ధర్మమని ప్రభుత్వము వారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా కృష్ణా తీరవాసులను నష్ట పరచే ప్రాజెక్టును నిర్మించడం సబబు కాదు. కృష్ణానదిపై ఏ ఆనకట్ట నిర్మించదలచినను కృష్ణా ప్రాంతీయుల అవసరాలను విస్తరించవద్దని, కృష్ణాతీర భూముల సాగుకుఖించిన నీరు కృష్ణలో కనుక ఉన్నట్లయితే దానిని ఇతర ప్రాంతములకు తీసుకొనిపోవుటకు ఆంధ్రులకు ఎట్టి అభ్యంతరము ఉండదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇప్పటి కృష్ణా డెల్టా క్రింద ఉన్న భూములకు నీటిని సరఫరాచేసే విషయంలో రైతులు పడుచున్న ఇబ్బందులగురించికూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి తేవలచుకొన్నాను. కృష్ణా నదికి బెజవాడ వద్ద ఉన్న ఆనకట్టవల్ల ఇప్పుడు కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలలో కొంత భాగము సాగుచేయబడుతోంది. గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని భూములకు నీటిని సప్లైచేసే కాలువను కృష్ణా వెస్ట్ బాంక్ కెనాల్ అని అంటారు. గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని కృష్ణా డెల్టాలో వరిపైరుకాకుండా పసుపు పైరు కూడా ఉన్నదనేవిషయం అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే. పసుపు పంటకు బుతుపుయొక్క చివరి రోజులలో నీరు సరిగా అందక పైరు చాలావరకు పాడైపోతున్నది. ఈ విషయమై రైతులు ఎన్నిసార్లు మొర పెట్టుకున్నప్పటికి ఉద్యోగులు వినుటలేదు. అధికారులు ఈ విధంగా రైతుల ఇబ్బందులను గుర్తించకపోవడంవల్ల ఈ మధ్య అనేక సంవత్సరాలుగా పసుపు పంట పాడైపోతున్నది. నీరు సరిగా సరఫరాకావడంలేదని రైతులు ఎన్నివిధాలవిన్నవించుకొనినా అధికారులు నదిలో నీరు తక్కువగావున్నది, నీరు ఇవ్వలేము ఆంటున్నారు. నీరు సముద్రంలోనికి అనవసరంగా పోతోందని చెప్పినా వారు వినరు. పొచ్చు నీటిని వ్యవసాయానికిగాను నిలువజేయవలసినదని చెప్పినను వారు ఏమీ శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవడంలేదు. నదిలో నీరు ఉన్నది ఇవ్వమని కోరినా వారు నీరు లేదనే ఆంటారుగాని రైతులకు ఎటువంటి ఉపకారముచేయుటలేదు. ఇంజనీర్ల అభిప్రాయాన్ని ఎవ్వరూ కాదనలేరు. వారి అభిప్రాయము technical అభిప్రాయము కాబట్టి దానిని కాదనటానికి ఎవరికీ తాహతులేదు. ఇంజనీర్లు రైతుల ఇబ్బందులను గమనించవలెనని పంటలు కాపాడవలసిన అవసరం వచ్చినపుడు వారు కొంత ఉదారంగా ఉండవలెనని ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఇంజనీర్లకు ఉత్తరువులు పంపగోరుతాను.

4 p.m. "పసుపు పంట అయిపోయిన తరువాత మా జిల్లాలో సాధారణంగా రెండవ పంటగా పెసర, పిల్లి పెసర మొదలైనవి వేస్తారు. వాటికికూడా సరిగా నీరు సరఫరాకాక చాలాచోట్ల రైతులు ఇబ్బందులుపడుతున్నారు. నదిలో నీరు సమృద్ధిగా ఉన్నప్పుడు దానిని నిలువచేయుటకు తగిన ప్రయత్నములు చేయక ఎంతో నీటిని సముద్రములపాలు చేయుటచేతనే రెండవ పైరు చాలా నష్టపడుతోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాలువలలో ప్రవహించే నీరుకూడా కొంత వృథాఅవుతోంది. ఇటువంటి వృథాను అరికట్టి పైరులకు తగినంత నీరు ఇప్పించే విధాన్ని చేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుమన్నాను.

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"ఈ మధ్య మూడుగ్రామాల నియోజకవర్గంలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలకు సమృద్ధిగా నీరు సప్లయి చేయవలెననే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో గవర్నమెంటువారు ఒక స్కీమును శాంక్షన్ చేసి ఉన్నారు. ఈ స్కీమును అమలుపరచినందువల్ల అగ్రహారం రెండు పంటలు పండించవచ్చు. వాటిలో ఒకటి లాంగ్ క్రాప్, రెండవది షార్ట్ క్రాప్. లాంగ్ క్రాప్‌కు నీరు నవంబరు పదివరకే ఇస్తామని అంటున్నారు. దీనివల్ల పైరుకు చివరి రోజులలో సరిగా నీరు సప్లయికాక రైతులు చాలా బాధలుపడవలసి వస్తుంది. నీరు లేకపోవడంవల్ల పంట పండదు. జూన్ నెలనుంచే పైరుకు నీరు ఇవ్వవలసిఉంది. జూన్‌లో నీరు ఇస్తేనేకాని పంట పండదు. కాని అధికారులు నీటిని ఆగస్టు 15 వ తేదికి ఇస్తామంటున్నారు. ఆగస్టులో నీరు ఇచ్చి నవంబరులో కట్టివేస్తామంటే పంట ఏలా పండుతుందో వారి పైపు బుతువుకు దీనికి ఎటువంటి సంబంధంఉన్నదో నాకేమీ అర్థం కావడంలేదు,"

* SRI A. S. SUBBARAJ :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to heartily support the Demand under Irrigation. The Bodinayakkanur constituency of Madurai district is a zamindari area. There are no perennial rivers and the people have to depend on monsoons which have become scanty nowadays. There are many tanks in my constituency which are useful for irrigation and which are not taken proper care of and the capacity of the tanks also is not sufficient to meet the irrigation needs of the area. There are other irrigation works in my constituency which can be taken up at a small expense and thousands of acres of fallow land can be easily brought under cultivation. There is the Chinnar irrigation scheme, which has already been brought to the notice of the Government, and if this is taken up, the deficit district of Madurai will become a surplus district. Moreover, Uthamapalayam taluk is contiguous to the Travancore-Cochin State, where many a river flows waste into the Arabian Sea. The waters of Kallar river can be easily diverted to Madurai district by moving the Central Government, and the food problem in that district solved once and for all. Thank you, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to reply to the various criticisms that have been made on this Demand, I should like to thank the hon. Members for their moderate criticism and for their not being vehement in pressing their claims. They have realized the seriousness of the situation and so, they have moderated their claims to a very great extent. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has mentioned two or three points. He said that, so far as the Krishna-Pennar project is concerned, the previous Government did not take into consideration the view of the Opposition Members and that they practically rode roughshod over the Opposition, as it were. I may submit, Sir, for the consideration of this House, that, whatever their policy might have been, this scheme as prepared by the Madras Government has been submitted to the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission, in its turn, has referred it to a technical committee. No decision will be taken till the technical committee gives its report. Yesterday, the Hon. Chief Minister intervening in this debate, gave an assurance that so far as this project is concerned, the Leader of the Opposition will be given

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all opportunities to discuss it in detail at the time, when the scheme is to be finalized and that should satisfy all the Members of this House.

" The Leader of the Opposition also said that the Vamsadhara scheme had been neglected by the previous Government, that the Vamsadhara scheme and the Lower Bhavani scheme, were taken up for consideration, that the Lower Bhavani scheme was certainly less productive and less remunerative than the Vamsadhara scheme and that on account of some partiality, the Lower Bhavani scheme was taken up whereas the Vamsadhara scheme was not taken up for execution."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I did not use the word ' partiality ' ".

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is very good for the Hon. Minister to yield because there can be cordial exchanges. I did not use the word ' partiality '. I only said that one has progressed while the other is still in the stage of investigation."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" You can be very plain in saying that this Vamsadhara scheme has not been taken up for execution. Whatever it is, I want to take the House into confidence as to why the Vamsadhara scheme has not been taken up for execution. Sir, I wish to tell the House that the Vamsadhara scheme stands on a much better footing than the Lower Bhavani project in point of productivity or in point of return. The point against the Vamsadhara scheme being taken up immediately was that the details of availability of water were not available. But, with regard to the Lower Bhavani scheme, the details of availability of water were available because the Cauvery delta is fully developed."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the figures in regard to the availability of water in Vamsadhara are available to-day at least, after five years? "

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I am only submitting to this House that investigation on the Vamsadhara scheme is still going on and it is a scheme which is likely to be taken up also. My predecessor received a deputation of Members from Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and one of the deputationists was probably Mr. V. V. Giri, who is now Minister for Labour in the Central Government. The deputation pressed upon the Public Works Minister that this Vamsadhara scheme should be taken up and they were told that the scheme would be taken up after investigation. Even with the little data we have on that, I find that this scheme is much more remunerative than the Lower Bhavani project.

" Another point that has been mentioned by Mr. Viswanatham, the Leader of the Opposition, is in regard to the assessment that is levied under the Mettur project. He said that, at the time when the Mettur project was started, the ryots promised to pay Rs. 15 per acre whereas when the amount came to be actually

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collected only Rs. 5 per acre was levied. I submit, Sir, that it is very correct and there are various reasons for coming down from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 per acre. I am told that this was done towards the end of nineteen thirties. It is not as if this has been done by the present Government and partiality shown to the ryots getting water from the Mettur project.

" My friend Mr. Viswanatham, who was connected in some way with the previous administration in 1937, should have raised his voice of protest and pleaded for enhancing the rate to rupees fifteen. Even during 1947, when Mr. Viswanatham had something to do with the Madras Government, he should have raised his voice for the enhancement of the rate from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15." 4-15 p.m.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, it is true that in 1937 the question was raised. It was said on that occasion, that it was a concessional rate. That rate was continued from 1937 up to the end of last year. In 1946-47, it is true, I had to do something with the Government of that day. But I was not everything in the Government and the hon. Member sitting opposite to me knows very well that the Government itself was not everything in those days and so the concessional rate was continued. I only asked the Hon. Minister to compare the rates at Mettur with those at other places and do what he thinks is necessary."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I would like to tell hon. Members of this House that, so far as taxing the ryots was concerned, there were many anomalies. As a member of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee I had occasion to see many of the anomalies in our present system of land revenue. I know very well that justice should be done in several cases. I shall submit, for the consideration of this House, the report of that Committee at a later stage and I do welcome useful suggestions from hon. Members. I can assure hon. Members that where justice should be done, it will be done.

" I would like to answer the point which has been repeatedly raised by not only all hon. Members on the other side but some from this side of the House also, viz., that this Government have formulated a policy of not investigating any new schemes because they think that any new investigation at the present moment would be a futile one. Let me tell hon. Members of this House that such a policy would be pursued only for the time being. It is not a ban for the future but only for the present. May I assure hon. Members that that will not be our policy in the years to come. Taking into consideration the fact that we are at present not able even to pursue our existing schemes, I told the House that it would be futile to think of investigating future schemes.

" The hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, has stated that, in Visakhapatnam district, the Government entered into agreement with certain contractors for the execution of some projects, and that later, the projects were abandoned because the Government did not have the necessary funds to finance them. He has also said that the contractors if they wanted, could take

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legal action against the Government. May I tell the hon. Leader of the Opposition that Government would be fully prepared to meet any legal issue arising out of the transactions?

" Hon. Members of this House may be fully aware that we do not have sufficient funds to push through the schemes that have been sanctioned. When such is the case, why should we waste money on investigating new schemes when we know only too well that enormous cost is involved in preparing plans and estimates? When prices are soaring high and when we are not able to find the necessary funds, why should we incur further expenditure in preparing plans and estimates for future schemes without any surety whatsoever that those schemes could be financed? Not only that. The cost of preparation of plans and estimates is prohibitive. We have to pay the overseers, engineers and all those connected with investigation. This was the simple reason why I said that the investigation of any new schemes at the present juncture would be futile. In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that schemes, which were thoroughly investigated well-nigh six years ago, have not yet been taken up for want of finance.

" The hon. Leader of the Opposition has remarked that during 1946–47, there was a windfall, the Madras State got something to the tune of six to seven crores of rupees to finance their irrigation projects, but because the Government in office at that time had no detailed plans and estimates, they surrendered the whole amount. May be, that was the case while the previous Government was in power. I do not know what happened previously; but I can assure the House that no such occasion will arise in future. If the centre were to come forward with such a grant, we will immediately take it without leaving even a single pie. I would very much appreciate, if hon. Members can secure us more grants from the centre.

" Many hon. Members have said that adequate provision has not been made in this Budget for some of our existing irrigation projects. They have pleaded for more money being allotted for the same. Let me tell those hon. Members that, so far as irrigation is concerned, this Demand should be looked into, in conjunction with two other Demands under the heads XXXV and XXVI. If these three Demands are added up, hon. Members of this House may see that as much as Rs. 12,76,00,000 is being spent for the irrigational development of our State. I may state, for the information of the House, that this is the largest figure that we have spent under ' Irrigation ' during the last five years. As a comparison, let me give the figures for 1950–51 and 1951–52. During the year 1950–51, we spent Rs. 712 lakhs and during 1951–1952 we spent Rs. 1,174 lakhs. That shows that the present budget provision is the biggest. I may submit, Sir, that when such is the case, there is no justification in saying that sufficient provision has not been made for pushing through our existing projects.

" It is rather unfortunate, Sir, that Rayalaseema and some parts of our State have been subject to famine. This State has

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incurred a lot of expenditure in alleviating the distress caused by the famine. Members from all sides have expressed their sympathy for Rayalaseema, and have also stated that Rayalaseema deserves special consideration. I am really grateful to the House for showing that sympathy. It is not correct to say that much has not been done by the Madras State for the prevention of famine in Rayalaseema nor is it very correct to say that Madras State has neglected or has been indifferent towards Rayalaseema. May I point out, Sir, that so far as Rayalaseema is concerned, Government have not been silent at all. They have undertaken many irrigation projects for the development of Rayalaseema. Take for instance the Tungabhadra Project. Surely it is not a minor project."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is a project which has been started by the previous Government."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" My hon. friend forgets that this Government came to power only on the 10th of April 1952. My hon. friend should appreciate that we are continuing the projects which were taken on hand by the previous Government. It is futile to argue that this Government have not taken the initiative to push through this scheme or that. With our present resources, we have done the maximum that could be done.

" So far as Anantapur is concerned, the hon. Member, Mr. Nagi Reddi had asked what it is that this Government have done. Let me tell my hon. friend that Upper-Pennar, Pennar-Kumudavathi and Bhairavanithippa Projects which were taken up by the previous Government for execution, are being continued by the present Government. It is wrong to say that so far as backward areas were concerned, the Government had almost neglected them. Let me also tell my hon. friend that so far as these three projects are concerned, the yield is not going to be even 1 per cent. In fact, it is going to be 0·5 per cent, i.e., eight annas for every hundred rupees spent on that account. Even though the yield is so poor the Government have taken on hand these projects. That is something to be taken note of.

" What I want to impress on this House is, that hon. Members should not spoil a good case by giving exaggerated reports. My friend just opposite (Mr. T. Nagi Reddi) said that there were many cases of starvation deaths in Rayalaseema. I have got facts and figures which will clearly prove that what the hon. Member said is wrong."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Minister is giving his own information. If he were to come with me, I will show him the sufferings of the people."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I am not exaggerating as my hon. friend does. These are facts."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If the Hon. Minister would kind enough to go through ' Andhra Prabha ', he may know facts."

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4-30 p.m. * THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is not necessary for me to go through what the ' Andhra Prabha ' says. I have got on hand the correct reports. (Interruption.) Yes; men may be dying and they die in every place, not only in Rayalaseema.

" With regard to the death rate the average rate in other parts of the State is 16·20 per thousand, whereas in Rayalaseema it is 15·68."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of order, Sir."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I won't yield."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member says it is a point of order."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I should like to know, Mr. Speaker, whether the subject of death-rate also comes under his portfolio."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not a point of order."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" My friend should realise that a point of order was raised by the hon. Member, who is sitting by his side, and he should be able to tell him that this is not the stage for him to say that people are dying on account of starvation. When he makes an attack on the present Government by saying that there are deaths by starvation because the Government have been indifferent, because the Government have not provided proper amenities, because the people are very badly off economically, and all that, it is certainly my duty to tell this House and the people outside that people do not die certainly of starvation in Rayalaseema. As I have already said, the death rate in Rayalaseema is not higher than the rate elsewhere; on the other hand, it is much less. And when the number of deaths there is lower, you can easily draw your own inference. Again, the birth-rate in Rayalaseema is much greater than in other places. Let me tell the House, that according to the figures supplied, the increase in population in Rayalaseema between 1941 and 1951, is about 12 per cent, while in the other parts of the State, it is only 10 per cent. What is it that you gather from this? I am only trying to prove that the argument that there are deaths by starvation is not at all correct. Please, therefore, do not exaggerate; please be moderate in your language; please say, ' We want this project or that project to be taken up '. I have no objection to your saying that; we will certainly take your suggestion into consideration, and we won't do what the previous administration has done. Even to-day, I may assure the House, so far as the policy of this Government is concerned, we have not fixed any percentage of return for taking up any of the projects. said this even on the day when I moved this Demand. In the tter of the development of irrigation, the Government are puing a liberal policy, of taking up and executing schemes plely on considerations of direct financial return on the l outlay, but also having due regard to the need for nting the supply of food and improving the well-being of pa

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the people. What more do you want? We are not saying, ' This Project should give us 1 per cent or 2 or 3 per cent return '. And so far as the Anantapur district is concerned, my hon. friend should really be grateful that we are taking up a scheme which does not give even 0·5 per cent return. This Government, therefore, have been showing a great concession in this respect to Anantapur. You may, of course, say that in Rayalaseema many more projects should be taken up. I say it may be true; there are tracts not only in Rayalaseema but in other parts of the State which require particular help in this way. The real point, however, to be decided is, which of them should be given top priority. The House very well knows that we are now suffering from a deficit of food, and, therefore, we are taking up not those projects which will give a small return or a good return, but only those which will give food and go some way to cover our food deficit. When I say that, it does not mean that we are not going to give any consideration to the backward areas. Other friends also have stated that such considerations, as I have referred to, should not be taken into account at all, so long as our immediate object continues to be the covering of the food deficit. Even with regard to the question of giving up the investigation work, it is only a temporary affair. We are now in a financial stringency, as it were. When our financial position improves, we will certainly revise our policy. Our friends will remember that, at one time, there was a fixed percentage of return expected in the case of all projects to be taken up, like, 4, 5 and 6 per cent. on the capital outlay. Then this policy was revised and the Government thought: ' Let us not have this percentage return for our projects; if we continue to take up projects on that basis, how can we improve the backward areas in the State? ' That is why they fixed a lower percentage. In the same way, after some time, when our financial position improves, there will be a revision of our policy. For the present, the policy is to consider ' which is likely to be more useful, which will give us immediate relief? ' As I said, even that policy is only temporary; and the moment our financial condition improves, we shall have all the projects, which will improve the backward areas, taken up for execution, and we shall also have more and more of such projects and schemes investigated.

" Some friends have criticised that this State is confining its attention to the bigger schemes and not giving any attention to the smaller schemes. As a matter of fact, the bigger the scheme, the longer will be the time for getting results; and on that account alone, I submit this is not the time for taking up the bigger schemes for execution. For instance, if we want to dam the waters of the big and perennial rivers, we must certainly think of taking up big schemes; but they would take eight or nine years for execution and completion. Can any Member of this House point out any big scheme which could be finished in one or two years from now and which could be taken up immediately? It is not possible in the nature of things. Take the Tungabhadra Project as an instance, or take the Machkund project. Or even take the Krishna-Pennar scheme. I am not saying

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now that it is going to be implemented. I simply say, if you want to implement it, it will take ten or fifteen years. But the Lower Bhavani project was started in 1949 and it is likely to be completed in three years. It is, therefore, wrong to say that any big scheme should be taken up immediately and completed in one or two years. After all, if any big irrigation project is to be taken up, it is only for the purpose of getting some benefit when there is no normal rainfall. If there is normal rainfall, even the few small irrigation sources we already have will have a plentiful supply of water and that will go a long way to relieve our distress and suffering. If, however, you want to make provision for relief of distress and suffering for all time to come, both when there is normal rainfall and when there is not, then you will have to think of taking up big irrigation projects; and quite naturally, they will take a long time for completion. At the same time, I concede that if you want to improve the country, you should think of harnessing the waters of all big rivers and take up the execution of big projects.

" My Friend, Mr. Chidanandam, and my Friend, Mr. Ramiah from Jammalamadugu, have complained that the Gandikota project has not been taken up, although estimates have been prepared for the same. It is true, Sir; but two or three other schemes have been taken up and in regard to them, it is this same river that has to be bunded up and it is the waters of the same river that are to be utilised in the same Anantapur district. Are you going to spend all the money you can spend on this Gandikota project, which is likely to irrigate a lakh or two lakhs of acres and then wait for a short time and then see whether the waters of the Krishna could not be harnessed for augmenting the supply of water to this Gandikota project? If you want to get the water from Krishna, it will cost about Rs. 4 crores. It is always very economic to take up a big project and uneconomic to take up a small one. There is no point, therefore, in my Friend complaining that the Gandikota project has not been taken up. It is not proper for my Friends to say this; on the other hand, it is their duty to see that somehow Rayalaseema is developed and somehow the waters of the Krishna are brought down and used for augmenting the supply available by the Gandikota project.

" Again, let me submit to this House that it is not correct to say, that the Government are not bestowing any attention on the execution of minor irrigation projects. As I said, when I moved the Demand, there are three kinds of schemes; first, the grow more food schemes, otherwise called the intensive cultivation schemes which include small irrigation schemes, which were started about the end of 1948. The Government have sanctioned 308 schemes at a cost of Rs. 424 lakhs; of these 139 schemes have been completed, and the remaining schemes are in various stages of execution. The total ayacut under these schemes is 69,300 acres and works in progress will add an ayacut of 80,000 acres.

" With regard to Tank Improvement Schemes, my friend, the Leader of the Opposition in his speech indicated that there were

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35,000 irrigation tanks and only a few of them have been taken up for repairs. I should like to submit that probably it was quite unnecessary for him to give the figure 35,000 . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We know it."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" You may know it, but if you had known it, you should also have known that every one of those tanks does not need repairs. Some of them have already been taken up for repairs, and some of them, as I said, do not require any repairs at all. Even with regard to these . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister says, Sir, that if I knew there were 35,000 tanks, I must also have known that all of them did not require repairs. May I ask him whether he has made a survey of these tanks? I may say 70 or 80 per cent of these tanks have become silted up and are not expected to hold sufficient quantity of water when rains come, and the average rainfall also is gradually decreasing."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" He has only corroborated my statement, Sir, that not all the tanks stand in need of repairs."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I say they do require repairs, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" My point is that he may say that the Government are not able to take up the repairs of all the tanks, but how can he say that all of them are in need of repairs . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Everywhere they are silted up; that is the complaint from every side. Anyway, it is not going to be a wordy warfare, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" So far as the Madras State is concerned, it is quite patent from all these complaints that we have bitten more than we can chew and that we are now reaping the fruits of the policy of the previous administration; if only a good number of these schemes had been taken up for execution, we would not be faced with the situation we are faced with to-day. It is really unfortunate and it is really painful also to see that some schemes which could have been taken up and executed by now were not taken up. Please do not think that because I am now on this side of the House, I am trying to say that the schemes may be postponed, or any such thing; it is no pleasure for me to say that I have to give up some of them. Therefore, please do not criticise this Government, when we say that we are hard-pressed to find the necessary funds and, therefore, we have to give up some of the schemes. Hon. Members say: 'No, no; you should find the funds!'; but the moment a taxation Bill is introduced, everybody gets up and says, 'I oppose the taxation tooth and nail". If you are going to say that you will not pay more by way of taxes, then how can the Government shoulder the responsibility of financing all these schemes? You cannot have the cake and eat it too. Either you should say that you will give

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us some money, or you should be satisfied with what we are doing. Within the amount we are able to spend, we are trying our very best to see that all the schemes are being executed.

4-45 p.m. "Then, Sir, some of my hon. Friends said that many of the projects which they are fond of, have not been included in the Five-Year Plan and asked who was responsible for that. Let me remind them that the Five-Year Plan has not been prepared by this Government. The Madras Government have only been consulted and the plan has actually been prepared by the Centre. Only the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects have been included in the First Part of the Five-Year Plan. The other schemes have not been included. It is not the fault of this Government if those schemes have not been included. I may also state for the information of this House, that there is another plan, the Supplementary Plan which includes 11 projects. If you want to include any project in the plan, that project should have been investigated and estimates therefor prepared and then only the Centre would accept the project. Otherwise, it would not be included."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. ఇంతకుముందు శాసనసభలో వేసిన 131 వ ప్రశ్నకై మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము చేసినటువంటి ప్రకటనలో ఈ క్రింది ఫలానా స్కీములు పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో చేర్చాము అని చెప్పారు. కాని ఈ వేళ ఈ స్కీములు మేము ఇవ్వలేదు, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమే ఇచ్చారని చెప్పుచున్నారు. వారి ఈ రెండు ప్రకటనలు పరస్పర విరుద్ధమైనవి కావా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. Sir, vide answer to Legislative Council starred question No. 130, the following paper was placed on the table of the House :—

"The following are the several irrigation and power schemes proposed by this Government for inclusion in the plan :—

(1) Krishna-Pennar Project.
(2) Vaigai Reservoir.
(3) Gandikota.
(4) Amaravathy Reservoir.
(5) Kanhirapuzha Reservoir . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"That is not a point of order."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"The Hon. Minister just now said that this Government are not proposing any schemes for inclusion in the plan and that it is only the Central Government that are proposing the schemes. But here is the Madras Government proposing schemes for inclusion in the plan. Therefore, is it not out of order when he says that this Government have not proposed any schemes to the Central Government."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I can now understand why the hon. Member was speaking in Telugu. I could realise his difficulties. He is not able to understand what the paper contains. The interpellation only refers to schemes which have been included in the Supplementary Plan and not in the original plan. The Madras Government have recommended those schemes but so far as the actual inclusion is concerned, it is done

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by the Centre. Please read once again what is contained in the paper and then tell me tomorrow." (Laughter.)

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. మంత్రిగారు మొట్టమొదట ఈ విషయమై చెప్పినప్పుడు కృష్ణా జలాన్ని గురించి మేము ఏ రక్షణైనటువంటి సలహా ఇచ్చినప్పటికి opposition ను కనుగొని అందరి యొక్క అనుమతిని పొంది, అధికంగా వాటిని implement చేస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని, ఇప్పుడు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి ఈ మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము దీనిని ఎందువల్ల recommend చేసింది ? ఆ recommendation ప్రభుత్వము withdraw చేసుకొంటుందా ?"

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I have said enough on that point and I am not going to add or subtract anything. Well, Sir, various members have pointed out that in their constituencies there are some projects which have not been taken up for immediate execution. I should apologise to this House that I am not familiar with the names of those projects and I have had very little time to consider the feasibility or otherwise of those projects but I can assure them that this Government will give their best attention to the schemes which deserve to be taken up.

"With regard to Malabar and South Kanara, some hon. Members have been complaining that their districts have been neglected and nothing has been done. I am only thinking aloud and it strikes me that there is something strange in the nature of the soil in Malabar and South Kanara. Malabar is more literate than the rest of this State and has produced persons of great eminence and distinguished politicians. So also South Kanara has produced many great doctors. But how does it happen that Malabar is neglected in the matter of irrigation facilities? As I said, I find also from the records that there is a heavy rainfall in Malabar. This heavy rainfall itself is an enemy to Malabar because it is said, that on account of heavy rainfall there, it is not possible to execute irrigation projects as they themselves will get damaged. That is one of the reasons why Malabar is not having any irrigation project as compared with other districts in the State, which are having some kind of project or other. But now in Malabar, one of the biggest projects is under execution—Malampuzha Project—and this year the Centre also has given a loan of Rs. 1 crore and there is no question of that project being slowed down. There are some other projects, for which estimates are ready, and in course of time if our financial position improves, we will take them up for execution.

"With regard to South Kanara, there is also the problem of land tenure looming large—who is to pay the betterment contribution and all those things. There are insuperable difficulties in the way and that is why, big irrigation projects have not been taken up there.

"Sir, my hon. Friends from Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam complained that nothing had been done in their districts by way of drainage schemes. May I submit that two big flood bank control schemes have been taken up to give protection from erosion by sea or by river?

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"As for the Budameru scheme, recently a deputation waited on the Hon. Chief Minister and expressed their readiness to contribute some amount towards the cost of this scheme. The Hon. Chief Minister was pleased to state that the scheme would be examined thoroughly and, I hope, some relief could be given to the people.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Muthiah Chettiar, said that the ryots are willing to contribute some amount towards the cost of some projects. Well, Sir, that is a good thing and when the contribution comes, this Government will consider the request of the ryots.

"Sir, one hon. Member suggested that the Agency Tracts have been completely neglected. I must state that a Special Officer has been appointed to investigate the conditions of people living in those tracts, and some amenities have already been provided. Of course, I am not in charge of the Agency areas. Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao is in charge of them and when the time comes, he will give a suitable reply. I should think that I have covered most of the points that have been raised in this debate. (Interruption.)

"About the Palar Basin, there was vehement criticism that the Mysore Government have violated the agreement which was entered into in 1892. So far as my knowledge goes, it is not correct to say that the Mysore Government have violated the terms of the agreement. On the other hand, it is the people here who brought more lands under cultivation and who have been scrambling for more water and, therefore, this difficulty for more water has been experienced. So far as the Mysore Government are concerned, they are within their terms, as it were, and are using only that much of water as is allowed under the terms of the agreement. Anyway, it does not prevent this Government from again negotiating with the Mysore Government for getting more water. But I only want to dispel the impression, which has been created in the minds of many hon. Members, that Mysore has violated the terms of the agreement.

"As for the Pullambadi and Kattalai schemes, there are difficulties in regard to storage of water in the reservoir. There has been a certain agreement and under the terms of the agreement, it would be rather difficult to get more supply of water into the reservoir. We are trying our level best to see that the storage of water is increased. Till this is done, both these schemes, as originally proposed, cannot be taken up for execution. But in the alternative, some other schemes are being thought of and if under those schemes, we can utilise the surplus waters, they will be considered, as they will go a long way to help the people.

"As regards Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, my hon. Friend, Mr. K. R. Viswanathan referred to the days when Cholas were ruling that part of the country and said that the big tanks built by them were in a dilapidated condition. Just as men are born, grow old and die, so also places grow in importance and then decay (interruption). I am only saying that they were very important places which have fallen on evil days . . ."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I thought that those remarks would enthuse the Hon. Minister. They ought not to depress him. He should take great interest."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I think, I have answered almost all the points that have been raised by hon. Members in this House."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—"What about the neglected South Arcot?"

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"As I said, I have not been familiar with the names of the schemes in various districts and it takes a long time to study and know about them. It is only about three months ago, I took charge of the Public Works Department. But I can assure the House that the schemes which are feasible, will be taken up for consideration when there is no financial stringency. I hope that will satisfy hon. Members of this House. Now, in view of what I have stated, may I request Mr. Viswanatham to withdraw his cut motion?"

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"(He was sitting in the front bench of the Opposition.) There is the Giriyar Scheme in the Sankarankoil taluk, for which an estimate of Rs. 2 crores and 10 lakhs has been prepared by the Chief Engineer and submitted to the Government. The people in that area have also expressed their readiness to contribute Rs. 50 lakhs towards the cost of the scheme. May I know at what stage the scheme is?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"The hon. Member is not in his place and he is being infected." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I appreciate the politeness of the request of the Hon. Minister for Public Works but the position is so serious that I do not want to withdraw my cut motion." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—"I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(2) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF. 5 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,92,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff.'"

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,92,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff.' "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, how is it the Hon. Chief Minister has not furnished any information by way of explaining this Demand ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have not a fondness for speaking for speaking's sake. It is a routine Demand. Criticisms will be made by hon. Members in their speeches. Then in the end I shall reply."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' *That the allotment of Rs.* 1,03,92,200 *under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

Sir, in moving this cut motion I have got one personal request to make. And that is this. Our Hon. Chief Minister is not speaking. I request that the time allotted for him for moving the Demand may be allotted to me, to speak on this Demand." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I said, according to the arrangement, the total time allotted is the pool, out of which everybody is to take his time. Time should be given to me to reply to the criticisms made in the course of the debate. The rest of the time available would have to be divided among the speakers."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the while we have been hearing speeches from the Opposition as well as from the other side, both on the Famine and the Irrigation Demands. Both sides were vehement in their attacks. From the Congress side, Members began their speeches supporting the Demand and requesting the Government to do this thing and that thing and ended virtually opposing the Demands. The only difference between the Opposition and the other side was that the Opposition were strong in their language in attacking the administration, while the Congress Members in rising to support the Demands virtually gave a catalogue of grievances. But one thing is evident. Both sides are dissatisfied with the Budget. As for the Irrigation Demand, what does the criticism made by hon. Members here indicate? It indicates that all Members, whether they belong to the Congress, the K.L.P., the Communist or other groups in the U.D.F., are dissatisfied with the Budget proposals."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The phenomenon which Mr. Venkateswarlu refers to is easily answered. This country desires a non-party Government. Everybody wants to criticise the Government. That is all we see."

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* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I consider this is a most important Demand. In this Demand we can find the policies and progammes of the Cabinet. Sir, you may remember, some time back, the Hon. Chief Minister said—I do not remember exactly where it was he said—he would like to go to Russia and other such countries and expose to the people there the hollowness of their Government's policies. May I suggest to him, that, when he goes to these countries, he may take these budget estimates of this State; not only the budgets here but also the budget copies of America, England and other friendly imperialist countries? I wish he goes to Soviet Russia as also to the People's Republic of China, criticises their administration if it is wrong, or learns from them if there is anything good, so that when he returns he can help us to build up a true People's Republic of India on this soil.

" Sir, from this Budget I should like to know which way this State is progressing. The Hon. Chief Minister is never tired of saying that ours is a Welfare State. He wants us to believe that he is for doing everything in an orderly manner. He does not want to do anything in any speedy manner, in any revolutionary way or in any manner which will involve the shedding of blood. I should like to ask him whether the figures given in this Demand really pave the way for the formation of a Welfare State, or do they pave the way for a Police State? That is what I wish to ask him. The main contention between the Opposition and the Government is this. Rajaji's contention is that he is out to create a Welfare State and pleads that the Opposition parties are creating trouble and have thrown thorns in his way. Sir, while I speak on this Demand I should not be misunderstood, if I happen to refer to the Hon. Chief Minister or His Excellency the Governor, that I do so in a spirit of vendetta. I have to refer to them as two heads in this State and not in any personal manner nor with any discourtesy towards the persons. I am mentioning this in order to touch a chord in the Hon. Chief Minister's heart and a cell in his brain. I proceed to point out the defects in framing this Budget, the allotments that are made in it under the several items of expenditure. What does this Demand provide? Does it pave the way for a Welfare State? Now, what is it that a Welfare State should do? We expect such a State to provide for education, health, jobs, land, food and shelter for its citizens, i.e., all the primary necessities of life are made available to the people by the State. I am not finding fault with the Government for not bringing down the moon to light our houses. For it is these things that are needed by the people in any State. I would like to examine this Demand from this point of view. I have examined it carefully; I have scanned all the figures given there; I have read the several items there from beginning to end, not once, but several times. I see the figures lead one nowhere near a Welfare State.

" In this connexion I would like to point out the great disparity in the salaries of the highest paid officers and the low-paid staff. This is a point on which I was stressing for the last six

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years. I see it even to-day in each and every Demand in the Budget. Take the salary of His Excellency the Governor. He is drawing a salary of Rs. 5,500. On the whole, we are spending Rs. 10 lakhs on him. Take the salary of the I.C.S. officers. They are drawing Rs. 3,500 and odd. Like that, every high-paid official draws a salary in thousands of rupees. On the other hand, take the salary of the low-paid staff and the peons who are standing before us. They draw a salary of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 or at best Rs. 30. This disparity I have been pointing out to Government for the last six years. This is not the first time I do this. It is easy for the Hon. Chief Minister, to brush aside this point as he did in the Council the other day by saying : ' Supposing I slashed the salary of His Excellency the Governor and his staff and saved ten lakhs a year, how is it going to improve the situation? ' Sir, this is not a quotation of his very words; this is only the sum and substance of his statement. According to him, this saving might not be much. But these 10 lakhs of rupees may be made available to build houses for the N.G.Os. and the peons. Not only that, we will be creating a feeling in the people of this State that the Government—our Ministers—are creating conditions whereby a Welfare State can be easily formed and the disparity in salaries is reduced. This will infuse confidence in the minds of the people that their leaders are anxious to get rid of the disparity that now exists in the salaries of the highest paid and the low-paid staff. I suggest this thing so that our Chief Minister may have or earn his due share of credit for the act. If he were to implement my suggestions, it will be an addition to his prestige.

" There is also one other point I wish to say on this occasion. The Hon. Chief Minister may point out that the dignity and decorum of office should be maintained and that is why high salaries are paid to His Excellency the Governor. I want the Government to try to see things in their correct perspective on this question. I would like to ask, is it the money that could purchase respect and dignity? I want the Government to look at things in the proper perspective. Does the Chief Minister suggest that officers who are paid higher salaries are respected all the more? Can it be a fact if I say, that in days of yore, when there were British Governors, these Governors had enjoyed more prestige and respect, as they used to draw salaries of Rs. 1,20,000 and large amounts of sumptuary allowances, than the prestige and respect enjoyed by the Chief Minister like the Hon. Rajaji who used to draw a salary of only about Rs. 500 per month? Those Governors were feared and not respected. Does he want us to treat Congress Governors in the same manner? If money is tributary to honour and respect, naturally a millionnaire must be more respected. But it is not the case. So, Sir, I submit that high salary is not necessary for the holder of any office to be respected and honoured by the people. Sir, this great disparity between the salary of high-paid officers and low-paid staff is unjust. It was recognized by the Congress long ago and it was agreed by them to be done away with even as far back as in Karachi Congress, i.e., in the Karachi fundamental resolution. I quite remember the days,

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when our Hon. Chief Minister was drawing a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month. Does it follow therefrom that he has now less dignity and less prestige? So, Sir, I submit the great disparity in salaries should be done away with immediately. To establish a Welfare State we have to begin somewhere, and let us begin here, by reducing the allotment in respect of the Governor and his establishment so that the people might feel that the Government are proceeding in the right direction. Our country is not rich to afford such a huge item of expenditure. We all just now heard the Hon. Minister for Irrigation saying how difficult it was for him to balance the Budget pertaining to his portfolio and how he could not provide more money for minor irrigation works. Now, Sir, with these ten lakhs he can start such works in Rayalaseema. Every pie in this work is valuable and should be carefully spent. I hope Government will do away with the present wide disparity between the salaries of the high-paid officers and those of the low-paid staff.

" Then, Sir, a word with respect to the salary of the non-gazetted officers of our State. They have been asking to be given the salary recommended by the Central Pay Commission. Every other State in India is paying their non-gazetted staff that scale of salary. Even deficit States like Orissa are doing so. There are about four thousand gazetted officers in our State and they are drawing a total salary of 2 crores of rupees and above apart from other allowances. Why not reduce that, and with the money thus available we can give our non-gazetted staff some more money by way of salary. Recently a retrenchment committee was set up to effect economy in expenditure by way of reduction of staff and otherwise. I feel there is great superfluity of officers, particularly in the gazetted ranks. There are Chief Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and so on, in an unending chain. There are a good number of I.C.S. and I.A.S. men. The committee conducted an inquiry into the number of officers and wanted to do away with some of them. When a request was made to the departments to dispense with a few of those officers, it was met with stout resistance. I ask, is it really necessary to have so many officers. Let us compare this with the number of heads of departments that existed when the Congress Ministry of 1937 administered this State. I am sorry, I have no time to do it now.

" Another point which I wish to stress here, is about the expenditure on Police. It is an item where our Rajaji will refuse to reduce expenditure."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is a separate Demand for Police. The hon. Member may reserve his remarks on Police for that occasion."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" There is only one point I have to make now."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How is it possible to allow it now? The hon. Member has only one minute more to finish his speech."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" How is it possible to finish my speech within that time as I have several points to mention? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members should realise that I have allotted only four hours for this Demand. The hon. Member has only one minute."

5-15 p.m. * SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, from this Demand, there can be a saving of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. But I know Rajaji will not lift his finger in that direction.

" Sir, I would now like to point out one important factor which has to be carefully gone into. In Appendix IV to the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, you will find that allotments for post-war reconstruction plans have been slashed by nearly eight and a half crores of rupees. I would also like to point out that for Industries the Government have allotted only Rs. 32 lakhs and for cottage industries Rs. 28 lakhs. I would like to know how they are going to solve the problems of unemployment. The expenditure on social service is also reduced. There is a far greater demand for seats on the part of the students, both in Technical and Arts colleges. I say without fear of contradiction nothing has been done to solve the question of land and giving it to the tiller of the soil. These are problems which await solution and only when the Cabinet comes forward with proposals for solving these problems could this State be called a Welfare State. Keeping the budget estimates for the Police at about 7 crores and at the same time saying that this is a Welfare State and that the Government is only for maintaining law and order as against the Communists who are out for disorder will be of no avail. By this Budget, none of the problems, whose solution is essential to build a Welfare State, can be solved. The sum and substance of this Budget is this—

' Slashing the provision for irrigation works and social services and increasing expenditure on higher paid services. Hence it is no Budget for a Welfare State.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has already taken more time than is allotted. The original motion for the Demand as well as the Cut Motion are now before the House. As only 4 hours have been fixed for this Demand, I will allot ten minutes for each hon. Member."

* SRI D. K. RAJU :—" Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion on this Demand, I submit that the Budget as a whole does not satisfy the common man. The expenditure of the State has increased to the utmost. There are many directions in which the Government could have taken care to reduce their expenditure. First, I would like to deal with Firka Development Schemes. These schemes have been started in the name of following Mahatma Gandhi's advice to go back to the villages and make them attractive but the Government have only wasted crores of rupees on them. I know what the Government have done in the selected firka in my own district of Ramanathapuram. This firka is

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supposed to have been developed in roads, electricity, agriculture, etc. All these developments require technical men but, if you ask me, Sir, how many such technical men are employed, I have to say that only teachers who have been dismissed or persons who have been condemned as inefficient are employed. In fact, Sir, I could say that the expenditure on the Firka Development Scheme was incurred mainly as an aid to the election campaign of the party in power.

" The next point, I would like to mention, is regarding Vanamahotsava. This is another item of wasteful expenditure. I can tell you, Sir, from my own experience in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts that the Collectors and other district officials spent a lot of money on this Vanamahotsava by travelling long distances, performing tree-planting ceremonies and distributing eatables to the children, etc., but not a single tree has grown anywhere in the above area either in the avenues by the road or anywhere else. If you travel in these districts, where Vanamahotsava has been celebrated, you will find that instead of more trees growing up, the existing avenue trees are being cut and only the stumps are left standing. I have spoken to the district officials about this and no one seems to take any trouble over it. I think, Sir, quite recently about ten days ago, they have started celebrating this Vanamahotsava this year. If the Government are sincere in reducing expenditure, they should do away with this Vanamahotsava.

" Coming next to the Ministers, I do not know, Sir, why there should be so many Ministers when it is said that the Hon. Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari's regime is one of the most efficient? I know, Sri C. Rajagopalachari can manage with a fewer number of Ministers but still there is a Cabinet of fifteen Ministers. The expenditure on the Ministers could be minimised by having a fewer number in the Cabinet. In the matter of tours by Ministers, I think our Hon. Chief Minister will not follow what his predecessors were doing. Then, Sir, in the recent tour programmes issued by the Ministers who were touring in the South, it was said that the programme of engagements in a district would be as prepared by the District Congress Committee concerned. I do not know, Sir, where this District Congress Committee comes in, in the tour programme of the Ministers. I do not object to Ministers attending to their party work but the official programme sent to the Members of the Legislature should not contain these things because, how could these non-Congressmen know what is the programme of the District Congress Committee and why should they know this programme? I, as a non-Congressman, object to it and I request the Hon. the Chief Minister not to allow such things.

" Coming next to the Agricultural Department, I know that there is a separate section called ' Implements section ' and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is in charge, is handling all the agricultural instruments and the machinery available. So far as my district is concerned, this department has been useful to

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a handful of men only and not to others. I request the Hon. Chief Minister and the Minister in charge of Agriculture to see that these implements are distributed equitably to all in the future.

" As regards retrenchment in Government departments, I see Sir, that as a result of the war every department has expanded many time. Taking for instance, a Taluk office, you will find, Sir, that there are now half a dozen Tahsildars where there was only one formerly. There is a Tahsildar for chillies, another for tamarind, another for wells and so on and so forth. I hope, Sir, that after decontrol of foodgrains the Government will put a stop to this kind of thing. Though I am new to the Legislature, I know the Secretariat for the past thirty years. A department which was having about 10 or 15 clerks formerly is now having hundreds of clerks. I do not know why such large numbers are required, and in spite of having such a large number of persons, the efficiency of the Secretariat has come down to the minimum level. When I suggest retrenchment, I do not want to create unemployment; but I do not want to breed inefficiency in the name of avoiding unemployment. I think, Sir, the abolition of the Board of Revenue had been in the programme of the Congress Government for a long time and it is high time it was abolished. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity."

* Sri I. K. SUBRAMANIA PILLAY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the general discussion on the budget, I wanted to make a few observations. I wanted to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for presenting a good budget to suit the exigencies of the year. I also wanted to say a few words on the Administration Report of the Public Service Commission and also to impress upon the Government the desirability of improving our health resorts and tourist centres. But I was not able to catch your eye, Sir. The whip could not help me either because his hands were full I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few relevant points during this discussion.

" The Public Service Commission has played an important role in the body politic of our country. It is, I believe, a quasi-judicial body. Normally, its recommendations should be acceptable to the Government but, I find in the report, that, in certain cases, Government have differed from the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. On page 17 of the Report—I am speaking subject to correction because I have not got the Report before me as I did not expect to be called upon to speak this evening—there are three cases of false claims of travelling allowances. In one case, the salary of the official is cut down for two months, in another case, the person is compulsorily retired and in the last case in spite of the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the officer is dismissed. I do not know the reasons—perhaps the Government have weighty reasons—but my request is that if the administration is to do justice, justice should not only be done but seemingly done. If some such hard cases are brought to the notice of the Government, I request the Government to mete out justice to them.

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" One other point, on which I would make a request to the Government, is to develop the tourist centres in our State. I come from a place where there is a fine waterfall, the like of which, for accessibility and salubrity, is not to be found elsewhere. I need not boast about it. You, Sir, have visited the place. The Hon. the Chief Minister knows it very well. It has almost become his second native place. Whenever he is free from the worries of office he comes there. Many of the hon. Members must have visited this place and I invite such of those who have not visited the place to come there. (An hon. Member: What is the name of the place?) I am referring, Sir, to Courtallam. This is the time of the year when we have the best season but we are tied up here with our work. What I want to suggest is that we should follow the example of the Mysore Government and develop places of natural beauty in our State and make them good centres for tourists. With these remarks I support the Demand that is before us."

* Sri K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Cut Motion moved by my hon. Friend, Comrade Venkateswarlu. As far as the money, which the Government propose to spend under this Demand, ' Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff ' is concerned, I have to submit that the Government, as under the British regime, is having a top-heavy administration. In order to keep this top-heavy machinery, they propose to spend money like anything. My hon. Friend, Comrade Venkateswarlu has already spoken about the provision made under this Demand for the pay and allowances of the Hon. Ministers. Now, there are fifteen Ministers in the Cabinet, and I want to ask the Hon. the Chief Minister as to why he should not reduce it to ten. By allocating two or three portfolios to each Minister, the Government can reduce the number of Ministers to ten and, at the same time, save money. As regards the pay and allowances of the Ministers, the Government have made a provision of Rs. 52,000 more in this Demand. I consider this provision is too much. Our country cannot afford to spend so much on the Ministers. I suggest that the strength of the Cabinet should be reduced to ten. 5-30 p m.

" Secondly, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House about the salary paid to the Governor of this State. Our Congress Governor gets about 7·29 lakhs of rupees yearly. He gets a salary of Rs. 66,000 yearly. The former Governor was paid a salary of Rs. 56,100 only. It is not known why the present Governor is paid more than the former Governor. The Governor is paid a sum of 23,000 rupees as ' Sumptuary allowance '. Further he gets Rs. 46,000 for expenditure on his Secretarial Staff and Rs. 87,000 for expenditure on his ' Staff and household ' yearly. The Governor is also paid a sum of Rs. 25,000 as ' Discretionary Grants ' yearly. I ask, Sir, why His Excellency requires this sum and why he should not give, out of his own pay, any money he wants to pay to any institution. The Governor is paid

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a sum of Rs. 23,000 as ' Sumptuary allowance ' that is, for giving ' virundu '. Now, I want to ask, ' Can our people afford to set apart this huge amount for His Excellency the Governor? ' I want to ask the Hon. Chief Minister and the All-India Congress Committee, whether they do not stand by the resolutions passed at Karachi and at other places and whether it is not their duty to take steps to reduce the salary of the Governor. If they do not take steps, then they are doing an injustice to the people of this country. Even the Prime Minister of England or the President of the United States of America is not getting as much salary as the Governor is getting. I request the Hon. Chief Minister to take steps to reduce the salary of the Governor.

" I want the Hon. Chief Minister to compare the salaries received by the Governor and the high officials and the salaries paid to poor non-gazetted officers. The Governor is paid a salary of Rs. 154 daily. The poor non-gazetted officials get only Rs. 18 per month. Our village peons get only Rs. 13 per month. The basic pay of a municipal scavenger is only Rs. 7 per month. The jail wardens get only Rs. 30 monthly. The Police Constable gets Rs. 30 per month. The elementary school teacher gets only Rs. 30 a month—a salary less than that of the peons. There is a big gulf between the salaries received by the Governor and the non-gazetted officials. The Hon. the Chief Minister said the other day that he wanted to eliminate corruption from the Services. We are very glad about it. A Police Sub-Inspector gets only Rs. 80 as basic salary and a Magistrate gets Rs. 130 as his monthly salary. Unless they are well-paid and conditions are created for their decent living, the Hon. the Chief Minister will not be able to eliminate corruption.

" Reference has already been made to the question of the abolition of the Revenue Board. As far as I remember, the Congress had passed a number of resolutions on this subject. Such an institution, as far as I know, does not exist in other States. There are some I.C.S. officers working in this Board, getting huge salaries. The work of the Revenue Board can be done by the Secretaries of the different departments in the Secretariat. There are a number of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Under Secretaries, working in the Secretariat. The Inspector-General of Prisons, who is the head of the Jail Department can be made the ex-officio Secretary of the Prisons Section in the Secretariat and thus money can be saved. The same can be done in other departments also. I again request the Hon. the Chief Minister to take steps to abolish the Revenue Board and save a large sum of money.

" Sir, a provision of Rs. 2,05,000 has been made in the Budget to be spent on the Legislative Council. This Legislative Council cannot discuss Money Bills. It has no full representative character. My humble suggestion is that the Legislative Council should be abolished.

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" At present, Sir, there is a lot of red-tapism prevailing in the various departments. It takes quite a lot of time for the Ministers to get a reply from the departments. Grievances of the people are not redressed quickly by the Ministers. We see corruption, nepotism and red-tapism prevailing in the Government departments. I request the Government to take steps to put an end to all these things.

" Coming to the tours of the Hon. Ministers, the Hon. Minister for Law, Mr. Kuttikrishnan Nayar, toured the whole district of Malabar a month ago. He was very busy throughout the tour organizing Congress Committees in the whole district. I do not say, he should not attend meetings of his party. What I wish to say is, that he spent most of his time in organizing Congress Committees and found no time to hear representations from the people. All I want to say before this Honourable House is, that Ministers while on official tours should not spend their time too much for their own political purposes and if they do so, it is not justifiable.

" Regarding the non-gazetted Government Servants, I want the Government to look into their grievances. The Hon. Chief Minister has no doubt granted some concessions to them. But this is not sufficient. I want to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether he is willing to implement the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The discontent prevailing among the N.G.O's. can only be removed by the Government implementing the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

" Sir, I am of the view that nothing substantial can be done unless this Government is changed and that is why, I wholeheartedly support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend."

* SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak. I wanted to speak while the general discussion on the Budget was going on, but somehow did not get an opportunity to speak then. In supporting this Demand IX, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister certain facts relating to my Constituency.

" When the Hon. the Law Minister toured the district of mine last time, he visited my Constituency and heard representations made to him by many of my constituents. One of the representations made to him was about the murder—a daylight murder—that took place at Edicheri amsom. The Hon. Law Minister also received a deputation in connection with this matter. So far as I understand, the local Police had not made sufficient enquiries in this matter. I request the Hon. Chief Minister to send some officials to that place and make proper enquiries about the matter. I am afraid, Sir, I will not be able to go back to my Constituency as an M.L.A. if the Hon. Chief Minister does not order fresh enquiries to be made in regard to this matter.

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" I have to invite the attention of the Hon. Ministers to the medical arrangements provided in my Constituency. There is only one Government Headquarters Hospital at Badagara. Within a radius of 30 or 32 miles, there are only two hospitals at Badagara and Nadapuram and many of my constituents are complaining that their representative in the last Assembly did not make proper representations to the Government for providing more hospitals in that area. I have to bring to the notice of the Government that I am the only one Member elected on the Congress ticket in the whole of North Malabar.

5-45 p.m. " Somehow or other, the people of my Constituency had confidence in me and elected me to this Assembly, though I did not want to stand for election this time. I request the Hon. Chief Minister to look into the needs of Malabar and satisfy them to the utmost extent possible. Otherwise, I may have to resign my membership of this House, go back to my countrymen and tell them that I am helpless.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the hon. Member who spoke last referred to some murder. I would like to know from him, not the exact date, but approximately when the murder took place."

SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA :—" The murder took place in November last."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Representations have already been made about this matter.

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the need for an honest, efficient and pure administration is more to-day than ever before. It is not as if we have not got schemes and plans. But the results achieved are not commensurate with our efforts because of the deficiency in execution. There is a feeling that the services, which were once thought to be efficient and incorruptible, are deteriorating in standard. It is the first and foremost duty of this Government to reform the administration and restore the confidence of the people in the services. A proverb says ' that if the beam of the roof bends, the whole structure will bend '. The Cabinet is the arch on which the whole administration rests. Therefore, a great responsibility lies on the Council of Ministers to purify the administration. To-day the administration has become almost a machine and some oiling here and greasing there will ensure smooth running. It does not necessarily require men of extra-be certain that it is the ablest that is always returned. There-ordinary ability. These are days of democracy and one cannot fore, people will pardon the Ministers if they are not men of equal ability. But they will never pardon if the Ministers are not equal in honesty and integrity. When Lord Asquith was the Prime Minister of England, certain papers relating to an important appointment were placed before him. He noticed that a man with a higher qualification was overlooked and a man with a lower qualification was recommended. He at once sent for Lord

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Kitchener and wanted him to explain. He said : ' It is true that the man who has been overlooked has a higher qualification; but unfortunately he is related to me '. Can our Ministers lay claim to such a high standard of integrity? My expectations do not soar so high. I only want that the Minister's nominees may be favoured or the balance may come down on their side when other conditions are equal. But that has not been the case in this State. I am afraid that, in some cases, the old practice is being continued. I refer to the appointment of the Public Prosecutor of North Malabar. He was the ringleader of a section of Congressmen who has brought the Congress to the present plight in North Malabar. He resigned his post of Public Prosecutorship and stood for election. We are not in the least concerned with that, because everybody is entitled to stand for election. Our complaint is about the share of the Government in the transaction. When he resigned his post and stood for election, he was given an assurance that the post would be kept vacant till the election result was announced and that, if it went against him, he would be reappointed. The post was kept vacant for several months. After he was defeated, he was appointed to that post. The post of Public Prosecutor is a very important post which has to be filled by men of ability and integrity and not a spoil to be shared by the henchmen of the party-in-power. Incidentally, I may say, without casting any reflection on the present incumbent of the office, that the recent appointment of the Director of Public Instruction is not calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the public and the services.

" I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister to a notification issued on 20th May 1952 by the Public Service Commission calling for applications for the post of a Professor on a contract basis for three years. This is a clear instance of abuse of power, when a Minister has created a post only to oblige his relative. The qualifications mentioned in the notification are such, that only that man, whom the former Minister for Education had in view, could be appointed to that post. I request the Hon. Chief Minister in all earnestness to read between the lines what is contained in the notification and do the needful in the matter. This is a clear case of abuse of power, where a Minister created a post for a particular person whom he had in view.

" When we talk of purity in administration and the responsibility of M.L.As. and Ministers, we must necessarily refer to the Gorwala Report. Mr. Gorwala mentions in his report the reason why the services have become corrupt after India attained independence. He has said that in the days of our struggle for freedom, capitalists, vested interests, merchants and traders were all helpful to the Congress for which Congressmen ought to be grateful to them. He adds that the moment a Congressman becomes a Minister, he must sever all his connections with them and that he should not attend even receptions and public meetings arranged

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by them. Mr. Gorwala also refers to the interference of M.L.As. in administrative matters. The practice of the Ministry and the Government in the last five years has been quite contrary to what is suggested in Gorwala's Report. We had the sad experience of a Malabar Minister, who always took particular care to travel from Coimbatore to Cannanore in the motor car of a particular person, who was thought to belong to a group of anti-social elements. We said that during his tour, he should stay in travellers bungalows. But he was very particular on having his dinner in the house of one who, according to him, welcomed him, though the people did not want this."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I would rather have plain speaking than insinuations of this kind, because when the hon. Member goes on saying ' Minister, Minister ', the public who read the report to-morrow morning may think that he is referring to a particular Minister here. I understand that all the references made so far relate to some previous Ministers. I do not deny the relevancy of references to the previous Ministry. Vague statements of this kind are very misleading. Therefore it is better that the hon. Member mentions the names."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" I did not want to mention names. I referred only to the previous Minister from Malabar."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The previous Minister from Malabar! I interrupted because I want to protect the present Minister from Malabar."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" To our present Minister from Malabar, Mr. K. P. Gopalan made some reference. It is true that in his long tour of seven days . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I did not wish to interrupt when Mr. K. P. Gopalan was speaking, as I thought could deal with the point in my reply. Since the complaint is repeated, I may say that my Hon. Colleague, the Law Minister, tells me that what was said was correct, but that he had not drawn travelling allowance for the journeys objected to. He has taken scrupulous care to draw travelling allowance only up to a point and pay from his own pocket for journeys beyond that point."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" I thought of the previous practice."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Let not hon. Members take these prejudices so far."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" If our present Ministry headed by our leader Rajaji makes an attempt to reform the administration and the services, there is a great chance of improvement. It is necessary that we should have a contended and adequately paid service. But I wish to make it clear that all the abuse or corruption that has crept into our system is not merely on account of inadequacy of pay. One does not receive bribes

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simply because he is low-paid. We have read in the newspapers that some high officials of the Central Government were arrested on charges of corruption and let on bail. They were corrupt not because they were low-paid. But, at the same time I want that the services should be paid an adequate remuneration. Our administration and services should be improved morally. It is only by a moral reformation, that we can improve our services.

" We find that there is a feeling to-day that a man's private life has nothing to do with his public life. I may be thought to be an antiquated person. But I think there is a close relationship between a man's private life and public life. A man is to be judged not by what he says in public but by the small things that he does in private life. If we get men of honesty and integrity, though they may be a little deficient in ability, it is my belief that by their example, the administration can be improved."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday, 15th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

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

Amendments to Madras Motor Vehicles Rules [laid on the table under section 133 (3) *of the Motor Vehicles Act,* 1939]—

(1) *G.O. Ms. No.* 2014, *Home, dated 5th June* 1952:

(2) *G.O. Ms. No.* 1874, *Home, dated 20th May* 1952.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 15th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Supply of Sangati at Gruel Centres in Rayalaseema.

* 86 *Q.*—SRI T. NAGI REDDI (on behalf of Sri N. Sivarami Reddi) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a proposal to substitute Sangati (solid form of food) in the place of gruel at gruel centres in Rayalaseema was turned down by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, on what grounds?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The quality of the gruel originally supplied was, however, improved by adopting a new recipe which was tried out and found to be excellent."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, of the warnings given by medical men that the bad quality of gruel, a substitute for food, would lead to dangerous diseases like cholera? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It does not apply to the gruel supplied in these centres, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, in order to supply grain to the gruel centres, how much grain has been collected from the public by the Provincial Famine Relief Organization? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—Notice, Sir."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that Rs. 2-8-0 per day is spent in a gruel centre to feed 100 persons in Palnad taluk of Guntur district? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It is all a question of details, and I cannot answer it."

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that while solid food was given in famine relief centres in the 19th century, it is now replaced by watery gruel in the year 1952? "

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I was not born in the 19th century. The gruel supplied is quite good."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister has not answered the question. He answers by saying that the gruel that is now supplied is superior to the gruel that was supplied previously. I would like the Hon. Minister to answer the specific question whether there was a proposal to substitute Sangati for the liquid food, and whether the Government turned down that proposal? If so, why have the Government turned down the proposal? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The question of supplying Sangati was discussed, and it was not adopted for two reasons, namely, (1) it is a little more costly, and (2) in the distribution of Sangati, the Government thought that there was scope for abuse."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Will the Government consider giving rations in lieu of gruel to those people who are entitled to such gruel, because it will avoid expenditure on distribution of gruel? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not know whether the people who take advantage of the gruel centres will thank the hon. Member for his suggestion."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will open more gruel centres for the famine-stricken people in Palnad? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Wherever there is necessity, more gruel centres are being opened."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" What is the amount spent for gruel per head per day and what is the amount to be spent for Sangati per head per day? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The gruel rate works out to 9 pies per head. It has now been raised to an amount varying from 1 anna to 1½ annas. For Sangati, it may be 50 or 75 per cent more."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that a sum of Rs. 16 is sanctioned for every gruel centre maintained in Gingee taluk? "

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

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—' May I know, Sir, the Tamil name for ' Sangati '? "

(No answer.)

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that when more relief works are opened in the famine-stricken areas, particularly in those areas where there are a number of gruel centres,

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there will be less number of persons attending the gruel centres, and, if so, will the Government consider opening more relief works? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The first part of the proposition is correct. The other part will be considered."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" How many gruel centres are there and how much money is spent on them, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Notice."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, who is that gentleman who tried this gruel now and approved of it. Last time it was Mr. Munshi."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The gentlemen are those who go to the gruel centres and take gruel."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Minister was kind enough to agree that if more works were undertaken to help the people, there would be less number of people attending the gruel centres. If he undertakes to give more work, would he also undertake to give better gruel at the gruel centres when the number will be less? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It will be considered, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister in reply to the question put by Mr. Nagi Reddi, whether bad quality of gruel would not lead to the spread of diseases like cholera, said that such medical warnings did not apply to the gruel centres. Thereby he conceded that medical warnings had been given. I would like to know specifically to which areas the medical warnings applied."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am not aware of it, Sir. If hygienic conditions are absent, then it will affect me and the hon. Gentleman also."

Construction of a bridge at Kannayangode ferry in North Malabar.

* 87 *Q.*—SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to construct a bridge at Kannayangode ferry in North Malabar?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI.—" There is no proposal at present to construct a bridge at Kannayangode ferry in North Malabar."

SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP :—" In view of the fact that this is a ferry that has to be crossed by people of more than 20 villages to reach the Quilandy sub-taluk, will the Government consider the desirability of constructing a bridge? "

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The question of including the work in the future programme will be considered."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, would the suggestion to construct the bridge be considered at least on the basis of the self-paying toll system, which is being adopted in other parts of Malabar, especially because the various villages will be cut off during the monsoon for want of bridges? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I think the District Board should make that proposal."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are the Government aware that there are a number of other rivers on the main road in North Malabar that have no bridges and will the Government consider constructing them? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is a general question."

Cultivation of tank-beds by Harijans.

88 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any orders to dispossess the Harijans of the lands that are being cultivated by them near tank-beds; if so, the reasons therefor? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In September 1950, the Government ordered that cultivation of tank-bed lands might be allowed to continue in cases where cultivation had been carried on for the previous five years, with the permission of the authorities, subject to the condition among others that cases of encroachments on tank-bed lands against the orders of the authorities are to be evicted. The above orders make no distinction between Harijans and members of other communities. No specific orders to dispossess the *Harijans* of the lands that are being cultivated by them near tank-beds have been issued."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" As the Harijans have brought these lands under cultivation at a huge cost, will the Government pay compensation to them for evicting them from those lands, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not understand this question. There are so many lands in this State."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the Harijans have been cultivating these lands for a long period of four or five years. Will the Government consider issuing pattas to them? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" This concession was given under the Grow More Food Scheme. The question of issuing a patta will be considered separately."

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SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, in view of the fact that many land disputes of this nature are arising, will the Government be prepared to consider the question of setting up popular committees either taluk-war or division-war? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government are always prepared to consider all cases that are brought to their notice. But on the question of setting up committees, I cannot give an answer now."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that cultivation of these lands has been banned, and, if so, why? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I read the condition under which lands continue to be cultivated. If the authorities have not objected to the people who have been cultivating those lands for the last 5 years, those people have been allowed to cultivate."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, under what conditions are the Government prepared to grant lands for cultivation to Harijans in connexion with the Grow More Food Campaign? " 10-45 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" That question has already been answered and the hon. Member is repeating it."

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—" హరిజనులు 10, 15 సంవత్సరాల నుంచి సాగుచేస్తూవున్నటువంటి జంజరు భూముల విషయములో చాలా విపరీతమైన పెనాల్టి (penalty) వేస్తున్నారు. ఆ పెనాల్టి రద్దు చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The hon. Member's question is this. The Harijans who have occupied such lands so far are being penalized severely. Will the Government consider the stopping of such penalization? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, each case will be considered on its merits."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, as there are a large number of cases of such eviction throughout the State, will Government take steps to see that certain uniform rules are framed in regard to this matter? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I concede that there are a very large number of cases like this, but there are already rules governing such cases."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Arising out of the answer to a supplementary question, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether this sort of privilege and concession that have been given to the Harijans to cultivate the tank-bed lands, are allowed to other landless poor people also? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It does not arise out of this question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" If specific instances where Harijans have been disturbed from the tank-bed lands which they have been

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cultivating are brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister, will he assure this House that the Government will take proper action in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Not only Harijans but other classes of people also who have similar grievances will be attended to. I may inform the hon. Member that this State does not make a distinction between man and woman, class and class, community and community, and intellectuals and non-intellectuals."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know whether Harijans have been evicted from the poramboke lands which have been cultivated by them in Malabar?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" I think it is the declared policy of the Government to give lands to Harijans who are landless agricultural labourers . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member put it in question form."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" Is it not a deliberate deviation from the declared policy of the Government to seek to dispossess Harijans of the lands in which they are carrying on cultivation now?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir. Government are not trying to be hard on any particular class of people. If the rules are infringed, they take action whether it is a Harijan or a woman or anybody else."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Is there any proposal on the part of the Government to evict the landless labourers, especially the Harijans, in Ulchala village (Kurnool taluk, Kurnool district) from the tank-bed lands which have been under their occupation for the last twelve years?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" This question is different from the main question. So, let the hon. Member give notice of a separate question."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" I am sorry, Sir, it is not a different question. The main question is about cultivation of tank-bed lands. I am also putting a question about such cultivation."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But the hon. Member's question refers particularly to Kurnool district. If the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer it, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It refers to a particular place. I cannot answer it, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister has said that if the Collector sees any objection, then the persons will be dispossessed. May I know what are the criteria and grounds on which the Collectors generally object to this."

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I never talked of dispossession. What I said was that the question of allowing people to cultivate tank-bed lands is dealt with by the district authorities on the recommendation of the Public Works Department authorities."

Elections to the Provincial Haj Committee.

* 89 *Q.*—JANAB K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) which public body in North Malabar was asked by the Government to elect two members from Kottayam and Chirakkal taluks for the Provincial Haj Committee during the past fifteen years;

(*b*) whether the said body was asked to elect two members in 1951 also, by the Sub-Collector of Tellicherry;

(*c*) whether the elections were made and reported;

(*d*) when they were made;

(*e*) whether the Government have approved of the elections; and

(*f*) if the answer is in the negative the reasons for the disapproval?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" (*a*) The Jamaithul Islam, Tellicherry, was authorized to elect the members till 1939, the Muslim League Association, Tellicherry, from 1939 till 1951, and Khadimul Islam Jamayath, Tellicherry, from January 1952.

" (*b*) The Muslim League Association, Tellicherry, was asked as usual in 1951.

" (*c*) Elections were made but no report was sent to Government.

" (*d*) On 24th June 1951.

" (*e*) No.

" (*f*) The question of disapproval does not arise in view of the answer to clause (*c*) above."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" In view of the fact that the two taluks were unrepresented on the Haj Committee for more than one year, may I know whether the Government have inquired into the reasons for the delay in making a report on the election that was held in respect of these two members in 1951?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Association was asked to elect their representative and they said they could have the election only after the holy month was over. They will soon elect their representative and the Committee will be formed."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" I am sorry that the Hon. Minister has not caught my point. It is with reference to the election already held in 1951 that I am inquiring why the report was not

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sent and whether the Government have inquired into the reasons for not sending the report. But it is with reference to the future election that the Hon. Minister is saying that it will be conducted by the new Jamiat some time hereafter? ''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:— Regarding the past election, there was a Government Order that communal organizations indulging in political propaganda should not be allowed to elect members to this body. In pursuance of this order, a new member was to be elected from another Association. The Collector therefore informed the Government that he was taking action in pursuance of that Government Order and he suggested the name of the present Association which was approved by the Government. They are now going on with the election of their representative.''

DR. K. B. MENON :—'' May I know whether the Government are subsidizing the Haj Committee and if the answer is in the affirmative, may I know whether the Government would consider subsidizing a Kasi Committee and a Jerusalem Committee? ''

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

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—'' May I know when the Government Order referred to by the Hon. Minister was passed by the Government? ''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—'' It was passed on 27th November 1948.''

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—'' May I know which are the organizations that the Government consider as representative of the Muslim community, especially of its religious and pious sections and not of its political section? ''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—'' I do not know whether the hon. Member refers to all the organizations in Malabar or to the representatives on this Haj Committee.''

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—'' I mean the representatives of the Muslim community in North Malabar who have got the right to make, I suppose, pilgrimages for Haj.''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:— '' Regarding the first part of the question, I want notice because I require time to gather the information. I may inform the hon. Member that all the Committees are not given permission to elect their representatives. Only 10 of them were selected by the Government to be represented on the Haj Committee.''

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—'' May I know what is this Haj Committee and what are its functions? '' (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—'' It is a Provincial Committee and its object is to give aid to people who go on pilgrimage for Haj.''

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—'' In view of the fact that all the Mussalmans, irrespective of whether they are rich or poor, should be given facilities of pilgrimage for Haj, will the Government please consider the suggestion that all Mussalmans are given representation on the Committee concerned? ''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—'' The question whether they are rich or poor does not arise here. The Government select certain representative organizations which are functioning properly in each of the taluks and representation is given to them on the Committee.''

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—''क्या वजीर साहब बता सकते हैं कि इस जमात के अलावा मलबार में और भी कोई जमात हैं जो कि मुसलमानों की नुमायंदगी कर सकते हैं ? और क्या यह भी बता सकते हैं कि यह जमात मुसलमानों की दरअसल नुमायंदगी कर सकता है ? ''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—'' If the hon. Member will put his question in English, I may be able to answer it.''

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—'' You want to make Hindi the national language. That is why I put the question in Hindi.''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—'' I cannot accept it, coming as it does from the hon. Member.''

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—'' What I asked was : ' Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there are other organizations of Muslims which are more representative of the Muslims of Malabar and whether the Government are satisfied that the particular organizations they have selected are actually representative of most of the Muslims of Malabar? ''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—'' The Government are satisfied that the organizations selected represent the interests of the Muslims of Malabar. That is why the Government have given them the right to elect their representatives.''

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—'' Do the Government subsidize this Haj Committee? If so, will they subsidize a Benaras Committee and a Jerusalem Committee? ''

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—'' I want notice, Sir.''

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—'' Is there any special reason why in a secular State the Government should take a special interest in the Muslim community which is religiously interested in Haj pilgrimage? ''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—'' Sir, there is a certain amount of confusion in these various questions. There is the fact that a large number of people huddle together

at the same moment in order to go to Mecca and if the same phenomenon is observed in the process to go to Benaras or anywhere else, Government are bound to take sanitary and other precautions and provide facilities for people, according to their convictions. The conception of a secular State keeps out partiality against one or another community. But this is a question of public health and public facility for large bodies of people who are eager to go at a particular time on a particular pilgrimage. There is no contradiction in it."

SRI S. PAKKIRISAMI PILLAI:—"What are the qualifications of the members of this Haj Committee?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"They must be elected by the organizations which the Government have approved of as the electorate."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to state that it was the duty of the Government to provide necessary facilities for the large bodies of Muslims who go on Haj pilgrimage from India. I concede that point. Does it follow, therefore, that Government provide transport facilities only and nothing else?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Inoculation, vaccination and such other hygienic precautions have also to be taken."

Building schemes of the City Improvement Trust.

*90 Q.—SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the City Improvement Trust, has undertaken building schemes in a number of places in Madras;

(*b*) if so, the places where they have built the tenements;

(*c*) who fixes the rent for the rooms in the tenements built by the Trust;

(*d*) in building tenements do the Trust take into consideration the rent payable and the capacity of the original dwellers in those places; and

(*e*) in undertaking improvement work in slums and other places, how are the original occupiers of the land taken up for improvements disposed of?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) It is a fact that the City Improvement Trust, has undertaken building schemes in a few places.

"(*b*) (i) Forty-eight (48) apartments have so far been built at Cox Cheri, near the Railway level-crossing, Chintadripet;

(ii) A few model and experimental houses have been put up at Mambalam South Area, near Saidapet Toll gate and at Kodambakkam, near the Railway level-crossing.

"(*c*) The Chairman fixes the rent with reference to the cost of the tenements. But as regards rehousing the dishoused people, consideration is shown in the matter of rent.

"(*d*) In building tenements, the Trust, no doubt, takes into consideration the capacity of the original dwellers to pay rent. But it is found not possible to construct houses, at low cost, in view of the prevailing high cost of building materials and to fix low rents which will be within the capacity of the original dwellers.

"(*e*) The original occupiers are provided with alternative accommodation in the scheme area itself, as far as practicable and where this is not possible, alternative accommodation is provided elsewhere. Generally they are given some ex-gratia grants in addition to providing alternative accommodation."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that some of the tenements built recently by the City Improvement Trust are at Cox Cheri, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the residents of that Cheri who have been living there from time immemorial have been ejected from that place and sent to far away places?" 11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Five families have been accommodated in hutments at Kodambakkam, 60 families from Cox Cheri have been shifted to Kodambakkam and 60 more families will have to be shifted there and provided with hutments."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that all these tenements have been let out to the Corporation employees and the original dwellers have been shifted to places far away from Chintadripet?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The tenements that have been put up there are kept vacant as water-supply and electricity have not yet been provided."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—"May I know the quantum of compensation that has been given to these original dwellers who have been shifted from those places?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Ex-gratia grants at the rate of Rs. 150 have been given to hut-owners and Rs. 75 to tenants."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether this compensation has been paid directly or through intermediaries?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No information, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"May I know whether the Government will give us an assurance that opportunities will be given to these ex-dwellers who have been evicted from those places, to occupy these newly built tenements in case they are prepared to pay the rents fixed by the City Improvement Trust?"

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" With the permission of the Minister for Health, I wish to make this statement. The Government have been considering the difficulties arising out of this process of improvement as it is called. My colleagues and I have been trying our best to see that those who have settled down in what are called slums, being really in each case the domestic and other workers in that area, were not disturbed and the improvement was made in this City without disturbing as far as possible those who are there. I am trying very hard to get this through with the City Improvement Trust and the Corporation of Madras. I hope I shall succeed."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the Harijan dwellers of Cox Cheri and Stanley Nagar that the Corporation is going to evict the residents of about 20 houses in Stanley Nagar which they had been occupying for the past 20 years? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In view of the attitude indicated by the Government and people having got to know of it, several petitions are coming every day. We are considering to remove the difficulties as and when we get to know them. So, there is no need for any apprehension that anybody will be turned out."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know what category of people will have the benefit of occupying these tenements? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Hon. Chief Minister has already said that all the complicated problems arising out of slum clearance in the City will be considered at a conference which will shortly be called. It will be a conference of the Corporation Commissioner, the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust, the Collector of Madras and the concerned Ministers."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" My question has not been answered. asked, what categories of people will get the benefit of having these tenements constructed by the Improvement Trust? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not understand the hon. Member's question. Does he mean by ' categories of people ', Brahmins, non-Brahmins, Harijans and so on? "

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" I want to know who will have the claim to occupy these tenements."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" These tenements will be given to houseless people who can afford to occupy them. Each of these houses has cost Rs. 6,000 and the economic rent will be Rs. 45 per month."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister just now said that there will be a conference very soon to settle all the complicated problems arising out of these evictions. May I know whether the Government will give a place to some representatives of the dwellers who are being evicted, in that conference? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I shall be present on their behalf." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With all respect to the Hon. Chief Minister, I wish to state that the question has not been answered. His presence does not avail. I am asking whether any representative from among the dispossessed people will also be given a place in the conference to represent their case and position. However kind-hearted the Chief Minister may be, he cannot represent them. They can represent themselves better."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it will not be a Parliament. Already, the hon. Member knows who represent the other interests, viz., the Corporation Commissioner and the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust. In order to beat them down, I think the Chief Minister would be better than a representative from the tenement-holders."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—" Will the Government immediately communicate their policy to the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust so that he may not go about evicting these poor people day in and day out? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" He is already aware of our policy."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether at least representations of these poor dispossessed people will be heard at the conference? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Most of the dispossessed members know it. Already I am getting numerous petitions asking us to come to their assistance. I do not think it right to make a division of grievances between the Opposition and the Government. This is a common matter."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry the Hon. Chief Minister is bringing in a new line of thought saying that we are dividing the grievances between the Opposition and the Government. It is not like that, Sir. A conference is going to take place. I am asking whether it would not be proper to give a hearing to the grievances of these poor dispossessed people."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry to encourage a debate like this. I must clear the doubts of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. It is an administrative conference. Grievances are well-known and difficulties are well-known. There is no question of a debate. The only question is what we should do. In the conference we will discuss the whole matter and come to a decision and everybody will know that. If necessary, there may be a discussion later on. But, at first, a preliminary conference among the administrative interests concerned must be held so that the policy may be clearly laid down."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" If it is only a preliminary conference, it is allright, Sir."

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SRI A. RATHINAM :—" In view of the fact that the authorities of the City Improvement Trust are asking the Harijans to vacate these hutments within 24 hours, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of amending the City Municipal Act? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Chief Minister has already answered the question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is 24 days too late, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister said that compensation had been paid to those who had been already evicted. In view of the fact that we know that the Cox Cheri people have not been given any compensation, will the Hon. Minister institute an enquiry into the whole matter and find out whether these poor people have been paid the compensation amount or whether the compensation amount that has been sanctioned by the Government has been swindled by somebody and, if so, how much? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I shall get the information, Sir."

SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—" ஒரு வீடுகட்ட ஆறுயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவாகிறது என்பதற்காக அவ்வீட்டுக்கு 45 ரூபாய்கள் வாடகையென்று நிர்ணயிப்பது அதிகமில்லையா ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Cheaper tenements are proposed to be put up at Kodambakkam."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONI PILLAI :—" In view of the fact that the main problem is not an administrative problem, but one relating to the question of economic rent, may I know whether the Government will sympathetically consider the request of the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust that a subsidy of 20 per cent of the cost of the tenements be paid in the same manner as the Central Government are giving a subsidy of 20 per cent towards industrial housing? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" That matter will be taken into consideration at the conference."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether the Government, in fixing the rent for these tenements, will adopt the principle laid down in the Local Boards Act and Municipalities Act, for arriving at the rental value, i.e., divide this Rs. 6,000 by 20, deduct one-third for value of land and then divide it by 12 and thus arrive at the rent that is to be charged? That will be just about Rs. 16 or Rs. 17."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I am not able to understand the mathematical formula propounded by the hon. Leader of the Opposition."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Let me make my point clear. In the District Municipalities Act, a formula has been prescribed for fixing the rental values."

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" If the hon. Member will put his proposal in writing, I will have it considered."

Payment of advance compensation to small estate holders.

* 91 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have completely paid the advance compensation to all small estate holders whose estates have been taken over by the Government in the first batch? 11-15 pms

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It is presumed that by the term 'small estate holders', the Member means the holders of inam estates. The amounts of advance compensation payable in respect of the inam estates taken over in the first batch on 1st October 1951, were deposited in the offices of the respective Estates Abolition Tribunals before 31st March 1952. The Tribunal will pay the amounts to the persons entitled to them after determining the value of their respective interests in the estates."

SRI G. C. KONDAIAH :—" May I know when compensation will be paid for the second batch of estates taken over? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No exact time can be given now. But the question will be taken up in due course."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Will the Government consider the question of postponement of payment of compensation to the zamindars by about 20 years so that the money thus saved might, in the meanwhile, be spent on rehabilitation work in the famine-affected areas? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No Sir."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" May I know how many estate-holders have taken compensation from the Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In the first batch, 3,391."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" May I know how many estates in Visakhapatnam district have been taken over by the Government and how many have been compensated for? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I want notice."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—" Will the Government take early steps to pay compensation to these displaced zamindars? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know whether, in view of the financial crisis the Government are

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complaining of, the Hon. the Minister for Revenue will consider more seriously the question of postponing payment of compensation to these zamindars? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" May I know how many acres of land have been allotted to each estate-holder for his own cultivation? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Notice."

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

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know the total amount deposited with the various tribunals in the State? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" A sum of Rs. 4,47,53,010 has been deposited with the various tribunals up to 31st March 1952."

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yesterday there was discussion for an hour on this Demand. The time allotted is four hours for this Demand and the Hon. the Chief Minister will reply at 3-30 p.m."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in having to speak about Heads of States and Ministers and Headquarters staff, I am aware that I have got to go along only a beaten track. I am also aware that we are, according to the Constitution, not allowed to vote except on a small sum of Rs. 25,000 which is placed in the hands of His Excellency the Governor for making discretionary grants. The object of our speeches here is not that we should have an immediate and forthright reduction in this item of expenditure from the State Exchequer. But our feeling is that we are spending public money—we are wasting, I would call it—in such a way that it is not appreciated by the people to-day. We are living in an era of common men. This is an age of the poor. We are living under a democratic set-up. Ours is a Republican Government. Therefore we have now to begin straightway on republican methods, our financial transactions not being excluded. In this context, it therefore becomes relevant and also very important that we should turn our attention first to this aspect and see that we spend our money properly. It is here that I would humbly tell the House that even the highest placed officials and Heads of States in other countries do not draw such fabulous salaries as we give them here. Not even in China or in Russia which are countries admittedly bigger not only in population but also in area, do their Presidents draw bigger salaries than we give here. They are not smaller men than the Governor of any State in India. Therefore, Sir, it

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becomes incumbent on us who are dealing with the monetary mechanism of the State to see that we spend less and less on these items, if not now, at least in future years.

" I would just refer to a few items in the Budget Estimate of 1952-53 for the Governor and his household. There are three items on which I want particularly to say something. I take exception to these items of expenditure. Under the item of ' Staff and Household ', the Government are going to spend Rs. 2,48,000. The next item is Contract Allowances and the Government have set apart Rs. 1,50,000 for this. The third one is household furniture, utensils and the rest including tour expenses on which the Governor is to spend Rs. 1,71,000. I submit that these three items particularly are too much, especially if we take into consideration the fact that we are constantly in need of funds for the various ameliorative measures which are directly concerned with the common man and for which the common man is always crying now. Though immediate reduction is called for in this field of expenditure, it is not possible for us to do so now. But, still the Government can help in bringing our views in this House to the notice of the Government of India so that the Parliament of India can take necessary steps in this matter and see that the people's cry is heeded.

" Coming to the question of high salaries paid to the officials, including Heads of Departments in the State, I submit that if it was possible for the Chief Minister of this State to fix only Rs. 500 for the Ministers in 1937, it is quite possible and easy for him to fix the salaries of Heads of Departments at that level now or, we do not grudge it, even double that amount. I humbly submit to this House that it will not be necessary to fix more than Rs. 1,000 for any Head of Department in this State and I would include in this category the Chief Secretary to the Government also however efficient he may be however necessary he may be and however honest he may be. Coming to the bottom rungs of the ladder of administration, I feel that there is large scope for us to introduce retrenchment and thereby save a lot of money which may run to several lakhs and which could be utilized for solving our various other problems. In this connexion, it would be very relevant to mention how the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was constantly dinning into our ears that it was not within the capacity of this poor country to spend large amounts on salaries. He was telling in season and out of season that to receive large salaries would be almost a sin. I do remember that he was even saying that, if a rich man happened to occupy any of the administrative posts, he would even go to the extent of advising him not to receive any salary so that the saving that accrues to the coffers of the State by this sacrifice may go to the help of the poor man. Here I would like to recall how our own Gracious and Noble President of India—has recently ma
in his own salary. We unders
get only Rs. 6,000 from out c
dent could effect a cut in h
others also followed suit.

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President has effected a cut in his salary is an indirect indication to other subordinates of his to follow his example, whether they are Governors or anybody else. I think this is the way in which his mind has worked. In the interests of the State and its finances, I entreat hon. Members of this House to see that the Government effect large scale economies in their expenditure not only on the Governor but on every other item of expenditure right from the Governor down to the lowest paid official in the State. When the persons in the lower rungs of the ladder of administration cry for more salaries, we are not able to satisfy their demands. Of course, I admit there must be a limit to the cries of our administrative personnel for increase in their pay and allowances. Still, we have to satisfy ourselves whether we have gone at least half-way to meet their cries. So long as the Government are not able to do justice to their low-paid subordinates, there is no meaning in continuing to pay high salaries to other officials.

" With these words, Sir, I support the cut motion that has been moved."

(At this stage, Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

11-30 a.m. * Sri R. M. PALANIAPPAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from the State of Pudukottai which is backward. After the merger of the State with Madras, some Government servants of that State were given the provincial scales of pay but most of them continue to get only the scales of pay they were getting under the old State Government. I request the Government to do the needful in this matter. Then, Sir, I request the Government to have a firka development scheme for the very backward taluks of Kulathur and Alangudi. Arrangements may also be made to supply electric power to these taluks. When the Madras State took over the balances of the Pudukottai State from that State treasury there were two specifically earmarked funds, viz., T.B. and College funds. I request the Government of Madras to speed up the utilization of these funds for the purposes for which they were specifically earmarked. At the time of the merger there was a bore-well machine in the State. It has since been removed. We do not know where it is now. My information is that it has been sent to the Moyar Project. I request the Government to bring it back to the State and help the poor ryots and agriculturists by letting it on reasonable hire to them.

" Finally I submit that Pudukottai has all the facilities to be made the headquarters of a district. There are a number of buildings, a number of high schools and a college. Ramnad district has no headquarters, within its own area. I request the Government to merge Pudukottai in Ramnad district and make Pudukottai, the headquarters of the combined district. With these words I support

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,
as in his Address to both the
uld be having a very detailed

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picture of the financial and the economic aspects of the administration of our State in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. We have heard the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister and he has portrayed to us rather a fine picture. I find in the picture certain blemishes, the chief of which relates to the expenditure that we incur on the Head of the State, namely, the Governor of Madras. We are spending on the Governor and his household about Rs. 7,24,000. I am aware that this expenditure is charged and it cannot be reduced. But I will be failing in my duty if I do not tell the House that what we are spending is rather exorbitant and it is high time we made some attempts to reduce the amount spent under this head. The institution of Governors was borrowed by us from the Britishers. The British Governor was a foreigner. He came to India for the purpose of getting rich as quickly as possible with the connivance of the highest head of the State."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" They are not here. Why talk about absentees? "

* Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANI :—" I am not talking about the absentees. I am talking about the present policy. The Britisher was justified in taking away as much as he could because he was a foreigner. We are now living under a democratic Constitution. We believe in the equality of persons and this is guaranteed to us under the Constitution. That being so, there is no reason why there should be so much of difference in the scale of pay allowed to the Head of the State and the ordinary official. It is high time we establish sound traditions in this respect. I am aware, Sir, that our present Governor is a very cultured person and a simple man who has been trained in the Gandhian ' ideal ' of simplicity. I do not think he will be a willing party to wasting so much of money from the State resources on pomp and pleasure. I will catalogue only a few instances of expenditure that is ordinarily incurred on the household of the Governor. I do not grudge the pay of the Governor for which a sum of Rs. 66,000 is provided. I won't grudge even if he is paid a lakh of rupees. That is the salary for the high office held by him. But, I only object to the other allowances that he gets. I do not know whether he gets any benefit out of the allowances provided for him or whether they are wasted in some other way. He is given a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 22,500. How it is to be spent, for what purposes and whether there is any audit on the expenditure, I do not know. We are going to spend Rs. 46,000 on the Secretariat staff of the Governor. I do not know the reason why we should spend so much on his staff. For the household expenses, that is for the Comptroller of the household, Aides-de-camp and office establishment, we have provided rupees 1,17,000. I believe they are paid their salaries in addition to free housing accommodation and food. Besides the sumptuary allowance the Governor is paid an entertainment allowance also. It will thus be seen that there is an overlapping of allowances. Again, Sir, the Governor is given a furniture allowance of Rs. 45,000. If every year the Governor is paid this sum for purchase of furniture,

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I think by this time there would be such a lot of them that even the Madras State cannot hold them. I wonder whether they are purchasing furniture and repairing them at all. There is a provision of Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of new pictures. If every year we purchase pictures worth Rs. 15,000, where is the place which would hold all the pictures? I believe there must be some defect in these things. Our Governor is a healthy man. I do not think he would have fallen sick for even a single day. But a provision of Rs. 17,000 has been made for medical expenses for the Governor. There is another item on which we are spending about Rs. 64,000. I refer to the gardens. If you are spending Rs. 64,000 for the maintenance of the Governor's gardens, what is the return that we get from these gardens? There must be fruits and other things obtained from the gardens. Is any return obtained by selling the fruits? What is the number of gardeners employed? I say, Sir, the expenditure of Rs. 64,000 on these gardens is a colossal waste. There is an item, called 'Contract allowances' and the provision made is Rs. 1,50,000. I do not know for what purpose this provision is made. The Governor is given some tour allowances. I do not grudge this. He is entitled to tour. There is only one item which we can reduce and that is the 'discretionary grants'. When the Governor has been given so much by way of so many other allowances why give an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 as discretionary allowance? This is beyond my comprehension. When we compare these figures to the amount that we spend on the Ministers, Members of Legislature and others, we find that the amount that is spent on them is very low. The Governor, his staff and household get about Rs. 7,24,000 whereas the Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Legislature and members of the Secretariat of the Legislature get only 14 lakhs, that is about twice the amount that we spend on the Governor. This is very little for the work turned out by the Ministers especially when they work for more than 18 hours as I have heard the Hon. Chief Minister often say.

"Now, Sir, I would refer to the disparity that exists between the highest paid and the lowest paid officials in the Government. A senior N.G.O. may be getting about Rs. 200 a month but he is expected to meet all his expenses, medical as well as other things, from this Rs. 200 whereas the higher paid officials are given car and other allowances. The N.G.O. is the backbone of the administration. Without him the highest official cannot get on with his work. This man works all day in the office and takes files home and works during the night also. In China I am told even the highest official of the State, Mao-Tse-Tung, is paid Rs. 600 and the disparity between the salary of the highest and that of the lowest is not much, and if at all there is any disparity, it is negligible.

"Ours is an infant State. We must work in such a way that the difference in pay is reduced to the minimum. Sir, I submit that a committee should be appointed to go into the various provisions made under this head to find out where exactly we can reduce the expenditure and where, if necessary, we can increase the salary or other allowances."

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* SRI M. P. PERIASAMI:—"கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இந்த மானியம் ஆசாங்கத்தைப் பொறுப்பாக நிர்வகித்து வருகின்ற மந்திரிகளின் சம்பளத்தைப் பற்றியும், மேன்மைதங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தைப் பற்றியும் விவாதிக்க வேண்டிய நிலையை உண்டு பண்ணுகிறது. நிர்வாகம் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு தக்க சம்பளமும் கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டுமென்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய படிப்புக்குத் தக்கபடி, வேலைக்குத் தக்கபடி சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் தான் அவர்களும் ஊக்கமாக வேலை செய்வார்கள். ஒரு எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.வி. படித்த உத்தியோகஸ்தருக்கும், பி.எ. படித்த உத்தியோகஸ்தருக்கும் ஒரே சம்பளம் என்றால் பி.எ. படித்தவன் எப்படி ஊக்கமாக வேலை செய்வான் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகையினால் அவரவர்களுடைய படிப்பு, வேலை இவைகளுக்குத் தக்கபடி சம்பளமும் கொடுப்பது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சில மந்திரிகள் நடந்து கொள்ளுகிற விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயங்களைக் கவனிப்பதற்காக ஒரு தனி இலாகாவும், அதற்கென்று ஒரு தனி மந்திரியும் இருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயத்தை அதிகம் செய்ய எங்கெங்கே அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டவேண்டும். எந்தெந்த இடத்திலே உடனடியாக வேலையைச் செய்ய ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதாக வெல்லாம் அறிந்து கொள்ள சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்வது விவசாய மந்திரியினுடைய கடமையாகும். அதிகாரிகள் சொல்வதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு இவர்கள் இங்கிருந்தபடியே பதில் சொல்வதினால் எந்தவித அனுகூலமும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்படாது. அதிகாரிகள் எதையாவது எழுதுவது, இவர்கள் அதை அப்படியே முதல் தடவையாகப் படித்துவிடுவது என்பது உசித மில்லை. பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து அதிகாரிகள் சொல்வது தவறு என்று ரிபோர்ட் வந்தால் உடனே மந்திரிகள் அந்த இடத்திற்கு நேரிடையாகச் சென்று அதற்கு வேண்டிய விமோசனம் செய்தால் தான் மக்களுக்கு சௌகர்யம் உண்டாகும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக போலீஸ் நிர்வாகம் இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சரியான முறையில் நடந்து கொள்ளவில்லை யென்பது பொது ஜனங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அம்மாதிரி நியாயமாக நடந்து கொள்ளாதவர்களின் மேல் நிறைய புகார்கள் பொது ஜனங்கள் அனுப்புகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருந்தும் அந்த அதிகாரிகள் மேலதிகாரிகளுக்கு வேண்டியவர்கள் என்பதற்காக இவர்கள் மீது வரும் புகார்களையெல்லாம் மேலுக்கு வராதபடி செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். பொதுமக்கள் அதனால் அதிருப்தி அடைகிறார்கள். மீண்டும் அவைகள் விசாரணைக்கு வருமானால் மந்திரிகளே நேரில் அங்கே சென்று அது பற்றி தகவல்களை விசாரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுது தான் சரியாக நீதி வழங்கப்பட்டதாக மக்கள் கருதுவார்கள். 11-45 a.m.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வி விஷயத்தில் 'கல்வியை விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும், விருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டு'மென்று நமது மாகாணத்தில் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் பிரசாரங்கள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. அதேமாதிரியாக கிராமங்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் கிராமங்களில் ஹைஸ்கூல்களை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக கிராமப் பொது ஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் நிதி திரட்டுகிறார்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டுவதற்காக 20 எக்கர் நிலமும், 40 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் 70 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் என்று பணமும் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டு ஹைஸ்கூல் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு சர்க்காரிடம் அனுமதி கேட்கும்போது அதை உடனடியாகக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க வசதியின்றி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரிசிடெண்டு கூட கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதற்கு சிபார்சு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இந்த விஷயத்தில் சிரத்தையாகவும், சுறுசுறுப்பாகவும் நடந்து கொண்டால் தான் நல்லது. கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதற்காக 20 எக்கர் நிலமும், ரொக்கமாக 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் பணமும் வசூல் செய்து வைத்துக்

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கொண்டு sanction-க்கு எழுதும்போது சர்க்கார் அதை உடனே அனுமதித்தால் தான் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதற்குத் தக்க முயற்சி எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஹைஸ்கூல்களைப் பற்றி நானும் கனம் ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவரும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் கூறியிருக்கிறோம்.

"சில ஜில்லாவிலே முக்கியமான பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரிசிடெண்டின் சிபார்சின் பேரில் சர்க்கார் உதவி அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். இனிமேலும் தொடர்ந்து அம்மாதிரியான உதவி அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதேமாதிரி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று தனியாக ஒரு மந்திரி இருக்கிறார். எல்லா மந்திரிகளைக் காட்டிலும் ஹரிஜன டிபார்டுமெண்டு மந்திரிக்குத் தான் சொம்பவும் கஷ்டம். பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான வருஷங்களாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் தீண்டப்படாதவர்களாக கருதப்பட்டு வந்ததால் இன்றும் கூட வண்டி நிறைய பளு வைத்துக் கொண்டு செல்லும் ஒரு ஹரிஜனன் எத்தனையோ இடங்களில் உயர்ந்த ஜாதியார் வாழும் இடங்களின் தெருவில் குறிப்பாக ஆத்தூர் தாலுக்காவில் வண்டியில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டே போகாமல் வண்டியை விட்டு கீழே இறங்கி நடந்து சென்று அந்தத் தெரு தாண்டியவுடன் வண்டியில் ஏறிக்கொள்ளும் நிலைமை இருந்து வருகிறது. காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் பதவிக்கு வந்து ஹரிஜனங்கள் தீண்டப்படாதவர்கள் என்ற நிலையை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக சட்டங்கள் போட்டும் கூட இன்றைய நிலைமை முன்பு இருந்தது போலவே தான் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களை பொதுக் கிணறுகளிலோ, குளங்களிலோ தண்ணீர் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள விடுவதில்லை. 'பஸ்களில் ஏற அனுமதிப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு அனுகூலங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தான் சட்டங்களைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார். ஆனால் யாரும் சட்டங்களின்படி நடப்பதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி போலிஸ்காரர்களிடம் புகார் செய்தாலும், 'எல்லாம் ஒரே நாளில் வந்து விடுமா? நாளா வட்டத்தில் தானே வந்து விடும், போய் வாருங்கள்', என்று சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். சட்டங்கள் இருந்தும் கூட அதிகாரிகள் ஒழுங்காக நடந்து கொள்ளாததினால் இன்று ஹரிஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். நமது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதையெல்லாம் செய்து தான் வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளின் மனம் தான் மாறவேயில்லை. அதற்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தான் 1937–38-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஆலயப் பிரவேசச் சட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது பெரிய எதிர்ப்புகளிடையே தான் மதுரை ஸ்ரீ எ. வைத்தியநாத ஐய்யர் அவர்கள், மதுரையில் ஆலயப் பிரவேசத்தை நடத்தி வைத்தார்கள். உயிரை திரணமாக மதித்து அவர் நடத்திய செய்கைக்கு அரசாங்கமும் உடனே அனுமதி கொடுத்தது. அந்தவிதமாக சர்க்கார் செய்ததால் தான் காரியம் வெற்றி கரமாக முடிந்தது. அதே முதன்மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ வி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் தான் இப்பொழுதும் 1952-ல் பிரதமராக வந்திருக்கிறார். அதனால் தான் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய சகல குறைகளும் இப்பொழுது நீங்கி விடுமென்று நாங்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். இருந்தபோதிலும் தற்சமயத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய மனம் வருத்தப்படும்படியாக ஹாஸ்டல் கிராண்டை குறைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதோடு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்னென்ன சௌகர்யங்களைச் செய்ய முடியுமோ, அந்தந்த சௌகர்யங்களை உடனடியாக கவனித்து ஒழுங்காக செய்து கொடுப்பதற்குத் தக்க முயற்சியை கனம் ஹரிஜன மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்துச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"ஒவ்வொரு ஊர்களில் யாராவது ஒருவன் குற்றம் செய்தால் கூட அக்குற்றத்தை ஒரு ஏழை ஹரிஜனன் பேரில் சுமத்தி ஊரிலுள்ளோர் யாவரும் சேர்ந்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்னென்ன கஷ்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்த முடியுமோ அவ்வளவையும் ஏற்படுத்துகிறார்கள். அந்த ஊரிலுள்ள

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கர்ணம், கிராம முன்சீப் போன்றவர்களும் மற்ற இதர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுடைய கட்சியையே ஆதரிக்கிறார்கள். இது மாதிரியான விஷயங்களில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நேரிலேயே அந்த ஊருக்குச் சென்று விஷயங்களை தீர விசாரணை செய்து அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மராமத்து மந்திரியாக ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்ஸலம் அவர்கள் இருந்த காலத்திலேயே மோகனூர் பக்கம் காவேரிக்கரையோரங்களில் கால்பாசணைகள் கட்டிடம் கட்டவேண்டுமென்றும் சொன்னேன். இப்பொழுது கட்டாததால் தான் கரையோரமுள்ள அணைக்கட்டை ஆற்று ஜலம் அறுத்துக் கொண்டு அதனால் மோகனூர் வாய்க்கால் உடைப்பு ஏற்பட்டு வாய்க்காலும் காய்ந்து விட்டது. மகசூல் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆற்றுப் படுகைகள் வரவரக் குறைந்து கொண்டே வருகின்றன. படுகையை அறுத்துக் கொண்டு ஆறு உள்ளே போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. வருஷா வருஷம் ஒவ்வொரு பட்ஜெட் கூட்டத்திலேயும் இதைப் பற்றி சொல்லிக்கொண்டே வருகிறேன். இருந்தாலும் அது இன்னும் நடந்தபாடில்லை. இப்பொழுதாவது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள், இன்ஜினியர்களின் உதவியைக் கொண்டு அதைக் கட்டிமுடிக்க தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கடைசியாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை நீக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*Sri S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion, I would like to offer a few remarks in regard to the manner in which the Government compiles the working class cost of living index. You are aware, Sir, that the wages of large sections of the industrial workers in this country are fixed on the basis of awards given by Industrial Tribunals and it is customary to fix the wages on the basis of a sliding scale based on the Government cost of living index. The dearness allowance is supposed to go up or go down according as the cost of living index goes up or down. Therefore, Sir, when wages are being fixed as a result of awards by Industrial Tribunals on the basis of the cost of living index prepared by the Government of Madras, if there is wrong compilation and if the index is kept artificially low, to that extent the workers are deprived of what is legitimately due to them under the awards of the Industrial Tribunals. I submit, Sir, there is an unholy alliance between the Government of Madras and the industrialists to keep this cost of living index artificially low. In succumbing to this temptation, the Government of Madras is not in any way different from other Governments in the world. It may be remembered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, in a fit of candour admitted that the cost of living index prepared by the Government of the United Kingdom was being kept artificially low, and that it did not accurately reflect the high cost of living. It is because of this fact, viz., that Government are likely to yield to the temptation of keeping the cost of living index artificially low, inasmuch as they themselves are large employers of labour, that the Commonwealth of Australia took away the task of compiling cost of living indices from the hands of the Government and assigned it to industrial courts. Therefore, I would suggest that some Advisory Committee or Tripartite Committee with a Chairman whose integrity will not be doubted, may be appointed

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for the purpose of seeing that the index is correctly compiled. I have collected some figures with regard to the present prices as quoted in the Government cost of living index and the actual prices as they obtain to-day in the market of Madras City. I take my figures from one of the latest issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, viz., 18th June 1952—

Commodity.	*Prices taken for preparing cost of living index by the Government of Madars.*	*Actual prices.*	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Ragi	0 5 0	0 10 0	(T.U.C.S.).
Coconut oil/viss ..	2 6 1	2 12 0	(do.).
Gingelly oil/viss ..	2 3 4	2 12 0	(do.).
Charcoal/bag of 56 lbs...	4 2 0	4 12 0	(Market).
Milk	1 4 0	1 8 0	(do.).
Sarees	6 11 0	10 0 0	(do. 40 counts).
Shirting per yard ..	0 13 0	14 12 0	(do. 60 counts).
		16 0 0	(do. 80 counts).
		20 0 0	(do. 100 counts).

There is no shirting cloth available in the market for Re. 0–13–0 per yard. Even in the case of cinemas and amusement, etc., according to the index prepared by the Government, the cost of one ticket was taken as Re. 0–4–0 in 1936 and to-day it is quoted by the Government index as being Re. 0–4–9. In other words, after thirteen years, according to Government, there has been an increase of only nine pies which is equivalent to the entertainment tax whereas every worker knows that the expenditure in the case of amusements has doubled during this period.

" According to the index prepared by the Government, the cost so far as travelling expenses are concerned has risen between 1936 and 1952 from Re. 0-1-3 to Re. 0–1–11. I would like to know whether the Transport Service in the Madras City has increased the rate only by this amount.

12 noon. " The absurdity of these figures is also brought out by comparing the working class cost of living index with the Government indices prepared for wholesale commodities. According to the indices published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th June 1952, the price index of dhall for working class men is said to be 436 for May 1952 whereas for the same commodity according to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th June 1952, the Madras City wholesale price index is said to be 489. Let me take the figure for coconut and gingelly oils of which I have made mention earlier. The working class price index for this commodity is 365 while the wholesale price index for the same is 554. The two figures so far as clothing is concerned are 334 and 377 respectively. These wide discrepancies of the two indices clearly show that the compilation of indices for Madras City is thoroughly misleading and is not being

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made honestly and accurately. We have got different indices for different districts in our own State. I shall give the cost of living indices in some parts of the State as given in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th June 1952—

Name of place.	Cost of living index.
Madras City	326
Visakhapatnam	352
Eluru	442
Bellary	387
Cuddalore	361
Tiruchirappalli	354
Madurai	354
Coimbatore	407
Kozhikode	431

Why is there such a wide disparity between the cost of living in these places when all of them are in one State and when the items included in the several indices are more or less the same? How is it that in Coimbatore and Kozhikode alone the figure has surpassed the four hundred mark while it is only 326 for Madras City? The answer is simple. It is because the Industrial Tribunal are in the habit of awarding dearness allowance on the basis of the cost of living index for Madras City. If the compilation of these indices is honestly done, the index for Madras City will not be much lower than that for Kozhikode. On behalf of the working class, Sir, I demand that the compilation of these statistics should be done on correct lines.

" I will refer to another peculiarity, viz., the method of compiling of the index for vegetables. In the year 1936 the prices for all sorts of vegetables like potatoes, onions, brinjals and so forth were given. Now there is an entirely different procedure. There is only one item entitled ' vegetables '. We do not know, nor are we informed, what items come under this category. Government alone can testify to the accuracy or inaccuracy of the index and price quoted for this commodity, or rather this group of commodities.

" Some time ago, the Government of India advised all the State Governments to adopt a uniform policy for preparing the cost of living indices. But the Madras Government vehemently opposed the extension of that scheme to this State. They have adopted their own methods. That is why we find the cost of living index for Madras City is very much below that of Calcutta, Delhi and other centres. Wherever possible, the Government of India should hold proper enquiries and arrive at a uniform policy to prepare the cost of living indices in different parts of the country.

" I may be permitted to comment upon one other aspect of the system of compilation. In the working class cost of living index there is only one item apart from ragi for cereals, viz., rice. And the price quoted is what the workers pay for their rice at the ration

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shops. While arriving at or the price index for cereals, the compiler should take into account that besides rice, the workman buys wheat and milo also. But I find in the calculation, no weightage has been given for wheat and milo. Another feature of vital importance has been left out. Even after de-control the price which the workman pays for rice at the fair-price shop is alone taken as the basis for calculation of the index for cereals. This is wholly wrong. The price that the workman pays for the extra rice he buys in the open market is certainly high. That factor should be taken into account in arriving at a correct figure of the rise in the working class cost of living index.

" All these discrepancies, inaccuracies and irregularities go to show that the methods followed in compiling the working class cost of living index are grossly unfair. The cost of living index obtaining in Madras City should not be taken as the basis for calculating the dearness allowance payable at other centres. I plead that a new procedure based on social justice and honesty be evolved for compiling the working class cost of living indices, so that the Government ceases to be a diabolical accomplice of employers in defrauding poor industrial workers of what is legitimately and legally due to them under awards of industrial tribunals."

* Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has got a peculiar way of dealing with the Opposition. To him whatever the Opposition says is born out of malice. The Opposition has always got certain motives behind what it says. This is the basis on which the Hon. Chief Minister has been talking both inside this Legislature and outside this House. It is on that basis he has been treating us, the members of the Opposition, even on small matters.

" The other day, if I remember correctly, it was the day before yesterday, the Hon. Chief Minister was addressing a public meeting in Madras wherein he had told the people that the Opposition was for the overthrow of the Congress Ministry and was interested in seeing that the prices of rice and other foodstuffs are increased. Does not the Hon. the Chief Minister believe that these are serious charges? Let me tell him that we are above parties. We are not interested in seeing that the Congress Ministry is ousted from office and ourselves moving from the Opposition Benches to the Treasury Benches. Let me be specific about it.

' The same issue of the ' *Indian Express* ' which has reported the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister also carries a page in which the prices of foodstuffs in different parts of our State have been given. The price of paddy in Tanjore district which is called the ' granary of South India ' has recorded a deep rise. Not only in Tanjore but in several parts of South India, namely, Sirkali, Kovilpatti, Pollachi, Tiruchirappalli, Karur and Tenali and in ever so many places, the price of paddy has recorded a steep increase. Well, I would like to know whether the Government have not received reports from several other places also that prices have

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been rising ever since de-control. I do not want anybody to go away with the impression that we are against de-control. On the other hand, let the Chief Minister come openly and say, ' Look here, this is the position today. I find de-control is not a success '! But let not the Hon. Chief Minister throw the allegations against us.

" On the other hand, I would like to say that we on this side of the House are for the removal of the sort of vexatious controls which have been in existence during the last five years. But, at the same time, let it be remembered that we entrust the Government with a certain amount of responsibility—the responsibility to see that prices do not rise in the country and people are not made to suffer. The Hon. Chief Minister and even the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, have been promising often and often that prices will come down. I would like to know whether the editor of the ' *Indian Express* ', Mr. Ramnath Goenka, is siding the Opposition when he says that prices of foodstuffs have gone up in several parts of our State ever since de-control was introduced. Why is it that the Chief Minister refuses to face these facts? When these facts are brought to the notice of the Government and we on this side of the Opposition clearly expose these solid and unassailable facts and ask the Government to see to it that prices of foodstuffs are not allowed to rise and take effective measures to check the rise in prices, can it be said that we, the Opposition, are saying something out of malice? Can it be said that we are telling stories? I entirely fail to understand the meaning of the term ' malice '.

" Often the Hon. Chief Minister talks of co-operation, while the entire administration is run to-day on lines wherein co-operation from the people is well-nigh impossible. The people of this country are being treated as though they are ' husk and worm '. Co-operation is possible in a democratic form of administration. But, what is it that we are having here? The bureaucratic form of Government handed over by the Britishers is still continuing to function here. A bureaucratic system which treats the common man, the man in the street, as ' husk and worm ' is functioning here. We should democratise the whole administration. Then only co-operation will be possible in the State. The sort of co-operation that is expected from us is nothing but asking us simply to obey. I think, what the Government means by the term ' co-operation ' in plain language is : ' We have come to power. We are the people's representatives. We have formulated certain policies. We expect that you would obey.' The only meaning that the Hon. Chief Minister attaches to the word ' co-operation ' is ' obedience '. We on this side of the House, of course, do not subscribe to that definition of the term ' co-operation ' which the Hon. Chief Minister has been pleased to give to it. The fundamental, basic and elementary principle of co-operation is that people should be taken into confidence. It should be the people who should be the final judges on any issue. Is such a thing happening here?

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" It has been rumoured (in fact some press reports have been published) that Pandit Nehru has written to our Chief Minister about the food prices. We, the members of this House, would very much like to know what the Prime Minister has written? Why can't the Hon. Chief Minister take the people into his confidence and discuss it with them? Instead of that, the only people whom the Hon. Chief Minister has thought fit to confer with are the mirasdars. The mirasdars are those landlords who will say that prices are bound to fall. Are they the people who are fit to be consulted on this issue? The mirasdars are not the people who actually cultivate the lands; in fact, they are the people who extract rents for their lands from the poor ryots. They do not know anything about the technique of production. Some of them, as a matter of fact, do not know what cultivation is. These are the kind of people whom the Hon. Chief Minister is very fond of.

" Even at the risk of being criticised by those people who are the saviours of Governmental finance, I do want to raise the question of Non-Gazetted Officers and the peons in the Government service. Their present salaries are intolerable. I do not want to enter into the details because I have no time at my disposal to discuss them threadbare. Every time when the question of enhancement of the salaries of these poor people in Government service is raised, the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister come and say : ' What can we do? We depend only upon inelastic sources of revenue. All the elastic sources of revenue have been taken away by the Central Government.' But this sort of excuse is unpardonable. I ask the Hon. Chief Minister and other Hon. Ministers : ' Are you not the architects of this Constitution of yours? When you framed the Constitution on the model of the Government of India Act of 1935, were you not alert? Did you not realize that the Government of India Act of 1935 took away all the elastic sources of revenue to the Centre and allowed only inelastic sources of revenue to the Provinces? Did not the Government of India Act of 1935 allow only minor nation-building departments to the Provinces? ' When, as the very architects of this Constitution wherein the whole of the Government of India Act, 1935, has been incorporated, you have been a party to its framing, how can you offer this excuse now? Surely that sort of excuse cannot
12-15 p.m. wash off your responsibility. If the Government are sincere, they should take the welfare of the people into account. But, are they sincere? Unfortunately, Sir, it is made to appear that the welfare of the people of this State will be in jeopardy if Mr. Rajagopalachari is not the Chief Minister. Has it come to that? Does the welfare of the entire people of this State depend so much on whether Mr. Rajagopalachari is the Chief Minister or somebody else is the Chief Minister? On the other hand, I submit that if the Government are really serious, if the Hon. Finance Minister is really serious, why not they join us in putting forward a demand to the Central Government and to Parliament to the effect that the Constitution should be so amended as to enable the State Government to take charge of more and more subjects which will give them greater powers to raise more money? So long as you

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are not prepared to do that, all these excuses cannot wash away your responsibilities. After all, this is a very simple test to find out whether in all the excuses you are giving to-day you are really serious and sincere about the welfare of the people. On the other hand, when you framed the Constitution, you had a specific purpose in your mind; you did not want the democratisation of this country. You did not want the people of the various States to run the administration properly and you did not want to give them greater powers for running the administration. You knew at that time that a highly centralised army was necessary to suppress the peasants and the workers during the uprisings that were bound to come as a result of your policy. If only that policy is changed, I am sure the peasants will be the upholders of the Constitution. But what is your present policy? Unfortunately your present policy is a policy designed to protect the interest of the landlords, and naturally there is terror in the minds of the peasantry. This Government to-day is interested in seeing that order is maintained. What is the result? There is a big police force to be maintained, and even that big force is found to be insufficient and a large centralised army is necessary to assist the police force. In order to maintain a centralised army, the Central Government has naturally to get all possible sources of revenue to itself and the State Governments have to be kept starved. This, therefore, is the basic structure of the Central Government. Yet, you want us to suggest to you ways and means to improve the lot of the people within the frame-work of this colonial structure. I call it advisedly a colonial structure, because it is precisely the sort of constitutional structure that has been handed to us by the British Government in the shape of the Government of India Act of 1935. This is the Constitution we are now asked to work.

" Sir, the other day the Chief Minister made a statement that he would not brook corruption. We are all glad about it. He also told us that he is working as much as possible and that he is not sitting idle like a lazy man. Sir, nobody in this House charges him with laziness; we know he is full of energy and he is not at all lazy. At the same time, may I point out that, however energetic the Chief Minister may be and whatever may be the zeal with which he wants to tackle this problem of corruption, it is not enough if one man does it? He has not got a million eyes with which to see the cases of corruption that are now going on not in one department or in one office, but in hundreds of offices and departments throughout the State. How can one individual, whatever might be his capacity and his zeal, tackle this big problem of corruption? What is the remedy for it? The Hon. Chief Minister simply says : ' I am sending this case to the investigating department '. We all know this investigating department has been in existence for the last four or five years and, if it has not been able to put down corruption during that period, what is the guarantee that it will be able to do so in the future? May I ask the Chief Minister a simple question? The Chief Minister has not been a Minister only to-day; he has been a Minister even in the Central Government and a Home Minister at that. How was it

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that during those years when he was Home Minister he was not able to put down corruption in the Central Government? Is it not a fact that the Government of India is to-day rotten with corruption in so many of its departments? Was he not interested as Home Minister of the Central Government in putting down corruption? Is it only now, as Chief Minister in Madras, that he is interested in putting down corruption? Well, he has been Home Minister in the Central Government and he is now the Chief Minister here; and yet, whatever may be the zeal with which he wants to tackle this big problem, I say that unless a terrific campaign is carried on throughout the country by picture and by radio, in colleges and schools and in workshops and everywhere, and unless the Government encourage such a campaign, no amount of talking about corruption will stop it and no amount of statements by the Chief Minister that he is going to put down corruption will stop it. After all, we all know corruption is there. During the War years, a number of Government officials have been occupying key posts. They had amassed a lot of property by taking bribes. I am not now talking of the Police officials, namely, the Police subordinate who is taking one anna or two annas or such paltry sums. I leave him out for the reason that the wages given to him by the Government are not the wages with which he can make both ends meet. I am not at all blaming him therefore for taking a few annas, especially when his pay is not sufficient for him. It is the higher officials I am referring to. It is they who are corrupt and it is with them that I am now concerned. As I said, hundreds of such officials have earned money and movable and immovable properties. In some cases they may not have done so in their own names, but in the names of others around them, because they are very clever. They might have purchased even jewels and other precious things and secreted them. All these things are there before us, and your investigating department will not be able to find them out. On the other hand, if only you get the co-operation of the people, if only they are asked to come forward before committees to be set up in every village, in every town and other localities, and if they are told, 'You can come and make your accusation, you can come and point out where such and such an official has got his property, or where he has secreted his property, or in whose names he has bought the property and also to whom he has given so much of jewels and where they are now', then I am sure people will come forward and give you all relevant information. Then you can set up courts where you can make examples of a few big people whom you have got to send to the gallows for having dealt with public money in this manner. Unless you are prepared to impose this capital punishment and unless you are going to set an example in the case of at least half a dozen of the big officials and send them to the gallows as being enemies of the people, corruption cannot be put down. It is such people that are your enemies, as well as the people's enemies; and, as long as these people are your friends, certainly, we on this side of the House are and will be your Enemy Number One. The people in the country know that these officials who are

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the very embodiments of corruption are our public enemies and whether Mr. Rajagopalachari accepts it or not, I am not interested. I say, that to-day if you are prepared to hang some of these officials after holding public enquiries, there will be some chance of corruption being put an end to in this State. Going to public meetings and talking about public morality, level of public morality being raised, and all that, is not going to be of any avail. As I said, it is not the ordinary people that are corrupt; it is not the subordinate official that is corrupt. You should look to higher quarters in that respect.

"In this connection, I would like to tell you that very recently there was a Mission sent out from this country by the Government of India to China; I would request the Chief Minister to get into touch with the members of that Mission—most of whom obviously cannot be charged with communist tendencies—and find out from them how Mao-Tse-Tung started a campaign against members of the Communist Party, who unfortunately during his period had become corrupt, and how, when it was proved that they were corrupt, they were publicly hanged with a view to make the people understand that they were punished in that way for corruption. I would therefore like to know how the Chief Minister here is going to tackle this problem. From the speeches he has been recently making and from the way in which he has been treating the Opposition, I do not think he has got a democratic mind at all; I do not think he wants the co-operation of the people at all; nor does he really want to have a discussion of the subjects agitating the minds of the people. For example, on the food question, did he consult anybody as to how exactly the problem was to be tackled or how prices should be controlled? As a matter of fact, I thought that Sri Rajagopalachari would take an opportunity to take the House into his confidence and acquaint them with the various measures that were being proposed to be taken. Sir, unless he changes his present mentality, unless he changes his whole outlook, how can he expect co-operation from us? (Interruption by the Hon. Chief Minister.) He says that I used the same arguments the other day. May be; but I would like to point out that the other day he also made a point at a public meeting that the Congress Members did not approach him nowadays, but it was the Members of the Opposition that approached him, meaning thereby that the Opposition Members were approaching him for permits and the like, and that is how he wanted to mislead the public. (Interruption from the Hon. Chief Minister.) I am not saying it was your idea to mislead. What was the context in which it was said? It was stated that in the past, the Congress Members used to approach the Government for licences, permits, etc., but that unfortunately nowadays, after Mr. Rajagopalachari became the Chief Minister, it was the Members of the Opposition who approached the Government. In that context, naturally it would be misunderstood that we were approaching the Chief Minister or the Ministers of Government for certain obligations; such as licences, permits, etc. But let me submit that we on this side will never, never in our lives approach either this Government

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or any Government, except when we approach them with regard to questions affecting the public of the State. Therefore, Sir, the charge that Mr. Rajagopalachari now makes, viz., that we are approaching him is not correct and when we do approach the Members on the other side, it is only with a view to discuss the many questions affecting the public. If Mr. Rajagopalachari thinks otherwise, I say he is wrong; I say his mentality is anti-democratic; and it is our duty and our business to tell him to change his present mentality."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, when we are on the Demand for Ministers' Salaries I am reminded of our previous discussion on the Vote of Confidence Motion before the House a few days ago. I am one of those who honestly and strongly felt that the Government could have taken this opportunity of a discussion on the Demand for Ministers' salaries to announce beforehand that they would treat the vote on the Demand as a vote of confidence in the Ministry also. Even if they did not announce it like that, it would have meant that. Anyway they could have avoided the Confidence Motion and taken the vote on this Demand as a vote of confidence. Some of us knew that the Prime Minister and the Cabinet thought that a straight vote of confidence was desirable. Though we thought that if the Ministers' Salaries Demand was passed, it amounted to a vote of confidence, they thought otherwise. Anyway we are to-day meeting under better circumstances, because so far as this discussion is concerned, there cannot be so much of heat brought in as much of it was already spent out in the course of the previous discussion. We are now happy that the Ministry has been assured of support and it could go on for some time, at least till the Opposition again challenges the Ministry's position, and continue to be in charge of the destinies of the people of this Province. Sir, as one interested in the welfare of this State, particularly in respect of a democratic running of the administration and the existence of a stable Ministry, I am happy that this Ministry has been given a vote of confidence, especially, in view of the doubts expressed by some Members of the Opposition and others outside that the Chief Minister, not being a Member of this House, should not be the Leader of the Cabinet. I am happy also that he has been enabled to get as far as possible the best team from this House. In choosing his team, he has even gone out of his party, and as one who has been interested in successfully running a non-party Government in Delhi for three or four years, he has been bold enough to include non-Congressmen also in his team. Considered in this light, I hope that what he has done will be a forerunner of many good things to come. I know that some hon. Members who have formed themselves into another group have recently expressed the feeling that the Cabinet should be made a composite Cabinet. I hope that suggestion would receive the careful consideration of Rajaji and certainly he is big enough to carry out even that idea. Any other Chief Minister would feel hesitant and shy to do any such thing; but, if Rajaji

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thinks it is a good thing, I am quite sure, he will do it. Everybody knows he is big enough to do it and nobody can accuse him of any motives or of adopting corrupt methods in doing such a thing. He would come to a decision on anything only if he felt that his decision would be in the larger interests of the people of the country. He is of that high frame of mind. I was therefore happy to read in the newspapers some ten days ago that one of the parties in this House expressed the feeling that it would be better for the Prime Minister to consider seriously the question of associating other parties in the House with the Government."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has been repeatedly referring to the Chief Minister of this State as the ' Prime Minister ' which is the exclusive appellation used for the Prime Minister of India." 12-30 p.m.

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I am rather an old-fashioned fellow. I have not forgotten the days when Rajaji was the Prime Minister of this State during 1937–39 and I was sitting opposite to him as the Leader of the Opposition for three years and I used to address him ' as the Prime Minister of Madras '. I am not able to get out of that habit. If I have done anything wrong or hurt the feelings of anyone—I will not ask the pardon of the hon. Member who is so enthusiastic about appellations—I would ask the pardon of the person whose feelings are hurt. (Interruption.) The Prime Minister of India is such a largehearted man that he will never think in the terms in which the hon. Member has chosen to think.

" Sir, I was referring to the formation of the Ministry and the inclusion of a non-party man in the Cabinet headed by Rajaji. Now he has convinced the Centre that he is in the right when he made this choice. It has so far been a success. I do hope that certain groups and Independents who would like to associate themselves with the administration will be given a chance to share the responsibility of the Government headed by Rajaji.

" The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi referred to the question of corruption. I am glad to say that ever since the new Government came into office, there is a general toning up of the administration. There is great cheer infused in the hearts of the people of this State and I do hope that corruption will be put down to a great extent as a result of the new Government taking up office. My hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthi suggested the formation of committees in villages and towns to put down corruption. Sir, these committees will do nothing but inflict cruelty on the officials and will demoralise them. It will be impossible for any official—whether he is a clerk or a tahsildar—to do his work if he is to be asked to appear before a committee of this kind every morning and every evening. I am glad that the Hon. Chief Minister has issued a circular to all District Collectors to see that the welfare of each district is looked after properly and to take action *suo motu* wherever necessary. The Collector is the chief man to look after the interests of the people in each district. I know that some

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Collectors now feel very much emboldened to take any action which they consider is in the interests of the people. I should like to congratulate the Government on that order.

" Now I come to the Non-Gazetted Officers. My hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthi pleaded for more emoluments to be given to the Non-Gazetted Officers. I have been also pleading for the last five years for more amenities to them. I am happy that as soon as the Rajaji Government came to power, they have been able to give something to them, in the shape of educational concessions to their children.

" Now I come to the question of salaries of Ministers. Their salaries are far too low. They should raise their salaries. They should not feel ashamed to do so. If you compare the salaries that the Ministers of the Union Government draw, you will see that our Ministers draw only half of what they draw. The salaries that are given to the Union Ministers should be given to our Ministers also. Then only our Ministers can be comfortable and do good work."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Why not the hon. Member ask for a reduction in the salaries of the Union Ministers? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" The salaries that are given to the Union Ministers are very fair and equitable. I feel the same salaries should be given here also.

" Some hon. Members wanted that Ministers should not travel. But, I want to entreat the Hon. Ministers to travel as frequently as possible. The Hon. Chief Minister, in view of his age and the heavy responsibilities of his office, may not be able to travel much but other Ministers should travel throughout our State and acquaint themselves with the famine conditions prevailing in some areas of our State. It is absolutely necessary for the Hon. Ministers to travel as frequently as possible.

" Sir, reference was made to the salary and establishment of the Governor. We must not think that we are in 1937 or 1938. We are in a Free India. In some small countries there is only one President and there is no Governor. But our country is so big that we have got a President for the whole of India and Governors for the various States. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the Governor's status should be such as to command our respect, and his position should not be assailed and the Government should not in any way lower his status.

" Sir, we have read reports in the Press that the Hon. Chief Minister and this Government have pressed their case for further financial assistance from the centre before the Finance Commission when they were in our City recently. Sir, it must be impressed on the Government of India that this State requires more money and I hope this Government will press their case before the Government of India for more allocation of money to this State."

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SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion moved by the Opposition. I beg to state that the system of recruiting personnel to various services is still going on as in the old days when the British administration was in vogue. It was but necessary for that Government to import talented men, men with technical experience and pay more money to them. But when that system of administration has been put an end to and when our own system of administration is now in vogue, a revolutionary change must be brought about. There should be some change which should attract the attention of every Government servant. Look at the disparity in the scales of pay between the highest-paid and the lowest-paid officials. This is the cause for the great discontent that is now prevalent among the Government servants. Therefore, I suggest that this disparity between the highest-paid and the lowest-paid should be removed and there should be no occasion for any feeling that one man is drawing so much while a poor servant in the last cadre is drawing only a few rupees. This difference between the two is doing great havoc among the people. Therefore, I thought that in making provisions in the Budget, so far as the heads of departments are concerned, there would be a change in the scale of emoluments to be given to them. We do not find any change but it is only a continuation of the old order.

" Then, I come to the question of salaries that are paid to teachers in secondary schools. A double-graduate is only paid Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and even this scale of pay is not adopted uniformly in all district boards and municipalities. It is a very sorry spectacle that in spite of the great agitation carried on by the teachers of the secondary schools their salaries are very low. The Government have not increased their salaries. It is just and proper that their scales of pay should be increased. In this connexion, I request the Government to issue instructions to all the district boards and municipalities to adopt a uniform scale of pay, namely, the same scale of pay as that of the teachers in the schools run by the Government. At least that would go a long way to minimise the hardship of the teachers working in the various schools run by the local boards and municipalities in our State.

" Now, Sir, I come to firka development. So far as the selection of firka development centres is concerned, it is most unfortunate and it is so bad that the object for which these centres were formed has been completely defeated. These centres are put in charge of certain officers who have not got the necessary knowledge and the technical experience necessary to improve the areas entrusted to their care. In this connexion, I must also say that it is necessary that a large amount should be set apart for the development of these firka areas. The only difficulty is that men with technical knowledge and experience have not been posted and their salaries have not been properly paid, with the result that these persons are not able to discharge their duties properly. They are also given a subordinate position and are made to work under District Collectors with the result that they are not free to use their

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discretion in developing the areas entrusted to them. Therefore, I propose that sufficient funds should be placed at the disposal of these officers so that the object with which the firka development scheme has been introduced may be achieved in a very short time.

" Now, I want to draw attention to another important matter, namely, the administration of the Agency Tracts. There is a great agitation among the hill tribes that the Muttadari system should be abolished as it has been there for a long time and has been causing great havoc to the people of the Agency tracts. In this connexion, I must point out that Mr. Malayappan, the Special Officer who had been appointed to investigate into the conditions of these people, has also stressed in his report the necessity for the abolition of the Muttadari system. Sir, this system was introduced by the British administrators and it is high time that it was abolished because there are so many evils attendant on it. Also, there is the harassment by the police people. The police officials have been causing a great amount of havoc in the minds of the Agency people and this hinders the progress of the people there. Therefore, the muttadari system should be abolished immediately so that the Agency people may live as free people and enjoy the same rights and privileges which are enjoyed by the people living in the plains. I thank you, Sir."

12-45 p.m. * Sri V. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. P. Venkateswarlu. Let me first refer to the salary and other establishment charges of the Governor. More than Rs. 10 lakhs is allotted to the Governor. When we criticize the Government for having allotted such a huge sum, we are told, that the Government cannot help it as the Constitution has provided that it shall not be submitted to the vote of the House. It is said in our Constitution that we the members of the Legislative Assembly are allowed only to plead, to speak and so on, but not to vote on the Governor's salary and his establishment. This is a strange position. We are all people who have attained the age of 18, the age of majority and we are allowed to come here and sit and discuss things; but, we are not allowed to vote on certain items. In this respect, we are treated as minors and not as majors. Perhaps the framers of the Constitution feared that if this item was allowed to be placed before the Legislative Assembly for its approval, the Legislative Assembly might vote it down. Perhaps that is the reason why they have done so. Sir, I saw recently in the newspapers that His Excellency the Governor has given a large sum as donation for relief work in Rayalaseema. Any layman who looks at it will rejoice over this act. But, if anyone goes through the budget proposals and figures, he will be surprised to see that a sum of Rs. 25,000 is allotted to the Governor as grant to be utilized for such purposes of relief. It seems to be the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to treat the post as a sacred one, not by virtue of the institution itself but by virtue of the position of the Governor. Whatever it is, all this expenditure is incurred, not out of the Governor's pocket but at the cost of the poor taxpayer.

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" Coming to the salaries of the Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff, it is common knowledge that the high-paid officers are drawing a salary of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 a month, and in some cases even more than that. I shall content myself with one instance. The salary of the Chief Conservator of Forests is Rs. 2,700, whereas the lowest-paid member of his staff, the forest guard is paid only Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 as salary. The disparity in the salary between the two is more than 90 times. A similar one is the case of Revenue Board Member. The Member of the Board of Revenue is paid a salary of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500, whereas the Revenue Inspector is paid only Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. The disparity is 40 to 45 times the salary of the Revenue Inspector. We should remember that the Revenue Inspector is not a mere layman to be paid only Rs. 50 as salary. He has had a good education and has also been trained in the work he is engaged upon. Is a salary of Rs. 50 a decent one for such a person? Whereas his superior, the Member of the Board of Revenue, who has to depend for everything on the Revenue Inspector, is paid a salary of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500. I cannot understand, Sir, why there should be this disparity. My friends who have preceded me have drawn the attention of the House to the salaries prevailing in China and Russia and so I do not want to dwell on that here. I shall content myself with saying that this disparity is not in any way conducive to the smooth administration of the country. If I am to point this out to the Hon. Chief Minister, he will say, ' Do you want me to ask the Governor to live in a hut or a cottage, and do you want me to ask the Heads of the Departments to live in the streets? ' Sir, that is not what I want them to do. I do not want the Governor to live in a hut or a cottage; nor do I want the officers of the Government to live in streets or to lead an ascetic life. I only ask that their high salary may be cut down and with the sum so available the salary of the low-paid staff may be raised a little so that they may be able to lead a decent life. Take the case of the chaprasis whom we see in this House. I understand they are paid only daily wages, if I may say so. They are paid only one rupee and two annas a day and that too only on the days when the Assembly meets. Think of the condition of their family and children. While these chaprasis look smart in their livery, their wives and children will be clothed only in rags and will be struggling to have at least one full meal a day. Sir, I cannot understand why there should be an institution like the Governorship of a State at such a costly level.

" The question then arises what change this reduction in the salary of the Governor will bring about? I think the Hon. Chief Minister will agree that it will immediately affect the purse of the Governor. On the other hand the menial staff in his establishment can be paid more salary than at present. They may be given a living wage and they may be enabled to live a better life. It is a good beginning for a better order of things in our society.

" Coming now to the policy of the present Ministry I cannot accept the opinion of Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar that there has been a change for the good in the general tone of the administration

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after the present Ministry has assumed office. The remark of Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar is far from the truth. If the present Ministry follows the path trodden by the previous Ministry, I think, it will reach the same destination as the previous Ministry. There is not even one Andhra Minister of the previous Cabinet sitting in this House. All of them took a wrong path which was anti-people, anti-national and anti-progress. If the same path is taken by the present Ministry even though the bullocks are changed unless the track and the direction are changed, the cart will follow the same path and will reach the same destination. It will not improve matters."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on his cautious and well thought-out budget. We realise that the period ahead of us is one of diminishing revenue, which makes the responsibility of the Government all the greater. Due to the shrinkage of trade and industry, the sources of revenue for the Government will be very much curtailed. Among the proposals made to cover that deficit, I feel that the surcharge on land tax would retard the production of more food. I want to touch on that one point. I wish the Government do not kill directly or indirectly the goose that lays the golden eggs. Anyhow the new Government has started with a new vigour and with a revolutionary change in outlook which all the people of this State have welcomed with great enthusiasm. Perhaps no single factor in the affairs of the State has contributed so much for the general relief as the extraordinarily bold and wise step taken by the present Ministry in de-rationing foodgrains. The whole of the Indian Union is looking to us for guidance. It is left to the Madras State to give all of them a lead in several spheres of administration. So, it is the duty of every one of us, be he a legislator, a Member of the Executive, a common man, a rich man or poor man, a producer, a buyer or a seller—to see that we succeed in this great venture.

" Now, coming to the salary of the non-gazetted officers, the Government have to consider one point. The efficiency of the Services and the strength of Government depend upon the devotion of their services. Discontent is a negation of devotion. While all other sections of society shared the boom, the non-gazetted officers were sinking from misery to misery. Sir, all of us welcome the educational and medical concessions given to the children of the non-gazetted officers and a few others. But that is not enough; the disparity is wide between the salary of the gazetted officers and that of the non-gazetted officers. The Government will have to confer more benefits on the non-gazetted officers so that the gulf that exists between their standard of living and the standard of living of those in similar walks of life may be reduced.

" About the teachers who are working in the district board schools, I can only say that their fate is much worse than that of the non-gazetted officers. They are whole-time workers. Their scale of pay is ridiculously low for educated young men and of late their difficulties are all the more aggravated by the inordinate delay

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in the disbursement of their salary. In my district of South Kanara, some teachers were not paid their monthly salary for as long as three months. There seems to be a lack of co-ordination between Government and the district board, each trying to justify the stand it takes and in between them, it is the poor teacher who becomes the victim. Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I hear all hon. Members of this House bestowing praises on our Hon. Chief Minister for his intellectual calibre, moral courage, legal knowledge and administrative experience. Under such circumstances am I not within my bounds, Sir, if I request all people to co-operate with us so that he may carve out a glorious future for our State? "

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ డిమాండును వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ కోత తీత్మానమును బలపరుస్తున్నాను. దానికి ముఖ్య కారణము ఈ రాష్ట్ర ప్రధానామాత్యులు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయంలో అవలంబించవున్న విధానమేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

" ఆంధ్రులు తమకు రాష్ట్రము కావాలని దాదాపు నలుబది సంవత్సరములుగా ఆందోళన చేయుచున్నప్పటికి ఇంతవరకు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని స్థాపించ లేకపోయినారు. భారత రాజ్యాంగ చట్టాన్ని అమలులోనికి తీసుకొని వచ్చేటపుడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని విర్వాటుచేస్తారనే వార్త బయలుదేరినదికాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్వాటు చేయబడలేదు. ఎన్నికల ముందు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని విడిగా విర్వరచవలసినవని కోరగా ఎన్నికలు జరిగితేనేగాని విషయముచేయజాలమున్నారు. ఎన్నికలు జరిగాయి, ఎన్నికల ఫలితాలు ప్రకటింపబడ్డాయి మీ విధానమేమని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారిని అడుగగా, కొత్త ప్రభుత్వము విర్వడిన తరువాత చూడవచ్చునన్నారు. కొత్త ప్రభుత్వము విర్వడింది. బడ్జెట్టు సమావేశంకూడా జరుగుతోంది, అయినప్పటికి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్వాటుచేయబడలేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులు ఆంధ్రులలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి కలుగజేస్తున్నవనే విషయంలో ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహంలేదని ఈ ప్రభుత్వము, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వము గమనించక పోవడము ఆంధ్రుల దురదృష్టమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విషయమై వివిధ రాజకీయపక్షములు వివిధమైన అభిప్రాయములు ప్రకటిస్తున్నారు. ఆందులో కృషిక్ లోక్ పార్టీ నాయకులలో ఒకరు కాన్సిల్‌లో తెలుపుడు చేసిన వైఖరి చూచినట్లయితే కృషిక్ లోక్ పార్టీ దానినే వీరుకూడా ప్రకటిస్తున్నారనుటలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. పూర్వం సైమన్ కమిషన్ వారు వెలిబుచ్చిన అభిప్రాయమువంటి కృషిక్‌లోక్ పార్టీనాయకులు వెంటనే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్వాటు చేపినట్లయితే కమ్యూనిష్టుల ప్రాబల్యం హెచ్చుగా ఉంటుంటుంది, అందుచేత ఇప్పుడు విర్వాటు చేయవద్దని శలవిచ్చారు. ఇదివరకు సైమన్ కమిషన్ వారుకూడా ఇటువంటి విధంగానే తమ అభిప్రాయాన్ని వెలిబుచ్చారు. ఆనాడు కాంగ్రెసుసంస్థ బ్రిటిష గవర్నమెంటువారితో పోరాటముసాగిస్తూ ఉండెడిది. ఆంధ్రలో కాంగ్రెసువారి ప్రాబల్యం హెచ్చుగా ఉంటూ ఉండేది. ఆ పరిస్థితులలో ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని విర్వాటు చేసినట్లయిలే ఆంధ్రదేశము కాంగ్రెసువారి ప్రాబల్యానికి లోనై ఉంటుందనే కారణంచేత ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్వరచవద్దని వ్రాశారు. ఈనాడు కృషిక్ లోక్ పార్టీ నాయకులు అవలంభిస్తున్న విధానంకూడా ఇదే విధంగా ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని ఈ విధంగా పార్టీ ప్రయోజనాలకై వెనుకకు నెట్టమని సలహా యివ్వడం స్వార్థపరత్వంకాని వేరేమీ కాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

" ఆర్థికశాఖ మంత్రిగారు ఈమధ్య శాసనసభలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంవిషయమై మాట్లా 1 p.m.
డుచు ఆంధ్రులు మద్రాసు పట్టణం తమది కాదని అంగీకరించినట్టయితే తమిళులు

ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి అడ్డుతగలగని, ఇక రాయలసీమవారిని ఒప్పించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని విస్తరించుకోవలసిన బాధ్యత ఆంధ్రులదేనని చెప్పినారు. ఈ విధమైన ప్రకటనలన్నీ రాయలసీమవాసులను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి వ్యతిరేకులుగా చేయుటకు చేసే ప్రయత్నాలుగా ఎంచవచ్చు. ఆంధ్రులు సర్కారువారు, రాయలసీమవారు, తమలో తమకున్న విభేదాలను తొలగించుకొనే నిమిత్తమే 1938 సంవత్సరంలో శ్రీభాగ్ పాక్టు చెసుకొన్నారు. సర్కారువారు, రాయలసీమవారు ఒక ఒప్పందానికి వచ్చిన తరువాత ఆంధ్రులలో వీరో అభిప్రాయభేదాలున్నాయని గోరంతలు కొండంతలు చేయడము సబబుకాదు. ఈ విధమైన ప్రకటనలవల్ల మేలుకలగకపోగా అసంతృప్తి ఎక్కువ అవుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. 1937-39 వ సంవత్సరములలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రధానిగా ఉన్నపుడు అప్పటి గవర్నరుగారు మద్రాస్ పట్టణము ఆంధ్రులకు, తమిళులకు సమిష్టి రాజధానిగా ఉండవచ్చునని అన్నారు. దానివల్ల తిరిగి ఆంధ్రులకు మద్రాస్ పట్టణము కొరకై పట్టుదల పెరిగినది. ఆంధ్రులు విడిగా రాష్ట్రాన్ని విస్తరించుకొనే ప్రయత్నిస్తూఉంటే ఎవరో అధికారులు మద్రాస్ పట్టణము ఆశచూపుతూ ఉండడము సమస్యా పరిష్కారాన్ని వెనుకకు నెట్టుతూఉండడము ఇంత కాలంగా జరుగుతూ ఉన్నది. ఆనాటి గవర్నరుగారు మద్రాస్ నగరాన్ని జాయింటు రాజధానిగా, తనను జాయింటు గవర్నరుగా ఉంచుకొనవచ్చునని అన్నారు. కాని ఆనాటి రాజ్యాధిపతి, ఎవరో తెలియదుకాని, మద్రాసునగరం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో విమాత్రం చేరినా రక్తపాతము జరుగుతుందని చెప్పినందువల్లనే ఆంధ్రులకు వచ్చే రాష్ట్రం కాస్తా జారిపోయింది. ఈ మద్రాస్ నగర సమస్య రావణాసురుడు కాష్ఠంలా తయారైంది. అంతలో కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వాలు రాజీనామాలు ఇచ్చాయి. ఆంధ్రులు తమ యాపచ్చకులు తిరిగి స్వరాజ్యప్రోగ్రామానికి వినియోగించారు. ఆ యుద్ధకాలంలో గవర్నరుగా ఉన్న లార్డు ఎరిస్కిన్‌గారు మద్రాస్ నగరం జాయింటు రాజధానిగా ఉండవచ్చునని అన్నారు. ఆంతేకాకుండా అడ్వయిజర్‌గా ఉండిన స్వర్గీతీగారు 1941 వ సంగి లో బెజవాడ వచ్చి అక్కడ మద్రాస్ పట్టణం ఒక ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రముగా ఉండవచ్చునని అన్నారు. ఈ విధంగా అధికారులు అనేక పర్యాయాలు మద్రాస్‌పై ఆంధ్రులకు నిజమైన హక్కున్నదని చెబుతూ, మద్రాస్ నగర సమస్యను ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి అడ్డంపెడుతూ వచ్చారు. యుద్ధము ముగిసింది. తిరిగి ఆంధ్రులు కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్య గురించి అడిగినారు. స్వతంత్ర్యం వచ్చిన తరువాత రాష్ట్రము విస్తరించుకోవచ్చునని వారు సలహా ఇచ్చారు. స్వాతంత్ర్యం సంపాదించాము. నూతన రాజ్యాంగాన్ని రచించే సందర్భంలో రాష్ట్రముల జాబితాలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్నికూడా చేర్చవలసినదని ఆంధ్రులు కోరారు. Draft Constitution లో ఆఖరున షెడ్యూల్సు తయారుచేసే టప్పుడు వ్రాయవచ్చునని అప్పటి న్యాయశాస్త్రమాత్యులు అంబేద్కర్‌గారు అన్నారు. కాని ఆ విధంగా చేర్చలేదు. రాజ్యాంగచట్టం అమలు జరుపుటకు ముందుగానే 1935 వ సంగిపు గవర్నమెంటు ఆఫ్ ఇండియా చట్టం ప్రకారం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేయవచ్చునన్నారు. కాని ఆ విధంగాను జరుగలేదు. 1948 వ సంవత్సరంలో జవహర్‌లాల్ నెహ్రూగారు విశాఖపట్టణం వచ్చినపుడు అప్పటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర కాంగ్రెస్ సంఘము ఆయనకు ఒక విజ్ఞప్తి చేసినది. దానిలో 'You should lose more time to appoint the special commission envisaged by the drafting committee . . .-" అని ఉంది. బహుశా ఆది ' you should not . . . .' ఆని ఉండవలసినదేమో ! కాని నెహ్రూగారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విషయమై ఏమీచేయలేదు. తరువాత రాజ్యాంగచట్టసభ అధ్యక్షులు భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర విభజన విషయమై ఒక రిపోర్టును ఇవ్వవలసినదని ఒక కమిటీ వేశారు దానికి థార్

గారు అధ్యక్షులు. కాన్‌స్టిట్యుయంట్ ఎసెంబ్లీ అధ్యక్షులు, ఈ కమిటీని నియమిస్తూ ఆ కమిటీ ఏ విషయమై రిపోర్టును అందజేయాలో ఆనే విషయం గురించి ఈ విధంగా అన్నారు—

' The President of the Constituent Assembly has accordingly been pleased to appoint the following Commission to examine and report on the formation of new Provinces of Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra and on the administrative, financial and other consequences of the creation of such new provinces.'

" తదనుగుణంగా ఆ కమిటీవారు ఈ విషయమై ఒక నివేదికను సమర్పించారు. దానిలో ఈ క్రింది విధంగా మద్రాసు నగరాన్ని గురించి ఉన్నది—

' These claims are challenged and counter-challenged, but in our opinion this is a fruitless controversy. Historical arguments on both sides may have some basis in facts but they are somewhat remote and the controversy can only be decided on existing facts. And on these facts, the City of Madras cannot be taken exclusively either as a Telugu area or as a Tamil area and it can only be regarded as a multi-lingual and cosmopolitan city, though it may be a fact that Tamil is a majority language in the City and in the areas which surround it, and this majority is not accidental or temporary and can be traced back at least to 1881, the earliest year for which census figures are available. A city which contains so many associations of both the communities and of many other communities and which has assumed a cosmopolitan character in the course of several generations cannot be disposed of on mere linguistic considerations, in favour of one community, without causing grave dissatisfaction and injustice to the other.'

ఈ విధంగా వారు ఏ విషయమై తేల్చకుండా ఏదో భాషా రాష్ట్ర విభజన ప్రశ్నను త్రోసివేయుటకు ప్రయత్నించారు.

" ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విభజన విషయమై ఇటీవలలో సర్ బి. ఎన్. రావుగారు కూడా రాష్ట్రాన్ని మూడు రాష్ట్రాలుగా విభజించవలెనని సలహా ఇచ్చారు. ఆయనకు మద్రాసు నగరం, బొంబాయి నగరం ఎలె (కాంగ్రెస్ కమిటీలకు ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్లు) ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రంగాను, ఒకటి మద్రాసు నార్త్ రాష్ట్రమని, మరొకటి మద్రాసు సౌత్ రాష్ట్రమని ఏర్పరచవలెనన్నారు. కాని ఈ సలహా పాటించబడలేదు.

" తరువాత Three man's committee వారు ఈ విషయమై ఒక రిపోర్టును తయారుచేశారు. దానిలో

'In regard to Andhra, the same general principles should be applied which we have stated above. In some ways the demand for an Andhra Province has a larger measure of consent behind it than other similar demands. Yet there is controversy about certain areas as well as about the City of Madras. To a large extent what we have said about Bombay City applies to Madras City also, but there is a marked difference. Bombay City, because of its size and cosmopolitan and industrial character, can be made into a political entity; Madras City is smaller and is closely linked with provincial life and activities. We are of opinion, therefore, that if an Andhra Province is to be formed, its protagonists will have to abandon their claims to the City of Madras.' ఆని ఉన్నది.

మద్రాసుపై ఆంధ్రులు తమ హక్కులను పదలుకోవాలని ఉన్నదికాని, మద్రాసు నగరం తమిళులదని ఎక్కడను చెప్పబడలేదు. ఈ విషయమై పలుపురు పలు అభిప్రాయాలు ఇవ్వడం మొదలుపెట్టారు. ఈ మూర్తిత్రయంవారిలో ఒక్కొక పట్టాభి సీతారామయ్యగారు కూడా మద్రాసు నగరం గురించి రకరకాల అభిప్రాయాలు ప్రకటించారు. మద్రాసు నగరం ఆంధ్రులది కాదన్నారే కాని అది తమిళులదే అని ఎవరు అనలేదని వారు నిర్వచించారు. ఇటువంటి ప్రకటనలవల్ల తిరిగి మద్రాసు సమస్య నెకిలేబడింది. సందిగ్ధంగా రిపోర్టులు తయారుచేయడంతోనే కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు సంతృప్తి పొందారు కాని ఈ సమస్యా పరిష్కారానికి హృదయపూర్వకంగా ప్రయత్నించలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యను పరిష్కరించాలంటే మూడమిదికాదు కొడి

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [15th July 1952

విరుగకుండా, పాము చావకుండా మాట్లాడకూడదు. ఇదివరలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర కాంగ్రెస్ కమిటీయొక్క, కర్నాటక రాష్ట్ర కాంగ్రెస్ కమిటీయొక్క jurisdiction ల విషయంలో కేళ్కారుగారు తీర్పు ఇచ్చినట్లు ఆసందిగ్ధంగా చెప్పివేయడం జరిగింది. కేళ్కర్‌గారు ఆయన ఇచ్చిన తీర్పులో అన్ని విషయాలను సమగ్రంగా చర్చించి చివర " They must be prepared to accept the new position willingly if not cheerfully, as a matter of discipline;" అని వ్రాసారు. ఆదే విధంగా ఏదో ఒక రకంగా తగాదా తీర్చడానికి కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు చూస్తూ వచ్చారు. ముచ్చాను విషయమై షరతులు పెట్టకుండా మీరివ్వదలచిన బిల్లులతో ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని నిర్మిస్తామని ప్రకటించవలసినదని, అనవసరంగా ఆవేశాలను రెచ్చగొట్టవద్దని కాంగ్రెస్ అగ్రనాయకులను, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారిని, ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, అమైచ్చర్ కలుకుకు కేట్కుం మానియత్తై ఆదరిత్తు పేసుంపోదు కనం ముదల్ అమైచ్చర్ అవర్కలుడైయ కవనత్తిర్కు చిల విషయంకళైక్ కొండు వర పిరియప్పడుకిరేన్. చెన్ఱ వరుషత్తియ అదావదు 1951-52-ం వరుషత్తియ పట్జెట్టిల్ మంత్రిగళిన్ చంపళత్తిర్కు ఎన్ఱు ఐంతు లట్చం రూపాయ్ ఒదుక్కప్పట్టిరుక్కిఱదు. ఇంద వరుషం ఏళు లట్చం రూపాయ్ ఒదుక్కప్పట్టిరుక్కిఱదు. అదైయుం చంతోషమాక వరవేర్కిరేన్. ఇంద ఇరండు లట్చం రూపాయ్ అదికమాక ఇరుంతాలుం అదైప్పట్ఱి పరవా యిల్లై. ఇంద ఇరండు లట్చం రూపాయ్ అదికమాక ఒదుక్కి విట్టార్కళ్ ఎన్పదర్కావుం నాన్ మనస్తాపప్పడవిల్లై. నమదు రాజాజి అవర్కళ్ మాకాణత్తిర్కు ముదల్ అమైచ్చరాక వంతు విట్టదాల్ ఎనక్కు ఒరు పెరియ చంతోషం ఎంద అళవిల్ ఏర్పట్టదు ఎన్ఱాల్, మున్నాల్ ఇరుంద కనం ఓ. పి. రామచామి రెడ్డియార్ ఇరుంద కాలత్తిల్ అవరుడైయ అరచాంగం ఒరళవు మత్తియ అరచాంగత్తుడన్ చణ్డై పోట్టదు. అదన్ పిన్నాల్ వంద అరచాంగం చణ్డై పోడువదర్కు ముడియామల్ ఇరుందదాల్ నాంగళ్ ఎప్పోదుం కుఱై కూఱిక్ కొండే వందోం. రాజాజి అవర్కళ్ ఇం మాకాణత్తిన్ ముదల్ అమైచ్చరాక వరువదర్కు మున్నాల్ మత్తియ అరచాంగం మాకాణ అరచాంగత్తిన్ నిర్వాకత్తిల్ ఎప్పొళుదుం తలైయిట్టుక్ కొండిరుందదు. నమక్కు నియాయమాకక్ కిడైక్క వేండియ కడన్ వచతికూడ కిడైప్పదు ఇల్లై. నియాయమాన మురైక్కు కూడ కోట్టా కిడైప్పదిల్లై. పంపాయిల్ నూల్ కన్ట్రోలిల్ యారో ఒరువర్ ఉట్కార్ంద్ కొండు మాకాణ నిలైమై తెరియామల్ నూలైక్ కణ్డరోల్ చెయ్దు కొండిరుందార్. అదర్కు నంముడైయ అరచాంగత్తిన్ ముదల్ అమైచ్చర్ (protest) పణ్ణుమల్ అదైత్ తడుక్కామల్, అవర్కళ్ తప్పు చెయ్కిరార్కళ్ ఎన్పదై ఎడుత్తుక్ కాట్టామల్ ఇరుంద్ కొండు వంతదాల్ చెన్ఱ మంత్రిగ చభై మక్కళిడత్తిల్ unpopular ఆగప్ పోనదర్కుక్ కారణమాక ఇరుంతదు. ఆనాల్ ముంద్య అరచాంగం నల్ల కారియంగళైయుం చెయ్దు వంతదు. ఆనాల్ మత్తియ అరచాంగం తలైయిట్టదనాల్తాన్ మాకాణ అరచాంగంగళ్ ఎల్లామ్ అదిలుం కుఱిప్పాక చెన్నై అరచాంగం జనంగళిడత్తిల్ చెల్వాక్కు అట్ఱుప్ పోగుంపడియాన చంతర్ప్పం ఏర్పట్టదు. అదిర్ష్ట వచమాక ఇప్పొళుదు కనం రాజాజి అవర్కళ్ నమదు మాకాణత్తిన్ ముదల్ అమైచ్చరాక వంతిరుక్కిరార్. ఉడనే అవరిడత్తిల్ ఒరు పెరియ నంపిక్కై ఏర్పడుకిఱదు. ఇప్పొళుదు మత్తియ అరచాంగత్తినిడం, పిఱ మాకాణంగళ్, అదిలుం ముక్కియమాక పంపాయ్ మాకాణం, వంగాళ మాకాణం, ఇన్నుం పల వెళి మాకాణంగళ్ నమ్మైవిడ అదికమాన చెలవుగళైయుం చలుగైగళైయుం వాంగిక్కొండు పోయిరుక్కిన్ఱన. ఇనిమేల్ నమదు రాజాజి అవర్కళ్ అవర్కళైవిడ అదికమాక చణ్డై పోట్టు చెన్నై మాకాణత్తిర్కు ఇన్నుం అదికమాన చలుగైగళై వాంగి వరువార్ ఎన్ఱ నంపిక్కై ఎనక్కు ఉణ్డు. అంద నంపిక్కైక్కుత్ తగుంతపడి చెన్ఱ ఇరణ్డు వరుషంగళాగ ఇంద రేషన్ ఎడుక్క వేణ్డు మెన్ఱు అణై

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இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி கனம் முன்ஷீ அவர்களையும் பிரதம மந்திரி ஜவஹர்லால் அவர்களையும் நாங்கள் கேட்டும் அவர்கள் எடுக்க மாட்டேன் என்று கண்டிப்பாக சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தைர்யமாக இந்த உணவு கன்ட்ரோலை எடுத்து இந்த மாகாணத்தின் மானத்தை காப்பாற்றியது எனக்கு மிகுந்த சந்தோஷத்தை அளிக்கிறது. இதையும் நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் மந்திரிகளின் கொள்கைள் என்ன என்பதைப் பற்றி முதல் அமைச்சர் தெளிவாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அதை விட நன்முக இருக்கும். நேற்று கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ரெங்கா ரெட்டி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், ஒரு திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு நடத்த வேண்டு மென்று மக்கள் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய வந்தால்—இப்பொழுது கிரியார் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது, 50 லட்சம் ரூபாய் பணம் கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதில் ஏதாவது செய்ய முன் வருவீர்களா என்று கேட்டதற்கு அவர் பதில் சொல்லவே இல்லை. நாட்டிற்கு நன்மை செய்ய வரவேண்டும் எனறு ராஜாஜி வந்திருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது irrigation சம்பந்தமாக முக்கியமாக investigate செய்த திட்டங்களை நிறுத்தி விட்டார்கள். எங்கே மக்கள் கடன் கொடுக்க முன் வருகிறார்களோ அங்கே அந்த திட்டங்களை எடுத்து அதற்கு priority கொடுத்து அதை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க முன் வரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு கோடியே இருபத்தி எட்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடன் கொடுத்தும் அந்த திட்டத்தை நிறுத்தி விட்டார்கள். மக்கள் பணம் கொடுக்கிறோம். அந்த திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகின்ற திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நடத்தினால் தான் மக்களும் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களும் பணம் கொடுக்க முன் வருவார்கள். இதை மட்டும் நீங்கள் சொல்லி விட்டால் பொது மக்கள் லட்சக்கணக்கான கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தைக் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்பதை நான் இங்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக மந்திரிகள் ஜில்லாக்களில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்யும் போது அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று சொல்லி வைக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் எந்த டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டை, எந்த போர்ட்போலியோவை, வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ அந்த போர்ட்போலியோ சம்பந்தமாக நன்முக study பண்ணிக் கொண்டு அந்த டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு சம்பந்தமாக அந்த ஜில்லாவில் என்ன நடக்கவேண்டும், என்னென்ன குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன; எந்தக் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும், எந்த நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை யெல்லாம் தெரிந்து கொண்ட பின் தான் அந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு அந்த மந்திரி போக வேண்டும். அவைகளைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் அந்த ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போகவே கூடாது என்பதை நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். ஏனென்முல் ஒன்றும் தெரியாமல் அவர்கள் அங்கே சென்முல் நமக்குக் கெட்ட பெயர் தான் வருகிறது. அந்த கெட்ட பெயரை நமக்கு வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டாம். சென்ற மந்திரி சபையின் அனுபவத்தைத் தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். யார் எதைக்கேட்டாலும் அதைச் சொல்லுவதற்கு அவர்கள் தயாராக இருக்க வேண்டும். இதை ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மந்திரிகளுக்குச் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்று அவரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" மற்முென்று, மத்திய அரசாங்கம் மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தின் நிர்வாகத்தில் தலையிடுகிறது என்பதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நண்பர் ராஜாராம் அவர்கள் ஒரு பார்லிமெண்டரி செக்ரடரியாக இருக்கிறார். அவருக்கு எந்த அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியவில்லை. அதிகாரம் இல்லாத ஒரு பார்லிமெண்டரி செக்ரடரி எதற்கு? அவரை டில்லிக்கு அனுப்பி அங்கிருந்து கொண்டு அவர் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் வேலைகளை கவனித்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு ஏதாவது செய்தால் பிரயோசனப்படும். இந்த பார்லிமெண்டரி செக்ரடரியை நியமிப்பதற்கு நிதி மந்திரிக்குத்தான் வேலை இருக்கிறதா? முதல் அமைச்சருக்கு வேலை இல்லையா? முதல் அமைச்சருக்கும் நிறைய வேலை இருக்கிறது. முதல் அமைச்சருக்கும்

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ஒரு பார்லிமெண்டரி செக்காடரி போட்டிருக்கலாம். இங்கிருக்கிறவர்களில் யாராவது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் சென்று முயற்சி செய்து ஏதாவது ஒரு நல்ல காரியம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நண்பர் ராம மூர்த்தி அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அவ்விதம் செய்வார் என்று எங்களுக்கு ராஜாஜியின் பேரில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு இடமும் இருக்கிறது. அவர் இங்கு இருந்து கொண்டே செய்ய முடியும். ஒரு மந்திரியை டில்லியில் வைத்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் நடக்க வேண்டிய காரியங்களை நடத்த வேண்டு மென்றும் எங்கள் முதல் அமைச்சர் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நடத்துவார் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. அதை நீங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

1-15 p.m. "அடுத்தபடியாக மெடிகல் காலேஜ்களிலும், professional காலேஜ்களிலும் அட்மிஷன் விஷயமாக சென்ற வருஷம் அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு முதல் அமைச்சர் ஹோம் மினிஸ்டராக இருந்துகொண்டு ஒரு திருத்தம் செய்தார்கள். இன்னும் பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிக சலுகை காட்ட வேண்டு மென்பதற்காக நீங்கள் சென்ட்ரல் பார்லிமெண்டில் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்தீர்கள். அது முதற்கொண்டு மெடிகல் காலேஜ்களிலும் இன்னும் மற்ற காலேஜ்களிலும் அட்மிஷன் நல்ல முறையிலும் நியாயமாகவும் எல்லா சமூகத்தினருக்கும் நியாயம் கிடைக்கும் படிக்கும் நடந்து வருகிறது. இந்த முறையையே இன்னும் கையாள வேண்டும். அதை விட்டு விடக் கூடாது என்பதை ராஜாஜியின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இந்தவிதமானதிட்டம்தான் நியாயமாக இருக்கிறது, பொது ஜனங்களும் அதை ஆதரிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அதை அப்படியே பின்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்று கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மதுரையில் மெடிகல் காலேஜ் ஆரம்பிக்கப் போவதாக கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதை ஆரம்பிக்கும் முன்பு ஸ்டான்லி காலேஜ் கட்டடம் கட்ட ஆரம்பிக்கும் முன் மதுரை மெடிகல் காலேஜில் மாணவர்களை சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு கட்டடம் கட்டினவுடன் இங்கே அனுப்பிவைத்தார்கள். அம்மாதிரி மதுரையில் சேர்க்க வேண்டிய மாணவர்களை கட்டடம் கட்டி முடிப்பதற்குள் ஸ்டான்லி காலேஜில் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு 1954-ல் கட்டடம் முடிந்தவுடன் அங்கே அவர்களை சேர்த்துவிடலாம். அதற்குள் அவர்களுக்கும் அங்கே ட்ரெயினிங் முடிந்து விடும். மாணவர்களை தெருவில் நிற்க விடாமல் இந்த ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தைச் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

"கடைசியாக நண்பர்கள் பேசும்போது anti-democratic என்று சொன்னார்கள். கனம் நண்பர் ராமமூர்த்தி அதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதைப்பற்றி ராஜாஜியிடம் கேட்க வேண்டும். அவர் இங்கு தோற்று விட்டு வரவில்லை. கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள்தான் மக்களிடம் தோற்றுவிட்டு ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமாக கவுன்சிலில் மெம்பராகவும் வந்திருக்கிறார். கனம் ஆதித்தன் அவர்கள்தான் நாமினேஷன் தாக்கல் பண்ண வேண்டும் என்று வாங்கி வந்தார். இப்பொழுது அவர்தான் கவுன்சிலில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு தொந்தரவு செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அவர் மனதில் ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது கவுன்சிலுக்குச் செலவு செய்யப்படும் பணம் விரயம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த கவுன்சிலை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR :—"கனம் உப சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, மந்திரி சபையின் சம்பளம் சம்பந்தமாகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தை எதிர்க்கும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். பெரிய அதிகாரிகளுடைய சம்பளத்தைக் குறைக்கவேண்டும். மந்திரிகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் ரூ. 1,500 சம்பளத்தை ரூ. 1,000 ஆக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

15th July 1952] [Sri P. Venkatesa Sholagar]

"குறிப்பாக, இப்பொழுது மந்திரிகளின் தொகை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. பத்து மந்திரிகள் இருந்த இடத்தில் இப்பொழுது 15 மந்திரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி அதிகமான மந்திரிகள் இருப்பதால், சில மந்திரிகளுக்கு போதிய வேலையில்லாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே மந்திரிகளின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னருக்காக 7 லக்ஷம் 29 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவிடப்படுகிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் மோசமான காரியம். அந்தத் தொகை அதிகம் என்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். இந்த தேசத்தில் நிர்வாகச் செலவுக்குப் பணம் இல்லை, நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்குப் பணம் இல்லை, கல்வி வசதிக்குப் பணம் இல்லை, உபாத்தியாயர்கள் சம்பளத்திற்குப் பணம் இல்லை என்று எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் பணமில்லையென்று சொல்லப் படும்போது, மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் இவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுப்பதற்கு நம்முடைய கஜானா அட்சய பாத்திரமா என்று கேட்கின்றேன். ஆகையால், மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய செலவைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம்.

"இந்த சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தில் வேலை செய்யும் ப்யூன்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரூ. 43 என்று இருக்கும்போது, மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னருக்கு ஒரு வருஷத்தில் 17 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வைத்திய வசதிக்காக ஒதுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்படும் குறைந்த சம்பளத்தில் ப்யூன் போன்ற கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகள் வாழ முடியாது. உணவு உற்பத்திக்கான திட்டங்களுக்கும், பசியினால் வாடும் ஜனங்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதற்கும், நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்து உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்குவதற்கும் பணம் அவசியமாக இருக்கும்போது, பணத்தை வீணாக விரயமாக்காமல் தடுக்க வேண்டும்.

"அரசாங்கத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு இலாகாவுக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு காரியதரிசி இருக்கும்போது, ரெவின்யூ போர்டில் எதற்காக ஐ. ஸி. எஸ். ஆபீசர்கள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், நிச்சயமாக ரெவின்யூ போர்டை ஒழிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அதிகமான பணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மிச்சமாகும். அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு உதவிகரமான காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு செலவழிக்கலாம். ஒவ்வொரு இலாகாவுக்கும் காரியதரிசிகள் இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு மேலாக ஐ. ஸி. எஸ். ஆபீசர் தேவையில்லை யென்பதை மறுபடியும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஆகையால் இவ்விதமாகச் செய்து, மிச்சப்படும் பணத்தை கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளின் கஷ்ட நிவாரணத்திற்கு அளித்து, நாட்டின் ஆக்க வேலைகளுக்கு உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"மேல் சபையை ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஸ்ரீமான் கே. டி. கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் சொன்னதை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். அதற்காக செலவிடப்படும் 2 லக்ஷம் சொச்சம் ரூபாய் அனுவசியம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். உடனடியாக ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால், அந்தப் பணத்தை நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம்.

"அதிகாரிகளின் லஞ்சத்தை ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறப்படுகிறது மாத்திரமல்ல. கடந்த காலத்தில் மந்திரிகள் லஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றியும் அவர்கள் செய்த ஊழலைப்பற்றியும் இங்கு விவாதம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. இன்று மக்கள் எதிர்பார்ப்பது என்னவென்றால், ராஜாஜியால் லஞ்சத்தை ஒழித்து பரிகாரம் காணமுடியுமா? சர்க்காரால் பரிகாரம் தேடமுடியுமா என்பது தான். லஞ்சத்தை ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறும்போது, சிலர் ராஜாஜி மீது எங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது, ஆகவே, அவர் லஞ்சத்தை ஒழித்து விடுவார் என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். ராஜாஜி மீது நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறதா என்பது அல்ல கேள்வி. லஞ்சத்தை ஒழிப்பதற்கு என்னென்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, எப்படி எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதைத் தான் இன்று மக்கள் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்

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கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், கன்ம ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் லஞ்சத்தை ஒழிப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவுதூரம் கங்கணம் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார் என்பது தான் முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும்.

" இன்றையதினம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே பெரிய அடக்குமுறை நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதிகாரிகளுக்கு இருக்கின்ற அதிகாரத்தை துஷ்பிர யோகம் செய்கின்றார்கள். கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ நாகன்ன கௌட் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவுக்கு வந்திருந்தபோது ஸ்ரீமான் **N. R.** சாமியப்ப முதலியார் காரில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தார் என்று சொன்னால், இது எந்த விதமான அபிப்பிராயத்தை மக்களிடம் உண்டுபண்ணியிருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். பெரிய மிராசுதார் ஒருவருடைய காரில் சுற்றுப்பிர யாணம் செய்வது என்றால், அங்கு இருக்கின்ற ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் மனதில் அது எந்தவிதமான அபிப்பிராயத்தை உண்டுபண்ணும் என்று யோசனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். மந்திரி அப்படிச் செய்வதால் தான் அந்த மிராசுதார்கள் எதையும் செய்வதற்கு தைரியமுள்ளவர்களாக ஆகிவிடுகின்றார்கள். இவ்வித காரியங்களினால்தான் அங்கிருக்கின்ற அதிகாரிகள் மிராசுதார்கள் பக்கம் சாதகமாக இருப்பதற்கு ஒரு சூழ் நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது.

" இன்றையதினம் அங்கு இருக்கின்ற போலீஸ்காரர்கள் மிராசுதார்கள் வீட்டிலேயே தங்கிக்கொண்டு, விவசாயிகளுடைய தகராறைத் தீர்த்துவைப் பதற்குப் பதிலாக, விவசாயிகளை அடித்து, உதைத்து, இம்சிக்கவும் செய்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு அங்கிருக்கும் மிராசுதார்கள் ஒத்தாசையாக இருக் கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் வித்தி யாசம் ஏற்படும்போது, இத்தகைய மனப்பான்மை கொண்ட சர்க்காரால் எவ்விதம் சமரசம் செய்துவைக்கமுடியும் ? எப்படி ஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கா ரின் மீதும், சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் மீதும், நம்பிக்கை வரமுடியுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். இந்த நிலைமை மாறவேண்டுமென்றால், சரி யான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து, லஞ்சம், ஊழல் மிகுந்த ஒரு மோசமான தன்மையை ஒழிப்பதற்கு ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளு கின்றேன்."

* Mr. W. J. FERNANDEZ :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the demand under discussion opens a very wide field for criticism of the administration. The sins of commission and omission of almost every section of the Government can be brought for discussion under this Demand. It is, however, not my intention to criticize this Government because I feel that it will be grossly unfair to do so, seeing that they have only recently taken up office and have not had sufficient time to study the respective portfolios and shape their policies. I also deprecate criticisms made by one of the hon. Members against the Hon. the Chief Minister on the question of eradication of corruption. Corruption is a thing which cannot be eradicated in a short time; it will take years to completely eradicate corruption. As far as I can see, the one method of eradicating corruption is for the people to refrain from giving bribes or buying in the black market and so on and so forth. Unless the people, who are accessories to the crime, co-operate with the Government, corruption is not going to be eradicated.

" Sir, my main purpose in joining in this discussion is to make a very fervent appeal to our Chief Minister on the question of the need for effecting drastic retrenchment in the very heavy expenditure on the costly administrative machinery in this State. Let me not be understood that I am referring to the salary of the Governor

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in this connexion. I am sorry that some hon. Members have thought it fit to talk on that subject. Sir, he is the highest dignitary in the State and he must keep up his dignity. There is a saying : ' *Noblesse oblige* ' and as Governor of the State, he must maintain his dignity, and he must be given sufficient allowances for that purpose. When I talk of retrenchment, I am referring to the need for cutting down expenditure on establishment and contingencies, which is very heavy. I would suggest one or two ways of approaching this subject. One is to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials who have had experience in Government offices, to go into the question of retrenchment and examine the possibility of cutting down expenditure on establishment and contingencies in every office of the Government where there is waste or where retrenchment can be effected without detriment to the efficiency and working of that office. The other one is for the Government to order straightaway a ten per cent cut in the expenditure of all departments on establishment charges and contingencies. I make this suggestion because I feel that this Government is far more responsive than its predecessors. Year after year I have made this suggestion but in vain. The previous Governments were adamant in this matter. Because I find the Hon. the Chief Minister has shown his readiness to listen to suggestions and, if possible, to give effect to them, I feel that he will hear me on this point and see what can be done. It is the bounden duty of the Government to see that there is no wastage in any of the departments. All Heads of Departments are trustees of the public because it is the public who pay the money to run the Administration, and it is the duty of the Heads of Departments to see that money is judiciously spent and not wasted. Any one who wastes public money is, in my opinion, committing a breach of trust. Therefore I request the Government to see that money is not wasted in Government Departments. I feel, Sir, that there is a good deal of wastage, particularly under ' Contingencies ' in Government Departments. If an enquiry is made, considerable savings can be effected. This is my appeal to the Government and I hope that it will receive the consideration of the Government. With these remarks, I support the Demand under consideration, moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister."

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

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Demand and to support and endorse the Cut Motion that has been tabled against this particular Demand. I have always maintained the theory and the fact that our regime is substantially and fundamentally bureaucratic and therefore any Demand made in support of that bureaucratic regime or bureaucratic administrative machinery should certainly be opposed. When I say that it is bureaucratic and therefore I seek to condemn it, I put my criticism under two heads, viz., one, that it is anti-democratic—

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in fact bureaucracy is the antithesis of democracy—and, two, that it is altogether irresponsive to public opinion or to the needs of the people.

" Under the first head, I would like to level the charge that our Government is still substantially autocratic—if I may be pardoned the use of the expression—even plutocratic. We are not having the real needs of the people considered by this regime. In fact, the administrative machinery which has been handed down to us by the Britisher has been kept intact and spick and span and is being used precisely in the manner in which the British did use it. A most glaring illustration of my point that this Government is bureaucratic can be had from the Demand under discussion at the moment. For instance, we have the Governor's allowances and the allowances for the personal staff of the Governor. There is a large retinue for him; there are automobiles for him; there are saloons for him and there are various other luxuries and attendant circumstances to be met out of the public revenues of this poor State. When we remember that there is no money in this State—the Government spokesmen say so—for the poor, famishing, dying people of Rayalaseema, when we remember that there is no money to open more gruel centres for the people of Rayalaseema, when we remember that there is no money to give a living wage to the distressed weavers of Malabar, when we remember that there is really no money for us to give full employment for the people or to give them free education or to give them free medical aid by opening more hospitals and dispensaries and providing other facilities, and when we remember that there is no money for all these essential things, but there is still money to provide for the glamour and the magnificence and the grandeur —I would like to say Moghul grandeur—of the Governor, is it really in accord with the democratic set-up that we are supposed to be having or is it in conformity with the bureaucratic spirit that I say this Government is infected with? I respectfully wish to submit, Sir, that the entire complexion of the Government is illustrated by the substantial sum provided for the Governor's allowances and those of the personal staff of the Governor. This is the clearest illustration of my thesis that this Government is really for all kinds of opulence, all kinds of glamour, glamour-mongering and things like that whenever we are concerned with the topmost and not when we are concerned with the people. There is no money when the peoples' needs are concerned but with considerable care meticulous provision is made for limousines for the Governor! I am sorry that there is omission of the kennels and the stables of the Governor! Possibly that is a slight democratic change but, is it not ironical that in this country which is in the throes of famine, which is in the throes of unemployment and which is in the throes of acute distress all over, there is a demand made in such an audacious manner for allowances to the Governor, for his saloon, for his cars and for his large following or retinue? I therefore submit, Sir, that this Budget Demand under the head of ' Governor's Allowances ' should be vetoed and the Cut Motion

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should be passed because it is anti-people, anti-democratic and completely bureaucratic. It has been said that ' When the poor have died Caesar hath wept ' but, what do we find in this administration or this Government when the poor people of Rayalaseema, died. There are no tears and the eyes of those on the Treasury Benches are quite dry. They say, ' Provide for the cars and the saloon of the Governor. That is what we want but no wherewithal for the wants of the people.'

" Another criticism that I wish to make about this particular demand is that it is bureaucratic in a different respect too. Bureaucracy has always been depended upon as the proper machinery for an imperialist rule and we are not having an imperialistic rule but a plutocratic rule even after power has been transferred. When there is clamour for gruel centres, it is turned down for want of money. When there is clamour again for higher wages for the weavers it is also turned down for want of money. What is the reason for it? We have an administration which does not take note of popular demands and does not mix with the people. As I said, the administration is precisely what we had even when the British were ruling us. What we require is not a bureaucratic regime but a really decentralized and democratised administrative machinery. The present machinery is so cast-iron, hard and irresponsive to public opinion that nothing can reach the Ministers or the Secretaries at Madras although big calamities and catastrophies may take place in the far reaches of the villages which are supposed to be the real basis of this State. Now every little thing has got to be sanctioned at the top. This is what we have in this bureaucratic machinery and I strongly plead for an immediate re-shaping and remodelling of this machinery. If half a hundred weight of steel is required by a farmer living far away in Malabar, he has to make an application which has got to go from the Revenue Inspector to the Tahsildar and from the Tahsildar to the Collector—I do not know the chain or the hierarchy of officials—and finally the Civil Supplies Commissioner's intelligence alone can decide whether this farmer in far-away Malabar in a remote village requires his ½ swt. of steel or not. Is this not really bureaucratic? Do we not have the same thing in other departments? Suppose a culvert has got to be built in some panchayat area in Malabar. If it is more than a hundred rupees it has got to pass through so many offices and finally it is a Secretary to Government or the Inspector of Local Boards at Madras that sanctions it. I can quote innumerable such instances from every department. This over-centralization was very necessary and very suitable for the British and, perhaps, it is still necessary for this bureaucratic regime. The British wanted that everything should be done at the top because that was the only way of controlling the whole administration and this over-centralization was necessary but, to-day, if we are really democratic, if we are really republican, I respectfully ask this House to veto this Demand for the reason that we must have decentralization. With decentralization many of the things can be disposed

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of at the district level and not necessarily from the top. I would even say that some things could be disposed of finally even at the Taluk level. Sir, these are my submissions."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we support the cut motion . . . నేను తెలుగులోనే మాట్లాడుతాను. ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వము నడిపిస్తున్న ఇటువంటి పరిపాలనా విధానము (system of administration) లో సంపూర్ణమైన మార్పు రావాలనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకురావడమే మేము ఈ cut motion ను బలపరిచడానికి ముఖ్యకారణమైయున్నది. ప్రస్తుత పరిపాలనా విధానములో ఉన్నటువంటి ఇబ్బందుల గూర్చి అనేకమంది సభ్యులు అనేక సందర్భాలలో తెలియజేసినారు. నేను ఒక చిన్న విషయాన్ని మాత్రము నూతనముగా తెలియచేయదలచుకొన్నాను. సాధారణంగా ప్రజలుగాని, సంస్థలుగాని, వ్యక్తులుగాని ఏదైన సమస్యమీద ఒక దరఖాస్తు చేసుకొంటే, ఆ దరఖాస్తు ఫలానాది ఆనే సంగతి తెలుసుకోడానికి ఆరు మాసాలు గాదు ఆరు ఏళ్లు పట్టినా దాన్ని తెలుసుకొనే అవకాశము లేని పరిస్థితులు ప్రస్తుత పరిపాలనా పద్ధతిలో ఉన్నాయి. కనుక ఈ విధానము సంపూర్ణంగా మార్పు చెందాలి. ఒక చిన్న విషయములో శాసన సభ్యులు వ్రాసినటువంటి రిపోర్టులగురించి కూడా, వాటిని విచారించారో లేదో లేకపోతే, ఎప్పుడు విచారణ చేస్తారని, ఆవి ఫలానాయని తెలుసుకోలేకట్టి స్థితిలో ఈనాడు పరిపాలనా విధానము సాగుతున్నది. కనుక ఈ విధానము వెంటనే సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో మార్పుచెందవలసిన ఆవసరమున్నది. ఈ సందర్భంలో ఇటీవల జరిగిన ఒక చిన్న విషయాన్ని తెలియచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ నెల 4 వ తేదిన ఒక విషయాన్ని ఆత్యవసరమైందని భావించి ఒక short notice question గా ఇవ్వగా పది రోజులు అయిన తరువాత అనగా నిన్నటి దినము 14 వ తేదిన మంత్రిగారు దీనిని short notice question గా అంగీకరించడానికి ఇష్టపడలేదని జవాబు వచ్చింది. ఈ మాత్రము జవాబు రావడానికి పది రోజులు పట్టింది. ఆ short notice question లో ఉన్న విషయానికి జవాబు చెప్పడానికి పది రోజులు పట్టినా కొంత నయంగా ఉండేది. కాని దీనిని short notice question గా అంగీకరించడానికే వీలులేదని మంత్రిగారు తెలుపడా కి పది రోజులు పట్టిందంటే ప్రస్తుత పరిపాలనా విధానము ఏ రీతిగా ఉందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. ఇది ఇలా నికృష్టమైన పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్నదని నేను ప్రత్యేకంగా చెప్పనవసరం లేదు. అందువల్ల ఈ పరిపాలనా విధానము సరిపడాలంటే ప్రస్తుతము ఉన్నటువంటి red tapism వెంటనే పోవలసిన ఆవసరమున్నది. ఇప్పుడు పరిపాలనలో ఏ ఒక్క విషయము తెలుసుకోవాలంటేకూడా సాధ్యమునుగానటువంటి పద్ధతులలో పరిపాలన సాగుతున్నది. ఈ విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వమునుయొక్క రహస్యాలు ఏవి మేము తెలుసుకోవలెనని కాదు. ఏదైన ఒక విషయములో తమ సలహాకాని, ఉద్దేశమునుగాని ప్రభుత్వానికి ఇస్తే, అది ప్రభుత్వము ఆంగీకరించిందా లేదా, అది మంచిదా చెడ్డదా, అని తెలుసుకోలేనటువంటి పద్ధతులలో పరిపాలన సాగుతున్నది. అందువల్ల నిజంగా ప్రజలయొక్క సహకారము, సుహృద్భావము పొందాలంటే, ఈ విధానములో సంపూర్ణమైన మార్పు రావాలి. ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైన ప్రజలు చెప్పుకొనేటటువంటి కష్టసుఖాలను గురించి విచారణ జరిపి ఆ విచారణ ఫలితాన్ని వీలైనంత త్వరలో ప్రజలు తెలుసుకొనేటటువంటి, ఆవకాశాన్నిచ్చే పరిస్థితులు కలిగినవాడే ప్రభుత్వము మీదను, ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనమీదను ప్రజలకు ఒక విధమైన విశ్వాసముగాని, సుహృద్భావముగాని కలగడానికి ఆవకాశముంటుంది. కాని ఆటువంటి పరిస్థితులు లేనపుడు మంత్రివర్గము ఎంత sincere గాను, ఎంత ఉత్సాహముతోను ప్రజలకు మేలుచేయవలె

నని ఎంత అభిమానముతోను పనిచేసినప్పటికీ, ప్రస్తుత పద్ధతులు మారనంతవరకు మంత్రులయొక్క ప్రయత్నాలు, ఆశయములు ఏ మాత్రము సఫలము కావు అని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. 2-45 p.m.

"మరొకవిషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకురావలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇరిగేషన్‌కు సంబంధించిన కొన్ని విషయములలో ఆహార ఉత్పత్తికి భంగముకాకుండా ఉండవలెనని ఆహార ఉత్పత్తిని గురించి వీలైనంత శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవలెనని, దీనికి ప్రథమ ప్రాధాన్యాన్ని ఇవ్వవలెనని చెప్పి కొన్ని లక్షలకొలది రూపాయలు వ్యయముచేస్తూ ప్రభుత్వము ఈ పాలసీని నడిపిస్తున్నది. కాని ఆహారము ఉత్పత్తిచేయు భూములకు, పంటలకు ప్రమాదమువాటిల్లుతున్నది; వెంటనే ఆ ప్రమాదాన్ని తొలగించేందుకు కావలసిన మరమ్మతులు చేయించండి అని ఇక్కడ ప్రభుత్వముతోను, అక్కడ జిల్లా కలెక్టరుతోను ఎంత చెప్పుకొన్నాగూడా ఏమి జరుగకుండా ఉన్నది. శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలలో గత ఏడాది వరదలవల్ల చాలా పంట నష్టమైనందున ప్రజలు ఈ వరదల ప్రమాదమునుండి మమ్మ తొలగించండి, వరదలు రాకుండా తగిన ఆనకట్టలు కట్టండి అని ఆక్కడ కలెక్టరుకు, ఇక్కడ మంత్రివర్గానికి, తరుఛు తొలూకా ఆధికారులకు, ఇరిగేషను డిపార్టుమెంటువారికి చెప్పుకొంటే ఈ పనులు తప్పకుండా చేస్తామని సహూధామివ్వడమే గాని నిజంగా పని ఏమైన సాగాలంటే, ఇది ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటు పనిగాదని, ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటుకు సంబంధించినదని, ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటును ఆడిగితే అది ఇంకో డిపార్టుమెంటుమీద వేయడము, రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటును ఆడిగితే వారు ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటు వారిమీద చెప్పడము, ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు Grow More Food Department వారిమీద చెప్పడము, Grow More Food వారు P.W.D. వారి మీద చెప్పడము ఈ మాదిరి ఒకరికైన ఒకరు చెప్పుకొంటూ గత 2 ఏళ్లనుండి ఈనాటివరకు ఆతీ గతిలేకుండా ఆ పంట భూములను వరదలనుండి కాపాడే బాధ్యతను ఎవరుకూడా వహించకుండా యున్నారు. నిజంగా ప్రజలకు ఇంతకంటె దౌర్భాగ్యపరిస్థితి ఉన్నదా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వమునుయొక్క ఈ వైఖరి చూచినట్లయితే నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఆహార ఉత్పత్తికి భంగము కలుగకూడదనే పాలిసీని కార్యరూపములో వ్రాసుకొన్నదా లేక నిజంగా మనస్సులో ఉంచుకొన్నదా అని ప్రతి ఒక్కరు శంకించక తప్పదు. కాని ఈ పాలిసీ వీరి మనస్సులో లేదనే ఋజువగుచున్నది. స్వాధీనముచేసుకొన్నటువంటి ఎస్టేట్లలోని రైతుల వద్దనుంచి పాత బకాయిలతో సంపూర్ణంగా వసూలుచేస్తామని, అవి ఇచ్చితీరాలి అని నిర్బంధపరిస్తున్నటువంటి ఈ Revenue Department ఇరిగేషన్ మరమ్మత్తులు చేయుటకు శ్రద్ధ చూపుటలేదు. మరమ్మతులు చేయమని ఆడిగితే అది P.W.D. వారి పని మాకు సంబంధము లేదంటారు. క్రిందటిసారి వ్యవసాయశాఖా మంత్రిగారు మా జిల్లాకు వచ్చినపుడు Food Committee ని preside చేస్తూయుంటే వారికి ఈ విషయాలు స్పష్టంగా తెలియజేశాను. ఇది నాల రోజులక్రింద జరిగిన విషయమే. ఈ ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములగురించి Five-Years Plan అని చెప్పి ప్రతిసారి proposals, estimates తయారుచేస్తూయుంటారు. కాని ఇవి నిజంగా తయారు అవడానికి ఎన్ని five years ఆవుతాయో తెలియదు. ఈ ఏడాది గనుక irrigation repairs చేయకపోతే మేము ఇకముందు శిస్తులు ఎవ్వరు ఇవ్వము అని మంత్రిగారికి చెప్పాను. మాకు విరివిగా repairs కావాలి అని చెప్పాము. మంత్రిగారు మేము temporary arrangements చేస్తామని చెప్పారు. కాని ఏమి చేయడంలేదు. శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలలో విత్తనాలువేస్తే అవి మాడిపోయినాయి అనే వార్తలు ప్రభుత్వమునకు వచ్చినాయి. అటువంటి దౌర్భాగ్యపు పరిస్థితులలో ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటు

నడుస్తున్నది. ఈ ఇరిగేషన్ శాఖకు సంబంధించినటువంటి ఈ రాష్ట్ర కేంద్ర కార్యాలయాలు నాలుగు ఉన్నవి. నలుగురు చీఫ్ ఇంజనీర్లు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నారు. ప్రభుత్వము 'మేము capital works చేయలేము' అన్నప్పుడు, ఈ నలుగురు చీఫ్ ఇంజనీర్లు ఎందుకు ఉంటారో వారి పనులేమిటో తెలియకున్నది. ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటుకు ఇంకొక డిపార్టుమెంటుకు సంబంధము లేకుండా ఉంది. ఫలానా విషయములో దీని సంగతి ఇది, దీని పరిస్థితి ఇది, దీనిలో ఇబ్బంది ఉన్నది, లేదు అని చెప్పగలిగినటువంటి అధికారిగాని, డిపార్టుమెంటుగాని లేనపుడు ఈ డిపార్టుమెంట్లు ఉండవలసిన అవసరమేమిటో ఆర్థం కాకుండా ఉంది. ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటులకు ఖర్చుపెడుతున్న డబ్బు ఆంతా దండుగ అని waste of public money అని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ప్రజలయొక్క డబ్బు ఈ డిపార్టుమెంట్లకు ఖర్చుపెట్టుట శుద్ధ పొరబాటు.

"ఇంక రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు వ్యవహారమును చూచినట్లయితే, ఈ ఎస్టేట్లకు సంబంధించిన విషయములో Revenue Department లో ఇనాముల వ్యవహారాలున్నాయి ఇదివరకు ఈ మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వము చేసినటువంటి Estate Abolition Act, Rent Reduction Act వైన ఇటీవల మదరాసు హైకోర్టు, సుప్రీము కోర్టు ఇచ్చినటువంటి జడ్జిమెంట్లతో ఈ చట్టాలు అడుగంటిపోయినాయని చెప్పవలసిన అవసరము లేదు.

"Estate Abolition Act క్రింద స్వాధీనపరచుకొన్న గ్రామాలలో నూటికి 60 గ్రామాలు, తిరిగి ఈ హైకోర్టు, సుప్రీంకోర్టు తీర్పులవల్ల రద్దుఅయిపోయి దేశములో ఒక విపరీతమైనటువంటి criminal, civil litigation పెంచే అందుకు తగిన పరిస్థితులు నిర్వడబోతున్నాయని రెండుమార్లు మేము ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చి మేమో రెండులు పంపినాము. దానినిగురించి ప్రభుత్వము తగినటువంటి చర్య తీసుకోవలసిన ఆవసరమున్నదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా ఈ ఇనాముల విషయము ఒక పెద్ద సమస్యగా పరిగణింపబడుచున్నది. ఈ విషయములో రైతులు చాలా ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. కనుక దీనికి తగిన సవరణచేయాలంటే, ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వము చేయవలసిన పని ఒకటి ఉన్నది. సంపూర్ణమైన Land Reforms legislation వచ్చేలోగా ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే భూఖానుందులు భూమిని దున్నేవానిని, రైతును భూమినుండి తొలగించకూడదని ఒక శాసనాన్ని తాత్కాలికంగా అమలుజరిపి ఈ భూసంస్కరణ విధానాన్ని సరిగా అమలు జరపడానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఒక కమిటీని వేయుట అవసరము. లేకన్న రైతులలో ఆందోళన ఎక్కువైపోతుంది. మన దేశమంతా వ్యవసాయక దేశము. ఈ వ్యవసాయక ప్రజల శాంతిని నిలబెట్టాలనే ఉద్దేశము ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉంటే, ఈ వ్యవసాయ సమస్యలన్నీ సాకల్యంగా సక్రమంగా శాంతియుతంగా పరిష్కరింపదలచుకొంటే వెంటనే వ్యవసాయదారులకు సంబంధించినంత వరకు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు కనీస వేతనాలు, ఆహారపంటలకు ధరలు నిర్ణయించి, Land Reforms ని పద్ధతులలో అమలు జరపాలో అవి ఎట్లు తయారుచేయాలో పరిశీలించుటకుగాను ఒక Experts Committee ని ఏర్పాటుచేసి ఈలోగా ఖామందులుగాని, ఇనాందార్లుగాని, జమీందార్లుగాని లేక మరెవరు భూమిని సాగుచేయిస్తున్నారో వారు భూమిని దున్నేవానిని, రైతును భూమినుండి తొలగించకూడదనే శాసనాన్ని అమలు జరపవలెను. లేకపోయినట్లయితే ఈ వ్యవసాయదారుల శాంతిని కాపాడలేరు, దేశంలో అరాజకము తప్పదు, అరాజకవాదులకు తప్పకుండా అవకాశము కలిగించిన వారిఅవుతారు. అందువల్లనే ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయములో ముఖ్యముగా శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసియున్నది.

"ఇంకొక విషయమేమనగా, కొన్ని చోట్ల ప్రస్తుతము grain rents వసూలు చేయబడుతూయున్నవి. ఇది రైతులకు కష్టముగా ఉంటుందని, ఇది అన్యాయమని కనుక ఈ grain rents ను cash rents గా convert చేసేటట్లు 1951 వ సంవత్సరపు చట్టాన్ని సవరిస్తామని ప్రభుత్వము మొదట ఒప్పుకొని ప్రస్తుతము దీనిని సవరించలేము. అని ఒక ప్రభుత్వ ప్రకటనచేశారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉంది. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ grain rents వసూలుచేయడము అన్యాయమని గుర్తించి ఒప్పుకొనిగూడ ఈ యూదిగి సవరించలేకపోవడం చాలా విచారంగా ఉన్నది. కనుక దీనిని సవరించడానికి మొటనే చూనుకోవలసిన బాధ్యత, కర్తవ్యము ప్రభుత్వముమీద ఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"తరువాత ఎస్టేట్లలో రెండవ crop కు water cess వేస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయంగా కన్పిస్తున్నది. ఎక్కడైతే ఇరిగేషన్ చానల్స్ ఉన్నవో, ఎక్కడైతే చెరువులకు, నదులకు బాగా మరమ్మత్తులు జరిగి నీటి వసతులు కలుగజేయబడినవో అటువంటిచోట్ల ఈ water cess వేయుట సరిగాని, ఈ ఎస్టేట్లలో ఏలాటి సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయక నదులకు మరమ్మత్తులుచేయక పాడవల్ల పాడైపోయినటువంటి చెరువులు మొదలగు వాటికి repairs చేయక water cess రెండవ crop కు వసూలుచేస్తామంటే ఎంత న్యాయంగా ఉంటుందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. పాడుపడిన చెరువులలో నీరుతో నిల్వయించుకొనే వారికికూడా water cess వేయుట సరియైన పద్ధతి కాదు. ఈ పద్ధతి మారాలి అని నేను మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత ఏజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రస్తుతము పోడు cultivation ను ప్రభుత్వము నిషేధించారు. ఈ పోడు cultivation ను నిషేధించడంలో మాకేమి ఆభ్యంతరం లేదుగాని ఈ పోడు cultivation మీద ఆధారపడి జీవనము గడుపుకొంటున్నటువంటి కొండజాతులకు మరొక విధమైనటువంటి జీవనోపాధిని కల్పించే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వముమీద ఉన్నది. కనుక ఈ ప్రకారము వీరాధారులైనటువంటి కొండజాతులకు మరొక ఏజీనోపాధిని చూపించవలెనని ప్రభుత్వమును కోరుచున్నాను.

"ఈ cut motion ను బలపరుస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* JANAB KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—"బహుమానప్రేష్ట అధ్యక్షులవారె, ఇవ బడ్జెట్ డిమాండ్ నిర్వహణలోకి ఇంతవరకు సంబంధిచ్చి చిలు ప్రత్యేక కార్యక్రమాలు గవర్నమెంటువారి దృష్టియిల్ కొన్నువరువాలని ఞానాగ్రహిస్తున్నా. ఇవ నియమసభయిలల్ల, ఇతిహాస్ ముమ్పత్తె సభయిల్ ముస్లింలుల్లాయ 29 మెమ్బర్మార్ ఉణ్ణాయిరున్న. ఎన్నాల్ ఇవ రాజ్యత్తు వన్న చిలు మారాంతరత్తిల్ వన్నియ చిలు కేరళగతికళుమాయిబ్బన్ధప్పెట్ట నిలవిల్ ముస్లీం మెమ్బర్మారుటె ఇన్నత్తె సంఖ్య కేవలం ఏళాయి చురుక్కియిరిక్కున్న ఎన్నల్లత్తు వళరె పరిതാപകരമాయ ఒరు సంగతియాణ్. వాస్తవత్తిల్ ముస్లింకళుటె మతపరమాయ న్యూనపక్షక్కళుటె ప్రతినిధిత్వత్తిన్ సకల కక్షికళుం అనుకూലപൂർവ്വമായ పరిగణన నల్కుణం എന്ന എనిక్ అపేక్షిక్కువానుణ్ణ్. ఇవిటె ఇవ సభయిల్ నడన్న చిలు ప్రస్తావనకళిల్ ఇన్నత్తె గవర్మెంట్నిനె వళరె రూక్షമായ నిలయిల్ నిర్వహణం చెయ్యుతాయి కేరళక్కువానిടയായి. ఇవ గవర్మెంట్ సాధుక్కళుటె ക്ഷേമത്തിന്നും నాട్టുകారుటె నന్మక്കും వేణ్ടి ప్రవర్త్తిక్కుం എന്നുള്ള పరిపూర్ణമായ విశ్వాసത్తോടും ప్రത్యాశയോടും കూടി ఇవ గవర్మెంట్నെയായి సహకరిక్కువాన్ తీర్ച്ചപ്പെട్టత్తിയ ఒరు కక్షിയാണ్ ഞങ്ങൾ—ముస్లీం లీగ్ కక్షి. నമ్మുటె స్టേറ്റിల్ ఒరు నల్ల గవర్మెంట్ వేణం എന്ന ദിവമായ నిశ్చయത్തോടുകూടി ఒరు ఉచ్చ గవర్మెంట్ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള కార్యങ్ങളిల్ ഫലപ్രദമായ సహకరణങ్ങൾ നൽകുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ నిశ్చయിക്കുകയും చെയ్యിരిక్కുന്നു. వాస్తవత్తిల్ ఇవ గవర్మెంట్ തുടർന്നുപോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ സാധുക്കളായ జనവిభాగങ్ങൾക്ക് പല ഗുണങ്ങളും చെయ్యువాన్ കഴിയുമെന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. కഴിഞ్ഞകാലത്തെ ప్రవర్త్తనങ్ങൾകൊണ్ట చిలതെల్లుం ఇవ గవర్మెంట్ కാണിച്ചുതരികയും చెయ్యിരിക്കുന്നു. ദിക്ഷണസാധനങ్ങളുടെ నియన్త్రణం എടുത്തുകളഞ్ഞതിനാൽ జనవిభాగత్తിന്ന

[Janab Kunhi Muhamed Shafee] [15th July 1952

രാജാജി മന്ത്രിസഭ ഒരു ആശ്വാസം നൽകീട്ടുണ്ട്. സാധുക്കളായ കുക്കിക്കാക്ക കുക്കി അഭിവൃദ്ധി വരുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഉത്സാഹവും ആഗ്രഹവും ഗവർമെന്റ് പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അവർക്ക് നിയന്ത്രണം പോയതോടുകൂടി വളരെ ആശ്വാസമുണ്ടാകുക മാത്രമല്ല നാടിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ചില നൈപുണ്യങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു മന്ത്രിസഭ നിലനിൽക്കണമെങ്കിൽ വളരെ ആവശ്യമാണ് എന്ന കാര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു ആർക്കും പക്ഷാന്തരമുണ്ടാകുവാൻ കാരണമില്ല. ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭക്കു പിൻതുണനൽകി ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ക്ഷേമലക്ഷ്യത്തിലേക്കു എത്തുവാൻ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതു, ഒരു ഉറച്ച ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടുണ്ടാകണമെന്നും രാജ്യത്തിൽ സുഖവും ക്ഷേമവും വരുത്തണമെന്നും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഏവരുടേയും കർത്തവ്യമാണ്. മന്ത്രിമാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വളരെ വളരെ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ സഭയിലേക്കു തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു എന്ത് ലക്ഷ്യം നാട്ടുകാരുടെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടാണ് എന്നുള്ളതു വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നതു വ്യസനകരമാണ്. ഒരു ഉറച്ച നല്ല ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു വേണമെന്നാണ് ഈ നിയമസഭയിലേക്കു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ജയിച്ചുവന്ന ഓരോ അംഗങ്ങളോടും അവരുടെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങൾ നൽകീട്ടുള്ള വിധി (mandate). സോഷിയറന് ആദർശപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഈ സഭയിലേക്കു ആരും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ ബോദ്ധ്യം. മന്ത്രിമാരെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുകയും അവരുടെ സക്കീർത്തികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു രൂക്ഷമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു അവരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ നേതാവായ മന്ത്രി ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഭരണം നടത്തിയിരുന്നകാലത്തു ആ മന്ത്രി സഭയിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന മലയാളി മന്ത്രിയുടെ സക്കീർത്തികളെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു പരാതിപോലും ഉന്നയിക്കാനുള്ള ധർമ്മബുദ്ധിയുണ്ടോ എന്ന് ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. സാധാരണക്കാർക്കും ഇടത്തരക്കാർക്കും തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കും കുക്കിക്കാർക്കും ഗുണം ചെയ്യുവാനാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞ് മുസ്ലീം ലീഗിനെ പരാതി പറയുകയും സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുവാൻ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഒരു ആക്ഷേപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ ക്ലർക്കർ, തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ നടന്ന സംഗതികൾ എന്താണെന്ന് വിസ്മരിച്ചുകളയുന്നു. നാദാപുരം പക്കയിലെ ഒരു ഉദാഹരണമെടുക്കുക. അവിടെ സാധുക്കളും, കർക്കശന്മാരും, തൊഴിലാളികളും, ചില്ലറ കച്ചവടക്കാരുമായ മുസ്ലിങ്ങൾ കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് പാർട്ടി സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിക്കു എതിരായി ഉജ്ജ്വലമായ പരിശ്രമം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ക്ലർക്കർ അവരുടെ ഭാഗത്തു പരിശ്രമം നടത്തിയിരുന്നു മലബാറിലെ ഒരു വൻകിട മുതലാളിയായിരുന്നു എന്ന സംഗതി മറച്ചുവെക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്ത ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ മറച്ചിട്ടു നാട്ടിൽ അവരുടെ സ്ഥാപിതതാൽപര്യങ്ങൾ നിലനിർത്തുവാൻ, നാട്ടിൽ കുഴപ്പം ഉണ്ടാകി സാധുക്കളുടെ ഇടയിൽ അസംതൃപ്തിയും സമാധാനക്കേടും ഉണ്ടാക്കുക എന്നുള്ള അവരുടെ സ്ഥാപിതതാൽപര്യങ്ങൾ നിലനിർത്തുവാൻ ഉത്സാഹിക്കുന്നവിധത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ പല പ്രസ്താവനകളും പ്രവർത്തികളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അവർ പല ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട് ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സ്ഥാനം ഒരു Institution ആണ്. അതിന്റെ പദവിക്കും അന്തസ്സിനും അനുസരിച്ചു അതു സ്ഥാനത്തു ബഹുമാനിക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ സ്ഥാനംതന്നെ ഏടുത്തുകളയണം. സോഷ്യൽ ആദർശങ്ങൾ പരിപാലിച്ചുപോരുന്ന രാജ്യത്തിൽ അവർ എന്താണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു? ക്രൗൺലിൻനിന്നു ഭരണം നടത്തുന്ന ജനറലിസ്സിമോ സ്റ്റാലിനു ചില വകുപ്പിനെക്കുറിച്ചു കേൾക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടില്ലേ? ഈ പദവികൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി കോടിക്കണക്കായ റൂബൾസ് (Rubles) അവിടെ ചിലവാക്കുന്നില്ലേ? കേവലം ഒരു ശിപായിയെപ്പോലെയോ ഒരു ക്ലർക്കരെപ്പോലെയോ ജീവിക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണോ സ്റ്റാലിനു രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതു എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഗവർണ്ണർ ഒരു ശിപായിയെപ്പോലെ ജീവിക്കണം, എടുത്തു ചില്ലവു ചുരുക്കണം എന്നാണോ ഇവർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇങ്ങനെയൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല ഭരണം നടക്കണം എന്ന വിചാരമുള്ള വർക്കാർക്കും ഇതുവരെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണം സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ പദവിയെ പരിഹാസിച്ചുപോരുന്നതിനും മറ്റും സംഖ്യകൾ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയെഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ ഞാൻ മേൽ ഉദ്ധരിച്ച സംഗതികൾ അവർ ചിന്തിക്കണം. സമാധാനത്തോടുകൂടി സാധുക്കളായ കുക്കിക്കാക്ക തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കും ചില്ലറ കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കും ഇടത്തരക്കാർക്കുമൊക്കെ സുഖമായും ക്ഷേമത്തോടുകൂടിയും ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യവും സാഹചര്യങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കണം. ഈ സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ന്യൂന പക്ഷങ്ങളോട് അനുഭാവപൂർവ്വമായി വെക്കാനും അവർക്ക് ചില സൌകര്യങ്ങളും സൌജന്യ-

15th July 1952] [Janab Kunhi Muhamed Shafee]

ങ്ങളും അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയുംവേണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു നല്ല ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാകണം. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു നാട്ടിൽ നിലനിന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ, ഒരു ഉറച്ച ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടായിനിന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ, സമാധാനത്തോടുകൂടി മുന്നോട്ടുപോകുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഇടക്കുവെച്ചു നിലവിലുള്ള മന്ത്രിസഭയെ പൊളിക്കുകയും പിന്നെ ഒരു മന്ത്രിസഭ രൂപീകരിക്കുകയും മറ്റും എളുപ്പമുള്ള കാര്യമാണെന്നുമല്ല. അതു നാട്ടിന്റെ ഗുണം ചിന്തിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ കാര്യവുമല്ല. ഇവിടെ രാജാജിയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിലുള്ള മന്ത്രിസഭക്കു പല മഹത്തായ സാധ്യതകളും, കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽനിന്നു പല കാര്യങ്ങളും, സാധിക്കുവാനുള്ള കഴിവുകളുമുണ്ട്. കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽനിന്നു കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകം സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടുവാൻ രാജാജിയുടെ ശക്തിമത്തായ സ്വാധീനബലം ഉള്ള ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭയെപ്പോലെ മറ്റൊരു മന്ത്രിസഭക്കു സാധ്യമായിരിക്കില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. സഭ്യന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ ആദർശമാണ് വളർത്തുന്നത്. അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും നേതൃസംഘടനകൾക്കും വിരുദ്ധമാകാതെ സുഖമായും സമാധാനപരമായും ജീവിക്കണം എന്നുള്ളവരാണ് സാധുക്കളുടെ ആദർശം. ഈ ആദർശം ബലികഴിക്കുവാൻ അവർ ഒരിക്കലും ഒരുങ്ങുകയില്ല. കുഴപ്പം കുഴപ്പം എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി മുന്നോട്ടു പോകാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ സാധുക്കൾ പിൻതുണ നൽകുകയില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഒരു ഉറച്ച ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടായി സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ നിലനിന്നു സാധുക്കൾക്കു സമാധാനവും രക്ഷയും നൽകാനുള്ള പ്രയത്നത്തിൽ എല്ലാവിധ പിൻതുണയും നൽകണം എന്നു മാന്യന്മാരായ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരോടു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

* SRI R. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபை முன் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை நான் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். மான்யக் கோரிக்கை மீது வெட்டுப் பிரேரணை கொண்டு வந்து சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். குறிப்பாக, நேற்று பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவர் "ராம அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் கைவிட வேண்டு"மென்று பேசியிருப்பதனால், அத் திட்டம் ராம மக்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு அவசியமென்பதை நான் இங்கு கூற வேண்டிய அவசிய மேற்படுகிறது.

"பல காரணங்களை உத்தேசித்து வெட்டுப் பிரேரணைகளைக் கொண்டு வரும் இத்தகையை சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சர்க்கார் அவைகளை சமாளிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பேசுவதற்கும், மனதிலுள்ள விஷயங்களைச் சொல்வதற்கும் இது ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அளிக்கிற தென்றாலும் கூட, அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை, நல்ல பயனுள்ள ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் குறை கூறுவதற்கு உபயோகித்துக் கொள்வது வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். கிராமங்களுக்கு மிகவும் நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடிய காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்காக ஒரு தனி இலாகாவை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, கிராமங்களின் நலன்களைக் கவனிப்பதற்கெனவே ஒரு திட்டத்தையும் வகுத்து, இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தைச் சர்க்கார் செய்து கொண்டுவருவது இதுதான் இந்நாட்டின் சரித்திரத்திலேயே முதலாவதான விஷயமாகும். நாட்டுக்குச் சுதந்திரம் ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு, சென்ற காலத்திய மந்திரிசபையானது முதன் முதல் இந்த நல்ல திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்திருக்கிறது. இதன் மூலமாக பல நன்மைகள் கிராமங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஆகையால், கிராமங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டமட்டில், தனியாக ஒரு அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்வதற்கு இப்படி ஒரு தனி இலாகா இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அப்படி ஒரு தனி இலாகா இருந்தால்தான் கிராமங்களின் நலனுக்கான காரியங்கள் நடைபெறுவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

"கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவர் இன்னொரு விஷயத்தைப் பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதாவது, இந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்து கொண்டுவருவதற்கென ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கமிட்டியில் சரியான தகுதியுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் இல்லையென்று குறிப்பிட்டார். ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் இந்தக் கமிட்டியின் தலைவராகவும், ரெவின்யூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீஸர் உதவித் தலைவராகவும், ஜில்லா ரூரல் வெல்பேர் ஆபீஸர் காரியதரிசியாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். கூட்டுறவு டிபுடி ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரார், எக்ஸிகூடிவ் இன்ஜினீர், எலக்ட்ரிகல் அஸிஸ்டெண்ட் இன்ஜினீர் (கன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்) இவர்களெல்லாம் இக்கமிட்டியின்

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அங்கத்தினர்கள். இன்னும் இப்படி ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ரோடுகள் சம்பந்தமான வேலைகளைக் கவனிப்பதற்காக டிவிஷனல் இன்ஜினீர் (ஹைவேஸ்) இருக்கிறார். மைனர் இரிகேஷன் சூபர்வைசரும் கூட்டங்களுக்கு வருகிறார். மேற்சொன்ன உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களில் யாரைத் தகுதியற்றவர்களென்று சொல்லமுடியும்? இதோடுகூட அந்தந்தப் பிராந்தியங்களிலிருக்கும் கிராம ஊழியர்களும் வருகிறார்கள், கிராம வேலைகளில் அக்கறை கொண்டுள்ள பிரமுகர்களும் அனேகம் பேர்கள் இக்கூட்டத்திற்கு வரக்கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, கனம் அங்கத்தினரின் சகோதரர் ஒருவர் கூட அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் அங்கம் வகிக்கிறார். இதில் யார் இருக்கவேண்டும், யார் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்ல முடியும்? ரோடு வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு ஹைவேஸ் டிவிஷனல் இன்ஜினீரைத் தவிர வேறு யார் இருக்கமுடியும்? கிராமங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய மின்சார வசதி சம்பந்தமாக எலெக்ட்ரிகல் அஸிஸ்டண்ட் இன்ஜினீரைத் தவிர வேறு யார் இருக்கமுடியும்? இதே மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் யோசனை கூறுவதற்கு ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விஷயங்களைக் கவனிப்பதற்காக ஜில்லா விவசாய அதிகாரி வருகிறார். கல்வி சம்பந்தமாக ஜில்லா கல்வி அதிகாரி வருகிறார். தொழில் சம்பந்தமாக கவனிப்பதற்காக ஜில்லா இன்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் ஆபீசர் வருகிறார். கிராம அபிவிருத்திக்கான காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கும் யோசனை கூறுவதற்கும் ஒவ்வொரு மாதமும் ஜில்லா ரூரல் வெல்பேர் ஆபீசர் அவர்களால் கூட்டப்படும் கூட்டங்களுக்கு மேற்சொன்ன அதிகாரிகளும், அதிகாரிகளல்லாத, உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் வருகிறார்கள். இந்த கிராமாபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தை சரிவர அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு இத்தகையை அதிகாரிகளும் மற்றவர்களும் இம்மாதிரி கமிட்டிகளில் அங்கம் வகிக்கவேண்டியது மிக அவசியமாக இருக்கிறதென்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். இவர்கள் தகுதியற்றவர்கள் என்று எப்படிச் சொல்வது?

"இராமனுதபுரம் போன்ற பிற்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு திட்டம் மிக மிக அவசியமென்பதில் சிறிதும் சந்தேகமில்லை. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவின் அமைப்பும் ஒரு விசித்திரமானது. 1910-ம் வருஷம் வரையிலும் இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லா என்று ஒரு தனி ஜில்லாவே இருக்கவில்லை. ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர், சாத்தூர் ஆகிய இரண்டு தாலூகாக்கள் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவோடு சேர்ந்திருந்தன. இப்பொழுது இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் அடங்கிய மற்ற ஏழு தாலூகாக்களில் இரண்டு சிவகங்கை சமஸ்தானத்திலும், ஐந்து இராமனுதபுரம் சமஸ்தானத்திலும் இருந்தன. அவைகள் மதுரை ஜில்லாவோடு இணைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. 1910-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஜமீந்தாரி வரியாவிலிருந்த ஏழு தாலூகாக்களையும், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலிருந்த இரண்டு தாலூகாக்களையும் சேர்த்து இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லாவாக ஆக்கப்பட்டது. இதை என்கூறுகிறேனென்றால், ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர், சாத்தூர் போன்ற அயன் தாலூகாக்கள் சர்க்காரின் நேரடியான நிர்வாகத்தில் இருந்ததைப்போல, ஜமீந்தாரிப் பிரதேசமாகஇருந்த ஏழு தாலூகாக்கள் சர்க்காரின்நேரடியான தொடர்பு இல்லாமல் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருந்திருக்கின்றன என்பதற்காகத்தான். ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர், சாத்தூர் தாலூகாக்களிலும் ஜமீன் பிரதேசங்கள் உண்டு. ஆகையால், மொத்தமாகப்பார்த்தால் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவானது முன்னேற்ற மடையாமல் பல்வகையிலும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருந்துவந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால்தான், பெரும்பாலும் ஜமீன்தாரிப் பிரதேசமாகஇருந்த அந்த இடங்களில் இந்த கிராம அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் மிக மிக அவசியமானதாகும்.

"கம்யூனிடி பிராஜெக்ட் திட்டம் கூட எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு அவசியமென்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். கம்யூனிடி பிராஜெக்ட் திட்டத்திற்காக வள்ள கமிஷனர்களும், அதிகாரிகளும் அடங்கிய கூட்டத்தில் பேசும் போது, "பல பல இடங்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதைவிட பிற்போக்காகவுள்ள பிரதேசங்களையே இதற்கெனத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பது நல்லது" என்று இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி கனம் ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அவர்கள் பேசியிருப்பதை

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கனம் முதன் மந்திரி அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்கு இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். கம்யூனிடி பிராஜெக்ட் திட்டத்திற்கு ஒரு எரியாவைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதாக இருந்தால், பல துறைகளிலும் பிற்போக்காக உள்ள எங்கள் இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் முதுகுளத்தூர் தாலூகா பகுதியை சிபார்சு செய்தால் மிகப் பொருத்தமாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"சில தினங்களுக்கு முன்னால், நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் பின்னடைந்துள்ள ஜில்லாவாகிய இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லாவுக்கு விசேஷ சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டபொழுது 'இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லாவும் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களில் ஒன்றுதானே' என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் பதிலளிக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த ஜில்லா பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருப்பதால்தான் அதற்கு விசேஷ சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கேட்கிறோம்.

"நீர்ப்பாசன வேலைகளும் வெகுகாலமாக நடைபெறவில்லை. கடந்த இரண்டு வருஷங்களில் ஜமீன்தாரிப் பிரதேசங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசன வேலைகளுக்குப் பல லக்ஷக்கணக்கான தொகை செலவிட்டிருந்தாலும், இன்னும் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் எவ்வளவோ வேலைகள் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. நொண்டிப் பிள்ளையையும், குருட்டுப் பிள்ளையையும் காட்டி பிச்சை கேட்பது போல் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவுக்குச் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கவில்லை. நிரந்தரமாக சலுகை வேண்டுமென்றும் நாங்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. நாங்கள் ஸீக்கிரம் முன்னேறவே விரும்புகிறோம். ஆனால், முன்னால் எங்கள் ஜில்லா இருந்த பிற்போக்கு நிலைமையையும், அதேசமயத்தில் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்கள் சர்க்காரின் நேரடியான நிர்வாகத்தில் இருந்துவந்த போது இருந்த நிலைமையையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், எங்கள் ஜில்லா இவ்வளவு பிற்பட்ட நிலைமையில் இருந்து வருவதற்குக் காரணங்கள் என்ன என்பது தெரியவரும். ஆகையால், எங்கள் ஜில்லாவுக்கு தொடர்ந்து இன்னும் சர்க்கார் உதவியளிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

"கிராம அபிவிருத்தித்திட்டமானது சரியாக எவ்வளவு தூரம் வேலை செய்துவருகிறதென்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவர் நேற்று இதை ஆட்சேபித்து, 'இந்தத் திட்டத்தினால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை' என்று சொன்னார். கனம் அங்கத்தினருடைய தொகுதியிலேயே இந்தத் திட்டமானது எந்தக் கிராமங்களில், எந்த பிர்க்காவில், எப்படி அமல் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறதென்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியாது என்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். தொடர்பு அவருக்கு இல்லாததால் அவசரப்பட்டு சொல்லிவிட்டார் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அவருடைய தொகுதியிலுள்ள நத்தம்பட்டி பிர்க்காவிலும், ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர் பிர்க்காவில் சில கிராமங்களிலும் இந்தத் திட்டம் இரண்டு, மூன்று வருஷங்களாகவே அமுலுக்கு வந்துவிட்டது. இந்தத் திட்டம் அமல் நடத்தப்பட்ட சில கிராமங்களுக்கு அவர் சமீபகால தேர்தலுக்காகச் சென்றார். அந்தக் கிராமங்களுக்கு அவருடைய Pontiac கார்கூட செல்லும்படியான ரோடுகள் இருந்திருக்கின்றன. இதை எதற்காகச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், எற்கனவே ஜீப் கூட போகமுடியாத அந்தக் கிராமங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது அந்த கார்கூட போகும்படியான முன்னேற்றமெல்லாம் எவ்வாறு ஏற்பட்டதென்பதை அவருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். பொது ஜனங்களுடைய சக்தி, அவர்களுடைய ஆர்வம், இவைகளைத் தூண்டும் வகையில் சர்க்கார் எதோ ஒரு பகுதி பண்த்தை செலவிட்டு வருவதால், அவர்களுடைய எண்ணங்களும் அறிவும் நல்லமுறையில் தூண்டிவிடப்பட்டு, கிராமங்களில் நல்ல வேலைகள் நடப்பதற்கு கிராம அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் மிகவும் உபயோகமாயிருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் பெருமையளிக்கக்கூடிய விஷயமாகும்.

"இராமனுதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள எதிர்க்கோட்டை, மல்லி, நத்தம் பட்டி ரெவின்யூ பிர்க்காக்களும் வேறு மூன்று பிர்க்காக்களில் சில கிராமங்களும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த இடங்களில் கிராம ரோடுகள் இப்பொழுது போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் பெறுமான ரோடுகள் போடுவதற்கு 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்

[Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu] [15th July 1952

பெறுமான நிலங்கள் விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்தும், பொது மக்களிடமிருந்தும் இனாமாக பெறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். எவ்வளவு பெரிய மாறுதல் இந்தத் திட்டத்தினால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற தென்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மற்றவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். கிராம மக்கள் தாங்களாகவே நிலங்களை ரோடு போடுவதற்காக இனாமாக சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களென்றால், கிராம மக்களின் ஆர்வத்தை நாம் பாராட்டவேண்டும். இதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்காரின் கிராமாபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம்தான். ஆனால் கிராமங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ செய்யக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வெகுகாலமாக கிராமங்களின் நலன்கள் கவனிக்கப்படாமலிருந்த காரணத்தால், சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்கு மிகவும் கடன்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். கிராமங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்யாமல் இருந்திருப்பதால், அதற்குத் தகுந்த சந்தர்ப்பம் வாய்த்திருக்கிறது.

"நத்தம்பட்டி பிர்க்காவில் அக்கணபுரம் போன்ற பல கிராமங்களிலிருந்து பெரிய ரோடுகளுடன் இணைப்பதற்கு கிராம ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அங்கே நான்கு கிராமங்களில் பாடசாலைகள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். கலெக்டருடைய **discretionary** கிராண்டிலிருந்து அதிக பக்ஷம் ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு பாடசாலை கட்டுவதற்கு ரூ. 500 கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி ரூ. 500 பெற்று நான்கு கிராமங்களில் 3,000, 4,000 ரூபாய் செலவில் பாடசாலைகளும் கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளன. ரூ. 300, 400 **discretionary grant** பெற்று வாசகசாலைகளும் நத்தம்பட்டி பிர்க்காவில் நான்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூரில் நான்கு ஊர்கள் தான் இந்தத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த ஒரு பகுதியைப் பற்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். அங்கு திட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்து, ஒரு மத்தியதரப் பள்ளியும், இரண்டு கிராம ரோடுகளும் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு **Multi-purpose Co-operative Society** யானது, பைப், கல்வர்ட்டுகள், இணறுகள் முதலிய வேலைகளை எடுத்துச் செய்துவருகிறது. இன்னும் பல கிராமங்களில் **Multi-purpose Co-operative Society** ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன. கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலம் பலவித விவசாய கடன்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கூட்டுறவு **godowns** கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நூற்றுக்கணக்கான புதிய இணறுகள் வெட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், இந்தத் திட்டம் கிராமங்களுக்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

3-15 p.m.

***Sri A. S. SAHAJANANDA** :—"கனம் துணைவர் அவர்களே! தற்போதைய காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மேல்சபை நாமிநேஷனில் ஹரிஜனங்களில் ஒருவர்கூட இடம் பெறவில்லை. மந்திரி சபையில் தமிழ் நாட்டு ஹரிஜனங்களில் ஒருவர் கூட இடம் பெறவில்லை. பெற்றிருந்தால் தமிழ் நாட்டுக் குறைகளை நீக்க ஏதுவாக இருந்திருக்கும்.

"கனம் பிரதமர் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தாய் போல நன்மை செய்தவர். சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தில் கெஜெட்டெட் பதிவு ஆபீஸர்களாக ஹரிஜனங்களில் பலர் வந்திருப்பதன் காரணம் ராஜாஜியே. ஸ்ரீ நந்தனர் கல்விக் கழகத்திற்கு ராஜாஜி எல்லையற்ற நன்மைகள் செய்துள்ளார். அப்படிப்பட்டவர் திருவள்ளம் புண்படும்படியாக யாரோ தவறுதலாக ஹரிஜனங்களைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லியுள்ளார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸுக்கு வோட்டுப் போடவில்லையென்றும், கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளுக்கே வோட்டளித்தார்களென்றும் தேர்தலில் தோற்ற சிலர் தவறுதலாகத் தெரிவித்துள்ளார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜியும் அதை அப்படியே நம்பிவிட்டார்கள். அதன் விளைவாக பட்ஜெட் பேச்சில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயமாக ஒரு வார்த்தையும் சொல்லவில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வைத்திருந்த கிராண்டுகள் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. 1951-52-ல் கிரமமாக காலத்தில் மனுப்

15th July 1952] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

போட்டு காலத்தில் தொடங்கப்பெற்று கனம் கலெக்டர்களால் சிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்ட ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் 1952 ஜூனில் கொடுக்கும் கிராண்டை நிறுத்தியிருப்பதாக கலெக்டர்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டு கலெக்டர்கள் ஹாஸ்டல் மானேஜர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

"தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் லேபர் பள்ளிகளில் கொடுக்கும் பகல் உணவிற்கு சென்ற ஆண்டில் மூன்று லகூ ரூபாய்கள் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். இந்த ஆண்டில் ஒரு லகூமாகக் குறைத்துள்ளார்கள். இப்படியே பல அயிட்டங்களில் குறைத்துள்ளார்கள். பட்ஜெட்டில் சென்ற ஆண்டில் 72 லகூமும், இந்த ஆண்டில் 74 லகூமும் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளார்கள் என கணக்கில் காணப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் ஹரிஜனங்களின் கல்வி நன்மைக்கோ, இதர நன்மைக்கோ கொடுக்கப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் கள்ளர் ரெக்ளமேஷனுக்கும், சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளுக்குமே அதிகப்படி செலவழிப்பதாகக் காணப்படுகிறது. 1951-52-ல் நடத்திய ஹாஸ்டல்களின் கிராண்டை நிறுத்தியிருப்பதோடு 1952-53-க்கு புது ஹாஸ்டல்கள் துவக்கக்கூடாதென்றும் உத்திரவு செய்துள்ளார்கள். இதனால் பத்தாண்டுகளுக்குள் ஹரிஜனங்களை மற்றவர்களுக்குச் சமமாகக் கொண்டு வருவதென்னும் சலுகை அடியோடு மறுக்கப்படுகிறதல்லவா? இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் பெற்றால் ஒரு ஹரிஜனப் பெண் ஜனாதிபதியாக வரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன காந்திஜீயின் கொள்கைக்கு மாறல்லவா? ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல்களை அங்கீகாரம் செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிட்டால் அது ஹரிஜன குழந்தைகளின் கண்களைக் குத்துவதும், வயிற்றில் மண்ணைப் போடுவதுமல்லவா? கனம் பிரதமர் அவர்கள் இதனைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யத் தவறினால் நம் ஒவ்வொருவரின் எதிரே நின்று கவனிக்கும் காந்திஜியின் ஆவி என்னபாடுபடும் என்பதைச் சிந்திக்கவேண்டுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்கள் தவறு செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்தே அவர்களைத் திருப்பவேண்டும். முஸ்லீம்கள் தீமை செய்தபோதிலும் அவர்கள் மசூதிகளை கட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக காந்திஜி உத்தரவிட்டார். முஸ்லீம்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கச் செய்து நவகாளியில் தாம் கால் நடையாக நடந்து முஸ்லிம் சமூகத்தினரின் ஆதரவைப் பெற்றார். அதுபோல் இப்பொழுதும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பல நன்மைகளைச் செய்துதான் அவர்களின் ஆதரவைப் பெற வேண்டும். அவ்வாறின்றி அவர்கள் நன்மைகளைக் கெடுத்தால் அற்ப அன்புடையவர்கள் உடனே மாறிவிடுவார்கள். உள்ளபடி அன்புடையவர்களும் அபேட்சகர்களின் தொந்தரவால் உடனே மாறிவிடுவார்கள். இதனால் காங்கிரஸ் பார்ட்டிக்கு பலஹீனம் ஏற்படும். இது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் கெடுதியல்ல: காங்கிரஸுக்கும் கெடுதிதான்.

"வருஷ முழுவதும் கோயிலில் பூசை முதலியன நடத்தி ஆண்டு மூடிவில் திருவிழா நடத்துவார்கள். அதனால் தினப்பூசையிலேற்பட்ட பிழைகள் மறைக்கப்படும். அப்படியே விருந்தினர் மாத முழுவதும் உபசரித்து ஊருக்குப் போகும்போது விருந்து நடத்தி மனதிலுள்ள குறைகளை நீக்கி விருந்தினரை மகிழ்விப்பார்கள். அதுபோலவே ராஜாஜி சிறு வயதிலிருந்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்து வந்ததோடு பதவியேற்றபின் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க நன்மைகள் செய்தார். அவையெல்லாம் தற்போது ஹரிஜனங்களின் மேல் கோபத்தால் செய்யப்படும் இந்த தீமைகளால் மறைக்கப்பட்டு தீமைதான் காலத்திற்கும் நிற்கும். செய்த நன்மைகள் மறைந்து போகும். ஆதலால் ராஜாஜி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேகமாயும், கணிசமாயுமுள்ள நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இம்மாகாணத்து வரும்படியில் ஐந்திலொரு பங்கை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு செலவிடவேண்டும். அறுபத்தேழு கோடியில் ஐந்திலொரு பங்கு 13 கோடியே 40 லட்சமிருக்கிறது. இந்த 13 கோடியே 40 லட்சத்தையும் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டிலும் செலவழித்து வந்தால் சில ஆண்டுகளில் ஹரிஜனங்களின் குறைகள் நீங்கிவிடும். எங்கள் பாகத்திற்கு அதிகமாக ஒரு காசு கூட கேட்கவில்லை. தற்போது ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற இலாகா செய்து வரும் முறையில் ஆயிரம் யுகங்களானாலும் முன்னேற்றம் பெற முடி

யாது. ஆனால் பாரபட்சமின்றி அவர்கள் பங்கை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் கட்டாயம் முன்னுக்கு வருவார்கள். கனம் பிரதமரும் இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் வரியில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஜனத்தொகையை அனுசரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கு 17 லக்ஷத்திற்கு மேல் 20 லக்ஷம் வரும் என்று தெரிவித்தார். அப்படியே மாகாண வரும்படியை ஹரிஜனங்களின் ஜனத்தொகைக்கேற்றவாறு பிரித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் நடைபெற்று வரும் ஹாஸ்டல்களின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு அதன் மானேஜரிடம் பணம் கொடுக்காமல் மாணவர்களிடம் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அபிப்பிராயம் கொண்டிருப்பதாக வதந்தியுலாவுகிறது. அது உண்மையானால் அது ஹாஸ்டல்களை அழிக்கும் கெட்ட செயலாகும். அணுகுண்டு போன்றதாகும். சென்னையில் நடைபெற்ற பாடிசன் ஹாஸ்டலை நிறுத்த அவ்வித சூழ்ச்சிதான் நடந்தது. மேலும் இதற்கு முந்தி நடைபெற்ற காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தார் அனுபத்திலுணர்ந்து கலெக்டர்கள் சிபார்சின் மேல் பார்ட் 2 ஸ்கீமாக பல சிபார்சு செய்திருந்தார்கள். அவை யனைத்தும் நிறுத்தப்பட்டு விட்டன. நடத்தப் பெறும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தோடு பார்ட் 2 ஸ்கீமையும் அங்கீகரித்து புது ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு மூன்று லக்ஷம் ஒதுக்கினால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் புது ஹாஸ்டல்கள் நிறைவேறும். ராஜாஜி வருகிறார், நன்மையே விடைக்கும் என ஹரிஜனங்கள் மகிழ்ந்தார்கள். ஆனால் தற்போதைய செயலால் வருந்துகிறார்கள். எதிரிகள் இந்தச் சமயத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுவார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜி நன்றி மறக்காமல் நன்றல்லதை அன்றே மறக்கப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்.

"காங்கிரஸ் பார்ட்டியில் சுமார் 32 ஹரிஜனங்கள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களில் வோட்டில் தான் பெரும்பாலோரும் வந்தோம். இதில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து 26 பேர்கள் வந்திருக்கிறோம். மேலும் காங்கிரஸ் பார்ட்டியில் 152 மெம்பர்கள் வந்துள்ளார்கள். இவர்களெல்லோரும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் வோட்டுகள் பெற்றே வந்துள்ளார்கள் என்பதை மறுக்க முடியாது. மாகாணத்தில் சராசரி ஒரு கிராமத்தில் 100 வோட்டுகளிருக்கு மானால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 36 வோட்டுகளும், படையாச்சிகள் இதர முன்னேற்றம் பெறுதவர்களுக்கு 26 வோட்டுகளும், பிராமணர் முதலாக பிள்ளை, ரெட்டி, முதலி, கவுண்டர் முதலான எல்லா ஜாதிகளுக்கும் சேர்ந்து 38 வோட்டுகளும் உள்ளன. இதில் தனிப்பட்ட சமூகத்தவர்கள் தங்கள் சமூக வோட்டால் வர முடியாது. ஹரிஜனங்களின் வோட்டு யாருக்கு கிடைக்கிறதோ அவர்கள் கட்டாயம், திட்டமாக ஜெயிப்பார்கள். ஆகையால் 152 பேரும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் வோட்டைப் பெற்றே ஜெயித்தார்கள். இந்த உண்மையை மறக்க வேண்டாம். ஆகையால் சீற்றம் தோன்ற எதுவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் பார்டியை வலுப்படுத்தவும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் நன்மையைப் பாதுகாக்கவும் ராஜாஜி அருள் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"'அரசினத்தால் ஈன்றதாயகற்றிடினும் மற்றவள் தன் அருள் நினைந்தே அழுங்குழவி போன்று' என்பதாக கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நன்மையை செய்யாமல் கோபமாக இருப்பினும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் அவர்கள் நன்மை செய்வார்கள் என்றே எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே ராஜாஜியும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் சார்பாக பணிந்து கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மந்திரி சபையில் சுமார் 15 பேர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனத்தொகையின்படிப் பார்த்தால் மூன்று ஸ்தானங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஆந்திர ஹரிஜன் ஆறு பேர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டு ஹரிஜன் 26 பேர்களிருப்பதால் தமிழ் நாட்டு ஹரிஜன் ஒருவருக்கு கொடுக்கப் பிராத்திக்கிறேன். அப்படி கொடுப்பதால் அதிகாரத்தை அவர்கள் துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். அரசியல் சுதந்திரம் வேண்டுமென்பதும் அதற்கே. ஆகையால் தமிழ் ஹரிஜனன் ஒருவருக்கும் மந்திரி பதவி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக கனம் ராஜாஜியைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will kindly permit me or rather I hope my Friends opposite will permit me to speak a few words in Tamil before I begin my speech in English."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The speech will have to be translated into English."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Not necessary."

"தலைவர் அவர்களே, கடைசியாகப் பேசிய நண்பர் ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா சொன்ன விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் தமிழில் சொல்லிவிட்டு பிறகு மற்றவர்களுடைய ஆக்ஷேபணைகளுக்கும், கேள்விகளுக்கும் சமாதானம் சொல்லப்பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

"ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் ஒரு முடிவான எண்ணத்திற்கு வந்து, அதன்பேரில் எனக்கு புத்திமதி கூறினார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு விரோதமாக சென்ற தேர்தலிலே வோட்டுப் போட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்றும், ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு விரோதம் செய்து விட்டதால்தான் நான் தற்போது அந்தக் கோபத்தின் பேரில் வருத்தப்பட்டு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது என்னுடைய சொந்த ஸ்வபாவத்தோடு செய்யக் கூடிய நன்மைகளைக் கூட செய்யாமல் குறைத்து விட்டதாகவும், அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டியவைகளைச் செய்யவில்லையென்றும் சொன்னார்கள். இது முற்றிலும் அனுவச்யமான பேச்சு. ஹரிஜனங்கள் சென்ற எலக்ஷனிலே என்ன செய்தார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி எனக்கு கவலையில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி பலர் பலவாறு பேசிக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். அவைகள் எல்லாம் எனக்குத் தெரியாது என்பதில்லை. ஆனால் அதில் என் உணர்ச்சியை செலுத்தவில்லை. கோபம் வேண்டாம் என்று எனக்குச் சொல்லித் தரவேண்டியதுமில்லை.

"ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் இந்தச் சிறு விஷயத்தில் எதாவது தப்பாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் நடந்திருந்தாலும் கூட அவர்கள் பேரில் நான் கோபம் கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்று சொன்னார்கள். ஸ்வாமி அவர்களுக்கு ஒரே ஒரு சமாதானம் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மற்ற மேல் ஜாதியார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுபவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ நாட்களாக, எவ்வளவோ பெரிய தீமைகளைச் செய்து வந்தார்கள் என்றாலும் அவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மறந்து விடவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தினருக்கு விடாமல் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வரும்போது, அதற்கு நேர்மாறாக சென்ற வருஷம் டிசம்பரிலோ, ஜனவரியிலோ நடந்த விஷயத்தை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு நான் ஹரிஜனங்களின் சமூகத்திற்குச் செய்யவேண்டியவைகளைச் செய்யாமல் போவேன் என்று அவர் பயப்படவேண்டியதில்லை.

"ஹரிஜனங்கள் பலகாரணங்களினால் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதமாக வேலை செய்தார்களா அல்லது ஒத்து வேலை செய்தார்களா என்பது அல்ல இப்போழுது கேள்வி. ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து, கள்ளுக்கடை, சாராயக்கடை இவைகளை மூடியதினால் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து, அவர்களுக்கு இதுவரையிலும் கொடுத்து வந்த சலுகைகளினால் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து, தங்களுடைய சுதந்திரங்களை நன்றாக உணர்ந்து, அவர்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி சுதந்திரமாக சென்ற தேர்தலிலே நடந்து கொண்டார்கள். இதற்காக நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமடைகிறேன். காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதமாக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக வருத்தப்படவில்லை. கட்சியினுடைய லாபம், அல்லது நஷ்டம் எல்லாம் வெகு அற்பம். அதற்கு மதிப்பு கிடையாது. ஒரு சமூகம் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்தது தான் பெரிது. இந்த விஷயம் நாங்கள் எந்த அனுகூலம், எந்தப் பிரதிகூலம் செய்தபோதிலும் அவர்கள் செய்தது,

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [15th July 1952

அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தின் அடையாளமாகும். எது நன்மை, எதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை மதிப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்து அவர்கள் நடந்து கொண்டதினால் அவர்கள் அதிக முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதினால் எனக்குச் சந்தோஷமே தவிர 'வோட்' இந்தக் கட்சிக்குத் செய்தார்கள், அந்தக் கட்சிக்குச் செய்தார்கள் என்பதினால் எனக்குக் கோபமில்லையென்பதை ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா அறியவேண்டும்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக மந்திரி சபையில் எல்லோருக்கும் விதாசாரப்படி இடம் தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிப் பார்த்து ஒவ் வொரு ஜாதியார்களுக்கும், ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாக்காரர்களுக்கும், சரியான விதாசாரப்படி இடம் தரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அரசாட்சி நடக்கா தென்பது எல்லோரும் அறிந்தது தான். சிலசமயம் மந்திரி சபையில் இரண்டு பேர்கள் தமிழர்கள் அதிகமிருக்கலாம். சிலசமயம் இரண்டு தெலுங்கர்கள் அதிகமிருக்கலாம். விதாசாரப்படி தான் இவர்கள் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ஜனநாயகம், அல்லது நல்ல ஆட்சி ஏற்படமுடியாது. என்னுடைய மந்திரி சபையில் இருக்குக் கூடிய 15 பேர்களில் பலவித மாகப் பிரித்துப் பார்த்து தமிழர்கள் எவ்வளவு, தெலுங்கர்கள் எவ்வளவு, ஜில்லாவாரியாக எவ்வளவு, அல்லது தொழில்வாரியாக, அல்லது நிறம், உயரம் எல்லாம் எவ்வளவு என்பதாகவெல்லாம் பார்த்து எந்த முடிவுக் கும் வரமுடியாது. எதோ என்னுடைய யோசனை, அல்லது என்னுடைய யோசனையற்ற ஸ்வாபவத்தால் இந்தப் பதினைந்து பேர்களையும், எந்த காரணத்தாலோ பொருக்கினேன். இவர்கள் ஒன்றும் ஜனங்களுக்கு கெடு தல்கள் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் கெடுதல் செய்ய மாட்டார்கள். நம்முடைய சட்டசபைக்கு ஒரு ஹரிஜனத் தமிழர்தான் தலைவராக இருந்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் எப்போழுதும் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இது நம்முடைய முன்னேற் றத்தின் அடையாளம்; ஹரிஜன சமூக முன்னேற்றத்தின் அடையாளம். நம்முடைய முன்னேற்ற மனப்பான்மையின் அடையாளம். நம்முடைய குறைகளுக்கும், கஷ்டங்களுக்கும் காப்பும் இதுவேயாகும். ஆகையால் ஸகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் கணக்குப்படி மதிப்பு போட்டால் தன்னுடைய சமூகத்தின் பிரதிநிதியாக இருக்கும் சட்டசபைத் தலைவருக்கு எவ்வளவு மதிப்பு கொடுப்பார்கள்? மற்றவர்களுக்கு அவர் ஒன்று என்று போட்டால் அவருக்கு பத்து என்று கணக்குப்போட்டு சமாதானம் சொல்லலாம். அதனால் எனக்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் மேல் கோபம் என்று எண்ணி சமாதானம் சொல்வதோ, அல்லது புத்திமதி சொல்வதோ அவசியம் இல்லையென்று இதனால் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

" இதுவும் தவிர ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தாவைப்போல திருப்தி அடையாத பேர்களையெல்லாம் திருப்தி செய்விக்கப் போனால் ஒரு பழங்கதையைப் போல ஆற்றில் விழும் நிலைமையாகிவிடும். என்னுடைய அனுபவங்களின் பேரில் எல்லாவற்றையும் மனச்சாக்ஷிப்படி முடிவு செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமே தவிர தாற்காலிக நிலைமையைக்கொண்டு எதையும் செய்ய முடியாது. என்னைப் பற்றி ஹரிஜனங்கள் எப்பொழுதும் நான் அவர் களுக்கு உதவி செய்தேன் என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதாக ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது எவ்வளவு தூரம் நிஜம், எவ்வளவு தூரம் வெறும் பாராட்டுதல் என்பது ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா வுக்கும், எனக்கும் தெரியும். அதைப் பற்றி இந்தச் சபையில் விவர மாகப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

" Sir, for the benefit of those who could not follow Tamil, I may say that I was offering a personal explanation about Swami Sahajananda's complaint that I was angry with the Harijans. I have been telling that it is not so. If anger were to guide people, I should be prepared for terrible anger from the Harijans towards other castes. I am not likely to commit the mistake of doing anything in anger.

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" This Demand was a routine Demand in the olden days. This Demand was a charged item, because nobody could be removed. But now the Ministry could be removed. Therefore part of the Demand is votable and what is not votable is still charged. In the discussion, emphasis was laid on one aspect and that was that the Governor's establishment was too costly and the expenditure on it should be reduced and that the Ministry should take note of this. I said already in another place and I say again that all aspects of this problem were fully considered by the leaders as well as the other Members of the Constituent Assembly when the Constitution was being hatched and passed through that House, and they had come to certain conclusions. I need not apologise for what is going on; I am only explaining the matter. Most of the Members seem to be under the delusion, when they see the figure of 7 lakhs, that the Governor is pocketing all that money and going away to Benares. Most hon. Members know that that is not correct. But the repeated references to the lakhs in all the speeches may delude the common folk in the country who have no other literature to read in the morning except the newspaper. It is wrong to lay emphasis on what is not important. Most of the hon. Members know what actually the Governor draws. For the benefit of those who do not know the actual position, I shall give the figure. His salary is Rs. 5,500. Out of this, he has cut out Rs. 825 voluntarily. After the taxes—supertax, surcharge and income-tax—are deducted, he gets a net salary of Rs. 3,146–1–0 per month. The Chief Justice of Madras gets Rs. 5,000, the Judges of the Madras High Court—there are quite a lot of them, 14 or 15—get Rs. 4,000 and there are many others, whom I need not mention, who get a fairly big salary. I submit that there is no great disproportion in this matter. How much the Governor should be paid and how much the President should be paid were discussed by thorough-going democrats—some of them are more revolutionary than the hon. Members who spoke in this House—not only with reference to their opinion but also with reference to public criticism and public opinion, and this rule was made. I submit that this is not a matter for debate in this House. 3-30 p.m.

" Reference was made to certain allowances. If we take the expenditure of the Srirangam temple or the Sankaracharia Math, the total amount will be a good deal. But every unit in the establishment gets nothing more than what ordinary people get. There is a gardener who is paid something, there is a clerk who is paid something and there is a secretary who is paid something and so on. There is not much difference between the monthly wages of the people who work in that establishment and the people who work in other establishments. If we add up all the expenditure of the Presidency College, including the amount spent on the proper upkeep of the building, the total will be something terrible. We should not imagine that the Principal, whoever he is, takes away the whole amount. General and vague references in a debate like this give the impression that the Governor of Madras is a big white elephant and that we may as well get rid of him. But that

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is not correct. The expenditure is rigorously audited with regard to public works, gardens, etc. The only item that is not audited is the food that is supplied to the staff. It is impossible for ordinary Members to know how things are calculated. I know it because I was the Governor of West Bengal for some time. I had great trouble with my Controller. I had to arrange with him as to how things should be paid for. I thought I would be ruined if I was Governor of West Bengal for more than two months. The Governor lives as a man lives in a hotel. He does not live in his own house. The food of the staff, the A.D.Cs. and all the people who live there is calculated as in a hotel and the amount is deducted from the payment due to the staff. Let me tell hon. Members that there is no joy in a Governor's life or a Governor-General's life unless one has philosophy enough to get over all the troubles and carry on. There is no such thing as making money. Hon. Members imagine that sumptuary allowance is a Sumptuary allowance with a capital letter. It is not so. These Heads of States, the Governor and the Governor-General, have to receive guests and look after them, again, in a hotel style and there is no such thing as domestic estimate in these things. All the guests who come to the palatial residence of the Governor or Governor-General have to be looked after properly and in a suitable manner and that is why sumptuary allowance is provided. The sumptuary and entertainment allowance, I am sure, are not enough for meeting the expenditure of the household. I need not go further into this matter. As I said already, these things have been considered and the matter has been settled. But what has been said has its own effect. It is a general protest against pomposity. We all agree that pomp should go. But we cannot do it so easily as some people imagine. Any sudden severance from the way of life that a particular office is used to is in itself a kind of pomposity. We have to avoid all that, we have to go carefully. What is it that we can cut out here? I submit that we cannot cut out much. We can cut out something now and then and the Governor is trying to do that. He has proposed to me a further cut besides the one that I referred to. Most of us being poor, several Members do not know the scale of income-tax on higher income groups. A gentleman like me who writes some small books and gets a royalty from some publisher stands to lose. When I become a Governor all my income including the royalty is added up and the total is taken as my income and the slab goes up to that extent. I need not dilate on this. Let not people imagine that there is something very enjoyable in the life of a Governor and that we are indulging in extravagant waste in this matter. By all means, when the Constitution is next amended, let us say that there is no necessity for a Governor, the Chief Minister of the State will do all the functions of the Chief Minister as well as the Governor or we may have somebody else. Let me assure hon. Members that the experience of the world in modern times, apart from the olden times, shows that a Head of State is necessary everywhere. If we have a Head of State, he should not be treated as suggested here. He should be

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treated like the God in a temple. We may have a King Stork instead of a King Log. The question is asked why the Governor should not be given full powers. Then the position would become even more difficult, for the Head of the State will become a nuisance if any such powers were given. I request the hon. Members to forget this matter. Everything has been considered and decided. This is a constitutional matter and let us leave it at that."

SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—" I rise on a point of information, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If it is a point of order, I shall yield. If it is a point of information, there is plenty of time to raise it and every morning there is one hour for information.

" Let me proceed to the main point. The complaint is that there are too many Ministers here. The Opposition objects to the number of Ministers, to individual Ministers, to the Ministry as a whole and to the Chief Minister on the top of it all. I know it very well. What is the Constitution and why is it so framed? The man who is called to carry on has the right to decide the number of Ministers. If I were a few years younger, I could carry on with only two or three Ministers. But as I am situated and as I sense the volume of work that one has to go through these days, I think that 15 Ministers is not too many. If any hon. Member on the other side gets to be the Chief Minister some time, he will find it. In Calcutta, there is a gentleman who is more vigorous than me, who is quite strong, who is a bit younger in age, who has a fairly dominating character, who is able to get things done and who has no such Opposition as I have here. He has taken 30 gentlemen as his colleagues. It may look like an exaggeration, but if we take all the Parliamentary Secretaries and others together, it comes to about 30. Hon. Members should move a motion that I should have two or three more Ministers rather than ask me to reduce the number of Ministers that I have."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We agree to thirty."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If it comes really from their hearts, if they listen to the voice of their conscience and their natural affection, they will really give me a few more Ministers. But this is politics and they forget their real nature and want me to commit mistakes.

" Mr. Narayana Kurup said that the administration had deteriorated. I do not know what he compares the present with. If he compares the present with the efficiency of the Government 40 or 50 years ago, I admit administration has deteriorated. The amount of personal attention that each officer devoted and the amount of work that each officer did within the sphere of his responsibility were very great and very good. The quality also was very good. If we look at the work which Sir Thomas Munroe did

or the great engineers like Cotton or Ellis did, we could hardly believe how they did all that excellent work. Things look deteriorated when we pass through 50 years and compare the present with the picture of the distant past in every detail. But if we take into account the present volume and variety of work and the expectations of the people, I think we cannot say that the work has deteriorated.

3-45 p.m. "I have worked in 1937. What was the work I had then? No doubt the work was pretty heavy even then. Even then my friends were telling me that I was overworking myself. I was working pretty hard and for long hours. Yet, if I compare the total work in the Ministry and in the Secretariat now with the work that we had in 1937, I confess that at the present moment, the work is five times the work we had in 1937, because every department has grown now. Who does not know the various welfare works that we have now taken up, the ramifications of the Government, the politics arising out of the work, and the complaints and counter-complaints that arise out of this? One can hardly imagine the amount of work that is gone through in the Secretariat. Many friends ask me, 'Why do you bury yourself in these files?' I may say that on the average I see 100 files a day. Do not get alarmed. There are various kinds of files. Each one is a problem. It is not mere paper. It is not red-tape. It is not blue pad. Every file is a human problem. Every file has got a tragedy or a history behind it. We have to go through it. This file comes out of the Secretariat. It does not come all of a sudden to me. It grows from a simple petition. Somebody sends a petition. Then that petition has to be looked into. The previous papers must be taken. The previous history must be analysed. The whole thing should be put together. Nobody should be allowed to commit a mistake. Two or three people check one over the other. Then it comes to the Minister, and the Minister cannot be misled. I may mention to hon. Members—I am not trying to flatter my Secretariat—that our Secretariat is the best in India. I have seen many Secretariats. Our Secretariat commits no mistakes as far as human caution can keep them from mistakes. They do not mislead. They do not prejudice the thing one way or the other. The facts are properly put before the Minister. But if the Minister does not understand the work, that is a different matter! (Laughter.) The work of the Secretariat is heavy, and it is of good quality. It is impossible for any Member to suggest—he will see this if he only takes charge of it—that we can reduce the strength of the Secretariat. It is not possible. No doubt I know our people are poor, and our civilization has overgrown. We do not want this Secretariat. That is my opinion. I want a simpler Government and a simpler life all round, because people cannot bear all this. But as it stands to-day, it is unjust to say that there is no work in the Secretariat or that they are shirking work or that they do not deserve to be kept there for doing the work given to them. There I cannot agree. We can change the whole thing by a revolutionary change, but have I the strength or even the time to think

of such a change? All change takes some time, and there will be more confusion in the interlude, if I make a quick and sudden change. Suppose I tell people that petitions should be disposed of without reference to previous papers, I can contract the work of the Secretariat to 1/20th of the work now done. I can reduce the work by saying, 'Do not bother about the past; let us dispose of it as it is'. But people would not like it and would not tolerate it. If we do not hear the other side, and dispose of papers without reference to previous papers, we can dispose of 20 days' work in one day. But we cannot do so. The work of the Secretariat is heavy. I can give evidence for it. Every one of the Secretariat Departments and my officers are working hard. No doubt they have got into certain habits. They cannot work all night till 12 o'clock, as I am inclined to do. They cannot keep away from the 5 o'clock relaxation. These are their habits of life. If we want them to change their habits, I say they would not be able to do so. A horse should be allowed to roll on the ground after dragging the cart for some distance. The horse has to roll on the dust, and then only it feels easy. These are habits of particular types of life, whether they be of men or animals. But taking all in all, I have to protest if anybody is under the impression that the Secretariat people are not working or that the Secretariat is over-manned. There are some places where we can pick and choose. If only a large number of smaller-paid people can safely be retrenched and sent out, we can put more work on some of the officers there, and get the quality of the work also improved. But that will give rise to other problems, graver problems, and more difficult problems.

"Then, Sir, many hon. Members referred to an old superstition—I may call it superstition—that the Revenue Board was unnecessary. I call it a superstition now because I have seen how it has grown to-day. I wish to take hon. Members into my confidence in this matter. There was a time when Collectors were senior men of good experience who could be entrusted with the entire responsibility of the district without any danger. But to-day that is not the case. All district officers have to be looked after, and I know from my own personal experience that the four or five gentlemen who sit on the Board of Revenue are senior officers in the Civil Service cadre. They have got very good experience. They have got the accumulated experience of the administration of the State in so many departments and so many districts. Now, without them it would not be possible to govern this State properly. The Secretariat is a different thing. There we have younger men to advise the Ministers, to get papers together, and all that. But the Board of Revenue is the head of the District Administration in a different way. They have to guide, control and supervise the work of the Collectors. They have not only to supervise the work of the Collectors but also that of the various district officers of other departments. The four or five gentlemen on the Board of Revenue are doing useful work. If Mr. Viswanatham should become the Chief Minister, or Mr. Ramamurthi

should become the Chief Minister, or Mr. Rajachidambaram should become the Chief Minister, or any other should become the Chief Minister, I would strongly advise him not to do away with the Board of Revenue. It is very necessary, and it is very much more necessary to-day than at any other time.

" Then, Sir, a point was made that the salaries of the officials, Secretaries and others, were too much. I must say that this has been looked into with great trouble. There is nobody here who is a greater devotee of economy and of parsimonious administration than Sardar Vallabhai Patel or myself. We are people who are used to run a village on Rs. 5 a month and running an elementary school on Rs. 3-8-0 per month. We are all old-fashioned people who know how to do things on very small expenditure. Yet, when Sardar Patel, Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others met together and looked into the matter, we decided, after considering every aspect of the question, that the new Civil Service of ours, namely, the Indian Administrative Service, should have a certain start and a certain finish. These scales of pay have been fixed after great deliberation, and those scales apply to the higher officials. Therefore, it is no use saying in a casual debate that everybody is paid too much. Every one knows his own affairs and not the affairs of others. We judge everybody on the basis of our own experience. It is not correct. If we reduce the salary of the Indian Administrative Service now, we will go in for deterioration, for which hon. Members will not be prepared. It will be very bad for the country. What they get now is settled after much consideration, and I would not advise any one to launch on a programme of reduction in their salaries. It is a different thing to ask people to lead a simple life, to give away what they save, to surrender voluntarily, etc. But it would not do to have a uniform scale less than what has been prescribed for the Indian Administrative Service.

" Then, Sir, one hon. Member, speaking about the Governor of Madras, said that the Governor of Madras had not done this and that, and that the President had done this and that. Sir, the Governor of Madras has not done less than what the President has done. Let me tell hon. Members in round language that if they compare the actuals with the figures which they read in the newspapers, they will find that the Governor of Madras has done as much as the President.

" I now proceed to a totally different subject that was referred to, before I come to the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi. Mr. Anthony Pillai referred to wrong and inaccurate cost of living indices. We shall look into the matter. But as far as I can see, such objections can be there to any statistical collection of facts and figures. What is the real fact behind all this collection of figures? Somebody goes to the bazaar and asks the wholesaler at what price he buys or sells. Another man goes to another shopkeeper, a retailer, and asks him what he buys and how he buys and sells. When we collect the figures, we get a large number

of figures from all over the State. There is a certain truth behind all these casually collected figures, and these statistics are useful for our Statistical Officers. To make the charge that these officers are in league with the employers and rich people or with the Government, is all wrong. Statistical officers hardly see any member of the population. They have no time to see anybody. They are lost in their arithmetic, and they send up their figures—pluses and minuses, which are confusing. Nobody looks into them. Nobody advises the officers. Nobody talks to them. But if Mr. Anthony Pillai is right, and there is something wrong in the index figure, it will be looked into. I shall draw the attention of the department concerned to the remarks made here to see that there is no room for complaint on that ground.

" Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi's point should be dealt with in some detail. I must start, in spite of his protest, by saying that he has made a typical speech of his. He said, ' Prices go up; you ignore them, and so, your decontrol will not succeed '. That is the sum and substance of what he said."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" No. That is not even the sum and substance."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—' If he has not said that decontrol will fail, I am grateful to him for that. What he said is this, ' Do not imagine that I am against decontrol; I did not like the form of control that was prevalent in this State before '. That is a very fine position to take up. Does that mean that he favours control or he does not? Does that mean that he favours decontrol or he does not? Does it mean that he does not like the form of control that existed previously? To that extent, he does not regret that that form of control has been removed. Very good. What is the form of control that he wants? When one says that he does not like a particular form of control, we should know what form of control one wants. I can guess it from the literature to which he is attached more or less. But that has not been explained here.

" The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi says to me, ' If you have no finance, why don't you change the Constitution; you were one of the authors of the Constitution: you must join us in moving an amendment to the Constitution. I do not know what superior position he has in amending the Constitution and why I should go and join him. I should ask him to join me (me in the figurative sense of whoever takes my place). We shall all join to change the Constitution.'

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" I agree."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" But we cannot wait. We have to carry on with the finances of our country. Have I not told the Government of India that more taxes should be added up for division among the States? In fact, the newspapers have got sufficient material now for one to infer that I am

asking for a larger pool of taxes for division. Even that is not sufficient. I would go further and say that a part of the Customs revenue should be divided among the States. What is the Customs revenue in our country? It is practically a duty on raw materials. We export practically only raw materials or semi-manufactured articles. Therefore, it is really a tax on raw materials. I would say that this type of revenue for the Centre is not prevalent in any other part of the world. I can join with anybody, and we shall fight the battle for allocation of more finance to the States. There is no point there for any difference. But why is that brought in here? How does that divide the Opposition from the Government in the present matter except that it gives publicity to the agitation? They are entitled to it, and I do not grudge them. But I make it quite plain that in the matter of a better and more satisfactory division of finance between the Centre and the States, I am also of the same opinion that we should have more money from the Union Government, and that we should, in fact, have more autonomy in the State in many matters. I quite agree, and therefore there is no difference there.

4 p.m. Then, Sir, everybody was saying that there was too much of corruption. According to the prevailing trend of the speakers in the Opposition, corruption was rampant. But what does the hon. Gentleman Sri P. Ramamurthi advise me to do? He tells me in that connection, 'My dear man, what are you doing to remove corruption? You are preaching morality. But all that preaching of good conduct, preaching of morality based on ancient custom in our country, on ancient faith in our country, and on the ancient doctrines of life prevailing in our country, is not going to remove corruption. You can improve the position by using the film, the cinema and the propaganda machinery of modern life.' Sir, I can assure the hon. Gentleman Sri Ramamurthi that nothing will improve by way of morality by using the film or the modern propaganda machinery. He can only improve the power of the spoken lie and the power of the written lie in that way. But I hope that the country will improve by the preaching of morality and my hope is based on what I first referred to, namely, the ancient doctrines of our country, the ancient customs of our country, and the ideals prevailing in our country and accepted by man, woman and child in our country without any education, without any film and without any cinema. Only I should see that people do not forget what they begin with when they are children. Therefore it is that I am following a particular line and I propose to follow that line, whether I am Chief Minister or whether I am not Chief Minister, or whether I am nobody or anybody, because I am interested in that improvement of our country and I know that there is some truth in the line that I have taken and I must stick to it. It is not a new line. I am following the line of better and greater people than myself and I am not going to follow a line in which I must have an alliance with the film producers in order to improve the morality of our people. I know how much space there is for my morality programme in their films and how much space they will get out of it for themselves in other directions, if I make a contract with them. Therefore, I do not believe I can follow my friend's advice in that matter, for it comes to this finally, 'Do not follow a campaign of morality; there is nothing useful in that. But follow a campaign of utter defamation. Go about everywhere saying that everybody is corrupt. Do not try to wait for evidence but issue a proclamation that anybody may come and give evidence? Macaulay has written down exactly what will happen if I issued a proclamation like that. Within 24 hours I will get circumstantial details as to how the Collector of a District took bribes in the presence of such and such people. I will get evidence as to how much money was taken and everything else in a number of instances. But all that would be utterly false. That will be the normal consequence of the procedure Sri Ramamurthi has recommended to me. God be thanked that I am given sufficient intelligence not to follow his advice. If I proceed on his advice, I must first of all change the law of procedure in criminal trials, and I must tell the people, 'Never mind, if there is evidence or if there is no evidence, I am going to punish and in fact, I am going to reward people who come with false evidence and I will gather it all and convict people. I will not hesitate to convict and I will not hesitate to hang them also.' (Interruption.) It is all right in Russia. It is natural that Sri Ramamurthi should say that, because in Russia during a particular period, they hanged people for corruption. They held the theory that the bribe-taker and the bribe-giver were the principal enemies of the State. But we have been brought up in a different way and in a different context. The hangings in a revolution bear close relation to the events that took place prior to the hanging. People do not mind a few such hangings after going through many more killings. But here it is different. We have been brought up in this country under a different notion.'

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"On a point of order, Sir. I would like to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister and also from you whether a friendly State can be referred to in the manner in which it is being referred to here day in and day out when no reference had been made to that State by anyone else in this house? Is it in order and in keeping with our prestige that we should go on defaming a certain State?"

*THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, is it a question of order? May I say a few words in reply to it? I am not defaming a friendly country. I am just giving my view about the system of punishment proposed by Sri Ramamurthi for which there is a parallel and precedent in Russia, and I say it will not do any country good and we cannot copy it. We cannot ignore differences between crimes and the need for differences in punishments. We hang people for murder. Sometimes we do not do that. Even a murderer may not be hanged, and so we cannot hang for corruption because the amount of evidence and the quality of evidence that will be got, will all have to be taken into

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account before one can take the responsibility of imposing a particular punishment. Then, I can easily imagine the tragedy that will follow if I were to ignore and pay no heed to the old advice of jurists that there should be a variety of punishments and that capital punishment cannot be prescribed for everything. In the old days in England—let me take another friendly country to satisfy the hon. Gentleman Sri Nagi Reddi—in the old days in England theft was a capital offence. A one pound loaf stolen could result in capital punishment. But it was found that it was not good and that it would not do anybody good. So, they changed the law afterwards. Whether it is Russia or America or England, with regard to the system of jurisprudence and criminal jurisprudence especially, different systems prevail in different countries and we have enough material to come to the conclusion that we can give severer punishment for crimes, but we cannot give the death sentence for everything. I have no objection if my friends will authorize me in suitable cases to give capital punishment. I have got enough hardness of heart to do it if I were put as a Judge. But the difficulty is that the executive is not the judiciary. I cannot go and usurp the Judge's chair and give capital sentences. But all this talk, I must say, is the natural reaction and the repugnance to the offence of corruption. I like and I want that reaction to be roused in everybody's mind, but it will not be roused by giving capital sentences. Let me warn my friends again that capital sentences will bring down pity on even the true criminal, the real criminal. I myself have melted in many cases where I know the offence has been committed. The death sentence is too much. People forget the original child which was murdered and remember only the age and the surroundings of the criminal who is brought before the Court. This is a field where I think I will easily have the better of it if the hon. Gentleman Sri Ramamurthi will come into a combat with me, because I have spent 18 years at the Bar as a young gentleman with plenty of energy. I dealt with a variety of cases, including murder cases. Let me tell Sri Ramamurthi that I know all about it and capital sentence will not do for administrative purposes.

" The hon. Gentleman went one step further. He said, ' As for corruption among the smaller people, they are my clientele. I do not mind that. I sympathise with them. I will excuse them.' But, Sir, I would tell him that it is not the way to run the administration. If we have to be administrators, we have to be just and we cannot say, ' You may support me, and therefore, I will excuse your offence.' If the hon. Gentleman had said, ' Smaller men are tempted; therefore, you must take a different view of the people ', I can understand it and that is always what the Judge is supposed to do and that is why every Judge is supposed to weigh crime against crime and give sentences accordingly. But the hon. Gentleman said, ' All the lower officials are poor and everyone of them should be excused: But we have a set of higher officials who are taking bribes and they should be punished '. Sir, I wish to take the occasion to tell the House that it is a superstition to believe that all the higher officers are taking bribes.

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That is wrong. After all, who are those officers? Your son, your nephew, or your brother—these are the officers. It is not people of a different race that are holding the reins of office to-day. They are all our own people. To imagine everyone of them is corrupt in the proportion of his salary, his education, his capacity and his culture is utter nonsense. To imagine that all the officers are corrupt like that is wrong. There are a few people who are corrupt, I admit. But they get arrested and prosecuted. Sometimes they escape also, because the law of jurisprudence that we follow imposes on us a duty that we cannot convict a man unless there is believable evidence that makes the proof a proper reality on which an honest, decent, prudent man can act. Therefore, there are limitations to the discovery and punishment of offences. It is wrong to throw out a defamatory statement on the floor of this House simply because we are all privileged to say anything we like. We can say, ' Everybody is corrupt; Mr. Kudva has a permit for drinks ' and we can get away with it. It is only the papers that publish such statements that get into trouble, but we won't get into trouble. I think that we should develop a different procedure and a different manner in dealing with such things.

" One explanation, Sir, before I sit down. I must tell the hon. Gentleman Sri Ramamurthi that I did not say that the Members of the Opposition approached me for favours. What I said was this. The context as well as the substance of it and the impression that I wanted to create were these. As soon as I came, hon. Members will remember that I said the Congress Members of the Legislature should not approach the officials of the district and interfere in administrative affairs. Then the question arose that I could not control the hon. Members opposite and I could control only the Congress Members. The Members of the Opposition will go and discuss administrative affairs with officials. Therefore, the question arose, ' You impose on us, Congress Members, a restriction but you cannot impose it on others. They have the advantage of it.' In that connection, I said, ' They have a right to do that. You should not grudge that '. That is all I said. I hope I will not be misunderstood as having said that many hon. Members opposite came to me for any favour. They won't come to me for any favour and they do not expect any favour from me. Even if they ask for it, they know what the consequence will be.

" Sir, I am grateful for the discussion. It is not merely a conventional statement that I make when I say that any important, relevant and remediable matters that may be brought to our notice will be looked into. I hope that the hon. Gentleman Sri Venkateswarlu will withdraw his cut motion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" On a point of explanation, Sir. The Hon. the Chief Minister seemed to understand that we, on this side of the House, said that all the higher officials were corrupt. It is certainly not our intention to make any such statement. Neither did we make any such statement. On the other hand, we said, ' Corruption is rampant ' "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Don't say ' rampant', say ' prevails.' "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Yes, prevails, among certain sections of the higher officials. Certain people are there. Therefore, it is those people whom we should attempt to catch rather than the smaller people."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I will try to catch them. Sri Ramamurthi may rest assured that I am a good fisherman in that respect." (Cheers.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, on behalf of the Opposition, I would like to say one thing with regard to the very last sentence of the Hon. the Chief Minister. He said, ' Even if an Opposition Member comes, I won't give any favours '. Let me say that they won't expect any favours from him. Let me also assure him that none of the Opposition will go to him for any favours."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has made a statement to convince the House that he has taken courage. But I feel otherwise and the points I have raised particularly . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member should not make a second speech."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I do not propose to make any speech now. I do not like to give any opportunity to the Hon. the Leader of the House or the Hon. the Chief Minister to say that we are very adamant and that we are most unreasonable. I am not withdrawing the cut motion and I wanted to say it in a few sentences. That is all."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 1,03,92,200 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100 '. "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,92,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff '."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

4.15 p.m. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 5,96,15,400 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.' "

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,15,400 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.' "

" I allot four hours for this Demand. The hon. Member Sri Thimma Reddi may move his cut motion."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, here is the Hon. Revenue Minister sitting near me asking me to tell him all that I have to say so that he might see that the work in the various departments went on well. I am very glad that the Ministry headed by Sri Rajagopalachari has given us the assurance that the officials will function well. While replying to the previous Demand, Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari gave his view-points."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I find that the hon. Member has not given notice of a cut motion. It is better that some other hon. Member who has given notice of a cut motion first moves his motion before the hon. Member speaks on it. I will call the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham, who I think, has given notice of a cut motion to move his motion."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" When the Speaker has called one hon. Member to move the cut motion, has he not the privilege to move the motion and make a speech? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" When the hon. Member Sri Thimma Reddi came to my room and told me that he was going to move the cut motion, I thought that he had given notice of such a motion. That is why I called him to speak. But, I now find that he has not given notice of any cut motion. So, somebody else who has given notice of a cut motion might first move his motion and then I will call the hon. Member to speak."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" If in a Group Leaders' conference it was decided that the leader of a particular party or group can move a cut motion, can there be objection to it, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection to allow the Group Leaders to move cut motions, provided they give notice of the same. Now, the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham may move his cut motion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" If you will permit me, Sir, I shall request the hon. Member Sri Thimma Reddi to move the motion on my behalf."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That cannot be done."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" In that case, I will move the motion and allow Mr. Thimma Reddi to continue his speech. I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 5,96,15,400 for District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the allotment of Rs. 5,96,15,400 for District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100 '.

" The hon. Member Sri Thimma Reddi may now continue his speech."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, while replying to the previous Demand explained how the administration is going to be run in future in the Madras State. That is really very heartening. I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that our experience in the past 4 or 5 years was that there was absolutely no control over those who were running the administration in the districts, be they Collectors, Tahsildars, Members of Board of Revenue, or even Secretaries. We have been observing how these Collectors and others were conducting themselves in the districts. Each one was thinking that he was a law unto himself. As there was no proper control over them, they were thinking like that. The result was the public had to suffer at the hands of those district officials. Of course, after the Ministry headed by Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari has come into power, the officers in the districts have a little fear that they should behave well. But that is not enough. There are lots of cases where the officials are still not behaving properly and well. Personally, I know of many cases in the Andhra districts where some of the district officers have played into the hands of the politicians for the reason that they may get promotions and some other benefits. All these things have to be very clearly and very keenly watched by the Ministers and they should be asked to behave well with the public.

" The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari has himself admitted that there are too many assistants to the Collector and that there are too many Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and clerks in some of the Taluk offices and Collectorates. They have to be retrenched. There is necessity for a Committee to investigate this matter and such of those people who deserve to be retrenched have to be retrenched. Under this Head, there are certain things which should be carefully looked into and there are certain defects which should be rectified. There is an item, viz., discretionary grants left in the hands of the Collectors for being used for the benefit of the people when cholera, plague and such other epidemics break out. It is regrettable to state here that when I enquired of the Collector of Chittoor whether he had adequate funds with him to combat these epidemics, he told me that he had no funds to be utilized for the benefit of the people, especially when cholera broke out in many taluks and many villages. I request the concerned Minister to make a note of this.

" There is another item under this head, under which the Collector may use some money for reclaiming lands under the Cauvery-Mettur Project area. Why should money be specially spent on this area? Wherever there is need, money should be spent for reclaiming lands, and not on particular areas like this.

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" There was mention about the Rayalaseema Development Board. As I have already stated on a previous occasion, the work turned out by this Board is almost nil. Except a few suggestions, which even a few people sitting together can give, the Board has not done anything substantial. There is imperative need for a few geologists who should survey the entire Rayalaseema area inch by inch and tell the Government what industries should be taken up. Also, there is need to start a Technological College, or rather a Metallurgical College in Rayalaseema so that some men may be trained in the methods of prospecting for minerals. If this is done, they will be useful when industries are started in that area. One most regrettable feature under this head is that out of Rs. 108 lakhs sanctioned for subsidies for wells, only Rs. 33 lakhs have been spent and the balance of Rs. 75 lakhs has been taken over to the estates management. Is it right, Sir? We know that not only the Rayalaseema area, but also all the dry areas in this State are depending on wells for their irrigation. I am told by some friends that in Coimbatore, wells are as deep as 70, 80 and even 100 feet. It must be the same thing in other dry areas of Tamil Nad. In Rayalaseema, there are nearly 1½ lakhs of wells. When the Government were able to spend only Rs. 33 lakhs out of the amount of Rs. 108 lakhs, they should have utilized the balance for improving the wells by deepening them or for purchasing drilling sets or some such machinery. Again, boring sets are a great necessity. The Madras Government will do well to learn a lesson from the military units which have been working in this State. The military units are at present able to get water, wherever possible even by deepening to depths of 100 to 200 feet. By using the equipment that the military are employing in this respect, we can save crores of rupees which are now being wasted in blasting and digging wells. You can use the boring sets and bore wells at comparatively low costs. I think the Government may have to spend eight annas to Re. 1 per foot and in the case of hard rocks something like Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per foot if they accept my suggestion and adopt the methods adopted by the military authorities. At present, they have to spend something like Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per well. Why should the Government waste public money like this? Power drilling sets and boring sets are very necessary for this State. I think each district must have one such set. Further, the Government of Madras must constitute half a dozen units, each consisting of 500 people or 1,000 people, with one or two Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers, with a few lorries and some electrical and mechanical equipment. These units must move about in the district wherever there is scarcity of water and wherever famine may break out, or wherever the monsoon may have failed. These units must proceed to those places and deepen wells wherever necessary without waiting for the military units or the Government to take action. Usually the Government take months and months to take action in such matters. Our experience in the past is that every year there is failure of monsoon and prevalence of famine somewhere in the northern districts, or southern districts or central districts. So, there is need for a number of such units to deepen the wells and assist people not only in the

matter of providing them with drinking water but also in providing water for irrigation purposes. This is a very important matter. It is really regrettable to note that out of the 108 lakhs of rupees, only Rs. 33 lakhs was spent and the balance has been taken away to estate management. This state of affairs should not be encouraged. This House must be assured by the concerned Ministers that the Government will buy a number of drilling sets and boring sets and keep one set in each district and that a regular unit will be constituted for deepening the wells in every district in future. There is not much to be said on this Demand. There has been some discussion on the previous Demand. As the present Demand and the previous one are almost similar, I do not feel there is much to be criticised under this Demand."

* SRI M. CHINNATHAMBI THEVAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Demand. Some of us who are sitting in the back row being new and not conversant with the rules of procedure in this House realize how difficult it is to get a chance to speak. I request the Hon. Speaker to evolve a procedure by which all Members could be given equal opportunity to speak."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are 375 Members in this House and it is not possible for all the hon. Members to speak on a Demand."

* SRI M. CHINNATHAMBI THEVAR :—" I support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister and oppose the cut motion. District administration forms an integral part of the Government fabric. It is this part of the administration which is in close and immediate touch with the people and as such, all the policies, programmes and plans of the Ministry are put into practice in the districts only through the district heads. If anything goes wrong in the district administration, it will reflect very badly on the existing Government. Therefore, the Government should pay more attention to district administration. In our State, district administration in the past five or six years was not quite satisfactory. District Officers were not allowed a free hand in the discharge of their duties. They were subjected to all sorts of undue and unnecessary influence and interference in their day-to-day administration.

4-30 p.m. " In my district of Tirunelveli the interference was the worst of its kind. No department was free from it. There was interference in the Police Department, in the Civil Supplies section, in the Revenue Department and even in the Judicial administration. Under the threat of transfer or of starting of enquiries, many of the officers were made to do things and pass orders which were illegal and improper, with the result that there was utter dissatisfaction and the people were harassed. Criminals were assisted to escape. Breakers of law were set free with the help of the legislators, and blackmarketers when caught red-handed, were set free in a few hours after the commission of the offence, with the result that the prestige of the Government went very low in the estimation of the people. This was the condition for the past five years.

Now, for the present, the new administration has come into existence and the Hon. the Chief Minister's pronouncement of his policy has put a check to such sort of interference with the officials. The Chief Minister's pronouncement has got both good and bad effects. It is good in the sense that there is a sigh of relief, there is a sense of security and a feeling of satisfaction among the officials in the hope that they would be able to discharge their duties properly without interference. It is bad in the sense that the officials, taking advantage of this statement of policy, are refusing even to hear proper and legitimate representations. I do not know whether what is now being done by the district officials was the very thing that was intended by the Hon. the Chief Minister. If not, I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to see that such things do not occur.

" I have to say a few words about the personnel of the district administration, particularly district heads. Only first-rate men, men with great experience and efficiency should be the district heads. We want men who will be free from communal bias and who will be impartial under any circumstances and who will do their duties conscientiously without fear or favour. Of course, these qualities may not be necessary in the case of Ministers. But in the case of district heads, such qualities are very essential. Now for the past five years we have been having a type of officers who were saying ' Amen ' to all that their superiors were asking them to do. In my opinion, in all the districts, only the best type of men, first-rate men, should be posted as district heads because we already hear very many complaints of communal bias among the district heads. I would make one suggestion here. In the case of Tamil districts, it is better to post officers who are of Andhra origin and in the case of Andhra districts, Tamil officers can be posted to avoid communal partiality.

" Then, Sir, for proper and better district administration, more powers should be given to the district officers and to the District Collectors because I feel, Mr. Speaker, that at present, the District officers are not able to do their duties independently. More discretionary grants should be given to the District Collectors. If a District Collector visits a village and if he feels there is necessity for a small road, as matters stand at present, he cannot do anything. If more discretionary grants are given and more powers are vested in him, it is easy for the District Collector to satisfy the needs of the villagers by putting up, for instance, a small road. At present, what he has to do is to approach the District Board which has got its own Five-Year Plans or programmes and above all has to get the sanction of the Government. The District Collectors should be empowered to open small dispensaries, schools, medical centres and maternity and child welfare centres, with the help of the discretionary grants.

" Sir, the District Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers should maintain closer contact with the people. As it is, there is a sort of exclusiveness prevailing among the district officials who do not mingle very freely with the villagers. It is necessary for the District Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers to visit

[Sri M. Chinnathambi Thevar] [15th July 1952

villages very often. These officers should make it a point to visit at least a dozen villages every month. They should not only visit them but should also come in contact with all sections of the people and know the needs of the people by independent enquiries. At present, the District Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers come to know of the needs of the people only on the representation of the people themselves. It should be the work of the District Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers to make enquiries themselves and find out the needs of the people and not depend on the representations of the people.

" Then, I come to the question of village officers. The village officers represent a big body of people on whom the entire edifice of the Government is based. They have got their own grievances. Their longstanding grievance is that they are not respected by the higher officials, namely, District Collectors, the Taluk Officials including the Taluk Office clerk. I plead that they should be respected by the higher officials and their grievances should be redressed as early as possible.

" Sir, I come from Tirunelveli district, from a constituency which is known as Alangulam. Alangulam constituency is the Rayalaseema of Tirunelveli district, because in that part of the district, there are no roads. There is not even one road worth the name and worth mentioning. Even though it is a zamindari area, it has been neglected for such a long time. There are no wells; there are no big schools; there are no elementary schools either and there are no wells for drinking water. When I had the opportunity at the time of the elections to go through the villages, I realized the utter necessity for all these amenities. There is already a proposal to extend the firka development area in each district. This is an area which lies adjacent to the existing firka development area. Therefore, I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to take this firka as a firka development area to be taken up this year. There is one tank improvement scheme which has been pending in the Collectorate for the past so many years. It is called the Alangulam Tank Renovation Scheme. The surplus channel proceeding from Nagalkulam tank can take water to this tank. This scheme costing about seven lakhs of rupees was provided for in the Budget last year or so, but it is still under consideration. It is pending with the District Collector on the objection of certain mirasdars who have got their own interests to see that the scheme does not come come to fruition. Therefore, I think the Government should take very early steps to implement this scheme which has been started long ago.

" There are also other matters relating to other areas in the district. There is a firka called Mathavakurichi which has the same features as the Alangulam area. It should also be taken up under the firka development scheme.

" With these words, I support the Demand."

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" மிஸ்டர் ஸ்பீகர் ஸார், இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் உத்யோகத்தில் இருக்கும் கெஜட் பதிவில்லாத

15th July 1952] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

ஆபீசர்கள், புதிதாக வந்திருக்கும் ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது சௌகர்யம் அளிக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்திருந்தார்கள். ஆனல் அவர்கள் எதிர் பார்த்த அளவிற்கு ஒன்றும் செய்யா விட்டாலும்கூட அவர்களுக்கு **Educational Concession** என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய ஒரு புது திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த முறையினல், ஏற்கனவே **Educational Concession** கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. என்.ஜி.ஒக்களே பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரை இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் கவனித்ததாக தோன்றவில்லே. இப் பொழுது கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் புதிய திட்டப்படி அவர்களுக்கு பலன் கிடைக்கவில்லே என்பது தான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆனல் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பிக்கும்போது அவர்களே **'Hard-pressed public servants'** என்று ரொம்பவும் அனுதாபத்துடன் பேசினர். அதைப்போல் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களும் இந்த என்.ஜி.ஒக்களே **'Loyal servants'** என்று தங்களுடைய சிப்பந்திகளே சொல்லிக் கொள்வதற்கு தயங்கவில்லே. ஆகையால் அந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் இந்த புதிய திட்டத்தால் பலன் அடையாதவர்களுக்கும் சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலேயில் இன்னும் அதிக கஷ்டப்பட வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு வந்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த என்.ஜி.ஒக்களுக்கு ஒரு நல்ல சௌகர்யத்தை செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றியும் இந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளேப்பற்றியும் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கு ரூ. 15 சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அப்படி சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும்போது சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் அவர்கள் நிரந்தர வேலேயில் இருப்பவர்கள் அல்ல. அவர்கள் **Part-time workers** என்று சம்பளத்தைக் குறைவாகக் கொடுப்பது நியாயம் இல்லே. அவர்களே **Part-time workers** என்று சொல்வ தில் அவர்களுடைய பொறுப்பைத் தட்டிக்கழிக்கிறார்கள். அதனல் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றல் இந்த கிராம முன்சீப்களேயும், கிராம கணக்குப் பிள்ளேகளேயும், தலேயாரியையும், வெட்டியான்களேயும் கிராமத்தில் கண்டு பிடிப்பது என்பது சிரமமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களே **Part-time workers** என்று சொல்வதை உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு தங்களுடைய சொந்த அலுவலாக சொந்தமாக சம்பாதிப்பதற்காக நகரங்களுக்குச் சென்று விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த முறையை சர்க்கார் மாற்றி பூரா நாட்களுக்கும் அவர்களுக்கு வேலே கொடுக்க வேண்டும். மற்ற சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளேப் போல் அவர்களுக்கும் சம்பளமும் சலுகைகளும் கொடுத்து அவர்களே வேலே பார்க்கச் சொல்லவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது என்.ஜி.ஒக்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப் படும் இந்த **Educational Concession** ஐயும் அவர்களுக்கும் கொடுத்து கிராம வேலேகளேப் பார்க்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். மற்ற சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் எல்லா சலுகைகளேயும் அவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் கலெக்டருடைய " **Discretionary grant** ' என்று சொல்லி ரூ. 62,000 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த தொகையானது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள எல்லா கலெக்டர்களுக்கும் என்றிருப்பதால் அது மிகவும் குறைவான தொகை. அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு சௌகர்யமும் செய்ய முடியாது. ஆகவே அந்தத் தொகையை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது **sanction** செய்யப்பட்ட பணத்தைக் கொண்டு கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவது ரஸ்தாக்கள் போடுவது என்று இருக்கிறது. அந்த பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் உள்ள வேலேகளே நிறைவேற்றாமல் விட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே **sanction** செய்யப்பட்ட வேலேகளே உடனடியாக செய்து முடிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக 'Food production' என்று சொல்லி அதன் சிப்பந்திசெலவுகளுக்காக ரூபாய் நாலு லட்சத்தி தொண்ணூத்தி எட்டாயிரம் ரூபாய் பட்ஜெட்டில் கேட்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை 'Food production' என்று சொல்லி அதன் சிப்பந்திச் செலவுகளுக்குச் செலவழிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. இந்த நிர்வாகத்தைக் கலைத்துவிட்டு இந்த நான்கு லட்சத்தி தொண்ணூத்தெட்டு ஆயிரம் ரூபாயை உண்மையாகவே உற்பத்தி பெருக்குகிறவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் கண்டிப்பாக இன்னும் உணவை ஏராளமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யமுடியும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு விவசாயக் கடன் என்று கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய கடனை வாங்கும்போது மிகவும் பெரிய கஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. மனுப்போட்டு இந்தக் கடனை வாங்குவது என்றால் இரண்டு மூன்று மாத காலம் கண்டிப்பாக ஆகிறது. அதற்காக விவசாயிகள் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து சுமார் 10, 12 மைல்கள் நடந்து நகரங்களுக்குச் சென்று அந்தப் பணத்தை வாங்குவதற்கு மிகவும் சிரமப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே குறித்த காலத்தில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சௌகர்யமாக இந்த கடன் தொகையைக் கொடுக்க வசதி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய முறையை சர்க்கார் கையாளவேண்டும் என்று நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு இந்த கடன் வசதி யாருக்கு இருக்கிறதென்றால் பட்டாதார்களுக்கும் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கும் தான் இந்த கடன் வசதி இருக்கிறது. யாருக்கு இந்த கடன் வசதி வேண்டுமென்றால், உண்மையில் விவசாயம் செய்து கஷ்டப்படுகிறவர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்த கடன் வசதி இருக்கவேண்டும். குத்தகைக்கும் வாரத்திற்கும் சாகுபடி செய்கிற விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த கடனை வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. நான் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு கோவாபரேடிவ் மந்திரி பதில் சொன்னபோது அது பொதுவாகவே பதில் சொல்வதாக இருந்தது. யார் விவசாயம் செய்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கும் யார் சொந்த நிலம் வைத்து பயிரிடுகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கும், இந்த வசதி சொந்த நிலம் இருக்கவேண்டும். நிலம் இல்லாது சாகுபடி செய்யக்கூடிய குத்தகைக்காரர்களுக்கும் வாரக்காரர்களுக்கும் சர்க்கார் அவசியம் இந்த வசதியைச் செய்து தரவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. இந்த கடன் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் காலாகாலத்தில் விதையை வாங்குவதற்கும், எரு வாங்குவதற்கும் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கும் அவர்களுக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். இந்த முறையை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

4-45 p.m. "அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் நிலையில் கிராமங்களில் மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் ஏற்படும் சச்சரவுகளைத் தீர்த்து வைக்க ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சீர்காழி யில் ரிவினியூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசரை பேட்டிகண்டு மை தாலூகாவில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் சச்சரவைத் தீர்க்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டதற்கு அவர் பதில் சொன்னார் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் தன் கையில் அந்த அதிகாரம் இல்லை என்றும் அதிகாரம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால் அதைத் தீர்த்து வைக்க முடியும் என்றும் சொன்னார். நீங்கள் சட்டசபை மெம்பர் என்று சொல்லுகிறீரே, சட்டசபையில் மந்திரிகளிடம் சொல்லி எங்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் வாங்கிக் கொடுங்கள் நாங்கள் தீர்த்து வைக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னார். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்கும் மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் அடிக்கடி ஏற்பட்டுவரும் சச்சரவுகளை தீர்த்து வைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய அதிகாரத்தை ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். தாசில்தாருக்கும், ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கும், ரிவினியூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபிசருக்கும் வேண்டிய அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்து மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் கிசான்களுக்கும் அடிக்கடி ஏற்பட்டு வரும் முனதீ தாங்களே தீர்த்து வைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய அதிகாரத்தை அவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அல்லது இந்த தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு நிரந்தரமாக Conciliation Committee ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது கிராம அபிவிருத்தி தலைப்பின் கீழ் 28 லட்சத்தி 80 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் மான்யம் சர்க்கார் கோருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதை கவனித்தால் 9 லட்சத்தி 28 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் சிப்பந்தி செலவிற்காகவும் ஆபீசர்களுடைய பிரயாணச் செலவுக்காகவும் செலவழிக்கப்படுவதாக தெரிகிறது. அதுபோக பாக்கி இருக்கும் 18 லட்சத்தி சொச்சம் ரூபாய் உண்மையாகவே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய திட்டத்திற்கு செலவழிக்கும் வழியில் இருக்கிறது. மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு நிர்வாகச் செலவும் மூன்றில் இரண்டு பங்கு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் 28 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஹரிஜன நிதியிலிருந்து எடுத்து செலவு செய்யப்படுவதாக தெரியவருகிறது. இந்த முறையில் இந்த நிர்வாகச் செலவைக் குறைத்து அதிகப்படியாக ரூபாயை எடுத்து உண்மையாக இந்த சேமாபிவிருத்திக்கு செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக எங்களுடைய தஞ்சை தாலூகாவில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய சேரிகள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாழக் கூடிய அளவிற்கு இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்று சொந்தமாக குடியிருப்பு மனைக்கட்டுகள் கிடையாது. இந்த மாதிரி நிலைமையில் அவர்களைப்பற்றி இந்த சபையில் சொல்லுவதற்குக் கூட வெட்கமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் சொல்வதற்குக்கூட முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களில் செத்த பிறகு அந்த பிரேதத்தை சுடுகாட்டிற்கு எடுத்துப் போவதற்குக்கூட வழி இல்லாமல் பல இடங்களில் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பட்டுக்கோட்டையிலும் அதேமாதிரி பல இடங்களில் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி இந்த சபையில் சொல்வதற்குக்கூட வெட்கமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஜனநாயக சர்க்காரில் இவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. இதை உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு தனிப்பட்ட ஹரிஜன வெல்ஃபேர் ஆபீசர் என்று இருந்தும் கூட இதை கவனிக்கவில்லை. இந்த மந்திரி சபை உடனடியாக இதைக் கவனித்து ஏதாவது செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கடைசியாக Religious Endowment தரப்பின்கீழ் ரூபாய் 9 லட்சத்தி 54 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கோரி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த Religious Endowment மேற்பார்வையில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய கோயில்கள், இனாம்கள், தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு உள்ள நிலங்களை ஏலம் போடுகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலங்களை இடைத்தட்டிலிருப்பவர்கள் ஏலத்திற்கு எடுத்து அவர்களால் சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியாமல் குத்தகைக்கு விட்டு தாங்கள் நடுவிலிருந்துகொண்டு சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் அவர்களுக்கும் அடிக்கடி சச்சரவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இந்த முறையை மாற்றி நேரடியாக சாகுபடி செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு வாரத்திற்கும் குத்தகைக்கும் சர்க்கார் நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last few words in the speech of the Hon. the Chief Minister in reply to the discussion on the previous Demand regarding 'favours' asked for by hon. Members, have set me athinking whether his reference applied to the requests made by Members of the Opposition including Independent Members on behalf of the public and whether such requests can be construed as 'favours'. I refer, Sir, to the request made by me regarding the necessity for starting a college in the Nilgiris. Now, that district is, I think, the only district where there is no college. I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister will be good enough to order the starting of a college there as early as possible. I find no provision in the present budget for starting a college. The starting of a college does not require provision of a large amount. It only requires the provision of a building. This can be met by providing one or two Government buildings that are available there. The maintenance charges could be raised either by public subscription or from the local bodies, or by

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Government themselves. I shall be most grateful to the Hon. the Chief Minister if he can do the needful before he revises the Budget next time.

" Now, Sir, my district is a very small one and if only half of the tax paid by it to the Centre and the State is given back, I am sure we can turn the district into a prosperous one. Actually our district is contributing more than a crore of rupees a year and the return that it gets is precious little. Other districts also are not faring better. It is for this and for other reasons that the people all over have been agitating for decentralization of powers. If the powers of the State are transferred to the local bodies as they exist to-day or to new bodies that might be created, I am sure the agitation for linguistic States will be minimised. When we obtained independence, we all hoped for greater freedom for the people, i.e., for the districts and the villages. Now everybody is disappointed. We find we are working the 1935 Constitution with little or no change. In 1935 or rather in 1937 we had at least a hope that we would have a better Constitution. But now that hope has been shattered. Every power is vested with the State or the Central Government with the result that people do not feel they are as free as they should be. If decentralization had taken place there would not have been acute economic distress in the districts.

" Coming back to the Nilgiris, the State and the Central Government have passed orders fixing the minimum wages in the estates. Now there are high yielding and low yielding areas there. The Government do not understand the difficulties felt by the low yielding areas in paying the minimum wages to the labourers. Here, I am mentioning only one of the many grievances.

" Besides the grievances there are a number of services requiring the attention of the State Government. My district particularly can be made an ideal tourist centre. This has been neglected in more than one way. This district used to contribute something like 7 lakhs of rupees as excise revenue every year during the time when there was no prohibition, but now it is spending 36 lakhs of rupees according to the estimate given by the Collector of that district. While I personally would not like prohibition to be scrapped by Government, actually people want the prohibition policy of the Government to be scrapped. I do not know whether the proposal of the Government is to stop the manufacture and consumption of the so-called culinary essences. If the manufacture of these essences could be stopped, I think the prohibition policy would work well. If not I am afraid it may not work all right. I have been asked by my friends to tell the Government that if they cannot possibly work the prohibition policy successfully and effectively they should scrap it. Therefore I request the Government to consider this aspect of the question also before they come to a definite decision on their prohibition policy. Thank you, Sir."

*SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON:— ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അധ്യക്ഷനവർകളെ, ഞാൻ ഇവിടത്തെ cut motion നെ അനുകൂലിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. cut motion നെ അനുകൂലിക്കുവാനുള്ള എന്റെ പ്രധാന കാരണം ഇന്നത്തെ ജില്ലാ ഭര

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ണസമ്പ്രദായം തീരെ ഒന്നു മാറ്റി പുതുക്കി പണിയേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ ഭരണക്രമം ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാർ ഇവിടെ ഭരിച്ചിരുന്ന കാലത്തു, അവർ ഇവിടത്തെ യജമാനന്മാരായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു, അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും അന്തസ്സിനും വേണ്ടി സൃഷ്ടിച്ച ഭരണക്രമത്തിന്റെ അവശിഷ്ടം മാത്രമാണ്. നമുക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കിട്ടിയതോടുകൂടി നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ യജമാനന്മാർ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ കോടാനുകോടിവരുന്ന സാധാരണക്കാരാണ്. അപ്പോൾ ഈ ഭരണക്രമത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശവും ആശയവും ഇവിടത്തെ കോടാനുകോടി ജനങ്ങളെ സേവിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാകണം. ഇതിനു മുമ്പു ഇവിടെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഭരണക്രമം മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ District administration സമ്പ്രദായം തന്നെ ഒന്നു ഉടച്ചുവാർക്കണം എന്നു ഈ cut motion നെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നു ജില്ലയിലെ അധികാരികൾ ഉപദേശക സമിതികൾ രൂപീകരിച്ചു ആ സമിതികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ആരാഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഭരണം നടത്തുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉപദേശകസമിതികൾക്കു ഈ നാട്ടിലെ സാധാരണക്കാരുടെ പ്രതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ല, അവർക്കു ഒരു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധവുമില്ല. അവർക്കു വേണ്ടത്ര അധികാരം നൽകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ജില്ലയിലെ സാധാരണക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനും ജീവിതത്തിനും അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവമാണ്. ഇന്നു ഏറ്റവും നല്ല പദ്ധതികൾ ഇവിടെ സൃഷ്ടിക്കാറുണ്ടു. പ്രോഹിബിഷൻ പദ്ധതി, ഹരിജനോദ്ധാരണ പദ്ധതി, ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ പദ്ധതി, അധിക ടക്കണോമ്പോമെന പദ്ധതി എന്നിങ്ങിനെ പല പദ്ധതികളും നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാനായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരികയാണെങ്കിലും അതെല്ലാം ഇന്നു വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ആകാത്തതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണക്രമത്തിന്റെ വിക്ഷമമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഭരണക്രമത്തെ ഒന്നു മാറിയാലല്ലാതെ നമുക്കു ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച ലക്ഷ്യത്തിലേക്കു എത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ ഭരണക്രമം District ൽ ഉള്ള ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായം ഒരു ദിവസംകൊണ്ടു ഉടനെ മാറുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയായ രാജാജിയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ഒരു ചുവടുമെങ്കിലും തുടങ്ങിക്കാണുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളുടെ നിലയിൽ ഒരു ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തി ഒരു മാറ്റം വരുത്തുന്ന പക്ഷം, ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണക്രമം ഒരു നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഭരണക്രമമാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, നാട്ടിൽ നാം കാണുന്ന മതിരി ഒരു ജാതിമതരഹിതവും, വർഗ്ഗരഹിതവും, സ്ഥിതിസമത്വനിലയിൽ ഉള്ളതുമായ സാമൂഹ്യവ്യവസ്ഥ കെട്ടിപ്പടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതാണ് നമ്മുടെ ലക്ഷ്യം. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില നോക്കുമ്പോൾ District ൽ ഉള്ള administration തീരെ മതിയാകാത്തതാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നിലയിൽ ഭേദഗതികൾ വരുത്തുവാൻവേണ്ട പരിശ്രമം ശക്തമായി ചെയ്യുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം സ്വതന്ത്രമായതോടുകൂടി, യജമാനന്മാർ കോടാനുകോടി നാട്ടുകാരായതോടുകൂടി, ഇവിടെ ചില ഭേദഗതികൾ വരുത്തീട്ടില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെയും കേന്ദ്രത്തിന്റെയും നില ജനകീയ പ്രതിനിധ്യമുള്ള സഭയുടെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിലാക്കീട്ടുണ്ട്, പക്ഷെ ഇതുകൊണ്ടുമായും ഇതുപോലും പിന്നോക്കമുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. അതു കേന്ദ്രീകൃതമായ ഒരു ഭരണത്തിന്റെ രൂപം മാത്രമാണ്. യഥാർത്ഥമായ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും, സുഖവും ഈ നാട്ടിലെ സാധാരണക്കാർക്കു കിട്ടുവാൻ സാധിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഭരണക്രമം ജനപ്രതിനിധ്യമുള്ളതും ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ടതും അധികാരമുള്ളതുമായ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളെ കൂട്ടികൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു വികേന്ദ്രീകൃതമായ ഒരു ഭരണമാണു നമുക്കു് ആവശ്യം. അങ്ങിനെ ജില്ലകളിൽ വികേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ചു പരിപൂർണ്ണമായ അധികാരം ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ തെയ്യാറായാൽ മാത്രമേ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള അസമത്വങ്ങളും കൈക്കൂലി മുതലായ അഴിമതികളും ഇല്ലാതാക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നുള്ളു. ഇന്നു മുമ്പത്തെക്കാൾ അധികം അഴിമതികൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കയാണ്. മുമ്പത്തെ ഭരണക്രമമായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ നിയന്ത്രിച്ചിരുന്ന ഉപരിഭരണതലവന്മാർക്ക് നല്ലപോലെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുവാനുള്ള സാമർത്ഥ്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നാണെങ്കിൽ, അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നിയന്ത്രണം ചുരുങ്ങുകയും നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ ഭരണക്രമങ്ങളിൽ അധികം കൈക്കൂലി മുതലായ അഴിമതികൾ വന്നുകൂടുവാൻ ഇടയാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായം ഒരു മാറ്റണം എന്നാണു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു. ഇന്നത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായം പെട്ടെന്നു മാറുവാൻ സാധ്യമല്ലെങ്കിലും ഇന്നു ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടത്തതല്ല എന്നു മന്ത്രിസഭ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇന്നു കലക്ടരുടെയും താസിൽദാരുടെയും ഇടയിൽ ഒരു Subdivitional Officer ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. 5 p.m.

[Sri V. Sankaranarayana Menon] [15th July 1952

ജില്ലാ കലക്ടരുടെയും താലൂക്ക് അധിപനായ താസിൽദാരുടെയും ഇടയിൽ ഒരു Subdivisional Officer ടെ ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതു കൊണ്ട് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അനാവശ്യമായ ചിലവുകൾ ചുരുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളമാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ നീതിന്യായ ഭരണവകുപ്പുകൾ ഇനിയും വേർതിരിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു ഉടനെ വേർതിരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തി ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിൽ സൗകര്യമാക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുക. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചുമായി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കോഴിക്കോട്ട് ഒരു Sub-Treasury തുറക്കുവാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ട് കുറച്ചു കാലമായി. പക്ഷേ ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണാലയത്തിന്റെ അസൗകര്യത കാരണം ഇതുകാലമായിട്ടും അതു തുറന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഇതുതന്നെ ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണത്തിൽ നമുക്കുള്ള ശക്തികുറവിനെ കാണിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ ശാഖ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിന് Sub-Treasury തുറക്കുവാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടും ഇന്നേവരെ അതു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള വൈകല്യങ്ങൾ വരാതെ ഇരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടുകാരാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സഭ, ഒരു ജനകീയസഭ, ഭരണത്തെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുവാൻ എല്ലാ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇന്നതന്നെ ഹരിജനോദ്ധാരണം, പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ തുടങ്ങിയ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉപദേശിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി ചില കമ്മിറ്റികൾ ജില്ലാ ലെവലിൽ ഉണ്ട്. ഈ വക സഭകൾ യിപ്പെടുത്തുകളിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്താണ് ഈ കമ്മിറ്റികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്ന ചോദ്യം—അതു കേട്ടാൽ ചിലരെ പരിഹാസപരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്—താലൂക്ക് കമ്മിറ്റികളിലേക്ക് നോമിനേറ്റു ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ചില മെമ്പർമാർ തന്നെയും, എനിക്ക് അറിയാം മദ്യപന്മാരാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയാണോ പ്രൊഹിബിഷ്യനെ വിജയിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇത്തരം പദ്ധതികൾ ഫലപ്രദമാകണമെങ്കിൽ തീച്ചയായും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ അതിൽ ഇറങ്ങി പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതായ ഒരു സ്ഥിതി സൃഷ്ടിക്കേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇത്തരം കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാൽ മാത്രമെ നമ്മൾ ആശിച്ച മാതിരി ഒരു വെൽഫേർ സ്റ്റേറ്റു കെട്ടിപ്പടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. ഇതിനൊന്നാ ആദ്യത്തെ പടിയായി ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെങ്കിലും ഇത്തരം സഭകൾ മുഖേന, ജനപ്രതിനിധ്യമുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങൾ മുഖേന, ഇത്തരം പ്രവർത്തികൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ശ്രമിക്കണം എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്രമാത്രമേ എനിക്ക് പറയുവാനുള്ളു."

*Sri K. SHUNMUGAM:—"അദ്ധ്യക്ഷ മഹാശയാ! ഗൗരവപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂ മന്ത്രിഗാരു പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ച ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിമാണ്ടിനെ ഞാൻ ഹൃദയപൂർവ്വകമായി ബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതോടൊപ്പം എന്റെ ചില അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഈ സഭയിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ ഡിമാണ്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രസംഗിച്ച ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അംഗങ്ങൾ പലരും പല കാര്യങ്ങളും പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. അതിൽ ചിലതിനോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. ചിലതിനോടു യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുവാൻ പോകുന്നതിൽ ചിലതു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തുവാനും ചിലതിനു മറുപടി പറയുവാനുമാണ്.

"കന്തുകൂർ താലൂക്കാഫീസിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഭരണം വളരെ മോശമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിൽ ക്ഷമിക്കണം. കന്തുകൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ ഏകദേശം 3 ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവിടെ ഒരു സബ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോർട്ടും ഒരു മുൻസിഫ് കോർട്ടും ഉണ്ട്. ഈ കോർട്ടുകൾ കന്തുകൂരിൽ നിന്നും 40 മൈൽ ദൂരത്തിലുള്ള കാവലി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു മാറ്റിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ട് കന്തുകൂർ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാകുന്നു. കന്തുകൂരിൽ നിന്നും കാവലിക്കു പോകുന്നതിനു ചുരുങ്ങിയതു 4 രൂപാ ചിലവുണ്ട്

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చాలించుకొంటున్నారు. హాస్టల్ కాషన్ మనీ (Hostel caution money) అనే పేరు క్రింద కొంత వైకం చెల్లించమంటున్నారు. ఈ మొత్తమును ప్రభుత్వంవారే వారికి గాను చెల్లించుటగాని, లేక Hostel managers కు హామీయిచ్చుటగాని చేసి యీ పేద హరిజన విద్యార్థులయొక్క ఉన్నత విద్యాభివృద్ధికొరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు దోహద మిస్తారని గౌరవ విద్యాశాఖా మంత్రిగారికి మనవిచేస్తూ కొంత తీర్మానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ గౌరవ మంత్రిగారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన డిమాండును మరియొకసారి హృదయ పూర్వకముగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను."

5-15 p.m. JANAB K. MOIDU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വരുന്നതു വടകര നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ നിന്നാണ്. അവിടെ District Board ന്റെ കീഴിൽ നടക്കുന്ന ചില അഴിമതികളെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രമാണ് ഞാൻ വിവരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്റെ നാട്ടിൽ വടകരയിൽ ഉള്ള ആസ്പത്രി ഉൾപ്പെടെ കുന്ദ്രനാട് താലൂക്കിൽ അഞ്ചു ആസ്പത്രി കളാണുള്ളതു്. വടകരയിൽ ഒരു ഡോക്ടറും ഒന്നു രണ്ടു നർസുമാരും മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. അവിടെ ഒരു രോഗി ചെന്നാൽ ഒന്നുകിൽ ഡോക്ടർ ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയും. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഡോക്ടർ വരുവാൻ കുറെ താമസിക്കും എന്നു പറയും. ഒരുവിധം ഡോക്ടർ വന്നാൽതന്നെ എന്തെങ്കിലും mixture എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കും. അങ്ങിനെ മൂന്നു നാലു ദിവസം ഈ ഡോക്ടരെ സമീപിക്കും, എന്നിട്ടും സുഖക്കേടു സുഖപ്പെടാഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരു കമ്പൌണ്ടറോ നേഴ്സിനേടെങ്കിലോ തായിട്ടുവരും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് വടകര ആസ്പത്രിയിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില മാറുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

" പിന്നെ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് District Board ന്റെ കീഴിൽ നടത്തുന്ന ബോർഡ് സ്കൂളുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. അവിടെ ടീച്ചർമാർക്ക് രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മാസം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടാണു് ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നതു്. ഈ റേഷൻ മേടിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കാലത്തു പണം കൊടുക്കാതെ ഒന്നും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മാസം കഴിഞ്ഞു പണം തരാം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കച്ചവടക്കാർ സാധനം കൊടുക്കുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതാതു മാസത്തിൽ തന്നെ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡിന്റെ കീഴിലുള്ള ഭരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒന്നു രണ്ടു വിവരങ്ങൾകൂടി പറയുവാനുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ പണിയില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ചകിരി തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാണു്. ചകിരി തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു് ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടി വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ചകിരി പൂരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിനു പണ്ടു 2 ക. ആയിരുന്നതു ഇപ്പോൾ 65 ക.യായി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ 63 ക. അവർ നഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ചകിരിക്കണക്കിൽ വിലയും കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ചകിരിതൊഴിലാളികൾ ജോലിയില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഇതിനു വല്ല പരിഹാരവും ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കാണേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ കാരോ തെരുവിൽ നോക്കിയാലും ധാരാളം ചക്കിയന്മാർ പണിയില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ ചെട്ടിയന്മാർ പണിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവർക്ക് വല്ല സഹായവും ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്രമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞു ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു."

* SRI N. N. SUVARNA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand and oppose the cut motion. In doing so, I would like to offer some remarks by way of legitimate criticism. Of course, the Demand under the head ' District Administration and Miscellaneous ' covers a wide range of subjects and almost all the subjects under the sun can be brought within its purview for discussion. But as time is short, I will confine myself to two or three aspects of district administration for the purpose of criticism with a view to place it before the House and for the consideration of the Government.

" The first subject that I would like to tackle is the subject of corruption. It is a thorny subject. I come from South Kanara

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and I know that corruption is rampant among the officials. I am sorry to say that corruption is even on the increase. It is a curious phenomenon which requires some explanation. To cure this phenomenon, there is the Anti-Corruption Act of the Union Parliament and this State also has set up a Tribunal for disciplinary proceedings. All that has been in vain. Month after month we are receiving reports of several enquiries and of people being punished. But it seems to be endless. What is the reason for this? It seems to me that if punishment is the only remedy for curing this disease, the remedy is worse than the disease. In saying so, I would just make a distinction between the top-ranking officials and the lower staff. I should say that punishment is the only remedy in the case of top-ranking officials because they are paid very high salaries and there is absolutely no reason for corruption on their part. It is wickedness that makes them corrupt and so they deserve punishment. But in the case of the lower staff, it is a different story altogether. Sir, this corruption is not of today or of four years ago. It is a heritage of the past. We all know that under British rule the higher officials received fabulous salaries and the lower staff were kept on very small pay; but, to make up the difference, they were allowed *mamools*; in fact, in the villages the *talayaris* get Rs. 5, *karanams* Rs. 7 or Rs. 8, and other officers from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. All these people have their *mamools* and the higher officials allow them. Therefore the people were bled white for the sake of the European officers, and the lower staff were allowed in turn to receive *mamools*. If anybody dared to file petitions, they were not enquired into and those who filed petitions were threatened with prosecutions. Now the whole thing is reversed. The Government have allowed the people to send up petitions against officials if there is corruption. But the pay of the lower staff has not been increased in any way. So they are placed between the devil and the deep sea. When a new entrant joins Government service, he is told by the Government, ' we cannot give you a living wage and you cannot make both ends meet '. But, at the same time, he is also told, ' There is temptation for corruption in service; therefore you have to be very careful and if you yield to the temptation, there is the Damocles' sword, the Tribunal for disciplinary proceedings '. This is the way in which a new entrant gets into Government service. What is he to do under those circumstances? Sir, in this connection I am reminded of a Greek story. In ancient Greece, the soldiers were allowed to thieve and thieving was no crime, but they should not get caught; if they were caught, they were punished, not for thieving but for want of adroitness. Sir, the lower staff in this State are not paid well, but at the same time, they are asked to carry on. Only smart people can thrive under these circumstances. Therefore, the bribe taker and the bribe giver both combine against the few honest men. The Anti-Corruption Act provides that if five people come forward and file a petition the matter will be enquired into; so, petitions are filed against honest men and they go to the wall. Under these circumstances it has become difficult for honest people to carry on. I therefore said that

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punishment is only a destructive method and not a remedy. On the other hand, I wish to make a constructive suggestion. If only the lower staff are paid a living wage and they are allowed free medical aid, free education for their children and free housing, it will go a long way to improve their position and prevent them from resorting to corruption. If they persist even then in corruption, they deserve to be punished. I don't say that all these can be implemented in quick time, but they can be implemented gradually. I want to suggest another remedy also. Rewards can be given to honest people in the service. This aspect has been neglected till now. In fact the Hon. Chief Minister has shown the way when he said that an efficiency pay of Rs. 5 would be granted to every driver in the Government Transport who does his work without any accident. In the same way, some method can be devised by which the officials and the non-officials in the district could combine and select honest men so that they may be rewarded either by some efficiency pay or efficiency promotion. If such a thing is done, there will be contentment among the lower staff and it will give a set-back to the tendency to corruption.

"In this connection, I also wish to refer to the system of maintaining personal registers or confidential files as they are called. This practice has to be discouraged in view of the fact that when entries are made in the personal registers, the public servant is kept in the dark. If it has to be maintained at all, the public servant must be given an opportunity of appeal against the entry. This is the only safety which an honest public servant can have against an unscrupulous superior.

"Then, Sir, the separation of judiciary from the executive has been long overdue and so far as South Kanara is concerned, it has been longing for it. I have been practising on the criminal side and my considered opinion is that the justice we are getting now from the magistrates is a mockery and a farce. It is no justice. Sometimes it runs on communal lines and very often on statistical lines. For example, if a magistrate tries about 100 criminal admission cases, he is supposed to have done cent per cent disposal and if a magistrate has disposed of only 25 out of 50 contested cases, he is supposed to have done 50 per cent disposal. Only the percentage is counted and not the amount or quality of the work. This leads to an unholy alliance between the police and the magistrates. Just at the fag end of the month, the magistrate asks the police to send up police admission cases . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Sri D. K. Raju will now speak."

5-30 p m. * SRI D. K. RAJU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Cut Motion, I wish to bring to the notice of the House a few points. While speaking on the previous Demand, the Hon. Chief Minister said that the Secretariat was really efficient. But, so far as the districts are concerned, I wish to say that the administration is deteriorating day by day, and is going from bad

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to worse. On account of our having ignored to remedy the defects over a long period, the facts do not come to the notice of the public. No doubt I have respect for the Hon. Chief Minister for his age, experience and above all his known ability in the administrative line. Even then so far as the efficiency of the district administration is concerned, I beg to differ from him. I have had intimate experience with several district headquarters. I know very well that the raw recruits, especially the clerks in the taluk offices, are very inefficient. Looking at these inefficient people in charge of administrative work, it appears to me as though the Government are breeding inefficiency in the name of solving unemployment. I do not want the lazy and the insincere staff to block the way of starving efficient men. There is another evil, viz., red-tapism. Inefficiency and red-tapism go together. What I want to impress on this House is that we must eradicate this red-tapism altogether. As far as possible red-tapism should not be allowed to continue. I say, as far as possible, because the Hon. Chief Minister has said that the Government servants were working hard. Even then, I wish to emphasize that the Heads of Departments should shoulder some more responsibility. I shall cite one or two instances in support of my statement.

"When once I asked a certain District Collector for some information, the Collector immediately replied: 'Well, Sir, I do not know the policy of the Government. Unless I know the policy of the Minister I cannot decide this way or that.' It happened when the previous Government was in office. I am not saying anything about the present Government. Does it mean that unless some guidance comes from above the whole district administration should remain at a standstill? Will it not result in unnecessary red-tapism? Corresponding to their higher salaries, the District Collectors should shoulder greater responsibility and speedily dispose of arrears and thus infuse greater efficiency in the administration of the district as a whole.

"I want to mention another thing also. In the matter of selection and posting of District Collectors, the Government should not show any favouritism. Only men of self-respect and integrity should be chosen as District Collectors so that they can carry on the administration on efficient lines. The whole administration of the district is entirely dependent on the integrity of the Collector of the district.

"I want to touch upon the medical facilities provided in the District Headquarters Hospitals. The existing system of appointing all and sundry as Honorary Surgeons should be revised immediately. Often there is non-co-operation and misunderstanding among the talented doctors in the Headquarters Hospitals with the result the poor patients suffer. This had been due to a great extent to the injuries caused by the unnecessary interference of the previous legislators of our State with the district authorities. During the past five years the legislators of our State had

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been allowed to interfere according to their likes and dislikes in the district administration with consequent dislocation in the normal work. I sincerely trust that the present Government would give their serious attention to this matter and I am confident that they will set right the injuries already caused.

" The departments that have been thus injured are many, the prominent among them being the Local Administration Department and the Department of Religious Endowments. The poor Municipal Commissioners and the Executive Officers have been pestered with this thing or that by the legislators in season and out of season. I think this practice would be put an end to immediately. This scandal is not confined to these departments but extends to the various District Committees also. All the District Committees were full of Congressmen. I do not mean that Congressmen should not be allowed to hold these offices. What I want to impress upon the Government is that for all these posts men of some status, self-respect and integrity and men who have no party affiliations whatsoever should be chosen so that they would proceed with their work without any party motives behind them. I sincerely feel that members on the Treasury Benches would take note of what I have just now said. Unfortunately the Hon. Chief Minister is not here. But I hope that the Hon. Ministers for Prohibition and Land Revenue who are here will pay heed to my observations. I am very anxious that the present defects in our administration should be removed forthwith and that is the reason for my repeating these suggestions again and again.

" One of the hon. Members Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu while talking on the Firka Development Department of our State has made some observation about me. As the hon. Member has said something about myself, and my Pontiac car I now propose to offer my own remarks. Due to lack of time I cannot go in detail and I can only cover a very short ground. I am fully acquainted with the work of firka development and am fully aware of its rotten administration. The whole system is rotten. What was the proof of the success of their work? Surely, the results in the recent elections. I have got full details with me to disprove what Sri Krishnaswami Naidu had said and I shall stop with this as I have no time to continue."

*SRI G. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்குமுன் நான் சில விஷயங்களை சொல்லுவதற்கு ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளும், அவர்களுக்குக் கீழுள்ள இதர சிப்பந்திகளும் மக்களிடம் எப்படி நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி மேலேயுள்ளவர்களுக்கும், மந்திரிகளுக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியாதென்று நினைக்கின்றேன். பல இடங்களில், தனவந்தர்களுக்கும், செல்வாக்கு உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் எப்படி சாதகமாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே தாங்கள் உத்தியோகம் வகிப்பதாக அவர்கள் கருதிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். சில இடங்களில் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அவர்களுடைய கையாட்களாகவும்கூட மாறிவிடுகிறார்

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கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டிய விதத்தில் அவர்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் நடந்த ஒரு சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகின்றேன்.

" சிந்தாமணி மஞ்சமல்லி குடிகள் வாரம் கோரி கான்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிட்டம் மனுக்கொடுத்து, அவர் விசாரணை செய்து, இன்னும் சில தினங்கள் கழித்து முடிவு சொல்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னர். அதன் பிறகு யாதொரு தகவலும் எற்படவில்லை. தொகுதி எம்.எல்.ஏ. ஆகிய நானும், கலெக்டரிடமும், போலீசாரிடமும் சென்று, " எப்படியாவது ஒரு சமரசம் செய்து முடியுங்கள் " என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டும்கூட, சமரசம் செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யாமல், அங்கே இருக்கின்ற எல்லா அதிகாரிகளும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்துகொண்டு, 900 மூட்டை நெல்லை Special Armed போலீஸைக்கொண்டு வந்து, அவ்வளவு நெல்லையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள்.

" இன்னும் ஒரு இடத்தில் 64 மூட்டை நெல்லை, கான்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் பந்தோபஸ்து செய்து வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டுங்கூட, கான்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசருடைய உத்தரவு பிரகாரம் குடிகள் நடந்து கொண்டுங்கூட, அதிகாரிகள் அவ்வளவு பேரும் வந்து 64 மூட்டை நெல்லையும் அள்ளிக்கொண்டு, விவசாயி ஒருவரை அடித்து, போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்குக் கொண்டுபோய், வழக்கு தொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி கேட்டால், " தவறு இருந்தால் வலில் கோர்ட்டுக்கு மனு செய்துகொள்ளுங்கள்" என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். இரண்டு அல்லது 3 மரக்கால் நெல் கிடைப்பதற்கு வக்கீலிடம் போய், அவர்களுக்கு பீஸ் கொடுத்து, கோர்டில் வழக்காடுவது சாதாரண குடிகளுக்கு சாத்தியமல்ல. நியாயத்தையும் தர்மத்தையும் நம்பித்தான் அவர்கள் வாழ்கிறார்களே தவிர, நீதியை விலைகொடுத்து வாங்கும் மக்களைப் போல் அவர்களால் விலைகொடுத்து நீதியை வாங்க முடியாது. பணம் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், செல்வாக்கு உள்ளவர்கள் தான் பெரிய வக்கீல் வைத்து உரிமையைப் பெறமுடியுமே தவிர, சாதாரண சேரி மக்கள் சட்டரீதியாக நியாயத்தைப் பெறமுடியாது. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதிகாரிகளாயிருப்பவர்கள் ஓரளவு தர்மத்தையும் சட்டத்தையும் அனுசரித்து, தங்களை ஒரு கட்சியினுடைய கையாளாக மாற்றிக்கொள்ளாமல், நீதியின் பெயரால் சமாதானம் செய்தால் இந்தத் தொந்தரவுகளெல்லாம் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் எற்படமுடியாது. டூ பார்டி, டின்னர் பார்டி, வரவேற்பு, வழியனுப்பு இவைகளை யார் யார் செய்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக சௌகரியங்கள் செய்யப்படுகிறதே தவிர, சாதாரண மக்களுக்கு நியாயமான முறையில் காரியங்களை அதிகாரிகள் செய்யவில்லை. ஆகையால், மாறிவரும் சமுதாயத்திற்கேற்ற வகையில் காரியங்களை அதிகாரிகள் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" கீழே இருக்கும் சாதாரண கர்மம் என்ன சொல்லுகிறதை அதைத்தான் மேலே இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் உள்பட செய்கிறார்கள். கான்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசர், 30 வீதம் வாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருந்தும், கும்பகோணத்தில் லீவில் இருக்கிற தாசில்தார் வந்து, ' 30 வீதம் கொடுக்காதீர்கள் ' என்று பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார்.'

" கான்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் என்று ஒரு சில பேர்களை சர்க்கார் நியமித்தார்கள். கான்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்கள் அநேகமாக மிராசுதார்களின் விளம்பர அதிகாரிகளாகவே தங்களை மாற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, எந்த இடத்திலும் சமாதானம் செய்ததாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. எதோ கிருஷ்ணசாமி அய்யங்கார் என்பவர் 5 ஆயிரம், 6 ஆயிரம் கலம் நெல்லை குடிகளுக்கு வாங்கி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். பாக்கி கான்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்கள் மிராசுதார்கள் எந்த முறையில் குடிகளை வைக்கிறார்களோ அந்த முறையில் கேவலமான வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகித்து, அவர்களை மிராசுதார்கள் நடத்துவதைவிடக் கொடுமையாக, உதாசீனமாக, அலட்சியமாக, பொறுப்பற்றவகையில் நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அதிலிருந்து அவர்கள் தங்களை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு, ஜனசமுதாயத்தின் தேவைகளை

உணர்ந்து நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்கள் வாங்கும் சம்பளம் மிராசுதார்களிடமிருந்து மட்டும் வருகிறதென்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. சாதாரண விவசாயிகள், மற்றும் எல்லோருடைய வரிப்பணத்திலிருந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் வருகிறதென்பதை அவர்கள் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் எதற்காக சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும், ஜனங்கள் இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையையும் அவர்கள் நன்கு உணர்ந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாமல் அவர்கள் நடந்து கொண்டால், எந்த சர்க்கார் அரசாட்சி செய்தபோதிலும், அந்த சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த அதிகாரிகளால் நிச்சயமாக கெட்ட பெயர் தான் வரும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

5-45 p.m. "உணவு உற்பத்தியின் பெயரால் பல இடங்களில் எதோ சில காரியங்கள் நடப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். என் சொந்த அனுபவத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகின்றேன். ஐந்து எக்கர் நிலம் தியாகிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டது என்று எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்களே, அப்படிப்பட்ட 5 ஏகர் நிலம் எனக்கு எங்கே கொடுத்தார்களென்றால் பெரும்பாலும் உப்பு வீளையும் நிலத்தைத் தான் எனக்குக் கொடுத்தார்கள். உடனே அங்கிருந்த மிராசுதார் நிலத்திற்குத் தண்ணீர் பாயும் கண்ணியைத் தூர்த்துவிட்டார். கர்ணம் இருந்தார். விசாரணை நடந்தது. பல மாதங்கள் சென்ற பிறகு, சிறு வாய்க்கால் இருந்ததாகக் கண்டுபிடித்து, பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டார் தெரிவித்துவிட்டார்கள். ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரால் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடிய வில்லை. கர்ணம் சொல்வது சரி யில்லையென்றால் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் "நான் விசாரித்ததில் வாய்க்கால் இருந்ததாகத் தெரிகிறது" என்று எழுதி தாசில்தாருக்கு அனுப்பினார். தாசில்தாரிடம் கேட்டேன், "எப்படியாவது வாய்க்கால் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் ஒரு குடும்பம் வாழும், நிலத்தைச் சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும்" என்று தெரிவித்தேன். அவர் ஒரு வழியாக, இந்த உணவு உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கத்தின் பெயரால் செய்கின்றேன் என்று சொல்லி, 1, 2 வருஷம் கடத்திவிட்டார். பிறகு, தாசில்தார் பக்கத்திலுள்ள மிராசுதார் உங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் விடுவதாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார் என்று சொன்னார். கண்ணி வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறோம். ஏற்கனவே, கண்ணி இருக்கிறதை வெட்டிக்கொடுக்கிறோமென்று சொன்னீர்களே, என்று கேட்டதற்கு, அது கிட்டதட்ட மூன்று தடவை பேப்பர் போய்க்கொண்டும் வந்து கொண்டும் இருந்தது. கண்ணி வெட்டினால் சர்க்காருக்கு போதுமான அளவு வருமானம் வருமா? என்று கேட்டார்கள். வேறொரு அதிகாரி வந்து, கணக்குப் பார்த்ததில் ரூ. 650 ஆகுமென்று சொன்னார். நானே வது கொடுக்கிறேன், வெட்டிவிடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டபோது, தற்சமயம் கலெக்டராபீசில் பேப்பர் இருக்கிறது என்று எதோ சொல்லிவிட்டார். ஐந்து எக்கர் நிலம் கொடுத்த சங்கதி இம்மாதிரி இருந்தால், எப்படி உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருகுமென்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

"இன்னொரு இடத்தில், அதாவது வல்லம் என்ற இடத்தில், 3, 4 ஏகர் நிலத்தை உழுது, சாகுபடி செய்து வீளவை உண்டாக்கினார் ஒரு விவசாயி அதைப் பார்த்தவுடனே பெரிய மிராசுதாருக்கு கோபம் வந்து, அந்த நிலத்தைக் குளமாக வெட்டுவதற்கு ஆரம்பித்தார். போலீசுக்கு ரிபோர்ட் செய்தோம். ரெவினியு அதிகாரியிடமும் சொன்னோம். மேலும் மேலும் பள்ளம் வெட்டிக்கொண்டே இருந்தும் அதிகாரிகள் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. பள்ளம் வெட்டி முடிந்தபிறகு போலீசார் வந்து, "ஏற்கனவே பள்ளம் இருந்தது, புதிதாகப் பள்ளம் வெட்டப்படவில்லை" என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆகையால், உணவு உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கத்தின் பேரில்கூட ஒரு சில பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுக்கும், செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களுக்கும் தான் வேண்டிய சௌகர்யங்களை அதிகாரிகள் செய்கிறார்களே தவிர, சாதாரணமாக சிறிய மிராசுதார்களுக்கு அந்த மாதிரி சௌகரியம் செய்துகொடுப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி குற்றுலம் விவசாயிகளும், மிராசுதார்களும் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து ஒரு விண்ணப்பத்தைத்

தாயர்செய்து மந்திரிக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு மான்யம் கூட பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களுக்கும்தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. சாதாரண ஜனங்களும், சிறிய மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் இவைகளெல்லாம் இல்லையென்பதை இந்த சமயத்தில் உங்களுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

"கர்ணங்கள் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு ஒரு சிறிய யோசனை கூற விரும்புகிறேன். மூன்று வெட்டியான்களை கிராமங்களில் வைத்திருக்கிறோம். மூன்று பேர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக ஒருவரை நிறுத்திவிட்டால் அந்தச் சம்பளத்தை கர்ணங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்த முடியும். கிராமத் தலையாரிகள், பெரும்பாலும் பண்ணையாள்கள். அதனால், கர்ணங்களுக்குப் போதுமான சம்பளம் கொடுக்கமுடியும். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் வேலை செய்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிகொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

* SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Demand, I wish to offer a few remarks.

"I come from a constituency which is carved out of three taluks. In my area, the main problem is that of the landless labourer. The weavers there are in very bad circumstances, and the condition of the small-scale landholder is in no way different. It is obvious that the district administration in Chingleput should now be alive to the needs of the people who for a long time have been suffering various difficulties. The Revenue Department which is in charge of such important subjects as the granting of loans for agricultural purposes and the grant of well subsidies, etc., no doubt does honest and laborious work; but at the same time it must be said that the time taken for disposal is too long. By the time a man who applies for a loan gets it, the necessity for the loan ceases to exist and the man's hopes are blighted and he finds himself in a desperate condition.

"Coming to another aspect of agricultural loans there have been a lot of cases in Chingleput district and I trust in other districts also, where loan applications from agriculturists are received by the officials in any part of the year and they go through all the documents and the applicants also satisfy them in all details. But after the applicant has given satisfaction in all respects and when he is enthusiastically looking forward to receive the loan, he is told that there is not enough budget provision and he has to wait for some more time. This naturally causes a lot of inconvenience as he is thereafter unable to make any other arrangements for getting the money before the agricultural season is over.

"Again, Chingleput is a district where the average agriculturist holds an acre or two and he considers that sufficient to maintain himself and his family. He is quite content and does not bother about what others think of him. It is this kind of agriculturist

who mostly applies for agricultural loans, and he should be given such loans without any kind of security, or on his own personal security, if he is a decent and respectable man.

" As regards assignment of lands for house sites, I find that people from Madras are given preference. There is at present a case going on in Guduvancheri. The persons who have been occupying some lands near the railway station for a long time are being asked to quit. If they do not go, they will be evicted on the ground that it is either a case of encroachment or as being reserved for some officials in Madras City. This is a case where an unjust eviction is sought to be made, and in fact there is already a local demand that the Government should interfere and see that the lands are given to the people already there or to somebody else, but not to the people who are now being sought to be helped.

" I want to say a word about the menials of the Revenue Department. The attenders and peons of this department are very much dissatisfied with the miserable pay they are getting. I should think that their pay and dearness allowance are still insufficient to make both ends meet. They recently met in a conference and I am in close touch with them and their grievances. I suggest that the Government should consider the question of merging the dearness allowance in their pay and treat their present emoluments as their regular permanent pay.

" In the town of Chingleput there is local Headquarters Hospital; Chingleput is about 38 miles from Madras City and yet that hospital is not run on modern lines and is not worth the name of a hospital. Perhaps on account of its nearness to Madras City, there is a notion that persons who are in need of immediate attention can be easily brought to Madras where better treatment can be had. But Chingleput is an important junction station and this hospital is expected to serve the people in the numerous surrounding villages. It is therefore necessary that the equipment, the accommodation and the staff of this hospital should be placed on a better footing and on a level with the standards obtaining in the City hospitals.

" From the point of view of public health in this town, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that the tank in the heart of the town is not kept in a clean state. Perhaps due to the present bad policy of paying no attention to tanks this tank is allowed to continue in a very bad condition! This matter needs immediate attention.

" Thanks to the efforts of the Government some amount of help is being given to the poor people, but this help is not always sufficient to meet their needs. For example, now and again the local supervisors or Tahsildars and other revenue official are asked to go to far-off places and get into contact with the people there; but they are not interested in going to such distant places.

For some time past there has been a very strong agitation for wells in Vadamanaveli, a place which is a little out of the way and where you can't find much of traffic or other activities. The place is between the sea and the Buckingham Canal and if anybody wants to go to that place, he will have to cross the Buckingham Canal which means he will have to undergo some amount of difficulty. When I visited the place, I had to wade through knee-deep water and I listened to tales of woe from the villagers. The villagers there say that for a long time they have been particularly neglected. I submit that it is our duty to see that whatever improvements are necessary in such remote places are carried out as expeditiously as possible."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 16th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 16th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Amount of subsistence loan allotted to Punganur taluk.

* 92 *Q.*—SRI G. C. KONDAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether, while the applications for subsistence loans in Punganur taluk, Chittoor district, number 15,000, the money allotted for the entire taluk for the purpose is only Rs. 15,000?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The amount allotted up to 31st July 1952 is Rs. 15,000. The number of applications for subsistence loans received up to 28th June 1952 is 14,126. The number disposed of is 1,177. The Collector has already been authorized to spend over and above the allotment, pending Budget sanction."

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW :—" Especially in zamindari areas, pattas are not transferred in proper time and Punganur taluk is a zamindari area. Most of the applications have been rejected by the authorities on the ground that the patta of the lands offered as security is not in the name of the applicant. Will the Government be pleased to make some special provision in respect of zamindari areas, especially now when famine conditions are prevailing? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Instructions have been given that loans could be granted on securities other than land in cases where pattas for the land have not been issued to the applicants."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government have issued orders to the effect that the subsistence loan will be disbursed 50 per cent in kind and 50 per cent in cash and that the 50 per cent in kind should be in the shape of milo? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know the principle on which subsistence loans are given, whether the Government are willing to give them to people who do not have anything to give in writing to the Government by way of security for the loans and to people who own no lands but who have taken lands on lease for cultivation? "

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Something is necessary to be given in writing. We cannot avoid that, but we can advance loans on securities other than landed property."

SRI P. GOPALAKRISHNA REDDI :—" Is there any order to the effect that subsistence loans can be given only to those who pay a land revenue of Rs. 10 and below? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is no such hard and fast rule."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether the applicants whose applications are pending will be granted subsistence loans and, if so, within what period? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The very large number of applications is accounted for by the activities of certain kindly persons. The Government will try as far as possible to meet all the demands."

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—" Have the Government authorized the District Collectors to provide more funds for the grant of agricultural improvement loans, if the funds allotted so far are not sufficient to meet the demand from the ryots? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Collectors are given complete discretion to meet all the reasonable demands of the ryots."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the large number of applications was accounted for by the activities of some kindly persons. Is it his opinion that many people are prosperous and that they are applying for subsistence loans only as a matter of fun? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir, I have not talked of any fun. The persons to whom the cap fits may wear it."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the holders of inam lands are not admitted to this concession and, if so, what is the reason for it? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I will examine that aspect of the question."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister says that the persons, to whom the cap fits, may wear it. I would ask Hon. Ministers not to use such language. I would request particularly the Hon. Revenue Minister to be serious in answering an important question relating to the poor people. May I ask him to change his frame of mind and issue instructions to the authorities to be liberal in the grant of subsistence loans? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I took the Leader of the Opposition to be a humorous gentleman. I do not know why he has ceased to be humorous on this occasion."

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know on what basis subsistence loans are granted? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government take into account the need of the applicant and the probability of repayment."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister the maximum amount of subsistence loan that is given to an individual? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Rs. 200."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government consider the present situation to be very serious and whether they are willing to increase the allotment to each place for the grant of subsistence loans? To expedite the disposal of applications, will the Government be pleased to supply jeeps to the Revenue Inspectors to enable them to visit all the villages within their jurisdiction for enquiring into the creditworthiness of the applicants for the grant of loans, as otherwise they may not be able to visit all the places in time? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot go into the question of jeeps here. But the suggestion of the hon. Member will be earnestly considered."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that several applications for subsistence loans from Chingleput are pending in the Chingleput Collector's Office, because some of the applicants are not in a position to grease the palms of the lower officials? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It may be that some applications are pending. My hon. Friend can do useful work by seeing that the palms do not get very itchy."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Taking a clue from the Hon. Minister himself, I approached the Collector, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar and all the rest of the hierarchy down to the Revenue Inspector. But nothing happened. More than 600 applications are pending with the Collector of Chingleput, and most of the applicants are very poor people. At least after this question is put, will the Hon. Minister see that the applications are disposed of as quickly as possible? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir. I will take the suggestion and do whatever I can do."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Is it a fact that hundreds of loan applications, which were scrutinized and recommended by the authorities concerned, are pending in Srikakulam district for want of order of allotment of funds from the Revenue Board? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I will do what all I can to expedite the disposal of the applications."

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SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to tell us the fundamental rules and other conditions which have to be fulfilled to become eligible for subsistence loans? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The need of the applicant, the security offered and the probability of repayment are taken into consideration."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Is it a fact that the funds allotted for the Kurnool district have already been disbursed and that the Collector has asked the Government for an additional allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs in view of the large number of applications pending there? What action have the Government taken on the Collector's request? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" As far as Kurnool district is concerned, the question of more allotment is under consideration. If I remember aright, some amounts have already been ordered to be disbursed."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As the peasants have lost most of the cattle, will the Government help them by giving loans for the purchase of cattle? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The question relates to the subsistence of ryots and not the subsistence of cattle."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" My question has not been answered. It is being by-passed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Damages for forcible procurement of paddy.

* 93 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a judgment, dated 28th April 1952, passed by the Principal Subordinate Judge, Tiruchirappalli, in favour of a leading advocate there, awarding damages against the State, for procuring his paddy forcibly and illegally; and

(*b*) whether any action was taken against the officials responsible for illegal procurement?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) The Government are examining the question whether an appeal might be preferred against the judgment. The question of taking any action against the procuring officials does not arise at present."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, why do the Government think that the question of taking any action against the procurement officials does not arise at present? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The reason is stated in the answer to clause (*b*)."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" What was the form of force and the quantum of force applied to that leading advocate? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No force was used."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, since the judgment was delivered on 28th April 1952 (the appeal time is fairly over), when exactly or approximately will the Government make up their mind at all? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" As a lawyer, the hon. Member should know that it would take some time to get copies of judgment. As a matter of fact, we have not yet received copies of judgment. The hon. Member might also remember that vacation intervened."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" With the decontrol of foodgrains, the availability of rice in any district provides a reliable index of the efficiency of the several procurement officers. On this basis, will the Government assess the inefficiency of the procurement officers and punish those found grossly inefficient by way of dismissal, demotion, etc.? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This is a totally different question. The main question relates to an incident in Tiruchirappalli district."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" In view of the decontrol of foodgrains, do the Government propose to withdraw all procurement cases, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am afraid it does not arise out of this question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the paddy procured illegally has been given back? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It has been stated by the Subordinate Judge that the paddy was procured illegally. But we intend preferring an appeal against the judgment, if there are grounds for appeal. Therefore, the question does not arise now."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" May I know, Sir, whether all the procurement cases will be withdrawn in all the districts, as decontrol has come into operation? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This question does not strictly arise out of the main question. A separate question may be put."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" May I know, Sir, what is the quantum of damages awarded to the lawyer? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" About Rs. 600 odd."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I ask the Government, Sir, if they will consider whether this is a fit case for appeal and whether the judgment is fair? Before taking the matter on appeal, will the Government consider awarding suitable punishment to the officers? "

Short supply of water through the Kommanur Canal.

* 94 *Q.*—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that adequate supply of water is not being made available through the Kommanur canal in Guntur district to the lands in Santaravur section;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that thousands of acres of wet land in Narsayapalem, Kankatapalem, Kunkalamurru, Karemchedu, Swarna, Santaravur, Timmachinnaganjam are dried up due to the said short supply of water; and

(*c*) whether the Government have received representations that the original flow of water should be maintained in the Kommanur canal to facilitate irrigation of the said area and if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Government have no information but have called for a report."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to consider the question of increasing the water-supply in view of the fact that there are many complaints from both sides of the Krishna delta area that the water supplied is not adequate? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put."

Sale of salt by weight.

* 95 *Q.*—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the consumers are allowed to purchase salt by measure and not by weight when the Government are collecting duty by weight; and

(*b*) whether orders have been issued to sell salt by weight and if so, why they are not enforced?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The question of introducing the system of retail sale of salt by weight gradually in this State is under consideration. No orders have yet issued direct ing the sale of salt by weight to consumers. In the absence of such orders, the practice of selling salt by measure in retail is still in vogue."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Have not the Government of India issued instructions to the local Government to permit the sale of salt by weight? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. They have given discretion to the State Government to fix the date from which that order should take effect. We have not yet fixed any date."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister please tell us whether it is not a fact that in Madras rice was sold by weight instead of by measure, as an experimental measure some two or three months back? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This question has nothing to do with the main question. I have, however, no objection to the Hon. Minister answering it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Notice, Sir."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Sir, if the Government allow the sale of salt by weight, who will fix the price, is it the Government or the merchant? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not know whether there is control over the price of salt. If there is no control, then the Government will not have any hand in it."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that a few years back, the Government wanted to standardize weights and measures in the Presidency? I would like to know what steps the Government have taken in the matter."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

The Malampuzha Project.

* 96 *Q.*—SRI P. KUNHI RAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the construction of the Malampuzha Project is slackened; and

(*b*) when will its construction be completed according to the present plan?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) On account of the uncertainty regarding availability of funds, work had to be slowed down in March and again early in June; but now that the Government of India have agreed to give a loan to meet expenditure on the scheme in the current year, work is now in full swing.

" (*b*) In 1954."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" May I know, Sir, whether the function of this Government in relation to this Malampuzha Scheme is only that of an agent, and they are to speed up construction when funds are allotted and to slow down the work when funds run out? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" No, Sir."

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SRI A. APPU :—" Sir, what is the estimated total cost of the scheme and what is the amount spent so far? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3·8 crores. Up till now, the amount spent is about Rs. 175 lakhs."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, since only one crore of rupees has been allotted, will the Government consider taking over Rs. 60 lakhs or Rs. 70 lakhs available with the producer-*cum*-consumer societies as reserve fund for being utilized in this scheme? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" That question does not arise. Now we have got only one crore of rupees."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As the funds allotted to this work are not sufficient to complete the work in this year itself, will the Government consider the question of increasing the funds? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The hon. Member has not understood my reply properly. The scheme is expected to be completed only by 1954. How can we expect the scheme to be completed by the end of 1952? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, if the scheme according to plan is expected to be completed only in 1954, and yet there are chances of completing it earlier than 1954, will the Government not consider its completion earlier, and will they complete the work only in 1954 simply because it is so put down in the plan? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I do not understand the hon. and learned Gentleman's argument that it can be completed in 1952. Perhaps he has a separate plan."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know, Sir, the cost per acre of the Malampuzha Scheme? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have not calculated it, but if my friend wants information as to the extent of acreage that will be benefited by the scheme, I am prepared to give it. The existing irrigation is for about 40,000 acres. This scheme is expected to stabilize supply to the existing irrigation area which is 40,000 acres (double-crop land) and bring under new cultivation dry lands to the extent of 5,800 acres; and also facilitate cultivation of second crop on single-crop lands to the extent of 7,100 acres; and third crop on double-crop lands to the extent of 11,350 acres."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" May I know, Sir, why the project was slowed down when, according to the preliminary account Rs. 2 lakhs less has been spent on the project while, on the Lower Bhavani Project the estimate was exceeded by Rs. 7 lakhs, and still the scheme was pushed through with all vigour? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I may inform the hon. Member that the Lower Bhavani Project also was in the same position as the Malampuzha Scheme. The Central Government promised to give some aid so far as the Lower Bhavani Project and the Tungabhadra Project were concerned. Therefore these schemes were not slowed down. So far as the Malampuzha Scheme is concerned, as we had no funds, we had to slow down the project."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, how many officers were retrenched and how many coolies were thrown out as a result of the slowing down of the Malampuzha Project? When do the Government propose to take them back? When work on the project is started again, will the Government give these workers any preference? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put in regard to retrenchment and appointment of men. I say that the work is now in full swing."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the amount that has so far been spent is in proportion to the period of time taken? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I do not understand the hon. Member. Probably he wants to know the amount of work that has been turned out. So far as the dam is concerned, about 60 per cent of the work is done in the masonry portion and 25 per cent in the earth dam portion. So far as canals are concerned, the main canal, which is 20 miles long, has been excavated more or less fully up to the 13th mile. So, about 60 per cent of the canal work has been done. The distributaries are in various degrees of progress, and 12 per cent has been executed. The canal below mile 13 had been aligned and work commenced when funds became available."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Why did the Government allow 1,000 acres of land to be submerged if the scheme is to be completed only in the year 1954? My information on enquiry at the spot was that it was started in 1949, and the authorities, because they thought that it would be completed by 1952, allowed (in March this year) 1,000 acres of land to be submerged. Why did this happen? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have no information about this. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Will the Hon. Minister give us an assurance on the floor of the Assembly that till the entire project is completed, enough funds will be allotted, and that there will be no slowing down again? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Any assurance given to-day may not be very useful." (Laughter.)

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Allotment of houses to Government servants.

* 97 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Accommodation Control be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a typist working in the Chief Secretariat was allotted a house of a monthly rental of Rs. 118 while his basic salary was Rs. 63 per mensem;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the rent paid by the Government to the landlord at Rs. 118 being higher than the basic salary of the employee for whom the house was allotted, the Government advanced money to the employee concerned to make up the deficit; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the amount advanced as in clause (*b*) has yet to be recovered from the pay of the employee for eight more years to come?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—" (*a*) In 1948, building No. 10 (portion) Kasi Chetti Lane, Georgetown, Madras, was taken over under the provisions of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, and offered to Government servants on rent at Rs. 200 per mensem subject to fixation of fair rent by the Collector of Madras, who was then the Accommodation Control Officer. Sri D. V. Krishniah, typist, Chief Secretariat, whose salary was Rs. 64 per mensem plus Rs. 29 allowances, gave his consent to take it on the above condition and it was allotted to him. The Rent Controller who was moved in the matter fixed the fair rent at Rs. 72 per mensem and when the matter was taken on appeal by the landlord, the Court of Small Causes fixed it at Rs. 118 per mensem later.

" (*b*) No amount was advanced to the employee to pay his rent. The allottee defaulted in payment and fell in arrears of rent. The landlord filed a suit against the Government, who were the statutory tenants of the building under the Act, for payment of the amount. The amount due to him by the allottee had to be paid from the State Revenues.

" (*c*) The entire amount paid from the State Revenues had to be recovered from the allottee. The amount outstanding on 1st April last is Rs. 1,316-11-0. On a representation made by Sri Krishniah expressing his inability to pay the entire amount, Government propose to waive half the amount, i.e., Rs. 658-5-6. It will take about four years and seven months to realize the balance from him at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem."

11 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Sir, the Government having forced the person into a house whose rent it was not possible for him to pay, it will be really still more difficult for him to pay the balance of rent from his pay every month because he is very poor. So, may I know whether the Government will be willing to write off the whole amount due from him? "

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THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—" Sir, nobody forced him into that place. We shall do everything possible in the matter. If I may be permitted to say so, it was perhaps a gamble on the rent being fixed at a reasonable level, and after due consideration, the Government waived half the amount now outstanding."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" Were not the Government just as guilty as the person concerned when they allotted the house to him? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—" I do not think the Government can be held to be guilty, because the tenant knew the implications of his commitment. It was very unfortunate that he should have stayed there so long without vacating it and going in for a building carrying a rental which will be within his means."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Is it a fact that the Accommodation Controller is suffering from an overdose of linguistic love? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—" I cannot understand on what basis he made the allotment."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" May I know if it is not a fact that this gentleman was forced to live in such a costly house because he was not allotted any other house, and as such, the responsibility lies on the head of the Government? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—" He was not forced to live there. He might not have been given another accommodation. But he had a certain accommodation previously and he could have reverted back to that accommodation. But waiting for a fresh allotment, he continued to stay here."

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether it is a duty cast on the Government to allot a house to a public servant who is having his own house within the limits of the Madras Corporation? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—" This supplementary question does not arise out of the main question. Therefore, a separate question may be put."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—" Are the Government aware that the present system of house rent and accommodation control makes an invidious distinction between Government servants and the public, and may I know whether such a distinction will not amount to undue preference? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" The Act is there. It gives priority to Government servants. But wherever there is a possibility of accommodating the public we are certainly doing it."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Was the person concerned particular about a house? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" It is obvious."

Supply of water to the lands in Kadamba basin of Tiruchendur taluk.

* 98 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that matured crops on 20,000 acres of paddy lands in Kadamba basin of Tiruchendur taluk, Tirunelveli district, are perishing for want of water;

(*b*) whether during a similar situation in the past, water was supplied to Kadamba basin from the Papanasam reservoir; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government will take immediate steps to supply water to Kadamba basin to save the paddy crops?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) Representations were received in the matter.

" (*b*) Yes. In 1950.

" (*c*) The Chief Engineer (Electricity) at the request of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has released 2,000 cusecs of water from the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Reservoir for a period of three days from Monday, the 7th, as a special case."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Sir, just now I have received a wire from the Srivaikuntam ryots that they want an additional supply of water. May I know whether the Government will take steps to supply water for two days more, as the supply already given is insufficient? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I may tell the hon. Member that this is a power project and not an irrigation project. As a special case, some water has been allowed. But if the hon. Member thinks that some more water is necessary, he can make a request to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and it will be considered."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Is there any special reason for the Government to allow water to this area? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is a power project. There was some water available, and to save the crops from dying, water has been allowed to be supplied. There are no other special considerations."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister said that the person concerned might approach the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and get things done. May I know whether he should approach

the head of the Department alone and not the Minister? Will not the Hon. Minister take cognizance of this appeal? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I may tell the hon. Member that the Minister is certainly competent to take cognizance of the appeal. But if he wants expeditious remedy, it is better to approach the Chief Engineer, and the hon. Member should realize that the Minister himself cannot do anything without consulting the Chief Engineer."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" May I know how many acres have been benefited by this supply of water? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know what steps the Government will take to supply water, as the tail-end mirasdars are suffering due to insufficiency of water? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put."

Government Bus Service in Madras City.

* 99 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state what the net profit out of the Government Bus Transport Service in Madras City was in 1951-52?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" A statement showing the actual net profit for the year 1951-52 will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as the accounts for that year have been audited, which has not yet been completed. But roughly, I can say that the profit for 1951-52 for the Government bus service was Rs. 10 lakhs, for the Government Automobile Workshop Rs. 2 lakhs and for the Government Coach Building Factory Rs. 1 lakh."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the fact that the concern is a profitable one, will the Government try to provide more conveniences to the public by having more buses during rush hours and also extending the service to the surrounding districts? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The profits this year have been extraordinarily good. In previous years, they have not been very good. The running of extra shuttle services to relieve the congestion of passengers will always be considered. The Government have no intention of extending nationalization to the mufassal."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As the Hon. Minister has told us that this year they have got extraordinarily good profits, will the Government consider paying bonus to the workers? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The question of bonus will have to be considered as a separate issue and not on the question of having made extraordinarily good profits this year."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I am putting the question only on the basis of the extra profits earned this year. The Hon. Minister admits it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" In view of the fact that the Madras Bus Transport System has made very good profits this year, will the Hon. Minister consider the possibility of increasing the service to places within the City limits like Kodambakkam, Adyar, etc., because the people there are suffering for want of more buses? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" At the present moment, we do run some special buses to Tirupati, Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, etc., but the question of running them to places like Kodambakkam depends on the number of passengers that will utilize this bus service. If the hon. Member feels that there will be sufficient number of passengers to utilize this service, I shall certainly consider that request."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Will the Government consider ploughing back part of the profit into the service by improving the conveniences for the passengers? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is the duty of the Government to provide all conveniences to passengers. But whether it is correct to offer back the profit to the public—in what shape the hon. Member did not say—will have to be considered separately."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" I did say that it might be offered back to the public in the form of conveniences in travelling. Buses are not convenient and good. They are shaky and rickety."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Gentleman will admit that the Madras Bus Service is a hundred times better than other services."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Will the Government consider fulfilling the promise made at the time of nationalising the Madras Bus Transport Service, to share the profits earned with the Corporation of Madras? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any such promise having been made. But if hon. Gentleman will tell me the date on which that was made, I shall look into it."

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMY PILLAI :—" May I know what is the expenditure incurred on labour in proportion to the total income derived? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the profit of Rs. 10 lakhs estimated for the year 1951–52 takes into account the interest on the capital invested in the undertaking? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The net profit is generally calculated after all appropriations including interest on the capital and depreciation are taken into account. That is why I said the auditors had not completed their task and I was not able to give the actual figures."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister stated that the question of payment of bonus would have to be considered separately from the profits earned. Do the Government accept the principle that bonus is deferred payment and, therefore, it has got to be considered irrespective of profits? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid the hon. Gentleman has misunderstood my answer. I am aware of the fact that bonus is always linked with profit but what has been the custom so far and whether in view of extra profits, bonus will have to be increased, are matters for investigation."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any new buses have been purchased during the year 1951–52 and if so how many? Were any tenders called for for the same? "

MR. SPEAKER :— The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know whether the Government will extend the scheme in view of the fact that they have made a profit of more than 10 lakhs last year? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I should like to know to which place the hon. Gentleman wants the scheme to be extended."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" To the surrounding districts? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" At the present moment, a few buses are running to surrounding areas like Kodambakkam, Perambur and Aiyanavaram."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister think of increasing the frequency of buses on roads leading to the Women and Children's Hospital and the Connemara Library? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" In view of the hon. Member's request, I shall certainly consider it."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister in charge of Bus Transport has been a Corporation Councillor for 24 years. He was also the Mayor of the Corporation once. Still he makes the House understand that Kodambakkam is a mufassal place. It is included within the limits of the City of Madras. I have been asking him to increase the bus service to Kodambakkam locality which is a part of the City of Madras. Will the Hon. Minister consider the possibility of running more buses to that locality? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Even now I think buses are running to Palani Andavar temple and to Kodambakkam. If the hon. Gentleman thinks that they are not enough and wants more buses, that is another matter."

11.15 a.m. SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" On a point of order, Sir, the Hon. Speaker is not looking this side at all. So, many of us are not able to get a chance for putting questions."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am looking on all sides of the House. In fact, many hon. Members from that side have put questions."

Disputes between landlords and tenants in Sirkali taluk regarding removal of paddy from the threshing floors.

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

(*a*) whether any representations have been made to the Government through District Officials that a large number of bags of paddy are lying on threshing floors (kalams) in many villages of Sirkali taluk, Tanjore district, due to dispute among mirasdars, waramdars and pannai labourers; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government have not received any representation through District Officials. In May 1952, certain M.L.As. represented to the Government that owing to disputes between landlords and tenants, a large quantity of paddy was lying idle on threshing floors in some of the villages of Sirkali taluk and that an urgent directive to settle the disputes might be issued to the authorities concerned. From reports obtained from the Collector on the matter, it is observed that in all but one out of the seven cases, the disputes have been amicably settled through the efforts of the district revenue officials and that the entire paddy has been measured and removed from the threshing floors. Government have asked the Collector to continue his efforts for a settlement in the remaining case also."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that on account of these disputes, a number of persons have been evicted from their lands and houses and if so, may I know what action they propose to take in this matter? "

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government are not aware of what the hon. Member says about evictions."

SRI N. SIVARAJ :—" Do the Government know that a large number of peasants have been evicted from their lands and houses due to these disputes? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I will enquire about it."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In view of the fact that there are serious disputes between the inamdars and mirasdars on the one hand and the peasants on the other all over the State and a number of poor peasants are being thrown out of their lands, will the Hon. Minister tell us whether he would come forward with the necessary legislation to protect the interests of the peasants? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member is putting a general question. We are at present concerned with the Sirkali taluk."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know what was the duration of the dispute, the quantity of paddy allowed to lie on the threshing floors and whether there was wastage? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is no question of wastage, Sir. For a few months, the dispute was pending."

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" Will the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the so-called amicable settlement was in favour of the mirasdars or in favour of the ryots? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It was a just settlement which was in favour of both."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" May I know whether the Government will be prepared to arrange for a tripartite conference of the mirasdars, peasants and the officials concerned in this connection, so that there may not be any disputes in future between the mirasdars and the peasants? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, apart from the question of conference, I propose to look into the matter and I expect the co-operation of the hon. Member in settling these disputes."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" The Hon. Minister said that three M.L.As. have made certain representations to the Government. May I know what are the views of these gentlemen and what they have said in their representation? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If the hon. Member wants to know who these M.L.As. are, I think the hon. Member knows much more than myself. With

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regard to the other point, they have reported that there was a dispute between the mirasdars and kisans and that they would like it to be settled."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister the nature of the report that has been submitted by these three gentlemen to the Government."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot carry all the details of the report in my head always. The main thing in their report is that there were disputes which ought to be settled."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know whether it is a fact that these poor peasants have been forced to vacate the lands in that area and if so, whether the Government will review the question and protect them? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir. Certainly, the Government will consider the question and see that amicable conditions prevail in the interests of the hon. Member, this side of the House, the other side of the House and in the interests of all."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" In answer to Sri Swaminathan's question, the Hon. Minister said that Sri Swaminathan knew the names of three M.L.As. Unfortunately, I am not aware and I am sure a large number of Members in this House are not aware of the names of these gentlemen. Therefore I would like the Hon. Minister to inform us who those M.L.As. are. Secondly, may I know whether the Hon. Minister will give us the assurance that if any other three M.L.As. make a representation or send reports to the Government, that will receive the same consideration from the Government as the report submitted by these three M.L.As.? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I would not fix the minimum number as three. If the hon. Member himself were to make a representation, I would surely consider it. With regard to the names of the three M.L.As., I think the hon. Gentleman may profitably contact the hon. Member Sri Swaminathan who can give the names much more easily than I, as I have to go through the files and find out the names."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" The Hon. Minister said that only when the representations were received from these M.L.As., the Government were aware of the situation. It was also mentioned in the papers that the Minister might visit that place. May I know whether the officials in that place did not send a report to the Government on the situation; and if so, why? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" At that stage, there was no report from the officials. But, after that, a number of reports are coming day in and day out."

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SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" I do not know why the Hon. Minister for Revenue is feeling it delicate to name the Members. I think it is his duty to officially inform this House who those Members are, especially when we are discussing the action taken by the Government on the representation submitted by them."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not feel any delicacy. I do not know the names. I do not wish to give the stock answer ' Notice, please '."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue aware of the fact that the tenants and labourers as a last measure, resorted to social boycott of the mirasdars in that locality and at the instance of some landlords, the Police have arrested nearly 17 labourers in Sirkali? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am not aware of it. I do not know when the hon. Member shifted his activities from Chingleput to Sirkali." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the dispute was for the purpose of enforcing an agreement that was reached between two parties in the presence of the District Magistrate in 1948, and may I know whether the Hon. Minister will please tell the House whether the present settlement was on the basis of that agreement or whether any new agreement has been arrived at, and if so what that agreement is? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The present settlement is based more or less on the settlement which is popularly called as ' Mayuram Award '."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over."

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

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

***SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR** :—" மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஜில்லா நிர்வாக மான்யத்தின் மீது கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை எதிர்த்து, எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ டி. விசுவநாதம் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா சம்பந்தமாகச் சில விஷயங்களைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

" தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா ஒரு பிற்போக்கான ஜில்லா. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் நிர்வாகம் ஒரு சில எண்ணிக்கையிலுள்ள முற்போக்குச் சமுகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ரெட்டியார்கள் கையில் இருந்ததால் அவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருந்த காலத்திலிருந்து தென்னாற்காடுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி எதுவும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதே சமயத்தில் பல கெடுதிகளையும் செய்துள்ளனர். ஓமந்தூர் ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் முதல் மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்தில் திண்டிவனத்திலிருந்து ரெட்டியை எனியை எறையானூருக்கு வழக்கமாக போய்க்கொண்டிருந்ததை தன் சொந்த ஜாமத்திற்கு (ஓமந்தூருக்கு) அக்கிரமமாக அதிகார தோரணையில் புது வாய்க்கால்

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வெட்டிகொண்டு போய்விட்டார். இது சம்பந்தமாக எறையானூர் வன்னியர்களும், ஹரிஜனங்களும் பல கிளர்ச்சி செய்தும் கோர்ட்டில் வழக்கு தொடர்ந்தும் பயனில்லை. நிர்வாகம் அவர் கையில் இருந்த காலத்தில் தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி அவர் கவனம் செலுத்தியதேயில்லை.

"அடுத்தபடியாக தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் பிற்போக்கு மக்களும், ஹரிஜன மக்களும் அதிகமிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இருக்கும் கிராமங்களில் ரோடு வசதி கிடையாது, குடிக்கத் தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. "**Grow More Food Campaign**" மூலமாக விவசாய நிலங்களில் விவசாயத்தை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் கடன் நிவாரணம் இந்த ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி இருந்ததால் அவர்களுடைய கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் தான் தென்ஞற்காட்டில் எல்லா கமிட்டிகளிலும் அங்கம் வகித்து எல்லா வசதிகளையும் அடைந்து வந்தார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயக் கடனையும் அதிகம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்களுக்கும் கடன் வசதிகள் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை, என்பதை இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இதுவரையில் கடலூர் தாலூகா மருவாய் கிராமத்தில் 13 வருஷ காலமாக விவசாயம் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்த புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை சர்க்கார் தற்சமயம் எலத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் சென்ற தேர்தலில் தோற்றுப்போனதன் காரணமாக இத்தகைய நிர்பந்தத்தை இ விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தி இப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் எலத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்து உணவை உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும், என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்ததை விட்டு 13 வருஷ காலத்திற்குப் பிறகு சர்க்கார் அந்த நிலங்களை எலத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவது என்றால் அதன் விஷயம் என்னவென்பது தெரியவில்லை. இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்ப பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைக்கவேண்டும் என்ற விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் கவனம் செலுத்தாமலிருப்பதால் நாட்டில் அறியாமை அதிகப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நம் நாடு இப்பொழுது சுதந்தரம் அடைந்துவிட்டது. நம் நாட்டில் எவ்விதம் இந்த அறியாமை இருக்கிறது என்பது சமீபத்தில் தேர்தல் நடந்ததை கவனித்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரிய வரும். சமீபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலில் சின்னம் இழைத்த பெட்டியில் அவர்களுடைய வோட்டுகளைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது அவர்களுடைய அறியாமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியும். சின்னங்களைக் காட்டி தான் வோட்டுக் கேட்கும் நிலைமையில் நாம் இருக்கிறோம். யாருக்கு வோட்டுப் போடுவது என்பதில்லாமல் மாட்டையும், கோழியையும், பெட்டிகளில் போட்டு அதற்கு வோட்டுக் கேட்கும் நிலைமை நம் நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேல் நாடுகளைப்போல் கட்சியின் பெயரைச் சொல்லியும் அபேட்சகரின் பெயரைச் சொல்லியும் வோட்டுக் கேட்கும் முறை இங்கு வரவில்லை. இது அவர்களுடைய அறியாமையைக் காட்டுகிறது என்பது தெரியவில்லையா? இதைப் போக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. ஆகவே இந்நாட்டின் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எடுப்பார்கள் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஆரம்பக் கல்வியையும், கட்டாயக் கல்வியையும் அமுல் நடத்துவதாக இருந்தால் எங்களாலான உதவியைச் செய்ய தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம். கட்டாயக் கல்வியை ஆரம்பித்து பெற்றோர்கள் தங்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளை பாடசாலைகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்காவிட்டால் அவர்களை தண்டிக்கும் முறையில் இதை அமுல் நடத்தும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து விளைபொருள்கள் இப்பொழுது வெளி நாடுகளுக்குப் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. புதுச்சேரி தென்ஞற்காடுக்குப் பக்கத்திலிருப்பதால் அதன் மூலம் விளை பொருள்கள் அங்கே போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அத்துடன் இன்னும் கொலை, கொள்ளை

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முதலியவைகள் நடப்பதற்கும் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அந்த புதுச்சேரியை இந்திய யூனியனுடன் சேர்ப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வழிகளை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் கலந்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவார் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன். அதைத் தவிர இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் கூட இன்னும் அதிக வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும். இப்பொழுது அங்கிருந்து மதுபானங்களை இங்கு திருட்டுத்தனமாகக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை இந்தியாவுடன் சேர்த்து விட்டால் இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் கூட வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும். அத்துடன் தென்ஞற் காட்டின் செல்வம் மேல் நாட்டிற்குப் போகாமல் இருக்க வழி ஏற்படும். இதை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவார் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் குடி தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. கள்ளக்குறிச்சி, திருக்கோயிலூர், விழுப்புரம், திண்டிவனம் தாலூக்காக்களில் உள்ள கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. குடிக்கின்ற தண்ணீர் கூட புழுக்கள் நிறைந்து இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் அங்கெல்லாம் சுகாதாரம் கூட குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுக்கு "நரம்புச் சிலந்தி" என்ற ஒருவித வியாதி கூட வருகிறது. அதனால் அநேகம் பேர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த வியாதிக்கு எந்த விதமான மருந்தும் கிடையாது. அதனால் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

"தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளின் போக்கைப் பற்றி சில விஷயங்களைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். நெல்லிக்குப்பத்தில் கண்ணன் என்கிற ஒரு காங்கிரஸ்காரர் மஜீத் என்பவரை கொலை செய்துவிட்டு தானே சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டரிடம் போய் கொலை செய்ததை ஒப்புக்கொண்டும் அவனை பண்ணுருட்டி மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் விடுதலை செய்துவிட்டார். எனென்றால் அவன் ஒரு காங்கிரஸ்காரன் என்பதற்காக. அப்படி கொலை செய்தவன் ஒருதியாகி. ஐந்து எக்கர் நிலம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். அவன் தன்னுடைய குற்றத்தை ஒப்புக்கொண்டும் கூட அவனை விடுதலை செய்து மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் தீர்ப்புக் கூறியிருக்கிறார். எந்தக்கட்சி ஆட்சியில் இருக்கிறதோ அந்தக் கட்சிக்கு சௌகர்யம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற மனப்பான்மை இப்பொழுது அதிகாரிகளிடம் இருக்கிறது. இதில் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தென்ஞற் காட்டிலுள்ள பல ஊழல்களுக்கு இந்த அதிகாரிகள் தான் காரணம். கட்சி மனப்பான்மை தான் இந்த ஊழல்களுக்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கின்றது. இதைத்தான் பொது மக்கள் வெறுக்கிறார்கள். **Training** ஸ்கூலுக்கு செலக்ஷன் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், அந்தக் கமிட்டியிலும் காங்கிரஸைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அவர்கள் அங்கம் வகிக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் தலைவரும், காரியதரிசியும் தோற்றுப் போயும்கூட அவர்கள் இன்னும் கமிட்டியில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நடந்த தேர்தலில் தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் 19 ஸ்தானங்களில் 14 இடங்களில் காங்கிரஸ் தோல்வி அடைந்திருக்கிறது. ஐந்து இடங்களில் வெற்றி யடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். முற்போக்கில் இருக்கும் அரசியல் அதிகாரிகள் பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்களையும், ஹரிஜனங்களையும், புறக்கணித்ததால் தான் இந்தத் தோல்வியை அடைந்தார்கள். இனியாவது அவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று தான் இந்த விஷயங்களை நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாழ்கின்ற பிற்போக்கான இடங்களில் ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகளை அமைக்க வேண்டும். தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஹை ஸ்கூல்களில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படும் பிள்ளைகள் மிக மிகக் குறைவு. ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிற்கும் ஒர் ஹை ஸ்கூல் இருந்தாலும் போதாது. பிர்க்காவிற்கு ஒரு ஹை ஸ்கூல் இருந்தால் தான் கல்வியைப் பரப்ப முடியும். இப்போழுது தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு **University** தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்த **University**யிலும் கூட ஆந்திர தேசத்

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திலிருந்தும், மலையாள தேசத்திலிருந்தும் மாணவர்கள் சேர்க்கப்படு கிறார்கள். தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் படித்த மாணவர்கள் சென்னையில் சர்டிபிகேட் புத்தகத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு காலேஜுக்கு காலேஜ் செல்லு கிறார்கள். அப்படி அலைந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு சென்னையில் இடம் கிடைக்க வில்லை. பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்களைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியில் லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு காலேஜ்களில் படிப்பதற்கு இடம் கிடைக்கும்படி வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. இதில் அவர்களும் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன்.

"இன்னும் ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல்களை நடத்துவதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக் கப்படவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையை நீக்குவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வேண்டிய தைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்துதான் அதிக மாக வரி வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வரி வசூல் செய்வதால் ஏழைகளுக்கு வேண்டியதை செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பொது மக் களுக்கு ஏராளமான நன்மைகளைச் செய்து விட்டு தான் அவர்களிடமிருந்து இந்த வரிகளை வசூலிக்க வேண்டும். வரி வரி என்று மட்டுமே போட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தால் போதாது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றும், அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

11-30 a.m. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this Demand there is an item ' Discretionary grants by Collectors '. A grant of Rs. 62 thousand has been allotted for this item. On page 75 of the Budget Memorandum, it has been stated that these discretionary grants are given to the District Collectors to be spent at their discretion for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts, e.g., the construction and improvement of public baths and bathing places, culverts and bridges on village cart-tracks, wells or other sources of drinking water for the poorer classes, etc. Sir, I have had occasion to tour some of the districts in the South and I know my district well as I have toured the whole district. But I never came across any village which has been provided with public baths or culverts and bridges on village cart-tracks. I want to know whether this grant is merely a show or is really intended to confer any benefit on the poor people. I hope the Hon. Minister, in his reply, will answer this point. So far as my knowledge goes, the Collectors have not spent at their discretion any amount for providing facilities to the villagers.

" Then, I come to the item ' Expenditure from rural reconstruction grants '. I do not see any achievement of the Government in the matter of rural reconstruction. Our villages are still in the same condition. They are lacking in modern facilities. I do not expect the Government to provide the villagers with such modern facilities, as are now enjoyed by the people living in cities and towns. The other day I pointed out how the roads in the Ramanathapuram district have been neglected; and particularly in my constituency comprising the Kalayarkoil firka, within a radius of 20 miles, there is no road. There is no facility for drinking water. There is no hospital. There is no school. All these facilities have been lacking there and I want to bring this to the notice of the Hon. Minister

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for Revenue in the hope that he will look into the matter. It is high time the Government took interest in the welfare of the villages and improved their condition by providing the necessary facilities. Our idea must be to connect each village with another. Now, even for villages within an area of more than 10 to 20 square miles, there is no road. Government should also see that every village is provided with facilities for drinking water.

" Sir, a group of villages has been placed under the charge of a headman. I know that even about 10 to 20 villages have been grouped together and placed in charge of a headman. This involves heavy work and the headman is not able to attend to the interests of all the villages properly. There are headmen who have only one or two villages under them. I hope the Government will look into this matter. In this connexion, I must recall what happened at the time of the elections. At that time, a number of villages had been grouped together for election purposes and polling booths were located at places more than five miles away from the place of the voters. People were forced to walk the whole distance and the appeals made by us to the election authorities and the Election Commission were of no avail. Therefore, a number of villages should not be grouped and there should be readjustment in the matter of grouping of villages or for that matter even in regard to taluks and districts. Sir, a proposal had been submitted to the Government long ago that the headquarters of the Ramanathapuram district should be shifted from Madurai to the Ramanathapuram district itself. There was a lot of agitation carried on in the district. Recently, a proposal was made to the Government that a place between Manamadurai and Sivaganga should be selected for creating a township, with a view to locate the headquarters there. I do not know whether the Government will approve this proposal as this involves expenditure of a huge sum to the tune of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Sir, there was also a suggestion to merge the Ramanathapuram district in the adjoining districts of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. Of course, I know the agitation carried on by some people in Pudukkottai against the merger of their State in the district of Tiruchirappalli, on the ground that Tiruchirappalli district by itself is a big district. Sir, all these proposals present difficulties but I hope the Hon. Minister for Revenue will consider these proposals and come to a final decision in the near future and redistribute the areas and fix the limits of the districts once again.

" Now, I come to Community Projects. While selecting the places for Community Projects in our State, the Government should consider whether they will confer any benefit on the backward areas. As it is, these projects have been located in districts which have already been developed and advanced in many spheres of life. They have not been located in backward districts like Ramanathapuram. I want that the Ramanathapuram district should have one Community Project and it should be located in Sivaganga taluk. The Hon. Chief Minister while answering a supplementary question I put to him, said that it would be very

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difficult to give this district a Community Project, but since my district is a backward area, I hope he will reconsider his decision."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" On a point of information, Sir. The hon. Member was speaking about ' Communist ' projects and I want to know what he means by that."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi, being an ardent Communist, is always thinking about Communism and Communists. Even if I talk about Community Projects, he thinks that I am talking about ' Communist ' Projects."

* SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak on the actual Demand, let me say a few words about the present District Administration and how it functions. The present district administration is suffering from the diseases of corruption, bureaucracy, nepotism and favouritism. Yesterday, the Hon. Chief Minister, while answering a point raised in the debate, assured this House that he was going to eradicate corruption and see that the efficiency of the administration was improved. Whether this promise is an empty promise or a promise which will be fulfilled, we have to see. Sir, corruption is rampant among village officers. We have got about 22,000 village karnams and assistant karnams. Leaving out a handful of them, almost all of them are corrupt. There are also about 24,000 village headmen or munsifs and many of them are corrupt. Yesterday, the Hon. Chief Minister took exception to the statement that there is corruption and that it is rampant among officials. I say, corruption is rampant.

" Now, Sir, I come to the activities in the villages. Neither this Government nor the Central Government are taking care of the poor and unfortunate peasants and poor agricultural labourers. Leaving aside the agrarian reforms and other reforms, there are some ordinary reforms connected with the existing administration which can be implemented easily. You know that at present there are about 265,000 acres of *poramboke* lands which are being cultivated by agricultural labourers and landless poor, but pattas are not given to them for these lands. I know some cases where people who have been cultivating the land for the last 42 years have not been given any pattas. For instance, in Rentachintala, one Mr. Luku who has been cultivating *poramboke* land for the last 42 years applied for patta but no assignment has been made. This is not the only instance; there are so many instances of that type in other places also.

11-45 a.m. " The Nallampada poramboke is there; landless labourers have been cultivating it for the last fifteen to twenty years; but yet no assignment is made to them of those lands. The Romperu poramboke is there; it is being cultivated by landless labourers for the last ten years; but yet no assignment is made to them of those lands. All this because the village karnams have the authority to issue or recommend the issue of B Form orders. But since they are corrupt, they are forcing the peasants and landless labourers

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to pay them money for issue of B form orders. Sir, this Government are not bold enough to issue orders to immediately assign lands to landless labourers.

" Sir, if this Government want really to improve the administration in the State, they should first eradicate corruption. This can be done only by checking corruption at both ends. I shall explain what I mean by it. We have to consider it from the point of view of the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker. The bribe-giver is there because of the force of circumstances. I understand recently the Central Government have come forward with a proposal to make bribe-giving an offence of a substantive nature. It is very dangerous to make it an offence. For there are many reasons why the peasant or agricultural labourer could not give evidence against a village karnam. If bribe-giving is made an offence, nobody will come forward and give evidence. The result will be that there will be no case of corruption coming to light. In that case, how can our Hon. Chief Minister eradicate the corruption evil? In reality, it will be existing. For, it is due to the force of circumstances that a man has to offer bribes; but it will not come to light. So, unless Government come forward with bold measures to give land to landless labourers, that is, to give land to the tiller of the soil, there is no solution for this problem.

" Again, if corruption is to be eradicated on the side of the bribe-taker, we have to take into consideration certain facts. In villages, the karnams are getting a salary of only Rs. 13 and odd, and some village munsifs are getting a salary of Rs. 10 only. I am told in some cases, i.e., in estates, the village munsif is getting a salary of Rs. 10–4–0. In such cases where there is no likelihood of their getting a decent salary, they cannot exist in this world with this job; and so they look to other means of earning money. In addition to this, British Imperialism has created such a state of affairs in the village that to-day karnams and village munsifs have become a pest on society. If only these institutions are removed and in their place, an elected committee or a village panchayat, or some other committee, is constituted to discharge the present duties of the karnam and village munsif, bribe-taking can be eradicated. Or, these karnams and munsifs should be kept under the thumb of such a committee. Without the co-operation of the people, without the initiative being there from the side of the people, corruption cannot be eradicated.

" Next, Sir, I want to say a few words about bureaucracy. I can show many instances where district officials refuse to go into the just grievances of peasants and workers. Sir, when our Hon. Chief Minister made the statement that there should be no interference from M.L.As. in local administration, there was a great change in the attitude of the District Collectors. After that statement, the District Collectors refuse to give interviews even to people who go to him as representatives of the people. Not only that. The district officials, to win the favour of the Government,

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do not implement the Government Orders in full. They implement only that part of the Government Orders which is necessary to save their interest or to get into the favour of Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has one minute more."

* SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Sir, in view of these things, if corruption is to be eradicated and the general tone of the administration is to be improved, Government should take the people into their confidence and see that there is a change in the attitude of the officials. Only then can corruption be eradicated. The Hon. Chief Minister has not taken this factor into consideration but has given only an empty promise. So, Sir, I request the House to vote down this Demand."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the district of Malabar, from which I am returned is neglected in almost all matters of civic life and that has been the common complaint from most of the Members who have been returned from Malabar. The points that we desired to urge upon the Government have been mentioned in the cut motion tabled under this Demand by us. They relate to the general complaint regarding the supply of the amenities of civilized life to the people of the district. The district has been very much neglected in the matters of road, hospitals, bridges and maternity centres. There is an all round complaint that the Government have not been fair to the district in the matter of providing these amenities of existence.

" One important point referred to by us in our cut motion is that relating to the condition of the islands which are attached to the Malabar district and South Kanara district. Sir, you know the Laccadives and the Minicoy islands are attached to the Malabar and South Kanara districts respectively. The condition of the people in those islands is deplorable indeed. Even now, the laws promulgated and enforced on the mainland have not been made applicable to these islands. The Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Indian Penal Code, which are in force on the mainland, are not applicable to those islands. It is some old Regulation of 1840 or so which is being enforced there. There are certain very primitive customs recognized by the Government, which have been prevailing there all these years. One section of the people is not allowed to carry on certain avocations. For instance, one section of the people is not permitted to build cargo boats to carry their goods for sale. If they build their own boats, the other section of the people destroy them and prevent them from carrying on trade. When complaints are made about these things to the Collectors concerned, they express their helplessness in the matter; for according to the old Regulations, certain sections of the people could not carry on trade in their own boats; and those boats could be built only by persons who are given a monopoly in that matter. Sir, this only shows that, in these islands, civilized life has not been made possible for the people. You will be surprised to learn, Sir, that there is no arrangement there to enforce law and order. No police force is posted there;

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medical aid has not been made available except in a very unsatisfactory way. The arrangements made for education are far from satisfactory. On the whole, these islands are considered as Scheduled Areas and they are cut off from all civilized life. The islanders deserve our sympathy. With the ushering in of the Republic of India, it was believed that all the laws prevailing on the mainland would be made applicable to these islands. I would like to hear from the Government whether after the advent of our Republic any change has come about in the application of the laws enforced there and whether the laws prevailing on the mainland will prevail in these islands also. I wish to draw the pointed attention of the Hon. Minister to this fact and to request him to set matters right, for there is no reason for making a distinction between the mainland and these islands. It will be a great relief to me to see that this barbarous distinction kept up between the mainland and these islands so long is done away with once for all.

" Sir, the other purpose mentioned in our cut motion is the need to establish some means of communication, say, by a steamer service between the mainland and these islands. Great difficulties are experienced by these islanders in coming to the mainland and carrying on trade. You will be surprised to learn, Sir, that there are restrictions placed on the sale of goods produced by these islanders. Under the law in force there, the people there can sell the things they bring to the mainland under barter only. They cannot have a free sale of their goods. They can only barter their goods in exchange for certain goods from the mainland. It is primitive custom. I want to know whether this barbarous custom has been removed now.

" Now, Sir, coming to the needs of the district of Malabar itself, the immediate needs of the district should be attended to urgently. There is a general complaint from several parts of the district about the failure of the Police to detect serious and heinous crimes. There are some murder cases which have not been detected by the Police. On account of that, there is great discontent and dissatisfaction among the people. In Manjeri firka of the Ernad taluk, there were recently two murders. The Police were not able to detect these crimes. One of them, the Valluvampara murder case about which there were frequent references in the local newspapers, remains undetected. The general impression is that violent crimes are on the increase in the Malabar district and the Police are not successful in detecting these crimes. There was a complaint of Police excess recently from Perintalmanna, where the Police took two or three persons into custody and subjected them to torture on the suspicion that they were implicated in an alleged assault on a certain person. These are barbarous methods which should not be allowed to continue. I want greater attention to be paid by the Police to detect crimes in my district. They should also be warned that if they committed excess, they would be brought to book and punished seriously."

12 noon.

SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOWDARY:—"ఆధ్యక్షా, ప్రస్తుతము జిల్లా పరిపాలనను గురించి మాట్లాడుటకు అవకాశమిచ్చియున్నారు. అసలు, దీనికంటె ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా విధానాన్ని గురించి మాట్లాడితే చాలా సబబుగా ఉంటుంది అని నా అభిప్రాయము. నిజంగా ఈ శాసన సభ్యులయొక్క భవనమునుంచి, ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి, కట్టుబాట్లతో ప్రజలకు విపాటి సౌకర్యాలు, విపాటి మేట్లు శాసన సభ్యులవల్ల కలుగుతున్నాయో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చును. ఈ రోజు ఇక్కడ ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమైనటువంటి, ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలను తెలియచేయవలసినటువంటి శాసన సభ్యులమైన మనలను అనగా ప్రజాస్వీకారాన్నంతను ఆ గోడమీద ఉన్నటువంటి గడియారము ఆ బల్లమీద ఉన్నటువంటి గంట పరిపాలిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఆ గడియారములో పది నిమిషాలు కాగానే బల్లమీద ఉండే గంట మ్రోగుతుంది. వెంటనే ప్రజల తరఫున చెప్పుకునేటటువంటి సభ్యుడు నోరుమూసికొని కూర్చొనవలసియుంటుంది. ఈ విధమైన పద్ధతిలో శాసన సభ్యులు ఏ రీతిగా ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలు ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేసి, వారికి ఏమి చేయవీలగునో ఆలోచించవలసియుంటుంది. ఈ శాసన సభ్యులకు ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు చెప్పుకోడానికిగూడా స్వాతంత్ర్యము లేకపోవడమంటే ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయం. ఇటువంటి పరిపాలనా వ్యవస్థగూర్చి, ప్రతి సభ్యుడుకూడా తన నియోజక వర్గపు ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలను యథాతథంగా చెప్పుకోడానికి ఎప్పుడైతే సర్వ స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని కలుగజేస్తారో, ఆ రోజే పరిపాలన సక్రమమైందని, ప్రజాస్వామిక విధానానికి అనుగుణంగా ఉన్నదని అనడానికి వీలుంటుందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ రోజు పరిపాలనావ్యవస్థ, వివిధ డిపార్టుమెంటులు ఎలా ఉన్నాయో ఆలోచిద్దాము. ఒక మాత్రితుడు ప్రపంచాన్నంతా హస్తగతం చేసుకోవాలనే అభిప్రాయంతో, తన మంత్ర బలముతో ఒక పెనుభూతాన్ని తయారుచేస్తే ఆ భూతానికి కావలసినంత ఆహారము పెట్టలేకపోవడంవల్ల దానిని దేశముపైన వదలివేశాడట. ఆ రీతిగనే ఈ రోజు ప్రభుత్వము, డిపార్టుమెంట్లు ప్రజలను పీడించుకొని తింటున్నాయి. ప్రజలు పిసా పీడితులై యున్నటువంటి దురవస్థ విర్పడింది. ఆ సృష్టించిన సృష్టికర్తకుగూడ ఈ పరిపాలనలోని ఆపసోతిని నిర్మూలించుటకు సాధ్యముగాకున్నట్లున్నది. పోతే, ఈ రోజు నిజంగా, పరిపాలనా విధానాన్ని కొంత ఆలోచిద్దాము. పూర్వము కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థకు ఎవరైతే పట్టుగొమ్మలుగా ఉండినారో వారినే ఇప్పుడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు community projects కు డైరెక్టర్లుగా నియమించిన విధానము చూస్తే, ఈ community projects వల్ల ఏలాటి మార్పులుగాని, సత్ఫలితాలుగాని కలుగుటకు అవకాశము లేదు. ఇంక, ఉద్యోగస్తుల విషయముచూస్తే, ప్రజలు ఉద్యోగస్తుల దగ్గరకుపోతే, వారు ప్రజలను ఏమాత్రం గౌరవించడంలేదు. ప్రజలు ఏ చిన్న పనికిగూడా ఆఫీసులకు పదేపదే తిరగవలసియుంటుంది. ఉద్యోగస్తులు వీరిని విచారించడంలేదు. వారితో ఏమాత్రము గౌరవముతోగాని దయతోగాని మాట్లాడడం లేదు, అంతటితోగాక, వారిని కర్ణకఠోరమైనటువంటి మాటలతో కదిరిస్తూయుంటారు. పజాస్వీకరణవల్లనే కదా ప్రజలు, దేశము బాగుపడుతుందని వీరు గ్రహించడంలేదు. P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటు, రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు శత్రువులుమించి శత్రువులు అయినారని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అన్నారు. కాని, దానికి ప్రభుత్వము, మంత్రులే కారణమని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఇక రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు విషయము గురించి ఆలోచిద్దాము. హరిజనులకు సాగు చేసుకోడానికిగాను భూమి నిచ్చేట్టు 4 సంవత్సరముల క్రిందనే ఆర్డర్లు పంపినా రివిన్యూ ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఈ ఆర్డర్లను అమలు జరపకుండా అట్లనే కాలము గడుపుతున్నారు. బీదవారైనటువంటి హరిజనులు ఆ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు లంచాలు ఇవ్వలేకపోవడమే దీనికి ముఖ్య కారణము. హరిజనులకు సాగుచేయడానికి భూమి నిమ్మనలసిందని

ఆర్డర్లేమో వేశారుగాని, వారు దున్నేందుకుపోతే, గ్రామ పెత్తనందార్లు వారిని తరిమి వేస్తారు. తరువాత ఒక రివిన్యూ ఆఫీసులో ఒక Head clerk 15 సంవత్సరముల నుంచి అక్కడనేయున్నాడు. ఆతడు దాదాపు ఈపాటికి 50 వేల రూపాయలు లంచము తీసుకొనియుంటాడు. ఆతనిని అక్కడనుండి మార్చవలసిందని 7 సంగతులుగా ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నప్పటికిని, ఆతనిని కదలించకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఆతనిని మారిస్తేనే గాని ఆ తాలూకా రైతులు బాగుపడరు, ఆ తాలూకాఫీసు బాగుపడదు అని ప్రజలు చెప్పుకొన్నాగూడ, వారి మొరను ఆలకించేటటువంటివారు లేరు. ఒకవేళ విన్నాకూడ, దానిని పట్టించుకోవడం లేదు.

"పోతే, ఇక P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటు విషయము ఆలోచిద్దాము. ఏ పనికి కూడ ఇంజనీర్లకు లంచము ఇవ్వంది పని జరగడంలేదు. లంచానికి తగినట్లు ఉంటుంది ఆ పనిమాడాను, మా జిల్లాలో ఒకచోట బ్రిడ్జి 3 వేల రూపాయల ఖర్చుతో కట్టిస్తే, ఆ బ్రిడ్జి పైన మనుష్యులు నడిచేందుకుగూడా కష్టముగా ఉంటుంది ఆది మూడు అడుగుల వెడల్పుతో కట్టినారు. ఈ ప్రకారము ఆనేక పనులలోకూడ, ఈ ఇంజనీర్లకు లంచాలు ఇవ్వవలసివచ్చినందువలన ఆ పనులకు పెట్టవలసినంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టక పనులు లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. చెరువులను investigation చేయ వలసియుంటే, ఈ ఇంజనీర్లకు 30 రూపాయలిస్తే 3 వేల రూపాయలకు, 60 రూపాయలిస్తే, 6 వేల రూపాయలకు వెయ్యి రూపాయలిస్తే, లక్ష రూపాయలకు estimates వేస్తూయుంటారు. నెల్లూరు జిల్లాకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు, ఆక్కడ ఒక కరువు రోడ్డు ప్రారంభించారు. అయితే, ఆది కరువు రోడ్డు, కరువుకోసమని చెప్పి, లంచాలవల్ల ప్రజలకు ఆవకాశములేకుండా ఎక్కడో ఆడవులలో దూరము వేశారు. ఈ మాదిరి చేయడంవల్ల ప్రజలకు చాలా కష్టముగాయుంటుందని ఈ పరిస్థితులలో మీరు రోడ్లు వేస్తున్నారని కలెక్టరుకుకూడా చెప్పుకొన్నారు. కాని ఏమీ జరగలేదు. ఇటీవల ఉదయగిరి తాలూకాలో కరువు పనులు పూర్తిగా నిలిపివేశారని, అప్పులివ్వడము గూడ పూర్తిగా నిలిపివేశారని, జమీందారీ గ్రామాలలోగూడా అప్పులు ఇవ్వడంలేదని, మరియు గంజి కేంద్రాలుగూడా నిలుపుదల చేశారని, ఈ రోజే నాకు జాబు వచ్చింది. కలెక్టరుగారు గంజికేంద్రాలు ఆట్లే ఉంచుతాము అని చెప్పారుగాని, చెప్పేది ఒకటి అనుసరించే పద్ధతి ఇంకొకటి. అంత దూరము పోవలసిన పనిలేదు, అసెంబ్లీలోనే మంత్రులు చెప్పేది ఒకటి, చేసేది ఒకటి. అలాంటప్పుడు క్రింద ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఆలా నడచుకొంటున్నారంటే ఆశ్చర్యము లేదు. ఇటీవల గౌరవనీయులైనటువంటి ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారిని అసెంబ్లీలో అప్పాసిపక్ వారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము గురించి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి ఏమి ప్రాసింది తెలుపమని అడుగగా, వారు ఏమి వ్రాసింది చెప్పుటకు నిరాకరించారు. ఈ విషయము గురించి ఏమి వ్రాసిందిన్నీ వారు చెప్పుటకు నిరాకరించారంటే, తప్పకుండా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమువద్దనే వ్రాసియుంటారని భావించవలసియుంటుంది. మొన్నటి రోజు నెహ్రూ పత్రికా విలేఖరుల గోష్ఠిలో Working Committee లో 'ఒక భాధ్యతగల మద్రాసు వ్యక్తి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విర్పడితే రక్తపాతము అవుతుందని వ్రాశారు' అని అన్నాడు. ఇదంతా చూస్తే మన మంత్రులు ఇక్కడ మనకు చెప్పేది ఒకటి చేసేది ఒకటి ఆనే భావించవలసియుంటుంది. ఇటువంటి విధానములో ప్రభుత్వ విధానము కొనసాగుతూంది. కాకపోతే ఈనాడు శాసన సభ్యులు ఇక్కడ చేయ గల్గిందల్లా వారికి నియమించినటువంటి క్లుప్త కాలములో 10 నిమిషాలు వాగడము, రోజుకు గూ 12-8-0 లు తీసుకోవడం తప్ప ప్రజలకు ఏమీ మేలు చేయలేకున్నారు. ఆంతా ప్రభుత్వ politics క్రింద జరిగిపోతూయున్నది. కనుక, నిజంగా పరిపాలనా విధానంలో సరియైన మార్పురావాలంటే, ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక అనధికార కమిటీని వేసి,

12-15 p.m. ఆ కమిటీలలో అన్ని పార్టీలవారికి అవకాశమిచ్చి, ఆ కమిటీకి ఆ జిల్లాయొక్క వ్యవస్థనంతా ఒప్పజెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఈ మాదిరి ప్రభుత్వము చేస్తేనేగాని, ప్రజల మీద ఈ ఉద్యోగస్తుల దౌర్జన్యాలు, corruption మొదలగు ఆరోపణలు పోజాలవని చెప్పచున్నాను.

"తరువాత ఇంకొక విషయమున్నది. బొంబాయి, నెల్లూరు రోడ్డులో ఒక కోనేరు ఉన్నది. దానికి కట్టే బ్రిడ్జి, ప్రజలకే కాకుండా ఇరిగేషన్‌కు ఉపయోగపెట్టాలి అని ప్రజలు అంటున్నారు. ఇంజనీరు వేరొకచోట కట్ట ప్రయత్నించారు. ఆ విషయము మంత్రులకుకూడ చెప్పారు. కాని మంత్రులు ప్రజలకు ఇంజనీరింగు విమి తెలుసును అంటారు. ఈ విధంగా ఆ బ్రిడ్జి ఇరిగేషన్‌కు ప్రయాణానికిగూడ ఉంచి ఉపయోగపడనీయకుండా వృథాగా పోనిస్తున్నారు.

"ఉదయగిరి తాలూకాలో మర్రిగుంట్లవాగు ఉన్నది. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలకు కాలా నష్టము కలుగుచున్నది. దీని విషయములోకూడా ప్రభుత్వము విమి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోకుండా ఉన్నది. మేము మంత్రులకు, ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి వివిధ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు కూడా wires ఇచ్చాము. కాని ఎవరుకూడ విమి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనడు లేదు. ఈ ప్రకారము ప్రభుత్వము, మంత్రులు ఉంటున్నప్పుడు, క్రింద ఉన్నటువంటి ఉద్యోగస్తులు, డిపార్టుమెంటులు ఏలాగుంటునో వేరే చెప్పనవసరము లేదు. కనుక ప్రస్తుత పరిపాలనా విధానము పూర్తిగా మారితేనేగాని ప్రజలు సుఖపడరు. ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైనా గాని కేవలము పార్టీ సౌకర్యాలు, పార్టీ దృక్పథము ననుసరించి వ్యవహరిస్తే ఆది వినాటికైనా పతనముకాక తప్పదని తెల్పుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

SRI M. PENTANNAIDU :—"ఆధ్యక్ష, నేను విజన్నీ కొండప్రాంతమువాడను. మా ప్రాంతములోని ప్రజలకు తిన తిండి, కట్ట గుడ్డలేదు. నేను 1938 వ సంవత్సరం దగ్గర్నుంచి గాంధీగారి అహింసా సిద్ధాంతం ప్రకారం దేశభక్తితో ప్రజాసేవ చేస్తున్నాను. 1947-48 వ సంవత్సరంలో గోయిపాకముఠా వెళ్లి ప్రజలకు బోధిస్తూండగా వారు తాముపడుతున్న బాధలగురించి నాతో చెప్పుకొన్నారు. ఆ సమయానికి కురుపం జమీందారుగారు వారి ఉద్యోగస్థులను పంపి నుమ్ము కొట్టించినారు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం రికార్డులలో ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్రప్రభలోకూడా ప్రకటింపబడింది. జమీందారుగారు, పుట్టుతోవున్న మా కందిచేలనుకూడా నరికించివేశారు. కొర్రగంట జోనయ్య అనేవాని పైరును, గొర్రెలచేత, పశువులచేత మేపించివేసినారు. నేను యిల్లు కట్టుకొనుటకు ఆడవినుంచి కర్ర తెచ్చుకొనగా ఈ కురుపాం జమీందారుగారి ఫారెస్టుగార్డులు గృహము కట్టనివ్వకుండా నన్ను బాధిస్తున్నారు. గృహము కట్టుకుంటానని నేను జమీందారీ ఫారెస్టు రేంజర్ దిబ్బ పంతులుగారికి దరఖాస్తు యిచ్చియున్నాను. నన్నే ఉద్యోగస్థులు యీ విధంగా బాధలుపెడుతూంటే ఇంక సామాన్య కొండ ప్రజలను వారు ఎన్నివిధాల యిబ్బందుల పాలుచేస్తారో ఊహించగోర్తాను. దురబిల్లి, నేరడి, టక్కబాయి, మొదలైన గ్రామాలలోని సవరలను యీ ఉద్యోగస్థులు రావణాసురుడులాగా హింసిస్తూ ప్రజలచేత వెట్టి చాకిరీ చేయిస్తున్నారు. మేము కొండపోలు చేసుకొంటె ఒక్కొక్క గ్రామ ప్రజలనుంచి రెండేసి వందల రూపాయలు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. మాకు యీ రాక్షస బాధలు పోవాలి. జమీందారు పోవాలి. కంట్రాక్టుదారులు మమ్ము బెదిరించి కోడి పుంజులు కొట్టుకుపోతున్నారు. ఇప్పచెట్లు కుండినా పండకపోయినా మమ్ము బాధలుపెట్టి రెండువందలు రూపాయలు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. మా బాధల గురించి కలెక్టరుగారికి

తహసిల్దార్‌గారికి, ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్‌గారికి పిటిషన్ దాఖలు చేసుకున్నా వారేమీ చర్య తీసుకోకుండా వున్నారు. ఇట్టుంటి ఉద్యోగులకు జీతాలివ్వడం దండుగ. మమ్ము వారు చాలా బాధిస్తున్నారు. మాకు కంటి వెంట రక్తాలు పడుతున్నాయి. ఇది రైతు కూలీ ప్రజారాజ్యం. రైతు కూలి ప్రజలకు భూములు కావాలి."

SRI P. RAMA RAO :—"అధ్యక్ష, నేను కోత తీర్మానమును బలపర్చుచున్నాను. రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన పద్దు మొత్తమును యీ శాసన సభ్యులు ఆమోదించరాదని చెబుతున్నాను. దీనికి కారణం జిల్లాలలో ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన లోపభూయిష్టంగా వుండుటే అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా శాఖలు అధికమైనాయి. జిల్లాలలో కొత్త ఆఫీసులెక్కో పెరిగిపోయినాయి. ఆఫీసులయొక్క, ఆఫీసర్లయొక్క సంఖ్య అధికమూతూనే వుంది. రోజురోజుకూ పెరిగిపోతున్న యీప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బందివల్ల ప్రజలకు తగినంతలాభం కల్లుతోందా అనే విషయం సంశయాస్పదం. వివిధశాఖలను ప్రభుత్వం విస్తరింపోందంటే అది ప్రజలకు మేలు కలుగజేసే ఉద్దేశ్యంతోనే అని సాధారణంగా అనుకోవాలి. ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన కార్యకలాపాలు తొందర తొందరగా జరుగుటకే హెచ్చుసిబ్బంది యేర్పాటుచేయబడిందే కాని వాస్తవంగా ప్రజలకు యీ సిబ్బందివల్ల అనుకొన్నంత మేలు కల్గుటలేదు. ప్రస్తుతం రైతులకు ఆప్పులిచ్చేటందుకుగాను ప్రతి తాలూకాలోను లోన్సు తహసిల్దార్ అనబడే ఒక ఉద్యోగి కొంత సిబ్బందితో నియమింపబడ్డాడు. మామూలు రెవిన్యూ ఉద్యోగస్థులేకాక యీ కొత్త ఉద్యోగులను నియమించుటం రైతులకు సకాలంలో బుణము అను అందచేయడం కారకేనని అందరూ విశ్వసించాలి. కాని యీ వుద్యోగులవల్ల రైతులకు ఎంత మేలుకల్లుతోంది అనేవిషయం గురించి ఒక చిన్న ఉదాహరణయిస్తాను. ఈ తాలూకాలో 1951 వ సంవత్సరం జూన్ నెలనుంచి ఇప్పటికి వరకు 1,150 మంది రైతులు యీ ఆప్పులిచ్చే తహసిల్దార్‌గార్కి బుణములకై దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టుకొన్నారు. ఈ దరఖాస్తుదారులలో యింతవరకు ఆప్పులిచ్చినది 150 మందికే మాత్రమే అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఒక సంవత్సరం కాలంలో కొన్ని నేల రూపాయిల జీత భత్యాలక్రింద ఖర్చుచేసినది 150 మంది పేద రైతులకు కొద్ది మొత్తం సొమ్ము ఆప్పు యిచ్చుటకేనా అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆధికారోత్పత్తి చేయవలసిన రైతుకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలపై ఇంత ఆశ్రద్ధచూపడం ఆరికట్టడమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ లెక్క ప్రకారం చూచినట్లయితే ఎంతకాలానికి మనం ఈ దరఖాస్తుదారు లందరికి బుణములు మంజూరు చేయగలమని అడుగుతున్నాను. రైతాంగానికి సంబంధించిన కార్యనిర్వహణలో ఈ మందగొడితనాన్ని తొలగించేందుకు ప్రభుత్వం కృషిచేయాలి. కొత్తకొత్త ఆఫీసులను సృష్టించడంతోనే సంతృప్తిపడక వాటిని పరిపాటు చేయడంలో ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టినపనులు చురుకుగా అమలు జరిపేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

"ప్రభుత్వమువారు జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేశారు. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలను రైత్వారీ ప్రాంతాలుగా మారుస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ ఎస్టేట్లను స్వాధీనం చేసుకోటానికి రైత్వారీ శస్తు విధానాలను. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో అమలుపరచటానికి నియమించిన ఉద్యోగులు చాలా నిరంకుశంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. నానాటికీ జమీందారీ రద్దువల్ల లాభమేమీ జరుగలేదు అని రైతులు అనుకునేటంత నిరంకుశంగా వారు పరిపాలన కొనసాగిస్తున్నారు. జమీందారీ రద్దుశాసనం చేసినపుడు ఆనాటి రెవిన్యూశాఖా మాత్యులు జమీందారీ రైతులలో ఎన్నో ఆశలు కల్పించారు. జమీందారీ రద్దువల్ల రైతులకు సౌకర్యాలు హెచ్చుచేయదలిచామని చెప్పారు కాని నేడు ఆచరణలో రైతు అనేకవిధాలైన ఇక్కట్లకి గురిచేయబడుతున్నాడు. ఇదివరలో ఆడపులలాగా రైతులు

తమ పశువులను మేపుకొనుటకు, కొంత కంప తెచ్చుకొనుటకు సౌకర్యములు ఉండేవి, కాని నేడు అవన్నీ తొలగింపబడ్డాయి. ముఖ్యంగా మెట్టప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులను ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు చాలా బాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. వారి పశువులను ఆడవులలో మేపుకోనివ్వడంలేదు. ఆఖరకు బండి వసి కర్రలకుగాను కొమ్మకొట్టుకోటానికి కూడా ఉద్యోగులు అభ్యంతర పెట్టుతున్నారు. ఈ ఆడవులలో రైతులకు ఇదివరకు ఉండిన సదుపాయాలన్నీ తొలగించబడ్డాయి. ఈ మధ్యన ఒక మనిషి బండి వసి కొయ్యలకుగాను ఆడవిలో కర్రకొట్టుకున్నాడనే కారణంచేత అతనికి 60 రూపాయల జరిమానా విధింపబడింది. ఇది నిరంకుశత్వమో, మరేమో ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. నానాటికి రైతుపై దౌర్జన్యం హెచ్చిపోతోంది. దీనిని అరికట్టడానికి ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధ వహించమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"జమీందారీ రైతులవద్దనుంచి శిస్తు వసూలుచేసే సందర్భంలోకూడా ఉద్యోగులు చాలా నిర్దాక్షిణ్యంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. భూమి ఎంతవుంది, ఎంత శిస్తు రైతు చెల్లించవలసి యుంటుంది అనే విషయాలపై అధికారులు శ్రద్ధ చూపడంలేదు. ఎస్టేట్ గ్రామాలలో సర్వే అనేది సక్రమంగా జరుగుబడలేదని, జమీందారు ఇచ్చిన పట్టాలలోని విస్తీర్ణానికి అసలు భూమి విస్తీర్ణానికి ఎంతో తేడా వుంటుందనే విషయం అందరికీ తెలుసును. ఈ విషయమై రైతులు ఎన్నిసార్లు విన్నవించుకొంటున్నా అధికారులు ఆలించడంలేదు. ఒక గ్రామంలో నాకు తెలిసిన ఒక రైతుకు చెందిన భూమి 14 ఎకరాలు మాత్రమే వుంది. కాని పట్టాలో అది 16 ఎకరాలు అని వ్రాయబడింది. ఈ తేడా గురించి ఆ రైతు అధికారులకు తెలియజేసుకున్నాడు కాని ఏమీ లాభంలేక పోయింది. రైతులకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలపట్ల యీ ఉద్యోగులు ఎంత అశ్రద్ధచేస్తున్నారో అనేదానికి ఉదాహరణంగా చూపగలిగే యీ విషయాన్ని తెలియజేశాను. జమీందారీ రద్దు శాసనం అమలు జరిగి జమీందారీ రైతు శిస్తు ప్రభుత్వానికే కట్టుట మొదలుపెట్టిన దగ్గర్నుంచి యీ రైతు యిదే విధంగా ప్రభుత్వానికి యేటేటా రెండేకరముల ఆదనపు భూమికి హెచ్చు శిస్తు చెల్లించుకొంటున్నాడు ఈ విధంగా చెల్లించిన శిస్తును ముదరాయిస్తారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మరొక ఉదాహరణంకూడా మనవి చేస్తాను. ఇంకొక రైతుకు భూమి లేకపోయినా శిస్తు కట్టవలసివస్తోంది. అతని పూర్వీకులు యిదివరలోనే కొంత భూమిని యితరులకు విక్రయించారు. కాని పట్టామార్పు జరిగినట్లు లేదు. అందుచేత ఆతడే పన్ను చెల్లించుకోవాలని అధికారులు అంటున్నారు. ఇది అన్యాయమని మొరపెట్టుకొన్నా వారు వినరు. పన్ను చెల్లించకపోతే అతని పశువులను, చెంబు, తప్పేలాలను జప్తుచేస్తారు. జమీందారీ పాంతాలలో ప్రభుత్వపరిపాలన ఎంత ఆక్రమంగా జరుగుతోందో యీ విషయాలనుబట్టి గ్రహించుకోవచ్చు. రైతుకు నిజంగా భూమి ఉన్నది లేనిది వారు గుర్తించరు. రైతు సాగుచేస్తున్న భూమి విస్తీర్ణానికి, పుస్తకాలలో వ్రాయబడిన విస్తీర్ణానికి తేడాలున్నా వారు ఆ విషయాలు అంగీకరించరు. రైతువద్దనుంచి శిస్తును గుంజటమే వారి విద్యుక్త ధర్మంగా యీ ఉద్యోగులు భావిస్తున్నారు. పరిపాలన చాలా నిరంకుశంగా వుంది. రైతులలో అసంతృప్తి హెచ్చుగావుంది. వారు ఆందోళన పడుతున్నారు, అలజడి చెందుతున్నారు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ ఆందోళనను, అలజడిని కమ్యూనిష్టులు పోత్సహిస్తున్నారని అనవచ్చు; కాని అది వాస్తవికానికి చాలాదూరమని మాత్రం వారు గుర్తించాలి. కమ్యూనిష్టులపై ఆభాండాలు వేసినంతమాత్రంచేత బ్రిటిష్ పరిపాలనలోని, నిరంకుశత్వాన్ని, నిర్దాక్షిణ్యాన్ని మరచిపోతారని అనుకోవడం పొరపాటు. జమీందారీ పాంతాలలోని రైతులు ప్రభుత్వానికి చెల్లించుకోవలసిన శిస్తులగురించి అనేక పర్యాయాలు యీ పాంతాలలోని తహసిల్దార్లకు, డిప్యూటి కలెక్టరుకు విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. కాని వారు యీ విన్నపాలను

పెడచెవిని పెడుతున్నారు. ఈ ఆశ్రద్ధకు, నిరంకుశత్వానికి స్వస్తి చెప్పే తరుణం ఆ సన్నహించిందని అధికారులు గుర్తించాలి. శిస్తు వసూలుచేయడంతోనే తమ పని పూర్తి అయిందని కాక నిజంగా రైతుకు భూమి వున్నదా, లేదా అనే విషయం, భూములున్నట్లయితే దాని విస్తీర్ణమెంత, ఎంత డబ్బు ఆతడు చెల్లించడం న్యాయం అనే విషయాలను ఉద్యోగులు ఉదారబుద్ధితో పరిశీలించాలి.

"ఇంకొక విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. భూములు మెట్టసాగు చేస్తున్నారా? లేక పల్లపుసాగు చేస్తున్నారా అనేవిషయం కూడా యీ ఉద్యోగులు సరిగా గమనించడం లేదు. నా నియోజకవర్గంలోని ఒక గ్రామంలో ఒక చెరువుంది. ఆ చెరువు మరమ్మత్తులు లేక పాడైపోయింది. పూర్వపు ఆయకట్టులో ఏ కొద్దిభాగమో మాత్రము చెరువు నీటితో సాగు చేయబడుతోంది. చెరువు బాగుగా వున్నపుడు ఆ భూము లన్నిటిపైన పల్లపు రేటే వసూలుచేసేవారు. కాని చెరువు పాడైపోవటవల్ల కొంత భూమిపై మెట్ట రేటునే వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. జమీందారు చేతికింద వున్నపుడు ఆయనకూడా మెట్టరేటునే ఆ భూములపై వసూలుచేసేవాడు. కాని ఎప్పుడైతే జమీందారీ స్వాధీనం చేసుకోబడిందో అప్పటినుంచి వుద్యోగులు పల్లపురేటునే వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. జమీందారు మెట్టరేటు వసూలు చేశాడని వారికి విన్నవించుకున్నా వారు నమ్మడంలేదు. చెరువు పాడైపోయి భూమికి నీరు సవ్యంగా చేయలేకపోయినా, రికార్డులలో ఆ భూమి పల్లం అని వుండుటవల్ల పల్లపు రేటే వసూలు చేస్తామని అధికారులు అంటున్నారు. ఇంత వరకు ఆ రైతునుంచి 65 రూపాయలు అదనంగా వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. చెరువును బాగుచేయించి భూములకు సరిగా నీటిని సరఫరా చేయించైనా చేయించాలి, లేదా మెట్టరేటు వసూలుచేస్తూ ఇదివరలో అదనంగా వసూలుచేసిన మొత్తాని ముదరా యివ్వాలి ఈ విషయమై రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదివరలో రైతులు అధికార్లకు ఈ హెచ్చుపన్ను వసూలుచేసే సంగతి విన్నవించుకోగా వారు జమాబందీ సందర్భంలో వచ్చి చెప్పుకొన్నచో మార్పులు చేయిస్తామని చెప్పారు. కాని, రైతులు జమాబందీనాటికి వెళ్ళినా అప్పటికే లెక్కలన్నీ పూర్తయి పోయినాయి అనే కారణంచేత ఈ విషయమై తరుచాశ అలాగే చిస్తామన్నారు. ఇదేవిధంగా ఇంకొక గ్రామంలో మెట్టసాగు చేస్తున్న రైతుపై పల్లపుసాగు చేస్తున్నాడని ఆరోపించి, 15 రూపాయల చొప్పున చెల్లించవలసిన శిస్తుపై పెనాల్టీవేసి దానిని 22 రూపాయలు చేశారు. రైతులకు సరియైన వసతులు కల్పించకుండా ఏదో ఒక కారణం చెప్పి హెచ్చు శిస్తులు వసూలుచేయడం పరిపాటి అయిపోయింది. జమీందారీ రద్దువల్ల శిస్తు తగ్గింపు జరుగుతుంది అని అనుకొన్న రైతులకు ఆశాభంగం అయింది. ఈ అధికారుల నిరంకుశవర్తనవల్ల రైతులు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. దివి తాలూకాలలో వేద రైతులు ఎంతోకాలంనుంచి సాగు చేసుకొంటున్న కొన్ని మెరకభూములపై యిప్పుడు శిస్తు హెచ్చుచేశారు. ఈ భూములను పల్లపుసాగు చేస్తున్నారని చెప్పి నూటికి నూరు రూపాయలు పెనాల్టీ విధించారు. ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా ఈ భూములకు తక్కువ రేటునే చెల్లిస్తున్నారు. కాని అధికారులు ఇదివరకుండే పద్ధతులను గమనించకుండా, పెనాల్టీలు వేస్తున్నారు దీనికంతకూ కారణం ఉద్యోగులలోని నిరంకుశభావమే నని మరల ప్రభుత్వము వారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పరిపాలన ఇంత నికృష్టముగా జరుపబడుతూరాజ్యంలో ప్రజలు ఆందోళన చెందక వేం చేస్తారు. ప్రజలను బాధించే విషయాలను సరిదిద్దక కమ్యూనిష్టులు ప్రజలలో అశాంతిని రెచ్చగొడుతున్నారు అని ఆనడంలో అర్థం మీరా మాకు బోధపడడం లేదు. బ్రిటిష్ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు రైతులను తమ కష్టాలను ఎవరికీ చెప్పుకోనివ్వకుండా అనుభవించవలసిందని అభిప్రాయపడి వుండవచ్చు.

[Sri P. Rama Rao] [16th July 1952

"బంజరు భూములను, సాగుకుయిచ్చే సందర్భంలోకూడా ఉద్యోగస్తులు భూమిలేని వేదవారికి ఎటువంటి ఉపకారం చేయటంలేదు. భూమిలున్న భూస్వాములకే వీటిని కూడా కట్టబెడుతున్నారు. వైకలూరు తాలూకాలో 500 ఎకరాల భూమిని ఒక భూస్వామికి 15 రూపాయల నామమాత్రపు శిస్తుకు యిచ్చారు. ఈ విషయంలో అనేకమంది వేదవారు; కో-ఆపరేటివ్ లేబర్ సొసైటీలుగా విర్పడి సాగుచేసుకొంటామని పిటిషన్లు పెట్టుకొన్నారు. ఏనా అధికారులు వారికి యేవిధంగానూ సహాయపడడం లేదు. ఈ పిటిషన్లన్నీ తహశీల్దార్ యొక్క, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుయొక్క ఆఫీసులలో వెతికితే కనిపిస్తాయి. ఇట్లాగ ఎన్నో అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఇక మీదనైనా ఉద్యోగులు నిరంకుశత్వంగా ప్రవర్తించక, రైతుల గోడు వినేటట్లు చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

* SRI PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how I shall be able to explain, within the little time at my disposal, my views on such an important Demand as the present one. I find in the Budget, Sir, a provision of rupees 7,37,500 made for the Land Colonization Scheme at Wynaad, which includes a sum of Rs. 4,27,900 for the construction of buildings. Ninety-nine per cent of the amount allotted for this scheme, that is, 99 per cent of the total provision made in the Budget for this scheme *minus* the provision made for the construction of buildings, is to be spent on payment of salaries and allowances to officials who are in charge of this scheme.

" The Administrative Officer in charge of that scheme had sent a report to the Government on March 9th—and I have got a copy of his report with me now—that a sum of Rs. 59 lakhs had already been spent on that scheme. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Members of the Government that I am a hereditary planter in Wynaad and I have enough knowledge of how plantation and agricultural operations are carried on in these parts. I must say that the Government, without considering the topography and soil conditions of Wynaad, have invested such a large sum on this Land Colonization Scheme. I consider the whole expenditure on this scheme a criminal waste. Therefore, I would like to advise the Government to postpone at least temporarily the construction of buildings which are provided for in this Land Colonization Scheme and divert the amount for the grant of takkavi loans to the colonists to enable them to tide over the rainy season. I am certain that this scheme is bound to fail if the Government persist in their present policy, and I am stating this from my own experience of plantation and agriculture in Wynaad. I hope and trust that the Government would take note of my criticism in the spirit in which it is offered and would not regard it as a destructive criticism.

12-30 p.m. " The next point is that already many of the colonists of the area have bolted away. In the existing conditions and circumstances, they were forced to do so. The cost per head for the Government was Rs. 1,900 and for 333 persons if the amount was fully paid, the Government would lose more than 6 lakhs of rupees. The present figure shows that the total number of persons colonized is 2,832 persons. Of the number that has been

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settled, about 10 per cent have already bolted away. If this is to continue, then I do not know how the scheme is going to be worked. If a Commission is appointed to value the development that has already taken place, I, as a planter feel, that it will not be worth the money that has been spent on these schemes.

" I next come to another wing of the colonization scheme. The land acquired so far is more or less from the aborigines of Wynaad, whether they are tribal people or Savarnas. Here is an interesting pamphlet which contains a 4-anna court-fee stamped memorandum submitted to me by the people of the colonized areas, including Savarnas and others. From this memorandum we can understand how much the people have developed educationally and intellectually. The whole process of acquisition is like robbing Peter and paying Paul. I have received many other reports from these people as well as colonists containing grave charges against the administrative officer and the subordinate officials. All that I say is that the people of Wynaad should be provided with measures for their amelioration. Wynaad is known to be the milch cow of Malabar. It is the best taluk in Malabar. Yet there is plenty of scope for development and the lands should be given to people who know how to operate. The aborigines of Wynaad have been sent out of the area and they are in a grave plight. They should be colonized. They are terrorized by the officials. In this connexion, I would like to make a detailed representation to the Government and I would request the Hon. the Minister, when I do so, to consider it sympathetically and do something positive rather than spend money on buildings, etc. The whole expenditure of nearly 66,27,900 rupees on the scheme of colonization will be a waste otherwise.

" Then, Sir, deforestation goes on uninterruptedly. While on the one hand, Vanamahotsava is propagated, deforestation is being criminally executed. In the Wynaad area afforestation is necessary; a minimum amount of humidity must be maintained if there should be rainfall. But the officials are interested in pursuing the policy of disafforestation mercilessly. I want Government to take action in this matter."

* SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister in winding up the debate yesterday made us understand that our State has got one of the most efficient Secretariats in the country and a Revenue Board consisting of very able and efficient members. But I would like to know whether an able Secretariat is enough to run the administration of the country in an efficient manner. Will it not be like fitting a car with a rickety body, wobbling wheels, worn-out tyres but with a first-class Rolls Royce engine? Will an efficient Secretariat alone enable us to run the administration? Should we not have an equally efficient, dutiful district administration throughout the State? When we look at the administration of the State, we all know that the district administration has been organized on the legacy left by those traders from England called the East India

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Company who afterwards became the British Government here. The Civil Service at the district level was organized by the East India Company in order that such civil servants might be their agents to collect taxes and then, when they collected taxes, incidentally to maintain law and order. As this was going on, they came to settle disputes between parties and groups which were gradually increasing. Therefore, if we look at the present district administration, we must agree that the very outlook of the administration to-day is more or less the same as it was when it was organized with a view to collect taxes and to govern the country, more in the interests of the ruler than in the interests of the public. But now, times have changed and we, as a self-governing country, should see that the outlook of the district administration is changed. The necessity for such a change is beyond question. There are certain rules called the Board's Standing Orders. These are, as one of our district officers once humourously said, such that many of the civil servants at the district level need not at all think for themselves when disposing of files. The Board's Standing Orders are there as their Bible. They can simply refer to the particular order which covers the case they come across, and take a decision. We do not want such a system of district administration. We want that the district officers should think for themselves and decide every issue on its merits taking into consideration the nature of the locality and the condition of the people living in that locality. Therefore, Sir, it is high time that these Board's Standing Orders were shelved in some safe vault.

" Sir, hon. Members occupying the Ministerialist Benches call themselves disciples of Mahatma Gandhi and I do not dispute that. Mahatma Gandhi always stood for decentralization; but what do we have now in the district administration? Many hon. Members on the other side know what is happening. For instance, for many of the little things which can be efficiently done by the district officers themselves, they have to go all the way to the Secretariat or to the fifth wheel of the coach called the Board of Revenue and wait there for the orders of the efficient Secretaries or the able Members of the Board. To cite one example, when I was a high school student some thirty years ago, a proposal was mooted for the acquisition of a playground for the high school. I may inform the House that the proposal is still pending with the Government, that is, for thirty years now, since I left the high school. Had only the local officers been entrusted with the work of land acquisition proceedings, I am quite sure it would not have taken such a long time. As President of a District Board, I can very boldly say that much of the good work, especially in the formation of village roads, is being delayed because the local officers are not vested with the power which is necessary for them to undertake and finish such works, though they enjoy other powers which are mostly unnecessary.

" Coming to rural water-supply, it is an ordinary matter which can be entrusted safely to the District Collector. Things such as selecting a site for a well and sinking a well there, need not

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await the sanction of the Board of Revenue. I therefore strongly feel that for such things, the District Collectors should not be made to look to the Board of Revenue or the Government.

" The Hon. the Chief Minister, ever since he assumed office, has been mentioning that there should not be interference from the Members of the Legislative Assembly especially in the district administration. I would like to request hon. Members on the other side not to interfere with the district administration in their day-to-day activities. The hon. Member, the leader of the Justice party, who is a trusted friend of the Government to-day, referred the other day to a certain incident which is called the Theni incident and which took place some time last year in his district. The Government were very anxious to take action in that case even before the local officials reported the matter to the Government. I can go on giving a catalogue of such incidents wherein the Government in their anxiety, for reasons well known to them, have always interfered in the district administration. Many of the district officials did not know whether they were to do their duty or to wait for a call from the Gods above. I do not know, Sir, whether in the case to which reference was made by the hon. leader of the Justice party, any action has been taken by the Government. I would only request the Leader of the House—the Chief Minister is not here—if no action has been taken so far, that some action be taken on the incident called the Theni incident. I would also like to have an assurance either from the Leader of the House or the Hon. the Revenue Minister that interference from the Government in the district administration will stop in future. Of course, the Government are there to see that their policies are implemented in the districts; but governmental interference in the day-to-day administration of the districts must cease and unless this is done, we cannot expect an efficient administration.

" Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the plight of the poor village officers. The Hon. the Chief Minister took pride in the fact that we have got a most efficient Secretariat. May I point out that unless we have an efficient, trustworthy and honest village establishment, we cannot run the administration properly? Let it be work relating to collection of revenue; let it be maintenance of law and order; let it be any work of the Government, it is the village officers who are doing it. I can boldly say that many of the village officers are very efficient, honest and trustworthy as compared with the Revenue Inspectors and some of the Tahsildars. Even in a recent report of a Committee in which the Hon. the Leader of the House was a member, a suggestion was made for the abolition of the posts of Revenue Inspectors provided we had a good set of village officials. I agree with the suggestion. We must have a set of efficient, contented village officers and I wish that the Hon. the Minister for Revenue draws up proposals in this regard, so that we may really have a band of efficient village officers.

" With these words, Sir, I support the cut motion."

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* SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHY NAICKER :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஜில்லா பரிபாலனத்தின் கீழ் நடைபெறும் மானியத்தைப் பற்றி பேசும் போது நான் மதுரை ஜில்லாவைப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

" மதுரை ஜில்லா தனக்குப் போதுமான அளவு தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்து கொண்டு அங்குள்ள மக்களைப் பசி பட்டினி முதலியவைகளிலிருந்து காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருப்பதாக இங்குள்ளவர்கள் பலர் நினைத்திருப்பார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். ஆனால் உண்மையில் அங்கே எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சில தாலூகாக்கள் ராயலசீமாவில் இன்று இருக்கும் கொடிய பஞ்சத்தைக் காட்டிலும், அதிகமான கோரப் பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் இங்கே இருக்கிறவர்களின் ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். மதுரை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பழனி தாலூக்கா, திண்டுக்கல் தாலூகா, திருமங்கலம், நிலக்கோட்டை தாலூகாக்கள் இன்று ராயலசீமாவில் இருப்பதைக் காட்டிலும், அதிகமான பஞ்சத்தில் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. இப்பொழுது மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் பெரியாறு என்ற திட்டம் இருக்கிறபடியால் அங்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி நிறைய இருப்பதாகவும், அவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் அதிக முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து விட்டார்கள் என்பதாகவும் நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

" கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா, தாராபுரம் தாலூகாவை யொட்டியுள்ள பழனி தாலூகாவில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கு இதற்கு முன்னுலிருந்த சர்க்கார் இரண்டு திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதாவது பழனிக்குச் சமீபத்திலுள்ள பாலாறு, பொருந்தலார் என்ற இரண்டு ஆறுகளுக்கும் அணை கட்டி ஆங்காங்குள்ள ஏரி நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதென ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. அப்படிச் செய்தால் கொடுமையான பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற பழனி தாலூகாவுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க முடியுமென்றுதான் இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் போடப்பட்டன. அதை சர்வே செய்வதற்கும் அதிகாரிகள் வந்து சர்வேயும் செய்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து முன்பு சட்ட சபைக்கு அனுப்பட்டிருந்த ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட எம். எல். எ.யின் குறுக்கீட்டின் பேரில் ஏராளமான பொது மக்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளும் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு, ஜனங்களுடைய சௌகரியங்கள் அலக்ஷ்யம் செய்யப்பட்டு அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் நிறுத்தப்பட்டு விட்டன. அந்த அணைக்கட்டுகளிலிருந்து வெட்டப்படுகிற வாய்க்கால் மேற்கே போகவேண்டுமா, கிழக்கே போகவேண்டுமா யென்ற தகராரில் தான் அந்த திட்டங்கள் அந்த எம். எல். எ.யினுடைய முயற்சியால் நிறுத்தப் பட்டுவிட்டது. அதற்குப் பிறகு ஒட்டன்சத்திரத்திலுள்ள பரப்பலாறு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அந்த திட்டத்தை அமலுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமா வேண்டாமாயென்பதற்காக ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் அந்த இடத்திற்குச் சென்று பார்த்து வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய சாமான்களை இந்தக் கரையிலிருந்து அந்தக் கரைக்கு கொண்டுபோவதற்கு வசதியில்லையென்றும், அதற்கே 6 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவாகுமென்றும் அந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கைவிட்டு விட்டார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு மதுரை கலெக்டராக வந்த மாரிஸ் என்பவர் மறுபடியும் அந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் போய்ப் பார்த்து பரப்பலாறு இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசத்தில் வேலை செய்யும் இடத்திற்கு சாமான்களைக் கொண்டு செல்வதற்கு ஒரு ரோடு இருக்கிறதென்றும், அதனால் சுலபமாகக் கொண்டு போகலாமென்றும் நிறுத்திவிட்டு மறுபடியும் சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதியிருந்தார். அதற்குப் பிறகு அந்தத் திட்டத்திற்காக செலவு செய்யும் பணம் அந்தத் திட்டத்திலிருந்து ஒரு நாளும் கிடைக்காது என்று எண்ணி அதை சர்க்கார் நிறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி மறுமுறையும் சர்க்கார் சிந்திக்கவேண்டுமென விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மிகவும் சீர்கேடாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய கிராமங்களில் பஞ்ச நிவாரணமாக ரோடு போடுவதையும் நிறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது சரியல்ல. இந்தப் பிரதேசங்கள் பஞ்சத்தினால் அதிகமாக பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள

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குளங்கள், ஏரிகள், கால்வாய்கள் முதலியவைகளையாவது உடனடியாக மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமென்பதைநான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் பஞ்சம் மி வும் கடுமையாக இருக்கிறது. ராயலசீமாவில் இருப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் கோரமாக தமிழ்நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் தாண்டவமாடுகிறதென்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதுவும் நான்கு ஐந்து வருஷங்களாக மழையே இல்லாததால் விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யமுடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். நிலத்தைச் சீர்த்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் கிணறுகளை ஆழமாக வெட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கிணறுகளை வெட்ட அவர்களிடம் பணமுமில்லை. லாண்டு மார்ட்கேஜ் பாங்கில் கடன் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாமென்றால் அவர்களும் இவர்களுக்கு கடன் தரமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக இந்த நிலங்கள் ஜமீன் பிரதேசத்தை சேர்ந்ததாதலால் ஜமீன் ஒழிப்புச் சட்டம் பாஸான பிறகு இந்த நிலங்களுக்கெல்லாம். இன்னும் சர்க்கார் சர்வே நம்பர் கொடுக்காததால் இவர்களுடைய நிலத்திற்கு லாண்டு மார்ட்கேஜ் பாங்கு கடன் தரமாட்டேன் என்கிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் உடனே இந்த ஜமீன் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு சர்வேயும், செட்டில்மெண்டும் செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன் வரவேண்டும். கிராமங்களிலுள்ள கணக்குப் பிள்ளை கிராம முனிசிபுகள்தான் சர்க்கார் போடும் உத்தரவுகளையெல்லாம் சரியாக கிராமங்களில் நிறைவேற்றி சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகங்களையெல்லாம் பொறுப்பாக செய்து கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள். அந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அந்த உத்தியோகங்களில் பரம்பரை பாத்தியதையும் இருக்கிறபடியால் சர்க்கார் அந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளுடைய குழந்தைகள் படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து தரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அதைச் செய்து கொடுக்கத் தவறினால் பின்னால் வரக்கூடிய சந்ததியார்கள் ஒன்றும் தெரியாத வர்களாக ஆகி விடுவார்கள். அதோடு இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் நிலைமை மிகவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்போழுது சர்க்காருடைய கிராமங்களின் அதாவது " அயன் " கிராம அதிகாரிகளுடைய சம்பளத்திற்கும், ஜமீன் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் சம்பளத்திற்கும் ஏராளமான வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு பேர்களும் செய்யும் வேலை ஒன்று தான். அப்படியிருந்தும் என் இப்படி சம்பளத்தில் அதிக வித்தியாசம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதிலும் இவர்கள் ஜமாபந்தி காலத்தில் கிராமக் கணக்குகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா தலைமை இடத்திற்குச் செல்லுவதற்கு அவர்களுக்குப் போக்குவரத்து அலவன்ஸ் ஒன்றும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதற்குப் பதில் என்ன நடக்கிறதென்றால் அங்கே வரக்கூடிய அதிகாரிகளின் செலவையும் ஈடுகட்ட இவர்களிடமிருந்தே பணம் வசூல் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் குறிப்பாக ஞாபகப் படுத்துகிறேன். மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய இவர்கள், அதிகச் சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய மேலதிகாரிகளுக்கும் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது சரியா ? நியாயமா ? என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு உடனடியாக முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் சர்காரின் உத்திரவுகளை கையில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நேர்மையாகவும், நியாயமாகவும் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிற சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு இன்று மேலதிகாரிகளிடமிருந்து பாராட்டுதலோ, பதவி உயர்வோ கிடைப்பதேயில்லை. எவர்கள் நியாயமாக நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் கஷ்டமேதான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. குறிப்பாக நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். தேனி சம்பவம் நடந்த காலத்தில் அதிகாரிகள் மிகவும் நேர்மையாகவும், ஒழுங்காகவும் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது மக்கள் அபிப்பிராயம். அவர்கள் நேர்மையாக நடந்து கொண்டதற்கு சர்க்கார் வெகுமதி எதுவும் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட இன்று என்ன நடந்திருக்கிறதென்றால் ஒரு சிலரின் விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக அந்த அதிகாரிகள் வேலையிலிருந்து சஸ்பெண்டு செய்யப்பட்டு 1½ வருஷகாலமாக, " உத்தியோகம் இல்லை வீட்டிற்குப் போய்விடலாம்; " என்பதும்

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இல்லாமல், உத்தியோகம் நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைத்துவிடும் என்று நம்பிக் கொண்டும் இருக்கமுடியாமல் வீட்டிற்குத் திரும்பிப்போய் மனைவி மக்கள் முகத்தில் எப்படி விழிப்பது என்று தெரியாமல் உள்ளம் துடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் உத்திரவை கான்ஸல் செய்து நியாயமாகவும், நேர்மையாகவும் நடந்துகொண்ட அதி காரிகளுக்கு உதவிசெய்யவேண்டுமென்ற அவசியத்தை நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவ்வாறு சர்க்கார் இதை செய்யத் தவறியதின் காரண மாக்த்தான் இன்று எராளமான ஊழல் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கிறதென்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும்.

" அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக கல்வி விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், இதற்கு முன்னால் இருந்த பிரதமர் கனம் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்களு டைய சிபார்சு கடிதத்திற்குக்கூட திண்டுக்கல் செயிண்டுமெரிஸ் உயர் நிலைப் பள்ளியில் இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. திண்டுக்கல்லில் இருக்கக்கூடிய உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளிகளையும் பழனியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு முனிசிபல் ஹைஸ் கூலையும் தவிர வேறு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களே என்னுடைய தொகுதிக்கு அருகில் கிடையாது. இந்தப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களுக்குப் பிள்ளைகளை அனுப்பு வது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. இங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய எம்.எல்.ஏ களுக்கும் தெரியும், அவர்கள் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்ப்பதற்காக அழைத் துச் சென்று இடமில்லையென்று திரும்பி வந்த விஷயம்; ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டில் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டுவதற்கு திட்ட மிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்தின்படி ஒட்டன்சத்திரத்தில் பழனிக்கும் திண்டுக்கல்லிற்கும் மத்தியில் ஒரு தனிப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தைக் கட்டுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன்.

" அதோடு மட்டுமல்ல. நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளை எங்கள் தாலூகாக்களுக் குச் செய்து கொடுக்காமற் போனாலும் ஒட்டன்சத்திரம், பழனி வழியாக வருகின்ற மின்சாரத்தை அதற்கு அருகாமையிலுள்ள பழனி, திண்டுக்கல், கரூருக்கு மத்தியில் இருக்கின்ற எல்லா இடங்களுக்குமாவது மின்சாரவசதியை உடனடியாகச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் மேட்டூரிலி ருந்து மின்சாரம் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக அங்கே சப்ஸ்டேஷன்கள் இல்லாததால் அந்தத் தொகுதி முற்றிலும் மின் சார வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது உடனடியாக அதைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன்."

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. In doing so, I want to speak first about the village establishment. The salaries paid to them are miserably low. When we plead for the enhancement of their salaries, Government say that they are not wholetime Government servants and that the salaries paid to them are only an honorarium. When the question of allowing them to stand for election to the Panchayat Boards, District Boards and the Legislatures comes up, then the Government say that they are public servants. The sooner the anomaly is removed, the better. This low salary paid to the village officers leads to corruption. The Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say that he is determined to wipe out these ' mamools ' received by the village officers. It is on account of the low salary paid to them and the fact that they have to feed numerous officers day in and day out that they are obliged to collect ' mamools ' from the ryots, during the Jamabandi and collection season and also in the distribution of loans. I brought to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister when he visited Anantapur district, instances of malpractices indulged in by the village officers and the Revenue Inspectors

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in the matter of distribution of loans, preparation of the loan applications and records and even destruction of loan records. I do not know what action Government took on them. Unless the salaries of the village officers are enhanced, the Government will not be able to eradicate corruption from among the village officers.

The Hon. the Chief Minister on a previous occasion said that he wanted to make the position of the villagers happy. How is he going to make their position happy when day in and day out these poor villagers are subjected to the tyranny of corruption and highhandedness on the part of the petty village officers, forest officials, police constables and the like? The police constables are now authorized to launch prosecutions under the Public Health Act and the District Police Act for the alleged violation of rules of sanitation. I know of instances where numerous prosecutions were launched for offences alleged to have been committed under the District Police Act, or the Public Health Act.

" Further during *Jamabandi*, the village officers have to pay Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 to meet the expenses of the Revenue Inspectors, and some members of the establishment of the Revenue Divisional office and the Collector's office. When their accounts are checked, they have again to pay Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. In addition to this, they have to feed an army of officials. This practice has a deleterious effect on the village administration. The Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors are in their turn compelled to oblige the village officers even though they might be corrupt. They support them in the matter of allocation of works for water-supply. Although there might be no necessity to sanction the digging of a well in a particular village, in order to oblige a particular village officer, the work is sanctioned. I know of villages where well works have not been sanctioned even though hundreds of people suffer for want of water, whereas these well works have been sanctioned in certain villages with a comparatively small population on account of the fact that the Tahsildar or the establishment of the Divisional office was obliged to those village officers.

" Coming to the District Administration, the District Officers receive supplies and services in spite of the fact that they are prohibited from taking supplies and services.

" Unless these Revenue Inspectors, Tahsildars and the Police officers are prohibited from receiving supplies, there is no salvation for the village officers and the Government will not be able to wipe out corruption. The Government say that the village officers have other avocations. What about the village servants? The village servants—talayaris and vettis—are obliged to work under the village officers and other Revenue officers and they are not allowed any time to attend to their avocations. They are paid a miserably low salary of about Rs. 15 per mensem which is not sufficient to purchase even *pan supari* and they have no other source of income except the meagre *mamools* they receive from the ryots. Therefore, Sir, it would be good if the Government increase the salaries of at least the village servants.

1 p.m.

[Sri R. Siddanna Gowd] [16th July 1952

"Then, Sir, the District Superintendents of Police when they visit villages, accept supplies worth from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 and they expect their Sub-Inspectors and Circle Inspectors to meet their needs and requirements. Therefore the receipt of supplies by the district officers including the District Superintendents of Police tends to promote corruption in the establishment of the Police department. In fact, the Sub-Inspectors have to do it by force of circumstances. As they are obliged to incur expenditure of hundreds of rupees towards supplies to their higher officers, they are in turn obliged to be corrupt and take *mamools* and go out of the way in registering false cases and in taking bribes from the poor innocent ryots.

"Again, Sir, there is no need for the *jamabandi*; there has been agitation for its abolition as it is leading to corruption. The village officers may be asked to prepare the accounts and produce them for the check of the Tahsildars and other Revenue officers instead of this paraphernalia of *jamabandi*. For instance, there are well registers. During the 1937 Congress Ministry, the Hon. the Chief Minister Sri C. Rajagopalachari ordered that well registers should be maintained by the village officers and inspected by the Revenue Inspectors and that they should also be produced at the time of *jamabandi*. I happened to inspect some village wells. Burrows had been formed under the curb-stones and the fall of the walls was impending. I do not know what the village officers or the Revenue Inspectors have been doing. With these few words, Sir, I shall resume my seat."

MR. SPEAKER :—"As some more hon. Members want to speak, I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each Member."

* SRI N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU :—"ఆధ్యక్షా, గౌరవనీయులైన రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ప్రవేశపెట్టబడిన జిల్లా పరిపాలనకు సంబంధించిన డిమాండును నేను హృదయపూర్వకముగా బలపరచుచున్నాను. జిల్లా పరిపాలన గవర్నమెంటు పరిపాలనలో చాలా ముఖ్యమైనది. గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రజల కుపకారము చేయదలచినను అంతయు జిల్లా పరిపాలనద్వారా జరుగవలసియున్నది. అందువల్ల జిల్లాలో పరిపాలన చేయు అధికారుల సామర్థ్యము, పట్టుదల, ప్రజాసేవచేయవలెనన్న ఆభిలాషను పట్టియే గవర్నమెంటునారు చేయ ఉపకారమైన పనులు ప్రజలకు చెందగలవు. అందువల్ల జిల్లా అధికారులు సామర్థ్యముగలవారు ప్రజాసేవతత్పరులుగా వుండిన గవర్నమెంటువారు చేయ ప్రతి ఉపకారమైన పని ప్రజలకు చెందగలవు.

"మనకు స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చినతర్వాత ప్రతివారిలోనూడా ఒకవిధమైన స్వేచ్ఛ నిర్లక్ష్యము పిర్వడినది. ఆ స్వేచ్ఛను సరిగా ఉపయోగించుకొనిన మంచిదే. గాని ప్రతి విషయములో స్వేచ్ఛను దుర్వినియోగించుట, ప్రజలలోను, అధికారులలోను, ఒక పరిపాటి అయిపోయి వారి వారి విద్యుక్త ధర్మములను నెరవేర్చుటయే మరచి పోయినారు. ముఖ్యముగా కొందరు అధికారులు వారివారి విద్యుక్తధర్మముల నెరవేర్చుట మానివేసి నిర్లక్ష్యస్వభావముతో వుండుట సహజమైంది. కాని ఇప్పు డిప్పుడే వారి ప్రవర్తనలు మార్చుకొని వారి విద్యుక్తధర్మముల నెరవేర్చుట వారికి విధి అని తెలిసి కొని ప్రవర్తించుటకు ప్రయత్నించుచున్నారు. పరిపాలనాయంత్రము అంతయు క్రింది

16th July 1952] [Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu]

అధికారులయొక్క సహకారము, కార్యదీక్షవల్లనే సక్రమమైన మార్గములో నడువ గలదు. అదియనుగాక గవర్నమెంటువారు తలపెట్టిన ప్రతి మంచి కార్యములోను ప్రజలయొక్క సహకారము లేనిచో యే కార్యముకూడా జయప్రదముగా జరుగలేదు. అందువల్ల సామాన్య అధికారులు, ప్రజలు అందరుగూడా గవర్నమెంటువారు చేయు ప్రజోపయోగమైన కార్యములను సరియైనమార్గములలో ఆర్థముచేసుకొని గవర్నమెంటు వారికి పూర్తి సహకారము ఇస్తారని నేను ఆశించుచున్నాను

"నా నియోజకవర్గమైన కందుకూరు, పొదిలి తాలూకాల ప్రజల ముఖ్య అవసరమైన భనులు కొన్ని యిక్కడ వేర్కొనుచున్నాను.

"కందుకూరు తాలూకా, రాళ్లపాడు ప్రాజెక్టు స్కీము ఇప్పటికి మూడు సంవత్సరములనాడు శాంక్షన్‌కాబడి పని జరుగుచున్నది. రాళ్లపాడు, రెడ్డికాలువ స్కీములు రెండు కలసి రూ 54,54,000 లు మంజూరు చేయబడినవి. కాని ఇప్పటికి పని ప్రారంభించి మూడు సంవత్సరములైనను మూడు పది లక్షలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుపెట్టియున్నారు. అందువల్ల పని చాలా ఆలస్యముగా జరుగుచున్నదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఈ సంవత్సరము 1952-53 బడ్జెటులో రూ 9,37,000 లకు ఆలాటుమెంటు చూపించియున్నారు. ఈ మొత్తం త్వరగా ఖర్చుపెట్టవలెనని, అధికారులకు ఖచ్చితమైన ఉత్తరులు యివ్వవలెనని గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"కందుకూరు తాలూకా, పాలేరు స్కీము ఒకటి, జిల్లేళ్లమూడి గ్రామంవద్ద ఒక ఆనకట్ట కట్టే విషయమై అనేక సంవత్సరాలనుండి investigation చేయబడి estimate ఇప్పుడు తయారై వున్నది ఈ స్కీమువల్ల మూమారు ఆరువేల ఎకరాల భూమి తప్పక ప్రతి సంవత్సరము పండి, సుమారు 6, 7 గ్రామములకు జీవనము యేర్పడగలదు. ఆ స్కీము జిల్లేళ్లమూడి గ్రామమువద్ద ఆనకట్ట కట్టిన క్రింద గ్రామములను ఆనగా చిట్టిగుంట, కలికిపాడు, సోమరాజుపల్లె, సాకల, వూళ్లపాలెం, చిగిరపల్లె గ్రామాలకు జీవనాధారము కాగలదు. ఈ స్కీము యెన్నో సంవత్సరాలనుండి ఆలోచనలో వుండి కార్యరూపము చాల్చలేదు. గనుక గవర్నమెంటువారు తప్పక దీనిని మంజూరు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"పొదిలి తాలూకాలో మూకేరు ప్రాజెక్టు ఒకటి చాలాకాలమునుండి ప్రస్తావనలో వుండి, యింతవరకు కార్యరూపము చాల్చలేదు. గవర్నమెంటువారు దయవుంచి ఆ స్కీముకూడా ఆలోచించి మంజూరు చేయించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"గవర్నమెంటువారు యీ సంవత్సరము యీ రాష్ట్రములో పిర్వడిన దుర్భిక్షమైన కరువు సందర్భములో నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో కనిగిరి, పొదిలి, దర్శి తాలూకాలలో తొమ్మిది రోడ్డు పనులు మంజూరుచేసి జీవనోపాధి లేని కూలీలకు జీవనము పనులద్వారా కల్పించియున్నారు. ఇటీవల భగవంతుని దయవలన వర్షములు కురిసిన కారణంగా యికమీద సదరు కూలీలకు వేరేపనులు దొరుకునని ఉద్దేశించి గవర్నమెంటువారు త్వరలో ఆ పనులు నిలిపివేయనట్లు ఉత్తరులు చేస్తారని తెలియుచున్నది. కాని వాస్తవంగా యీ వర్షముల వలన నీటిబాధ తగ్గినదేగాని కూలీలకు పనులు, ఆ తాలూకాలలో వ్యవసాయసంబంధమైన పనులు యీనాటికి యేమియు లేవు. ఇప్పుడు పనులు నిలిపినయెడల ఆ కూలీలు జీవనాధారం లేక మరియొకచోటికి పోవలసినదే. ఈ సుందర్భంలో నెల్లూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారున్నూ, నేనున్నూ ఆ తాలూకాలలో పర్యటించి కూలీలను స్వయంగా విచారించినాము. వారికి యీ పనులు తప్ప వేరే జీవనోపాధి యేమియు లేదు. గనుక తప్పక ఈ పనులు యింకా మూడునెలలు ఆనగా కొత్త పంట వచ్చువరకూ సాగించవలెనని గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

[Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu] [16th July 1952

"ఇటీవల గవర్నమెంటువారు కరువుపనులు యిక మీదట తెండరు system మీద మామూలు పద్ధతిలో చేయవలసినట్లు శ్రుత్తరువులు చేసియున్నారు. ఆ ప్రకారం చేసిన యెడల కూలీలకు పనులు కల్పించుటకు వీలుండదు. ఆ procedure అంతా జరిపే టప్పటికి పనులు నిలచి, కూలీలకు గవర్నమెంటువారు చేయదలచిన సహాయము యే మాత్రము దక్కదు. కనుక కరువుపనులు చేయునప్పుడు అనుసరించు విధానంనే గవర్నమెంటు అనుసరింపజాలెనని, ఆ విధముగా జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగార్లకు శ్రుత్తరువులు పంపవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"ఆదియనుగాక కరువుపనుల క్రింద అధిక ఆహార ఉత్పత్తికిగాను కొన్ని చెరువు పనులు ప్రారంభించి వర్షములు కురిసినవెంటనే ఆ పనులు ఆపివేయవలసినట్లు శ్రుత్తర్వు లిచ్చియున్నట్లు తెలియుచున్నది. కూలీలకు పనులు జూపగలందుకుగాను సదరు పనులు యింకా కొంతకాలము చేయించినయెడల కూలిపనులు జేయువారికి పనులు కల్పించి నట్లుగను. కాన ఆ పనులు ఆపకుండా చేయించవలెనని గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరు చున్నాను."

*Sri K. VEERANNA PADAL:—"అధ్యక్ష మహాశయా, నేడు సభ్యుల ఎదుట నున్న Budget demand ను బలపరుస్తూ, కోత తీర్మానమును వ్యతిరేకించుచూ మాట్లాడుచున్నాను. మన రాజధానికి చెందిన విశాఖపట్నము జిల్లా విజెన్నీ గూడెం తాలూకా సముద్రమట్టమునకు మూడువేలు అడుగులు ఎత్తుగల ప్రదేశమై యున్నది. ఈ ప్రాంతములోనివసించు కొండజాతి ప్రజల క్షేమములు చూచుటకు ప్రత్యేకముగా ఒక కలెక్టరువారిని నియమించుట ముఖ్య ఆవసరమని మనవిచేయు చున్నాను. ఆ ప్రాంతములలో ప్రజలకు రాకపోక సౌకర్యములు లేక పండించుకొన్న దినుసులు అక్కడి మనుష్యులు షుమారు అరవై, డెబ్భైమైళ్లు దూరమునున్న సంతలకు పోయి దినుసులు అమ్ముకొని ఉప్పు వగైరా తమకు కావలసిన వస్తువులు కొనుక్కొని మఱల కాలినడకలో నడుచుటవలన ప్రజలకు చాలా కష్టమగుచున్నది గాన విజెన్నీ ప్రాంతములలో రోడ్లు నిర్మాణము సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో పనులు చేయించుటకుగాను స్పెషల్‌గా విజెన్నీ ప్రాంతములకుగాను P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటువారిని విచ్చలు చేయించి రోడ్లు నిర్మించ కోరుచున్నాను.

"విజెన్నీ ప్రజలు నూటికి నూరు పాళ్లు విద్యాసౌఖ్యము లేని ప్రజలైయున్నారు. ప్రజల విద్యాభివృద్ధికిగాను విజెన్నీ ప్రాంతములలో ఉచిత వసతి, భోజన సౌకర్యములు hostels స్థాపించి, విద్యాభివృద్ధికి కృషిసల్పి విద్యార్థులకు agriculture మొదలైన ట్రయినింగ్‌లు నేర్పి, కొండజాతుల కుర్రవాళ్లకు ఉద్యోగములు ఇప్పిస్తూ, విజెన్నీ వాళ్లకు P.W.D. రివిస్యూ మొదలగు కంట్రాక్టు పనులు యిప్పిస్తూ విజెన్నీ ప్రజలను 'encourage' చేయించగోరుతాను. అంతేకాకుండా విజెన్నీ ప్రాంతములలో గవర్న మెంటు ఎలిమెంట్రీ స్కూళ్లున్నవి. ఆయా స్కూళ్లలో ఐదవ తరగతి చదువుకొని, మఱల చదువుటకు మార్గము లేకయున్నది విజెన్నీకి దగ్గరగా నర్సీ పట్నంలోని హైస్కూలు జిల్లా బోర్డు వాళ్లదైయున్నది. సదరు బోర్డు హైస్కూలుపై గవర్నమెంటు ఆధిపత్యము వహించినట్లయిన ఆ హైస్కూలులో కొండజాతుల కుర్రవాళ్ల విద్యాభివృద్ధికి ఎక్కువ ఆవకాశమున్నదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. మఱియు విజెన్నీ ప్రాంతములలో ముందు ఎజెన్సీలు ప్రభుత్వం యుండేటప్పుడు జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లు విజెన్నీ ప్రాంతములలో ప్రతి పదిమైళ్లకో మూరుములో ట్రావలింగు బంగళాలు నియమిం చుకొని, సంచారముచేయుచు, ప్రజల కష్టములు పరిశీలిస్తూ యుండేవారు. ఇప్పుడు జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లు సంచారము మానుకున్నారు. అందువలన ప్రజలకున్న కష్టములు పరి

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శీలించుటకు ఆవకాశములేదు. మరియు ప్రజలు తమతమ కష్టములు చెప్పుకొనుటకు కూడా ఆవకాశము చిక్కలేదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను ఆంతేకాకుండా విజెన్నీ ప్రాంతములలో నివశించు ప్రజలకు రోగనివారణ గురించి ప్రతి పదిమైళ్లు మూరంలో ఒక్కొక్క 'Dispensary' పెట్టించి Medical officers కు ఒక్కొక్క van గాని Zeep గాని యిప్పించి ప్రజలకు వచ్చే మలేరియా బాధలను తొలగించ కోరుచున్నాను. మరియు కొండజాతి ప్రజల తాలూకు భూములు, ఫలవృక్షములు వెల్లటినాటు ప్రజలు ఆక్రమణచేయకుండా 1917 వ సం॥ నె 1 రు గల ఆక్టుపెట్టి సదరు ఆక్టు అమలులో యున్నప్పటికి విజెన్నీ కొండజాతులువాళ్లకి వెల్లటినాటి ప్రజలు విడో కొంత అప్పులు యిచ్చి, ఎక్కువ వడ్డీలు కట్టుకొని, చదువులేని కొండ జాతుల ప్రజల తాలూకూ భూములు వెల్లటినాటి ప్రజలు ఆక్రమణ చేయుచున్నారు. ఆట్లు జరిగిన భూముల విషయమై ఒక కమిటీని వేయించి విచారించి, ఆ భూములు మఱల కొండజాతి ప్రజలకు యిప్పిస్తూ, యికముందు ఆట్లు ఆక్రమణలు జరుగకుండా ప్రభుత్వం విశ్వాసు చేయిస్తారని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను."

* The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, within the limited time available to me, I shall try my best to reply to the various criticisms made by hon. Members. Even though the Demand is for a particular Grant, it covers a vast field. Hon. Members, not content with that, referred to other departments like Education, Medical, Public Health, Electricity, etc. But, I shall confine myself to the remarks pertaining to this Demand. During the general discussion on the Budget, hon. Members are at liberty to make very general remarks; in fact, figuratively speaking, they can travel from China to Peru. Hon. Members literally did so here."

Sri C. V. K. RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether the Hon. Minister is in order in going into the relevancy of the speeches made by hon. Members on the floor of this House. We thought the Hon. the Speaker is the authority on this matter. I therefore wish that the Hon. Minister would reply to the debate straightaway rather than go into the relevancy of the speeches."

* The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I never raised the question of relevancy. What I said was that the Demand itself covered a vast field and yet hon. Members not only spoke on that, but they spoke on other subjects also. I also said I would confine myself in my reply to the subject on hand. I don't know what the point of order is; perhaps it is in keeping with the other points of order raised by the hon. Member on previous occasions.

"Sir, the district administration is very important and it is more or less the plinth on which the whole structure of administration is raised in the State. Naturally everybody expects that the administrative system should be quite good. The district administration covers a vast variety of topics and represents a cross-section of the Government's progressive activities. It is concerned with the everyday administration of the districts, the maintenance and control of the vast army of officials (the gazetted 1-15 p.m.

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and the non-gazetted) who man the district. There are various nation-building activities such as schemes for colonization for Military personnel and for the landless poor, expenditure from funds for village reconstruction and the development of the backward tracts.

" Sir, the points raised by hon. Members may be summed up under different heads. Certain Members observed that there is a certain amount of corruption in the administration. Some said that the administration is inefficient while some considered that the system of *jamabandi* should be given up. An hon. Member pleaded for the scrapping of the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. I shall try to meet all these criticisms one by one.

" With regard to land reforms, I want to say a word or two. In May 1950 the Government constituted the Land Revenue Reforms Committee to advise them, among others, in the matter of undertaking reforms in the land tenure and land revenue systems prevailing in the ryotwari areas of the State. The Committee functioned till the end of April 1951 and it submitted two reports to the Government, the first dealing with ' land tenures ' and allied problems and the second dealing with ' land revenue systems. The various recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee contained in its reports are under examinaion by the Government in the light of the previous reports of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee and of Sri N. Raghavendra Rao (formerly Special Officer for the investigation of land tenure systems in this State), the note prepared by the Curator, Madras Record Office, the remarks of the Board of Revenue and public criticisms appearing in the Press. All these things are being examined by the Government and very soon the Government will undertake to do what is necessary in the matter.

" With regard to the Board of Revenue, the Government have on more than one occasion considered the desirability of the abolition of the Board of Revenue as a measure of retrenchment. The Madras Board of Revenue is a statutory body constituted under and regulated by Madras Regulation I of 1803 as modified by Madras Act I of 1894. The main functions of the Board are the general superintendence of revenues from whatever source they may arise and the recommendation of such propositions to the Government as in its judgment, may be calculated to augment and improve those revenues. In recent years, Commercial Taxes, Civil Supplies, Food Production and Settlement of Estates and for a short time Post-war Reconstruction, were added to the Board's subjects. On a close examination of the various functions attended to by the Board, the Government have come to the conclusion that it was not possible to administer efficiently the whole of the manifold activities of the Revenue Department by a single Head of the Department, such as the Inspector-General of Police or the Director of Public Instruction and that, though the five Commissioners of the Board worked independently in respect of their particular portfolios they have collective responsibility as a Board for various matters which were full Board subjects; and there was no greater expense to the State by their being designated as a Board,

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rather than as individual Commissioners for Land Revenue, Commercial Taxes, Civil Supplies, Settlement of Estates, or Food Production. It was also felt that the Board was a proper medium for the formulation of policy in respect of district administration on the revenue side and that this valuable function would be lost to Government if the Board was abolished. The advantages in having a Board outweigh considerably the disadvantages and past experience had shown that the Board of Revenue is peculiarly suited to the conditions of this State. The cost of the Board is low when compared to the importance and magnitude of the functions discharged by the Board. The question of abolition of the Board of Revenue was included in the terms of reference to the Land Revenue Reforms Committee constituted by the Government in May 1950. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has observed that it is not necessary or desirable to introduce any radical changes in the general framework of the administrative machinery of the Revenue Department or to replace it by alternative agencies. One of the main recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee made in this connexion is that the Board of Revenue may remain but the Members of the Board of Revenue may also function as Secretaries to Government so that a separate Revenue Secretary will be necessary only to deal with questions which come up to the Government independently of the Board and with appeals against the decisions given by the Board as head of the department. The recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee on the above subject as well as other recommendations bearing on ' Land Revenue Reforms ' and allied questions are being examined by the Government.

" A word about the Agency Administration, Sir. Generally speaking the ' Scheduled Areas ' are comparatively more backward and underdeveloped than the ordinary areas. The Agency people are generally very poor and backward. Broadly, the general policy of the Government in regard to the administration of these areas has been the uplift of the people inhabiting these areas by gradual introduction of ameliorative measures intended to raise their standard of living by improving their economic condition. To this end, separate provision is being made in the State Budget for the administration of the Scheduled Areas. In the current year, a large number of development schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 38·6 lakhs relating to land colonization, establishment of a tractor station, agriculture, fisheries, educational advancement of hill tribes, anti-malarial operations, general medical relief, etc., are proposed to be taken up for execution. These schemes will no doubt greatly help to ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes.

" The hon. Member, Mr. Seethi Saheb, has referred to the Laccadive and Minicoy islands. He wanted to know where these islands are, what sort of people are living there and how the administration is going on there.

" The Laccadive and Minicoy islands constitute the southern group of the islands, nearly 200 miles off the West Coast. This

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group of islands—I shall not name them, Sir, because the pronunciation may be difficult—is attached to the Malabar district, and is under the control of the Collector of Malabar. Apart from Minicoy, the Laccadives consist of four islands. The total area is 6·87 square miles and the total population in 1951 was 13,655. The urani product of the islands is coir, in the disposal of which the Government execute a monopoly. They get the coir from the islanders and give them rice in exchange. These islands have all along been administered on simple lines owing to the backwardness of the people, arising from their being cut off from the mainland, especially during the monsoon when no communication with the islands is possible for nearly five months in a year from May to September. The immediate administrator in each island is an amin, a local influential man, who exercises civil and criminal jurisdictions and from whose decisions an appeal lies to the Collector or the Inspecting Officer when he visits the islands."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Please arrange a trip for us."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The only normal means of communication between the mainland and the islands is by country-crafts called ' Odams '. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition is willing to travel by the ' Odam ' I have no objection, but I will not accompany him.

" Steamers used to be chartered at a heavy cost for the use of Inspecting officers who visit the islands normally once in two years.

" Realizing that the islands could be administered better if communication with them was more frequent, the need for the frequent inspection and the provision of a vessel therefor has been stressed again and again. The suggestions made in this regard were examined and deferred for some reason or other. Recently, a Special Inspecting Officer, Sri S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., was deputed to the islands between December 1951 and February 1952 to study and report on matters connected with the reorganization of the administration of the islands. One of the recommendations in his report relates to the provision of communication with the islands. He has submitted detailed proposals for the purchase and maintenance of a vessel either by the Government or by a private agency. If his proposals are accepted, these islands could be visited by the steamer thrice within two months. The maintenance of the vessel would not only ensure better administration, but also open up passenger traffic and postal communication with the islands. The proposal along with other recommendations of the Special Inspecting Officer is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue in consultation with the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara. The Government will examine the proposal on receipt of the Board's remarks."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—" On a point of information, I want to know whether coir is the only product found in Laccadive islands but not coconuts and dry fish also."

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Coir is the main industry. If the hon. Member says that coconuts and dry fish also are available there, I have no objection to take the information from him.

" When under the Government of India Act, 1935, these islands became ' excluded areas ', the position was that any Act of the Central or Provincial Legislature could apply only if a direction to that effect was made by the Governor. Such directions were made only in respect of a few important Acts. The reason why all the Acts applicable to the mainland do not, and cannot, apply to the islands is that the islands could not be included in the normal administrative set-up as they are far removed from the mainland and as they are cut off from the mainland completely for nearly five months in a year during the monsoon.

" Some hon. Members were critical about police forces. There is at present no police force whatever in these islands. The Inspecting Officers have expressed themselves sometimes against sending any police to the islands. The Special Inspecting Officer has recommended the stationing of a small police force in each of these islands. This also will be considered by the Government on receipt of the remarks of the Board of Revenue.

" At present, there is one elementary school in each of these islands. It is proposed to improve them in future.

" There is one hospital in each of the islands except Agathi. The Special Inspecting Officer has recommended the opening of a separate hospital for Agathi. This will be considered on the remarks of the Board of Revenue.

" I may say a word about Rayalaseema. Mr. Thimma Reddi is anxiously looking at me for hearing what I am going to say. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Famine Code Revision Committee, set up in 1938, the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board was constituted in 1941 for tackling the problems of the Ceded Districts. As the Board was not able to achieve any tangible results, it was abolished and the Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted in December 1949. On the recommendations of this Board, irrigation works such as Pennar–Kumudavati Project, Upper Pennar Project, Bhairavantippa Project, etc., have been taken up by the Government. At the instance of the Board, the Government have under consideration the desirability of opening a paint and lithopone factory. In view of the poor financial position of the district boards in Rayalaseema, the Government have sanctioned full grants to the district boards during 1951–52 for Road Development Programme. The hon. Member also referred to mobile units for digging wells and other amenities. I do not know whether he knows that I have always a soft corner for Rayalaseema. I will try to do my best for improving the conditions in that area. (Interruption.) I say it because it is adjacent to my district. At one time North Arcot was included in Chittoor district. So there is much affinity between North Arcot and the Ceded Districts.

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" The hon. Member, Mr. Ari Gowder, who comes from the top of the Nilgiris, pleaded for a college in his district. I am glad he has occupied a top place here also in a corner. (Laughter.) I very much sympathise with him; but the only thing is he won't listen to my advice. He is a very old and veteran Member. He had been a Member of the Legislature from 1923 except for a brief period. Suddenly he has become unreasonable. I only wish that he is as reasonable as he was in the old days. Then everything will be all right.

" Another hon. Member said that the Madras Secretariat is the best in India. But he complained that the district administration is very inefficient. Let us be proud that at least our Secretariat is the best in India. We shall try to improve the district administration also. As it is, let not hon. Members go away with the idea that our district administration is not good. Probably it is not on a par with the Secretariat. When compared to other States, our district administration is by far better. We will try our best to root out corruption as far as possible. There is no use simply pointing out the deficiencies again and again. We must all try to remove them. We shall do it.

" The hon. Member belonging to the Justice Party has referred to the Theni incident. Let me assure the hon. Member that final orders will be issued very soon.

" Some hon. Members directed their criticisms to the village officers and scrapping of the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. I cannot agree to such a thing being done. The district officials and others may have short memory. It is only for their reference and guidance that the Standing Orders are there. The only thing is there should be a human touch in the administration."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" The Hon. Minister can preserve the Standing Orders in the Museum."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Some hon. Members have referred to the discretionary grants allotted to the Collectors. They have pleaded for more grants being allotted to the Collectors. Let me tell hon. Members that we shall try, as far as our finances permit, to increase the grants whenever possible.

1-30 p.m. " Up to now, Sir, I have been talking about the remarks made by hon. Friends in front of me; now, I turn my attention to the remarks made by Members sitting behind me. It is of course very easy to meet the missiles thrown by persons sitting before me, but it is quite a difficult thing to meet the missiles thrown by those from behind. I am referring to the remarks made by my Friends, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan and Mr. Narayanaswami Naidu. Mr. Swaminathan is now trying to represent his district very ably; he wants this thing and that thing to be done for his district. It is quite natural, Sir, and I agree that the Ramanathapuram district lacks much of the facilities and amenities which some of the other

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districts enjoy. I may state that we are all trying to do what we can; and I request Mr. Swaminathan to co-operate with me and to help me in doing whatever I can for his district. Instead of throwing missiles at me from behind, let him come to me in a quiet way and explain to me whatever has got to be done; and I assure him that I will try to examine all his suggestions and do whatever is possible.

" Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu referred, Sir, to the strained relations that exist between the mirasdars and the kisans. Yes, Sir, there are strained relations between the mirasdars and the kisans in the Tanjore district, in Shiyali, Kumbakonam, Aduthurai and other places. In fact, I may say I intended to visit those places about a month ago, but since the dispute at that time was settled in a way, I did not go there; but I may add this, that soon after the Budget session is over, I shall take an opportunity to visit the Tanjore district and also meet the hon. Member and others who are interested in the matter. Mr. Sambandam, who hails from Mayuram, whenever he sees me, tells me all about these things. So, when next I go there, I shall make the necessary enquiries, consult friends and try to do whatever is possible for solving this problem. It is only when the tenants and landlords are in amicable relations and it is only when they adopt a policy of give and take that everything will be all right. I do not unfortunately just at present remember the couplet from Tirukkural relating to this matter; if my Friend, Mr. Ramaswami, knows it, he may tell me on some other occasion.

" Sir, it is past 1-30 p.m. and I know hon. Members are hungry and would like to adjourn for lunch. I shall, therefore, finish my speech with a closing remark. Sir, the Government have, through the Revenue Department, maintained District Administration at an efficient level and kept up the tradition of the efficient collection of land revenue. In a democratic era, they have impressed on all their officers the necessity to keep in close touch with the leaders of public opinion and to be courteous and considerate in their dealings with the general public. There were some cases of bribery and corruption among the subordinate grades of the revenue staff. This is perhaps the direct result of the introduction of various forms of control, as well as the grant of different kinds of subsidy and loans. The Government have established a Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, for enquiring into all cases of corruption by officers drawing a salary of above Rs. 150 per mensem, and are awarding deterrent punishments such as disposal, or compulsory retirement in proved cases of corruption. They have continued the tradition of co-ordinating all departmental activities through the various heads of departments in the district under the supervision of the Collector.

" It now remains for me to make a request to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, since I concede he is a very reasonable gentleman, and since I have now brought home to him the reasonableness of the whole thing—to be so good as to withdraw his cut motion."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, because I am a reasonable man, I do not propose to withdraw my cut motion. (Laughter.) I press it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 5,96,15,400 for District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,15,400 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to inform hon. Members that the House will sit to-day till 7 p.m. I now adjourn the House for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND II—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,91,100 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.'

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was closely following the opinions expressed by several hon. Members both in the Assembly and in the Council during the general discussion of the Budget. No one has definitely stated that Prohibition has not improved the moral and economic condition of the great majority of the masses; not even a remark was made that the Government were wrong in introducing such a social measure which aims at the moral and economic uplift of the poor working classes as well as the Harijans. Indeed it is a great social reform to be effected by a Welfare State like ours. Section 47 of the Constitution expressly directs that the State shall, among its primary duties, endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health. The Government have, therefore, by maintaining the Prohibition policy, done their duty. What was begun in the year 1937 in some districts has been gradually extended throughout the State. The public also really welcomed this measure and its effective enforcement throughout the State and the Government took power under the Prohibition Act, and made all possible arrangements to give effect to this measure throughout the State. But unfortunately when the Congress Government went out of office during 1939 to 1946 the then Government thought it fit to undo the work started in 1937. This

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kind of retrograde step created an impression in the minds of the addicts and Prohibition law-breakers that this measure may not succeed; and some interested persons also joined hands with them to see that the policy of the Government did not succeed in times to come.

" Of late, the economic condition prevailing in the State, as also the continued failure of rains, has given a fillip to illicit distillation and sale, both in villages and towns.

" Several hon. Members, during the course of their speeches, have stated that this illicit distillation is very widespread. But the proportion of the common people who have taken to such illegal activities when compared to the persons who have neither any interest in the illicit manufacture or in its sale seems to be very very small. I believe our womenfolk will deeply regret any change of policy.

" The Congress candidates, in their election campaign, told the people that they stood by Prohibition and that they would continue that policy. I feel that the Congress Government are bound by that promise.

" The allegation is made that Prohibition has failed since illicit distillation and sale is spreading in the country. That is a matter to be tackled with. The Government intend to deal with it strongly. Some of the hon. Members opposite have definitely said that Prohibition need not be scrapped but effective steps should be taken to see that Prohibition works very successfully. One hon. Member, Mr. S. T. Adityan, has said that it cannot be immediately successful, and the possibility of success lies in preventing the younger generation from falling into the drink habit. What he earnestly appealed for, was the prevention of both the young and old from taking to the culinary essences containing a large percentage of alcohol. Judicial and legal pronouncements about medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol created some confusion and difficulty and led to wide abuse. Experience gained in the working of Prohibition has also brought to light several loopholes in the Prohibition Act and the Government are actively considering the whole matter of improved enforcement.

" Swami Sahajananda representing the Harijan community has strongly spoken in support of Prohibition, as otherwise that community is likely to be exploited by others.

" Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran, a lady social worker, has unequivocally expressed her strong support for Prohibition, pointing out that half of the population, viz., the womenfolk will never give their consent for scrapping Prohibition.

" But some other members want to scrap Prohibition for the sake of revenue, stating that the present financial condition of our State cannot afford to lose 16 crores of rupees that it was getting from Excise duties in previous years; but they, at the same time, are of opinion that the poor people should not be taxed in any measure of taxation undertaken by the Government.

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" Sir, the improvement in the social and economical condition of the working classes, as is evidenced by the statistics of the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras, shows that Prohibition is not a failure as some people describe it to be. I can assure the House that this great social reform is beginning to have its effect in the country in spite of several drawbacks. When I visited the great Irrigation Project areas in the Coimbatore and Malabar districts, where thousands of workers are employed, I learnt that the workers' families were saving decent sums of money and sending them by money orders, and by other means to their native homes for safe deposits; and, in fact, several women pathetically appealed to me in person not to scrap Prohibition. But these hon. Members forget that a large portion of this revenue, if Prohibition is scrapped, is to be got from poor people who are unfortunately falling a prey to drink. Therefore, Sir, they are not quite consistent in their financial policy. This matter has been mentioned very rightly by the Finance Minister in his speech when he replied to the Budget discussion. I need not add anything more on this policy.

" Therefore, if the measure is looked at from the social, moral and economical aspects, this Government should only go on with the present Prohibition policy, but of course, they should be more vigilant and adopt more effective methods of enforcement. My earnest appeal to this hon. House is that hon. Members should give their wholehearted co-operation and support, both inside and outside the House, so as to strengthen the hands of the Government and make Prohibition a success. I want the House to give the Government full support. The doubts of the Legislature give encouragement to law-breakers. Whatever may happen, the Government are determined to increase the rigour of enforcement. If we fail, we shall tell the House we have failed. But we should have time. Sir, with these words, I commend this Demand to this hon. House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,91,100 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.' "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 77,91,100 for State Excise Duties be reduced by Rs. 100.'

While doing so, I will agree unhesitatingly with the Hon. Minister and all those who said that Prohibition was one of the greatest of moral measures introduced by the Congress Government in 1937, with the best of motives and with the idea of benefiting the masses of this country. I am not questioning that, when I move my cut motion. Let me not be misunderstood. Nor do I say that Prohibition is not based on correct understanding of human needs or social order. I am one of those who believe that no man should drink and, if possible, we should try to do what we can to see that he does not drink. So, Sir, from the ethical point of view I have no quarrel with the Government. However, I must say, that there are several other propositions which are ethical but, when reduced

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to the juridic basement and considered in terms of enforcement by law, become impossible of enforcement and they become impracticable.

" Sir, when I agreed to have the Prohibition law in 1937, I agreed because, in those days, I thought, being a good and laudable measure, the law also would be useful in enforcing what is good in it. But I must say, after my experience all these years, that although the measure was conceived with good intentions, it is impossible of enforcement. However, I am not dogmatising on it. I will suspend my judgment. I am asking in the cut motion, that a Committee of both the Houses should be appointed to enquire into the working of the Prohibition law and report on the desirability of continuing Prohibition or otherwise, or modifying it if it is to be continued. I am suggesting that a Committee should be appointed because, with the same keenness with which the Hon. Minister feels that it can be enforced, most of the hon. Members of this House feel that its enforcement has become impracticable. It is not my own idea. If I were asked to give my opinion, I would say, 'Cancel Prohibition now because it is impossible of enforcement'. But there are some others who feel that it is capable of enforcement. Therefore, it is only proper that, when there is a sharp difference of opinion, we must strike a middle path and we should agree to the appointment of a Committee of both the Houses to report about the working of the Prohibition law and make recommendations about the desirability of continuing it or otherwise. Sir, that it has failed, although I am saying that I am suspending my judgment for the time being, is evident from the speeches of some Members of the House who now occupy their seats on the Treasury Benches and of some who have occupied that place in the past. I shall quote for the information of the Hon. Minister for Prohibition a few opinions of some of those who have had something to do with the enforcement of Prohibition before they took up office as Minister. Sir, one Minister, Mr. Koti Reddi said that it has become practically impossible to enforce the Prohibition Act. Its enforcement has led to the widespread producing of illicit liquor in effect. Mr. Koti Reddi, Sir, is now not a Minister. Therefore I shall not pursue him. (Laughter.) But, Sir, the Hon. Sri Ranga Reddi, who is now a Minister—what did he say as a non-official Member? He has said something which is based on his experience, upon his reasoning and upon his observation. I shall only mention to the House what Mr. Ranga Reddi said in the General Discussion of the Budget for the year 1952-53— 2-45 p.m.

'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 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.'

Sir, if I had not told you the name of Sri Ranga Reddi, but simply read it, as it is, friends would have taken that as my speech. Now, the Hon. Sri Ranga Reddi is on the Treasury Bench, and he has said, then, exactly what I am saying now. So let not friends who sit on the Congress Benches think that I am doing anything now by way of mere opposition.

"I wish to emphasise that I am as sincere as any other hon. Member in this House in my belief that no man should drink. But the question of Prohibition is different from the question of Prohibition law. Prohibition law has changed the whole structure of the problem. We started with certain assumptions when we introduced the Prohibition legislation. We made certain assumptions, firstly, that in India it was bound to succeed, for our genius was against drink. Secondly, we made another assumption that illicit distillation would be confined to certain secret centres. On these two assumptions we built our Prohibition Act. But now I find that the religious sanction and the moral sanction, which obtained among the people prior to the passing of the Prohibition Act, have lost their hold on them. Prior to the introduction of the Prohibition Act, many of our friends, who were accustomed to drink, used to be nervous in admitting that they were drinking. If at all they admitted it, they admitted it as a weakness. But now, those friends say, 'What is wrong in drinking; what is wrong in drink?' Therefore, the whole moral basis of our Prohibition structure has changed. You and I cannot stop it. For, it is like the coming and going of the seasons. You and I cannot stop the coming and going of the seasons. Similarly you and I cannot stop the passage of, or rather, the changing of thought and psychology of the people of this country or in any other country. Sir, I have quoted Mr. Ranga Reddi not with a view to twit the Hon. Mr. Ranga Reddi, nor to fling it in the face of the Congress Ministry. I am only appealing to the Congress Ministry, who are pledged to Prohibition and who support this measure, to understand what we are doing in all its implications. There were some Ministers who said that this Prohibition Act did not succeed, because the public did not co-operate. Why? I shall cite the reason presently. If there is a dead body on the road, people flock round it to see what it is, and after seeing what it is they feel it is their duty to report it to the police. If there is an injured person lying on the road, similarly, people flock round him, see what it is all about and see that he is taken to the hospital. Why do they do that? Because the spirit of co-operation

with the Government is present in them. It is not dead; it is alive and manifests itself in matters where co-operation with Government is necessary. They feel they are bound to co-operate with the Government in the enforcement of law. But that same seriousness of view is not present in them when they see a drunken person. Let the Hon. Minister, if he wants, make a class of people as informers. He cannot expect to have the whole nation as a nation of informers; he cannot say, apart from the question of ethics, the people are not doing that duty. When they go and report about an injured person lying on the road, they feel it is their moral duty to do so. But they do no consider it as of supreme value or importance when they see a person drunk, to take it upon themselves to take him to the police station or to file a complaint and attend the Prohibition Court day-in and day-out to see that the drunkard is punished. So there is no use saying, 'If the people want to do it, it will succeed.' I am not a person who says that we should have a 'Bhu Kailasam' here. I am not criticizing the intentions of the Government. What I am saying is that we should understand human nature. There is no use saying that people are not co-operating. There is no use complaining that if they see a drunken man in the street, they do not report it to the proper authorities. I am asking some of our hon. Members here, particularly the hon. Lady Member who made a fervent appeal, I ask her, if a drunken man came across her path, would she immediately go to the nearest police station and report? With all our fervour and earnestness it has not been possible for the people to co-operate. Neither the Prohibition department nor the Police department have been able to do it. For we have all been witnessing what they were doing all along. An Hon. Minister has been saying it is impossible to work the Act. So why not take a lesson from their experience? I am not in my cut motion asking the Hon. Minister to cancel Prohibition. I am asking the Government to have an open mind. I am asking them not to close their minds on this question because of their conviction and because of the weight of leadership over their shoulders. All of us are convinced of the result of the working of the Prohibition Act and must accept it. I am not making a distinction between a Member sitting on that side and one on this side in regard to this matter. We have to recognize that we have not succeeded in enforcing that Act. Meanwhile we have lost a great deal of our revenue. We have also lost with it the moral force underlying it, and we have to see also what effect it has had on society. That is why I am spending some time over this question. Now, Sir, there is smuggling going on in drink, there is illicit preparation of tinctures containing a large percentage of alcohol going on; there are alcoholic preparations made for medicinal, sacramental and industrial purposes. Then what do we see in the village? There is home-brewing going on so much so that it has been jocularly said that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry. When we introduced Prohibition we imagined that illicit distilllation will be confined to secret places only. But our expectations have been belied. If only one goes from village to village, from street to street, he will see that it has become a very widespread practice to prepare and distil illicit liquor not in some secret

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place but in ordinary houses. Therefore it is, it has become almost impossible to enforce Prohibition. There you see almost every boy, every woman and every man possessing or dealing in illicit liquor in such places. It is not that all of them drink. Some of them have it to make money out of it.

" In this connexion let us recall to our mind how coffee drinking was looked upon when coffee made its first appearance. I remember it came to Visakhapatnam in 1911 on a public scale. People used to flee from coffee hotels, for they thought that coffee was something deadly bad. It took two or three years for the people to get over that feeling. Coffee was at first not prepared in our houses. The women would not prepare it. They said ' What, you want coffee to be prepared in the house! ' Gradually it came to be prepared in course of time. Now it has become one of the most important items and a girl cannot expect to be married unless she is able to prepare good coffee. (Laughter.) Now it is the same thing that is happening to drink. It is no longer prepared in secret places. Our assumption that illicit distillation would be carried on in secret places only, has proved to be wrong. I do not say we are wrong in our principle. I only say that our assumption has proved wrong. We must think about it afresh. I quoted only the words of the Hon. Sri Ranga Reddi and Sri Koti Reddi. Should I not quote the Hon. Mr. A. B. Shetty? (Laughter.) In the month of March last, in the general discussion of the budget, he said, the whole problem must be considered afresh. The same thing has been said by Mr. Gopala Reddi, who had a bitter experience of the working of the Prohibition scheme as it affected his portfolio most. So, Sir, what I am now saying in my speech is not anything new. I am only saying what the Hon. Mr. Ranga Reddi has said in his speech before, what the Hon. Mr. A. B. Shetty has said in his speech before, what Mr. Gopala Reddi has said and what Mr. Koti Reddi has said."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" What has the Hon. Palaniswami Gounder said about it? " (Laughter.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I am sorry the Legislature Library is not here and so I have not been able to get at the speech of the Hon. Mr. Palaniswami Gounder.

10 p.m. " Sir, the distance of the library has practically helped him to escape any criticism from this point of view. (Interruption from the Hon. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.) I know, Sir, he will probably say that Prohibition has succeeded in full. I remember that he was generally speaking in the last Assembly as I always do, except for the fact that in the first and last sentence of his speech he used to support the Government. There is nothing wrong in this for both of us have the same moral fervour and the same ethical basement on which we are building our structures of public administration. In our anxiety to improve the existing state of affairs we have to say all these things.

" There is also another reason why Prohibition has failed. It is not an all-India policy. Unless it is made an all-India policy and

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enforcement is attempted on an all-India-wide scale it is not possible to enforce Prohibition with your Goas, Pondicherris and Bangalores. It will be mere moonshine to say ' Give us a year's time or six months' time and we will make of this earth a heaven.' The Government have not been able to do this in the last five years and during the four months the present Government have been in office, and I do not think they will be able to do anything even if six more months are given. Not only this, but even Sri Jawaharlal Nehru—I am not casting any reflection upon the great Prime Minister of India—has created, as it were, a rift in the lute. He advised the State Governments to go slow. What did those two words ' go slow ' mean? The people understood it to convey one thing but the Hon. Minister in charge of enforcement of Prohibition did not understand it in that particular way. The words ' go slow ' from a man of that eminence have had their effect and unless Sri Jawaharlal comes again and says ' go fast ' this effect will persist. We must take this also into account.

" We often talk about other countries and recently, I am told, that the Hon. the Chief Minister is satisfied that some American books have made some appreciative references about our prohibition policy. I am not anti-American but I shall say, Sir, what America is. Most of the present hon. Members were not in this Assembly when we were faced with starvation deaths. Did not the Americans then higgle to give us wheat, not as a loan, not as charity but for money. Shall we take this kind of appreciation from this America very seriously? (Applause.) I am therefore warning all those friends who look to America which was higgling over money when we were about to die, and I shall be very cautious in accepting any appreciation, whatever it might be, from America and I shall not accept it.

" Sir, I shall not speak about corruption which has become widespread on account of this Prohibition Act. Some hon. Friends have asked, ' Was there not corruption before the Prohibition Act? ' I know that wherever there is regulation there is corruption. Unfortunately, in this country, as light carries shadow with it, regulation carries corruption with it. Therefore it is your duty and my duty not only to frame our laws but also to regulate the field of their operation in such a way that corruption does not increase. There is no use therefore in saying: ' There is corruption and therefore I shall increase the regulations. There is more corruption on account of the increased regulations and I shall therefore increase the regulations further.' The more you increase the regulations the wider becomes the field for corruption. I therefore want the Hon. Ministers and the hon. Members here to understand that corruption follows regulation and it should be our duty to minimize the field of corruption. Sir, nobody says that adultery is good, but, why did not the framers of the Indian Penal Code say that adultery was a cognizable offence? They were not fools to have said that a case of adultery could be taken up and enquired into only on a complaint. Had they made adultery a cognizable offence life itself would have become a whole field for corruption and corruption would have spread throughout the length and

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breadth of this country. Then, Sir, take another example, truth speaking. I say, Sir, without any vanity on my part, that I believe in truth and in saying the truth. I have always believed in saying what I felt was the truth. I have not got even the intellectual capacity to prevaricate. I always stick to the truth but, Sir, if we made untruth an offence everywhere, will it be possible for this Government, even if the great rishis who talked about truth and Satya came again, to enforce the law making untruth an offence everywhere. Even our ancient law-makers have laid down that speaking an untruth in particular circumstances is not an offence."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already taken more than twenty minutes."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am very sorry, Sir, for having taken a long time and I request you to give me ten more minutes."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"Sir, we will make an adjustment among ourselves and the hon. Member may continue."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a question of adjustment among Members."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am sorry, Sir, and I shall finish quickly. I was pleading for restricting the scope of our laws. Even the criminal laws prior to the Prohibition Act had made drunkenness and brawls or quarrels on account of drunkenness criminal offences. I am not saying that we should abolish them. I may also tell you, Sir, that I am not pleading for an immediate vote for the cancellation of prohibition. I am only pleading for the constitution of a committee to go into these aspects which I have mentioned.

Sir, many hon. Friends have asked, 'What did Gandhiji tell us? Does not the Constitution say that prohibition must be introduced?' The Constitution only says that the States 'should endeavour to bring about prohibition', but it does not say 'the States should endeavour to bring about prohibition by law.' The Constitution-makers are not so forward as most of us here are. They only said 'bring about prohibition'. They were not certain whether it should be brought about by moral sanction or religious sanction or by the enforcement of law because of the past failures and the continuing failures of prohibition not only in foreign countries but in our country. Therefore, they only laid down a directive principle in the Constitution to bring about prohibition. The Hon. Minister asked me whether I would like to see the poor man affected. I am only saying that it is not a tax. If a man drinks he pays for it and, if he does not drink, he does not pay at all. Sir, some of us in our enthusiasm said that Government servants, particularly those who were getting their uniform at Government expense, should be compelled to wear Khadi. Did not Sri C. Rajagopalachari then say that Khadi must be the voluntary dress of a gentleman, and it cannot be the compulsory wear

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of Government servants. We cannot compel anybody to drink. A man pays voluntarily when he drinks and it could not therefore be called a tax. It will be so much the better if everybody refuses to drink and none will be more glad than myself. As I have already said, if there is a regulation of private habits, there is corruption. You can improve the lot of the poor man not by bringing in prohibition even after seeing that it had failed all these years in Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, and in America but by bringing in measures which would give every citizen adequate means of livelihood; and which would ensure that ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good. We must see that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment, that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength. We must organize the community in such a way that we give them real independence and real swaraj. (Interruption: 'Not by law.') Village Swaraj can only be given by law because it is an administrative measure. We must make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. It is these things that will go a long way to help the poor man and this could not be achieved by extra taxation or by increasing the rigour of the Prohibition Law or by continuing the unsuccessful attempts at enforcing prohibition. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that if we have got the interests of the poor man at heart we should do first things first. We must improve our agricultural economy, and improve the capacity of this country to produce more wealth. We must see that every man in this country has got a house to live in, has got two square meals a day and his stomach is not empty, has got education and that he is not out of work. Let us give our citizens health, wealth and shelter. First things should come first.

"I am only appealing to this House that it should support the Cut Motion. I am only asking that this should not be considered on party lines or party needs and hon. Members who have got a conviction of their own should not be burdened by the thought of what a party leader might or might not say. It is true that we have got a party system and we do discuss these things at party organizations, but this does not mean that we should lose the strength or the courage of our conviction and I am appealing to every hon. Member on this side and that side to vote according to their conviction. After all the vote is only for the constitution of a committee of both Houses to enquire into the whole matter. I, therefore, think, Sir, it is a very reasonable proposition and everyone who has got the good of this country and the good of the poor at heart should support this Cut Motion. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It has been moved that the allotment of Rs. 77,91,100 for State Excise Duties be reduced by Rs. 100. The

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purpose of the Cut Motion is to discuss the need for the appointment of a committee to review the working of the Prohibition Act and report on the desirability of continuing it or otherwise. The original Motion as well as the Cut Motion are before the House. The discussion on this Demand will continue up to 7 p.m. to-day and the Hon. Minister in charge will reply tomorrow after question hour. I fix a time-limit of only ten minutes for each speaker."

* SRI L. C. PAIS :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the main Demand and oppose the Cut Motion and in doing so I wish to make a few submissions. The first submission I wish to make is that it will be necessary for the Government to have a new study of the problem of prohibition in all its aspects, especially the enforcement aspect of it. Whereas Sri T. Viswanatham wants that this study should be conducted by a committee, it is my submission that it should be conducted by the Hon. the Chief Minister alone. If on the results of this study or of this investigation carried out by him, he comes to the conclusion that prohibition has done some good, especially to the masses, and that prohibition is capable of being enforced properly, I will be the first person to agree with him and accept his finding, but if, at the same time,—he is the proper judge in my opinion so far as this point is concerned—as a result of this investigation, he comes to the conclusion that it is not capable of being properly enforced and that it is difficult to drive moral reform into the minds and hearts of men, he will be the first person to alter his policy. He will either end it or amend it suitably. In the matter of this new study to which I have referred, I find I am powerfully supported by the press. The *Madras Mail* has taken a very consistent attitude in this matter. I also find that there has been a very constructive leading article in the *Hindu* of the 12th instant. I do not want to refer to this editorial in detail but I want to make a reference to the final remark in it, namely, 'The new study of this problem is urgent.' As I said the difference between what I want and what Sri T. Viswanatham wants is that, while he wants that the problem should be studied by a committee, I would rather prefer that it should be studied by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari himself.

3-15 p.m. " Coming to my second submission, I would suggest that, pending this investigation, this study by the Hon. Chief Minister, the Government should look into the following two matters.

' Firstly, I want that the system of granting liquor permits which is now in vogue should be liberalized. At present, it is only a few chosen people, a few rich people, who can afford to get liquor permits. I want this benefit to be extended to others also who are really in need of liquor and who are accustomed to taking liquor and I do not see any reason why they should be treated as a separate category.

" Secondly, I submit that the manufacture and sale of sweet toddy should be liberalized. So far as sweet toddy is concerned, I need not say that it is an article of food. It contains vitamins. It, certainly, is not an intoxicant. To-day objection is taken to regularize or liberalize the use of sweet toddy because if sweet

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toddy is kept for a while it gets fermented. My answer to this objection is very simple. I ask, ' which is a greater evil, a person keeping this sweet toddy for a while and drinking it after it is fermented, or a person not having anything to drink, going after essences and other poisonous liquors to the detriment of his health? ' In South Kanara, we have asked for permission to manufacture and sell sweet toddy. The Food Production Committees have passed resolutions unanimously demanding that the manufacture and sale of sweet toddy should be permitted. So far, the Government have done nothing. If only the Hon. Minister in charge of Prohibition who is complaining that there is no proper public co-operation, liberalizes the system of granting liquor permits and allows the sale and manufacture of sweet toddy, I dare say that proper public co-operation will be forthcoming. Every man wants some little enjoyment in life. Some people find enjoyment in race clubs or in the golf course or over a cup of wine. I am sure, the hon. Members of this House will agree with me, when I say that a glass of sweet toddy is as good as a cup of wine, and that the Government will get the much needed co-operation from the public, which is not now forthcoming, if only the people are permitted to make free use of sweet toddy.

" Next, I want to refer to the enforcement aspect of Prohibition. If Prohibition to-day is unpopular and if the Government which is carrying out this policy of Prohibition is unpopular, it is because of the way and the manner in which this policy of Prohibition is being enforced. There is harassment at every stage and at every step. If only people are not harassed in the matter of the administration of this policy of Prohibition, greater co-operation from the public will be forthcoming. That is the next submission I wish to make. I know cases of good and honest people having been booked for offences under the Prohibition Act while people concerned in illicit liquor trade go scot-free. I hope the Hon. Minister in charge of Prohibition will look into this matter of harassment of the people and see that it is stopped.

" Finally, I want to refer to one more point. There is a growing conviction in the minds of the people that respect for law and order is being undermined because of the policy of Prohibition. The argument is simple. Good laws are obeyed; bad laws are disobeyed. The Prohibition Law is disobeyed and therefore it is a bad law. I find that even Mr. Gopala Reddi has referred to this aspect of the matter in his speech on the General Discussion of the Budget for the year 1952–53 in the last Legislative Assembly. He has practically come to the conclusion that if a law is disobeyed, it is generally taken for granted that it is a bad law. This point, Sir, requires clarification. I expect an answer to the question, Sir, whether the policy of Prohibition by the way people try to circumvent it does not tend to undermine respect for law and order. I want the Government to tell us, whether it is so or not. I have got to say something more on this subject, but as I have got no time, I conclude my speech."

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

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SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER:—"கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபை முன்பு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மதுவிலக்கு மான்யத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன். மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டமானது வெற்றி பெறவில்லை; அது தோற்றுவிட்டது என்பதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவெண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி அது தோற்றுவிட்டபோதிலும், கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் போன்றவர்கள் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமல், ஒரே பிடிவாதமாக அதை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறார் என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். சர்க்கார் என்னதான் செய்தாலும் மது ஒழிப்பு கனவாகத்தான் முடியுமென்று எண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆதிகாலமுதற் கொண்டே வேத புராணங்களிலும் அதைப்பற்றி சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தெய்வங்களுக்கும் கூட மதுவை வைப்பதாகவும், சர்வசதாரணமான முறையில் மது வழங்கப்பட்டதாகவும், மற்றும் அவர்கள் அன்றாட வாழ்கையில் அதை உட்கொண்டார்களென்றும் தெரியவருகிறது. ஏழைகளுக்கு மது சத்துள்ள உணவாக இருந்தது. மேலும், மனிதனுடைய சுதந்திரத்தையே இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் ஒழிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. மதுவினால் பல நன்மைகள் ஏற்பட்டன. ஆனால், சில சாரார் 'அது மிகத் தீயது' என்று சொல்லலாம். வைத்திய முறையிலும், மற்றும் பல முறையிலும் மதுவை ஒரு அளவுக்குமேல் சாப்பிடாமல், கட்டுப்பாட்டுடன் சாப்பிட்டால் அது உடலுக்கு பலத்தையும், ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் கொடுக்கும் என்று கூறியுள்ளார்கள். ஆனால், அரசாங்கத்தார் 'மது மிகத் தீயது' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எப்படியிருந்தாலும் மதுவை ஒழிப்பது என்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான காரியம்.

"இப்பொழுது இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் ஏழை ஜனங்கள் தான் அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அது ஒரு குடிசைத் தொழிலாக மாறிவிட்டது. மற்ற குடிசைத் தொழில்களைப்போல் மிக சுலபமான முறையில் தயாரிக்க எல்லோரும் இதை அறிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னால் எதோ 4, 5 மைலுக்கு ஒரு கள்ளுக்கடை இருக்கும். அங்கு போய் குடித்துவிட்டு வருவார்கள். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு வீடும் ஒரு கடையாக மாறிவிட்டது. குழந்தைகளும், ஆண்களும், பெண்களும் மது அருந்துவதற்குப் பழகிவிட்டார்கள். எனென்றால், வீட்டிலேயே அது காய்ச்சப்படுவதால், தாராளமாக அது கிடைக்கிறது. தாராளமாகக் கிடைக்கிறதென்று சொன்னால், அது கிடைக்கின் ஆகையால், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிடுவதே மேல் என்று நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"நமது நாட்டில் போதிய கல்வி யறிவு கிடையாது. மற்றும், வைத்திய வசதிகளும், கிராம ரோடுகளும் போதுமான அளவு கிடையாது. பல முக்கியமான செலவுகளுக்குப் பணம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கிராம நலன்களுக்கான முக்கியமான சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், ஜனங்களுக்கு இம்மாதிரி சட்டபூர்வமாக மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து கட்டாயப்படுத்துவதைவிட, அவர்களுக்கு கல்வி புகட்டுவது மூலமாகவும், மற்றும் போதனைகள் மூலமாகவும் மது அருந்தாமலிருக்கப் பாடுபடவேண்டும். ஆகையால், கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்துசெய்துவிட்டு, அப்படி அதிலிருந்து வரும் கலால் வருமானத்தைக்கொண்டு ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்தால் மிக நன்றாயிருக்குமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

"ஏழைகளுக்கும் பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தில் பெரிய பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கும், பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் அன்னிய நாட்டு மது (foreign liquor) பெர்மிட் தாராளமாக வழங்குகிறார்கள். ஏழைகளால் அந்தப் பெர்மிட்கள் வாங்குவது கஷ்டம். இதனால், ஏழைகளுக்கும் பணக்கார்ர்களுக்கும் ஒரு வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. பணக்காரர்கள் குடிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், foreign liquor-க்கு பெர்மிட் வாங்கி, வேண்டிய அளவு குடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால்தான், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ஒழித்துக்கட்டிவிட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். நாங்கள் தேர்தலில் நின்ற போதும் அதை ஒழிக்கிறோமென வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்தோம். முக்கியமாக ஜனங்களிடத்தில் இது சம்பந்தமான வோட்டு எடுத்தால், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்

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திற்கு எதிராகத்தான் வோட்டு கொடுப்பார்கள். கட்சிக் கட்டுப்பாடுக்கு உட்பட்டிருப்பதால் காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் மதுவிலக்குக்கு சாதகமாக வோட்டுச் செய்வார்கள். வெளிப்படையாக வோட்டுச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், அவர்கள் சாதகமாகச் செய்வார்களே தவிர, ரகசிய முறையில் வோட்டுச் செய்தால், எனக்குத்தான் சாதகமாக முடியுமென்று நான் தைரியமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பொதுஜன வோட்டு எடுத்தாலும் இதற்கு எதிராகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஆகையால், தயவு செய்து வீண் பிடிவாதம் கொள்ளாமல், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மான்யத்தை எதிர்த்து, வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

* SRI P. T. RAJAN:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there can be no two opinions about the need for Prohibition provided it can be worked successfully. The other day, I observed that I am no faddist. I am not against Prohibition or for Prohibition. My only point is that if we have Prohibition, it must be given effect to and worked successfully. It has been not only my experience but of others also that liquor-making has become a cottage industry."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—" A large-scale industry !"

* SRI P. T. RAJAN:—" I am told liquor-making is going on on a large scale. I am reminded of what my friend Mr. Saldanha, a distinguished Member of the old Legislative Council, used to say, 'If you give us drinks, give us good drinks; otherwise abolish drinks.' If the Government want to give effect to Prohibition, let them do it well by all means, and not allow people to take to poisonous drinks which affect not only their health but also the health of the coming generation. The Leader of the House made a statement the other day that if they removed Prohibition, they would be only taxing the poor people. It is a very ingenious argument. If the Hon. the Chief Minister feels that the poor people should not be taxed, especially in the matter of drinks, let there be no excise duty on drinks. That is what I will say to him if he is so mindful of the welfare of the poor people.

Sir, a Cut Motion has ben moved by the Leader of the Opposition asking that a committee consisting of Members of this House be constituted to go into the whole question of the working of Prohibition and make, if necessary, recommendations to the Government. It is a very modest request on the part of the Opposition. It will be a good gesture on the part of the Government to accept that Cut Motion and give an opportunity to the Members of this House to find out how far Prohibition has been a success.

"During the War, when there was the Advisers' regime, I suggested to the Adviser in charge of Food to introduce control of foodgrains. He replied: 'You are asking for the control of foodgrains. But you will be the first to complain that corruption has increased by leaps and bounds because of the control. To administer control, a number of subordinate officials will have to be appointed and they may not be above temptation.' Those who 3-30 p.m.

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have to see that the law is obeyed are themselves corrupt. On this ground, I feel that Prohibition should go. If the Hon. Chief Minister is very keen on enforcing Prohibition, let the committee examine the case. My Friends on the Opposition have been saying that, given the opportunity, they will co-operate with Government. Here is an opportunity for the Government to accept the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition and enlist the co-operation of all sides of the House. After all, a committee will go round, study the position, gather information and make recommendations to the Government. It is not going to enforce prohibition. In the meantime prohibition will continue. If the Hon. Minister makes it a success overnight, well and good, and the House will accept prohibition. The acceptance of the cut motion will not in any way conflict with the policy of the Government. I do not propose to take any more time of the House. I only appeal to the Government once more to accept this modest proposal of the Leader of the Opposition and give an opportunity to not only the Members of the Ministerialist Party but to the whole House to see how far prohibition could be enforced effectively or be done away with."

* SRI P. S. NALLA GOUNDER:—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தினால் ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை தான் ஏற்படும் என்பதை எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர்கூட மறுக்கவில்லை. மதுவிலக்கானது கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பாமர மக்கள் நன்முக வாழ வசதி செய்துகொடுத்திருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக ஹரிஜனங்களும், பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரும் மதுவிலக்கினால் நன்மையடைந்திருக்கிறார்களென்பதில் சந்தேகமேயில்லை. பஞ்சகாலமாக இருந்தும்கூட, கிராமங்களிலும், சேரிகளிலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஹரிஜனங்கள் இப்பொழுது வயிறுற உண்ணக் கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நல்ல உடை உடுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், பெண்கள் நகைகளும்கூட அணிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் தோல்வி அடைந்துவிட்டது என்று சொல்வது சரியாகாது.

"ஆனால், சில இடங்களில் மதுவிலக்குத்திட்டம் நன்முக நடைபெறவில்லையென்பது வாஸ்தவம். அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? சென்ற தேர்தலின்போது, காங்கிரஸ் அபேட்சகர்களுக்கு விரோதமாக நின்றவர்களில் சிலர் பழைய குடிகாரர்களிடம் சென்று, 'நாங்கள் கள்ளுக்கடைகளை மீண்டும் திறந்துவிடுகிறோம், நீங்கள் நன்முக குடிக்க வசதி செய்து தருகிறோம்' என்றெல்லாம் சொன்னார்கள். மேலும், மரமேறும் தொழிலாளர்களிடம் சென்று, அவர்களுடைய தொழிலை மறுபடியும் நடத்துவதற்கு வழி செய்வதாகவும், தாங்கள் தேர்தலில் ஜெயித்து வந்தால், கள்ளுக்கடைகளை மீண்டும் திறந்துவிடுவதாகவும் பிரசாரம் செய்தார்கள். குடியானவர்களுக்குத் திருட்டுச் சாராயம் ஊத்தியும் அவர்களுடைய வோட்டைப் பெற்றார்கள்; இதன் காரணமாகத்தான் பாமர மக்களுக்கு மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீறுவதற்கு ஒரு உணர்ச்சியும் துணிச்சலும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு தனி போலீஸ் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது, முன்னால். ஆனால், பரீக்ஷார்த்தமாக அந்தப் போலீஸ் எடுக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. இப்பொழுது, ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற அதிகாரிகள், வேறு அதிக வேலையின் காரணமாக மதுவிலக்குக் குற்றங்களைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதில் போதிய அவகாசமில்லாமல் சிரத்தை குன்றிப் போய்விட்டது. திடீரென்று கிராமங்களில் கட்டுச் சாராயம் (திருட்டுச் சாராயம்) காய்ச்சும் இடங்களில் பிரவேசிப்பதற்கு அவகாசம் இருப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுக்குப் போக்குவரத்து வசதிகளுமில்லை.

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"நீதி நிர்வாகப் பிரிவினையின் காரணமாகவும் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் சரியாக அமுல் நடத்தப்படமுடியாமல் போய்விட்டது. ஏனென்றால், குற்றம் செய்பவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த தண்டனையைக்கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதிகாரிகள் நீர விசாரித்து சரியான தண்டனை விதிக்காமல், குறைந்த தண்டனையைக் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். 5 ரூபாய் அபராதம், ஒரு வாரக் கடுங்காவல் என்று குறைந்த தண்டனை விதிக்கப்படுவதால், குற்றம் செய்பவர்களுக்குப் பயம் குறைந்துபோய், திருட்டுச் சாராயம் முதலியவைகளைக் காய்ச்சத் தலைப்படுகிறார்கள்.

"குற்றம் செய்பவர்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்துக்கொடுத்தாலும், டாக்டர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு சரிவரக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. திருட்டுச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர்களுடைய இடம் முதலியவைகளைத் தனியாகவும் ரகசியமாகவும் அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் சொல்பவர்களுக்கு தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பு கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அவர்களுடைய பெயர் வெளியே வந்துவிடுமோ என்ற பயம் ஏற்படுகிறது. திருட்டுச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர்களைக் காட்டிக்கொடுப்பவர்களுடைய பெயர் ரகசியமாக வைக்கப்படாமலிருந்தால் கிராமங்களில் அதிக தகராறுகள் ஏற்படுவதற்கு ஆஸ்பதமாக இருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி ஏற்படாமல் சர்க்கார் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். குற்றங்களைக் கண்டு பிடித்துக் தகவல் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பு கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

"மதுவிலக்கு சரியாக நடைபெறவேண்டுமானால் போதை தரும் வஸ்துக்கள் கலந்த டானிக்குகள் விற்பனை ஆவதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும். குற்றம் செய்பவர்களைச் சரியாக விசாரித்து, குறைந்தது ஒரு வருஷ கடுங்காவல் தண்டனையாவது கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு அபராதம் மட்டும் போடுவது கூடாதென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். முன்போலவே மதுவிலக்கு போலீஸ் ஏற்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும். அப்படி முடியாமற் போனால், ஒவ்வொரு போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலும் மதுவிலக்குக்கென்று சில போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டேபிள்கள் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில் மதுவிலக்குக்கு என்று ஒரு ஜீப் கார் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். அப்படி யில்லையானால், தேவை இல்லாதபோதும், இரவு நேரங்களிலு மாவது, ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகளிடமுள்ள ஜீப் கார்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் நல்லது.

"குடிக்க பெர்மிட் பெற்றுள்ள அதிகாரிகளிடத்திலேயே, இந்த மதுவிலக்கு சட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்தும் வேலையை ஒப்படைப்பது தவறு. பிரசாரத்தின் மூலம் கவர்ன்மென்டார் மக்களிடத்தில் நல்ல உணர்ச்சியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

"எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று. ஒரு இடத்தில் கொலை நடக்கிறது, திருட்டு நடக்கிறது, என்று சொன்னால் அதற்காக அந்தச் சட்டத்தையே எடுத்து விடமுடியுமா? அதற்காகக் கமிட்டிகள் ஏற்படுத்தமுடியுமா என்று கேட்கின்றேன். முடியாது. அதைப்போலவே, எதோ ஒரு சில இடத்தில் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்பட்டு, குடிக்கின்றார்கள் என்றால், அதற்காக சட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிடமுடியாது. மதுவானது மக்களுக்கு கெடுதி செய்கின்றது. என்பதில் இங்கு இருக்கின்ற யாருக்கும் சந்தேகமே இல்லை. மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டமானது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யக்கூடியதென்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும் போது, அந்த நல்ல காரியத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர எல்லோரும் முழுமனதோடு முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டுமே தவிர, கமிட்டி ஒன்று போட்டு, விசாரணை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் பேசுவது சரியல்ல என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன். ஆகவே, எதிர்கட்சித் தலைவர்களும், அங்கத்தினர்களும் இந்த மான்யத்தை முழுமனதோடு ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"தற்சமயம் நமது முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. ஸி. பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் அவர்களும் இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை இன்னும் தீவிரமாக அமுல் நடத்துவரா கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆகையால், அவர்கள் மந்திரிகளாக

[Sri P. S. Nalla Gounder] [16th July 1952

இருக்கும்போது மக்களுக்கு இந்தத் திட்டத்தினல் நன்மை ஏற்படும்படி செய்யாமற்போனல், பிறகு யாராலும் செய்யமுடியாது. இந்த மாதிரி சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைப்பது அரிது. ஆகையால் மதுவிலக்கு மான்யத்தை எல்லோரும் முழுமனதோடு ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் இடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

*SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition because to-day prohibition is tending to be a failure. Personally I would like abstinence to be the watchword of our people. But unfortunately it is not posible. I will quote the figures from Government reports which are made available for the public. I have before me the Police Administration Report for 1950. I am sure most of the Members will be amazed to know that crime has been gradually on the increase since the introduction of prohibition in this State. In a graph provided by the Police Department, we notice that the total number of cognizable offences in the State was the lowest in 1945, the number being 55,136. Since 1945 it has been gradually rising and in 1950, the last year for which a report has been made available to the public, it rose to 82,348. I would like the Government to give some thought to the point whether there is not some correlation between prohibition and the increasing crime. The number 82,348 is exclusive of the prohibition cases which have been listed separately. The total number of prohibition cases for 1950 is 84,597. So, we notice that the number of prohibition offences is more than the number of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code by about 200. For a total population of 55 millions, the percentage of confirmed drunkards as given by the various previous speakers is between 8 to 10. Therefore the ratio of prohibition offences to the population of confirmed drunkards is ten times greater than the ratio of general crime to the total population. These are two very striking phenomena which, I hope, the Hon. Minister will explain. The Hon. Chief Minister said with reference to my colleague Mr. Anthony Pillai that the statistics he quoted were all wrong: I would like him or the Hon. Minister in charge of Prohibition to tell me whether the statistics I have given are wrong. But I have taken them from Government reports.

" The question which I would like to ask the Members of this House is whether prohibition has been a success or not. A list of various types of spirits, varnishes, beers, etc., has been given in the Prohibition Report for 1950–51. From the report, we see that under the head of denatured spirits, in 1937-38 Madras State consumed 115,402 galons, and in 949 under the same head the total consumption was 320,176 gallons. From 1949–50 to 1950–51, the increase has been three times. In 1950–51 the total quantity of spirit consumed in the State of Madras was 959,812 gallons. This is an amazing figure. Though liquor is issued for medicinal purposes, preparations like Tata's Eau-de-cologne which contain alcohol are now consumed by the people.

3-45 p.m. " I do not think that the consumption of spirit for medical purposes would have gone up by three times in one year, because

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I know that the death rate is not so startling irrespective of the fact that famines are facing us.

" Another aspect of the question is that when the Government introduced Prohibition in 1946, the excise revenue was somewhere in the region of Rs. 16·8 crores. The total tax on drink that the Government levied was roughly $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of its value. So, if we make a calculation on the basis of a taxation of Rs. 16·8 crores, we will find that the total value of the output of alcoholic drinks in the State of Madras, when Prohibition was introduced, was in the region of Rs. 130 crores. If we consider that this is an industry with an output worth Rs. 130 crores, we must grant that this is bigger than any other industry in the State. Sir, if I should get up to-day and make a suggestion to the Members of this House to close down our textile mills or some other industry of this magnitude, I am sure there will be a hue and cry. In the same way, if we close down an industry with an output worth Rs. 130 crores overnight, without understanding the implications of the economic upheavel that it would cause but solely with a view to put an end positively to the evil of drink you will agree with me when I say, that it will not work. Suppose I say that all the workers of the Coimbatore mills and the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills may be turned into the streets, you will call me a mad man. But the Government do not think in the same way when an industry with an output worth Rs. 130 crores is closed down overnight.

" Of course, Sir, there must be some machinery at the disposal of the Government to attack the evils of drink. Merely because I am saying that an industry with an output worth Rs. 130 crores has been closed down it should not be understood that I am supporting drink. I say that a modern State must have all the machinery for controlling the output and consumption of alcoholic drinks. We are not in an antiquated State. The State can utilize modern machinery for controlling the output of alcoholic drinks. In other countries, this has been done. The evil of drink is considered from two points of view. Is it drinking that the Government are opposed to? Or are they opposed to drunkenness? I think that our Penal Code has a section on drunkenness. I do not know whether there is any law anywhere in the world against drink. If the Government want to control drinking by saying that drinking is harmful, they can control the output of drink. As a Socialist I would suggest to Government to nationalize the drink industry. Let them not shirk it. Let them produce the type of drink which will not be deleterious or harmful to the health of the people. Let them control the content of alcohol in the drink. In the United States of America, beer is controlled so as not to exceed 7 per cent of alcoholic content. (Interruption.) I am corrected by my friend who says that it is 4 per cent. The alcoholic content of even spirits like whisky or brandy are controlled so as not to exceed 45 per cent. The Government can do the same thing here. They can keep the taxation at such a level that it will be imposible for the average man to resort to illicit distillation."

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has only one minute more."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" The problem of contravening the law will be far greater than the desire for consumption of alcohol. I am sure that anybody can tell Government that at a particular level, the tax can be applied quite successfully. This level can be gradually increased. These are the methods that the Government should employ. In the meantime, I support my friend Mr. Viswanatham in his demand that a committee should be constituted to go into this question. I hope that the Leader of the House would allow this House to constitute a committee to go into the Prohibition question from all standpoints—impartial standpoints—whether the people are able to abstain from drink or otherwise."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demand that has been moved by the Hon. Minister and to support the cut motion moved by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. If I support the cut motion it is because of my personal experienre and firm tonviction that the prohibition policy inaugurated by the present Government has miserably failed as far as Malabar district is concerned. I believed that no moral reforms can be enforced by bayonets and by penalization. It is only by persuasion and by educating the masses that the morality of the people can be raised. The more miserably the Government fail in the policy of Prohibition, the more they are resorting to terrorism, weapons, and intimidation of people and also penalisation. The very fact that so many Hon. Ministers of the Congress Ministry miserably failed in the last election is ample proof that the majority of the people are against Prohibition. Not only Prohibition has failed, but the Prohibition policy, has affected so many things. The present Government do not give any medical facilities to the villages. They do not pay any attention to the poor peasantry, and the working classes. As far as Malabar is concerned, the people there are getting treatment from Ayurvedic physicians. The Prohibition law implemented by the Government is hitting them too much. Physicians of the Ayurvedic system of medicine are suffering very much from the Prohibition laws. I have to invite the attention of the Government to the G.O. No. 3567, dated 29th December 1951. Up to this time the Ayurvedic physicians were instructed to keep accounts of only *asavas*. According to the Government Order, they are to keep an account of *asavas* and *arishtams*. These people have not only to maintain registers but they have to meet heavy expenditure. Another Government Order, namely, G.O. Ms. No. 151, dated 17th October 1951, says that these Ayurvedic physicians should send to Madras the asavam and arishtam that they make for inspection, and a fee of Rs. 35 per gallon they are asked to remit. This is a nuisance, Sir. The poor physicians and institutions are not in a position to do this. As a result of this Government Order, the poor physicians are suffering. In this connexion I have to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to one important fact. Even to-day, if I go

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to any chemist's shop in Madras, I am at liberty to purchase some sort of poison. There are no permits or regulations about the purchase of poison. Sir, are these asavas and arishtams more dangerous than these poisons which are sold? If this is to be referred to some medical man, the Government will be fully convinced that this is not at all dangerous. These asavas and arishtams are fermenting of their own accord. No alcohol is added to them. This is a fact which can be elicited from any physician. I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister as well as the Government to the judgment passed by the Supreme Court. The judgment is dated 25th May 1951. It is in the F. L. Belcher case. The judgment stated that the restrictions in regard to preparing and selling medicines containing alcohol are null and void.

" One more point, Sir. The Hon. Minister was saying that anyhow the Government were going to adhere to the election pledges that were given. As far as I am able to recollect, it was on 13th July 1951 that the All-India Congress Committee met at Bangalore under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There some Congressmen wanted to move an amendment regarding Prohibition. That is, they wanted to include Prohibition in the election manifesto. Then Pandit Nehru and other Members opposed it on the plea that our country could not afford to do so and that the economy of our country would be destroyed. I want to know how the Hon. Minister said that this Prohibition was in the election manifesto. I want to impress on hon. Members that it was not in the manifesto of the All-India Congress Committee. Ministers and so many other members of the Congress party would have spoken during election time that they would do this and that. May I most humbly ask the Government, when the poor people are thrown into the streets, when they are suffering for want of clothing, housing, food, etc., whether they (the Government) should throw away crores of rupees only to implement the pledges of the Congress? Actually no such pledges were given at all. This is a bogus pledge which I want to expose, Sir. Tapping of coconut palms in Andur (and Morara) was refused to the people there on the ground that it would infringe the Prohibition laws. Sir, I ask, how can the horoscope of a child be written before it is born? In spite of the fact that the tappers requested the Ministry several times to permit them to take out a licence and tap coconut palms, for jaggery manufacture, they were refused licences. When they were not given any licence, how can they infringe Prohibition laws, I do not know.

" Sir, I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister and the House to a resolution passed by the Cuddapah District Congress Committee on the 21st March this year. What made that committee pass such a resolution? Is it because they wanted to spread drinking? Not at all. The U.D.F. has made it clear that the evil of drink must be eradicated as soon as possible. But this is not the method of eradicating the evil. We say that this policy should be revised, because it has completely failed. Why did the Cuddapah Congress Committee pass such a resolution? It is

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because they have learnt lessons from the people. The resolution of the committee was that Prohibition should be completely scraped, and the money saved therefrom should be utilized for the development of the country. My humble submission is that we are for Prohibition, but a committee should be appointed to go into the details. This policy should be revised. Sir, I support the cut motion."

4 p.m. Sri A. SAMBASIVAM :—" கனம் மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, முதலாவதாக என்னைப்போன்றவர்களுக்கு இங்கு இதுவரைக்கும் பேசுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு அளிக்காமல், இப்பொழுதாவது எனக்கு பேசுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு அளித்ததற்காக கனம் தலைவருக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தச் சபையின் நிகழ்ச்சிகளை இங்கிருந்தும், வெளியிலிருந்தும், நேராகவும், செய்தித்தாள்கள் மூலமாகவும், பார்த்தும், கேட்டும், இருக்கும் வகையில் ஒரு சிலரே திரும்பத் திரும்ப பேசி வருகின்றபோது மற்றவர்களை புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்ட மனப்பான்மை இருப்பதாக தெரியவருகிறது. அவ்விதம் இருந்தால் அவரவர்களுடைய மதிப்பு அவரவர்களுடைய தொகுதியில் குறைந்து விடும். குறைவதற்கும் வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படும். ஆதலால் எல்லோருக்கும் பேசுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு அளிக்கும்படி செய்வது அவைத்தலைவரின் கடமை. அதுவே இந்த அவைத்தலைவருக்கு என்னுடைய விண்ணப்பமுமாகும். தமிழில் பேசலாம், பேச முடியாதவர்கள் எழுதிப்படிக்கலாம் என்று வந்த பிறகு இப்பொழுது எழுதியும் படிப்பதற்கு இருப்பர் என்று எண்ணுவதற்கு இடமில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த அவையிலுள்ள எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரே விதமான உரிமையளித்து எல்லோருக்கும் மதிப்புக்கொடுத்து எல்லோருடைய மதிப்பையும் காக்கவேண்டியது இந்த அவைத்தலைவரின் கடமை, என்பதை நான் அறிவுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக நேற்று இங்கு பேசிய நண்பர் ஒருவர் ஆத்தூர் தொகுதியிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் இழிவாக நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னது மிகவும் தவறானது. அதை நான் என் முழுத்திறமையுடன் எதிர்க்கிறேன். அவ்விதம் எதாவதிருந்தால் அந்த ஜில்லா தலைவருக்கு, அதாவது கலெக்டருக்கு, எழுதி உண்மையான நிகழ்ச்சிகளை வருவித்து இந்த அவைக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய அவா, என்பதை என் சார்பாகவும் என்னுடைய தொகுதி மக்களின் சார்பாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்நமாதிரி மக்கள்மீது வேண்டுமென்றே குற்றங்களைச் சாட்டுதல் வருந்தத்தக்க செய்கை என்பதை இந்த அவைக்குக் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" தலைவர் அவர்களே, அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதற்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள செலவு தொகையை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதுதான். அதைப்பற்றி சில விஷயங்களை எடுத்துப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த திட்டம் சரியான முறையில் நடத்தப்படவில்லை என்பது ஓரளவு உண்மைதான். ஆனாலும் ஒரு சிலர் கருதுகிற அளவில் அது முற்றிலும் தோல்வி அடைந்துவிட்டது என்று சொல்வது அவ்வளவு பொறுத்தமானது அல்ல. தோல்வி அடைந்துவிட்டது என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் ஏழைகளோடு நெருங்கிப்பழகியவர்கள் அல்ல. சாதாரணமாக காதால் கேட்டு சொல்லுகிறவர்கள்தான். உண்மையில் அவர்கள் சேரிக்குச் சென்று ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய குடிசைகளுக்குச் சென்று, நேரில் பார்க்கவில்லை என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். நான் அவ்விதம் நினைப்பதும் தவறுதலாக இருக்கலாம். தேர்தல் காலங்களிலும் மற்றும் பல முறைகளிலும் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்லும்போது இந்த நிகழ்ச்சியைப்பற்றி தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம் என்பதற்காக வண்டிகளில் ஏறிச் சென்று மிகவும் வறுமை வாய்ந்த பெண் மக்களையும் மற்றவர்களையும் நான் கண்டு பேசியிருக்கிறேன். அவர்களுடைய

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கிராமங்களில் எத்தனை பேர் திருட்டுத்தனமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள் என்றும் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் குடிக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்காகத்தான் கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். 'போலீசாருக்கு தகவல் கொடுக்க கேட்கவில்லை ; பயமில்லாமல் சொல்லுங்கள், எற்கனவே அனுபவம் அடைந்த தாய்மார்கள்தான் பூரா அனுபவத்தையும் சொல்ல முடியும் என்பதற்காக கேட்கிறேன்' என்றும் அவர்களை நெருங்கிக் கேட்டால்தான் உண்மையை தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும் என்ற ஆசை இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டு வந்தேன். நான் கேட்ட இடங்களிலெல்லாம் இந்த குடி ஒழிப்புக்கு பெண்கள் எதிர்ப்பாகவோ வெறுப்பாகவோ இருந்ததாக தெரியவில்லை. இந்த குடி ஒழிப்பு வேண்டும் என்று தான் எல்லோரும் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். என்னுடைய தொகுதியைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் நான் நிச்சயமாக சொல்ல முடியும், இந்த குடி ஒழிப்பு வேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா என்று இந்த தாய்மார்கள் சொல்லி வருவது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் சுமார் 70 சிற்றூர்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த 70 ஊர்களில் 20 ஊர்களில் ஒருவர் கூட குடிப்பதில்லை என்றும், திருட்டுத்தனமாக காய்ச்சுவது இல்லை என்றும், ஒரு வீட்டில் கூட காய்ச்சுவதில்லை என்றும் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அவ்விதம் யாராவது ஒரு வீட்டிலாவது குடிக்கின்றார்கள் என்று நிரூபித்தால் அவர் என்னுடைய தொகுதிக்கு வரலாம். இந்த ஒரே திட்டத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மீண்டும் தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்க நான் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன் என்பதை இந்த அவைக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே எதோ ஒரு ஊரில் காய்ச்சப்படுகிறது என்றும் ஒரு ஊரில் ஒரு சிலர் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகவும், பொதுவாகவும், மொத்தமாகவும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பேசுவது அழகல்ல. மொத்தமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்க்கிறபோது குடிக்கின்றவர்களுடைய தொகை மிகவும் குறைவானது. குடி இருந்த காலத்தில் எத்தனை பேர்கள் காய்ச்சினார்களோ அதைவிட இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவோ குறைவாகத்தான் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள். உண்மையை உணர்ந்துதான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் நான் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்து பார்த்து, நான் சென்ற இடங்களிலெல்லாம் ஆராய வேண்டும் என்ற உண்மை நோக்கத்துடன் சென்று ஆராய்ந்து அறிந்து கொண்டுதான் இங்கு இப்பொழுது பேசுகிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் திட்டம் என்பதற்காகவும் கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்காகவும் பேசவில்லை என்பதை இந்த அவைக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே, இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு பேசிய ஸ்ரீமதி சௌந்தரம் ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள் பெண்களுடைய சார்பாக எடுத்துப் பேசியபோது எனை தெரிந்தவரை, இந்த அவை பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் சிறுபான்மையினரான அவர்களுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக இதை எல்லோரும் நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கவேண்டும் என்பது ஒன்றுதான். பொதுவாக பெரும்பாலான மக்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் பெண் மக்கள் இதை அதிகமாக வரவேற்கத்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டத்தின் பேரில்தான் நாம் வோட்டுக் கேட்டு வந்தோம். பெண்கள் நமக்கு இந்த திட்டத்தின் பேரில்தான் வோட்டுக் கொடுத்ததைப் பார்த்தோம். ஆகவே, எப்படிப்பார்த்தாலும் இந்த குடி ஒழிப்பு திட்டத்தை ஒழித்து விட வேண்டுமென்று முடிவு செய்யவேண்டாம் என்று இந்த அவை அங்கத்தினர்களை மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டின் நாகரீகத்தின் பெயரால், இந்த ஏழை தாய்மார்களின் பெயரால் ஏழை தொழிலாளர்களின் பெயரால் இதை எடுக்க வேண்டாம். இன்னும் சிறிது காலத்திற்கு இதை அமுல் செய்து பார்க்கலாம். நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து இது நம்முடைய முக்கியமான கடமையாக நடத்திப்பார்க்கலாம். முடியவில்லை என்று பார்க்கப்பட்டால் அடுத்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தின் பேரில் விவாதம் நடக்கும்போது இதை ஆராய்ந்து அறிந்து இதைப்பற்றி எவ்விதம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று எல்லோரையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய திறமை வாய்ந்த, தகுதி வாய்ந்த, முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய திட்டத்தை ஒழுங்காக அமுல் செய்ய நாம் முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்யும்போது நம்முடைய காவற் தலைவர்களும், காவற் குழாங்களும், அதாவது போலீஸ் நிர்வாகமும்,

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போலீஸ்காரர்களும் நம்மோடு முற்றிலும் ஒத்துழைக்காத காரணத்தால் இந்த திட்டம் இந்த அளவிற்கு தோல்வி அடைந்து விட்டது. ஆகவே காவற் குழாங்களும் மக்களின் சார்பால் இங்கு குழுமியிருக்கும் மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளும் மற்றும் இங்கு குழுமியிருக்கும் எல்லோரும் மக்களுக்கு நேர்மையான முறையில் தொண்டு செய்வதாக இருந்தால் ஓரளவு எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து இந்த காவற் குழாங்களும் ஒத்துழைத்து வேலை செய்து வந்தால் இந்த திட்டம் ஓரளவு வெற்றி தரலாம். உண்மையாகவே வெற்றி தரும் என்பதை இந்த அவையில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள நான் விரும்புகிறேன்.)

"நான்கு நாட்களுக்கு முன்புகூட காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக் கூட்டத்தில் கனம் ஆதிநாராயணன் அவர்கள் ஒன்றைத் தெரிவித்தார். அவர் தன்னுடைய மாவட்டத்தில் சுற்றி வரும்போது 10, 20 கிராமங்களில் போய்ப் பார்க்கும் போது ஏழை மக்கள் ஓரளவு சிறு உண்டியல்களில் பணத்தை சேமித்து வைத்து இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிவித்தார். குடிப்பழக்கம் இல்லாத தால்தான் மக்கள் கொஞ்சம் சேமித்து வைக்க வசதி இருக்கிறது என்றும் மக்கள் நேர்மையாகவும் நன்றாகவும் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துகிறார்கள் எனறும் தெரிவித்தார். உண்மை தேசத் தொண்டில் இருப்பவர்கள் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க திட்டம் செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதைச் செய்தால் காலஞ்சென்ற மகாத்மா காந்தியினுடைய திட்டத்தையும் ஓரளவு நிறைவேற்றி நடத்தியவர்களாவோம். உண்மையாகவே பாடுபட்டு வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். பாடுபட்டும் இதைக் கை விட்டார்கள் என்ற பெயர் நமக்குக் கிடைக்கக் கூடாது. எந்த வகையில் பார்த்தாலும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை ஒழித்து விடாமல் கூடுமான வரையில் அமுல் செய்வதற்கு எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும் என்று எல்லோரையும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் என்ற முறையில் இந்த அளவிற்கு என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

Sri K. APPALA NAIDU:—" ఆధ్యక్షా, ఈనాడు శ్రీ విశ్వనాథంగారు తీసుకువచ్చినటువంటి cut motion ను నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. సిద్ధాంతరీత్యా మద్యపాన నిషేధము మంచిదే అయినప్పటికీ, ఆచరణలో మాత్రము అది సరిగా జరగలేదు అనే విషయము ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి వారందరికిని, మరియు ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడ తెలిసినదే. ఏ ఆశయాలలోసము ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని ప్రవేశపెట్టారో, ఆ ఆశయాలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా మాత్రమే అది జరిగిందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. వివేక ప్రజలలోసము, వివేకాన్య ప్రజానీకములోసము ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధము కావాలని అనుకొన్నామో, ఆ వేద ప్రజలనే ఆ మధ్యతరగతి ప్రజలనే ఇది ఈనాడు నాశనము చేస్తున్నదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. కారణమేమంటె, తరతరాలుగా మద్యపానీయానికి అలవాటుపడిన మన దేశములో ఈనాడు ఒకే పర్యాయమే ఇది పోవాలంటే చాలా కష్టముగా యుంటుంది. దేశంలో నైతికంగా ఈ మార్పు రావాలి. ముందు ఆర్థికంగా దేశము బలపడాలి. ఆర్థికంగా దేశము బలపడినవాడే నైతికంగా ఈ మార్పు వస్తుంది. అంతేగాని దీనికొక చట్టముచేసి ప్రజలమీద రుద్దితే ప్రయోజనముండదు. అందువల్లనే ఈనాడు ఈ నిషేధము జయప్రదముగా కొనసాగలేదు. దీని failure మరొక ప్రధాన కారణమున్నది. ముందునుండి ఈ మద్యపానీయాన్ని తయారుచేసేటటువంటి కొన్ని లక్షల కుటుంబాలు ఈ నిషేధంవల్ల జీవనాధారము లేకుండా, నిరుత్సాహంతో ఉన్నారు. వీరిలోక్క ఆసంతృప్తే దీని failure కు కారణమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఆసలు ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని ఆమలుపరచే ముందు వీరికష్టసుఖాలను బాగోగులను ఆలోచించి వారికి తగిన జీవనాధారము కల్పించి యుండవలసినది. అట్లు చేయక పోవడముచేతనే వీరిలో ఆసంతృప్తి ఎక్కువై దీని failure కు కారణమైయున్నది. అంతే కాకుండా, లక్షలాది బీజలు ఈతచెట్లు, కొబ్బరిచెట్లు, తాటిచెట్లు పెంచి

16th July 1952] [Sri K. Appala Naidu]

దాని రూపముగా వచ్చే ఆదాయాన్ని, ఈనాడు వారు కోల్పోవడమే కాకుండా, ఈ చట్టమువల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చే నష్టాన్ని పూరిచేయడానికిగాను ప్రజలమీద అధిక పన్నులు వేయడం, ప్రజలకు ఇది విమ్మాత్రము సహాయముగా ఉండక పోవడం, ఇవన్నీ కూడా ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధం failure అవడానికి కారణాలు. కనుక ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధము తప్పకుండా ప్రభుత్వం తొలగించాలి అనే పద్ధతిలో శ్రీ విశ్వనాథంగారి Cut motion ను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. కాని ఇప్పుడు రాజాజీ 'నేను దీనిని బాగు చేస్తాను. మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని జయప్రదంగా చేస్తాను. నాకు కొంత సైము ఇవ్వమని" అడుగుతున్నాడు. ఆయితే అట్లా ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని బాగుచేసే అవకాశమున్నప్పటికి, అది ఏ రూపములో వీవిధంగా బాగుచేస్తారో ఆ విధానాన్ని ఈసభ ఎదుట పెట్టి, ఈ సభను ఒప్పించి, దీనికి మానుకోనవలసినేగాని, అట్లుగాకుండా, 'నేను దీనిని బాగా చేస్తాను, నాపైన విశ్వాసము, నమ్మకము ఉంచండి, నాకు సైము ఇవ్వండి' అంటేమాత్రము దానిని విశ్వసించడానికి వీలులేదనిమరలచెప్పుతు విరమిస్తున్నాను."

Sri N. C. RAMASAMY KANDER:—" కనం ఉదవిత్ తలైవర్ అవర్కలే! ఇన్త మాకాణత్తిల్ ఇప్పొళుదు నం సార్క్కారాల్ కొణ్డు వరప్పట్టిరుక్కిఱ మదువిలక్కుచ్ చట్టత్తై రత్తు చెయ్దు విట్టు, మీణ్డుం కళ్ళీ నాట్టుక్కుళ్ కొణ్డువరక్కూడాదెన్బదర్కాగ, నాన్ వెట్టుప్ పిరేరేపణైయై ఎదిర్త్తుప్ పేసికిఱేన్. ఆనాల్ కామన్వీల్ పార్ట్టి రామసామి కన్దరే కాంగ్రెసై ఆదరిత్తుప్ పేసుగిఱార్కళ్ ఎన్బదాగ పలర్ ఎణ్ణి మన విరోదమ్ అడైయలామ్. ఆనాల్ నాన్ ఇంగే ఎంగళ్ తాలుక్కావిన్ సార్బాగవుమ్, ఎంగళ్ తాలుక్కావిలుళ్ళ వాక్ కాళర్గళిన్ సార్బాగవుమ్తాన్ ఇప్పొళుదు పేసుగిఱేన్. మదువిలక్కై కొణ్డువన్త పిఱగు, ఎంగళ్ తాలుక్కావిలే వాళ్గిన్ఱ, నూట్రుక్కు 75 పేర్కళుక్కు మేల్, వివసాయత్ తొళిలిల్ ఈడుపట్టు కుడియినుల్ అళిన్దు వన్తవర్కళ్, ఇప్పొళుదు మికవుం సన్తోషమాగ వాళ్క్కై నడత్తుగిఱార్కళ్. పెరుంబాలాన ఏళై మక్కళ్ ఇప్పొళుదు కైయిల్ నాలు కాసుడన్ సొన్తమాగ వివసాయం నడత్తుగిఱార్కళ్. మున్మాదిరి అవర్కళ్ కుడుంబం ఇప్పొళుదు కష్టప్పడామల్ సుకమాగ ఇరున్దు కొణ్డిరుక్కిఱదు. ఆగవే అంగేయుళ్ళ తాయ్మార్కళుమ్, మట్రవర్కళుమ్, ఎంగళుక్కు వోట్టుక్ కొడుత్తపోదే, 'మీణ్డుం మదు విలక్కై ఎన్దక్ కారణత్తిణాలుమ్ నీంగళ్ రత్తు చెయ్దువిడక్ కూడాదు,' ఎన్ఱు సొల్లియేతాన్ వోట్టైప్ పోట్టార్కళ్. ఇప్పొళుదు ఇరుక్కక్కూడియ మదువిలక్కుచ్ చట్టత్తిల్ చిల కుఱైగళ్ ఇరుక్కలామ్. అదై యెల్లామ్ మదువిలక్కు మన్త్రిరి అవర్కళ్ కవనిత్తు తిరుత్త వేణ్డుమెన్బదాగవుమ్ నాన్ కేట్టుక్ కొళ్ళుగిఱేన్.

"మదువిలక్కుచ్ చట్టత్తై మీఱి కళ్ళచ్ చారాయం కాయ్చ్చువర్కళుక్కు గిరామంగళిల్ ఆంగాంగుళ్ళ ఆపీసర్కళుమ్ కూడ ఉడన్దైయాగ ఇరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. కారణమ్ ఎన్నవెన్ఱాల్ గిరామ అదికారిగళాగియ పట్టామణియం, కర్ణం, గిరామత్ తలైయారి ఇవర్కళుడైయ సంబళం ఎల్లామ్ మికవుం కుఱైవాగ ఇరుక్కిఱదు. అవర్కళ్ అదనాల్ పొఱుప్పాగ కేసై ఎడుత్తు ఇరుక్కిఱదు. అవర్కళ్ నడత్తమాట్టేన్ ఎన్గిఱార్కళ్. ఎప్-ఇన్స్పెక్టర్కళుమ్, పోలీస్కారర్కళుమ్ కూడ సరియాగ ఉళవు విసారిక్కమాట్టేన్ ఎన్గిఱార్కళ్. ఇన్త ఇడత్తిలే కళ్ళచ్ చారాయం కాయ్చ్చుగిఱార్కళ్ ఎన్ఱాల్ ఉడనే అన్త ఇడత్తిఱ్కుచ్ చెన్ఱు విసారిక్కమాట్టేన్ ఎన్గిఱార్కళ్. మదువిలక్కుచ్ చట్టం సరియాగ నడైపెఱవిల్లైయెన్ఱాల్ ఇన్త ఆపీసర్కళ్ ఎల్లామ్ తంగళ్ వేలైయై సరియాగ నడత్తుంబడి కణ్కాణిత్తుక్ కొణ్డాల్ తాన్ ఇదు నన్ఱుగ నడైపెఱుం. అదై విట్టు, ఇదై మీణ్డుం కమిట్టియిన్ పరిశీలనైక్కు విడువదు ఎన్బదు కూడాదు ఎన్ఱు నాన్ తెరివిత్తుక్ కొళ్ళుగిఱేన్. ఉణ్మైయాగవే మదువిలక్కుచ్ చట్టం నన్ఱుగ అముల్ నడత్తప్పడవేణ్డుమెన్ఱాల్ అదఱ్కుత్ తగున్త పిరచారముం ఇరుక్కవేణ్డుం. కుఱిప్పాగ ఎంగళ్ తాలుక్కావిలే, మదువిలక్కుచ్ చట్టత్తిఱ్కు ఎదిరాగప్ పిరచారం ఇన్ఱు నడైపెఱ్ఱు వరుగిఱదు. ఎనక్కుత్ తి

[Sri N. C. Ramasamy Kander] [16th July 1952

தெரியும். அனேகம் பேர்கள், 'கள்ளுக்கடை இல்லாததால் மழை யில்லை. கள்ளுக்கடையைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் மழை உடனே கொட் டும்', என்பதாகப் பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். முன்பு கள்ளுக்கடையை வைத்து நடத்தியவர்களும், இனிமேல் கள்ளுக்கடை வந்தால் அதை நடத்தி ஆயிரக்கணக்காக சம்பாதிக்கலாமே என்பதற்காகவும்தான் இன்று கள்ளுக்கடையை மீண்டும் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார் களே தவிர, உண்மையாக ஏழைகளின் நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்காக இவர்கள் இப்படிச் சொல்லவேயில்லை. தப்பாக மக்களிடம் பிரசாரம் செய்து அவர்களே இவர்கள் ஏமாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே எங்கள் தாலுக்காவின் சார்பாக, எங்கள் தொகுதி வாக்காளர்களின் சார்பாக நான் இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்யக் கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

4-15 p.m. மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கவில்லையென்றால் அதற் கான காரணத்தை ஆராயவேண்டும். இன்று கிராமத்திலிருக்கிற கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு மிகவும் குறைவான சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுக்கி றோம். உதாரணமாக 24 மணி நேரமும் ஒரு நாளில் இந்த சர்க்காருக் காக வேலை செய்யக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரூ. 60, ரூ. 70. அவர்கள் எப்படி வேலை செய்ய முடியும்? அதோடு கிராமங்களில் சர்க்கார் காரி யங்களையெல்லாம் நிர்வகித்து வருகிற மணியக்காரர்களுக்கு என்ன சம் பளம்? அவர்களுக்கு 18 ரூபாய், 20 ரூபாய்கள் தான் சம்பளம். அவர்கள் கிராமத்திலே 24 மணியும் இருக்கவேண்டும். வேறு எந்த ஊருக்கும் போகக்கூடாது. மற்றும் கிஸ்தி வசூலிப்பது அவர்கள் தான். இதை கட்டப் போகும்போது இவர்கள் அங்கே வரக்கூடிய அதிகாரி களுக்கு செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமே தவிர இவர்களுக்கு போக்குவரத்து செலவுக்குப் பணம் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. அதனால்தான் இப்பொழுது கிராம அதிகாரிகள் இதில் ஊக்கம் காட்டுவதில்லை. கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் உதவியின்றி மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக கிராமத்தில் நடத்தி வைப்பதும் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் கிராம அதிகாரி களின் நிலைமையை உயர்த்தப் பாடுபடவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் நிலவரி சர்சார்ஜைப் பற்றி நான் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். கடந்த 5, 6 ஆண்டுகளாக பருவ மழையில்லாததால் நாட்டில் சரியான வெள்ளாமை கிடையாது. ஆற்று ஜலப்பாசனம் இல்லாத இடங் களில் மாடுகளைக் கொண்டுதான் தண்ணீரைக் கிணறுகளிலிருந்து இறைத்து பயிர்ச்செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. செலவிற்குத் தகுந்தபடி வெள்ளாமை இல்லாததால் இப்பொழுது கிஸ்தி கட்டுவதற்குக் கூட கையிருப்பிலுள்ள கொஞ்ச தானியத்தையும் விற்றுத்தான் வரி கட்டுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் மேலும் சர்சார்ஜ் கொடுக்க வேண்டு மென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால் இதுமாதிரியாக பஞ்சத்தினால் அடிப்பட்ட இடங்களிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு சர்சார்ஜ் இல்லாமல் நீக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள மான்யத்தை எதிர்ப்பதற்காகவும், எதிர்த்தரப்புத் தலைவர் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிப் பதற்காகவும் நான் நிற்கின்றேன்.

"இந்தப் பிரச்னை, இந்தச் சபைக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, நாடு முழுவதிலும் அடிபட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்ற ஒரு பிரச்னையாகும். ஐந்து வருஷ அனுப வத்தை நம் முன்னால் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, இந்தப் பிரச்னையைப் பார்த் தால், நான் இப்பொழுது சொல்லப்போகிற வார்த்தைகளைக் கொஞ்சம் ஆழமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்குமென்று நினைக் கின்றேன். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு, எற்கனவே பதிந்திருக்கின்ற அபிப்பிரா

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யத்தை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, தாம் நிற்கிற போக்கை மட்டும் வைத்துக் கொண்டு, பார்த்தால், அதில் பயனில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

"'இந்து' பத்திரிகை நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே மிக நிதானமாக எழுதுகிற பத்திரிகை என்று எல்லோராலும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. 'இந்துப்' பத்திரிகைக் காரர்களுக்கு காங்கிரஸ் கொள்கைக்கு விரோதமாகப் போக என்றைக் குமே எண்ணம் வராது. அப்படிப்பட்ட அந்த 'இந்துப்' பத்திரிகை Prohibition திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிடுகிறபோது, மத்தியப் பிரதேசத் தில் மதுவிலக்கு விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டதையும், அது அறி வித்த முடிவுகளையும் எடுத்துக்காட்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்த முடிவுகளிலிருந்து சில உண்மைகள் வருகின்றன. மதுவிலக்கு தோற்றுவிட்டது என்பது ஒன்று. கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவது அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது; கள்ளச் சாராயம் கடத்தப்படும் கேஸ்கள் அதிகப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, என்பது இரண்டு.

"மதுவிலக்கின் லட்சியம் என்ன? பொதுமக்கள், சாதாரண மக்கள், கோடிக்கணக்கான மக்கள், சமுதாய ரீதியாகவும், பொருளாதார ரீதி யாகவும், சுபீட்சமடையவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அதன் லட்சியம். 'அதுவும் தோற்றுவிட்டது; அதில் கொஞ்சங்கூட அபிவிருத்தியடைய வில்லை' என்று எடுத்துக்காட்டுவதோடு மட்டும் நின்றுவிடவில்லை. '1948-ம் வருஷத்திலே மதுவிலக்கு சம்பந்தமாக விசாரணை செய்ய ஒரு கமிட்டி நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலே நியமிக்கப்பட்டபோதிலும், அது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களையே கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியாகிவிட்டதால் அவர்கள் மதுவிலக்குக்குச் சாதகமாகத்தான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்; அப்படித் தான் சொல்லுவார்கள். அதன் முடிவே சரியென்று நாம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டுவிட முடியாது' என்று 'இந்துப்' பத்திரிகைகூ றியிருக்கிறது. 'ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டம் எப்படி அமூலில் இருக்கிறதென்பதை, dispassionate ஆக, விருப்பு வெறுப்பில்லாமல், ஆராயத்தகுந்த ஒரு கமிட் டியை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று 'இந்துப்' பத்திரிகை எடுத்துக் காட்டி யிருக்கிறது. 'இந்துப்' பத்திரிகை காங்கிரசுக்கு விரோதமாக எழுதவே எழுதாது. அதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்ட பத்திரிகை இப்பொழுது சந்தேகமற்ற ரீதியில் ஒரு உண்மையைச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது.

"எதிர்த்தரப்பாருக்கு பதில் சொல்லும்போது, கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர் கள் சொன்னார்: 'மதுவிலக்கினால் வெற்றி தான். 1946-ம் வருஷத் திற்கு முன்னால், மதுவிலக்கு பரிபூரணமாக வருவதற்கு முன்னால், எவ்வளவு பேர் குடித்தார்களோ அதில் கணிசமான பங்கு இப்பொழுது குறைந்திருக்கிறது' என்று. இது சர்க்கார்த் தரப்பு வாதம்.

"'இந்துப்' பத்திரிகை கேட்கிறது, 'இதைப்பற்றி கட்டாயம் விருப்பு வெறுப்பில்லாமல் பரிசீலனை செய்தே தீரவேண்டும்; நீங்கள் சொல் வதில் நம்பிக்கை கொள்வதற்கில்லை' என்று. நாடு முழுவதும் 'இந்துப்' பத்திரிகையின் கருத்தை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். அது சொல்லுகிறது, 'காங்கிரசைத் தவிர எல்லா கட்சிக்காரர்களும் இன்றைக் கிருக்கிற சர்க்காரின் மதுவிலக்கு policy-ஐ எதிர்க்கிறார்கள்' என்று. காங்கிரஸ்தரப்பிலும் அதே கருத்தை இந்தச் சபையிலும் எடுத்துக்காட்டி யிருக்கிறார்கள்.

"கடப்பா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி என்ன கூறிற்று? 'சென்ற காலத்திலும் நிகழ் காலத்திலும் நடந்ததையும், நடப்பதையும் பார்க்கும்போது, காங் கிரஸ் கொண்டுவந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தின் போக்கு தப்பானது, இது வெற்றி பெறவில்லை, இதை ரத்து செய்துவிடவேண்டும்' என்று சொல்லி யிருக்கிறது. இதே கருத்தைத்தான் அனேகம் பத்திரிகைகளும் வெளி யிட்டுவருகின்றன. ஆகவே, ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தி, இது மெய்யா, இது பொய்யா என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து, இன்று குடி அதிகரித்திருக்கிறதா? குடி குறைந்திருக்கிறதா? என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதோடு எற்கனவே சோஷலிஸ்டு நண்பர், விஜயநகரம் ராஜா அவர்கள் கூறியது மாதிரி, சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொடுத்திருக்கும் கணக்கையே பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

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1950-ம் வருஷத்திய கணக்கில் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீறியவர்கள் 65 ஆயிரம் சொச்சம் பேர்கள். 1951-ம் வருஷக் கடைசி கணக்கைப் பார்த்தால், சட்டத்தை மீறியிருக்கிறவர்கள் 85 ஆயிரம் சொச்சம் பேர்கள். ஆகையால், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீறியாவது வெளிப்படையாக குடிக்கத் துணிகிறார்கள்; வெளிப்படையாகக் காய்ச்சவும் துணிகிறார்கள். அதிக பேர்கள் குடித்துக்கொண்டேயும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் 'இந்துப்' பத்திரிகை எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதை உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். இதை என் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேனென்றால், என் அனுபவத்தை எடுத்துக் காட்டுவதற்காகத்தான். கடந்த ஐந்து வருஷத்திலே, எனக்கு ஒரு தொகுதியில் மட்டுமல்ல—அதாவது வண்ணரப்பேட்டை தொகுதியில் மட்டுமல்ல, தமிழ்நாடு முழுவதுமே அனுபவம் உண்டு என்பதை நான் இந்தச் சபையில் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்ல முடியும். வேறு எந்த அங்கத்தினருக்கும் இருக்கும் அனுபவத்தைவிட, எனக்கு நல்ல அனுபவம் உண்டு, அந்த அனுபவத்தால் எதையும் நன்றாகச் சொல்லமுடியுமென்று நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன், தமிழ்நாட்டைப் பற்றி.

"முதலில், எல்லா தரப்பார்களும் எப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். என் இதைக் கூறுகிறேனென்றால், காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நண்பர்கள் பேசும்போது, 'எங்கள் ஊருக்கு வாருங்கள், எங்கள் தொகுதிக்கு வாருங்கள்; என் தொகுதியில் இருக்கக் கூடிய 20, 30 ஊர்களுக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்கின்றேன்; அங்கு யாருமே குடிப்பதில்லை; மதுவிலக்கு வெற்றிகரமாகத்தான் நடக்கிறது' என்று குறிப்பிடுகிறார்கள். நான் சொல்லுகிறேன், '20, 30 ஊர்களிலுள்ள அனுபவம் மட்டும் போதாது. தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள இரண்டாயிரக்கணக்கான கிராமங்களைப்பற்றி நல்ல அனுபவமுள்ள தமிழன் நான் என்ற முறையிலே மதுவிலக்கு வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கவில்லை' என்பதாக. இதற்காகத்தான் பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டி வைத்து விசாரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கோருகிறோம்.

"'மதுவை நாட்டைவிட்டு ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று மகாத்மா காந்தி சொன்னார்கள். அவரது நிர்மாணத் திட்டங்களிலே மதுவிலக்கு என்பதும் ஒன்று. அதைத்தான் இப்பொழுது செய்திருக்கிறோம்' என்று காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பில் கூறப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், 2,000 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னமிருந்தே, நாகரீகத்தின் உச்சநிலையை எய்தியிருந்த தமிழர்கள் கள் குடிப்பதை மிகப் பாவமாகக் கருதியதோடு, தமிழ் நாகரீகத்திற்கே வரம்பு கட்டிய தமிழ்மறை

'துஞ்சினார் செத்தாரின் வேறல்ல ரெஞ்ஞான்றும்
நஞ்சுண்பார் கள்ளுண் பவர்'

என்பதாக, 'கள் சாப்பிடுகிறவர்கள் விஷத்தைச் சாப்பிடுபவர்கள் போல் ஆவார்கள். அதாவது, எப்படி விஷத்தைச் சாப்பிட்டால் இறந்துபோய் விடுவானோ, அதைப் போலவே, கள்ளைக்குடிப்பவர்கள் அழிந்தே போய் விடுவார்கள்,' என்று உபதேசம் செய்துவந்திருக்கிறது.

"இன்றைக்கு, நேற்றைக்கல்ல, 2,000 ஆண்டுகளாகவே மதுவை ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமென பிரசாரம் இந்த நாட்டில் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டில் மட்டுமல்ல. நமக்குத் தெரிந்த எல்லா நாடுகளிலேயும் மதுவை ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமென்று பிரசாரம் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால், மற்ற எனைய உலக நாடுகளில் இன்று மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? இந்த நாட்டிலே அப்படிக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். கொண்டுவரக்கூடாதென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. லட்சிய ரீதியாகவும், சமுதாய ரீதியாகவும் மதுவை உட்கொள்வது விஷத்திற்கு சமானம், மது உட்கொள்வது பாபம் என்று கருதப்பட்டுவந்தி, இந்த நாட்டு மக்களின் மனதை மாற்றி, அவர்களே குடிக்காமல் இருக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமே யொழிய சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவது, அதை அமுல் நடத்துவது என்பது அனுபவத்தில் சாத்தியமா? குடியை நிறுத்தவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது நல்லதா? ஆனால், குடிப்பவர்

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களைத் தடுப்பதற்காகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற சட்டம் அமுலில் உண்மையாகவே அப்படி தடைசெய்கிறதா? அப்படி இல்லை என்பதுதான் எங்கள் வாதம். இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? சர்க்கார்த்தரப்பில் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு ஒரு விஷயத்தை ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். திருக்குறள் என்ற நூலைப்பற்றி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ பழனிசாமிக் கவுண்டர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். காங்கிரஸ் சகோதரர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும்

'கனித்தானைக் காரணங் காட்டுதல் கீழ்நீர்க்
குனித்தானைத் தீத்துரீஇ யற்று'

என்று திருவள்ளுவர் கூறியிருக்கிறார். அதாவது, கள் குடிக்கிறவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்களே, அவர்களைக் குறித்து நியாயம் பேசுவது, உபதேசம் செய்வது, கையில் தீப்பந்தத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, குளத்தில் உள்ளதைத் தேடுவது போலாகும். ஆகையால், மக்களைக் கள் குடிக்காது தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், தடியடிப் பிரயோகம் செய்வதினால் அப்படிச் செய்யமுடியாது. தத்துவ ரீதியாக உபதேசம் செய்யத்தான் வேண்டும். மக்களைக் கள் குடிக்கக்கூடாதென்பதற்காக சட்டத்தைப் போட்டு பலவந்தமாக கொடுமைப்படுத்துவதனால் மாற்றிவிடமுடியாது. பொருளாதார ரீதியிலும், சமுதாய ரீதியிலும் அவர்கள் நிலைமை மேன்மையுறவேண்டுமென்றால், கள் குடிக்காமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று பிரசாரம் செய்வதினால் மட்டுமே முடியும். சமுதாய ரீதியாக உருவாகி வந்திருக்கின்ற ஒரு கொடிய பழக்கம் இது; பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாக வழக்கத்தில் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிற ஒரு தீய பழக்கம் இது. இதை ஒரே தலைமுறையில் சட்டத்தால், அதிகாரத்தால், அடக்குமுறையால், தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்தால், சிறைத் தண்டனையால் மாற்றிவிடலாமென்று எண்ணினால், அதில் தோல்வியே ஏற்படும். மாற்றிவிடவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுகிறவர்களுக்கும் இப்பொழுது தோல்வியே வந்திருக்கிறது. மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியை மாற்றுமல், கொடிய பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமைப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்த மக்களின் மனதை மாற்றுமல், சட்டத்தைப் போட்டு அதனால் வெற்றியே ஏற்பட்டது என்பது எந்த நாட்டிலும் கிடையாது. மக்களுடைய பழக்கத்திற்கு அஸ்திவாரமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை மாற்றுமல், பௌதிக சூழ் நிலையில் போதுமான பொறுப்பை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதை மாற்றுமல், மேல் இருந்துகொண்டு சட்டத்தைப் போட்ட மாத்திரத்தில் நிச்சயமாகக் குடியை நிறுத்திவிடமுடியுமா? பொதுமக்களுக்கு சுபீட்சத்தைச் செய்துவிடமுடியுமா? ஆனால், சட்டத்தை மட்டும் ஏன் போட்டார்கள்? இந்த எண்ணம் எங்கிருந்து வந்தது? 'மகாத்மா காந்திக்கு மிகவும் பிரியமான நிர்மாணத்திட்டங்களில் மதுவிலக்கும் ஒன்று. அதை நிறைவேற்றி வைத்தால் நாம் உண்மையாக காந்தி பக்தர்களாகிவிடமுடியும், தேசபக்தர்களாகிவிடமுடியும்,' என்கிற ஒரு எண்ணத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு, மக்களின் அஸ்திவாரத்தை மாற்றுமல், பௌதிக சூழ்நிலையை மாற்ற சிந்திக்காமல், இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்களென்பது அவர்கள் செய்கையிலேயே நன்றாகப் பிரதிபலிக்கிறது. ஆனால், மக்களின் பிரத்யட்ச வாழ்க்கையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால் நாம் என்றென்றைக்கும் மதுவிலக்குச்சட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்தமுடியாது என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும்.

"பரோலில் விடுபட்டபிறகு, குடியிருந்த இடமாகிய தாம்பரத்திற்கு நான் போய் இருந்த 10, 15 நாட்களில், விசாரித்ததில் ஒரு தெருவில் எட்டு இடங்கள் பத்து இடங்கள் கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்சும் இடங்களாக வற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என அறிந்தேன். புதுப் புது இடங்களில் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்படுவதாக பொது ஜனங்கள் பேசிக்கொள்வதை நான் tram-ல் போகும்போதும் வரும்போதும் தினமும் கேட்கின்றேன்.

"எதிர்த்தரப்பு நண்பர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதாவது சர்க்கார்தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சில அன்பர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள்: 'ஏழைகளைப்பற்றி எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது; தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வசிக்கும் சேரிகளைப்பற்றியும் எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வந்ததால் மக்கள் எவ்வளவோ சந்தோஷமாக வாழ்கிறார்கள், கள் குடிப்பதை மறந்துவிட்டு

இன்பமாக இருக்கிறார்கள்; அவைகளெல்லாம் எங்களுக்குத்தெரியாது' என்பதாக. ஆனால், 'அவர்களைக் காட்டிலும் எனக்கு ஏழை மக்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய சந்துபொந்துகளெல்லாம் தெரியும்; சேரிகளெல்லாம் தெரியும்; அவர்களின் மத்தியிலேயே நாங்கள் வசித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்; அவர்களிடமே தினமும் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்; அவர்களுக்காகவே நாங்களெல்லோரும் உழைத்துவருகிறோம்' என்று தலைநிமிர்ந்து நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அந்த ஆழ்ந்த அனுபவத்தின் பேரிலேயே 'முன்பு ஊருக்கு ஒரு கள்ளுக்கடை இருந்தது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுதோ அடிக்கொரு கடை வந்திருக்கிறது. முன்பு ஆண்கள் குடித்துவந்தார்கள்; இப்பொழுது பெண்களும்கூட குடிக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு வயது வந்தவர்கள் குடித்துவந்தார்கள்; இப்பொழுது குழந்தைகளும்கூட குடிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், குடி பெருகித்தான் இருக்கிறதென்று' நான் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"அதோடு மட்டுமல்ல. கவர்ன்மெண்டு தரப்பில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். குடியைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்காக சர்க்கார்தரப்பிலும் முன்னைவிட அதிகமான ரூபாய்கள் செலவாகின்றன. அடிக்கொரு போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனை ஊரெங்கும் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், மதுவிலக்கைக் கண்காணிக்க இருக்கின்ற சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களான போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இன்று உண்மையாக அப்படிச் செய்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால், கிடையாது. சமீபத்தில் 2-ந் தேதி தொண்டையார்பேட்டை போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு இரவு $1\frac{1}{2}$-மணிக்குப் போனேன். போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் பாக்கியனுதன் அவர்கள் குடித்திருந்தார். ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிள் ஆதிகேசவலு குடி போதையிலே உருண்டுகிடந்தார். அவர்கள் குடித்தார்களா, குடிக்கவில்லையா என்று எனக்கு எப்படித் தெரியுமென்று கேட்கலாம். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் காபி குடிப்பார். இருபத்தைந்து, முப்பது வருஷங்களாக, இன்னும் நான் காபி கூட குடிப்பதில்லை. அதே மாதிரியாக போதை தரும் வஸ்துக்கள் எதையுமே நான் தொடுவதில்லை. வெளியில் யாரிடம் என்னைப்பற்றிக் கேட்டாலும் தெரியும். போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்குள் நுழைந்தபோது, அன்று அவர்கள் குடித்திருந்ததனால் ஏற்பட்ட நாற்றம் என் குடலைப் பிடுங்கி எடுத்தது. அவர்கள் குடி போதையிலே மயங்கிக் கிடந்திருக்கிறார்களென்பது அவர்கள் பேச்சிலேயே தெரிந்தது. இன்னும் பரீனமரத்தோப்புக்குப் போனால், போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஒத்தாசையோடுகூட என்னென்ன அக்கிரமங்களும் அட்டூழியங்களும் நடந்துவருகின்றனதென்பது தெரியும். இந்தப் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் கள்ளத்தனமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர்களுக்கும், கள்ளத்தனமாக சாராயம் மாக, உடந்தையாக இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, அவர்கள் செய்யும் அட்டூழியங்களுக்கெல்லாம் உட்பட்டு நடக்கிறார்களே தவிர, மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை உண்மையாக, பூரணமாக நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுப்பதில்லை. மக்கள் குடித்துக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள்.

"மக்கள் கள் குடிப்பதோடு நிற்கவில்லை. 'சுண்டி சோறு' என்ற ஒரு போதை தரும் வஸ்துவைக் கண்டுபிடித்து சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். 'குலினரி எஸென்ஸ்' போன்ற போதை தரும் வஸ்துவையும் தயாரித்து சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள் என்று நீலகிரி கலெக்டர், கனம் ஸ்ரீ பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் அவர்களிடம், நேரில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இம்மாதிரி ஒரு நாளைக்கு 10 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு அந்தச் சரக்கு மாத்திரம் விற்கப்படுகிறதென்றால், எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் குடிக்கிறார்களென்று பாருங்கள். நூற்றுக்கு 95 பங்கு போதை தரும் வஸ்து அதில் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறது. அதைக் குடிப்பவர்கள் இரண்டு மூன்று மாதத்திலேயே உயிரை விட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். பொருளாதார ரீதியில், சமுதாய ரீதியில், தத்துவ ரீதியில் மக்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வழி காண அடிகோலாமல் இச்சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்ததனால் தான் இன்று அந்தச் சட்டம் தோற்றுப்போய்விட்டது. அது வெற்றி பெறவில்லை; சர்க்காரின் செலவும் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. அதேசமயத்தில் குடிப்பவர்கள் எண்ணிக்கையும் நாளுக்குநாள் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. எனவே, இந்தத் தரப்பில் கொண்டுவந்

திருக்கக்கூடிய, திட்டத்தை பரிசீலனைக்கு ஒரு கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்ற விஷயத்தை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் தோற்றுவிட்டதன் காரணமாக, பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டியை நியமித்து மேற்கொண்டு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டியது இன்றியமையாததாகும். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டிய நிலையில் நாம் இருப்பதால், எதிர்த் தரப்புத் தலைவர் கொண்டுவந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை எல்லோரும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, நானும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்." 4-30 p.m.

* DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is some confusion in our minds in approaching this question of Prohibition. Prohibition has two aspects. One is the excise duty which was a source of large revenue yielding nearly Rs. 17 crores. If we accept the fact that this revenue is necessary for the welfare of the country and that this is a proper tax so that we may have better educational and better medical facilities, then let us take it that this source must be left untouched and that we must have these crores of rupees. Then let us not think of a Committee at all. Let us not talk about ways and means of enforcing Prohibition, about its failure, the reason for it and so on. Let us clearly state that we want the revenue and we do not want Prohibition. If that is accepted, then I have no quarrel with the opponents at all. But instead of saying that, they on the one hand say that with these crores of rupees we can do a lot of things, and at the same time they admit that Prohibition has a place and drunkenness can be checked, and they advance so many theories and suggestions and then say that they want a Committee to investigate the whole matter. I really cannot understand how our learned friend Sri T. Viswanatham who was associated with the inauguration of Prohibition could talk both ways and argue against Prohibition on the ground that it is not only a failure but also it can never be enforced by law, and then ask for a Committee to go into the question and find out ways and means of enforcing Prohibition effectively."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I said, 'I suspend my judgment until the Committee submits its report.'"

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—"I am glad, Sir. As I said, if they say that we must have the revenue, let us make no bones about it. Let us take a vote and scrap Prohibition once and for all, or at least for this year. Otherwise, let us accept Prohibition as such. Let us say that it is necessary. Nobody would say Prohibition can be enforced effectively by legislation alone. It is just not possible. Just as in the matter of prevention of corruption, we must have anti-corruption laws, and at the same time, we must enforce them by propaganda and education, so also this Prohibition has two aspects. One is to have the legal sanction for it and the other is the creation of moral sanction for it by educating the people—of course, we have religious sanction for it—about the value of Prohibition. If it is accepted by hon. Members opposite that Prohibition is good and it must

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stay, I have no hesitation in agreeing to the formation of a committee. In that case, a committee with a positive outlook can do a lot in finding ways and means of enforcing Prohibition. But if this is not guaranteed and if the scepticism is there, how can a committee give us any help even if a committee is appointed? (Interruption.) I wish to say that in some cases it might have failed as so many other things fail, in spite of good intentions. In the same way, even though Prohibition has not brought that spectacular prosperity that we expected, still I maintain my previous statement that it has brought prosperity to many homes. Let the opponents go to any area in Tamil Nad and verify this. Of course, I do not know much about the Andhra area but I know about a large portion of Travancore State as well as Tamil Nad as, in connexion with the Kasturba Trust, I have travelled very widely in Tamil districts. I tell you, women welcome it. They are happy; their financial condition has improved in some places; even in spite of heavy drought conditions, they have repaid their loans and some have put up small cottages of their own. I was very amused when hon. Members on the other side criticised so vehemently that Rajaji told in some place to women that even by selling their *thalis*, they should pay taxes. The champions of the women's cause, our friends opposite, spoke vehemently against it and said, 'That is the only thing that our sisters possess. You want them to sell it to pay taxes to the Government.' May I ask the hon. Members here how many women, every day in by-gone years, four or five years ago, lost their *thalis* on account of their drinking husbands? (Hear, hear from Congress Benches.) It is not a new thing. I have seen it with my own eyes. I have seen women being deprived of their *thalis* and everything that they possessed. Even the paddy and little foodstuffs that they had in their homes were taken away by their husbands. In such circumstances, how can hon. Members talk so lightly about Prohibition? All of them know these things because most of them are workers. They know the real conditions and yet why do they close their eyes to this *thali* business in one aspect and bring it into prominence in another aspect?

"Another thing I want to mention is this. I had been to Bombay three months after Prohibition was introduced there. In the South we are not so advanced in our ways of living as those people there. But, in fact, three months after the introduction of Prohibition there, when I visited the hospital, the scavengers' quarters, etc., the prosperity they had attained within so short a period astonished me. Everyone of the women coming to the Ante-Natal Clinic (Clinic for pregnant women's care) in a hospital meant for the poor said, 'Doctor, you can prescribe any medicine or any tonic you like. My husband is not drinking. I have more money now than before and I shall purchase the medicine needed.' It gladdened my heart to see that such prosperity should come to Bombay even within such a short time. Even now in Bombay, the people tell me that Prohibition is reasonably successful. So, Sir, I am not against the appointment of a committee, as such.

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But let us first grant the premises that Prohibition is good and that it must stay. Then a committee can help us a lot.

"Then one word about crimes. Sir, crimes are increasing on all sides. The stress and strain of living, the desire to get rich quickly and so many other causes which men know better than women, contribute to the increase in crimes. All of us know that. But I do not know whether this Prohibition was a direct or indirect cause of the increase in crimes. I really cannot understand how it could be so. We used to hear about so many street quarrels and street brawls at night when Prohibition was not enforced. We do not now find such things at all. That means Prohibition is not a main cause of the increase in crimes.

"Now, let us consider the question of Prohibition in a humane way. Even if the issue of sales tax is taken in this context, there the poor and the rich pay according to their capacity. If a poor man lives within Rs. 8 or Rs. 10—that is, by himself; I am not taking his family; if we take his family also, it may come to about Rs. 30 a month—and if a rich man spends Rs. 1,000 a month on his food and clothing, proportionately they pay less or more tax, according to their capacity. But when we come to the question of drink, it is the Harijans and the backward classes that drink more toddy and arrack. I am not casting any aspersion at all on them. It is their habit to drink. So, the Rs. 130 crores which the hon. Gentleman has suggested, come from the poor people who cannot afford to pay so much. This habit of drinking is a weakness, I grant. On that score, should we tax a man for this weakness? Should we want that money for educating and treating the well-to-do classes?

"Then, we talk so much of exploitation of the poor. Of course, I am against it. But the levy of excise duty is another type of exploitation of the poor. I have been to Tanjore and other areas. Everywhere when the harvesting season comes, either one of the vested interests or other people open a few more toddy shops and the poor men and women who take their wages in kind go to those shops and pass on their wages to those toddy shop-keepers. Is it not the worst type of exploitation, Sir? Do we all want to add to this exploitation both ways? We pay them less wages and even that less amount we want to take away from them. Let us decide it one way or the other. Let us make our minds clear on this subject. If we want the tainted money by scrapping Prohibition, let us say so and get the money. If we do not accept that fact, then let us jointly endeavour and make this Prohibition a success. Thereby at least the future generation —there may be some addicts in the present generation who drink and encourage illicit distillation—can be saved from this drink evil. Therefore, I request hon. Members on this side and on that side of the House to think about this question rationally and support the Demand. Even though there are not many women here to plead their cause, let hon. Members think of their own homes or their neighbours' homes and of the havoc this drink evil has wrought in past years. Considering all these, I request all

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hon. Members to think for themselves, without any party affiliation, and treat this as a human question and support this Demand for Prohibition. Let us all endeavour to make it a reality and a success."

* SRI P. CHINNAMA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. By the introduction of Prohibition, our State is losing a third of its entire revenues. Sir, it was Mahatma Gandhi who wanted this reform to be introduced in our country. True to his wishes, the Congress included this in their election manifesto of 1937. Though Mahatma Gandhi preached so many good things like truth and non-violence and wearing of khadi, such things were not taken into consideration and observed by the Congress Party, but for reasons best known to themselves, they wanted to introduce Prohibition and this reform was introduced in our State by the present Chief Minister who was also the Chief Minister in 1937. When he introduced this measure, not only the Congress Party but also the Opposition groups supported it because everyone thought that drink is an evil. The public outside the Assembly also supported the measure. The Chief Minister wanted that the revenue which was lost on account of this reform should be made good by all the people and so he introduced sales tax and said that every buyer should subscribe one pie in the rupee. People agreed to this and ever since we have been paying sales
4-45 p.m. tax, entertainments tax, etc. This Prohibition scheme was not in force during the regime of the Advisers. Yet, after the working of this scheme for 8 years opinion is still divided. The ex-Finance Minister said on the floor of the previous Assembly in March last that Prohibition was not working properly and that a referendum must be taken. The ex-Chief Ministers and some Congress Members and some Council Members who are now on the Treasury Benches to-day have also spoken in the past that Prohibition was a failure. Even now, during the budget discussion, several Congress Members spoke that this Prohibition should be abolished. Of course all the Opposition Members have said that Prohibition is a failure and should be scrapped. Even now, opinion is divided and the scheme is a failure. The Police say that the public are not co-operating with them and the public say that the Police are not discharging their duty properly and so the scheme has failed. Hon. Members of the House may know that in their constituencies people are resorting to varnish, French polish and other poisonous drugs. In many places, people were allowed to tap sweet toddy. In such cases, they are not only tapping sweet toddy but also making toddy out of it. It is really a very easy thing for these tappers to convert the sweet juice into toddy. It is only a matter of two hours. If the sweet toddy is allowed to get fermented, it will become toddy. I do not really know why the Government have given permission for tapping sweet toddy, which is almost equal to toddy. If the sweet toddy is placed in hot sun for two hours, it will become toddy. So the process of converting sweet toddy into toddy is very simple. There is no point in allowing people to tap sweet toddy.

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" The Congress party is supposed to be a united body receiving directions from the Centre. But, so far as this policy is concerned, there is no uniformity. In some States, there is total Prohibition, in some States they have just begun, in some States they have not yet begun and in some other States they have failed and have gone back from this policy of Prohibition. Even Pandit Nehru, when he came to Madras, advised the Madras Government to go slow with this policy of Prohibition. In the Bangalore Congress session, he said that urgent problems like food and drinking water must have priority over Prohibition. Because of this Prohibition policy only, the Centre is not helping our State as it ought to and as it has been helping other States. Pandit Nehru feels that our State is simply wasting money on this policy, and so he does not want to give more funds and help this State Government. Our Chief Minister knowing fully well that this is a failure has said in Coimbatore that so long as he continued as Chief Minister, Prohibition will stay. I really cannot understand the tone in which the Chief Minister has spoken. It is something like a statement coming from the mouth of a Dictator and not a Chief Minister in a democratic form of Government. For, the principle of democracy is to follow and not to flout public opinion. His statement that so long as he continued as Chief Minister, this Prohibition will stay only resembles dictatorship and nothing else. It is not properly worded in the present circumstances. He perhaps feels that as he has introduced this scheme originally, he will lose his prestige if he were now to go back on this. In spite of knowing full well that this is a failure, he thinks like that."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Prohibition, in connexion with which the present Demand is being moved here, is a very controversial subject to-day. The controversy is not in and around the principle of Prohibition. In fact, the discussion up till now has made one thing abundantly clear, viz., that Prohibition in principle and spirit is agreeable to all concerned. I suppose a referendum regarding the principle of Prohibition might properly be taken among the women whose husbands are indulging in beating them and in other cruel acts, and their opinion ascertained. Prohibition in principle may be all right, but Prohibition in practice is not properly working. Now, the Madras Prohibition Act which has been on the Statute Book for the last 15 years has been working in certain limited areas in the first instance and has been subsequently extended to all the other areas in this State. We have gathered enough experience as to its having worked one way or the other. It has been found in various other States in India that Prohibition cannot be enforced rigorously or successfully. Take for instance, Coorg, which was for a very long time directly administered by the Centre, where they have a sort of rationing. Again, committees have gone into this question in other States. They have all recommended only partial Prohibition or a kind of rationing in respect of drinks like toddy which will usually be consumed by the poorer sections of the population, and imposition of heavy taxes on foreign liquor,

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at the same time decontrolling such costly liquors. Various experiments have been tried in other places. As was pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, we learn it from high quarters and I think even the Prime Minister of India himself has expressed the opinion that we must adopt a policy of 'Go Slow'. The directive principles of State Policy in the Constitution definitely lay down what the States have to do. According to those principles, what the States are expected to do is to bring into operation a kind of Prohibition which might promote sobriety as against insobriety. That does not mean that we must be all out for Prohibition and all at once. It has now been found in every country and even in our own State that the Prohibition Act is more honoured in the breach than in observance. It has been a costly failure. It has been an extravagant ideal which is sought to be thrust down our throats by incurring enormous expenditure and by foregoing enormous income. I for one heartily agree with the Chief Minister in saying that Prohibition in principle is agreeable. If people could be persuaded to adopt Prohibition, it will be an ideal state of affairs. There must be a terrific campaign to persuade people to adopt Prohibition. There are certain persons who have a partiality for satyagraha—I say this deliberately —and they can even start a satyagraha in this matter, if they have the strength of mind. Such persons must come forward to carry on a vigorous satyagraha or campaign as the case may be, in favour of Prohibition and persuade the people to make Prohibition a success. That is the thing which we must do in the present state of affairs. Let us face realities and let us face facts. The Chief Minister is a great realist. We have had 15 years' experience in running this department. It is absolutely clear beyond any doubt whatsoever that Prohibition has not been successful during this period. As was rightly pointed out by the doyen of this House, Mr. P. T. Rajan, it has been a total failure, and there has been a complete breakdown of the Prohibition macahinery and illicit distillation has been flourishing as a cottage industry. I think some hon. Member rightly said that it has come to stay as a large-scale industry. Why should they hamper the cause of Prohibition like this and allow illicit distillation to go on unchecked as a cottage industry as well as large-scale industry? Let them put an end to this illicit distillation. Some have argued that there must be more rigorous punishment. Let me tell those friends that by making the sentences more rigorous, they are not going to successfully enforce the Prohibition Act. As a matter of fact, even now I have been shocked to find that in many cases some of the Magistrates or Sub-Magistrates have given very deterrent sentences because of the influence of the executive. It might be that in the District Prohibition Committees, they might have decided to give some severe sentences. Naturally, the officers most of whom are only Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars, Sub-Magistrates or Magistrates have to think of their career and so, they have yielded to executive pressure and influence and under their instructions given severe sentences to the Prohibition offenders. As a result of this, even very good, virtuous and honourable men who

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have committed only minor offences have been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and even six months in some cases. When they return from jail, they are considered not only as drunkards but also blackguards. Is this the way in which you want to enforce the Prohibition Act? I strongly feel that if such a method of giving very rigorous punishment is adopted, it will only aggravate the drink evil. We must adopt different methods altogether. Some hon. Members said, 'Oh! we must prescribe one year rigorous imprisonment for people found guilty of intoxication or found guilty of having manufactured arrack or found guilty of having engaged themselves in illicit distillation' and so on. If this suggestion is accepted and if the administrative and detective machinery is efficient enough to detect all such cases, then I am afraid half the population of this State will find themselves in jails. Already we are told that all our jails are overcrowded with Prohibition offenders. Quite a lot of money is being spent on this.

"Sir, I am second to none, not even the Hon. Chief Minister, in accepting Prohibition in principle. But I certainly feel that the present enforcement machinery is quite unsuitable and the enforcement of the Prohibition Act has unfortunately been a grandiose and catastrophic failure. I do not wish to indulge in generalizations, but I must say that in practice we have found that the Prohibition staff were perhaps the first sinners. We have witnessed a parade of poor people being brought to courts. A regular procession of poor workers and poor cultivators are being daily brought before the courts for having committed minor offences, and they are sentenced to severe punishment. On the other hand, the richer classes of people are allowed to go scot-free. They are not touched at all. I know several such cases in my town in Malabar. Again, a number of rich and influential people, and perhaps some Members of this House or the Council, are holding permits. So, there is the Prohibition Act, but the rules and regulations are applied only to the poor people and not to the richer classes in society. This is the real position. That is why I said that the Prohibition staff are the first sinners. They themselves are not sincere in the administration of this Act. In practice, we find that the executive machinery has miserably failed. No doubt Prohibition is an ideal and I claim it as such along with the Chief Minister. But, there are other considerations which we should take into account. Some people feel that this is an experiment which will never prove successful. Whatever it is, if you want to wean people away from the drink evil, then you must think of some other methods. It is time we take stock of the whole situation and constitute a Committee, as suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, to review the whole position. There is paramount need for the constitution of such a Committee to devise ways and means, first of all to assess if the Prohibition Act that has been on the Statute Book till now has been a success—most of us are of course convinced that it has been an utter failure—and if it has not been successful to suggest better methods of enforcement, which should

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be less harassing. I only want to impress on the Government that they should not go on persecuting people in this fashion, at the same time saying that they want to preach morality to the people. Surely, this is not the method of moralising and sermonising the people.

5 p.m. " It has been well said that law lags behind public opinion and public opinion behind morality. So, we must raise to a particular level the moral consciousness of the people when Prohibition will be accepted by the general sense of the community as right. That is not done now. Therefore, we must create first a sense of morality and go forward and mobilise public opinion. After public opinion has developed to a certain stage, we must enforce it by legal sanction in the shape of an enactment. As it is we have not become ripe for that stage. Let me emphasize, Sir, that I should not be confused with those who say that it is the ' fundamental right ' of the people to take this ' nectar ' and throw themselves into a fine frenzy in the evening or night. I am all out against them. But I do feel that the Madras Prohibition Act has not been working satisfactorily. Let us copy the example of Coorg and Mysore and go into the question of how Bombay and Madhya Pradesh have fared. Let us learn by the advice and counsel given by the Prime Minister of India to go slow in this matter.

" Sir, the time at my disposal is very short and I want to touch on one more point before I conclude. The Ayurvedic physicians are harassed in Malabar in the working of the Prohibition Act. They are harassed and persecuted. I wonder whether the Government are aware of an industry thriving in Malabar in spite of Prohibition, the banana essence industry. The Government have not yet taken any steps to prevent the free flow of banana and other fruit essences which are surely deleterious. They affect the stomachs and shorten the lives of people because they have a high percentage of alcohol in them. Such dangerous preparations are freely marketed in the country and the Treasury Benches have not waken up to this danger. Any Government which has failed to take steps to prevent the sale of such essences has no right to say that Prohibition should be continued any more. I would like to know what the Government propose to do in dealing with these essences of banana and other fruits. While the banana essence trade is thriving well, the poor Ayurveda physicians as a class are being penalised. The innocent physicians are harassed under the guise of the Prohibition Act. They are asked to pay a fee for each asava or arishta that has to be sent up for analysis as to the alcoholic content thereof. Then a fee of twenty rupees or so is collected from the poor doctors for the sale of each kind of asava or arishta. The result is that the Ayurveda science in Malabar stands in peril of being wiped out, if the present orders are not altered. Is this a step against the Ayurvedic physicians or a policy of Prohibition misguided? I feel that no Government has any moral right to prevent the Ayurvedic physicians from prescribing asavas and arishtas. Yet their voice is not heard probably because they are ignorant and cannot mobilise public opinion and

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trouble the Government. They are being suppressed and gagged and all kinds of restrictions are put upon them. On the contrary, the banana essences thrive. The traders and producers of banana essences have perhaps got sufficient pull with the Government. That is why they are left undisturbed. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to come to the rescue of the Ayurvedic physicians."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a Demand on which every Member here was asked to explain himself with reference to the stand he took when he went to canvass votes in the recent elections. I am finding it very difficult how to express my feelings and how to respect the feelings of sisters like Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran and others. This is a very complicated issue. Even Mr. Viswanatham and his group of people are finding it difficult which way to settle the issue. I know there was a time when they felt whether they could not defeat the Government on their policy of Prohibition. Discussion went on for days and weeks and now the whole thing has come to a question of committee. Sir, there is no doubt there is need for a committee. But what is that committee to do? Is it to examine whether Prohibition is a success or a failure? Is it for that you want a committee? Do you doubt that it is not a failure? Every one here in this House feels that it has not worked successfully. We do not need a committee to examine its success or failure. If there is anything to be examined and if there is anything to be suggested, let it be on the constructive side. Let us contribute our suggestions how to work it best or to scrap it. If we think it should be scrapped, and if we can convince every one in this House whether he is big or small or whether he belongs to this side or to the other side, let it be scrapped. As some of these political theories and ideologies that were born and bred up and experimented for a while in some country, have been let loose very dangerously throughout the world, so also Prohibition which is still in the experimental stage has been let loose on this State. If Rajaji, who brought in this legislation in this State a long time ago—about 15 years ago—did not introduce it throughout the Province, it was because he wanted to experiment with it. He wanted to find out the loopholes in the Prohibition Law; he wanted to find out the methods by which he could make it a success. When he left the Government there was some move to repeal it. But then came a set of people, I am sorry to say this, who were in a race, who were in a craze for power and extended Prohibition to all the districts in the State at one stroke. I do not know if Mr. Viswanatham was present in the House at that time. If he was, I do not know why he did not suggest that it should be gradually extended. Some of my friends who are still sitting here did not then think in that way. (Interruption by Sri T. Viswanatham.) Do not interrupt me : I am going to defend you. (Laughter.) If Mr. Viswanatham had been in the House some time ago when Prohibition was extended he might have said that it should be gradually extended. If he had not said so, it was probably because his allegiance to the party was so strong that he could not over-ride its mandate. It is only today perhaps that he finds it possible to

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suggest to the Chief Minister that it should be examined. Sir, there is no need for examination. Every one of us speaking here has mentioned certain difficulties and dangers involved in working this Prohibition. Let us ask the Chief Minister to examine these and allow him time if he wants to study the entire working of the scheme. Let the Government exert their best and let them use their brains—I have no hesitation in conceding all brains to the Chief Minister—to see if there is at least one single defect. If there is one let them not hesitate to scrap it. We have placed here all the difficulties experienced in the working of the Act. We have placed them before the House which means that the entire people of this State know the defects of the Act. I say, Sir, some political speculators, like businessmen who spend lot of money only for getting higher profits, speculated in Prohibition and brought about this damnation. I am not worried about the loss in the revenue to the State. It may be sixteen crores or even sixty-four crores which is the total amount budgeted for here. It is not the money that I am concerned with. I am concerned with the other aspects. It will indeed be a blessing from Heaven if Prohibition could be made a success. But our experience is otherwise. Lakhs of people have been thrown out of employment. Poor toddy tappers have no occupation today. There is a big scramble for land now. Some of the toddy tappers who find nothing to live upon occupy themselves in a work which we condemn. What is happening now? I quite agree with the Government that sweet toddy should not be converted into toddy. But what have the Government done to prevent it? They must have devised some method of collecting sweet toddy and converting it into jaggery by using some chemicals. Or they must have devised some apparatus which could preserve the sweet state of toddy all the time so that it could be used as a beverage like Spencer's soda, etc. That would have been very fine as a drink. Such an attempt was never made. I say, Sir, it is your duty to find employment for these ex-toddy tappers. It is said that in Tirunelveli district for the benefit of the ex-tappers, you have opened a number of co-operative societies. You must endeavour to start a number of like societies in other districts also. You have not done all this till now but since a new Government is here, I hope something will be done now at least.

"Coming to the enforcement side, so long as there is respect for law, there is Government. The day when that law is forgotten, there is no Government. I know in this State especially defiance of law is taught to not only men but women and children also. Even teachers in schools which are receiving aid from the Government teach the students defiance of law and opposition to the Government. Should we allow this kind of defiance of law by the people? Do not we know that by concentrating upon a particular policy, it is easy to make people defy a particular mandate or a particular law of the Government? Is it not our own experience? Why should there be so many cases otherwise? It may be that the psychology of the people might have gone bad. All the same, during war time and since, the moral standards of the people have come down . . ."

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has two minutes more."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—"The Hon. the Speaker said that he would give me five minutes extra. Kindly therefore give effect to what he has said so that I may have seven minutes from now."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The Speaker has allotted only ten minutes for each Member. The hon. Member will finish his speech in another three minutes."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—"Yes, Sir. The Police are finding it difficult to detect cases. The biggest detection staff have expressed to me individually that it is very difficult to detect cases. I will give one instance to show how it is impossible. In a particular district in Andhra three sub-inspectors in three different stations were assaulted by the constables. The assault was due to a trouble that arose while dividing the mamools. There are certain towns where the Police get mamools of two to ten thousand rupees. I say this because to detect a case is very difficult since the Police get mamools.

"Then, my friend, Mr. V. R. Krishna Ayyar referred to deterrent punishments awarded now in Prohibition cases. I have seen myself how innocent men are dragged to Court. Even the Police and the big men in towns cannot lay hands on the criminal. There are rowdies in the village who cannot be approached by the Police. The Police simply catch some innocent men, foist cases against them and take them before the sub-magistrates who award them some sentence. I say, Sir, it is immoral to collect any money as fine from these people. It is immoral again to send people to jail. If it is morals that we are fighting for, let us work for raising the standards of morality of the people in working this Act also.

"There is talk of public co-operation. Sir, every time the District Prohibition Committee meets, there is talk of lack of public co-operation. How can we give co-operation in public? It is a City here but we live in mofussal stations. There are people everywhere who like to cut the throat of one another. Recently there was some theft in the City. The Police were vigilant in booking the culprits. Here, the entire Police could be mobilised and put on the work. But in villages, for example, out of every ten murders committed, only one or two or three would be brought to court. "How can you expect villagers to give co-operation in public? Whether right or wrong, if I give evidence in a case, I am sure my hut will be set fire to, my corn destroyed and my bulls killed. Who is giving us protection? You may give us arms and licences. But when something happens, I must pledge my property and pay the policemen who come to investigate the crime. I must pay even thousands of rupees to escape, having given evidence in the case. There is no question of giving revolvers or rifles. These will not help to put down crime. Let us have an intensive temperance propaganda unit, if we really mean the job.

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"Finally, Sir, I want to say a word on Mr. Viswanatham's Motion for a committee. I say, your committee has done its work. Every one of us here has done the work. There is no necessity for a committee? If the Hon. the Chief Minister wishes to have some time to examine the whole thing, we shall give him the time and then ask for an assurance from him that if he is convinced Prohibition is a failure, it should be scrapped."

5-15 p-m.

* SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ cut motion ను నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో నా అనుభవాన్ని నేను చెబుతున్నాను. నా అనుభవముకూడా తీసుకొని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి మంత్రివర్గానికి ప్రజల విషయము తెలుసుకొని దానిమీద ప్రజల అభిప్రాయము యీ మద్యపాన నిషేధం విషయంలో ఏమి జరుగుతున్నదో కూడా గుర్తిస్తారని ఆసిస్తున్నాన్నాను. ఎందుకంటే మా కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధం ఏ రకంగా fail ఆయినదో Prohibition department వారు ఎలా పనిచేస్తున్నారో గత సంవత్సరం కృష్ణా జిల్లా Prohibition Committee రిపోర్టు ఆంధ్ర ప్రభ వగైరా పత్రికలు అన్నిటిలో ప్రకటించబడినది. ఇదే సందర్భములో గత మాసంలో కృష్ణా జిల్లా కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసులో prohibition కమిటీ మీటింగు సమావేశ పరచి యీ Prohibition ఏ రకంగా fail అవుతున్నదీ, దానికి కారణములు, యీ Prohibition department ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఏ రకంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నదిన్నీ తెలుసుకున్నారు. ఈ జిల్లాలలో Co-operative Registrar గారు కూడా యీ Prohibition department ఉద్యోగస్తులే యీ Prohibition succeed కాకుండా చేస్తున్నారనిన్నీ, ప్రజలు, గ్రామాధికారులుకూడా యీ సమస్య మీద ప్రభుత్వంతో సహకరించడం లేదనిన్నీ యీ త్రాగే జనానికి, రహస్యముగా దొంగ సారాయి కాచి black market లో అమ్మటానికి దోహదమిచ్చి, లంచాలు తీసుకొని ఈ prohibition succeed కాకుండా చేస్తున్నారని కూడ తెలుసుకొన్నారు. ఇట్లాంటి పరిస్థితులలో prohibition succeed కావాలంటే ఎట్లా ఆవుతుందో గవర్నమెంటువారే ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చును. ఇదివరకు పూటకి రెండు పూళ్లకు ఒక కల్లు దుకాణం వుండేది. అది యును ఆ వృత్తిలో ఉన్నవారే అమ్ముకొని జీవించేవారు. యిప్పుడు ప్రతి గ్రామానికి అన్ని జాతులకు బట్టీపట్టి కాయడం, అమ్మడం వంటి కుటీర పరిశ్రమ మాదిరి తయారయింది. వీరే వారానికి కొన్ని కేసులు యిస్తామని Prohibition department వారితో ఒడంబడిక చేసికొనుట కూడా కద్దు. ఇందుకని యీ Prohibition Act ప్రభుత్వంవారు పెట్టినందువల్ల లాభమేమి. దీనికిండ ఎంత డబ్బు ప్రయాసపడుతున్నదో ప్రభుత్వంవారే గ్రహించవచ్చును. ఈ విషయాలు అన్నియు యీ ఎన్నికలకు సంబంధించిన ప్రతి అభ్యర్థికి కూడా తెలుసును. నామినేట్ చేయబడ్డ అభ్యర్థులకు తెలియకపోవచ్చును. దేశంలో ప్రతి ఓటర్‌కు కూడ యిప్పుడు యీ మద్యపానం ఎలా ప్రయోగిస్తున్నారనేదిన్నీ, ఎట్లా యీ Prohibition department సరిగా అమలుచేయలేక పోతున్నదిన్నీ తెలుసును. ఈ మద్యపానము చాలావరకు పేద ప్రజానీకము అనగా కూలి, నాలి చేసుకునేవాళ్లే దీనిని ఎక్కువగా ఉపయోగించుతారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆహార ధాన్యాలకు కంట్రోలు పెట్టి దేశంలో వున్న నిజ గ్రాసు అంతయూ తీసుకొని వెళ్లారు. కూలి చేసుకుందామంటే, సరిపడ్డ కూలి దొరకటం లేదు అని యీ పేద ప్రజానీకం చెపుతున్నారు. Co-operative Registrar గారు యీ కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో నుకూరు పది వేల కుటుంబాలు యీ మద్యపాన నిషేధంవల్ల నిరుద్యోగులయ్యారనిన్నీ అందుకుగాను ఆరవై అయిదు (65) Co-operative Societies పెట్టించి యిచ్చామని అన్నారు. ఈ ఆరవై అయిదు సొసైటీలకు

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గాను ఆ ఐదు సొసైటీలకు మాత్రమే భూములు యిచ్చామని Co-operative Registrar గారు చెప్పారు. ఇదియనుగాక యీ కల్లుగీత వనివార్లకు Co-operative Milk Societies కూడా పెట్టించినామని అన్నారు. ఈ సొసైటీలలో కూడా organization సరిగా లేదు. ఉదహరణకు బందరులో మాజీ కల్లు గీతవారి పాలసంఘం బందరు జనరల్ హాస్పిటలుకు తక్కువ రేటుకు సప్లయి చేస్తామంటే Co-operative Registrar స్థానిక కొత్తందార్లు కుట్రలకలలోనై ఎక్కువ రేటు పెట్టి యితర సొసైటీల పాలను రెకమెండు చేస్తూయున్నారు. ఈ విషయములో కరపత్రాలు కూడా ప్రచురించి, జిల్లా కలెక్టరువారివద్దకు యీ విషయములు తర్జనభర్జనలు జరిపి వారి దృష్టికి కూడా తేవడమైనది. కాని ఫలితం మాత్రం శూన్యం. ఈ విషయములన్నియు యీ ఉద్యోగస్తులలోనే జరుగుతున్నవి. కాని యీ సొసైటీలు ఈ పేద ప్రజానీకానికి ఏమియు ఉపయోగముగా లేవు. దేశంలో procurement గాని Prohibition గాని, నిజంగా ప్రజల సహకారము లేనిదే యివి సరిగా succeed కావు అని నేను ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయములన్నియు గుర్తించలేకపోతున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ విషయములన్నియు నిజము తెలుసుకొనవలెనంటే ప్రజల ముందుకు వెళ్లి వాళ్లయొక్క మొర ఆలకించితే బాగుండునని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా యీ పేద ప్రజానీకం తినటానికి, తిండి, కట్టడానికి గుడ్డ, బ్రతుకటానికి కూలి అన్ని విధములా ప్రభుత్వంవారు లేకుండా చేస్తున్నారు ఆలాంటి లక్షణాలు అని యీ పేద ప్రజలు కూలినాలి చేసుకొని సాయంకాలము ఇంటికి వచ్చేసరికి యీ కల్లు అయినా త్రాగి యీ శరీర కష్టం తీర్చుకుని బ్రతుకుదామని అనుకుంటే యీ కల్లు కూడా లేకుండా ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ Prohibition తీసుకొని వచ్చి నెత్తిన పెట్టారు. ఇక యీ పేద ప్రజానీకం బతికేది ఎట్లు అని ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రతి గ్రామానికి వెళ్లి యీ సొసైటీలు ఏ రకంగా పనిచేస్తున్నాయి అని పరిశీలిస్తే అన్ని విషయములు ప్రభుత్వంవారికే బోధపడగలవని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు గాంధీగారి పేరు చెబుతూ, మద్యపాననిషేధం అమలు పెట్టాలని ప్రజలను మభ్యపెట్టి నానా హింస చేస్తున్నారు. కాని పెద్దపెద్ద జీతములు, అలవెన్సులు విషయంలో గాంధీగారి పేరు చెప్పనవసరంలేదు. కూలినాలి చేసుకొనేవాళ్లు విధివిధంగా బ్రతుకుతూవుంటే యీ పేద ప్రజానీకం కష్టనిష్ఠూరాలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించడంలేదు. కొంతమంది గత ఎన్నికల సందర్భంలో యీ మద్యపాన నిషేధం చట్టం తీసివేస్తారని ప్రచారం చేశారు. నిజానికి యీ Prohibition ఉన్నటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మంత్రివర్గానికి వచ్చిన తరువాత గత మంత్రి వర్గాన్ని గురించి ఏ విధంగా విమర్శించుమన్నదీ చాలాగా బోధపడగలదు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి మంత్రివర్గం మీద విశ్వాసం ప్రజలకు కలగాలంటే యీ Prohibition ఆయినా సరే, తీసివేయడం ఆవసరమా లేదా అని మంత్రివర్గమే ఆలోచించమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. బీమల ఇల్లు చిచ్చు పెట్టినట్లు యీ పేద ప్రజానీకానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు తినటానికి తిండి కూడా లేకుండా చేసున్నారంటే, త్రాగి అయిన బ్రతుకుదామని అనుకోటానికి కల్లుగూడా దొరకకుండా చేశారు అని అంటున్నారు. చాలామంది కల్లులో విటమిన్సు ఉన్నాయనిచెప్పారు. Dr. Mrs. S. Ramachandran డాక్టరయివుండికూడా యీవిషయం అంగీకరించకపోవడం విచారకర్మ. ఈ Prohibition పెట్టక ముందు ఎన్నో బీదకుటుంబాలు తిండికిడబ్బులేక, తెచ్చుకునే కూలికాస్తా త్రాగుడుకుపోని, చివరకు కొంతమంది మంగళసూత్రములు అమ్ముకొని కాలక్షేపం చేసినవాళ్లు ఉన్నారనిఅన్నారు. ఇంతేకాకుండా కొంతమంది ఇంట్లో ఆడవాళ్లు భర్తలను త్రాగకుండా తగాదాచేస్తే వారినగలు వగైరా బలవంతంగా తీసు

[Sri G. Anjaneyulu] [16th July 1952

లొనివెళ్లి అమ్మి త్రాగివచ్చి వాళ్లనుగొట్టిన కేసులుకూడా వున్నాయని అన్నారు. నిజంగా చాలామంది, కేసులకు, లంచాలకు, కోర్టులచుట్టూ తిరుగుటకు జరిమానాలకు భార్యమెడలోని మంగళసూత్రాలు అమ్మివేస్తున్నారు. చాలామంది గర్భవతులను సైతం కేసులుపెట్టి కోర్టులచుట్టూత్రిప్పుతున్నారు. జైళ్లకుపంపుతున్నారు. ఈ స్త్రీలకు రక్షణ ఎక్కడ. దానికి డాక్టరు రామచంద్రా విమి అంటారు? చాలామంది కాంగ్రెస్ శాసనసభ్యులు కార్పణ్య స్వభావముతో యీ Prohibition ఉండాలని అంటున్నా రేకాని, నిజస్థితి వారిమనస్సులసాక్షిగా వారికే తెలుసును. ఇంతేకాకుండా యింతకుముందు కమ్యూనిష్టు ఆనే వంకతో చాలామంది జరుగుతూ వుండేవి. ఇప్పుడు Prohibition అనే వంకతో చాలామంది జరుగుతున్నాయిగాన యీ Prohibition వెంటనే ఎత్తివేయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా పోలీసువారు అన్యాయపు కేసులుపెట్టి లంచములుతీసుకొంటున్నారు. Prohibition Act క్రింద కేసులుపెట్టుతున్నా రేకాని, మద్యపానమువుపయోగించుట ఆగలేదుగనుక Prohibition department వుండినిన్ను ప్రభుత్వమువ్యర్థంగాని యీ యాక్టువల్ల పురయోగమేమీ లేకుండాపున్నది. పోలీసువాళ్లకుయిచ్చే జీత ఇచాలకపోవుటవలన అన్యాయపుకేసులుపెట్టి పేదప్రజలను జైళ్లకుపంపి బాధిస్తున్నారు. గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయాలన్నియు గమనించి యీ Frohibition తప్పనిసరిగా ఎత్తివేయడమేమంచిదని నాఅభిప్రాయము. ఈ Prohibition ఎత్తివేయమని చాలామంది పోత్సాహిస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ప్రజల యొక్క అభిప్రాయంతీసుకొని వారి అభిప్రాయానికి విరుద్ధముగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు నడిచినఎడల ప్రజల సహకారంగాని, అభిమానంగాని యీ సంక్రాంతివర్ణము పొందకపోగా ఓడవలితో తలగోక్కున్నట్లు కాగలదు. ఆంధ్రలో కాంగ్రెస్‌కు నలభై సీట్లు వచ్చినవి. ఈ సమస్యమీద గనుక గాటిచేస్తే యీసారి కాంగ్రెసుకు ఒక్క సీటుకూడా దక్కదని challenge చేస్తున్నాను. గతసంక్రాంతివర్ణం పాలసీ గనుక ఈ రాజకీయ సంక్రాంతివర్ణం ఆనుసరిస్తే, రెండవలోనే, ఆ సంక్రాంతివర్ణానికి పట్టినగతే దీనికీ కూడా పట్టుతుందని మనవిచేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తూయున్నాను."

5-30 p.m.

*SRI S. RAMASAMY NAIDU :—"గనం ఉదవి చపానాయకర్ అవర్కళే

'காதல் கவருடல், கள்ளுண்டல் பொய் மொழிதல்'
ஈதல் மறுத்தல், இவை கண்டாய்,—போதில்
இனையாமை வைகும் திரு நாடா, செம்மை
நினையாமை பூண்டார் நெறி'

என்று புகழேந்தி நளனுக்கு புத்தி சொல்லும் முறையிலும்

'கையறி யாமை யுடைத்தே பொருள்கொடுத்து
மெய்யறி யாமை கொளல்'

என்று பொய்யாமொழிப் புலவரும் மதுவைக் கண்டித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மதுவிலக்கு நிகழக் கூடாது என்பதற்கு இருவகை காரணம் சொல்வதாகும். ஒன்று வருவாய் குறைகிறது. மற்றொன்று, செவ்வையாக நடத்த முடியாததை ஏன் மேற்கொண்டும் நடத்திக்கொண்டுவர வேண்டும் என்பது. வரி போட வேண்டும், வரி போட வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிராமல் இதை எடுத்து விடலாம் என்றும் சொல்லப் படுகிறது. கள் குடித்தல் பஞ்சமா பாதகங்களில் ஒன்று என்று எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கள் குடி இருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை, அதை ஒழித்தது நன்மைதான் என்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். கள் ஒழிப்பை எடுத்து விடவேண்டுமென்று இன்றைக்குச் சொல்வதற்கு இரண்டு காரணங்கள் சொல்லப்படுகின்றன. பணமுடை ஒன்று. பணமுடையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது 18 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானத்தை இழந்து பரிதபிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த 18 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் நமக்குக் கிடைப்பதற்கு பாமர மக்களுக்கும் அறிவில்லாதவர்களுக்கும் எழைகளுக்கும் எத்தனை பணம் செலவானது என்று

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நம்முடைய அங்கத்தினர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். சுமார் 18 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் சர்க்காருக்கு வரும்போது ஏழைகளுக்கு சுமார் 60 அல்லது 70 கோடி ரூபாய் அதை வாங்குவதற்கு செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் நன்கு அறிவோம். எத்தனையோ கள்ளுக் கடைக்காரர்கள் கள்ளில் நாலு பங்கு தண்ணீரையும் பதனியையும் கலந்து மற்றும் பல வகை மருந்துகளையும் கலந்து எட்டு பங்காக்கி ஏழை மக்களுக்கு இந்தக் கள்ளுக்கடைக்காரர்கள் விற்றிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நமக்குத் தெரியும். அவர்கள் குடிமயக்கத்தில் எதைக் கொடுத்தாலும் அதை வாங்கி சாப்பிட்டு மடிந்து போயிருப்பதை நாம் அறிவோம். இப்பொழுது இந்தக் குடியை ஒழித்திருப்பதால் சர்க்காருக்கு வரும் வருமானம் 18 கோடி ரூபாய் நின்றதென்றாலும் மக்களிடம் சுமார் 60 கோடி ரூபாய் மீதமாகி விட்டது. ஐந்து கோடி மக்களுக்கு கலால் வருமானத்தை எவ்வளவு தூரம் பகிர்ந்து கொடுத்து அவர்களுடைய நிதி நிலைமையை முன்னேற்றலாம் என்பதை நன்கு யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பணத்தை வேறு வகையில் செலவிட்டு விட்டு ஏழை மக்களுக்கு நாம் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாதவர்களாகி விடுவோம். இந்தக் குடியை நாம் இப்பொழுது ஒழித்திருப்பதன் மூலம் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு 60 கோடி ரூபாய் அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். இதைவிட இந்த 18 கோடி ரூபாய் கலால் வருமானத்தை ஏழை மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவமுடியுமா? அவர்களுடைய வருமானத்தை தலைக்கு ஐந்து பங்கு ஆறு பங்கு என்று உயர்த்துவதற்கு உங்களால் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முடியுமா? என்பதை நாம் நன்கு யோசனை செய்து பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக நல்ல முறையில் இதை நடத்த முடியாமல் இருக்கும் போது இதை ஏன் நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இதையும் நன்கு யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். நாம் இன்றைக்கு நமது தொகுதிகளின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்திருக்கிறோம். தேர்தல் சம்பந்தமாக கிராமம் கிராமமாகச் சென்று, வீடு வீடாகச் சென்று, வாக்குக் கேட்டு வந்ததன் மூலம் அநேகமாக நம்முடைய தொகுதியில் எல்லா மக்களையும் நன்றாக அறிந்து கொண்டோம். குடிப்பழக்கம் வேண்டாம், குடிப்பழக்கம் வேண்டாம், குடிப்பழக்கம் நாட்டிற்கு கெடுதி, பஞ்சமா பாதகங்களில் ஒன்று என்று மக்கள் சொல்லி வந்ததை நாம் அறிவோம். குடிப்பழக்கம் நமக்கு இழிவு செய்யும் என்று மக்கள் சொல்லி வந்தது நமக்கு தெரியும். பொது மக்கள் அறிவு மிகுந்தவர்கள். ஆற்றல் மிகுந்தவர்கள். மக்கள் சக்தியுள்ளவர்கள். நிலைமை இவ்விதம் இருக்கும்போது நாட்டின் நன்மையை உத்தேசித்திருந்தால் யாருக்கு நாம் பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்தோமோ அவர்கள் அறியாமல் செய்யும் இந்தக் கள் குடியை நாம் தடுக்க முடியும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் நன்றாக நடக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ஏழை மக்கள் நல்ல நிலையிலிருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அரசியல் காரணங்களுக்காக குடிப் பழக்கத்தைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது நல்லது அல்ல. இப்பொழுது அறியாமையால் எங்கேயாவது சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்பட்டு வந்தால் அதைத் தடுக்க நாங்கள் தயாராக இருக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டில் இந்தக் குடிப் பழக்கத்தை நிறுத்துவதற்கு முயன்றால் இதை ஒரு வருஷத்தில் நிறுத்திக் காட்ட முடியும். அதற்கு பொது மக்களும் அங்கத்தினர்களும் சட்டப்படி ஒத்துழைத்தால் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் நிறுத்தி விடலாம். நிறுத்தவும் முடியும். எதிர் கட்சித் தலைவர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ விசுவநாதம் அவர்கள், ஐந்து வருஷத்தில் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாததை நாம் சொற்ப காலத்தில் என்ன செய்ய முடியும் என்று கேட்கிறார். ஐந்து வருஷத்தில் ஆதிக்கம் அடைந்த நாஜி ஜெர்மனியரை சொற்ப காலத்தில் ஜனநாயக நாடுகள் முறியடிக்க வில்லையா என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். பல சக்திகளின் பலத்தைத் தெரிந்து கொண்டு இதைக் கண்டு பயந்து விடக்கூடாது. எதிர்த்துப் போராடி இதை முறியடிக்க முடியும். நிறுத்த முடியும் என்று காட்ட முடியும். ஆகையால் இந்தக் குடிப்பழக்கத்தைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டு மென்று சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் ராஜாங்க அரசியல் தோரணையில் சொல்லுகிறார்களேயொழிய மற்றப்படி அந்தரங்கமாக இது வேண்டும் என்று எண்ணிச் சொல்லவில்லை. நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு பத்துப் பேர்கள்

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தான் இதைக் குடிக்கின்றார்கள். இந்தப் பத்துப் பேர்களும் பாமர மக்கள். ஏழைகள் என்பதை அறிய வேண்டும். அந்த ஏழைகளுடைய நிலையை ஆராயவேண்டும். இந்த ஏழைகளின் நிலைமை வாஸ்தவமாக உயர வேண்டுமானால் இந்தக் குடிப்பழக்கத்தை அறவே நிறுத்த முயல வேண்டும். ஸ்ரீமான் விசுவநாதம் அவர்களும் இருபது வருஷ காலம் நம்மோடு கூட இருந்து வந்தவர்தான். வைகலும் நீருள் கிடப்பினும் கல்லிற்கு மெல்லென்றல் சால அரிதாகும் என்றபடி இந்த இருபது வருஷங்களிலும் காங்கிரஸ் லட்சியங்களையும் அதன் கொள்கைகளையும் தெரிந்துகொள்ள சக்தியற்றவர் இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ காலத்தில் குடிப் பழக்கம் ஒழிக்கக்கூடியது என்பதை எப்படித் தெரிந்து கொள்ளப்போகிறார்? அரசியல் காரணங்களினால் நான் அவர் இப்படி இப்பொழுது பேசி வருகிறார். அவர் சொல்வதை விட்டு விட்டு அனைவரும் நாட்டிற்கு நல்லது செய்ய வேண்டும். ஏழைகளின் நிலைமை உயர வேண்டுமென்றால், ஏழைகளின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர வேண்டுமென்றால், ஏழைகளின் பண நிலை உயர வேண்டுமென்றால், நாம் அவர்களுக்குக் குடிப்பழக்கத்தை திரும்பவும் புகுத்தக் கூடாது. இப்பொழுது பார்த்தால் ஏழை மக்களின் வீடுகளில் பணம் புழங்கிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. அவர்களும் தங்களுடைய பணத்தை எடுத்து தாராளமாக, சௌகர்யமாக செலவு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பெண்களும் நகை நட்டுகள் போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பாட சாலைகளுக்கு தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகளை அனுப்பி வைப்பதற்கு சக்தி யுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வீடுகள் கல்யாண கரமாக இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் நல்ல காரியங்களில் பங்குகொண்டு நல்வாழ்க்கையில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பிள்ளை கள் படித்து அறிவாளிகளாக வாழ்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். கல்யாணம், காட் டேற்று முதலிய எல்லா விசேஷ காலங்களிலும் உறவினருக்கு மதுவைக் கொடுக்கும் பழக்கத்தை ஹரிஜனங்கள் அறவே மறந்து விட்டார்கள். கோவில் குளங்களிலோ, அய்யனாருக்கு ஐந்து குடம் கள்ளென்றும், முனியாண்டிக்கு 'முட்டை முருங்கைக்காய் மூன்று குத்தி சாராயம்' என்று படைத்து பின் குடிப்பதெல்லாம் நின்று போயிற்று. இவ்விதம் அவர்கள் கள் குடியையும் சாராயம் குடிப்பதையும் மறந்து இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் திரும்பவும் அவர்களிடத்தில் இந்தக் குடியை புகுத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் அது அரசியலுக்கு உகந்தது அல்ல. அரசியலுக்காக நாட்டு மக்களை புதை குழியில் தள்ள வேண்டுமா? அறிவில்லாமலும் பாமரர்களாகவும் இருக்க கூடியவர்களை கையாளாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு தாங்கள் இந்தப் பதவியி லிருப்பதற்காக கையாளப்படும் ஒரு சூழ்ச்சியே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை என்று தான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஆகையால் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை தீவிர மாக நடத்தப்படாமல் கைவிடப்பட்டால் ஏழை மக்களை புதை குழியில் தள்ளியவர்களாவோம். இந்த வியாதிக்கு ஒரு நல்ல வைத்தியம் செய்ய நமது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் வந்திருக்கிறார். எல்லா வியாதிகளுக்கும் இப்பொழுது பெனிசிலின் என்ற ஒரு புது வித மருந்து வந்திருப்பது போல் இந்த வியாதியைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு நமக்கு கனம் ராஜாஜி வந்திருக் கிறார். நோயாளி உயிருடன் இருக்கும்பொழுதே குழியில் புதைத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பது மதியீனம். சொஸ்தமாகக் கூடிய வியாதி யென்று தெரிந்தும், சொஸ்தமாக்க தக்க வைத்தியர் இருக்கிறார் என்று தெரிந்தும் பிடிவாதமாக உயிருடன் புதைக்க ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டோம். ஆகவே இதை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு எல்லோரும் உடமையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அரசியல் காரியங் களுக்காக மயங்கி விடாமல் கனம் திம்மா ரெட்டி சொன்ன மாதிரி ஏழைகள் கெட்டுப் போகும்படியாக விடாமல் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு அவர்களை நல்ல நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். அரசியல் விவகாரங்களை இதில் கொண்டு வராமல் மந்திரிகளை நம்பி அவர்களுக்கு பக்க பலமாக இருந்து எந்தத் தொகுதிக்கு பிரதிநிதியாக வந்தோமோ அந்தத் தொகுதி வாக்காளர்களுக்கு நாம் கொடுத்த வாக்கை நிறைவேற்றி நம்முடைய தொகுதியில் குடி நிலவாமல் இருக்க கங்கணம் கட்டிக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். கள்ளுக்கடையை மறுபடியும் புகுத்துவது ஒருவருக்கும் உகந்தது இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்."

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* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He has fixed his demand very low, namely, that a committee of enquiry should be appointed to go into the working of the Prohibition Act and find out whether Prohibition has been a success or not. In my opinion the speeches that have been made in support of the resolution have been largely on the defensive. In my opinion it is really superfluous for a committee of enquiry to go into the obvious and Himalayan failure of the Prohibition policy. I must congratulate the hon. Lady Member, Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran; for the forthright manner in which she attacked the weakness of the Opposition line of argument of asking for a committee of enquiry. She has charged those who want a repeal of Prohibition with a certain confusion of thought. Let me ask: 'What is the basic import of the Prohibition policy?' Surely it cannot be prohibition of drink as such but the evil consequences of drink, namely, drunkenness. In the face of the available statistical evidence of the increase in the number of people convicted, for having been found drunk can she maintain today that Prohibition as a method of reducing drunkenness has been a success? Has the move to do away with drunkenness been a success? If, in the face of the statistical evidence she still stands for the Prohibition policy all that I can say is that her stand is based on a prejudice rather than on intellect. She has appealed to the sentimentality of the Members of this House and of the public. She has referred in glowing terms to the women who are happy in their homes after Prohibition. She said that husbands have ceased to be wife-beaters. I submit, Sir, this particular line of approach is a sentimental approach for this reason that it forgets that the experiment of Prohibition has proved a costly failure. It has been said that the State is losing more than 16 crores of rupees. I say this is an underestimate because the revenue from excise was little over 16 crores in 1945. The cost of living has doubled since that date. If we had no Prohibition perhaps 30 crores of rupees and more could be expected annually from excise duties. Apart from this, in addition to giving up this revenue, we are also spending large sums of money in enforcing Prohibition. We keep large number of men in jail for whose board and lodging we are paying heavily. We are maintaining a large police and excise force than is necessary for the maintenance of law and order. The point I want to drive at is this. Can we afford to try this costly experiment irrespective of whether it is right or wrong on moral grounds? It is on that basis I appeal to the hearts of people who are sentimentally led away to support the Prohibition policy. If for instance the State had not been compelled to give up a large and lucrative source of revenue, would it not have been possible for the Government to spend larger sums of money on irrigation projects, and various other welfare measures? Against the sentimental picture of the alleged absence of wife-beating husbands let me pose the other sentimental picture of the lakhs of toddy tappers and their wives and children who are reduced to the level of starvation as a result of the unemployment, the four lakhs of public servants who

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are not being given an adequate wage, the N.G.Os. who, though classified as the most efficient set of men in the whole of the Indian Union, are getting only starvation rates of pay because the Members on the Treasury Benches maintain that the Government has not the wherewithal to pay them the wages they deserve and finally the inhabitants of the famine-stricken areas where irrigation schemes have not been executed for want of funds. It is these people who are paying the price for the fad of Prohibition.

"Sir, I submit that as the whole country is passing through a transitional period even if Prohibition can be justified on ethical grounds, we cannot afford to carry out this costly experiment. Apart from these grounds, I oppose the Prohibition policy very strongly and demand the immediate repeal of the Prohibition Act on other grounds also. I am opposed to any kind of regimentation and Prohibition implies regimentation. May I recall to you, Sir, the famous remark of the French philosopher Voltaire? He said, 'I disagree strongly with what you say, but I shall defend with my life your right to say it.' Translated to the Prohibition policy I say, though I strongly oppose alcoholism, I oppose vehemently the regimentation of people's life.' What is the effect of the attempt to do away with drink merely because a few people have been found drunk? Those who have been addicted to drink continue to do so. There is no doubt about it. Mrs. Ramachandran referred to her personal visits to Bombay and other States from where she has gathered the impression that wife-beating has ceased to be one of the pastimes of male addicts. Let me also quote from my personal experience as a member of a Trade Union. I have also seen a larger number of people who have ruined their health as a result of consuming french polish and other types of deleterious drinks and other essences. The hon. Member, Mr. Gajapathi Raju, rightly put his finger on the increased sale of tincture and denatured spirit and asked whether it did not go into the manufacture of illicit drinks. Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister the other day gave utterance to a theory, namely, that men who actively propagate atheism are the people who induce piety in the people. Let me appeal to him to apply the same line of thought to the question of Prohibition. The more Congressmen have done propaganda for Prohibition, the more men have been tempted to taste the pleasures of illicit liquor. Then again, the Hon. Chief Minister appealed to the Members in connection with the Confidence Motion to search their hearts and vote according to the dictates of their conscience. May I also ask Congressmen in regard to the Prohibition policy to search their hearts and say whether they have not enthroned in their hearts pride and false prestige which blinds them to the Himalayan blunder they have committed? If they will only search their hearts as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has done and my Friends in the K.L. Party have done, they too will realise as some hon. Members on the Treasury Benches did realise before they became Ministers that this policy has failed, and failed miserably.

"If we give up the fad of Prohibition policy we can get large sums of money for spending on welfare measures. Even if it is

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sound on ethical grounds, this is not the time to embark upon it; we cannot afford it. Against the benefits to be derived from pursuing this policy we have to pose the picture of people dying of starvation and of malnutrition. I am sure this Government is not so inefficient that it cannot find ways and means to prevent drunkenness and at the same time repeal Prohibition. No man in his senses will support drunkenness or oppose any kind of legal or administrative action that might be taken to prevent it. I will be the first man to support any action that might be taken to impose deterrent punishment against those found drunk. But we must not confuse these two matters, namely, drink and drunkenness. We are opposed to drunkenness and not drink *per se*.

"Lastly, Sir, let me refer to an article on Alcoholism in the Encyclopaedia of Social Science. It is a standard work. After examining the available statistics provided by Insurance Companies the writer arrives at the conclusion that drink is a food, that moderate drinking in middle age and heavy drinking in old age has increased the longevity of people. In the face of available statistics and expert opinion, for this Government to persist in the policy of Prohibition is a persistence in foolishness, is a persistence in blind prejudice and for what is not fundamentally in the interests of the people of this State."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. In this connexion I would like to bring to the notice of the House one pertinent point in connexion with the speech which we have heard from the side of the K.L. Party, and that too from one of the leaders of that Party, Mr. Thimma Reddi. Sir, when we heard him speak on the Motion of Thanks to His Excellency the Governor we thought the Party was strongly opposed to this policy of Prohibition. He said that the Government should either mend this or end this. We find that he has now changed his attitude. Not only that. A most responsible Member of that party just now openly supported the cut motion on the floor of this House. Now all of a sudden the Leader of the party criticizes the stand taken by the U.D.F. to appoint a committee. I will explain presently why we have come to this decision. We want a certain measure of agreement between parties, groups and individuals even including Members on the Congress side. It is for that purpose that we want a committee to be set up to investigate the whole matter.

"If I remember well or if my information is correct, even the executive of the K.L.P. passed a resolution to the effect that a committee should go into the whole matter and investigate its working. All of a sudden the Leader of the K.L.P. changed his stand. It is highly mysterious indeed. Perhaps the mystery will be cleared within a day or two and we can know why the leader of the K.L.P. changed his stand; very soon every Member sitting in this House and the people outside will clearly know who is who and can see them in their true colours. Mr. Speaker, I am very much pained and surprised to hear the leader of the K.L.P changing

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opinions like this. I would like to appeal to the Members of the K.L.P. to stand firm on the decision they have taken previously, and it is a just decision and is in accordance with the wishes of the people. They need not change if their leader changes; if the leader changes his opinion, it does not mean that the whole rank and file must follow him blindly. Every Member should take this into consideration. The people want the whole Act to be scrapped. Therefore the U.D.F. for arriving at a common measure of agreement with all parties came to the conclusion that the working of the Prohibition Act should be amended in such a way that the harassment of the people is ended soon. But here we have the K.L.P. supporting the Prohibition policy. The K.L.P. Leader had even ridiculed the idea of the Committee. The Government or even the Chief Minister cannot be a substitute for the Committee. The K.L.P. Leader is for keeping up implicit faith in Rajaji for various and obvious reasons. In this connexion I wish to explain the purpose of the Committee. The purpose of the committee is entirely different. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari may make the repressive measures more stringent to enforce the Prohibition policy. But that is not the purpose of the Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to investigate the whole Prohibition policy and find out how far Prohibition has worked successfully or how far it has failed and the reasons therefor. That is the main purpose of the Committee. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari may say, ' Let me try it for another year ' so that the same repressive measures can continue. But the fact is, the poor people are being harassed by the police and the Prohibition staff and everybody knows it. If we go to our constituencies, we must be able to answer the people. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to each and every hon. Member to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham. It is very simple and all shades of opinion can be represented on the Committee; this is the common measure of agreement that is possible under the present circumstances. I would therefore appeal to the Congress Party and to the Leader of the House to give an opportunity to their Members to freely vote for the cut motion if they are in favour of it. Let us know their opinions also. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari may ask for only one year. We are having this for the last 14 years and we know how it has worked. If we give him another year, it means people will have to suffer for some more time. There is no guarantee that the police will not be given more powers. Already we find in certain districts that the work of the Prohibition staff is being handed over to the police. We know how the police behave. Very recently it was brought to the notice of the Government how the police had inflicted severe and serious injuries on a girl of 14 years. Therefore, Sir, can we sitting on this side of the House, give another opportunity to the Hon. Chief Minister who is firmly wedded to the policy of Prohibition? He said, ' if the Prohibition policy fails, I will get out of the Cabinet '. That is his stand. Should we say, ' because our Rajaji may leave the Cabinet, we are not prepared to accept the failure of Prohibition ' ? It is not a matter of Rajaji condescending to accept the Chief Ministership. If it is not Rajaji, Mr. Subramaniam or some other gentleman can become the Chief Minister. (Laughter.) It is immaterial who the Chief Minister is. It is the party and not the individual, however, great he may be, that counts. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Members to support the cut motion. It is very simple. One need not go to the people to see whether Prohibition has failed or not. Even the report published by the Government will clearly indicate how Prohibition has failed; every year the number of Prohibition cases are increasing and more people are going to jail; we can know how much amount we are wasting on Prohibition especially when every Cabinet Minister is complaining of financial stringency. This affects the whole nation and if further lease of one year is given, it is nothing but betrayal of the interests of our people. With these words, I support the cut motion, Sir."

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* **Sri A. S. SAHAJANANDA** :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்யவேண்டுமென்றே, கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்றே சொல்லுபவர்கள் எழை ஜனங்கள் எப்பொழுதும் ஏழைகளாகவும், அடிமைகளாகவும் இருந்து கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான், அல்லது இந்த எண்ணத்தை மனதில் கொண்டுதான் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் மறுபடியும் நன்றாகக் குடிக்க ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டால் அவர்களே எமாற்றி வேலை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாமே என்பதற்காகத் தான் அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், என்று நினைக்கிறேன். முன்பெல்லாம் கிராமத்தில் குடிக்காமல் இருக்கும் வேலைக் காரனைப்பார்த்து மிராசுதார்கள், ' அப்பா ! நீ இனைத்துப் போகிறாய், நாலு நாட்கள் கள்ளைச் சாப்பிட்டால் உன் உடம்பு நன்றாகிவிடும். இந்தா இதை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு போய் குடி,' என்று நான்கணா கொடுப்பார்கள். அதனால் அவன் குடிகாரனுவான். மிராசுதார்களுடைய சூழ்ச்சி என்ன வென்று தெரியாத அந்தப் பாட்டாளிமகனும் குடித்து விட்டு மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களே எமாற்றுகிறார்கள் என்பதைக்கூட உணரத் தெரியாமல் உருளு வான். இப்பொழுது குடியை நிறுத்தியதால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் தற்பொழுது நல்ல நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். மனிதர்களாக அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது மனைவி மக்களுடன் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கெடுக்கத் தான் மது இப்பொழுது வரவேண்டுமென்று கருதுகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் தவறு. கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்பதும், பொதுஜன அபிப் பிராயத்தை அறிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதும் ரொம்பத் தவறு. மதுவை இப்பொழுது குடிக்காதவர்கள் எதற்காக மற்றவர்கள் குடிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகப் பேசுகிறார்கள் ? குடிக்கிறவர்கள் சொன்னால் அதில் அர்த்தமுண்டு. ' அவர்கள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று மது குடிக்காத இவர்கள் சொல்வதின் அர்த்தம் என்னவென்பதை நீங்களே பாருங்கள். அவர்களே இவர்கள் எமாற்ற வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் ரொம்பவும் கருணையுள்ளவர்கள் போல் பேசுகிறார்கள். இது தவறு.

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥

' யத்யத் ஆசரதி சிரேஷ்ட தத்தத் எவ இதரோஜன :
ஸ : யத்பிரமாணம் குருதே லோகஸ்தத் அனுவர்த்ததே :'

என்று பகவான் கீதையிலே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதாவது அதனுடைய தமிழ்க் கருத்தென்ன வென்றால், ' பெரியவர் பயின்ற படியெலாம் பயில்வார் பின்புள்ளோர் ' என்பதாகும். அதனால் சட்டசபையில் இப் பொழுது மதுவைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் முதலில் தாங்கள் குடிக்க வேண்டும். அப்புறம் தான் மற்றவர்கள் குடிக்கட்டுமென்று பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படியின்றி நாம் குடிக்காமல், இன்று ஏழைகள் குடிக்கட்டும், ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடிக்கட்டு மென்று சொல்வது நியாயமா, தர்மமா என்று கேட்கிறேன் ?

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda] [16th July 1952

"மதுவிலக்கு ஏற்பட்டது இன்றைக்கு அல்ல. ராஜா பனகல் காலத்திலேயே மதுவிலக்கை கொண்டுவாவேண்டுமென்ற யோசனை வந்தது. ராஜா பனகல் இருபது ஆண்டுகளில் மதுவிலக்கைக் கொண்டுவருவதாகத் தெரிவித்தார். ஸ்ரீ முத்தையா முதலியார் காலத்திலேயே வான்கள் வாங்கி அதன் மூலம் மது குடிக்கக்கூடாதென்று ஜில்லா ஜில்லாவாகப் பிரசாரம் செய்து வந்தார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியினுடைய கொள்கைகளில், முக்கியமானவை தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு, நூல்நூற்பு, மதுவிலக்கு. இவைகளிலும் மதுவிலக்குக்கு அந்தக் கட்சியார் அதிகமான முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மது திரும்ப வர வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியின் மதுவிலக்குக் கொள்கை தோற்றுப் போனால் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி தோற்றுப் போனது போலப் பிரசாரஞ் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்திலேயேதான் இப்படிப் பேசுகிறார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால் ஏழை மக்களை வதை செய்யக்கூடிய மதுவை திரும்ப வரவேண்டுமென்று யாரும் சொல்லமாட்டார்கள்.

"சுயராஜ்யம் வந்த பிறகு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் அமைந்த மந்திரி சபையில் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் முதலில் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து முதன் முதல் சேலத்தில் அமுல் நடத்தினார்கள். அதற்கு முன்பேயே நானும், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் கள் குடிக்கக் கூடாதென்று சேலத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் ரொம்பவும் பிரசாரம் செய்திருக்கிறோம். அதற்காகவேதான் என்னைக் கூட கைது செய்ய கலெக்டர் எழுதி யனுப்பினர். அப்பொழுது எக்ஸிக்யூடிவ் மெம்பராயிருந்த ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீனிவாச ஐயங்கார் அவர்கள் எனக்காக வாதாடி எனக்கு விடுதலை வாங்கித் தந்தார்கள். அப்படி மது போகவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக நாங்கள் அந்தக் காலத்திலேயே ரொம்பவும் பிரசாரம் செய்து வந்தோம். கனம் ராஜாஜி பதவிக்கு வந்தவுடன் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து நன்முக அமுல் நடத்தினார்கள். அப்புறம் வந்தவர்கள் மகாணம் முழுவதிலும் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்களே தவிர நல்ல முறையில் அமுல் நடத்தாததால் சுயநலக்காரர்கள், கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்ச ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இப்படி ஒரு சிலர் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள், ஒரு சிலர் குடிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக இந்தச் சட்டத்தை ரத்துசெய்துவிட யோசிப்பது சரியாகாது. குடிப்பவர்களையும், குடியாதவர்களையும் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் நூற்றுக்கு 90 பேர்கள் குடிக்காதவர்கள்தான். பாக்கியுள்ள பத்து பேர்களை வேண்டுமென்றால் குடிக்கிறார்கள் என்று கணக்கிடலாம். இந்தப் பத்து பேர்களுக்காக மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தையே ரத்து செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது மிகவும் தவறுகும்.

"கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதற்கு போலீசார்கள் இப்பொழுது துணை புரிந்து வருகிறார்கள். போலீசார்களின் கண்காணிப்பு சரியாக இருந்தால் யாரும் காய்ச்ச மாட்டார்கள். மேலதிகாரிகளும் லஞ்சம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு இதை கவனிக்காமல் இருந்து விட்டார்கள். சர்க்கார் மந்திரிகளும் அப்பொழுது சரியாக நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. அதனால் தான் இவ்வளவு தூரம் ஊழல் பெருகிவிட்டது. நான் இப்பொழுது என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் அந்த போலீசார்கள் உள்பட, மேலதிகாரிகள் உள்பட, கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் உள்பட எல்லோரும் இதற்கு உடந்தையாகத் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஸகஜானந்தாவின் கையில் ஒரு மாதம் அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுங்கள். நான் அதற்குள் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை சரியான முறையில் அமுல் நடத்திக் கொடுக்கிறேன். தக்கபடி மந்திரிகள் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒரே நாளில் ஒழித்து விடலாம். மேலும் இரகசியப் போலீசார் மூலமாக லஞ்சம் வாங்கக் கூடிய மேலதிகாரிகளைக் கண்டு பிடித்து தண்டிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கக் கூடிய போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்தையே மாற்றியமைக்கவும் வேண்டும்.

"மேலும் குடிப்பவர்களைக் கண்டு பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கும், மது விற்பவர்களைக் கண்டு பிடித்துக் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கும், சாராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர்களைப் பிடித்துக் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கும், அதற்கு உடந்தையாக இருப்பவர்களை பிடித்துக் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கும், இதற்கு உடந்தையாயிருக்கிற போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளையும் மற்றவர்களையும் கண்டு பிடித்துக் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கும்

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சர்க்கார் தனித் தனியாகப் பரிசு கொடுக்குமென்று அறிவித்தால் இது உடனே அடங்கிவிடும். நம் ராஜ்யத்தைப் பிடிக்க வரும் அந்நிய அரசாங்கத்தை அடக்க முயலும் நாம் இதை அடக்குவது மிகவும் கஷ்டமில்லை.

"மதுவிலக்கு வெறும் அரசியல் விஷயம் மாத்திரமல்ல. ஒழுக்கம் தரும். ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் தரும். நாம் உண்ணும் உணவு மூன்று கூறுகளாகப் பிரிகிறது. ஒரு கூறு மலம். ஒரு கூறு உடம்பு. ஒரு கூறு மனம் ஆகும். மனதில் சம்பந்தப்படும்போது உணவுப் பொருள் சத்துவ குணமுடையதானால் சாந்தமும், ஆரோக்யமும் தரும். ரஜோகுணமுடைய தானால் உடலில் உஷ்ணமும், கோபதாபமுந்தரும். தமோகுணமுடைய தானால் மயக்கமும் உடல் நலக்குறைவுமுண்டாக்கும். கள் தமோகுணமுடையதானதால் ஆரோக்கியமின்மையை உண்டாக்கும். அதனால்தான் கள் குடிக்கக் கூடாதென்று சொல்லுகிறோம். ஏழைகளின் செலவத்தைச் சுரண்டி, அவர்களின் ஆரோக்கியத்தைக் குலைக்கக் கூடியதான இந்த மதுவிலக்கு ஒழிந்தது நல்லதே. ஜனப்பிரதிநிதியாகிய நாம் குடிக்காத போது ஜனங்களைக் குடிக்கும்படி எப்படி அனுமதிக்கலாம்? கள் உணவுப் பொருளென்று கருதுவாராயின் வரி வசூல் செய்யாமல் இலவசமாக விடக்கூடுமா? வரியை உத்தேசிப்பதாயின் இந்தப் பரம ஏழைகளுக்கு வரி விதிப்பதை நீக்கி பணக்காரர்களாகிய தாங்களே அந்த வரியை கொடுக்கலாமே? மதுபானத்தால் 16 கோடி வருமானமென்றால் மதுவிலக்கால் 67 கோடி வருமானமென்றால்

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appointment of a committee to go into the details of the whole question will serve some useful purpose, especially in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister for Prohibition has not told us clearly how exactly he is going to enforce Prohibition throughout the State effectively. The proposed committee may suggest ways and means of enforcing Prohibition more successfully than now.

" There is no question about the desirability of having Prohibition. As a matter of fact I was one of those who had been agitating for Prohibition even before the Congress introduced it for the first time in 1937. In 1924 partial Prohibition was introduced in the Nilgiris district at my instance. But soon it was found to be a failure. I was watching when Prohibition was introduced in the neighbouring districts in 1937. It was not a success. Then the whole State has been made dry since 1946. We don't find it to be a success either. The failure of Prohibition is bound to continue until and unless the neighbouring States are also induced to go dry. At present people are not only spending more than before, but they are also breaking the Prohibition laws more and more. They are being sent to jail in larger and larger numbers with the consequent increase of expenditure on them and corresponding decrease of food production in the State. I therefore suggest that the Government might carefully go into the details of their policy, taking the Opposition also into their confidence and acting upon their advice.

" It is true that our womenfolk are not for scrapping Prohibition. Recently I attended a meeting wherein the men favoured scrapping of Prohibition. The women kept quiet for a while and then one woman said in low tone ' Where is Prohibition in force? Everybody is having his drink. What more does he want? ' I wish to quote another incident also. The Hon. Minister for Prohibition may find it interesting. A case was being tried by a Magistrate. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. In the course of his reply he told the Magistrate as follows : ' Before punishing me for the offence, please punish the man that manufactured the essences. Then punish the man that sold me the essence. And above all punish the Hon. Minister for Prohibition who permitted these essences to be manufactured and sold in our State.'

" People ask, ' what is the use of continuing with this policy when we find so many loopholes for abuses? ' From my experience too I feel that it is not likely to succeed to any appreciable extent. I am sorry to see that Prohibition has not succeeded in our State. But we are living in an age when experiments like this have little chance of success, even though they are intended for the good of the people.

" Anyway I submit to the Hon. the Chief Minister to be good enough to accept the harmless suggestion to refer the whole matter to a committee to go through it in detail."

SRI A. DORAISWAMI GOUNDER:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபை முன்பு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மதுவிலக்கு மானியத்தை எதிர்த்தும், வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்தும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் இப்பொழுது வெற்றிபெறவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு மாகமும் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் மதுவிலக்கு கேஸ்கள் 800, 900 என்று அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே போகின்றன. சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள எல்லா மர மேறிகளும், மற்றும் விவசாயிகளும் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சும் தொழி லைப் பூராவும் கற்றுக்கொண்டு, சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதற்கு வெளி ஜில்லாக் களுக்கும் சென்று வருகிறார்கள். இது இன்னும் குறைந்தபாடில்லை. மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னால் ஒரு பாட்டிலுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் கிடைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தது என்று சொன்னால், இப்பொழுது பாட்டிலொன்றுக்கு 5 ரூபாய் கிடைக்கிறது. அந்த விலைக்கு கள்ளச் சாராயத்தை வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள்.

" மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலும் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்க வில்லையென்று தெரிகிறது. ஆகையால், இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்துசெய்துவிடவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சாதாரண விவ சாயிகள் கூட, இம்மாதிரி கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சி ஜெயிலுக்குப் போகிறார்கள். அப்படி விவசாயிகள் ஜெயிலுக்குப் போவதால், விவ சாயம் ரொம்பவும் குறைந்து, உணவுப் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகை யால், இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட் டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI P. RATHINASWAMI PILLAI :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர் களே, சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலே, கனம் ராஜகோபா லாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் இருந்த ஊரிலே, முதல் முதல் அந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். இந்தக் காலத்திலே 13 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் வந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. பிறகு, 1937-ம் வரு ஷத்திலே, மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்த காலத்தில் சேலம் டவுனில் 126,000 பேர் ஜனத்தொகை இருந்துவந்தார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்திலே 50,000 ரூபாய்க்கு கள்ளுக்கடை விற்றுக்கொண்டு வந்தது. அதற்குப் பின்னால், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்து, 1943-ம் வருஷத்தில் மறுபடியும் மதுவைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். 1937-ம் வருஷத்தில் 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்குப் போனது, 1943-ம் வருஷத்தில் மதுவைக் கொண்டுவந்தபோது 86 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்குப் போயிற்று. அதிலிருந்து கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள், மதுவானது குறைந்திருக்கிறதா, அதிகப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதைச் சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதற்குப் பின்னால், 1946-ம் வருஷத்திலே மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத் தைக் கொண்டுவந்த காலத்திலே, 1,36,000 ரூபாய்க்கு அதே டவுனில் ஏலம் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வருமானம் வந்திருக்கிறது. இரண்டு லக்ஷத்தி ஆறுயிரம் ஜனத்தொகை இருந்தபோது 1 லக்ஷத்தி 40 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்படி கணக்கு இருக்க, மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைப்போட்டு அவர்கள் குடியை நிறுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல் வது மிக மிக வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம்.

" கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் இந்த மந்திரிசபையிலே நிர்வாகம் நடத்துவதில் எவ்வளவு சாமர்த்தியம் உள்ளவர்களோ, அதே மாதிரி சேலத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதில் பெரிய நிபுணர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன் (Laughter). அவர்கள் வேறு ஜில்லாக்களுக்குப் போய்க்கூட கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சிவருகிறார்கள்.

" இந்தச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதில் அவர்கள் மிக மிகத் திறமை வாய்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்று கேட்டால், 1937-ம் வருஷத்தில் கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் முதல் முதல் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில்தான் இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் முதன் முதலில் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்ததால்தான் சேலத்தி லுள்ள ஒவ்வொருவரும் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதில் திறமை வாய்ந்த வர்களாகிவிட்டார்கள். அதுதான் காரணம்.

" கள்ளுக்கடை இருந்தபொழுது அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத் திலும் ஒரு கள்ளுக்கடை இருந்தது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு வீடும் ஒரு கள்ளுக்கடையாக மாறிவிட்டது. ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் அப் பொழுது இரண்டு அடுப்புகள் இருந்தன. இன்றைக்கு மூன்று அடுப்புகள்

இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு அடுப்பில் சாதம், ஒரு அடுப்பில் குழம்பு, மூன்றுவது அடுப்பில் சாராயம் என்ற நிலைமைதான் இன்றையதினம் இருக்கிறது. இது எல்லா போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் தெரியும். ஆனால், அதை ஒருவராலும் நிறுத்தமுடியாது. அதை பாரி அண்டு கம்பெனியிலிருந்து 30, 35 டிகிரி வைத்து அனுப்புகிறார்கள். சேலத்திலுள்ள சாராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர்கள் எந்த டிகிரியை வைத்துக் காய்ச்சமுடியுமென்பதைச் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும்.

"அதுமட்டுமல்ல. சேலம் ஜில்லாவில், ஒரு இடத்திலிருந்து இன்னொரு இடத்திற்கு சாராயத்தைக் கொண்டுபோவதற்கு ரொம்ப நந்திரமான வழிகளைக் கையாண்டு வருகிறார்கள். என்னவென்று கேட்டால், சாதாரண சைகிள் ட்யூப்களில் நிறைய சாராயத்தை நிரப்பி, நாயின் கழுத்தில் சுற்றிவிட்டால், அந்த நாய் நேராக அவன் வீட்டுக்கு கொண்டு வந்துவிடுகிறது. மத்தியில் எந்தப் போலீஸ்காரனும் நாயைப் பிடித்து அரெஸ்ட் பண்ணுவதற்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை. அப்படி அந்த நாயானது பிடிபட்டால், அதன் உயிர் போகுமே தவிர, அதை வேறு ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. இதையெல்லாம் கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களுக்கு சேலத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் சொல்லியிருப்பார்கள். அவரும் கேள்விப்பட்டிருப்பார்கள். 1937-ம் வருஷத்தில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் கொண்டுவந்ததற்குப் பின்னால் அவர் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு வராததால், இந்த வேலைகளையெல்லாம் அவர் பார்த்திருக்கமுடியாது. அதனால்தான் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் இருக்கிறார்களென்று கருதவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களுக்கு இது விஷயம் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். "1937-ல் நானே இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டு, மறுபடியும் நானே இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சட்டத்தை ரத்துசெய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறதே" யென்று அவர்கள் நினைத்து வருத்தப்படுகிறார்களோ என்று கருதுகிறேன். ஆனால், அவர் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை ரத்துசெய்யவேண்டாம், அந்தப் பழியை எங்கள் மீது சுமத்திவிட்டு ரத்துசெய்துவிட்டால் போதும். அதனால் அவருக்கு நல்ல பேர் கிடைக்குமென்று கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களே கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI P. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"అధ్యక్షా, మద్యపాన నిషేధం గురించి యింతవరకు వాదోపవాదాలు జరిగాయి. మద్యపాన నిషేధచట్టం గత ఆయిదు సంవత్సరములుగా యీ రాష్ట్రంలో అమలులోవుంది. ఈ చట్టం అమలు జరుపడం సాధ్యంకాదని దీనికల్ల ఎంతమాత్రం ఉపయోగంలేదని, అనుభవంవల్ల ప్రజలు గుర్తించారు. మద్యపాన నిషేధచట్టాన్ని యిప్పటికెప్పుడో రద్దుచేసివుండవలసింది. ఆయినప్పటికి ప్రతిపక్షనాయకులు అన్ని వర్గాలవారికి, అన్ని పార్టీలవారికి అంగీకారముగావుండేటట్లు మద్యపాన నిషేధంయొక్క జయాపజయాలను కనుగొనేనిమిత్తం ఒక ప్రత్యేక విచారణకమిటిని వేయాలని సూచించారు. దీనికి యెవరైనప్పటికీ అభ్యంతరం ఎందుకుచెప్పాలో నాకేమీ అర్థంకావటంలేదు. నేటి మద్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టం విఫలమైపోయింది. ఈ సంస్కరణకు ప్రజామోదంలేదు అనే విషయం నిర్వివాదాంశము మద్యపాన నిషేధం అనేది నిత్యం యేవిధంగా ప్రతిఘటింపబడుతోందో అనేది వివరించి చెప్పాలంటే గంటలూ, రోజులుకూడాచాలవు. నేను కొన్ని విషయాలనుగురించిమాత్రం మీకు మనవిచేస్తాను. ఇదివరలో మద్యపానం నిషేధింపబడని రోజుల్లో రెండు మూడు గ్రామాలకు కలిపి ఒక దుకాణంవుండేది. కాని ఈనాడు ఇంటింట మద్యం తయారుచేయబడుతోంది. ఒక లాభసాటియైన గృహపరిశ్రమగా తయారైంది. మద్యపాన నిషేధం విఫలమైపోవటానికి యీ చట్టాన్ని అమలుచేయవలసిన ఉద్యోగులే కొంతవరకు కారణం అని ప్రజలు అనుకొంటున్నారు. 'కంచెయే చేను మేసిన కలచెదిక్కు' అన్నట్లుగావుంది. మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని అమలుచేయవలసిన ఉద్యోగులు లంచాలు మరిగారు పోలీసులే దొంగతనాలుగూడా ప్రజలు అనుకొంటున్నారు. నా

నియోజకవర్గంలో ఇటువంటికేసులు కొన్ని స్పష్టంగా కనుగొనబడ్డాయి. ఈ విషయాలన్నీచూస్తే మద్యపాననిషేధంవల్ల ఎంతవరకు మనం పేదప్రజలకు సహాయపడగలుగుతామనేవిషయం ఊహించుకోవచ్చు. పూర్వం ఒక గ్రామంనుండి సుమారు మూడు నాలుగువేల రూపాయలుమాత్రమే కల్లు అమ్మకం జరిగేది. కాని ఈనాడు దొంగతనంగా సారాయిచేసేవారు ఉద్యోగస్తులకు, పోలీసులకు లంచాలివ్వడంవల్ల, ఖరీదైన ఎస్సెన్సులు కొనడంవల్ల చాలా ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ కారణాలన్నిటివల్ల దొంగతనానికి అలవాటుపడినవారికి యీ మద్యనిషేధశాసనంవల్ల యెటువంటి ప్రయోజనంలేదని గట్టిగాచెప్పగలను. మద్యనిషేధంవల్ల రాష్ట్రంలోని స్త్రీలు చాలాసుఖపడుతున్నారని మద్యపాననిషేధచట్టాన్ని రద్దుచేయకూడదని స్త్రీలు సభాముఖంగా చెప్పారని, అటువంటి చర్యలను స్త్రీలు ప్రతిఘటిస్తారని గౌరవ సభ్యురాలు సోదరి డా॥ సౌందరం రామచంద్రన్ గారు చెప్పారు. వారి అభిప్రాయంతో ఆంశికంగా ఏకీభవించాలనందుకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. మాకు తెలిసినంతమటుకు ఈ మద్యపాననిషేధచట్టంవల్ల తమకు తమకుటుంబాలకు విశేషనష్టం సంభవిస్తోందని ఇదివరకటికన్న వారిస్థితి నానాటికి అధ్వాన్నమైపోతోందని స్త్రీలు చెప్తున్నారు. మద్యపాననిషేధచట్టం అమలులోవుంది అంటే అదినిజమా! అనివారు తిరిగిప్రశ్నిస్తున్నారు. మద్యపాననిషేధచట్టం అమలుజరుగుతోందా! అనివారు అడుగుతున్నారు. ఇదివరలో యే వాటునో మూటునోత్రాగి రూపాయిన్నర ఖర్చుచేసే తమభర్తలు యీనాడు రూపాయిన్నర లంచాలకేపోతున్నాయని వారుచెప్తున్నారు. ప్రజలు మద్యపాననిషేధం విఫలమైపోవడం యేరోజుకారోజు కళ్లారాచూస్తున్నారు. ఈ శాసనానికి ప్రజాదరణలేదని ప్రజాభిమతానికి యిది విరుద్ధంగావున్నదని ప్రభుత్వం యెంతత్వరగా గుర్తిస్తే అంతమంచిది. మద్యపాననిషేధంవల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆదాయంలోటువస్తోంది కాని త్రాగుడుకు అలవాటుపడ్డవారికి దీనివల్లయెటువంటి లాభంకలుగుటలేదు.

"మద్యపాననిషేధం విఫలమైపోయిందని కె.ఎల్.పి. నాయకుడు నిష్టారెడ్డిగారికి తెలుసు. అయిన, ఆ పార్టీవారు అనేక పర్యాయములు యీ విషయమై ప్రకటనలుచేసియున్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ యీ ప్రతిపాదనపై అయన మాట్లాడుతూ మద్యపాననిషేధంయొక్క జయాపజయాలనుగురించి పర్యాలోచనచేయటానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక కమిటీ వేయవలసిన ఆవశ్యకంలేదని వాదించారు, వారిఉపన్యాసం అంతావిన్నమీదట వారి వాదం 'బియ్యంమీద అభిమానం, చుట్టమీద అభిమానం' అన్నట్లుగావుంది. మద్యపాననిషేధం జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగటంలేదని, దానికి ప్రజలసహకారంలేదని, నిర్వహణలోపభూయిష్టంగాఉన్నదని వారికితెలుసు. అయినా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి అభిప్రాయానికి విరుద్ధంగా మాట్లాడడమంటే వారికిభయం. తాతగారికి ఏమిఆగ్రహం వస్తుందో అని, ఉన్నతపదవి ఆందవల్ల పాందలేకపోలేలేమోఅని వారికిభయం. వారి ఉపన్యాసంఆంతా చూస్తే ఈరెండువైరుధ్యాలు మిళితమైయున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. బియ్యంపై అభిమానంవుంటే చుట్టాన్ని వదలాలి. చుట్టంపై అభిమానముంటే బియ్యం ఖర్చులతుందని బాధపడకూడదు. రెండూకావాలంటే ఆది సరిపడని విధానం.

"మంత్రివర్గంవారు మద్యపాననిషేధాన్ని సమర్థిస్తూ మద్యపానంవల్ల పేదవాళ్లు మరీ పేదలైపోతున్నారని, వారిలో వుండే బలహీనతను, వ్యసనాన్ని ఆసరాచూసుకొని వారివద్దనుంచి డబ్బు వసూలు చేయడం మంచిదికాదని ప్రభుత్వమహిం

వారు వాదిస్తున్నారు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి వేదలపై పన్ను విధించడం యిష్టముండదని ఆంటే ఎలా నమ్మడమో తెలియటలేదు. ఆయన ఆధ్వర్యం క్రిందే 1937-39 వ సంవత్సరాలమధ్య పుగాకుపై పన్ను విధింపబడింది. పుగాకు హెచ్చుగా వేదవాళ్లు స్త్రీలు పురుషులు చుట్టలుకూళంలో ఉపయోగిస్తారు. ఒక కాని ఖరీదుచేసే పొగాకు పైన ఇంకొక కాని పన్ను విధించబడింది. ఈ నాడు చుట్ట పొగాకు మీద రెండువందల రూపాయల పన్ను వుంది. రోజుకు నాలుగు చుట్టలు కాల్చేవాళ్లు నాలుగు కానులు అనగా ఒక అణా ప్రతి రోజూ పన్ను చెల్లిస్తున్నారన్నమాట. ఈ పన్నును మొట్ట మొదట రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనరాష్ట్రంలో ప్రవేశపెట్టారు. తరువాత కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం యీ పన్నును తనపరం చేసుకుంది. ఈనాడు కోట్లకొలది రూపాయలు ఆంధ్రదేశంనుంచి కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం పుగాకుపన్నురూపంలో తరలించుకుపోతోంది. వేదలమీద ఆంత ప్రేమే కనుక వున్నట్లయితే మద్యంమీద పన్ను వెయ్యకండి. ఎవరితాడి వారు గీసుకొనే స్వేచ్ఛ కల్పించండి. ఆహారకారతవున్న యీరోజులలో యే తీపికల్లో త్రాగి వేదవాళ్లు పొట్ట నింపుకొంటారు. ఆంతేకాని నిరుపయోగమైన సంస్కరణను అమలుపరచే సందర్భంలో 20 కోట్ల రూపాయలవరకు ఆదాయాన్ని కోల్పోవడం మంచిదికాదు. వేదవాళ్ల స్థితిని బాగుపరచవలెనంటె 'మొసలి కన్నీళ్లు కార్చడం' వల్ల ఫలితం శూన్యం. కాంగ్రెస్ వారు హరిజనోద్ధరణకు చాలా కృషిసల్పుతున్నామని చెబుతారు. కాని గత అయిదు సంవత్సరములలో ఎంతమంది హరిజనులకు గృహ నిర్మాణానికి స్థలములు ఇచ్చినారని అడుగుచున్నాను. గత అయిదేండ్ల కాలంలోను మనము ఎన్నో కోట్ల రూపాయల ఆదాయాన్ని కోల్పోయాము. ఆ సొమ్ముతో మన రాష్ట్రములోని హరిజన గూడెముల నన్నిటిని ఈసరికి చక్కటిస్థితిలో ఉంచగలిగేవారమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇక మద్యనిషేధ విధానాన్ని అమలుచేసే సందర్భంలో గల కొన్ని లొటుపాట్లను గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు వేదవారు త్రాగితే అట్టివారిని అనేక విధాల హింసిస్తున్నారు. కాని రోటరీ క్లబ్బులు మొదలైనవాటిలో త్రాగేవారిని వదలి వేస్తున్నారు. ధనవంతులను శిక్షించడానికి ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు భయపడుతున్నారు. మద్యపాననిషేధ శాసనాన్ని అమలుజరుపడంలో ఇటువంటి పక్షపాత బుద్ధి అధికారులు చూపడంవల్లకూడా ప్రజలలో ఈ సంస్కరణపట్ల విముఖతవిర్పడిందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఉదాహరణగా ఒక విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. నాబోటివాడు త్రాగి నట్లయితే పట్టుకోడానికి ఏ సబ్ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్‌కు దమ్ములుండవు. కాని వేదవాళ్ల ఏ కొద్దిగా త్రాగినా వాళ్లను పోలీసువారు అనేకవిధాల బాధిస్తూ లంచాలు గుంజుతున్నారు. కలిగినవాళ్లకు, లేనివాళ్లకు మధ్య ఇంత లేదాచూపడం సబబుకాదు. మదరాసునగరం వంటి పెద్ద పట్టణంలో ఉన్న అనేకమైన పెద్దపెద్ద హొటళ్లలోను, క్లబ్బులలోను నిత్యం మద్యపానం జరుగుతూనేఉన్నది. కాని ఇక్కడ ఉన్న పోలీసు కమీషనరు మొదలైన గొప్ప అధికారులు ఎంతమంది భాగ్యవంతులను మద్యపానం చేసినందుకు శిక్షించినారని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఇక మద్యపాననిషేధ శాసనక్రింద శిక్షింపబడేవారు అమాయకులైన కూలినాలిచేసుకొనే వేదప్రజలేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. రోజస్తమానం కష్టించి పనిచేసి సాయంత్రం శ్రమతీర్చుకోటానికిగాను పగలంతా పనిచేసినందువల్ల కలిగిన బడలికను తీర్చుకొనుటకు కొద్దిగా మద్యాన్ని తీసుకొంటే అటువంటి కానిని నిర్బంధించడం అన్యాయమని నా అభిప్రాయం.

"ప్రస్తుత క్లిష్టపరిస్థితులలో మద్యపాననిషేధాన్ని అమలుచేయడం మంచిదికాదని నా అభిప్రాయం. మన రాష్ట్రంలో హరిజనోద్ధరణకు ఎంతో ఖర్చుచేయవలసియున్నది. మద్యపానమే లేకపోయినట్లయితే హరిజనులకు మనము ఇంకెన్నో విధాల సహాయము

చేయగలిగిఉండేవారం. ఈనాడు హరిజనులను అన్నిటికన్నా హెచ్చుగా బాధిస్తున్నది గృహసమస్య. ఈనాడు పల్లెలలోని హరిజనగూడెంలు ఎంత ఆధ్వాన్నస్థితిలో ఉన్నాయో అందరికు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. ఈ వేదవారికి ఇండ్లు కట్టుకోడానికి స్థలములను ఇవ్వవలసియున్నది. బహుశక్తి ఉచితముగా స్థలములను ఇవ్వలేకపోయినా కొంత స్థలాన్ని acquire చేసి వారికి సరసమైన ధరలకు ఇవ్వవలసియున్నది. హరిజనులకు ఒక్కొక్క కుటుంబానికి 500 రూపాయలు ఇచ్చినట్లయితే వారు ఇళ్లు కట్టుకుంటారు ఇటువంటివిధంగా ఎంతమందికో ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారుగాని, ఇంతకుముందు ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వంవారుగాని స్థలం, ధనం సహాయంచేసినారని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇటువంటి సందర్భాలు చాలా తక్కువగా కనుపిస్తాయి. కాని భాగ్యవంతులు ఇండ్లు కట్టుకోటానికి ప్రభుత్వం కోట్లాది డబ్బు అప్పుగా మంజూరుచేస్తోంది. ఉదాహరణగా ఈ మహానగరంలో House Building Co-operative Society లు ఎటువంటివారికి గృహాలు కడుతున్నాయో చూడండి. ఈ సంస్థల ఆధ్వర్యాన్న నిర్మింపబడే గృహాలలో చాలాభాగము, ముప్పై వేలు, నలభైవేలు చొప్పున ఒక్కొక్కటి ఖరీదు చేస్తాయి. ఇంత హెచ్చు మొత్తాలిచ్చి భాగ్యవంతులకు గృహాలు కట్టించదలచిన ప్రభుత్వాలు వేదవారికి గృహవసతి విషయంలో సహాయపడడంలేదు. అధమం హరిజనులకు ఇండ్లస్థలములకుగాను భూమిని acquire చేయడంలోకూడా విండ్లతరబడి జాప్యం చేస్తున్నారు. హరిజనోద్ధరణకని Harijan Welfare Department అని ఓక ప్రత్యేక శాఖను విశ్వాటుచేసారు. కాని ఈ శాఖ హరిజనులకు అనుకొనినంత సహాయం చేయలేకపోతోంది. హరిజనులస్థితిని బాగుపరచాలంటే ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో మద్యపాననిషేధం తొలగించాలి. ముందు హరిజనులకు ఆత్యవసరమైన గృహ స్థలాలు ఇవ్వండి. ఇండ్లు కట్టుకోటానికి దీర్ఘకాల వాయిదాలలో ఆప్పునుు చెల్లించే పద్ధతిని అప్పులివ్వండి. వారికి వైద్య, విద్యా సౌఖర్యములను కలుగజేయండి. అస్పృశ్యతను తొలగించండి. హరిజనులలో నిరక్షరాస్యులులేకుండా చేయండి. ఆకాశు వారు ఇతర సవర్ణులకలసినే అన్ని రంగాలలోను ముందడుగువేస్తారు. మధ్య పానం వారంతటవారే మానివేస్తారు. ఈ విధంగా చేయక ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయాన్ని విరుపయోగమైన ఒక శాసనాన్ని అమలుచేయడానికి వదలుకొనడంవల్ల సంఘంలో పెనుకబడిపున్న వారి స్థాయిని పెంచుట అసాధ్యమని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించగోరుతాను.

"అంశేకాకుండా మద్యపాననిషేధం అమలుజరిపే సందర్భంలో భాగ్యవంతులను శిక్షించక వదలివేయడం మంచిదికాదు. ఈనాడు రోటరీక్లబ్బు మొదలైనటువంటి వాటిలో విచ్చలవిడిగా మద్యపానంచేస్తున్నారో గమనించాలి. ఈవిధంగా కలిగినవారికి స్వేచ్ఛను కల్పిస్తూ వేదవారిపై ఈ శాసనాన్ని గట్టిగా అమలుచేయడం కష్టం. అంశేకాకుండా అనేకమంది ఉద్యోగులతకూడా మద్యపానానికి అనుమతిస్తున్నారని తెలుస్తోంది. ఇటువంటి సందర్భంలో వేదవారిని త్రాగినందుకు శిక్షించడమనేది, 'తనకంటిలోని దూలాన్ని చూడకుండా ఎదుటివాని కంటిలోని శలుసును కనుగొనినట్లు' ఉంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. వేదవారిపట్ల, భాగ్యవంతులపట్ల సమాన భావంతోనే ఈ శాసనాన్ని అయినా అమలుజరపాలి. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రతిపక్షనాయకులు మద్యపాన నిషేధ శాసనం వివిధంగా పనిచేస్తోందో పరిశీలనచేయించే ఉద్దేశ్యంతోనే ఒక కమిటీని వేయవలసినదని కోరారు. వారి ప్రతిపాదనను అంగీకరించకపోవుటకు ఎటు వంటి కారణము లేదు. కనుక నేను ఈ కోత ప్రతిపాదనకు బలపరుస్తున్నాను."

*Sri S. SOMAYAJULU:—"కణం ఉపసభాపతి అవార్‌గారూ, కణం మధువిలక్కు మంత్రిగారు కొండువచ్చిన మానియత్తై ఆదరిత్తుప్ పేసుగిరేన్. సాధారణమాగ రెండు విషయంగళ్ నమక్కు మున్నాలే ఇరుక్కిన్‌ఱన. ఒన్ఱు కమిట్టిక్కుప్ పోగవేండుమెన్ఱు కణం

விசுவனுதம் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். கிருஷிக் லோக் கட்சித் தலைவர் கனம் திம்மா ரெட்டி அவர்கள் கமிட்டிக்கு இது போக வேண்டுமா நாம் எல்லோரும் மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் இல்லையா, ஜனங்கள் படக்கூடிய கஷ்டத்தை எடுத்துச் சொலவதற்கு நாம் இங்கில்லையா ? என்று ஸ்ரீமான் திம்மா ரெட்டி அவர்கள் அழகாக அவருடைய கட்சியை எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். கமிட்டி எதற்கு என்று எனக்கும் புரியவில்லை. சாதாரண மாக எனது தொகுதியில் நான் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் சென்றிருக் கிறேன். வீட்டுக்கு வீடு சென்றிருக்கிறேன். வீட்டுக்கு வீடு சென்று காங் கிரசின் கொள்கையைச் சொல்லி வோட்டுப்போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட் டோம். கள்ளுக்கடையை ஒழிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியி னுடைய கொள்கையை சொல்லி வந்தபோது 70 லட்சம் பேர்கள் நமக்கு வோட்டுப்போட்டு நமக்கு மதுவிலக்கு வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மான மாக சொல்லிவந்தார்கள். நிலைமை இவ்விதம் இருக்கும்போது ஸ்ரீமான் டி. விசுவனுதம் அவர்கள் என்ன காரணத்தைக் கொண்டோ பொது ஜனங்களுடைய கமிட்டிக்கு விட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது புரியாத விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. ஸ்ரீமான் டி. விசுவனுதம் அவர்கள் புரிந்து கொண்டு பேசுகிறார்களா இல்லையா என்பதே புரியவில்லை.

"இரண்டாவதாக மதுவிலக்கானது செத்துப் போய்விட்டது, எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் குடிசைத் தொழில் மாதிரி இது நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று பேசுகின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு குடிசைத் தொழில் என்னவென்பது நன்கு தெரியும். இதை எவ்விதம் குடிசைத் தொழிலாக நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதை எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கனம் ரெத்தினம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் பேசும்போது சைக்கிள் ட்யூப்களில் சாராயத்தை நிரப்பி நாயின் கழுத்தில் அதைக் கட்டி அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். கள்ளுக்கடை கண்டிராக்டர்கள் அவர்களுடைய பழக்க வழக்கத்தையும் அனுபவத்தை யும் இப்பொழுது எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக தப்பு செய்கின்றவர்களை சுலபமாக திருத்தம் செய்து விடலாம். அனுபவம் அடைந்து இதே தொழிலாக இருக்கிறவர்களை திருத்த முடியாது. அவர் களிடமிருந்து ஜனங்களை பாதுகாப்பு செய்வதற்கு சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. சட்டம் இருந்தால் அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பொது ஜனங்களை பாதுகாப்பதற்கு உபயோகப்படும். அதை விட்டு விட்டு திருடர் கள் தப்பு பண்ணுகிறார்கள், சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறார்கள், அதனால் சட்டத்தை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது நியாயமா ! நேர்மையா ? சிந்தனை சக்திக்கு தக்கதா ? 70 லட்சம் பேர்களுடைய வோட்டுப் பெற்று இந்த தீர்மானத்தை கொண்டு வந்ததன் பிறகு அதை மறுபடியும் கீழ் சபையும், மேல் சபையும் அடங்கிய ஒரு கமிட்டிக்குப் போகவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது நேர்மைக்குப் பொருந்தாது. அது ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய விஷயமல்ல. இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் இந்த மதுவிலக்கு அவசியம் வேண்டும் என் பதை தைரியமான சிந்தனையுடனும் திறமை புத்தியுடனும் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மதுவிலக்கை ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது நேர் மையல்ல. தேச ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு ஒத்ததல்ல. ஜனநாயகம் தாராள மாக நடைபெறவேண்டும் என்று ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதைத்தான் நான் திரும்பச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"கள்ளுக் கடையை ஒழித்ததால் பெண்கள் கைகளில் கை வளை யல்கள் குலுங்க நல்ல. அந்தஸ்துள்ள வாழ்க்கையிலீடுபட்டு கள் குடி வாழ்க்கையை மறந்து, சாராயத்தை மறந்து, ஈனக்குரலும் சோகக் குரலும் போய், தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நல்ல முறையில் அனுப விக்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துகிறவர்களிடம் மறுபடியும் கள்ளையும் சாராயத்தையும் புகுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல் வது எவ்வளவு புத்திசாலித்தனமாகும் என்பதை எதிர் கட்சி அங்கத் தினர்கள் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக நாம் பெண் களிடம் வோட்டுக் கேட்டபோது என்ன சொல்லி வந்தோம் ? அவர்கள் நம் ஜனநாயக தேசத்தில் 51 சத விகிதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த 51 சத விகித பெண்கள் இந்த மது விலக்கு வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும் போது இதை என் எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். கள்ளத்தனமாக காய்ச்சு

கிறார்கள் என்றும் திருட்டுத்தனமாக கள் இறக்குகிறார்கள் அதனால் மது விலக்கை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்வது நேர்மைக்கும் சிந்தனை சக்திக்கும் உகந்ததா என்று ஆராய வேண்டிய விஷயம். இதை எதிர் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் மீண்டும் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் இது நன்முக நடத்தப்படு கிறதா ? என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அப்படிப் பார்க்கும்பொருட்டு ஒரு கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று கனம் விசுவனுதம் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். கனம் ராஜாஜியின் ராஜ்யப் பொறுப்பில் இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு விட்டுப் பார்த்துவிட்டு பிறகு என்ன நடக்கிறது, எந்த நிலைமையில் இது இருக்கிறது என்று பார்ப்பது நல்லது என்று கனம் திம்மா ரெட்டி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். ரஸ்கின் சொல்லுகிறார் **'There is a hole in the bucket.'** அதைப்போல் எங்கு கோளாறு இருக்கிறதோ அதைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும். அதை கவனிக்காமல் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது நேர்மைக்கும் சிந்தனை சக்திக்கும் உகந்தது அல்ல. அதை ஒருவரும் அங்கீகரிக்கக்கூடாது. ஒவ்வொருவரும் இந்த மான்யத்திற்கு சாதகமாக வோட்டுப் போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இன்றைக்கு கொலைக் குற்றம் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. களவு குறைந் திருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை ஒங்கி இருக்கிறது. நமது பண் டைய கலாச்சாரம் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த அமைப்பில்தான் இதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். எங்கேயோ சில தப்புகள் நடக்கின்றன. ஒரு பர்சென்டு, இரண்டு பர்சென்டு நடக்கக்கூடிய தப்புகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பார்ப்பது சரியல்ல. இருக்கும் தப்புகளை நிவர்த்திக்கப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இந்த விஷயத்தை ஆராய்ந்து அறிந்து யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். எதிர் கட்சியிலிருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இப்பொழுது நடப்பதைப் படும் புள்ளிவிவர கணக்குகளைப் பார்த்தால், கொலைகள் நடப்பதைப் பார்த்தால், grievous case களவுகள் நடப்பதைப் பார்த்தால், களவுகளை நடப்பதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள களைப் பார்த்தால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள லாம். கனம் விஜயநகரம் ராஜா அவர்கள் இந்த கேஸ்களில் 85 ஆயிரம் பேர்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பதாக புள்ளி விவரம் கூறினார். இந்த 85 ஆயிரம் பேர்கள் ஜனத்தொகையில் எத்தனை பர்சென்டு என்பதை அவர் கவ னிக்கவேண்டும். தப்புப் பண்ணுகின்றவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் தப்புப் பண் ணிக் கொண்டேதானிருப்பார்கள். இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அனைவரும் தப்புப் பண்ணுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது நேர்மையான விவகாரம் இல்லை என்பதை நீங்கள் நிச்சயமாக தெரிந்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"மற்றும் ஒரு விஷயத்தை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். கிட்டத்தட்ட 32½ கோடி காலன் கள்ளானது இதுவரையில் இறக்கப்பட்டது. அத னுடைய விலை காலன் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1½ என்றால் 45 கோடி ரூபா யாகிறது. அதாவது இதை தயாரிக்க கிட்டத்தட்ட 10 கோடி ரூபா யாகிறது. அதாவது 45-ம் 10-ம் 55 கோடி ரூபாய். ஓபியம், அபின் போன்ற இறக்குமதி சரக்குகளுக்கு கணக்கு பார்த்தால் கிட்டத்தட்ட 10 கோடி ரூபாயாகிறது. ஆக மொத்தம் 65 கோடி ரூபாய் வரைக்கும் செலவாகிறது. இந்த 65 கோடி ரூபாயும் ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து செலவா கிறது. சர்க்கார் வருமானம் இதில் ரூ. 16 கோடி. இந்த ரூபாயை செலவழிக்க கிட்டத்தட்ட ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பமும் ரூ. 60-லிருந்து 100 வரை செலவழிக்கவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி சிந்தனை செய்தார்களா ? இன்னும் கிரிமினல் கேஸ், கொலை கேஸ் முதலிய கேஸ்களுக்கு வேறு செலவழிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இதில் பெண்களுடைய ஈனக்குரல், சோகக் குரல் வேறு இருக்கிறது. இவைகளை யோசித்துத்தான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் 1937-ம் வருஷம் துணிச்சலாக இதைக் கொண்டுவந்தார். சேலத்தில் எவ்வளவோ பெரிய குடிகாரர்கள்—கனம் ரெத்தினம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சொன்னார், ஒரு லட்சத்திலிருந்து இரண்டு லட்சத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது என்று—இருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் ரெத்தினம் பிள்ளை யும், ராமசாமி கவுண்டரும் சொன்னது வாஸ்தவம்தான். அவர்கள் இந்தக் கள்ளுக்கடையால் எத்தனையோ லாபம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அதனாலதான் அவர்கள் மனித வாழ்க்

[Sri S. Somayajulu] [16th July 1952

கையை குலைத்து மதுவை மறுபடியும் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். சேலத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் கனம் ரெத்தினம் பிள்ளை சொன்ன மாதிரி ரொம்பவும் புத்திசாலித்தனம் உள்ளவர்கள் என்று தெரிந்துதான் சேலத்தில் தான் நப்பு செய்வார்கள் என்று தெரிந்து இதை முதல் முதலில் அங்கு கொண்டுவந்தார். 16 கோடி ரூபாயை இழந்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை என்பதற்காகத்தான் ராஜாஜி இதைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து ஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை உயர்த்துவதற்கும், பெண்களுடைய ஈனக்குரலும், சோகக் குரலும் பல குடும்பங்களில் கேட்காமலிருக்கும்பொருட்டும் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. கனம் சகலானந்தம் சொன்னமாதிரி ஜனங்கள் நல் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கும் நல்ல சமுதாயத்திலீடுபடுவதற்கும் இதைக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. நாடு நல்ல நிலைமையில் வளர்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது இதை மறுபடியும் கொண்டுவந்தால் என்ன நேரிடும் என்பதை சிந்தனைசெய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். இது நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெறுவதற்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

6-15 p.m. * SRI N. V. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, Prohibition is a thorough failure. Illicit distillation has become a paying cottage industry. The ex-tappers are undergoing enormous suffering on account of unemployment. Licences should be issued to them liberally for tapping sweet-toddy. Prohibition has failed and people seem to have developed a psychology of disobedience to the laws of the State. I strongly feel that the Government are not able to enforce it effectively. The drink evil cannot be abolished by legislation. America and other countries tried it and failed. I request Rajaji to look into the Neogy Committee's warning on Prohibition which says that Prohibition was running against the current of human nature. I say the object of enforcing Prohibition by law has not been achieved; on the other hand, it has resulted in widespread infringements of laws, and in the corruption and demoralization of Government officials. Many people have wrecked their health by consuming injurious substitutes. Though Prohibition was introduced with pious and laudable intentions, it deserves scrapping now. This not only my opinion; many of Rajaji's colleagues in the Cabinet share this view. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham read some quotations from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Ranga Reddi when he was not a Minister and from the speeches of Mr. Gopala Reddi when he was a Minister. He also quoted from the speeches of Mr. Koti Reddi. From all these, we now find that they have not expressed their personal views to Rajaji perhaps for various reasons."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" I was never against Prohibition, Sir."

SRI N. V. RAMA RAO :—" I am only quoting from Mr. Viswanatham's speech, Sir."

Sri K. Koti Reddi stood up to speak.

6-30 p.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" As soon as the hon. Member Sri Rama Rao finishes his speech, I shall give an opportunity to Mr. Koti Reddi to make a personal explanation."

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* SRI N. V. RAMA RAO :—" Many of the present M.L.As. including those of the Congress Party and 90 per cent of the public of this State do not want to continue Prohibition. I think Rajaji also knows that. He should not threaten his partymen and his supporters saying that he would resign if Prohibition is to be scrapped. Speaking in the Legislative Council on the 12th instant Rajaji said that it would not be sane to tax the poor drunkards for the sake of the revenue in order to meet the increased State expenditure. Rajaji should know that all the drunkards are not poor. Among the upper classes and the rich people the habit of drink has been increased to a great extent since the introduction of Prohibition. Among all classes of people, in almost every village, town and city in the State, the habit of drinking has increased and not decreased. Though we are losing a revenue of Rs. 17 or Rs. 18 crores with a good intention, even the habitual drunkards have not been benefited; they are spending more and more to get unauthorized and injurious substitutes and they are spoiling their health. Much more money is being wasted by them in giving bribes to the corrupt Government servants who are entrusted with the working of Prohibition. The result is only that we are losing revenue to the tune of several crores, without achieving our pious object. One or two District Prohibition Officers and their subordinates with whom I discussed this question of Prohibition expressed the view that Prohibition was a thorough failure; they also said that one or two sincere and honest officers could not check corruption amongst the Prohibition staff, about 99 per cent of whom are corrupt. At one time I had as much faith as Rajaji and the Hon. Minister for Prohibition have, in Prohibition. During the Satyagraha campaign run by Mahatmaji, I picketed toddy and liquor shops and received lathi charges; I gave lectures on the evils of drink and also on the evils of British Rule and was imprisoned several times. I will be more happy than Rajaji and the other Ministers if this evil habit of drink disappears completely, even though we lose several crores of rupees. But experience shows that it is impossible. If by any miracle Rajaji proves that Prohibition is a success, everybody will welcome it; but I do firmly believe that it is impossible even for Rajaji to prove that Prohibition is a success. He cannot make it a success. Rajaji may be thinking that he is the person who first introduced Prohibition in India, and therefore he cannot himself be a party to scrapping it. A great and bold man like Rajaji should not stand on such false prestige. A bold and great Rajaji alone should get the credit of abolishing Prohibition suddenly on one fine day as he did in regard to the food control. His food decontrol policy has the wholehearted approval of 90 per cent of the entire population of this State. I therefore request Rajaji to scrap Prohibition which is a thorough failure. By scrapping Prohibition, the present deficit Budget will be converted into a surplus Budget. If the revenue which the State will get as a result of the abolition of this unsuccessful Prohibition is spent in each district on more of minor irrigation projects, more of rural hospitals and rural roads and more of house-sites for Harijans and other poor people, then I am quite sure the public all over the State will praise Rajaji and his Government. I therefore once again request Rajaji to scrap

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this Prohibition; or if he is not going to scrap this Prohibition, then I would request him to accept the Hon. Leader of the Opposition's suggestion to appoint an expert committee to devise ways and means for coming to a decision on the question whether to continue this Prohibition or to end it."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I am sorry that my name has been brought in as being one of those who are against Prohibition. As a matter of fact, there is no soul who is more keen on Prohibition than myself. What I have said is that if the authorities are not very keen on enforcing Prohibition and if they do not have belief in enforcing Prohibition, it is much better to scrap it. But I do believe, Sir, that it is quite possible; and I am absolutely confident that Prohibition can be enforced. I only request the Government to see that it is enforced to the utmost extent; it is possible to do so. I also think it is quite possible to enforce it 99 per cent—that is what I believe."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand and strenuously oppose the cut moton moved by my hon. friend Mr. T. Viswanatham. Sir, I disagree entirely with my friend Mr. Ari Gowder when he says that this cut motion is an innocent and innocuous one. It is neither innocent nor innocuous; but it is an ingenious device to sabotage Prohibition. Sir, I do not mean any reflection personally or otherwise on my Friend Mr. Viswanatham; but if this cut motion is carried, it will be viewed as an undeserved and unjust verdict on the working of Prohibition in this State. If it were a cut motion recommending the appointment of a committee to advise the Government on how to enforce Prohibition more efficiently and successfully then I will be most vehement in supporting it. But that is not the cut motion before us.

6-45 p.m. " Sir, the cut motion is one to review the policy of Prohibition and recommend the desirability of continuing Prohibition or otherwise and therein lies the whole trouble. As a matter of fact, this will be another very powerful factor for sabotaging Prohibition which this Government are struggling to enforce in this country for the protection of millions of poor toiling people of this land, and if this motion is carried, the people who are now opposing Prohibition will be all the more strengthened and emboldened to oppose Prohibition. There will be a lot of confusion created in the country, with the result that uninformed public opinion might be trotted out as being against Prohibition and the hands of the Government would be weakened and a very healthy and desirable scheme of the Government will be simply crushed and sabotaged by the present cut motion. So, I, in the name of the toiling millions, in the name of the poor—on whose behalf my Communist friends claim a monopoly to speak—say that if this cut motion is carried, you will be doing an injustice and a positive harm not only to the present generation but to the generations yet unborn. And in this view, every one of us will have to ponder deeply before supporting the cut motion. May I know, whether there is any justification for a motion of this nature, for appointing a committee to report on the desirability or otherwise

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of continuing the policy of Prohibition? In fact, practically every hon. Member who supported this motion was arguing for Prohibition and gave a verdict against Prohibition. That is the irony of fate. Everybody is saying that drink is an evil and has to be combated and therefore Prohibition is very desirable and in the same breath says ' Do not have Prohibition '. That is the curious attitude of the Members. I would respectfully submit that those who speak in favour of Prohibition and in the same breath oppose it, are not really sincere in their professions against drink and do not believe in the right of the State to have legislation for enforcing Prohibition. They did not make a secret of it. Morality seems to be the worst enemy of my friends. They say, morality has nothing to do with men and therefore should be kept at arm's length. That is the line of argument that I usually hear from several of my friends. I would submit that this cut motion will be justifiable, if a proposal for a committee to report about the desirability or otherwise of continuing the penal laws of the country like the Penal Code, which curtail the liberty of the individual and lay down certain punishment for violation of laws is justifiable. It is no mere moralisation that is involved in the matter of Prohibition of drink. It has a vital social bearing also. My friends forget the fact that Prohibition deals with the source of crime. If statistics of crime are taken, the causes of crimes will be found more traceable to drink of intoxicating liquors than to any other single factor. If crimes can be penalized by legislation and if my friends have no quarrel with such penal enactments, I fail to see, how they will take objection to penalizing the origin or the genesis of crime, which is drink. As a matter of fact, those who have moved with the poor and the middle-class people would be struck by the undeniable fact that drink has led to multiplication of crimes in society. Murders and other heinous crimes and crimes of different varieties, are all traceable to the evil of drink. Apart from the deleterious effect of drink on the health of man and the poisonous effects of drink, society stands to suffer by drink. It is not only the drunkard who suffers. The society round about him suffers. Innocently and without knowing the consequences, a man under the influence of drink commits the murder of his best friend, his own wife, his own mother and his own child. Such things have been happening in this country. We should tackle the source of crime at its very foundation by enforcing Prohibition. My hon. Friends have always been talking about the welfare of the poor people and they must know that 80 to 90 per cent of the people who are poor stand to gain by this healthy policy of Prohibition, which the Government are following. But our friends say, ' Do not have it, but scrap it '. Are these friends really the friends of the poor? When it comes to brass-tacks to prove whether they stand for the welfare of the poor or not, they have miserably failed, even though they, in their speeches made on the floor of this House, claim to speak on their behalf. It is not a theoretical improvement of the condition of the poor that the world expects from them, but practical relief to them on suitable occasions so as to show to the world

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that they are really the friends of the poor. I say, on the floor of this House that the Communists and their friends have proved themselves by their attitude to Prohibition to be not the friends of the poor but the enemies of the poor. That fact cannot be gainsaid. It is as clear as a pikestaff.

" Sir, they also argued that an excise revenue of Rs. 17 crores is lost by the introduction of Prohibition. They must know that this excise revenue is mainly derived from the poor. It is the poor people that are really taxed for drink. They say, by the working of Prohibition for the last five years, it has proved its ineffectiveness and it is a failure. I won't agree. As a matter of fact, more than the violation of Prohibition laws, there is a violation of veracity in exaggerating the extent of the violations of the Prohibition law. Whatever be the violation of the Prohibition law, it is caused more by the rich and the reckless elements in our society than by the innocent poor. The fact is that there has not been so much violation of the Prohibition law as alleged by our friends. My friends would have to agree that an appreciable percentage of people have been weaned away from drink by the introduction of Prohibition. Therefore, it is worthwhile trying this experiment for a long time and to see that it is made a success in this land. We cannot give up this experiment. We cannot give it up after trying it for five or ten years. We must know that the Abkari law was in existence for about a century.

" My friends also said that by taxing drink and making it more expensive, consumption of drink would be reduced. But I feel that by doing so, the drink revenue will no doubt increase but with it millions of poor people who were not drunkards before will become drunkards. Therefore, let us try this experiment for a long time. We should not give it up after trying it for a decade or two. It is premature to say that Prohibition is a failure. I do not grant that it is a failure. I come from a district where this experiment is a success. There may be violations of Prohibition laws here and there as in the case of other laws. There was illicit distillation even before Prohibition was enforced. There was this so-called 'cottage industry' long before Prohibition was introduced. Sir, 'cottage industry' is a very fascinating term. The fact is that illicit distillation has not become anything like a cottage industry in this land. This cottage industry slogan is the figurative way of expressing the desires of certain people to sabotage Prohibition. As far as my district is concerned, I know from actual contact with the people that it has not become a cottage industry at all. The reform of Prohibition has conferred a great boon upon the poorer sections of the people. If you want to continue the sufferings of the poor man which he has been undergoing for centuries by victimizing him to the evil of drink, then support this cut motion and sabotage Prohibition. But I must tell the Government that in the enforcement of Prohibition, they have not been successful cent per cent. The reason is that the Ministries in the past proved weak-kneed and compromising in the handling of the administration of Prohibition law."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up. Now, Mr. Shanmugham will speak. I have to inform the House that the House will sit till 7-5 p.m. when the hon. Member will finish his speech."

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப் பொழுது இங்கே பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் ப்ரொஹிபிஷன் இன்னும் இருப்பதாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டே பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. ப்ரொஹிபிஷன் ஆக்ட் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய ப்ரொஹிபிஷன் கிடையாது. (சிரிப்பு.) ப்ரொஹிபிஷன் நாளடைவில் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக மறைந்தேவிட்டது. அதாவது அழிந்து போய்விட்டது. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் சின்னச்சின்ன தெருக்களிலும், கடைகளிலும், ஒவ்வொரு வீடுகளிலும்கூட இப்பொழுது கள், சாராயம் விற்கப்படுகிறது. இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். காங்கிரஸ் நண்பர்களுக்கும் தெரியும். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இதைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டுதான், தேர்தலிலே மக்களிடம் வோட்டுக் கேட்டபொழுது, 'எங்களுக்கு வோட்டுக் கொடுத்தீர்களேயானால் நாங்கள் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்து விடுகிறோம்,' என்று சொன்னார்கள். (காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் பலர் : 'பொய், பொய்' நாங்கள் அப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லை.) எல்லாரும் அப்படிச் சொன்னார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அனேகம் பேர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்லித்தான் வோட்டும் பலபேர்கள் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரியும். நாங்கள் 'எங்களுக்கு வோட்டுப் போடுங்கள். மதுவிலக்கை ரத்து செய்துவிடுகிறோம்' என்று தான் வோட்டு வாங்கிவந்தோம். இப்பொழுது அதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லும்போது அந்தக் கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு என் கோபம் வருகிறதென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை."

SRI K. RAJARAM :—" வோட்டுப் போடுங்கள். மதுவிலக்கை ரத்து செய்துவிடுகிறோம் " என்று நாங்கள் பொதுமக்களிடம் கேட்டதாகப் பொய் சொன்னீர்களானால் கோபம் வராது பின் என்ன செய்யும் ? "

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—" நான் நடந்ததைத்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். எனக்கு எதிராக நின்று தோற்றுப்போன காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கூட அவருக்கு வோட்டுப்போட்டால் மதுவிலக்கை எடுத்துவிடுவதாகத்தான் சொன்னார். இன்னும் பல காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் உண்மையாகவே 16 கோடி, 18 கோடி என்று அரசாங்கத்தின் வருமானத்தையும் இழந்து, அந்த சட்டத்தையும் ஒழுங்காக நடத்திவைக்கவில்லையென்பதால்தான் ப்ரொஹிபிஷன் எடுத்து விடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். உண்மையை உணர்ந்து அவர்கள் அப்படி அதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள்.

" இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய மந்திரி சபையில்கூட ராஜாஜி முதன் மந்திரியாக இல்லாவிட்டால் கட்டாயமாக பாக்கி இருக்கிற மந்திரிகள் எல்லோரும் நியாயமாக அவர்கள் மனதில் இருக்கிறபடி இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் வேண்டாமென்றே ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். (சிரிப்பு.) ஆனால் இப்போது ராஜாஜி வந்ததுதான் அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் மகா சங்கடமாகப் போய்விட்டது. மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதியை மறந் துவிட்டுக்கூட பேச வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

" கனம் ராஜாஜி, மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ஒழிப்பதனால், 'முதலில் என்னை ஒழித்துவிட்டு பிறகு மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ஒழியுங்கள்' என்று சொன்னதாகத் தெரிகிறது. முன்னே ப்ரொஹிபிஷன் சட்டத்தைக் முதன் முதலாக சேலத்திலே கொண்டுவந்து அதை அமுல் நடத்தியவர் கனம் ராஜாஜிதான். அப்பொழுது அதனால் 7 கோடி ரூபாய்தான் வருமானம் குறைந்தது. அதைப்போக்க வருமான வரியைக் கொண்டுவந்தார். அப் புறம் மாகாணம் முழுவதும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்த பிறகு அதனால் அதிகமான பணம் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. அதை ஈடுகட்ட இப்பொழுது

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பலபல புதுப்புது வரிகள், சர்சார்ஜ் வரி, பெட்டர்மெண்டு வரி, பெட்ரோல் வரி என்பதாகவெல்லாம் புதிய வரித்திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ப்ரொஹிபிஷனை எடுத்துவிட்டால் உடனடியாக சர்க்காருக்கு 16, 17 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் நிச்சயமாக வருமானம் கிடைக்கும். புதிய வரிகளுக்கு அவசியமே இல்லாமல் போய்விடக்கூடும். அந்த வரிப் பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கல்விக்காகவும் நன்முக செலவு செய்யலாம். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான் அதிகமாகக் குடிக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்களுக்கு கல்வி அறிவு புகட்டிவிட்டால் அவர்கள் குடிக்கமாட்டார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான் முன்னே அதிகமாகக் குடித்துவந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுதும் தேர்தலிலே வோட்டுக் கேட்க போனபோது, கள் இல்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிற ஹரிஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் என்னிடம் வந்து, 'ஐயா, உங்களுக்கே வோட்டுப் போடுகிறோம். எப்படியாவது கள் ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிடுங்கள்' என்று கெஞ்சினார்கள். அவர்கள் நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது."

SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. Is it proper for the hon. Member to say that the Scheduled Classes alone are addicted to drink? "

7 p.m. * SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—" அவர்கள் அப்படிக் கெஞ்சினார்கள். மதுவிலக்கை ஒழிக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லித்தான் நான் வோட்டுப் பெற்று வந்தேன். எப்படியாவது அவர்களது கஷ்டத்தை நீக்கவேண்டும்.

" இன்றைக்கு வேண்டியது மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டமா ? கட்டத் துணி, உண்ண உணவு, படுக்க இடம் இவைகளா என்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். திங்க சோறு இல்லாது கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். படிக்கலாம் என்றால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் கிடையாது. ஜில்லாபோர்டை கேட்டால், 'நீங்கள் கட்டிடம் கட்டித்தாருங்கள், நாங்கள் வேண்டுமானால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் அதிலே நடத்துகிறோம்' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றி ஒவ்வொரு ஊருக்கும் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம், அதற்குத் தகுந்த கட்டிடம் இவைகளையெல்லாம் நாம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதற்கு பணம் இல்லை, இல்லை என்றால் பணத்திற்கு எதாவது வழி பண்ணத்தான் வேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று நான சொல்லுகிறேன். அதோடு இங்கேயிருக்கிற காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். கள்ளைக் குடிப்பது உடம்புக்கு நல்லது. ஆனால் கள்ளுக்குப் பதிலாக இப்பொழுது கண்டகண்ட போதை கொடுக்கும் வஸ்துக்களையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் குடித்து, மாண்டுகொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இதைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டும்கூட அவர்கள் என் இப்படி இப்பொழுது பேசுகிறார்கள் என்பதுதான் எனக்குத்தெரியவில்லை. எத்தனையோ பேர் ஆயிரக்கணக்கில் செத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது எல்லாம் நன்முக ராஜாஜிக்குத் தெரியும். ராஜாஜி ப்ரொஹிபிஷனைக் கொண்டு வந்தபோது நல்ல எண்ணத்தோடுதான் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி தவறுன எண்ணமே கிடையாது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அந்த சட்டத்தினால்தான் அதிகமான கஷ்டம் வருகிறது என்பதை அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எப்படி ரேஷனால் மக்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் வந்தவுடன் அதை உடனே எடுத்தார்களோ, அதைப் போலவே இப்பொழுதும் இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிட்டால் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் சந்தோஷப்படுவார்கள். மழை இல்லாததால் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் ரேஷனை எடுத்தவுடன் எப்படி கொஞ்சம் சந்தோஷம் வந்ததோ அதைப் போல இதையும் எடுத்துவிட்டால் ரொம்பவும் சந்தோஷப்படுவார்கள்.

" இப்பொழுது பாருங்கள். சென்னையிலே எல்லா இடங்களிலும் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை கொண்டுவந்தபோது ஸ்ரீமான் பண்டித நேருகூட, 'எதையும் உடனே அவசரப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு செய்யாதீர்கள். கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக யோசித்துக்கொண்டு செய்யுங்கள்.' என்று சொன்னார்.

16th July 1952] [Sri T. Shanmugam]

ஆனால் நாம்தான் கொஞ்சம் அவசரப்பட்டுவிட்டோம். ரேஷனை எடுத்தது கூட அவசரம் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். எப்படியும் எடுக்கத் தான் வேண்டுமென்றாலும், புது அறுவடை ஆனபிறகு அந்த சமயத்திலே ரேஷனை எடுத்திருந்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் உணவு கிடைக்க வழி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும். 'மழை வேறு இல்லாது இருக்கும்பொழுது ரேஷனை எடுத்துவிட்டார்களே, இப்பொழுது என்ன செய்வது' என்று தெரியாமல் மக்கள் வேறு கவலைப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, 17th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 17th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Trailer pump for Nellore fire station.

* 101 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that for the past four months there is no trailer pump in the Nellore fire station, and if so, when one is going to be provided for the Nellore fire station?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" There was no trailer pump in the Nellore fire station for two months only from the 19th February to 19th April 1952 during which period the unit permanently sanctioned for the station was under repairs."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" What has become of the trailer pump that was there previously in the Nellore fire station? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I have already said that there was a trailer pump permanently sanctioned for the fire station. It went out of order and had to be repaired. For the two months between the dates mentioned by me, it was under repair. The bed bearings had to be repaired and the repair was entrusted to a firm. The firm took two months to carry out the repair, because it did not have certain raw materials ready on hand which were required for moulding and reconditioning. Arrangements have already been made to post a good reconditioned trailer pump to the fire station."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—" In view of the long distance of Rajampet from the nearest fire station of Cuddapah, will the Government be pleased to open a fire station at Rajampet? "

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

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" May I know whether there is a trailer pump at the Nellore fire station now and, if not, when it will be supplied? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I have said that arrangements have been made already for the posting of a good reconditioned trailer pump to that station."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" That means the trailer pump is not there now."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I have not got the exact date in the papers here."

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Winding up of the Food Production Department.

* 102 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government is contemplating to wind up the Food Production Department; and if so, why; and

(*b*) whether any steps have already been taken in this direction in the Visakhapatnam district, and if so what?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) No."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know whether some of the Food Production Works which were in progress in various parts of the Visakhapatnam district have been stopped suddenly? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is not correct."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Is there any proposal before the Government to constitute the Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts into one Food Production unit under the charge of one Engineer? If so, will the Hon. Minister see that the headquarters of the Engineer is located at Sivaganga in Ramanathapuram district in which there are the Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram Estates? The Food Production Engineers attend to tank repair and minor irrigation works, and these two estates are badly in need of such works."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This is a matter of detail. Any reorganization that we may do in the present setup of the Public Works Department will not affect the Food Production Department."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Will the Government merge the Food Production Department with the Public Works Department in the interests of economy? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Food Production Department attends to not only Public Works as such but also to various other duties like supply of engines, digging of artesian wells, supply of improved seeds and control of pests and diseases. All these kinds of work cannot go into the Public Works Department."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister that no Grow More Food works have been stopped in the Visakhapatnam district, may I know whether the following works have not been stopped :—

(1) Special repairs to Kumili Big Tank;

(2) Improvements to Lakshminaidu Tank of Ippalavalasa;

(3) Revised estimate for special repairs to Kittu Tank of Veduruvada;

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(4) Revised estimate for repairs to cyclone damages to Thotada regulator and its supply channel;

(5) Revised estimate for special repairs to Tamara Tank of Narapadu;

(6) Special repairs to Veduruparti channel;

Will the Hon. Minister look into the matter and give an assurance that they will be started again? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are not going to take up any new tank improvement scheme this year. But we have issued orders to proceed with those works that have already been started. If it is a case of works which have already been taken up and then stopped, I am prepared to look into it."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Will the Hon. Minister order the starting of works which have already been sanctioned, and will he be pleased to state whether any works have been slowed down during the year? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have already said that no new tank improvement works will be taken up this year. But works which have been started will be proceeded with; they will not be stopped or slowed down."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I submit that for the execution of the works mentioned by me, agreements have already been entered into with the contractors? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Perhaps this is what was referred to by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition in his speech. The question is whether they have already been started. If they have not been already started, they will not be executed this year."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that some schemes which are approved by the Grow More Food Department are sabotaged by the Revenue Department, and will he look into the matter? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have not reached the stage of sabotage of one department by another department."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" In view of the decontrol of food, will the Government intensify Food Production schemes? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are doing that as far as possible."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know what the function of the producer-*cum*-consumer co-operative societies in Malabar will be since food has been decontrolled now? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Those people who produce will consume also perhaps."

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SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Arising out of the answer that no works in progress have been stopped, may I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware that the work on the Varada sub-channel of Chodavaram has been stopped suddenly after incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 1,000? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The sum of Rs. 1,000 was perhaps spent on preliminary investigation or some such thing. Anyway I am prepared to look into it, and find out what the position is."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us how much money is being spent on the Food Production Department, and whether the money is spent usefully for the growing of more food? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are under the *bona fide* impression that we are spending money only on useful purposes, and that we are getting proper return for the money spent."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know whether there is any scheme to provide employment for the clerks who worked in the Food Department and, if not, why not? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The question is about the Food Production Department and not the Civil Supplies Department. Evidently the hon. Member is referring to the clerks who were working in the Civil Supplies Department."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" May I know how many schemes have been completed under the Grow More Food Campaign? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Notice."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" రాష్ట్రంలో అధికారులెవ్వరినీ కూడా ఇకముందు ప్రోత్సాహించకుండా ఆదేశాలివ్వడం జరుగుతున్నదా; అట్లయితే, దేశంలో అవినీతి ఎక్కువ అయిపోయింది అని అనుకుంటారా? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" *எனக்கு கேள்வி புரியவில்லை.*"

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Is the Hon. Food Minister aware that in the South Kanara district, several minor schemes which have been investigated, estimated and sanctioned under the Grow More Food Scheme, have been ordered to be stopped indefinitely? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have given the decision of the Government that only works which have been started will be put through. If any case where this rule has not been observed is brought to my notice, I am prepared to look into it."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Why are no new works undertaken? Is it due to want of finance or has it anything to do with decontrol? "

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question is about Food Production Department. The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to say in reply to a supplementary question about producer-*cum*-consumer co-operative societies that those who produced would also consume. Probably he meant the individual producer and the individual consumer, whereas the question was about collective production and collective consumption. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government whether they will take steps to revitalise the P.C.C. societies so that they may increase food production? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The P.C.C. societies have nothing to do with the Food Production Department, and that is why I gave that answer."

SRI P. S. RANGASAMY NAIDU :—" The Hon. the Finance Minister said in his Budget speech that the relief works would be continued till the next harvest season. Then, why are Food Production works stopped in my district? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That statement relates to famine relief works. But this question relates to Food Production Department."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" We have been told that even those schemes on the investigation of which some money had been spent have been stopped. The point is whether the Hon. Minister is prepared to take up those schemes which have already been sanctioned by the Food Production Department though actual execution of the work has not yet been started. I hope the Hon. Minister will say that they will be continued."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They will be continued, but not this year."

Reversion of certain Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Southern range.

* 103 *Q.*—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of acting Sub-Inspectors of Police that have been reverted in the Southern Range district-war; and

(*b*) the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*)

District.	Number reverted.
South Arcot	5
Tanjore	9
Madurai Rural	11
Madurai Urban	5
Ramanathapuram	12
Tirunelveli	10

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" (*b*) Because directly recruited Sub-Inspectors, who were till recently under-represented completed their training and took charge of stations."

10-45 a.m. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, in view of the fact that out of the 52 Sub-Inspectors who have been reverted, many Sub-Inspectors have put in a service of seven to ten years, will the Hon. the Chief Minister consider the desirability of looking into their cases and see that those Sub-Inspectors who have put in long and useful service are retained as Sub-Inspectors? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I find on looking into the matter that for some years before 1949 a large number of acting posts of Sub-Inspectors had been allowed to be filled by promotions from Head Constables, and that new recruitment had not been done for quite a number of years. But now about 200 Sub-Inspectors have left the College in October 1951, and they have to be taken and provided with places according to the rules. According to the rules already settled, 30 per cent of the Sub-Inspectors' places are available for promotion from Head Constables and the rest are to be occupied by regularly trained candidates from the Police Training College. Therefore, it would be undesirable to maintain the old method of Head Constables being in charge of Sub-Inspectors' places beyond this 30 per cent. But there may be a few deserving cases, as mentioned by the hon. Member. We are looking into the matter whether we can provide places for them somewhere. There are four Ranges in the Police Department, and in all the Ranges, the 30 per cent rule has been maintained. It has never gone below that percentage. But in the case of some of these people who have acted as Sub-Inspectors, some attempt will be made to provide for the best of them."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware of the anomalies prevailing in certain places, e.g., in the South Arcot district, namely, that while Head Constables promoted to act as Sub-Inspectors are reverted for some reason or other, recruitment of Head Constables to the Police Training College for being trained as Sub-Inspectors is still going on? If so, how are the Head Constables to improve their prospects? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is a question of general policy, Sir, whether the Sub-Inspectors' posts should be taken by Head Constables or by those who are qualified. There is a great difference between the two classes of people. The whole scheme was based on the notion that higher classes of people should be recruited as Sub-Inspectors and kept in charge of the responsible positions pertaining to that job. Still for the Head Constables—or for the best of them—30 per cent has been reserved. I submit that it is a fair distribution, and the hon. Member should be satisfied with it. But if we are to provide more and more posts for Head Constables, it is felt by the Government that the general administration of the Police Department would deteriorate."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Will the Hon. the Chief Minister assure this House that in the matter of recruitment to the Police Force, the communal Government Order of the Madras State is strictly adhered to? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The communal Government Order to which the hon. Member has made reference, has been vacated by the judgment of the Supreme Court. There is now a reservation scheme for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes. If a separate question is put, I can answer. Just now I am not able to say whether the Police Department is covered by it or not."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—" May I know, Sir, the names of the Sub-Inspectors reverted in South Arcot district and the communities to which they belong? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the hon. Member wants the names of the persons reverted, I am sorry I cannot oblige him straightway. But even if the hon. Member intends to put a question later, I would ask him not to ask for names. What is the object in knowing the names? "

Panchayat court at Pudukkottai town.

* 104 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a panchayat court was functioning in Pudukkottai Town prior to the merger of the State and some time after merger;

(*b*) whether it has ceased to function for some years past; and

(*c*) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information but have called for it."

Protected water-supply scheme for Uravakonda town.

* 105 *Q.*—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the scheme of protected water-supply to Uravakonda town, I Grade Panchayat in Anantapur district, has finally been sanctioned;

(*b*) whether the scheme has been included in the year 1952-53 for execution;

(*c*) what are the important details of the sanctioned scheme including the cost of the scheme, the ultimate population that will be served and the number of gallons per head;

(*d*) the amount of grant that the Government propose to give the panchayat; and

(*e*) when the execution of the scheme will commence?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The sanctioned scheme with Hagari river as the source had to be abandoned as tests held during investigation indicated salinity of water. Other possibilities are under consideration of Government.

" (*b*) *to* (*e*) These questions do not arise."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister received any representation from the public and the members of the panchayat when he visited Uravakonda during the time of the last Ministry? "

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

SRI G. YALLAMANDA REDDI :—" What are the conditions for the grant of money to water-supply schemes for the panchayat boards where there is a chronic scarcity of water? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The panchayat board pays what it can out of its funds and the Government bear the rest of the expenditure."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, what are the other schemes that are under consideration for the supply of water to this town of Uravakonda, which is the one town that is the worst sufferer in regard to water-supply? "

THE HON SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Chief Engineer thinks that it would be possible to develop the water-supply from the high level canal of the Tungabhadra Project, which will be running near Uravakonda. The investigation of this canal has been sanctioned, but execution has not yet been taken up, because it has to be included in the Supplementary Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the previous Public Health Minister has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 to be spent before March 1952? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The scheme cannot be taken up because the water is saline."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the fact that Uravakonda is very badly in need of drinking water, and especially in summer, the people have to go to a number of villages for getting water, and also in view of the fact that the high level canal cannot be taken up for execution for some years to come, will the Government take some immediate steps to see that some other plan is adopted to supply drinking water to Uravakonda on a permanent basis? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The engineers are not able to suggest any other scheme."

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Opening of a new bus line from Vijayawada to Jayanti in Krishna district.

* 106 *Q.*—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations were made to Government for the opening of a new bus line from Vijayawada to Jayanti or Peddapuram (in Krishna district); and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) Does not arise; but I can tell the hon. Member that such matters are primarily the concern of the Regional Transport Authority who have to obtain the previous approval of the Central Road Traffic Board."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I ask, Sir, whether there is any proposal to open new bus lines in Krishna district? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know Sir, if the Government are prepared to give permission to persons who apply for opening a new bus line from Vijayawada to Jayanti? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I just now said, it is the duty of the Regional Transport Authority, and it is their right to decide whether a new line is necessary or not. An appeal against their decision lies to the Central Road Traffic Board. A revision petition on their decision lies to the Government. I would like the hon. Member to approach first the Regional Transport Authority and follow the usual procedure."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know from the Government whether they will recommend to their subordinate officers to give licences to those who apply for opening new lines? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is aware that the policy of the Government is to liberalise the grant of bus licences for new routes. Beyond that, the hon. Member will agree, it would not be correct for the Government to interfere in the working of the department."

SRI G. YALLAMANDA REDDI :—" Sir, are the Government sanctioning licences for bus routes wherever necessary, without delay? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have got to repeat the answer I gave already. All applications are considered by the Regional Transport Authority. If they feel that there is a necessity, the matter will certainly be expedited."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, are there a large number of applications for new lines pending? For what reasons are applications for new lines rejected, and what is the percentage of rejections? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Applications for new lines are usually rejected if the engineers say that the road is not fit to bear heavy traffic. As regards the percentage of rejections, I want notice."

SRI P. RANGA REDDI :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I ask, Sir, when a new route is opened as suggested by the Regional Transport Authority, is it the Central Road Traffic Board or the Transport Commissioner who should give approval? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is the Road Traffic Board. The decision of the Board is conveyed by the Transport Commissioner."

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that the pre-war bus routes have not yet been opened in Bhavani taluk and in some other places? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice."

Industrial Housing Scheme.

* 107 *Q.*—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any scheme for constructing houses for industrial workers; and

(*b*) if so, the estimated cost of each construction and the monthly instalment payable by an industrial worker?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Though there is no industrial housing scheme of this Government, yet it is helping the implementation of the Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India in this State.

" (*b*) There is no specific limit laid down for the cost of each construction. The worker occupying the house has to pay 10 per cent of his wages subject to a limit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capital cost of the house."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know Sir, in how many cases have the Government helped this scheme? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" In the year 1951, we were told that the Government of India were prepared to set apart a loan of Rs. 9 lakhs for this State to help people to put up industrial buildings. We have received applications from the Dalmia Cements, Lakshmi Mills, Koilpatti, Andhra Sugars, Tanuku, and the K.C.P., Vuyyuru. Out of these, the scheme of Dalmia Cements which comes to Rs. 6,25,000 for 100 houses at the rate of about Rs. 6,500 each, the scheme

of Koilpatti which comes to Rs. 6 lakhs for 175 houses at the rate of Rs. 3,500 each and the scheme of Andhra Sugars, Tanuku (they have proposed three classes, namely, A, B and C) which comes to Rs. 2·8 lakhs have already received the approval of the Government. Plans and estimates are being got ready. As soon as they are approved, the work will be taken on hand. With regard to the application of the K.C.P., Vuyyuru, the estimate is for housing 210 persons in 45 blocks. The cost of it is Rs. 7 lakhs. The plans are not yet approved by the Government."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Has the Industrial Finance Corporation anything to do with this housing scheme? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" This is a financial scheme of the Government of India which they have asked us to sponsor. Either the State Government or some institution sponsored by them should be in charge of this work. This scheme relates to industrial concerns and so we are sponsoring it. The Industrial Finance Corporation has nothing to do with the Government of India's scheme." 11 a.m.

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Can the Government limit their help to building houses only for the workers to begin with, fixing the maximum at Rs. 2,000 each, instead of giving grant for ' A ' class houses, etc.? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" There are two sets of schemes. For example, in the Andhra Sugars, Tanuku, there is a scheme of constructing 20 houses at the rate of one house for 2 workers costing Rs. 9,000. They have got separate houses for the superior staff. The schemes sponsored by the respective concerns are now before the Government of India. But if the House desires that the scheme should be revised, I shall place its views before the Government of India."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Will the Government think of improving the housing of poor agricultural labourers in the villages by having some scheme or by organizing building co-operative societies? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid the question of housing of agricultural labourers does not come under my portfolio. Nor does the question of organizing building co-operative societies lie within my jurisdiction. It must be addressed to my Hon. Colleague Sri Sanjeevayya. But I may inform my hon. Friend, if any special plans are laid before me, I shall certainly consider them."

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—" Will the Madras State Government be pleased to avail themselves of the Central Government's help for the construction of quarters for workers in the Government Silk Filature, Kollegal? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I said, this money is set apart either for Government concerns or for those which

are sponsored by Government. Government, unfortunately, are not able to spend money because of financial difficulty. So, they are willing to encourage people who are prepared to spend money. The case put forward by my hon. Friend is quite different. It is actually a Government concern and if the Government apply, they will have to spend money out of their own coffers which, I am afraid, the Hon. the Finance Minister will not permit at this stage."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—" May I know the names of industries in the State that have been asked to provide houses for their workers and the conditions under which loans are being given to those industrial concerns? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" No industry was asked to apply for this aid. We put in a notification in the papers that industrial concerns which are prepared to avail themselves of this opportunity might apply. So, we never asked them to apply. But some industrial concerns applied and we considered those cases."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" Have the Government any scheme of housing for estate labour? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Notice, Sir."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us the financial aid that the Government of India propose to give towards industrial housing, the advice that was given by the Central Government which was supposed to be followed by the State Government, and what financial aid is actually being given by the State Government for industrial housing? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I would like the hon. Member to give notice of a separate question, because it involves policies."

SRI S. PAKKIRISAMI PILLAI:—" When the Bombay State Government are up with their workers' housing scheme, are we to understand that the Madras State Government are lagging behind? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I thank the hon. Member for the information given in the first half of the question. But the second half is a matter of policy."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—" What is the percentage of contribution that the private industrialist makes, and in what way do the Government propose to recover this money from him as and when a housing scheme is completed? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The hon. Member may refer to the three institutions I have just mentioned."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY:—" In the case of the industrial housing scheme of K.C.P., Limited, may I know how much money was allotted to the staff and how much to ordinary workers? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I want notice, Sir."

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—" What categories of workers are considered to be included in the scheme for providing houses? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I am afraid I should ask for notice, because I think it is for all workers."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" The Hon Minister said, '20 houses for 9,000'. I would like to know what exactly he means by it. Does he mean that 20 houses are provided for 9,000 workers or does he mean the cost to be Rs. 9,000? Secondly, may I ask him to tell us what is the total amount that is spent upon the housing of workers and what is the total cost of the scheme for the housing of the superior staff separately? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I want notice for the second half of the question. But with regard to the first half, what I said was that 20 houses are going to be built in the Andhra Sugars, Tanuku, and a block for two workers is going to cost Rs. 9,000. The original estimate was certainly more, but the Government of India in their plan deleted one veranda and brought down the cost. So, a block for two workers will cost Rs. 9,000, i.e., each worker will have a portion costing Rs. 4,500."

Number of cases instituted under the Madras City Police Act.

* 108 *Q.*—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Madras City Police Act has been extended to the mufassal and, if so, to what towns and for what reasons;

(*b*) the number of cases instituted under the Act in the several places to which it has been extended and the results of such cases; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Superior Police Officers insist on certain minimum number of prosecutions being filed under the Act by their subordinate officers resulting in grave injustice to innocent public?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (*a*) The provisions of some or all of the sections of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, referred to in the Schedule to the Madras District Police Act, 1859, have been extended to a large number of towns in the mufassal, from time to time as and when it became necessary to apply those provisions for the enforcement of traffic regulations, the prevention of nuisances, to control criminals and unruly elements, etc. It will be impracticable to give the reasons for the extension separately for all such towns, but I have given the reasons generally speaking.

" (*b*) Provisions of the Madras City Police Act have been in force for a considerable time in a large number of places in the mufassal so that it will be altogether impracticable to furnish up-to-date particulars regarding the number of cases instituted under the Act in the mufassal and the results of all

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such cases. I need hardly say the Government consider that the labour involved in collecting the available information is not commensurate with the public good to be served thereby.

" (*c*) The answer is in the negative."

SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU :—" గౌరవనీయులైన మనుష్యులను కొంత మందిని కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో ఈ సిటీ పోలీసుయాక్టు క్రింద అరెస్టు చేసి శిక్షించుచుండుట నిజమేనా ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" He says that under the guise of this Act some important persons in the villages are arrested and sentenced. He wants to know if it is true."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is likely that in some places some important people have been caught committing sanitary offences."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" When the Madras City Police Act is extended to panchayat board areas, major as well as minor, are the Government aware of the difficulties of the people there, particularly in obtaining permission to hold meetings from the Deputy Superintendents of Police and Circle Inspectors who may not be stationed in the particular village or panchayat area? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the extension is mainly intended for the purpose of improving the sanitary conditions and for the other purposes that I mentioned. Incidentally I quite understand that these difficulties might have arisen. But if such a matter is brought to the notice of the Government, we shall see whether any modifications are necessary. According to the original provision in the Act—it is a very old Act—urbanization was intended to be gradually extended, and under that provision, these general provisions are extended. If the right of arranging for meetings comes into play more and more largely in these villages, we may have to change the procedure in respect of those matters."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that, in 1948 in Cannanore, 600 persons were charged within three months under the provisions of the Madras City Police Act? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is interesting. But will the hon. Member be able to tell me also any other similar place or area where the number is very different? Then I could guess some reason for it."

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—" ఈ సిటీ పోలీసు యాక్టు క్రింద అనేక పట్నాలలో చాలా మందిని, ప్రతివారిని కూడా, వారాల వారీగా, పెలవారీగా, లెక్క పంపుటకు వారు యిన్ని కేసులు పట్టాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో రాత్రిళ్లు సినీమా చూచివచ్చే వారిని అనేక మందిని అరెస్టుచేసి పోలీసు స్టేషనుకు తీసుకొనిపోయి మరుసటిరోజు వరకూ ఉంచి కొంత మందికి జరిమానాలు విధింపజేసి వదలివేయడం నిజమేనా ? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the question is rather general. You will bear with me when I say that when people remain for long hours cooped up in a cinema-house and then come out, it is probable they give occasion to prosecution for sanitary offences. Sanitary laws, so far as these rules are concerned, have to be applied. Gradually, we will have to make people understand that they should not use the roadside for such purposes, and it is probable that people do not like it. I am sorry I am not able to give the reply in Telugu."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister told us just now that certain sections of the City Police Act had been extended to mufassal centres. Is it not a fact that the provisions of section 30 of the City Police Act have been extended to mufassal centres to restrict the holding of public meetings, etc.? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the hon. Member is asking me whether the motive was not bad, I say 'No, Sir.' "

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—" సిటీ పోలీసు యాక్టు క్రింద వి కేసులు దొరక నప్పుడు యిండ్లలోవున్నవారిని తీసుకొనివచ్చి వారిమీద కేసులు బనాయించారు, నిజమేనా ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are many false cases and false defences also and hon. Members cannot accept anything without a trial. The Courts hold a trial, and come to conclusions and we should accept them."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Are the Government aware that the people consider this old Act as an Act of nuisance rather than an Act for the prevention of nuisance? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is an interesting way of putting it. It explains the state of mind of our people generally with regard to such controls."

Hunger-strike by Communist prisoners in Salem Jail.

* 109 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that several Communist prisoners in the Salem Central Jail have gone on hunger-strike since the evening of the 28th June 1952;

(*b*) if so, the reason for the same; and

(*c*) what steps the Government have taken to bring the strike to an end?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise."

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11-15 a.m. SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" May I ask if the reply of the Hon. Minister is based on an inquiry made through the Superintendent of the Jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The inquiry was made through the Inspector-General of Prisons, and I have got the information here."

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the atrocities committed by Captain Raghunathan, Superintendent of the Salem Central Jail, against the prisoners and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take to stop such atrocities? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" May I know whether any representations have been received from the prisoners of Cannanore Central Jail? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are now in the Salem Jail. (Laughter.) The hon. Member may put a separate question."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" We are in the Assembly Hall, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" May I know whether the Government have received mass petitions from the mothers of certain prisoners of the Malapattam village making certain demands including transfer of the prisoners to Cannanore Central Jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The question is being considered by me, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the fact that there has been lot of complaints from Salem Jail, and in view of the fact that the prisoners there have resorted to hunger-strikes quite a number of times, will the Government take steps to transfer them to some other jails or send them to their respective provincial jails? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The allegations about hunger-strike and other things have been found to be not true. Their representations for transferring them to jails in their own areas are under consideration of the Government and the Government will issue orders soon."

Leasing of lands under Malabar Tenancy Act.

* 110 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many out of the 18 and odd lakhs of acres of cultivable waste lands in Malabar belong to (1) Government and (2) private janmis;

(*b*) what extent of such lands has been made available to ryots under section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act; and

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(*c*) how many acres of Government waste lands have been leased to ryots in Kottayam, Chirakkal and Kurumbranad? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

" (*a*) In Malabar, all unoccupied land is presumed to belong to some private owner until the contrary is shown. The information required is not readily available.

" (*b*) So far, no waste land has been leased out under Section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act.

" (*c*) The question does not arise."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know whether the Government have inherited property to the extent of thousands of acres as escheat and whether these are still remaining uncultivated? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The officer appointed to take action under this Section has not yet begun to function."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the Government have no statistics with regard to at least the lands which are in their possession and if so, what steps they propose to take to collect these statistics so that the lands in their possession might be made available to the ryots? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The extent of cultivable waste lands is 561,000 and odd acres and the extent of forest lands is 616,000 and odd acres. Whether those lands are in the possession of the Government or in the possession of private owners, is not yet known."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I know whether the Government have received very many applications for these waste lands, and how many of them have been rejected by them? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There may be very many applications. The whole question will be gone into."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" May I know why the Government have not taken steps to implement Section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act till now? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The amended Act came into force on 15th March 1952, but the Government have not yet delegated the powers under the Section mentioned by the hon. Member to any Officer. Consequently, no waste lands have yet been leased out under Section 52-B."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister how many applications were received from the Harijans for these waste lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Will not the hon. Member sympathise with me if I say ' I require notice? ' "

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SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In view of the fact that food equivalent to six days' ration only is produced at present in North Malabar, and also in view of the fact that out of the 18 lakhs acres of cultivable waste lands, only 0·7 per cent has been brought under cultivation within the last five years, will the Hon. Minister give us an assurance that if at all there is any land under the direct control of the Government, it will be immediately leased out to those ryots who are prepared to till the soil? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" With regard to 18 lakhs of acres, it is the figure given by the Hon. Member. The correct figure is the one that I have just now given, viz., five lakhs and odd acres of cultivable waste lands and six lakhs and odd acres of forest lands. With regard to the question of leasing out the land, Government will take action as early as possible."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" I wish to give some information to the Hon. Minister. In a Government publication called 'Achievements in the last five years in Malabar' sent to me as M.L.A., it is mentioned that 1,829,937 acres are cultivable waste lands, and I know personally that a good portion of it is now possessed by the Government under the management of an Estate Manager of the grade of a Special Tahsildar."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is only giving information."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" No, Sir; I wish to put a question to the Hon. Minister. In view of the facts given out in that Government publication to the effect that there are waste lands to the extent of about 18 lakhs acres under the management of a Special Tahsildar, may I know whether the Hon. Minister will correct his statement that there are only 5 lakhs acres of cultivable waste lands, whether he would care to ascertain what is the correct extent of cultivable waste lands in Malabar, and how many acres are directly in the possession of the Government? Secondly, may I also know whether the Government will take immediate steps to enforce Section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act and compel the janmis to lease out the cultivable waste lands to the ryots? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I have already answered that the Government have not yet delegated powers under Section 52-B to an Officer. As for expediting the leasing of lands, I may tell the hon. Member that I will take early steps. I will also enquire about the figures given by the hon. Member."

Centres for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

* 111 *Q.*—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state in how many schools there are S.S.L.C. Public Examination centres?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The number of schools which had centres for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of March 1952 was 497."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that most of the schools situated in the rural parts of the country are not centres, and boys are made to go and appear for the examination in other centres situated at a distance of about 10 to 15 miles from their places, where there are no hotels and other facilities to stay? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I will go into the matter."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know whether the Government will open centres for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in all taluk headquarters instead of only in district headquarters? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Public Examination is conducted not only in district headquarters but also in taluk headquarters, and all other places whereever a school presents 75 pupils for the examination. If a school presents a smaller number of boys and girls, then those students will be clubbed together with students from other schools and asked to sit for the examination in some other school where space, furniture and such other facilities are available."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" In view of the great difficulties experienced by the students, may I know whether the Government will consider the demand for opening S.S.L.C. Examination centres in each and every school? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I cannot say that a centre will be opened in each and every school. But the difficulties experienced by the students will be gone into, and as many centres as possible will be opened."

Number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

* 112 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state how many Gazetted Officials were dealt with by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings during the year 1951–52 and how many of them were punished and how?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Thirty-two cases of Gazetted Officials were dealt with by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings during 1951–52 and final orders

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have been passed by Government in 20 of those cases. The nature of punishments awarded in those cases is as follows :—

Reversion to lower post	1
Stoppage or withholding of increments ...	5
Compulsory retirement	2
Removal from service	2
Reduction of pension	1
Reduction in pay	1
Proceedings dropped	1
Acquittals	7
	20

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" May I know whether the answer includes offences of corruption and if so how many cases? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the hon. Member had mentioned it in his question, I could have given the answer."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to furnish details as to how many of them have been prosecuted under the Anti-Corruption Act? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are cases where an enquiry is held. Taking the nature of the findings, the evidence and the charges and other things together, the Government decide whether they should be prosecuted or sent to the Tribunal or departmentally disposed of. Many cases are disposed of by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. We generally do not take the two things together."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state whether in passing orders on the advice of the Tribunal, the Public Service Commission is consulted or not? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It depends on the nature of the case. I may state from my memory that most of these cases are finally sent to the Public Service Commission also, but I am not quite sure, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Is the Hon. Chief Minister aware that the Public Service Commission drew the attention of the Government to the fact that they must be consulted in such cases and that not consulting them will be an infringement of the Constitution? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are two aspects of the matter. One is the question of the merits of the charges based upon evidence. The Tribunal has been specially appointed in order that there may be full judicial enquiry into the allegations, and yet it is not exactly like a case in a Court. The Tribunal acts sometimes on very grave suspicion also. As to the Public Service Commission, they cannot examine the witnesses over again. They give advice in respect of formalities in each case. That is the position. I am not aware just now as to whether any particular representation has been made by the Public Service Commission which has been disregarded. I would like the hon. Member to give me an opportunity to give that information by putting a question on it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We have five questions more and we have to finish them within five minutes."

Grant of licences to ex-toddy tappers in Anantapur district.

* 113 *Q.*—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are considering to grant licences to ex-toddy tappers to draw sweet toddy from palmyra and other trees and manufacture jaggery out of it in Anantapur district; and

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representations from the ex-tappers in Anantapur district for grant of licences to draw sweet toddy for manufacturing jaggery and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" (*a*) The tapping of date trees for sweet toddy for jaggery manufacture has been permitted in the areas covered by Doddaghatta Co-operative Date Jaggery Production and Sale Society, and Government are not considering the grant of licences in any other place in Anantapur district.

" (*b*) No representation from ex-tappers has been received for permission to tap trees."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The answers to the other questions will be printed in the proceedings . . . "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, question No. 114 is an important question on which many of us would like to put supplementary questions. So, it is better if that is carried over to to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, it is not possible. If, however hon. Members in whose names those questions are standing, wish to put supplementary questions on the original question given notice of by them, then they may give notice of their intention before 12 o'clock. Then the questions will be taken up to-morrow.

" The answers to questions Nos. 114 [a], 115, 116 and 117 will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think it is better if these questions are carried over to to-morrow so that Members will have an opportunity to put supplementary questions to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If any hon. Member in whose name a question stands wants to put supplementary questions, let him give notice of his intention before 12 o'clock and that question will be taken up to-morrow for answer. That is the procedure we have been following all along."

Language test for Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 115 *Q.*—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is compulsory for the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Tamilnad to learn Telugu or Hindi up to S.S.L.C. Standard; and

(*b*) whether they are not allowed to draw full pay if they do not get through the examination?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) No. All the Deputy Inspectors of Schools are required to pass a language test of a standard equal to the S.S.L.C.—' A ' group standard in two of the following languages, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Urdu and Oriya, and, unless and until they have passed that test, they are not eligible for increments above the stage of Rs. 115 in their scale of pay of Rs. 85—5—125—10—175."

Procedure for the administration of costly drugs in Government Medical institutions.

* 116 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether expensive medicines cannot be bought for use in Government hospitals; and

(*b*) whether any rules or instructions exist which prevent Government hospital doctors from treating with such a patent drug as Chloromycitin at Government expense even if the patient is poor and even if the patient will die if that drug is not administered?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The following procedure has been laid down for the administration of costly drugs such as Chloromycitin to patients in Government medical institutions. Drugs which are not ordinarily or normally available at the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, and which are not among the drugs which are considered as indispensable for general practice, are deemed to be ' special and expensive drugs,' the cost of which is recovered from all patients. In the interests of poor patients suffering from Tuberculosis, the Government have sanctioned an annual expenditure of Rs. 40,000 on the purchase of Streptomycin for free administration in certain Government hospitals up to the limits prescribed for those institutions. On this analogy the Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 per annum on the purchase of Chloromycitin and Auromycin which are also costly drugs and are found useful in the treatment of Typhoid and other septic cases for free administration to poor patients in certain select institutions. The Superintendents of the select hospitals should administer the costly drugs free of charge to poor patients within the quota sanctioned for the hospital. Patients with an income of less than Rs. 500 and Government servants entitled to free medical attendance have to pay full or half the cost of drugs at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Hospital. In cases where the cost is not recovered in full, the reasons therefor should be recorded in writing."

[a] Postponed for answer on 18th July 1952.

Causeway across the Chitravathi river, Tadpatri taluk.

* 117 *Q.*—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the question of construction of a causeway across Chitravathi river near Yellanur village, Tadpatri taluk, and a bridge across the Chitravathi river near Gorantla in Hindupur taluk of Anantapur district; and

(*b*) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Yes. The construction of a causeway across the Chitravathi river near Yellanur village, Tadpatri taluk, is on a District Board road and it is estimated to cost Rs. 1·5 lakhs. The Anantapur District Board is not in a position to execute it from its funds.

" The construction of a bridge at Gorantla at Mile 30/3 of the Kadiri, Palasamudram Road is on a major District Road under the control of the Government. The cost of constructing the bridge at the place is estimated at Rs. 1·08 lakhs. As the financial resources available are not adequate even for the schemes in execution, the two schemes can be taken up only later, in their turn."

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

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND II—STATE EXCISE DUTIES—*cont.*

11-30 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, . . ."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"On a point of order, Sir, బజ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనలకు సభ్యులను కోత తీర్మానాలను ఇవ్వమన్నారు. కోత తీర్మానాలు పంపినవారిలో చాలామందికి మాట్లాడుటకు అవకాశం కలగలేదు కాబట్టి కోత తీర్మానములలోని విషయములన్నిటినీ క్రోడీకరించి ముఖ్యమంత్రి చర్చకు సమాధానం ఇచ్చే సందర్భంలో ఈ కోత తీర్మానములకు సరియైన సమాధానం మంత్రులు ఇవ్వవలసినదనే సత్సాంప్రదాయాలన్ని స్వీకరుగారు ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. లేనిచో ఈ కోత తీర్మానాలు పంపుట, వాటిని అమ్మచేయుట అనేవన్నీ దండుగే అవుతాయి."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I shall explain his idea. He says, everyone has given notice of a number of cut motions, but only a few are allowed to speak because there is no time. He expects the Hon. the Chief Minister to go through the cut motions and give reply to all the points raised in the cut motions. He requests the Speaker to see that that procedure is adopted."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for the advice given to me that I should deal in my reply with the matter raised in the cut motions. If I am to cover all the points raised, it depends on the amount of time I have, and how much time what I have to say on each point takes.

" Sir, I shall first of all refer to the observation of one of the Members who said that it was my pride that made me stick to this position and that otherwise I would have accepted the cut motion. I submit, Sir, that is not true. It is not my obstinacy, for I know that pride and obstinacy are deadly sins. I am not guilty of them in this connection.

" I now proceed to the form in which the cut motion has been worded and moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I hope he will not misunderstand me when I say that it is a clever party move on his part to do so. I shall explain why I apprehend it in that way. Mr. Viswanatham says that he is as fervent a believer in abstinence as ever before. In fact he took the word ' Prohibition ' for ' abstinence '. He was a party to all our enthusiasm when the Prohibition Act was passed. But now, he says, he is convinced that this Prohibition cannot work. At the same time he says, he will suspend his judgment, and he wants a committee to inquire, not to find out the ways and means for enforcing it, but to see whether it is desirable to have that Act on our Statute Book. I submit if a man is thoroughly convinced, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition says he is, that Prohibition has failed and cannot be enforced, then the wording of the cut motion should be of a

different kind. It is no good to have a cut motion like the one he has moved. It should be of a different type. He says, ' I suspend my judgment ', but all the same, he has expressed his judgment forcibly in his speech that he is convinced that Prohibition has failed. Yet he says, ' I shall suspend my judgment.' "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Take it as a tentative conclusion, and then, after the committee has submitted its report, we can come to the final conclusion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not object to the moral aspect of it at all, I am sorry my friend wants to put it as a tentative conclusion. What I submit is, I consider it again as the G.C.M. formula. (Laughter.) These Gentlemen, some of them, dare not tell the people that they do not want Prohibition. They would like to put it on the lower ground that it does not work well. There are some others who do not want Prohibition at all. All these cannot be got together on one motion except in the very clever manner in which it has been done in this cut motion. So that is the nature of the motion and I must explain why I oppose it. I oppose it because this is merely the process to get various dissimilar elements together not on their merits but by the greatest common measure tactics. Then, I immediately ask you to consider what Mr. Seethi Sahib has said. He has completely and fairly exposed it in a manner and in such clear terms which I cannot improve upon. If an inquiry is held into a matter in which we have not come to any conclusion and in which there is some doubt, I should not have objected to it. But really it is a suicidal move if I agree to it in this case. If ever I had any hope of continuing Prohibition and enforcing it, Government cannot achieve that object by an inquiry of that kind. If we consider the matter well, it will be seen that the appointment of a committee will clearly sabotage the whole scheme of Prohibition. For if I were to appoint a committee to make an inquiry, immediately there is not only a suspension of judgment on the part of the Leader of the Opposition but there will also be a suspension of the desire and interest in the whole movement itself throughout the country. The moment we announce that a committee has been formed to inquire into the desirability of a law, especially a law which deals with the conduct of the people in their private life and public welfare, and where it is not a clear-cut criminal issue, it means the death of that law, and it cannot be revived. For a thing can be revived only if there is some life left in it. Here, the moment a committee is appointed by this House, that very moment, I may say, the movement for total abstinence and the movement for Prohibition in this country would be killed outright.

" If hon. Members will bear with me, I shall show how it is. After an inquiry into a divorce case, the lady, however innocent, cannot come out free of blame. The lady's reputation dies with that inquiry. An inquiry into the desirability of Prohibition will be nothing short of that. The very idea that a number of legislators are hesitating, the very fact that there are doubts in the mind of the Government, the fact that the Leader of the Opposition has

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doubts and feels there is need for a committee, all these will mean the end of Prohibition so far as we are concerned, and we may as well close the shop once and for all. That is why I make a distinction between a straightforward motion opposing Prohibition and a motion like the present one."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" My motion is a very straightforward one. Because there was a sharp difference of opinion, I thought a committee was the best way of dealing with the matter. I am sorry, the Hon. Chief Minister does not think it is straightforward."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The word ' straightforward ' is objected to. Let me use the words ' direct opposition ' to Prohibition. That could be understood by me and disposed of. If we start an inquiry, the House will be led to think that the question of Prohibition is still in doubt, and I say that the result of that will be the total killing of Prohibition. There are certain steps which are suicidal, and certain steps which will not hurt the ultimate object. If we had a common object, if all of us wanted Prohibition and if we only had some doubts, they could be cleared in this manner. But if we want a committee to inquire into the desirability of Prohibition and to go round the country, taking opinions, then immediately all the interests opposed to Prohibition will gather their forces and there will be nothing left of Prohibition. If it is true that enforcement has not been good, it will be worse as soon as this committee is appointed. When we appoint a committee, that moment the thing will be a corpse, i.e., the immediate result will be to reduce Prohibition to a corpse. What is the object of appointing a committee to inquire whether a corpse is alive? It is quite another matter to openly say, ' Let it become a corpse.' That is the straightforward attitude which I alluded to.'

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What I said was that I would suspend my judgment not with regard to my conviction but on the question of the desirability of ending Prohibition immediately or otherwise, because the committee will report on all the matters. So far as I am concerned, I am suspending my judgment only on the desirability of the law."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But unfortunately the suspension of the mind of the Government which the Leader of the Opposition desires will mean suspension of operations in regard to Prohibition and there will be no Prohibition left after that. That is why I bring the vivid analogy of the corpse. What is the use of calling in a doctor when in the very act we do something which kills the patient? I would not have opposed the motion except for the conviction that the appointment of a committee would kill Prohibition, not only in Madras but throughout India and throughout all countries in the world. We have introduced Prohibition here. If we agree to a committee of the kind proposed after so much time and labour spent on its working, it is sounding the death-knell of Prohibition in the State and in the Constitution itself.

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" This takes me immediately to what the Constitution says. Article 47 of the Constitution was referred to by the Leader of the Opposition. He read it, I think, without making any difference between ' total abstinence ' and ' total Prohibition.' ' Total abstinence ' and ' total Prohibition ' do not mean the same thing. The framers of the Constitution knew the distinction. ' Total abstinence ' is the objective and ' total Prohibition ' is a method for achieving it. If ' total abstinence ' had been mentioned as the directive principle, I would have understood Sri Viswanatham's contention. This is how the article runs—

' 47. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.'

If the intention of the framers of the Constitution was what the Leader of the Opposition had suggested, the expression employed would have been ' to bring about total abstinence or non-use of liquor ' and not ' to bring about Prohibition.' The directive in Article 47 is a definite directive towards statutory Prohibition and not merely a directive towards the goal of total abstinence. That does not mean that other measures should not be adopted or need not be adopted. The directive stated in the Constitution is clear, namely, that the idea of statutory Prohibition of intoxicating drinks, etc., is adopted, not as a justifiable Article, but as a Directive Principle and Article of Policy. Directive Articles of Policy are not less important than any other Articles in the Constitution.

" I may mention here, many years ago an All-parties Conference was held, and it finally ended in the Nehru Report on the Constitution. Even then an Article was adopted in the same terms, more or less, that there should be total Prohibition of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The Constitution has only reiterated that position of the Congress but it was unanimously accepted. I am not saying that, because the Directive Principle is there in the Constitution, we must stick to it, good or bad. The Directive Principle in the Constitution is in exactly the same terms as what we have done previously in this State; and the question therefore arises whether we should now take a step to reverse a policy and repeal a statute which has been adopted unanimously by the Madras Legislature and is now in force in the whole State, and whether the question should be reopened especially when, in the interval the Constituent Assembly has very recently adopted this same policy and made it a directive part of the Constitution for all States. In a State where we have already introduced Prohibition and worked it for a number of years there is greater reason why we should not think of going back than in other States where they have not introduced Prohibition. The other States could still consider whether they were ready for it or not, but in a State where Prohibition has been introduced long ago and, where it is now extended to cover the whole State, it would be not merely impolitic that we should reverse it but it would also be a wrong done to the Constitution, unless indeed we intend to reverse it not only in Madras but also intend to reverse the Direc- 11-4 a.m.

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tive Principle in the Constitution as a natural corollary. If, today we reverse Prohibition here it will have a far-reaching effect and I say that it will be a necessary corollary that the Directive Principle must also be cancelled and removed from the Constitution. There is no doubt about it. It is not possible to keep the Directive Principle in the Constitution if we reverse it in Madras.

" Then, Sir, the main argument is that Prohibition is good but it has not been enforced properly or satisfactorily or to such an extent as to justify the continued efforts to keep it going. That is the sum and substance of the arguments. (Interruption.) I think I have put their arguments more correctly than they did. The argument of the other side, if it is followed, can only be that Prohibition has not been enforced, it has not been enforced satisfactorily, and it has been so unsatisfactory that there is no use keeping it going, and therefore it should be given up although it is good. I would like to say, without dwelling too long on these niceties of expression, that the debate should not be conducted like a debate among religious schools of philosophy. Let us proceed on the particular principles behind Prohibition and examine what is the difference between us and the Opposition. Is there anything in the world which is good, which we attempt to reach, and which we reach fully and completely? Nothing. I might say that it is a universally correct proposition that there is nothing in this world that is good which we can reach universally and without any blemish. Therefore my point is, ' Has Prohibition failed so much that we should drop it? ' It was in August 1937 that we passed this Act amidst great enthusiasm. I think this Act was passed at midnight. We kept the debate going till midnight. We adopted not only this Act but we adopted two or three other great measures unanimously. Untouchability was abolished by this Legislature. Dare anyone say that we have enforced it completely? Dare anyone claim that we have removed untouchability in this country? Has not every village still a block of houses separate and subject to isolation and inconveniences? Are there not still wells which even some sections of the untouchables will not touch because another section of the untouchables are using it? Am I not a villager? I know all this. I can tell this House that in spite of our tall claims about abolition of untouchability, we have enforced Prohibition to a better extent than we have been able to enforce the abolition of untouchability. Now, dare anyone say, ' This untouchability abolition is reeking with failure at every turn and therefore, will you please give up the attempt? It is good, but let us have an enquiry as to whether it is desirable to keep it or not on the basis of enforcement and not on the basis of its being good.' May I be allowed to refer again to the fact that you dare not do it because of its political consequences? Can I not argue that in all these matters where ancient customs or ancient habits or hard, ingrained addictions are concerned, we succeed but gradually? We succeed surely though slowly. In all these cases the laws should not be removed for reasons of imperfect enforcement.

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" The hon. the Leader of the Opposition appealed most fervently and in very good language—though I was not here, I followed every word that was said during the debate—in excellent and beautiful style that we should vote not according to party whips, but according to the dictates of our conviction. I agree. I want hon. Members on the other side to do the same. Do not look upon me as a political opponent and vote, but consider whether we can give up every good effort simply because we have failed and we have not succeeded. Let us not weigh in golden scales how much we have succeeded and how much we have failed when everything depends upon hearsay evidence. About twenty people spoke opposing Prohibition. Do any of them know what drink is? Have they drunk liquor? Do they know the amount of addiction associated with it? They do not know. That is the correct position. They are therefore not entitled to give any direct evidence in this matter. (An hon. Member: ' Neither are you entitled.') Anybody could rise and say, ' Yes, I have drunk.' I want him to say so, because even if a man had drunk only this morning he would tell me so as drink removes inhibitions, drink removes fear, drink removes political considerations—and wisdom sometmes—and only allows a man to speak what he knows, which is generally the truth. I therefore appeal to anyone who is now here with a certain amount of alcohol in his brain to come and tell me that this strong addiction, when once it takes hold of him, it is not easy to succeed in getting rid of. If Prohibition is good and we are to succeed, we should try, try and try again individually as well as socially. And this is what the Prohibition Act wants the people to do. I say, therefore, that it is wrong to claim, on the ground that it has not been enforced satisfactorily according to remour and second or third-hand information without any evidence, that we should drop it now, which is the meaning of adopting this Cut Motion for making an enquiry. As I have already explained, Mr. P. T. Rajan said that so and so came and told him that Prohibition was not properly enforced. It is true they might have spoken as to what takes place. But I would like to know who they are."

SRI P. T. RAJAN :—" Sir, not only had we been told by others but I know for myself that Prohibition is not strictly enforced."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I know it myself but I was referring to what Sri P. T. Rajan said yesterday. I think I correctly followed him. He said that people had told him that such and such a thing had happened. It is always good to underestimate a thing, to put it a little below, so that we may not commit the mistake of exaggeration. We cannot always be in the golden mean; either we exaggerate or underestimate, and it is always saye to underestimate. But the majority of hon. Members who have spoken have given only their impressions. That no doubt is the business of the Legislative Assembly. I do not say it is wrong, but can we proceed on this basis to come to the conclusion that Prohibition has not been enforced properly? On the other hand, an equal number of people have risen and have strenuously and earnestly pleaded—they do not deny the facts suggested

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by the other side, but they have seen some happiness and some prosperity on account of Prohibition—they have pleaded that it would not be right to discard prohibition. Therefore in these matters where we have to produce prosperity and create habits by various methods including legislation, we cannot remove a statute simply because we find that it has not been enforced to the extent to which we are entitled to ask that it should be enforced. (Interruption by Sri T. Viswanatham.) Please allow me to proceed. I am anticipating what you have to say and I will be coming to that in the course of the next one or two sentences.

" Let us take now for purposes of comparison a question of psychology alone. Congress people throughout the State really feel very dejected that they have lost so many battles although they are here claiming to have enough majority to be in a position to control this House and govern this State for the time being. Still they feel greatly depressed because they had expected cent per cent success. If not cent per cent success, they had at least expected ninety per cent success. When they failed in so many places they feel dejected. The greater their expectations the greater their depression. In the same way if anybody believed that we will have cent per cent success in stopping the drink habit in our country by this legislation, he is disappointed. I see no surprise in this disappointment. Large numbers of us put our expectations so high that we feel greatly disappointed. But, what about untouchability? Their expectations were not much and they therefore think that we have succeeded a great deal. They not only say that we have succeeded but they think so and claim that it is so. It is but right that they think so.

" Let me here confess to hon. Members that I knew it would be difficult to enforce Prohibition and I knew that it would not be a cent per cent success. If my speeches of that period are looked into, the Opposition will not be able to quote from them as they were able to quote from those of Sri Koti Reddi or Sri Gopala Reddi or others. I have made numerous speeches on this subject, official and non-official, and I never placed my expectations so high as some of my colleagues did. They thought ' here is a country with so many doctrines and so many good traditions in favour of Prohibition and we should therefore succeed.' I only said that we would succeed much better than they did in America. I never expected cent per cent success. Like the Marticulation Examination candidate we have got only 45 per cent. Even if we succeeded only 45 per cent, I would say, give a pass to the Prohibition Act, because 45 per cent saved from drink is a great deal. Next year it may be 46 per cent, the year after 48 per cent, and then the time will come when the habit will have been forgotton. Just as we have forgotten many other things, we may forget this also; but two generations will have to pass really for a thing like the drink habit to disappear, and it is wrong for any Government or any Legislature to expect anything better than that. It does not justify any tinkering with the problem now on the ground that we have not succeeded as much as we wished or as much as we had expected. Take the law

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against giving false evidence. The Leader of the Opposition referred in the same manner to some other matters, and therefore let us take this law, not the moral law about speaking the truth but the statutory law of perjury. Do not hon. Members, at any rate every lawyer present here, know that perjury is almost the rule in courts? There are two sides and there are two lawyers. There is the evidence of this side and of that side which have to be weighed against each other and the judge has to come to a conclusion. Now, I can very well say that the enforcement of the law of perjury, though on the whole it is not good enough, is a success. There are sections about it in the Indian Penal Code, and can we say that these sections must be removed because everyday we see stinking false evidence given in Courts? In fact, decisions are given based on false evidence, and very often we find that in appeal these are reversed. What does it mean? Can it be argued on this ground that a committee should be appointed to enquire whether it is desirable that the law of perjury is kept on or not, on account of its obvious failure in the Courts throughout? Now, I submit that the desirability of removing alcohol is no less important than the desirability of removing false evidence from Courts because falsehood in Courts affects only a certain class of litigants but drink affects the entire family, large communities and large classes of people. It is therefore a greater object than truth in Courts can ever be.

" Therefore I say that we should not remove Prohibition, simply because, Member after Member, has got up to say that it has not succeeded. When we voted unanimously for the Prohibition Act, at midnight in the Senate House, it was not as if we gambled with enforcement as our stake. We said, ' It is good and it may be enforced.' We should, therefore, try still. It is not as if there was then a challenge and that we all said unanimously, ' We will succeed. Therefore let us try.' We said, ' It is good; therefore let us try.' We did not say. ' We will succeed before 1952, when Congressmen will range themselves on opposite sides on account of splits in their ranks, when those that are sitting together as an unanimous body will be sitting on opposite sides and, unless then we prove this experiment to be a success to the hilt, we shall appoint a Committee.' This Committee is a hangman for the Prohibition Act. It is far better that the prisoner is hanged straightway than that this Prohibition Act should be kept under the Committee of Enquiry, as it is called. I submit, therefore, Sir, that it is a wrong approach altogether. 12 noon.

" May I tell hon. Members that I know something about the drink problem? I do not claim that it is a superior experience but it is a fact. It is not only when the Prohibition Act was passed that I thought about it, but even before I saw the face of Mahatma Gandhi, I was doing something in this matter. Many years before I became a politician I was dealing with this. As Municipal Chairman, Salem town, I had tried to remove toddy shops from one place to another and I had succeeded in making the District Collector agree that all toddy shops should be removed from the municipal limits and kept outside. I saw to it that the thirty

and odd toddy shops were reduced to six, and these six shops were placed round about the town. What did I see then—a regular car festival in every one of these six shops. A monopoly was created by the reduction in the number of shops and contractors became big men. These contractors kept beautiful lights in their shops and attracted people. Why I refer to this, is this. My experience is the basis of what I am now saying, whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the time when the Prohibition Act was passed. If hon. Members here had quarrelled with the Congress in 1937, and if they had sat on the opposite side and told us, ' This Prohibition Bill should not be passed; this will fail; do not go on with this,' we might probably have arrived at a different conclusion. But we adpoted Prohibition then unanimously, and we have the Act now—the Prohibition Act.

" What will happen if we remove the Prohibition Act now? What has happened in other countries will happen here also. Mr. Nagi Reddi may get angry with me if I may mention the name of the country where it was tried before. What happened elsewhere will also happen here. I need not describe what will happen here the day when we appoint a Committee. There will be a regular orgy of drinking and misery all over the land. People will drink themselves to death. What is the meaning of the proposal for abolishing Prohibition? It will be to bring this country into a much greater mood of drinking than the people were in ever before. It may be right or it may be wrong to take a certain step, but when we retrace we should also know what it will mean.' During the last War, several Generals had to consider this aspect, namely, the effect of retracing the step once taken. Once having taken some wrong step, it is sometimes more wrong to retrace it. That is what I claim will happen in respect of the policy of Prohibition also. If any one wants to ruin the poor people of our country, ruin utterly the addicts who still persist in drinking, and who are still thinking of getting drinks somehow or other, then we should reverse Prohibition and bring them to that ruin. I cannot be a party to it. I cannot be a party to anything that brings it about indirectly also. Surely that is the effect of the Cut Motion.

" Then, the hon. Member Mr. P. T. Rajan put his case on a very moderate ground. He said, ' We do not ask for reversal of the policy of Prohibition. Here is an Opposition which asks only for a Committee of Enquiry.' He went further and thought—I read between the lines—that it would be wrong on our part not to co-operate with the Opposition to that extent. That was his principal point. It is no doubt good political wisdom. But Mr. Rajan is, if you will pardon me, Mr. Leader of the Opposition, too good to understand the tactics of the other side. (Interruptions from Mr. Nagi Reddi.) I understand the political side of it. Sir, I am 78, twice your age. I know all that you know and a little more.

" Sir, I know the contradiction in the mind of the Leader of the Opposition. It gives me a certain pain to make observations which apply to 99 but not to the hundredth man. The mind of the Leader of the Opposition is slightly different from those of the rest. He could not have spoken with that amount of fervour as he

did with regard to this basic matter of Prohibition and of abstinence unless he believed it was good and very strongly believed it was good. But he is in a peculiar position. He says that his fervour is no less than mine. But really that fervour has been converted into despair. That is the exact difference. He had a great desire for Prohibition being enforced, and he says, ' I still have the fervour.' What he really means is, he is now in great despair about it. I do not want to share that despair. That is the difference between him and me. I do not despair, I have not despaired and I do not think there is good reason to despair, because I know even if, among 100 people (taking a hundred of them) who are addicts, 40 of them are saved by this Act and the other 60 still drink because somebody tempts them, even then I say it is a good end and we must persist in it. Have not people, vastly greater than I, said that one soul saved is a valuable gain though 99 are not saved?

" Then the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, suggests, after shedding tears for the failure of a good cause like Prohibition, ' Let us make drunkenness an offence, if you like; but do not have Prohibition.' In the Abkari days, drunkenness was an offence. It was only drunkenness that was punished. Drunkenness meant something more than drink. If a man behaved in a drunken way, he was subject to punishment. Will that succeed now? Was that enforcement not tried before? All of us were dissatisfied with the enforcement of the law against drunkenness and unanimously we went over to Prohibition. The idea of failure is due to the exaggerated targets that we placed before our minds. Even with regard to the law relating to the commission of nuisances, to which a reference was made at the time of the question hour this morning, if a question had been asked when I was a Law student as to whether it had succeeded in stopping nuisances or not, I would have said, ' no '. It will never succeed completely. But after fifty years we find the City of Madras is much cleaner than it was ever before, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Vinayakam and others working in the Corporation of Madras. Attempts have been made not only to prosecute people committing nuisances but also to provide conveniences and to provide ways and means for the people to feel easy, over these matters, without infringing the law. The same thing should be done in the case of Prohibition law also. Then we shall succeed. We shall not succeed by accepting this cut motion.

" Sir, what does the advice given by the Opposition come to? It means, ' You, the Chief Minister, auction toddy and arrack shops and sell toddy and arrack to the people.' If they ask me to auction all the shops and divide the country's jurisdiction for King Toddy and King Arrack and I divide it and sell arrack and toddy, then I sell Government liquor with the seal of Government on it. Can I then prosecute the people for drunkenness? What is the object of prosecuting people for drunkenness? I have some experience of the propaganda carried on to bring about abstinence without the Prohibition Act. I have spoken to drinking people. They told me, ' Close the shop and we will stop drinking.' They not only said but believed that. In innumerable places they have

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to know from the Chief Minister whether he could explain this phenomenon of increase in crimes, existing with the introduction of Prohibition, apart from the increase in Prohibition crimes themselves year after year."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The crime statistics, apart from the Prohibition crimes, show to the Raja of Vizianagaram that crimes are on the increase in spite of Prohibition. I grant it straightway. The crimes curve is different. Of the many causes of crime, drink is one. It may be one of the provoking causes. It is not the only cause. There are many causes for crime and to-day greed is the main cause for it."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" I did not say, Sir, that it was Prohibition that brought about crime. It is drink that brought about crime, and it is the lack of drink, and the quest for acquisition of drink which is so great now, that have made persons addicted to it go to any extent to get it, and in the process of trying to get drink, they commit other crimes also. This was what happened in the United States of America also."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Now I have understood him. It is something better than what I had thought. (Laughter.) That is to say, he wants to prove that crime has many causes and that Prohibition itself causes crimes. I am not prepared to accept that statement. While I agree crime has many causes, drink is the de-inhibiting cause. Then, Sir, in his present short statement the Raja Saheb seems to suggest that it can be discerned by statisticians that there is some connexion between Prohibition and the increase in the number of crimes, and that because people are not allowed to drink licitly, the general crime curve goes up. Sir, these arguments are too mysterious for me to accept. There are clear and obvious reasons for the rise in the crime curve. To-day, after the War, as a result of inflation and many other causes following this War, crime has increased; every sort of crime has come to be committed. If drink had also been allowed in Madras—let me make a statement for what it is worth—crimes would have been much more. But I cannot prove a statement like this. That is only my estimate, and I know many will not accept that estimate. Everybody knows, however, that crimes have increased. I have read books on criminology, which means I have studied the experience of other people. I have had conversations with prisoners. There is a motive behind crime generally. It is not drink merely. The crime committed after a drink is generally to give a fatal blow to the friend that comes on his way in the road. To his mind, it is hardly a crime. There is a primary motive for the crime, as I said but before a person gives effect to it he is stopped by certain inhibitory influences. He asks himself, ' Shall I be arrested if I commit this crime? Will somebody arrest me, if I commit the crime? Shall I lose my place in society when I return? Shall I be taken back? ' and so on. But once he takes the drink, he does not think of the consequences. He thinks, ' What does it matter to me if I am arrested and jailed? The consequences are shut out from minds of people who drink, and that is why people

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are supposed to be brave after taking drinks and that is why it is supposed drink makes people adventurous. In that way, drink causes crime. It is the immediate de-inhibiting cause. Thus to a certain extent and in a limited sense, drink produces crime. And where is the result of the crime felt? In the house, in the family; ask the wife and ask the children how they are treated by the bread-winner, after he has taken a drink. That is not a crime which is punishable but it is something which is suffered quietly by the wives and the children, to their ruin.

" Sir, the Raja of Vizianagaram went over to another very queer argument which I hope I have understood rightly. He said: ' According to all calculations, if the Government got in 1937 six crores of rupees from drink and if that revenue has increased to about eighteen crores subsequently, it means that the industry itself has produced a commodity worth a hundred and thirty crores of rupees; and that industry, that large industry, which produced a hundred and thirty crores of rupees worth of commodity, you have stopped with your Prohibition.' He further asked: ' If I had produced a hundred and thirty crores of rupees worth of any other commodity, say textiles, would you have stopped it? ' That was the question he put, as I understood it. I submit, Sir, this is an amazing argument. One hundred and thirty crores of rupees worth of bad stuff, one hundred and thirty crores worth of poison, is not to be considered by the money value of it. The money value is put on it by the man who wants to exploit the poor. After all, is the stuff worth one hundred rupees? No. Because you produce addiction in the other man's habits by doping him, it has become hundred crores of rupees worth. If the taxes were removed and the exploitation were removed, it would be worth much less. Nobody would look upon this as an industry at all. Here is an industry as the Raja Saheb has called it, and I know the Raja Saheb can start many industries in his lifetime; although he is to-day in the Socialist Party, he may do it. (Laughter.) Let me tell him, he will find various industries to start. Let him not start this industry. (Cheers.) Whatever the money value of the commodity, he will not start it, and that is my hope. There are industries where machinery has to be employed, where men have to be employed in large numbers and where stuff is produced, exported and so on. Here the main industry is toddy and arrack. Does the Raja Saheb want to start a toddy industry? (Laughter.) What does this industry cost? What does it require? If he does not know it, let me tell him. It requires a hut, a thatched hut, a leaky roof under which to sell the stuff, a coconut tree or a palm tree which somebody else has planted (laughter) and a third-rate ladder with which to climb. The man gets up the tree to a certain height with the help of the ladder and then goes up with the help of a rope and the muscles of his arm. This is the industry, and what is left there when one renter takes it over from another when the Abkari Officer transfers the shop? Nothing but broken mud pots. And the other man is ready to start the industry. This is the type of industry for which our mouths water and this is the industry upon which our tears are pouring, an industry of mud pots and leaky huts in

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the countryside. Is this industry worth that name? The hon. Member must have read about the breweries and wine distilleries in other countries, where it is a costly industry and no poor man can afford to start one. But here it is the poorest man's industry and an industry of misery and ruin. It is an exploitation industry and nothing else, and I would earnestly pray for its being wiped out. I would make a present of any other industry for the Raja's consideration to take up when he can, but not this cheapest and the most destructive industry, the industry of toddy and arrack in India.

" Sir, another gentleman was referring to the dangers to the Ayurvedic science. I entirely agree with him that Ayurveda is a wonderful science. I was in close touch in Calcutta with big Ayurvedic doctors and I have still got three fine volumes of Charaka's books. There are asavas and asavams and nobody is going to interfere with them. The hon. Member was referring to some orders that had been passed and which had been taken to the courts. All those difficulties have been removed."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Only six of them have been allowed."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I know and that has been on the advice of very eminent doctors. Every toddy contractor can call himself an Ayurvedic doctor and say this is ' Narikela Asavam '. (Loud laughter.) That is not what we want to be done. But if there is any case for allowing any more of the asavams besides the six mentioned by the Leader of the Opposition, I shall certainly consider it, because I know a little science. I know there are certain medical drugs and other stuffs which can be dissolved only in alcohol and not in water and that is why all these tinctures and the rest. They cannot be preserved in water and the asavam acts as preserver of certain medicinal drugs. They also act as enzymes, as tonic for the stomach. I may here refer to the opinion of MacCarrison who is a good authority on this subject. I consulted him many years ago on the enzymes in beer and toddy. He has said that there are other substances than toddy which also contain things like Vitamin B and so on and that in toddy the content of Vitamin B is very poor. There is a trace of it because it has not yet died. It would die in a higher percentage of alcohol than there is in toddy. In ordinary toddy, the alcohol is only 8 per cent. There are many other things where we can have the vitamins. We need not go to toddy for that. Fermented stuff can never contain more than about 12 per cent of alcohol because in the natural fermentation process alcohol ceases to exist and after the liquid reaches 12 per cent alcoholic strength, the solution gets converted into vinegar. It is no longer alcohol. There is therefore the maximum strength in fermented liquor. If you distil that 12 per cent stuff, you can get pure alcohol, and with that you can fortify any beverage to any strength. I should not teach hon. Members here how to make strong liquor. (Laughter.) There are ordinary Ayurvedic preparations and there are also those which contain a high percentage of alcohol. I may assure hon. Members that the Government will not step in anywhere where any regular Ayurvedic

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medicine is made and given on prescription by qualified doctors. They should all be distributed by doctors and not sold by shopkeepers for beverage purposes. There are allopathic medicines too with alcohol in varying degrees. They are all distributed by doctors of one kind or another and not given away to workmen returning from the Buckingham Mills in Madras or from Harvey Mills in Madurai. They are to be distributed to people who are suffering from some illness and obtain a prescription from a doctor. And this will not cause any difficulty. There is no objection whatever to making every provision for the distribution of these on prescriptions. 12-30 p.m.

" Sir, then reference was made to sweet toddy. I know it is very good. But sweet toddy is not the toddy they want. (Laughter.) It is nothing. It is only a weak syrup with a little flavour whether it is coconut juice or palmyra juice. Sweet toddy is good. It can be made into jaggery. That is why the Government of Madras have been struggling for some time past to form co-operative societies so that jaggery could be made. Because one man cannot make it, several should combine and there is check and counter-check in a co-operative society, so that it cannot be put to illicit use. But unfortunately in Malabar district, I understand now—I came back to this State after a long time—that there are difficulties in the formation of the co-operative societies. The villages there are of a different type. There men live far apart, each in his garden practically so to say. Therefore different arrangements have to be made for conversion of sweet toddy into jaggery or making any other use out of it. Government are quite prepared to consider such things and many other things like that for the enforcement of prohibition and removal of difficulties in the way of the honest manufacture and the use of these things.

" Sir, my Friend Mr. Jeevanandam is not here. (An hon. Member : ' He is there.') He quoted from Kural—

' களித்தானைக் காரணங் காட்டுதல் கீழ்நீர்க்
குளித்தானைத் தீத்துரீஇ யற்று '

" This is what he quoted which according to him means : ' It is no use trying to reform a drunkard. Therefore scrap the Prohibition Act.' This is what he said. It is a hopeless meaning that he gave to the verse. The meaning of the verse is : ' If you drink you cannot afterwards be persuaded to give it up. Be, therefore, cautious even at the first time. Don't drink because once you drink you are like a man who is immersed in water down below in the tank. If anybody wants to give you light, the light of understanding, he cannot bring the light to you, because the light would be extinguished straightway by the water.' Thiruvalluvar said : ' Drink attacks the brain, kills discrimination and judgment, and once they are lost there is no hope for that man.' If I cut off my fingers, I have the discrimination left to go to a doctor. If I have pain in my stomach or any other ailment, my brain is not affected. I go to the doctor, take to diet regulation and the like. But if I take to drink, it attacks my judgment itself ; I am like the man under water. It is no good going with a torch and searching for

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him who is below, under the water. The torch would be extinguished by the water. That is what Thiruvalluvar wrote. He did not anticipate that hon. Members would start here this game against me and ask me to repeal the Prohibition Act. He did not say: 'For Heaven's sake do not try Prohibition because there is no use trying to reform the drunkards.' The whole of Thirukkural would be meaningless if this meaning were to be given to it. The whole of Thirukkural is based on the assumption that men could be reformed and that men could be protected, and that it is the duty of the State to do so. The whole book of Thirukkural is devoted to the duties of the Government, namely, to protect people against evil ways and habits. Therefore the hon. Member's eloquence—Mr. Jeevanandam was not far too eloquent either in this debate—was wasted, such as it was.

"Sir, the net result of the debate is that non-drunkards want the drink revenue. To put it briefly and shortly it means that non-drunkards of the State through their elected representatives—half of them that are on the other side—want the drink revenue. I submit, Sir, it is not a right claim. It is not right to do such a thing. Sir, one Communist Member made a special appeal to me. He wanted to appeal to me saying: 'You have gained the hearts of the people by de-control. De-prohibit, and you will gain more hearts and you will be a great man'. The appeal, I am sorry to say, was lost on me. I think it would be wrong for me to gain any heart by removing Prohibition. That is not my way of helping the poor. That may be the way of helping the poor in the opinion of some other people, as Swami Sahajananda explained and deprecated. The way in which I help and gain their hearts is very often by going against their worse judgment. I want to gain them by doing the right and good thing. And Prohibition is a good thing that helps and it should not be removed. I would be a robber and wicked man if I removed Prohibition.

"What my friends do not understand is this. What is the basic cause that contributed to the success of so many Communist Members here and so many others? It is Prohibition. I say the men were free to judge, they were independent, they were not intimidated by landlords and the tyrants in the village. They were free agents. Now you want to remove Prohibition and let them drink toddy and arrack and lose their freedom. I am not interested in politics so much all the time, though I may seem to be a hard-boiled politician. I am really interested in the people of my country. I ask the Members on the other side not to make the mistake of scrapping Prohibition. It is easy to vote and reduce the majority but they will be ruining their clientele. This is not the way to represent the set of people whom they want to improve in life. Sir, I am helping them and not they. That is what I say to them. Sir, I am going to end with this. That is not the way of helping the people. I have lived in a village where the rich tyrant of the village gave me a piece of land to construct my Ashram. He and his partners were running a toddy shop. He did not like Prohibition, because that would end his power over the people. There is nothing by which you can govern poor people as through

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toddy shops. That is the secret which the tyrants of the land knew very well. I want you to end that tyranny; I want you to make that revolution. Don't allow this Government to remove the Act from the Statute Book. That would be the ruin of all villages.

"Sir, Swami Sahajananda, I think, said: 'Make me a Minister for a little while. I will make it succeed.' If only I believed him, that is to say, if I believed he could do it, I would have no difficulty in taking him. (An hon. Member: 'Why not take Mr. Seethi Sahib.') He will not have the influence which Mr. Sahajananda has over his people. Don't think that you can get away with it. It is a bad remark to make but I will answer it. The majority of the people who drink in our country are people who belong to the class similar to that to which Swami Sahajananda belongs. He has a claim over them; he has a moral control over them. He will be more useful to me as a Minister than Mr. Seethi Sahib. His people don't drink in Malabar. Muslims are pretty good there. They don't drink. They have not yet broken their scriptures. In other parts I know they have. In Malabar they have not done it. I hope they will continue in the same state. But if Mr. Seethi Sahib be taken into my Cabinet, I know he would be of immense help to us. He would be as good as or any other Member here. I have no doubt about it. But it is a cheap thing to say that because the Leader of the Muslim League has supported this cut motion, his name should be brought in by way of a jibe in this manner. It is a sign of youth. I hope hon. Members will get rid of it in course of time.

"Let me wind up with a special appeal. In history men may fail but men tried. What did Lenin do? (An hon. Member: 'He did not succeed.') Didn't I anticipate that? What did Lenin do? The moment the revolution was successful, that very day he came to this conclusion and said: 'I must stop the drink evil.' Thousands of bottles were broken, barrels after barrels were discharged into the river Neva. Why did he do it? And can I not be allowed to have the same desire, the same judgment and understanding for some little time? The Russian people historically have been known to be great drinkers. They have been attached to alcohol for ages. They were so attached to it that many attempts made by Emperors failed. Lenin too tried hard. He also failed. But remember Lenin prohibited in 1917, not only vodka which corresponds to our arrack but also wine, beer and everything else containing alcohol. He thought: 'Yes, revolution hands over power to the people, the proletariat, but drink is the enemy of wisdom, the enemy of the proletariat'. That is exactly what I say. I say: 'Here, power has been transferred to the people and I do not want drink to be allowed to the people to ruin their understanding and their freedom.' I hope hon. Members will vote according to the conviction of their minds. This 'committee resolution' is a dangerous resolution. I repeat again, it means the killing of Prohibition today, here and now, when we accept it. To abstain from voting is abstention from duty. I want hon. Members to vote out the cut motion and accept the Demand." (Cheers.)

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I want to say a few words before . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Leader of the Opposition says that I have the last word in everything but I find he has always the last word in everything."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members must know that a Member who moves a cut motion has no right to a second speech. I want to know whether the hon. Member withdraws his cut motion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I am convinced more than ever that the Hon. the Chief Minister has not cared to look at the problem from the realistic point of view. He said that I looked at it from the political point of view. I sincerely believe that I viewed it from the practical and realistic point of view. I believe the suggestion to have a committee does not commit anyone to any particular point of view, but that it would satisfy the needs of everybody having different views. So, Sir, I am convinced that my cut motion is right and proper."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If you will permit me to have a word, Sir, I again say that it may be possible that I have judged wrongly of the hon. Member's intentions in the matter. But I have said enough and I repeat again as an answer that accepting the cut motion, whatever might be the intention, will ruin Prohibition and would mean cancelling it now, and it would be a disgrace to keep an Act on the Statute Book after this motion is accepted. I say it is a bad move."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I say mine is not a political or a party point of view."

12-45 p.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" I am going to put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 77,91,100 for State Excise Duties be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was declared lost.

Sri T. Viswanatham demanded a poll.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Ministers who are Members of the Legislative Council will please take their seats on the dais."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of information, Sir. Members of the Government Party are going to other benches and canvassing support. Is it allowed?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" They cannot canvass. I wish to inform hon. Members that till the results are announced nobody should leave his seat."

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The House then divided thus :

Ayes.

Sri P. T. Rajan.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju.
" C. V. Somayajulu.
" Padmaprabha Gounder.
" S. Pakkirisami Pillai.
" K. R. Nallasivam.
Janab K. Moidu.
Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
" K. Venkatakurmi Nayudu.
" C. Velukkan.
" G. Suryanarayana.
" H. B. Ari Gowder.
" P. Chinnama Reddi.
" K. Venkata Setty.
" R. Rangaswamy Gounder.
" V. Govindaswamy Naidu.
" O. Chengam Pillai.
" M. Dharmalingam.
" V. Chidanandam.
" M. Subba Reddi.
" M. Bapiah Choudary.
" M. P. Mangala Gounder.
" K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.
" N. Rathina Gounder.
" M. Lakshmanasamy.
" B. Sankarayya.
" N. K. Palanisami.
" G. Bapanayya.
" G. Yallamanda Reddi,
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" K. T. Raju.
" K. P. Gopalan.
" P. Jeevanandam.
" C. Kandasami.
" S. Vadivelu.
" V. Madanagopal.
" S. Ramalingam.
" N. Sivaraj.
" A. K. Subbiah.
" K. V. Ramasamy.
" T. S. Ardhanari.
" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" D. Seetharamiah.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" R. Krishnan.
" E. T. Kunhan.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" P. Venkatasiviah.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" C. Venkatakrishna Rao.
" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" T. Potha Raju.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
" K. Malakondaiah.
" M. Narayanasamy.
" K. Venkaiah.
" P. Syamasundara Rao.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
Sri G. Satyanarayana.
" G. Anjaneyalu.
" V. Sri Krishna.
" G. Joseph.
" D. Lakshmayya.
" M. Kune Rao.
" G. Nageshwara Rao.
" Alluri Venkataramaraju.
" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
" K. Ranga Rao.
" K. Subba Reddi.
" Chandra Ramalingaiah.
" C. Prabhakara Choudary.
" G. Rama Rao.
" K. Govinda Rao.
" M. Veerabhadram.
" S. V. Ramasamy Padayachi.
" V. V. Ramasami.
" S. Swayamprakasam.
" K. Vinayakam.
" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
" Mookiah Thevar.
" P. Rathinaswami Pillai.
" A. Doraiswami Gounder.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" M. Palaniandi.
" V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
" T. Shanmugam.
" P. Rangaswami Reddiar.
" Vavilala Gopalakrishniah.
" Mottaya Kudumban.
" M. P. Subramaniam.
" Lakshminarayana Reddi.
" N. Paramasiva Udayar.
" D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
" G. C. Kondayya.
" P. Kandasamy Gounder.
" D. K. Raja.
" M. Manickasundaram.
" S. P. Thangavelu.
" P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
" S. Kasi Reddi.
" K. R. Sambandam.
" V. T. Elaya Pillay.
" P. Chokkalingam.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" S. T. Adityan.
" S. Deivasigamany.
" Y. Audinarayana Reddi.
" Bojja Appalaswami.
" D. Dasarathan.
" S. Vemiah.
" R. Siddanna Gowd.
" Kumaraswamy Raja Bahadur.
" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
" K. Ramiah Chowdary.
" S. S. Kolkebail.
" Y. V. Krishna Rao.
" P. Suryachandra Rao.
" D. Basivi Reddi.
" K. Bapanna Dora.
" K. Ramaiah.
" K. Gajapathi Reddi.
" C. Pulla Reddi.
" T. Viswanatham.
" P. Ramamurthi.

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the scales of pay of the Constabulary, grant and revision of dearness allowances, increase in the mechanized mobility of the Forces, revision of railway fares, increase in the cost of clothing, arms and equipment, and increase under contingencies in the District Police Offices.

" During the last few years, there has been no increase in the strength of the District Armed Reserves and Malabar Special Police but a new force called the Special Armed Police has been created and new stations and some extra staff have been sanctioned to cope with special outbreaks of lawlessness and certain other activities. I need not name them now but most of them are understood by hon. Members of the House. There has been retrenchment in the special staff during the last few months and the question of the reduction of the strength of the Special Armed Police is under active consideration, in view of the changed policies of those who were the instigators of the crimes referred to.

" Regarding housing, Sir, I would like to say a word or two. The urgency of the need to house the entire Force suitably is realized. The Government quarters available for Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables, who are entitled to rent free quarters are as under: The number of quarters existing for Sergeants-Major and Sergeants is 147. The percentage proportionate to the sanctioned permanent strength in their ranks works out to 54·8. The number of quarters existing for Sub-Inspectors is 578 and the percentage works out to 38·1. There are 2,348 quarters for Head Constables and the percentage in their case is 56·3. For the constables there are 17,919 quarters. The percentage in this case works out to 55·9.

" The rest of the officers are living in rented quarters. Government are actually bearing a rent-roll of about Rs. 24 lakhs per annum on behalf of the members of the Force who are not provided with Government quarters. This system is not satisfactory for several reasons. In view of the present financial position, no additional police building Part II schemes were sanctioned for 1952-53, but some of the schemes sanctioned in the previous year costing about Rs. 33 lakhs will have to be executed during the year in addition to certain Part I schemes which are sanctioned under special circumstances from time to time.

" I shall not take the time of the House with a review of the past. I now move that the present Demand XIV—Police be accepted by the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 7,10,82,100 under Demand XIV—Police.'

" Four hours have been allotted for this Demand. If the House has no objection, we shall sit till 6·30 p.m. and finish this Demand."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the office staff are complaining that they have to work for longer hours

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due to our late sittings. I think that something should be done to them by way of compensation. Otherwise, I propose we do not sit for longer hours than the scheduled time."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is a matter concerning the office. As a matter of fact, I have greater sympathy for the staff than the hon. Member."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I have said that the office staff are working for long hours. I only want to know what you, Mr. Speaker, propose to do for them by way of compensation."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Government are looking after the staff, Sir Perhaps the Opposition feel that they are doing so."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' *That the allotment of Rs.* 7,10,82,100 *under Demand XIV —Police be reduced by Rs.* 100.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Cut motion moved—

' That the allotment of Rs. 7,10,82,100 under Demand XIV —Police be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister was good enough to say while introducing the Demand that certain complaints were being made by some hon. Members that the Police expenditure had been rising continuously ever since 1945–46. It has not increased gradually, Sir. The increase has been tremendous. The figures speak for themselves. The Hon. the Chief Minister has told us in his opening speech that the increase was due to grant of increased salaries and dearness allowances to the officials in the Police department, increase in the mechanised mobility of the Forces and all that.

" If hon. Members look at the Budget for 1938–39 when the British Government was supposed to be ruling this country, they will know that that Government was spending only Rs. 1,60,00,000 for the Police. All hon. Members are aware that the British administration was a Police administration. Even that administration which used to keep the people under check and duress, spent only about one and half crores of rupees. Of course they increased the Police Budget to a slight extent. We find that during 1945–46, just before the Congress took office, the British administration spent only Rs. 2,98,00,000 under the head ' Police.' As hon. Members are well aware, the year 1946 was an eventful year in our history. There were terrible upheavals in the country against the continuance of the British Raj. The naval ratings went on revolt. Disorders took place in different parts of the country. In spite of all these things, the British Government in 1945–46 spent only Rs. 2,98,00,000. What did we find as soon as the Congress came into power in 1946? A sudden increase in the charges of

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administration. Gradually every year we find an increase. On the top of this all, we have now the present Demand for Rs. 7 crores and odd.

" I would like to know whether the Hon. Chief Minister is really serious when he says that the increase in the expenditure has been covered by the increased salaries and dearness allowances given to the Constabulary and other police officials. After all, the Constable is now paid the same pay of Rs. 25 per month and the same dearness allowance. Can this be attributed to the increase in the Police expenditure? Is it not a fact that the number of Police officers in this State has increased enormously during the period of 1946-1951? The bureaucratic British Government required only Rs. 2,98,00,000 to administer the Police department. The Congress wants more. Not something more. But as much as Rs. 7 crores and odd are required under the Police head.

" The Hon. Chief Minister told us that it was because of the lawless activities of a certain party, the Government had to incur a lot of expenditure in the past, so far as the Police were concerned. If the Hon. Chief Minister were to bring in specific charges, I would be prepared to answer him, Sir.

" In the course of his speech on the Prohibition Demand, the Hon. Chief Minister has told us: ' Even in courts we find a lot of perjury taking place. There is sifting of evidence. Without perjury there is no need for two lawyers, one to defend and the other to prosecute. The Judge has to decide between the two and arrive at a conclusion either this way or that.'

" Well, Sir, when it comes to a question of proving that we have been responsible for certain crimes referred to, let the Hon. Chief Minister turn his attention to the courts that tried us. Our trials took place in courts at a time when we were not even allowed to defend ourselves. I can even cite examples wherein lawyers who came to defend us have been detained merely on the ground that they came to defend the Communists. Recently there was a case in Tirunelveli, where the defence counsel was detained because the Communists were involved in the case. Such is the sort of administration which the Congress Government are running. Besides dealing with us in this way they now come and point their finger against us and say that we are the people who had instigated these crimes. More than the Government force, let me say on the floor of this House, there is the great force, the force of the people, which is the greatest tribunal to decide. When I say people, I mean the people of Tanjore, the people of Telangana and the people of Andhra. They are the people who have to give the verdict. They did give the verdict. What was the verdict? The verdict was the refusal to accept the leadership of the Congress which had misruled for the past five years. If the Hon. Chief Minister refuses to recognize that verdict at any rate I shall not do so.

" I would like to mention something about the story that is being told here, day in and day out, that we were the people who had been committing violence. In season and out of season the same story is being repeated. Let the Hon. Chief Minister order

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an open enquiry in the matter. Let a committee of hon. Members of this House be appointed for the same. We shall face the enquiry in the open and prove who has been guilty of violence, and who were indulging in lawless activities.

" The Hon. the Chief Minister referred to the case of Mr. Jayasurya, some time before. The Hon. the Chief Minister was the Governor-General of India during the year 1948, when the trouble in Telengana took place and when the ' police-action ' against Hyderabad took place. He used to say that Mr. Jayasurya was an honest man, a truthful man, and a man who had something of truthfuluess in his heart. He used to say that Mr. Jayasurya was a man who would make a statement only when he knew the facts. Well, such a man has made a statement recently in the Parliament. He has said that just before the military forces of India entered Hyderabad, the Communists, who till then, had been defending the people against the Razakars wanted to come to terms with the military forces, on condition that the Nizam was dethroned, but that the Hon. Sardar Patel who was at the helm of affairs then said, ' Finish off the Communists '. This was the statement made by no less a person than Mr. Jayasurya. No one has till now come forward to refute that statement.

" Even now I say on the floor of this House that we are prepared to face an open enquiry into the lawless activities with which we have been charged by the Government. We will prove who was guilty. But the Government are adopting the Goebels' tactics, viz., the bigger the lie the more is the number of times you should go on repeating it. That was the tactics adopted by Goebels during the last World War. He did not succeed. It did not pay him. Let me tell openly to this Government that they can never hope to succeed by adopting the same tactics. Take your own Constitution. What is that is written at the top—' Satyameva Jayathe '. It is truth alone that will succeed. We are truthful and we show the people where the truth lies. Let them decide.

" What is the huge Police Force for? It is said that it is for maintaining law and order. That is a very euphemistic term. What is the sort of law and order that is being maintained here? If a landlord has a dispute with the ryot, he immediately calls the Police and they come and silence the ryot, of course with force in some cases. Immediately an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, would be promulgated there on the spot. If the mirasdar complained against the ryot who demanded a greater share of the ' varam ', the Police would come in as though there had been a breach of the peace. The poor ryot would be terrorised. I am not exaggerating but I am only referring to specific instances which have happened in Tanjore, Tirunelveli and some parts of Andhra. Even if there are small disputes, the Police would come in and terrorise the villagers. The poor ryot would be told: ' If you demand anything more in your wages, you will be sent to jail '. This is the sort of terrorisation that is taking place.

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" I shall give a typical instance. A Trade Union Leader has got the following letter from a Deputy Superintendent of Police."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch. The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the Hon. the Chief Minister who is in charge of the Police portfolio is not here."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall take notes and pass them on to him, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, this morning I was talking to the House about the ways of the Police force, and I was referring to a particular letter addressed by one Mr. R. Doraiswamy Mudaliyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gobichettipalayam, to the Secretary, Mettupalayam-Nilgiris Motor Workers' Union, dated 14th May 1952, i.e., after the present Chief Minister assumed office. This is the letter :

'*Ref.*—Your letter, dated 9th May 1952. I wish to inform you that you should immediately sever all your activities in respect of the motor workers and other labourers, engaged in Bhavani project, as I am inclined to believe that your interference will only embolden the dismissed workers to do such acts as would involve serious loss to Government, and, above all seriously affect the progress of the project work which cannot be delayed at all, if immediate relief from acute famine conditions and food production is to be expected.'

Here is a police officer who, in the name of saving the country from famine—I am very glad that a police officer is so very much concerned with the famine conditions in the country—tells the Trade Union Secretary that he must sever all his activities in respect of the workers and labourers engaged in the project, that he cannot take up the question of the dismissed workers, etc. That is the tenor of the letter. Then the letter goes on—

'I am also reliably informed that you are actively backing the dismissed coolies and a few other labourers and also instigating them to do acts of sabotage or make arrangements to that end with the existing coolies.'

Nothing need be proved so far as this officer is concerned; somebody goes and informs him that such and such a thing is likely to happen, and that is sufficient for him. And therefore, he says, 'I am reliably informed that you are about to sabotage or to act in a manner which is likely to sabotage '.

'Therefore, it may not be out of place if I give you this timely warning, that you should stop your activities in the project area and its surroundings at once.'

This is the way in which the rights of the Trade Union organization are respected by police officers. I will now read the last sentence of the letter :

'You will admit that several of the amenities prayed for in the demand notice are being enjoyed by the labourers at present and the Government and the officers in charge are always inclined to do all that is needed to improve the conditions of the labourers in the project.'

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One fine morning this gentleman goes to the Engineer there—about whose conduct of course we have got much to say—I cannot say anything about it now and here, and this is not the occasion for it—and he authorizes this gentleman, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, to go into the question. . But what exactly are the grievances of the workers, which of them have been conceded and which not; who is to check all that, I cannot understand. He says—

'Your interference which has already affected the discipline and volume of work turned out by coolies and which is likely to lead to complications, is not at all necessary.'

This is how a Deputy Superintendent of Police has got the temerity to give a warning to a Trade Union Leader of the place, and to ask him to stop all activities in connection with the Trade Union; and this is the way most Police officers are behaving. The moment a local Engineer tells him that he should do something, immediately an order goes forth under section 30 of the City Police Act, which has been extended to that area, though an order under section 30 of the Police Act is intended not for prohibiting a meeting but for regulating it—at any rate that is the language of the section as I know it. When the General Secretary of the Mettupalayam-Nilgiris Motor Workers' Union asked for permission to hold a public meeting, the Inspector of Police, Gobichettipalayam, in his letter of the 15th May says—

'Your petition requesting for permission to hold a meeting in a public place at Mudukuntharai on 18th May 1952 is read. Permission to hold public meeting is refused as it is likely to lead to an imminent breach of the public peace.'

So, there is no need to go to a Magistrate; any Inspector can take it upon himself to say that 'there is bound to be an imminent breach of the public peace'. He is the monarch of all he surveys in that area, and my right to hold a public meeting is therefore under the mercy and the sweet will and pleasure of an ordinary Police Inspector. This is not the only occasion when permission for holding meetings was refused; consistently on many other occasions after that, whenever such permission was asked for, it was refused. For instance, with reference to a petition, dated 26th May 1952 requesting permission to hold a meeting, the order is, 'The permission sought for is refused'. And he cannot assign any reason for this refusal; as I said, he is the monarch in that area and he thinks there is nobody to question him. This police officer has acted on his own. As a matter of fact, I met the Deputy Superintendent of Police and made representations to him; I told him that section 30 was not intended to prohibit meetings but only to regulate meetings. But there is an officer who did not agree. Later I told him that I would go and defy the order. Not that I was serious in doing so, but because I wanted him to know that I desired to test it in a court of law, so that he might not lathi-charge the workers. I made it clear that we would disobey orders purely for the purpose of testing the correctness of it, but the Deputy Superintendent said, 'You may take the chance'; and that is the answer we got from the Deputy Superintendent. Even the Deputy Superintendent of Police does not care to interfere in

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a case where the fundamental right guaranteed to us under the Constitution is sought to be abused and grudged by a police officer, of the rank of an Inspector of Police. This, Sir, is the way in which the police officers are behaving. As I said, a number of cases like this are happening throughout the State. I have many times brought it to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister that throughout the Tanjore district cases of eviction are on the increase, that the moment the workers and peasants in a particular village begin to agitate against their eviction, a mirasdar sends word to the police and the District Superintendent of Police immediately marches there with a posse of reserve police. For instance, he has gone to a number of villages in Kivalur, Mannargudi, etc.—in fact he draws up a regular tour programme for touring the Kisan-trouble affected villages. I do not mind if the District Superintendent of Police goes about the villages with a view to find out what exactly the trouble is; on the other hand, he goes with a posse of reserve police threatening the people, 'Why are you agitating to-day? Do you think the Communists have been returned in good numbers, and therefore you can once again start the Kisan agitation? No, no. If you do any such thing, we will repeat what we did in the years 1948 and 1949'. This is what is happening in the Tanjore district. In Samudavakarai, Kivalur and other places, in fact, everywhere the Kisans are being arrested. For what? For claiming the right to till the land which they have been tilling for generations now. Now, the mirasdar asks them to go away. Why, nobody can understand. Suppose for instance I have been in possession of a land for a long time, and if the mirasdar wants me to quit the land, why should he not go to a law court and see that I am evicted? As far as the poor peasants are concerned, they are too poor to go to a court; so when the mirasdar requests help, immediately the police force is let loose and forcibly these poor peasants who have tilled their lands for generations together are got out. This is the sort of police that is in existence to-day. It may of course be stated that after all the police is there to uphold law, that they are very good people, and all that. But despite the tremendous certificate that our Chief Minister is prepared to bestow on the police, I submit that the people of this country are not going to accept that certificate, because they have day in and day out experienced the zoolum that is being practised on them by these police officers. About a week back, in a particular village in the Erode taluk, a woman was alleged to be missing, and the police officer there took it into his head to think that the woman had been murdered by somebody. One person in that village was caught hold of—my hon. Friend Mr. K. T. Raju will supply the names of the concerned people—and the village munsif also came, and publicly that man was abused, beaten and taken to the police station and kept there for three days; he was beaten black and blue, at the end of which he was forced to confess that he had murdered that woman and had buried her somewhere. Afterwards, this very woman was found to be begging in the Mahajana street in the Erode town, and then the man in the police station got released. It is clear therefore that

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the confession had been extracted in this case; I may say this is what happened in regard to a number of conspiracy cases which were launched in the years 1948 and 1949. Confession statements were extracted from a number of witnesses, but they all turned hostile afterwards. That is why we continually say that the amount of money that is now sought to be spent on the Police Force is not intended for the purpose of helping the poor people; it is a misnomer to say that it is intended for keeping law and order. What is meant perhaps is that the police are not there for the sake of the workers, the peasants or the middle-class people; they are there for the moneyed people, the mirasdars and the rich people. We are also asked why not we go to a court of law. We all know what a court of law is. The first question that is generally put in a court of law is 'What is the amount of land revenue you pay?' or, 'What is the amount of income-tax you pay?' The truthfulness or otherwise of a witness even according to the system now prevalent, is dependent on the amount of land revenue or income-tax that he pays to the Government. If he does not pay either land revenue or income-tax then the man has no status and he can be, and he is, expected to tell any kind of falsehood. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: Times have changed.) But, even now, take this House itself; the pass for the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery, in items Nos. 6 and 7 of the rules for its issue refers to a person paying land revenue or income-tax. I submit therefore that the amount that is asked for in this Demand is not intended for bringing about a better way of life for the people, but it is intended to protect the rich, the mirasdars and the big landholders and capitalists. Government are not spending any amount for improving the amenities to the other sections of the public as evidenced by their disinclination to give better wages to the workers and to guarantee them better conditions of life."

2-45 p.m.

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, 10 minutes is hardly sufficient for me to justify an expenditure of Rs. 7 crores."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Even if it is Rs 100 crores, I will allow only ten minutes."

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—" Anyway, I do justify the expenditure as things stand. Of course, the Opposition will have strong arguments against this huge expenditure on Police. It is easy for them to tell the people that there is going to be a Police Raj or there is already one, and it is very easy to mislead the people. In respect of Public Works, in respect of Education and in respect of any other thing, it would be very difficult for them to go and tell the people, 'Well, we do not really want these things'. But so far as Police is concerned, it is very easy to point out instances here and there, of Police atrocities and the enforcement of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code or under section 41 of the Madras City Police Act and say, 'If we had come to power, all these would not have been necessary at all'. Sir, I have gone through the Budgets of all the other States in India. I find that Madras, perhaps, is the one State which has

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been spending on items like Education and Public Health and other nation-building activities much more than what other States are spending. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Bombay are spending larger sums on the Police than on any other item, and I do find that the rise in the expenditure on this account between 1946 and 1952 is not considerable when we take into consideration other factors. The Government of Bombay which spent in 1943-44, Rs. 3½ crores has budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 9½ crores this year. The Government of Uttar Pradesh last year spent Rs. 7½ crores under this item out of a total expenditure of Rs. 54 crores. I say this, because very often I have heard in this very House, people saying that the Police are not paid well, and at the same time, complaining that we are spending a lot of money on the Police. Then again, a lot of sympathy is expressed for the Police, and at the same time, they go and tell the people, 'Here is the Police Raj; if we come to power we will set matters right by sending them back home'. In fact, I even casually asked an hon. Gentleman sitting on the other side, if his party came to power, what would be their expenditure under this head. He said, 'The expenditure would be about Rs. 1½ crores'. I said, 'To keep a few disturbing elements under control, the State has to spend Rs. 7 crores, and if all the people are to be kept under control when you come to power, I wonder whether Rs. 1½ crores would be sufficient, indeed it would be hardly sufficient'. I say this because I want to make one thing clear. Let the people know that there is nothing inconsistent between democracy and an efficient police force. In order to maintain democracy and in order to maintain democratic institutions, it is absolutely necessary that there should be an efficient police force. In order to guarantee the very fundamental rights given to us under our Constitution, it is absolutely necessary that we must have a police force. I tell my friends of the Communist Party that, but for this police force, the fundamental rights which they are enjoying to-day would not be enjoyed by them. They are guaranteed to them by the very police whom they want to remove. I say this because very often lip-service is paid to democratic ideals and to our Constitution, which all of us should hold sacred. I know the very Constitution has been slighted very often in this very House. It has been referred to in slighting terms as a much-talked-of Constitution. In another place, it is referred to as a Constitution drawn up by Congressmen. But it is not a Constitution drawn up by Congressmen alone. It is to-day, the Constitution of India and everyone of us has taken an oath that we owe allegiance to it. If we want the Constitution to be amended, we have all the right to do it but only in a democratic way. But the Communists do not believe in that. Even outside the House, they go about saying, 'Here is a Constitution drawn up by the so-called Congressmen. Why did this State cede to the Centre all the powers of taxation and say now that they do not have powers of taxation?' It may be a very clever way of making the people of this State discontented against the Centre. They have also made a charge that there was a conspiracy between the Congressmen of this State and the Centre that the Centre

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should enjoy all the powers of taxation and starve this State. False propaganda is a danger which we have to guard against in this country. I do feel that we have got all the raw materials necessary for communism in this country. We have great poverty and great many problems. We have to solve this question of poverty, and I do not think that the Communists can solve this question. Exploitation of any type is bad. Exploitation of poverty is bad. Even the Communist exploitation is no exception to it. Sir, we have got a set of young men charged with wrong ideals carrying on propaganda and making the people believe in wrong ideals. Policemen are not here to keep people away from Communism. Policemen are there to see that the fundamental rights given to us in our Constitution are guaranteed both to the Communists and non-Communists, and that the people of this country choose the Government they want. Sir, leaders like our Chief Minister can reasonably look back with a considerable amount of pride on their achievements, and I do not think they have any vested interests in this country. The vested interests, so far as this country is concerned, belong to members of the younger generation. The whole future of our country is entirely left to us, and what we make of the country is our responsibility. So long as we do not realize it, what the problems facing us are, and how we have to face the future, I do not think our problems would be solved. Any amount of propaganda in and outside the House about the police would be of no use. The Hon. the Chief Minister has given reasons for the increase in the expenditure. Increase in pay and dearness allowances and increase in the strength of the police force have been responsible for it. He said, it had become necessary to have a special police force in view of the disturbed conditions in the Andhra areas and in some areas of the South. We, who belong to the district of South Kanara, may not realize what is means for the people of Andhra whose life and property are in constant danger. I saw with my own eyes what had happened in a place in the Andhra area, when I once visited the place. I saw people standing guard at night in order to protect themselves and their property. I asked what was the matter. They said it was a precautionary measure to meet the Communist menace. Well, if my friends want to take up the responsibility of running the Government, let them not create conditions where unsocial elements, who have no respect for law and even for communism, can have their own way. They must not be allowed to terrorise the people by masquerading under the name of a political party. If you want to preach Communist principles, by all means do it. If communism is necessary, let it come by the front door. But do not create conditions where communism could come by the back door. In these matters, we have got to be very careful and I repeat again, that we must have an efficient and well-paid police staff. I do not mean, however, that there is no scope for improvement. There is scope for improvement in the matter of recruitment, prescribing qualifications and making our policemen efficient. It is only the efficiency of the police force which will keep the democratic institutions alive and guarantee the fundamental rights of the people of this country. I thank you, Sir."

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SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move a cut motion tabled by me."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi has already moved a cut motion."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" On a point of order, Sir. When an hon. Member has already moved his cut motion, does it prevent another hon. Member from moving his cut motion? Every Member has got the privilege to move a cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is no such thing as 'privilege' involved in this matter. One Member has to move a cut motion and the other Members will speak on it. If every Member who has given notice of a cut motion is allowed to move his cut motion, the Demand won't be finished within the time allotted for it."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to point out one salient feature in the administration of the Police department. There is peace and there is protection for life and property as has been referred to by my previous speaker just now. But from 1938 up to the present day, we find an increase in expenditure by nearly four times and even more than that. This huge expenditure is not justified. Of course I find from the statistical information that is available that the cost of every material has increased, but that is no justification for increasing the expenditure to four times what it was in 1938. In recent times the expenditure has mounted up on account of the Communist menace in some parts of our State. But I submit that that menace is not so dangerous and so grave as is thought to be by the authorities, and in view of the fact that several Members of the Communist group are Members of this august Assembly, there is also the guarantee that they would protect the life and property of the citizens. They are equally responsible to the people. Also, in view of the attitude that this Party has taken up in recent times, I submit that this expenditure, which had mounted up immensely on account of the Communist menace, may be reduced to a considerable extent. I further submit that this expenditure may be cut down as much as possible consistent with the needs of the society for the protection of life and property.

" Then, I revert to the subject on which I sent notice of my cut motion. In the headquarters of taluks there are no fire stations. Almost every year, from February to the end of June, thatched houses in many villages in the rural areas are burnt down, and compensation is paid by the Government for the poor people to rethatch the houses. In this way a huge expenditure is incurred by the Government on account of fire accidents. So far as my taluk is concerned, the expenditure comes to several thousands of rupees every year, and this is not a feature of any one particular year. Therefore, I feel that it is absolutely necessary to keep a fire station at least in the headquarters of every taluk. That would save to a great extent the money that is now spent by way of compensation to those people whose houses are burnt on account of fire
3 p.m. accidents or otherwise. Therefore fire stations may be stationed

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at least in all taluk headquarters. From February to the end of June, there should be fire squads ready to function. That is the season when there is no rain and I find that during this period most thatched houses are burnt down by fire. I hope Government will come forward and do this help for the poor people. I suggest that the allotment made for fire squads may be increased, and they may be stationed in the taluk headquarters for the six months from February to July every year.

" Then, Sir, there is an anomaly in the jurisdiction of the police stations in my district. For instance, in the recently bifurcated district of Visakhapatnam, some taluks are within the jurisdiction of the District Superintendent of Police, Vizianagaram. This causes much inconvenience to the people who want police aid. The police divisions of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, and Bimlipatam are situated in Visakhapatnam district, whereas Salur, Bobbili and other taluks are situated in Srikakulam district. Therefore it is highly necessary that an adjustment of territorial jurisdiction should be made. There should be a District Superintendent of Police located only in Srikakulam district. Then, Sir, in the case of police stations, which are in charge of Sub-Inspectors, the territorial jurisdiction is based on the inclusion of a minimum number of villages. This jurisdiction was formed long, long ago, and it has been continuing all along. This causes very serious inconvenience to the people, who want police aid, as they have to go a long distance to reach the proper police station. I suggest a readjustment of villages may be made in the light of the working of the present system of jurisdiction. I thank you, Sir."

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the budget amount allotted under the head ' Police ' cannot be accepted, and I support the cut motion. The police functioning in India today do not serve the common people. They are only serving the interests of the feudal lords and the capitalists. They are suppressing the interests of the working class and the labouring class. It is an Imperialist Police Force we have now in this State, just like the police in Franco's Spain, in Mussolini's State or in Hitler's State. The police in this State are suppressing the legitimate interests of the common people. If we look into the budget figures we see that in 1946–47 the amount spent on the Special Police was Rs. 6·32 lakhs; in 1952–53 it is Rs. 77·95 lakhs. So the amount spent on the Special Police is enormous. Under Ordinary Police the amount spent in 1946–47 was Rs. 329·94 lakhs; while in 1952–53 it is Rs. 496·27 lakhs. The amount spent on Ordinary Police is increasing every year. Over and above this is the amount spent on the Malabar Special Police. The present police are there only to maintain the party in power in office and its influence in the country, but not to maintain law and order. They are not functioning properly. They are only functioning just like the Fascist Police, and the Imperialist Police. They are not functioning like the police in any democratic country protecting the rights of the people, as we see in China. From the publications made in China, we see that the police there are rendering great help to the public. Here also, the police should undergo

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a radical change in their attitude towards the common people, the public. They should serve the common man and not the feudal class or the exploiting class. I need not quote many instances to support my statement. Take the case of the punitive police stationed here and there and also in Rayalaseema. There, all the people of the locality are made to pay for the stationing of the police. Even those who had no concern with it are asked to pay. So, Sir, finally my main suggestion to Government is that the police in our State must be a police which will protect the interests of the poor people and the common people. I oppose the Demand, for I want the Government to change the attitude of the police. They should be made to serve the ordinary people."

* SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ పోలీసు డిమాండును నేను వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ cut motion ను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఇట్లు చేయడములో ఆసలు పోలీస్ డిపార్టుమెంటే ఉండకూడదని నా ఉద్దేశము కాదు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ఉన్నప్పటికీ, U.D.F. ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చినప్పటికీ, మరి ఏ ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చినప్పటికీ పోలీస్ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఉండవలసినదే. అయితే, ప్రస్తుత పోలీస్ విధానము పూర్తిగా మారవలసియున్నది. ప్రస్తుత మున్నటువంటి పోలీస్ సిబ్బంది డిపార్టుమెంటు ముఖ్యంగా సామాన్య మధ్యతరగతి ప్రజానీకాన్ని కాపాడునదిగా కాకుండా, కొద్దిమంది ఆనగా నూటికి పదిమంది ఉన్నటువంటి ధనికులను మాత్రమే కాపాడునదిగా ఉంటున్నది. కనుక ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటుయొక్క ప్రస్తుత విధానము పూర్తిగా తొలగిపోవలెనని అభిప్రాయపడుచున్నాను. అయితే ఈ తప్పుడు విధానానికి ఎవరు బాధ్యులని అడుగవచ్చును. ఈ బాధ్యత అంతా పోలీస్ ఆఫీసర్లపైన వేయుట న్యాయముగాదు. ఈ ఆక్రమ విధానానికి ప్రభుత్వమే ముఖ్య బాధ్యులు అని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఎందుకనగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ధనవంతులయొక్క ప్రభుత్వముగా ఆన్ని విధాలా ధనవంతుల కష్టసుఖాలనే విచారించేదిగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నది గాని పేద ప్రజానీకముయొక్క ప్రభుత్వముగాదని గత ఆయిదు సంవత్సరములయొక్క ప్రభుత్వ చరిత్ర మనకు స్పష్టముగా బుజువుచేస్తున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా, బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వము ఉన్నప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి పోలీస్ జులుము కంటెను, ఈ కాంగ్రెసు చెప్పు చేతులలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ పోలీస్ డిపార్టుమెంటు యొక్క జులుము చాలా ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నదని కూడ మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. దీనికి ఉదాహరణాలు చెప్పాలంటే ఏవైనా చెప్పగలను. కాని కొన్ని ఉదాహరణలు మాత్రము నేను చెప్పుచున్నాను. 1949 వ సంవత్సరములో ముఖ్యముగా మా పిఠాపురము తాలూకాలో ధాన్యము బస్తా ఒకటింటికి 35 రూపాయలు మొదలుకొని, 40 రూపాయలు వరకు అమ్మబడుతూ ఉండేది. ధాన్యపు ధరలు ఈ విధముగా ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నందువలన పేద ప్రజానీకము, ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయ కూలీలంతా కూడా వారికి extra wages ఆనగా ఎనిమిది ఆణాలు హెచ్చుగా కూలి ఇమ్మని అడుగుకొన్నారు. అప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము దీనిని తప్పుకింద భావించి 144 వ సెక్షను ఆమలులో పెట్టి ఎక్కడైనా కూలీలు మీటింగులు పెట్టుకొన్నా, wages ఎక్కువ ఇమ్మని అడిగినా వీపు బ్రద్దలౌతుందని tom tom కూడా వేయించారు. అప్పుడు పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, ధనవంతులు అంతా కూడా మీటింగులు పెట్టుకొని, కూలీలకు హెచ్చు కూలి ఇవ్వకూడదని, ఇంతా ఇస్తే నాలుగు ఆణాలు తగ్గించి ఇవ్వాలని తీర్మానించుకొన్నారు. కాని ఈ పెద్ద భూస్వాముల, ధనవంతుల యొక్క మీటింగులకు ఈ పోలీస్ డిపార్టుమెంటుగాని, 144 వ సెక్షనుగాని అడ్డము

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రాకుండా, ముఖ్యంగా ఈ పేద ప్రజానీకానికే ఈ కట్టుదిట్టాలన్నీ పెట్టారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కనుక, ఇదేనా యీ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము పేద ప్రజానీకముపైన చూపించినటువంటి దయ అని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడుగుచున్నాను. అయితే రాజాజీ ఒక మాట అనవచ్చును. తప్పకుండా అంటారని నాకు తెలుసును. కమ్యూనిష్టులు గనుక చట్టానికి విరుద్ధంగా నడవకుండా ఉంటే యీ పోలీస్ సిబ్బందియొక్క అవసరములేదని వారు చెప్పవచ్చును. అయితే, కాంగ్రెసు పెట్టినటువంటి చట్టాన్ని కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులే ధిక్కరిస్తున్నారని కమ్యూనిష్టులు మాత్రము కాదు అని నేను గంటాపథంగా వారికి చెప్పగలను. దానికి ఉదాహరణము కూడ చెప్పుతున్నాను. కంట్రోల్సు చట్టాన్ని అమలు పెట్టింది కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమే కదా! అయినచో, యీ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము పెట్టినటువంటి యీ చట్టాన్ని గాంధీమహాత్ముని శిష్యులని చెప్పుకొనేటటువంటి యీ కాంగ్రెసు పెద్దలు, యీ కాంగ్రెసు బడా లీడర్సు అంతా అమలు జరిపి ఆ ప్రకారము నడుచుకొన్నారా అని నేను నూటికి అడుగుతున్నాను. ఎంతమంది కాంగ్రెసును పెద్దలు యీ నిర్ణయాన్ని అమలుజరిపి తమ ధాన్యాన్ని కంట్రోలు రేటుకు పేద ప్రజానీకానికి అందజేశారో ఒక మారు గుండెమీద చేయి వేసుకొని గాంధిమహాత్ముని ముఖము చూసి నిజము చెప్పమని అడుగుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా మా పిఠాపురము తాలూకాలో విటిక్కా కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకుడు కూడా తన ధాన్యాన్ని కంట్రోలు రేటుకు ఆమ్మిఉండలేదని నేను గంటాపథంగా చెప్పగలను. అంతేకాకుండా, కొంతమంది అసేక విధమైనటువంటి సీకాతి సీవమైనటువంటి ప్రచారం చేశారు. 'కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వము ఉండబట్టి ఈ రైతాంగం బస్తా 40 రూపాయలుకు 50 రూపాయలుకు అమ్ముకొంటూయుంది. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము పోయి కమ్యూనిష్టు ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చినట్లయిన ధాన్యాన్ని కంట్రోలు రేటుకు ఒక దిమ్మిడిఇడా ఎక్కువ ధరకు అమ్మనివ్వదు' అని చెప్పుచూ మొన్న ఎలెక్షన్లలో బాహాటంగా కంట్రోల్సును వ్యతిరేకించారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అయితే, ఈ మాదిరి వ్యతిరేక ప్రచారముచేస్తూ చట్టాన్ని ధిక్కరించినప్పుడు యీ పోలీసు సిబ్బంది అంతా ఏమి చేసింది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ మేమిచేసింది అని చూచినట్లయితే యీ పోలీస్ డిపార్టుమెంటు అంతా కూడా మాట్లాడకుండా కూర్చొనింది. అంతేకాదు ఆ పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు, కాంగ్రెస్ లీడర్సుకు సహాయంగా ఉండి support చేసిందని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాము. ఇంక, యీ పోలీసు యొక్క చర్యలు గురించి ఆలోచించి నట్లయితే, బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వముకూడ చేయుండనటువంటి ఘాతుక చర్యలు యీ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వము వీరి సహాయముతో పోలీస్ డిపార్టుమెంటుచేత చేయించిందని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా దీనికి ఒక చిన్న ఉదాహరణము చెప్పుచున్నాను. మా తాలూకాలో సత్యనారాయణదాసు అనే కమ్యూనిష్టును అనంతం అనే ఇంకొక కమ్యూనిష్టును, వీరిని మధ్యాహ్నం ఒంటిగంటకు పట్టుపగలు అరెస్టుచేసి, ఆ రాత్రిఅంతా పోలీసులు వారిని తమ custody లో యుంచుకొని ఆనురునాడు ఉదయము 5 గంటలకు సామర్లకోటవద్ద రైలుకట్టమీద వారిని shoot చేశారు. మాటుచేసి ఏమని ప్రకటించారంటే ఈ ఇద్దరు కమ్యూనిష్టులు ఇంకా కొంతమంది కలిసి ఏదో గ్రామంమీద దాడిచేయటకు వస్తూవుండే, మేము ముందుగానే తెలుసుకొని త్రోవలో కాచుకొని ఆ కమ్యూనిష్టులను పట్టుకోపోవగా, వారు మా మీద తుపాకులు పేల్చుచుండగా, అప్పుడు మేముకూడ వారితో యుద్ధముచేయగా యీ యుద్ధములో ఆ ఇద్దరు కమ్యూనిష్టులు చనిపోయారు', అని పోలీసు ప్రకటించింది. వీరి స్టేటుమెంటులో ఎంత నిజమున్నదో ఒకతూరి ప్రధానామాత్యులు మా తాలూకాకు వచ్చి ఇందులో నిజమెంతో, అబద్ధమెంతో enquiry చేయమని వారిని ఆహ్వానిస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వానికి బహుశా నిజము తెలిసియుండక పోవచ్చు. కాని, మా తాలూ

3-15 p.m.

[Sri R. Venkata Jagga Rao] [17th July 1952

కాలో ప్రజాసీకానికంతా కూడా దీనిలో నిజంగా విమిజరగిందో బాగా తెలుసునని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి ఘాతుక చర్య బ్రిటిష్ గవర్నమెంటు హయాములో కూడ పోలీసులు చేసియుండలేదని చెప్పవలసి యుంది. అటువంటి పరాయి ప్రభుత్వమైన బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వము సైతము భగవత్ సింగు బాంబు వేసినప్పుడు అతనిని పెట్టనే shoot చేయకుండా, అతనిని న్యాయస్థానానికి తీసుకొనివచ్చి విచారణ చేయించిందనే విషయాన్ని మనము జ్ఞాపకముంచుకోవలసియుంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ మాత్రపు విచక్షణ పనిని ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ చేయుటకు యిష్టము లేదాయని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆడుగుతున్నాను. కనుక ఈ పోలీస్ విధానము మారనంత వరకు ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలు బాగుపడరని మనవిచేస్తూ, ఈ cut motion ను బలపరుస్తున్నాను."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Demand, I want to say a few words regarding the numbers of the police force. Several Members in the Opposition have been insisting that we should reduce the police force. Our Hon. Chief Minister, while speaking on the Confidence Motion, assured the Communists that if they changed their attitude he would consider the question of reducing the police force. I want to place before the Hon. Chief Minister that he should not even think of reducing the police force. I would suggest to the Chief Minister that steps should be taken to increase their efficiency. One hon. Member suggested that the policemen should be made to feel that they are the policemen to protect the interests of the poor people and the common man. So far as I am concerned, Sir, I would suggest to the Government that the policeman should be there for all people, rich or poor, and they should be above all suspicion and prejudices. That, I submit, Sir, should be the attitude of the police.

" Sir, after the attainment of Independence the efficiency of the police has deteriorated though their behaviour towards the people has improved to a considerable extent. I would therefore suggest to the Chief Minister that in addition to improving their efficiency the police must also be instructed to be more polite towards the people. I can give one or two instances of politeness on the part of the police in England and the police in Stockholm, Sweden, of which I have personal knowledge. While I was in London, I accosted a London policeman and asked him for some information. He immediately stood to attention and saluted me with all courtesy and gave me the information required by me. In Sweden also when I asked of a policeman the name of a street the same thing happened. He also stood to attention and saluted me. He showed me the same courtesy again when he took leave of me. I was simply surprised. I know the police here. அந்தத் தெரு எங்கே அப்பா இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டால்; அட போ அய்யா என்று தான் சொல்லுவான். Our policemen should be trained in politeness like the policemen of western countries.

" It has also been mentioned by several hon. Members that in the course of the detection of crimes, our policemen use cruel methods and sometimes even inhuman methods. The Madras Police should be raised to the level of Scotland Yard in the matter of detection of crimes. I know of a case of murder in England

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in which a young man murdered a young girl of eighteen and absconded. Within three days, the police were able to arrest that person. The Daily Express and other newspapers which bring out five or six editions in the course of the day gave information, hour to hour, of the progress of the case. The accused confessed his guilt soon after he was arrested. The British Police are so efficient that no cruel or inhuman methods are used. Our Policemen say that if they are given the same facilities they will also become as efficient as the British Police. I do not know what facilities are required by them. If I suggest that their salaries should be increased, it may affect the financial position of the State, and the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister may not agree to it. Somehow the efficiency of our police must be raised.

" When Sri B. Gopala Reddi was the Leader of this House, he wanted to change the uniform of our Police. In their present uniforms, they look dull and sickly, and they are not able to command the respect of the public. Their appearance must be such as to command respect. The Scotland Yard Police by their mere appearance are able to make the accused confess their guilt without the Police being cruel or inhuman. Their mere appearance is enough for the criminal to confess his guilt.

" Coming to the question of economy in the Police Department, I respectfully suggest, Sir, that the posts of Circle Inspectors may be abolished. Sub-Inspectors who are efficient may be promoted as Deputy Superintendents of Police or even as District Superintendents of Police.

" This morning, Sir, in answer to my question, the Hon. Chief Minister was pleased to state that he was considering the question of providing for the Head Constables who were acting as Sub-Inspectors in the Southern Range and who had now been reverted. I quite agree that it is sufficient to allot 30 per-cent of the vacancies of Sub-Inspectors' posts to be filled by promotion from the ranks of Head Constables.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

These 52 Sub-Inspectors who have been reverted have put in more than seven to ten years of service in the higher category, and it is hard luck for them to be asked to revert to the lower rank of Head Constable. I am very glad the Hon. the Chief Minister agreed to consider their case sympathetically.

" Sir, I have another suggestion to make. After the attainment of Independence, many of the high ranking European officers left India, and a number of Sub-Inspectors have been promoted as Deputy Superintendents and even as District Superintendents of Police. As it usually happens when a number of promotions are made, some, who are not fit to hold these higher posts, were also promoted. If the Hon. Chief Minister is agreeable to investigate the cases of such officers who have been promoted as Deputy Superintendents, District Superintendents or even as Deputy Inspectors-General or Inspector-General of Police, the Chief Minister

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should call for their confidential records and examine whether they are fit to continue. Simply because of the fact that a man has been promoted in spite of his being not so efficient, he should not be allowed to continue. With these words, I support the Demand."

* SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ఇప్పటివరకూ పోలీసుశాఖను పరిపాలిస్తున్న పద్ధతిపోలీసు శాఖకై మంజూరు చేయబడే మొత్తాన్ని గురించి జరుపుతున్న విధానం చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా పులడినందువల్ల ఈ కోత తీర్మానం నేను బలపరచవలసివచ్చింది. ఒక ప్రక్క దేశంలో కలరా, మశూచికము మొదలైన వ్యాధులవల్ల వేద ప్రజానీకం బాధపడుతూవుంటే మెడికల్ గ్రాంట్సుకొరకు రూ 3,80,000 లు మాత్రమున్నూ కలరా మొదలగు ఆంటు వ్యాధులు రాష్ట్రంలో తీవ్రంగా ఉన్న సమయంలో వాటిని నివారిలచటానికి నిర్వహించటు వంటి శాఖకుగాను రూ 1,49,000 లు మాత్రమున్నూ కోరబడింట. ఆలాగే వ్యవసాయికంగా ప్రధాన మైనటువంటి మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఇదివరకు వ్యవసాయానికి ఖర్చు రూ 3,80,00,000 లు మాత్రమే అయితే, ప్రజలైన నిర్బంధాలు సాగిస్తూ, ప్రజలయొక్క కష్టసుఖాలు గుర్తించకున్నటువంటి పోలీసు శాఖకు మాత్రం రూ 7,16,00,000 లు కోరిడం చాలా హాస్యాస్పదము; ఇది రాష్ట్రానికి అనర్థదాయకమని నాయభిప్రాయము. అయితే యీ మొత్తాన్ని పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటులో వున్నటువంటి Constables అందరిని కాపుపుకొనియో, లేక ఇతర ఉద్యోగస్తులకు మాత్రమేనా అని clear గా లేదు గనుక నేను యీ మొత్తాన్ని ఆంగీకరించుట లేదు. పోలీసు శాఖకు సంబంధించిన జనానికి సదుపాయాలు కలిగించడానికి విరుద్ధంగా పోలీసు డిమాండుకు ఈ కోత తీర్మానం పెట్టడంలేదు. మన రాష్ట్రంలో ముఖ్యంగా mufassal లో పోలీసువార్లు నివసించే quarters చాలా హీన స్థితిలో వున్నవి. ఆదికాక చాలామంది ఇండ్లులేక బయట వుంటున్నారు. కనుక వార్లకు సరిపడే quarters కట్టించవలసియున్నది. ఇదివరకు యీ పోలీసు శాఖకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఒక హాస్పిటల్ ఉండేది. ఆది యిప్పుడు రద్దుజేసినారు వీగికిమ్చినటు వంటి T.A. చాలా తక్కువగా యిస్తున్నారు. యీ పోలీసువార్ల జీతములను పెంచటానికి యీ డిమాండు పెచ్చివట్లయితే, కోత తీర్మానం పెట్టకారము కాదు. ఇప్పుడు కోరిన సొమ్ము పోలీసుల జీవితం బాగుపరచుటకు వ్యయం కావడంలేదు. యీ పోలీసుల కష్టసుఖాలు చెప్పుకునేందుకుకూడా వారికి అవకాశము లేదు. Mufassal లోనున్న పోలీసువార్లు యిబ్బందులు పడుచున్నందువల్ల యీ కోత తీర్మానం పెట్టవలసివచ్చింది. యీ పోలీసులకు ఒక సంఘం పెట్టుకొని, దానిద్వారా నైనా వారి కష్టములను విన్నవించుకొనేందుకు అవకాశంలేకుండా చేయబడింది. ప్రజలను హింసించుటకు మాత్రం పోలీసులను హెచ్చుచేస్తున్నారు. వారి కష్టములను చెప్పుకొనేందుకు వారికి ఒక సంఘం ఆనేది ఏర్పరచుకొనుటకు అవకాశమివ్వవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ పోలీసు శాఖను పరిపాలించే విధానంలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తగిన మార్పు తెచ్చిపెట్టాలి. పోలీసులయొక్క కష్టసుఖాలు ఒక సంఘంద్వారా శాసన సభకుందు చర్చకు వచ్చే అవకాశం కలిగించవలెను. రాష్ట్రంలో పోలీసు స్టేషనులు ఎక్కువ చేస్తున్నా రేకాని వారియొక్క జీవనోపాధిని వృద్ధిచేయాలనే అభిప్రాయం ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి వున్నట్లు లేదు. Commonsense point-of-view ఈ పోలీసు శాఖ పరిపాలనలోను అన్వయింపజేస్తారని నా అభిప్రాయ. ఈ రాజాజీగారి మంత్రాములూ పోలీసువారివల్ల వేద ప్రజానీకం చాలా కష్టాలకు గురి అవుతున్నారు. శ్రీ రాజాజీగారి రాజనీతి ప్రాచీన సాంప్రదాయానికి విరుద్ధమని వారికి మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఎక్కడైనా ఒక incident జరిగినప్పుడు దానిని

గురించి లోతుగా పరిశీలించకనే, పోలీసు లారీలలో పోలీసులను పంపుట జరుగుచున్నది. అయితే అక్కడకు పోలీసులను పంపడము అవసరము కాదని చెప్పడము లేదు. చిన్న కేసులకుగూడ అనవసరంగా పోలీసులను ఉరికించుచున్నారు. నా నియోజకవర్గములో చాలా పోలీసు కాంపులు పెట్టబడ్డాయి. ఉదాహరణకు శ్రీ రాజాజీగారికి ఒక విషయము చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. గన్నవరం తాలూకా దగ్గర కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో పోలీసు క్యాంపులు పెట్టబడ్డాయి. మరొక నాలుగు గ్రామాలలో ఎప్పుడూ కూడా 144 సెక్షను అమలులో పెట్టుతున్నారు. శ్రీ రాజాజీ ప్రధాన మంత్రి అయిన తర్వాత ఈ పోలీసు శాఖాధిపత్యం వహించిన తర్వాత, ఈ రోజుకు కూడా ఆ గ్రామాలలో పోలీసు దాడులు జరుగుచునేయున్నవి. అక్రమంగా అనేక మందిని అరెస్టు చేస్తున్నారు. దినమునకు పదిమంది, ఇరవైమంది, ముప్పయిమందిని అరెస్టుచేసి స్టేషనులకు, క్యాంపులకు తీసుకొనిపోయి పోలీసు lock-up లో బంధించి చిత్రహింస చేస్తున్నారు నా నియోజకవర్గంలో మరొక incident శ్రీ రాజాజీ గారికి తెలియపరచుకున్నాను. నేను నా నియోజకవర్గమునకు చెందిన ఒక గ్రామంలో ఒక హరిజన స్త్రీని పోలీసులు పట్టుకొనిపోయి ఒక భూస్వామి యింట్లో పెట్టి, కొట్టగా, గర్భవతి ఆయిన ఆ హరిజన స్త్రీకి గర్భశోకము అయినది. ఈ విషయము శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రధానమంత్రి పదవిని స్వీకరించి, పోలీసు శాఖాధిపత్యము వహించిన తర్వాత జరిగినది. యివిగాక ఎన్నో దురాంతాలు, అత్యాచారాలు ఈ పోలీసులు చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రజలు ఎన్నో పిటిషనుల రూపముగా పోలీసు ఎ ఆధికారులకు తెలియజేయగా విమాత్రము చర్య తీసుకోనందున, తుదకు D.S.P. కిని D.I.G. కిన్ని పిటిషనులు పెట్టారు. అందుమీదట పోలీసువారు ఏమి చర్య తీసుకున్నారో మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHRI :—" మీరు చెప్పేది అంత వేగంగా చెప్పితే నాకు అర్థంకాదు నెమ్మదిగా చెప్పితే నాకు అర్థం అవుతుంది."

* SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" ఇది నందిమాల గ్రామంలో జరిగినటువంటి విషయము. గన్నవరం తాలూకాలో మరొక పోలీసు క్యాంపు పెట్టారు. ఇప్పటికి పదకొండుమందిని అరెస్టుచేశారు. ప్రతిరోజున్నూ. ఈ రోజువరకూ కూడా ప్రతి గ్రామంలోను హరిజనులను, రైతులను యింకా యితర ఆమాయక ప్రజలను అరెస్టుచేసి నిర్బంధాలు చేస్తున్నారు. నా స్వతహాగా నేనుకొన్ని గ్రామాలలో జరిగే యీ క్రింద చెప్పిన విషయాలనుబూచివచ్చి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆ గ్రామాలలో వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు వారికి రానున్న కూలీని జాస్తిగా ఇవ్వమని గ్రామాలలోని పెద్ద భూస్వాములు మొదలైన రైతాంగాన్ని వత్తిడిచేసారు. ఈ కూలీజనం వారియొక్క జీవనవ్యయ పరిమాణం పెరగడంవల్ల యీనాడు జాస్తికూలి కోరుటవల్ల ఆ గ్రామములలోవున్న పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములు అందరుచేరి కూలి హెచ్చు ఇవ్వకూడదని నిశ్చయించినందువలన కూలీలు యావన్మందీకూడా సమ్మెచేశారు. ఇందువల్ల గ్రామ రైతులకు కూలీలకు తగాదాబడుట వలన పోలీసువారు interfere కావలసిన అవసరంవచ్చినది. ఆ గ్రామంలోని రైతులు కూలీలు అందరుచేరి సామరస్యంతోపరిష్కరించుకొనక పోవడమువల్లనై ఆధికారులకు పిటీషనులమూలముగా తెలియపరశారు. నేనుగూడా వారికి పరిపార్శ్వముచేసుకొనమని చెప్పగా ఉభయ పార్టీలు అంగీకరించారు. కాని Deputy Superintendent of Police, Deputy Collector వచ్చి ఆ గ్రామ భూస్వాములను, కూలీలను సమావేశపరచారు. ఆ సమావేశములో కూలీలు అడిగిన హెచ్చు వేతనములు ఆ గ్రామ భూస్వాములు ఇవ్వటానికి అంగీకరించలేదు. అందువల్ల ఏమైన ప్రమాదాలు, అశాంతి మొదలైనవి జరుగు తాయవేవంకపెట్టి, ఒక పోలీసు క్యాంపుపెట్టారు. నేను ఆ గ్రామ రైతులకు, కూలీ

[Sri K. Rajagopala Rao] [17th July 1952

లకు సమాధానముగా పరిష్కారముచేసి ఒప్పించగా, పోలీసువారు దురుద్దేశముతో ఒక క్యాంపు ఏర్పాటుచేసారు. Deputy Superintendent of Police తనపై అధికారులైన D.S.P. గారికిన్ని, D.I.G. గారికిన్ని, యీ విషయములో తన అనుభవాన్ని తెలియపర్చారు. ఈ పోలీసువారు ఈ చిన్న విషయములో ఒక విధమైన సామరస్యపు సలహాయిస్తే పరిష్కారమయ్యే విషయములో గోరింతది కొండంతలుగాచేసి పోలీసు క్యాంపుపెట్టి అమాయక కూలీలమీద దౌర్జన్యభావం చూపిస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటి అనవసరమైన ఆరాచకపుచర్యలు యీ పోలీసువారు యీ కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో అవలంబించటానికి, పోలీసువారికి పనిలేకపోయినను పని కల్పించుకొని తమయొక్క existence ను justify చేసుకుంటున్నారేకాని, నిజంగా యీ పోలీసుక్యాంపులు, యింతజనం, లారీలు వగైరా పటాటోపం చెయ్యనవసరంలేదు. కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో ప్రజల ప్రతినిధులైన మేము ప్రధాన మంత్రియైనటువంటిన్ని పోలీసుశాఖాధిపత్యము వహించుచున్నటువంటి శ్రీ రాజాజీగారితో యీ పోలీసు చర్యలనుగురించి చర్చించుటకు సిద్ధంగావున్నాము. కమ్యూనిష్టు పార్టీయొక్క policy మేము స్పష్టంగా చెప్పియున్నాము. అందుచేత ఆ చర్యలనుగురించి విచారణ జరిపితే మేము అందరముకూడ సంప్రదించుకొని పోలీసువారు అబద్ధపు, అక్రమ రిపోర్టులు చేసినదానికి మా అభిప్రాయమేమో చెప్పటానికి సిద్ధంగావున్నాము. ఈ విషయాన్ని విచారించుట న్యాయమనుకుంటే, అది ధర్మమనుకుంటే ఆట్టి విచారణజరపమని శ్రీ రాజాజీగారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"I now call on Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu to speak."

Dr. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU :—"I am not speaking to-day, Sir."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Mr. C. Ahmed Kutty will now speak."

* JANAB C. AHMED KUTTY:—"മിസ്റ്റർ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി സ്പീക്കർ, സർ, ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മലബാറിലെ വിശേഷിച്ചു ഏറനാട്ടു താലൂക്കിലെ പോലീസിന്റെ ചില വീഴ്ചകൾ പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മലപ്പുറം ഡിവിക്ഷനിലെ പോലീസ് ഭരണം വളരെ കുഴപ്പത്തിലാണെന്നു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പൂക്കോട്ടൂരംശത്തിൽ കുന്നു രണ്ടു കൊലകേസ്സുകൾ തന്നെ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും യാതൊരു തുമ്പും കിട്ടാതെയാണു ഇരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള കേസ്സുകൾ ചില ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കള്ളിച്ചുക്കുറിയുള്ള വീഴ്ചകൊണ്ടാണു തെളിയാതിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു നാട്ടിൽ പ്രബലമായ സംസാരമുണ്ട്. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ശരിയായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ഇതിനു ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ ഉത്ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇത്തരം കേസുകൾ തെളിവില്ലാതെ വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ സമാധാനക്കേടും ഭയവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കാര്യം ഒരിക്കലും വിസ്മരിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാണ്. വിശേഷിച്ചു ഈ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ പോലീസിന്റെ പെരുമാറ്റങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള പെരുമാറ്റവും തന്നെ ശരിയായ നിലയിലല്ല എന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പോലീസുകാർ ജനങ്ങളോടു വളരെ മര്യാദയിൽ പെരുമാറുവാൻ അവരെ ഉപദേശിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. വള്ളുവനാട്ടിൽ തന്നെ ഇടയിടെ ചില പോലീസുകാർ എന്തോ കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു, ശരിയായ കാരണം പറയാതെ ചിലരെ പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോയി മർദ്ദിച്ചതായും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ അവിടെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചതായും ഇവിടെ ഞങ്ങളെ കമ്പിമൂലം അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു അപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത്തരം സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ശരിയായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തണം പോലീസുകാരോടു ജനങ്ങളുമായി നല്ല നിലയിൽ പെരുമാറുവാൻ ഉപദേശിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു എന്നു അറിയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും എനിക്കു സംസാരിക്കാൻ അവസരം നൽകിയതിനു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി സ്പീക്കരോടു നന്ദി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞിരമിക്കുന്നു."

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* SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to make a few observations regarding the Police Force in our country. The Police Force is as essential in our country as in other countries. Our Police Force has been trained to conduct itself in a disciplined way. The ordinary Policemen in our State are not given the treatment that is befitting the status of a trained Police Force. We know, Sir, that an ordinary Police Constable is paid a basic salary of Rs. 30 per month. Sir, statisticians have said that at least Rs. 85 is necessary for a family consisting of a husband, wife and two children. The sum of Rs. 48, that is Rs. 30, basic wage, and Rs. 18 dearness allowance, is hardly enough for a Police Constable to maintain himself and his family. I consider the salary paid to the Police Constable as 'starvation wage'. As the Police Constable does not want to starve himself, and as he does not want that his family should starve, he has necessarily to have recourse to some other methods of earning his livelihood. In the present state of affairs, we cannot expect the Police Force to be above board. In England and other countries, an essential service like the Police Force, particularly the lower ranks in the Police Force, are paid a living wage that would enable them to live within that and not put them to the necessity of resorting to other methods of earning money. Such a system should also prevail in our country. 3-45 p.m.

"Another thing, I want to point out, is that our Police Force is used mainly to safeguard the interests of the richer and capitalist class in our country. Let us take the case of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Limited. There is a police station inside the Mills, Sir, established with a view to help the maintenance of law and order, there. The location of the police station inside the Mills was sanctioned by the Ministry that was in power till recently, before the present Ministry took office. Taking advantage of the presence of the police station inside the Mills, the Mill Management try to increase the work-load of the workers, and if the latter protest against the increase of work-load they are being penalized. The Mill authorities also use the Police Force inside the Mills whenever concerted action is taken by the workers. If the Police Force are to be used by our Government in this manner, then woe unto our country! We want that the Police Force should remain neutral and should be used only for the purpose of preserving law and order in this country and not to side the capitalists as against the working classes in the State."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ఈ పోలీసు డిమాండుమీద చర్చ సంధర్భములో మన రాష్ట్రంలోని ప్రస్తుత పోలీసు పరిపాలనావిధానంపై K.L.P. యొక్క దృక్పథమేమో తెలియజేయుటకొరకై నేను యీ అవకాశాన్ని తీసుకొంటున్నాను.

"పోలీసు శాఖలోని అధిక సంఖ్యాకులలో నేను అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలిపోయినదని చాలా సందర్భాలలో పోలీసు ఉద్యోగులు ఆక్రమంగా ప్రవర్తించుచున్నారనే విషయములను ఎవ్వరూ కాదనిచెప్పుటకు అవకాశములేదని నా విశ్వాసము. ప్రథమశ్రేణి శాఖ

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లన్నిటిలోను పోలీసుశాఖ చాలా ప్రధానమైనదని పోలీసుశాఖయొక్క పటుత్వమునైన నే యావత్ పరిపాలనయొక్క పటుత్వము ఆధారపడియున్నదని అందరు ప్రకటిస్తూనే ఉంటారు. ఈ విషయమై ఎవ్వరికిని వేరు అభిప్రాయముండదు. ఇటువంటి పోలీసు శాఖను పటుత్వంచేసే విషయమై పలువురు గౌరవసభ్యులు పలు సలహాలు యిస్తున్నారు. వివిధ అభిప్రాయాలు వెల్లడిస్తున్నారు. ఈ సలహాలను ఆచరణలో పెట్టుటకుముందు ఒక్క ముఖ్య విషయాన్ని గురించాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంయొక్క క్షేమము, శాంతిభద్రతలు పోలీసుశాఖయొక్క పరిపాలనా సౌష్టవంపైనే ఆధారపడి ఉన్నాయి. ఇటువంటి ముఖ్య విధులను నిర్వర్తించవలసిన పోలీసుశాఖలో క్రమశిక్షణ, నైతికప్రవృత్తి ఉండవలసిన అగత్యమెంతైనా ఉన్నది. కాని ఈనాడు పోలీసుశాఖలో ఈ ముఖ్యగుణాలు ప్రశంసార్హమైనంతస్థాయిని లేవని చెప్పటకు విచారించుచున్నాను. స్వాతంత్ర్యయం సిద్ధించి అయిదేండ్లు కావస్తున్నా పోలీసుశాఖలో యింకను పాతకాలపు విశ్వాసాలు, పద్ధతులు తొలగిపోవకపోవడం శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. దేశం పరదేశీయుల హస్తగతమై ఉన్నప్పుడు పోలీసువారి విధులకు, దేశం స్వాతంత్ర్యంపొంది ప్రజాస్వామ్య మార్గాన పురోభివృద్ధి చెందుచూ ఉన్నపుడు పోలీసువారు పాటించవలసిన విధులకు చాలా తేడా ఉంది. నూతన పరిస్థితులకు అనుగుణంగా పోలీసుశాఖ పున్ననిర్మాణం జరుపవలసియున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా పోలీసుశాఖలో అసంతృప్తి ఉండకూడదు. అసంతృప్తులైన సిబ్బందితో పోలీసుశాఖ నిండియున్నంతవరకు పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా కొనసాగదు. పోలీసు శాఖలోనివారు సంతృప్తులై తమతమ బాధ్యతలను హృదయపూర్వకంగా నిర్వర్తించగలవారై ఉండవలెను. పరదేశీయుల పాలనకాలంలోవలె పోలీసులు ప్రజాసామాన్యాన్ని భయపెట్టి దమననీతి విధానాన్ని అనుసరించే యంత్రాంగంగా ఉండకూడదు. కాకు ఇక ప్రజాసామ్యదేశంలో ప్రజాభిమతానుసారం వర్తించే ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రభుత్వ ఆజ్ఞలను సంతోషంతో నిర్వర్తించే శాఖగా పోలీసుశాఖ రూపొందించబడాలి. ఇందుకుగాను పోలీసు సిబ్బంది క్రమశిక్షణ, నైతికతత్వంగలవారై ఉండాలి.

"ఇక కొన్ని పార్టీలవారు సర్వకాల సర్వావస్థలా పోలీసులను తెగతిట్టడమే పనిగా పెట్టుకొన్నారు. పోలీసు దుండగములుగురించి అతిగావర్ణించిచెప్పే ఈ పార్టీలవారు ముందుగా తాము ఆట్టి దుండగములను చేయకుండుట అవసరము. దౌర్జన్యం, హింస ముఖ్య ఆదర్శాలుగా భావించే పార్టీలవారు పోలీసులను దుండగులని దుయ్యబట్టడం హాస్యాస్పదమైనటువంటి విషయం.

"దుండగులను అణచివేయటలో పోలీసులు శ్రద్ధవహించవలసినదనే విషయం నిర్వివాదాంశం. అయినప్పటికి దుండగులను శిక్షించే సందర్భంలో పోలీసువారు అప్రమత్తులై వర్తించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఏ సందర్భంలోనూ అమాయకులపై పోలీసులు దౌర్జన్యంచేయకూడదని, అది ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాలకు విరుద్ధమని, అట్టి చర్యలవల్ల ప్రజాసామాన్యంలో ప్రభుత్వముపట్ల విముఖభావం పిర్వడుందని పోలీసు శాఖవారు గుర్తించగోరాను. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎంత శ్రద్ధతీసుకుంటే అంతగా వారు ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని చూరగొనగలరని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

"ప్రస్తుతము పోలీసు సిబ్బందికి తరిఫీదు ఇచ్చుచున్న విధానం పూర్తిగా మార్చి వేయాలి. క్రమశిక్షణ, నైతిక సూత్రాలపట్ల విశ్వాసం, ఆధ్యాత్మిక జిజ్ఞాస వారిలో కల్పించేదిగా ఉండాలి. ఈ నూతన శిక్షణ విధానం అమలు జరిపినప్పుడే ఒక పోలీసు ఉద్యోగి తానుప్రభుత్వయంత్రంలోని ఒకభాగం మాత్రమే అని గాక, ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి చేదోడు వాదోడుగాఉండవలసిన అంగరక్షకుడనని భావించగలుగుతాడు. అనాడే శాంతి

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భద్రతలను అతడు కాపాడగలిగినవాడౌతాడు. శాసనాలపై విశ్వాసం కలుగచేయాలంటే ఇట్టి తరిఫీదునే అతనికివ్వాలి. ఈ ముఖ్యవిషయాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించవలసినదని వినయపూర్వకంగా వారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సూత్రాలకు తగ్గట్టుగా పోలీసు ట్రైనింగు విధానంలో మార్పులు తీసుకొని రావలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయమై వివిధ సలహాలు చేయదలచినాను. కాని వ్యవధి చాలదు కాబట్టి ఆ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి తెస్తున్నాను. ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలను అనుగుణంగా పోలీసు సిబ్బందికి తరిఫీదు ఇప్పించవలెనని, ఆ గౌరవం ప్రభుత్వంగా మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రి ప్రభుత్వానికే దక్కవలెనని మరల ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో తగిన విధంగా పోలీసు శాఖ పునర్నిర్మాణం చేస్తారనికూడా ఆశిస్తున్నాను

"పోలీసు శాఖలోని పై ఉద్యోగులు, క్రింది ఉద్యోగులకిచ్చే treatment ఈ నాడు చాలా అసంతృప్తికరంగా ఉన్నది. ప్రతి పై ఉద్యోగి తన క్రింద ఉద్యోగిని నీచభావంతో చూడడం పరిపాటి అయిపోయింది. పోలీసు శాఖలో ఏ ఉద్యోగి అయినప్పటికి తాను బాధ్యతగల వ్యక్తినని, తన క్రింది ఉద్యోగికూడా గౌరవప్రధంగా తన విధులను నిర్విర్తించుకోవాలని గుర్తించాలి. ఈనాడు ఒక కానిస్టేబుల్‌కు సబ్-ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్, సబ్-ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరుకు సర్కిల్ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్, సర్కిల్ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరుకు డి.వై.ఎస్.పి., డి.వై.ఎస్.పి. కి డి.ఎస్.పి. ఇదేవిధంగా క్రింది ఉద్యోగులకు పై ఉద్యోగులు చూపుచున్న గౌరవం సరిగా లేదు. ఈ విధానం మారాలి. ప్రతి అధికారి అతని క్రింది అధికారికూడా మానవుడేనని, అతనికి సంఘంలో గౌరవమున్నదని, అతనికికూడా కొంత హెచ్చుదా కలదని గుర్తించాలి. ఈ హృదయపరివర్తనం పోలీసు శాఖలో కలుగునట్లు చేయాలి. అప్పుడే ఆ శాఖవారు ప్రజలపట్ల తమ విద్యుక్త ధర్మాలను సక్రమంగా నిర్వర్తించగలుగుతారు.

"పోలీసు సిబ్బందియొక్క జీతభత్యాలవిషయంలోకూడా మార్పులు చేయాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియచేస్తున్నాను ప్రస్తుతం ఇవ్వబడే జీతం, భత్యం సంతృప్తికరంగా లేదు. పోలీసు శాఖవారిపై ఉంచిన గురుతర బాధ్యతలను గుర్తించుకొని వారి కివ్వవలసిన మూల్యం విషయంలో మార్పులుచేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. ఆసంతృప్తులైన నూరు మంది ఉద్యోగులకన్న సంతృప్తులైన బది మంది రెట్టింపు పని చేయగలరని నా విశ్వాసం. పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని అసంతృప్తులుగా ఉంచినట్లయితే ప్రజాస్వామ్యం జయప్రదం అవడం కష్టమని, విద్రోహశక్తులు పెరిగిపోవునని, అట్టి దుర దృష్టం ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి పట్టనివ్వవద్దని నేను ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయమై ఆశ్రద్ధ చేసినట్లయితే ప్రప్రథమంగా భారత దేశంలో మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకుల, అరాచక శక్తుల బారిచేయవలసిన విపత్కర పరిస్థితి సంభవించునని నేను ప్రభుత్వమువారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. అందువల్లనే పోలీసు శాఖలో నేడున్న అసంతృప్తిని వెంటనే తొలగించవలసినదని, వారికిచ్చే తరిఫీదు పద్ధతులలో సంపూర్ణమైన మార్పులు తీసుకొనిరావలెనని, పోలీసులు క్రమశిక్షణ, సత్ప్రవర్తన అలవరచుకొనేటట్లు చేయవలసినదని తిరిగి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. పోలీసు వారిలో ఈ గుణములు కనుపించినప్పుడే ప్రజలు వారిని తమవారుగా గుర్తిస్తారు, విశ్వసిస్తారు. ఈ నాడు పోలీసును చూస్తే సామాన్య ప్రజలు భయపడుచున్నారు. కాని ప్రజాస్వామ్యం జయప్రదం కావాలంటే ప్రజలు పోలీసును తమ అంగరక్షకుడుగా భావించేటట్లు చేయాలి. ఇందుకు తగిన విధంగా పోలీసు training విధానాన్ని మార్పుచేయవలసిన అగత్యం, అవసరం ఉన్నదని తిరిగి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇందుకు తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకొంటారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

[Sri G. Latchanna] [17th July 1952

"ఇక పోలీసు కేంద్రాలను విస్తారుచేసే విషయంలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు పునరాలోచన చేయవలసివున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతమున్న పోలీసు కేంద్రముల సంఖ్య హెచ్చుచేయవలసివున్నది. ఇదివరకటికన్న ఇప్పుడు ఈ కేంద్రముల ఆవశ్యకత ఎక్కువ ఉన్నది. మా జిల్లాలో చాలా మార్పులు చేయవలసివున్న విషయం గురించి తెలియజేయగలను. ఆదేవిధంగా ఇతర జిల్లాలలోకూడా ఈ పోలీసు కేంద్రాల jurisdiction ల విషయాలలో చాలా మార్పులు చేయవలసి ఉంటుందని అనుకొంటున్నాను.

"ప్రజలకు పోలీసులకు సన్నిహిత సంబంధముండేటట్లు చేయాలి పోలీసులు ప్రజల హక్కులను రక్షించేవారుగాను, ప్రజల స్నేహితులుగాను ఉన్నాడు ప్రజలు ఎన్నడు పోలీసులంటే భయభ్రాంతులుకారని, పోలీసులపట్ల ఈనాడున్న అసంతృప్తి తొలగిపోతుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పోలీసులకు ప్రజలకు మధ్య ఒక అవినాభావ సంబంధమున్నదనే భావాన్ని ప్రజలలో కలిగించేటట్లు పోలీసులు ప్రవర్తించాలి. ఈ మార్పు పోలీసులలో కలుగుటకుగాను వారికిచ్చే తరిఫీదులో మార్పు రావాలని తెలియ చేస్తూ నాకీ అవకాశం ఇచ్చినందులకు కృతజ్ఞత తెలియచేస్తున్నాను."

4 p.m. SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, పోలీసి నేరు చిలవిలేకుండా కొనసాగించుకొనివెళ్లే ఈ ధనాత్మకమనస్సులో ఏడు కోటిలో అధిక, ఉద్దిక ఆవశ్యకత ఉన్నది. ఇది చెప్పిన ఒక ఉక ఎందుకనుకొంటే పోలీసులకోసం చిలవు చేయడం ఎందుకు అని ప్రశ్నించుకొంటే ఈ నాటి ప్రజలకు మనసులో ఉన్న ఒక చోద్యమనిపిస్తుంది. పదవ లెజిస్లేచర్ నేరిట ఏలుతున్న కాలంలో ఇంతటి కోన్‌గ్రెస్ నేతలు తమ అంత ఎందుకనుకొంటే పోలీసులకోసం ఇంత అధికం చిలవు చేయడం ఎందుకు అని చోదించడం సాధారణమయిపోయింది. అంత స్వాతంత్ర్య ప్రస్థానంలో అడుగులు వేయడానికి పోలీసులను పెంచిపోషించడం ఎందుకు అని ధారాళంగా ఆక్షేపించిన కాలమయిపోయింది. నేను చెప్పదలచుకొన్న ఈ కాలమూ ఈ కాలమూ మధ్యలో ఎంతటి వ్యత్యాసం ఉన్నదో. అంత ప్రతిక్షాధికారులు చేయిస్తున్న అరాచక మత్తనడపడికలు ఇంత కోన్‌గ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వాధికారం చెయ్యడం ఎందుకు అని నేను చోదించకుండా ఉండలేకపోతున్నాను. ఇంతటి ప్రస్థానంలో ఈ పోలీసులు ఎందుకు అని చోదించడం ఎందుకు అని ఆక్షేపించడం ఎందుకు అని నేను చోదించకుండా ఉండలేకపోతున్నాను. ఇంతటి ప్రస్థానం అడుగులు వేయడానికి ఎన్ని తరహాలలో మత్తనడపడికలు ఈ కోన్‌గ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం చేయవలసి వచ్చిందో కానీ 1948 నుండి ఇప్పటివరకు సంభవించిన ఈ చరిత్ర మనకు స్పష్టంగా తెలియజేస్తున్నది. ఇంతటి సంబంధించి అభిప్రాయాలు పలువురు కోన్‌గ్రెస్ నాయకులనుండి వినవచ్చాయి. కోన్‌గ్రెస్ పలు సభలలోను ఇంతటి చర్చించడం జరిగింది. అందుకు పలు ప్రత్యేకతలను అడుగులు వేయడానికి పోలీసులను ఉపయోగించడం ఎందుకు అని ఇంతటి తీర్మానాలు చేయడం జరిగింది. అయితే ఈ నాటి ప్రభుత్వం కోన్‌గ్రెస్ కాక పోవడం వల్ల అవి పనిచేయడం లేదు అని అవి పనిచేయడం లేదు అని అవి భయంకరమయిన మత్తనడపడికలు నడిపిస్తున్నాయని అవి ప్రభుత్వాధికారం చెయ్యడం ఎందుకు అని ఇంతటి తీర్మానాలు చేయడం జరిగింది. అంతటి సంబంధించి అధికం వివరించడం లేదు. కొలయు కొల్లయు స్త్రీలను బలాత్కరించడం ఇంటికి చిచ్చుపెట్టడం మరియు ఎన్నో ఎన్నో పనులు చేయడం అంటే అధికం సమయం వేచివుండాలి. ఇంత అనతికాలంలో పోలీస్ స్టేషన్లు స్థాపించడం అనతికాలంలో పోలీస్ స్టేషన్లు స్థాపించడం ఇంతటి ఎందుకు అని ఇంతటి ప్రశ్నించడం ఎందుకు అని ఇంతటి పోలీస్ స్టేషన్ ఏర్పాటు చేయడం ఎందుకు అని ఇంతటి ప్రశ్నించడం ఎందుకు అని ఇంతటి ప్రశ్నించడం ఎందుకు అని ఇంతటి ప్రశ్నించ

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ഞാളെ വകവെക്കുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ. അവരെ അടിച്ചമർത്താൻ വേണ്ടിയുള്ള കരു പോലീസ് ഭരണം ഏർപ്പെടുത്താതെല്ലാതെ വാവേങ്കൽക്ക യാതൊരു രക്ഷയുമില്ല എന്നാണ് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് കാണിക്കുന്നത്."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, nobody can dispute that an efficient, honest and effective Police Force is necessary for every nation to enable its citizens to lead a peaceful life. It is argued by some hon. Members that the present expenditure of Rs. 7 crores on the Police as against the expenditure of Rs. 1½ crores in 1937-38 is exorbitant, that the Rs. 7 crores is asked for to run the administration on the basis of a Police State, and that the Police Force is being used to put down the legitimate activities of the people in getting redress for their grievances against the more well-to-do classes in the State. Every citizen has a right to fight for advantages within the limits set down by the law. But when any section of the people take the law into their own hands, it is the duty of the Police to enforce the law and advise the law-breakers to fight for their rights in civil courts or by some other constitutional means. I reiterate that an efficient, honest and effective Police Force is very necessary for us to develop our nation into a strong and healthy nation. I would say that an expenditure of Rs. 7 crores on a Police Force that is policing 6 crores of people in a State with an area of 60,000 square miles is not at all exorbitant. Going into further detail, I may say that each police station is policing about 200 square miles with a staff of 8 Constables and 1 Station-house Officer. I am sure no hon. Member will say that this is too much.

" I would like to take this opportunity to point out certain defects as I see them so that the Government may rectify them and make the Police Force an efficient and effective Force. We have to recognize that the organization of the Police Force has been handed over to us by a foreign Government and not a Government of the people. That organization is meant for a certain type of administration. I submit that that type of administration is no longer necessary. We want the administration by the Police Force to be such as to make peaceful existence possible and prevent certain elements in the country from running riot and causing hardship to the people. It has become necessary for the Government to employ additional Police Force in certain parts of the country where strife is in an accentuated form after the attainment of freedom. That Force is even now retained. I submit that the Police Force, for whatever purposes they are used, should so conduct themselves as to engender the feeling that they are not antagonistic to the people, but that they are there to do good to the people. I submit that the present activities of the Police Force are against this principle.

" This is a legacy from the Police Force of our past rulers. The elementary thing that I would request the Police Force to adopt is to be courteous and helpful; and they should get rid of their arrogance and a certain amount of *Bahadurism*, which is still prevalent among them. The methods of investigation of crimes from day to day are not modern enough nor are they efficient. If

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we go into the statistics of crimes, I am sure they will reveal that the percentage of crimes detected is rather poor. Even the detections made of certain crimes were of such a nature that the culprits were more responsible for the detection. I say this from the experience that I have. The Police are not taking enough trouble. I know if they take a little more trouble, they can investigate crimes more properly. I suggest that they should be efficient and take trouble in the investigation of crimes.

" Another point that I have to submit to our Chief Minister is that any complaint against the honesty or propriety of behaviour of the Police personnel should be investigated more rigorously than that against any other personnel of the Government, for this reason that it should be our endeavour to see that in course of time, the Police Force consists of the best human element in our country. I am sure that within the period of the present Chief Minister's regime, we will see that such a Police Force is created.

" With these suggestions, I submit to the House that the expenditure that is now asked for by the Government, if anything, is inadequate. I request the House to vote for the expenditure."

* SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கத்தியின்றி ரத்தமின்றி சுதந்திரம் வாங்கிய அஹிம்சா மூர்த்திகள் நிறைந்த இந்த நாட்டிலே, அதிலும் அறிவாளியான கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமை வகிக்கின்ற இந்த சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலே, போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்திற்காக ஏழு கோடி, பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்கு அதிகமாக மான்யம் கோரியிருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும்.

" அதுமட்டுமல்ல. அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் வீற்றிருக்கும் வெற்றிவீரரான ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் இந்த ஏழு கோடி, பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் போதாது, இன்னும் அதிகப்படியாக போலீஸ் வீரர்கள் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருப்பது மிக மிக வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். இந்த நாட்டினுடைய நிலைமை என்னவென்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" கனம் நண்பர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிடுகிறமாதிரி நான் சொல்லவில்லை. நான் சொல்லியதென்னவென்றால், " இருக்கிற போலீஸை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதை குறைக்கக் கூடாது. இருக்கிற போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டே நல்லபடியாக, இன்னும் திறமையாக வேலை வாங்கவேண்டும்" என்றுதான் சொன்னேன். போலீஸ் படையை அதிகமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை.

* SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—" எப்படியிருந்தபோதிலும், ஏழு கோடி, பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் போலீசுக்காக செலவு செய்வது மிகவும் அதிகமான தொகை என்று நாங்கள் கருதுகின்றோம். இந்த நாட்டின் இன்றைய நிலைமை என்னவென்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நாடு இருக்கும் நிலையில் இந்த அதிகமான செலவு அவசியமா என்று பார்த்தால், உண்மையிலேயே இந்தத் தொகை மிகவும் அதிகமென்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏழை மக்களின் சார்பாக இங்கு வந்துள்ள அத்தனை அங்கத்தினர்களும் நெஞ்சில் கையை வைத்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அப்படிப் பார்த்துத்தான் இதில் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" இதற்குமுன் இருந்ததைப்போலில்லாமல், இந்த நாட்டினுடைய அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது உண்மையிலேயே அஹிம்சாமூர்த்திகளின் கையில் இருக்கிறதென்று சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம் என்று பலர் கூறுகிறார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் உண்மையிலேயே காந்தீய தத்துவத்தில் நம்பிக்கையுடையவர் என்றும் மேலும் நிர்வாகத் திறமையுள்ளவர் என்றும் கூறப்படுகிறார்கள் ; உண்மையில் அவரைச் சிறந்த அரசியல்வாதி என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் ; அப்படி யிருக்கும்போது இந்த நாட்டின் நிலவரம்

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அவருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கும். இப்பொழுது இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் குடிக்கக்கூட தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சம் பஞ்சம் என்ற கூக்குரல் அனேக இடங்களிலிருந்து வருகின்றது. பல துறைகளில் ஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகவும், நன்மைக்காகவும் செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியங்களுக்கு பணம் இல்லை, பணம் இல்லையென்று எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்கு மட்டும் 7 கோடி ரூபாய்க்குமேல் தேவைதானா? என்று நாங்கள் கேட்கின்றோம். இதற்குமுன் இருந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்ததைவிட, கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் வந்தபிறகு போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் நிர்வாகத் திறமை அதிகரித்திருக்கிறதா என்பது சந்தேகமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. 'Unpopular Government' என்று சொல்லப்படுவதைப்போல் இதற்கு முன்னால் இருந்த அரசாங்கம் unpopular Government-ஆகவே இருந்திருக்கலாம். இதற்கு முன்னால் கனம் குமாரசாமி ரெட்டியார், கனம் பிரகாசம் காரு முதலியவர்களைப் பிரதமராகக்கொண்ட மந்திரி சபைகளின் அரசாட்சி இருந்திருக்கின்றது. அப்பொழுதுகூட போலீசுக்காக அதிகமாகத்தான் அவர்களும் செலவு செய்து வந்தார்களென்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், அப்பொழுதிருந்த நிலைமை என்ன? இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமை என்ன? தெலிங்காணாவில் கம்யூனிஸ்டு தொந்தரவுகள் இருந்தன. மலபாரில்கூட கம்யூனிஸ்டு தொந்தரவுகள் இருந்தன. தஞ்சையில் சில தகராறுகள் இருந்தன. அது மட்டுமல்ல, உண்மையிலேயே திராவிடக் கழகத்தாரும் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு அரசாங்கத்திற்கெதிராக பெரிய புரட்சி செய்துவந்தார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை இருந்த காலத்திலேயே 7 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் செலவழித்திருந்தார்களென்றால், இப்பொழுது இந்த நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் இருக்கின்ற நேரத்தில், கம்யூனிஸ்டு தொந்தரவு அடங்கிவிட்ட நேரத்தில், உண்மையிலேயே இவ்வளவு பணம் போலீசுக்காகச் செலவு செய்யப்படவேண்டுமா என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அறிவாளியான கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் போலீசுக்காக 7 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்வது நியாயமா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? அவர் கேட்டிருப்பது உண்மையிலேயே கண்டிக்கத்தக்க விஷயமாகும்.

"போலீஸ் நிர்வாகமானது இன்று மிகவும் வெறுக்கத்தக்க முறையில் நடந்துவருகின்றது. இந்த நாட்டில் எத்தனை பெரிய தலைவர் வந்தாலும் சரி, யோக்கியமான மந்திரிகள் வந்தாலும் சரி, போலீஸ் இலாகாவை திருத்தவேண்டுமென்றால் அது முடியாது. போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்கே உரித்தான, பாரம்பரைச் சொத்தான, லஞ்சம், ஊழல், அக்கிரமம், அநியாயம், அநீதி, இவற்றையெல்லாம் யாராலும் ஒழிக்கமுடியாது என்று கருதுகிறோம். உண்மையிலேயே, எங்கள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் நடக்கும் அக்கிரமங்களுக்கு நான் எத்தனையோ உதாரணங்கள் கூறமுடியும். லஞ்சம் போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்கே உரியது. லஞ்சம் நேராக வாங்குகிறார்கள். லஞ்சம் கொடுப்பவர்களெல்லாம் பணக்காரர்கள். லஞ்சம் வாங்குவதை யாராலும் கண்டுபிடிக்கமுடியாத வகையில் அவர்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் லஞ்சம் ஊழல் மயமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை யாரும் தடுக்கமுடியாது.

"எதாவது ஒரு மனுவைப் போலீசுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டால், அந்த போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு ரூபாய் தரவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு நியதி இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டபிள்கள் மட்டுமல்லாமல், ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிள்கள், போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் எல்லாருக்கும் பங்கு உண்டு. இந்த லஞ்சத்தின் மூலஸ்தானம மந்திரிசபை அளவுக்குக்கூட வந்துவிடுமோ என்று தோன்றுகிறது. சாதாரணமாக ஒரு கான்ஸ்டபிளை அணுகி, 'எனப்பா லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறாய்?' என்று கேட்கும்போது, அவன் என்ன சொல்லுகிறானென்றால், 'நான் 4 அணா, 5 அணா வாங்கினால், அதை லஞ்சம் என்கிறீர்கள்; பெரிய பெரிய அதிகாரிகளும், மந்திரிகளும் லக்ஷக்கணக்காகவாங்குகிறார்களே! போலீஸ்காரர்களாகிய எங்கள் வயிற்றிலே ஏன் அடிக்கிறீர்கள்?' என்று கேட்கிறான். இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். உண்மையாக போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு கிடைக்கின்ற வருவாய் போதாது. அவன் குடும்பத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற அவனுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் வருவாய் போதாமலிருப்பதால் இம்மாதிரி லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறான். ஆகையால், இந்த நாட்டில் லஞ்சம் அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது.

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"போலீஸ்காரர்கள் லஞ்சம் வாங்குவதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல், அக்கிரமமான செயல்களையும், அநியாயமான காரியங்களையும் செய்கிறார்கள். நெல்லிக்குப்பம் ஆலையில் மஜீத் என்பவன் வேலை செய்துவிட்டுத் திரும்பும்போது, வழியில், காங்கிரஸ் தியாகி என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்பவரின் (அவரும் 4, 5 ஏக்கர் நிலம் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்) சொந்தக்காரர (அவரும் 4, 5 ஏக்கர் நிலம் வாங்கிய தியாகிதான்) அந்த மஜீத் என்பவனைக் கத்தியால் அடிவயிற்றில் குத்தி, அவனது குடல் தெருவிலே சரிந்து கிடக்க, ரத்தம் ஆறாக ஓட, பிணமாகக் கிடத்திவிட்டான். போலீசிடம் புகார் செய்தபோது, போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெகடர் மிகவும் சாவகாசமாக சிரித்துக் கொண்டு சொல்லுகிறார், 'குத்திவிட்டு எங்கேயாவது ஒடிப்போயிருக்கக் கூடாதா?' என்று. இவ்விதமான அக்கிரமங்கள் ஆயிரக்கணக்காக நடக்கிறதென்றால், இந்த நாட்டில் எதற்காக போலீஸ் வைத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று தெரியவில்லை. எந்தக் காரணத்திற்காகப் போலீஸ் இருக்கவேண்டுமோ அதற்கு மாறாக போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இன்று நடந்துவருகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்கு விரோதமாக நடந்துவரும் போலீசுக்காக இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகை இன்று மான்யமாகக் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் கண்டிக்கத்தக்க விஷயம். சொலவுக் கேசை மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் முன்னால் கொண்டுபோனதில், கேஸ் ருசுவாகவில்லை. மஜீத் இறந்தபோது மரண வாக்குமூலம் கொடுக்கவில்லையென்று போலீஸ் காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அந்தந்த ஊரிலேயுள்ள பணக்காரர்கள், பெரிய உத்தியோகங்கள் பார்ப்பவர்கள் இவர்களுடைய ஆதரவையும் தயவையும் நாடி நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த விதமாக இருக்கும் போலீஸ்காரர்களை எந்தவிதத்தில் மாற்றமுடியுமென்று கேட்கிறேன்? எந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தாலும் அந்த அக்கிரமங்களை நீங்கள் மாற்றமுடியாது. உண்மையிலே அவர்கள் அந்தவிதமான அக்கிரமங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு வழி கண்டுபிடித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள், இன்றல்ல நேற்றல்ல, நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஆண்டுகளாக, வெள்ளையர்கள் இருந்தகாலத்திலிருந்தே அவர்களுடைய ரத்தத்திலேயே அது ஊறியிருக்கிறது.

"சென்னப்பநாய்க்கன்பட்டணத்தில் மக்களுக்கு உணவு கிடைக்கவில்லை, நெசவாளிகளுக்கு நூல் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்று கேட்டபோது, ஏற்கனவே சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தினராக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ தேவநாயகய்யா அவர்களுடைய உரையின்பேரில் போலீஸ் படைகள் சென்று செய்த அட்டூழியம் சொல்லிமுடியாது. இளம் பெண்கள் தெருவிலே இழுத்து துன்புறுத்தப்பட்டார்கள், துணிகளை அலங்கோலமாகப் பிடுங்கிப்போட்டார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இழைத்த துன்பம் சொல்லிமுடியாது. எதற்காக இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேனென்றால், போலீஸ்காரர்கள் தங்கள் ஊரிலுள்ள அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்டே, பணக்காரர்களைக்கொண்டே, இந்தவிதமான அக்கிரமங்களைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகத்தான் கூறுகிறேன்.

"நாங்கள் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பதால்தான், இந்த போலீஸ் இலாகா மான்யத்தை எதிர்க்கிறோம் என்று கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொல்லிவிடலாம். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்தாலும், ஒன்றும் செய்துவிடமுடியாது என்றுகூட சொல்லலாம், அல்லது அந்தப்பக்கத்தில் வீற்றிருப்பவர்கள் கூறுவதுபோல் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களாகிய நாங்கள் ஆட்சிக்கு வந்தால் போலீஸ்காரரே இல்லாமல் ஆட்சி நடத்துவோமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. இந்த நெருக்கடியான காலத்தில் செலவைக் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறோம். நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்குப் பணம் வேண்டுமென்றால் பணம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்குப் பணம் வேண்டுமென்றால், பணம் இல்லை. குடிதண்ணீர் வேண்டுமென்றால், ஜனங்கள் வெட்டுவதற்குப் பணம் போதவில்லை. இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையில் இந்த நாடு இருக்கும்போது, 60 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானத்தில், அதிலே சுமார் எட்டிலொரு பங்கை, அதாவது 7 கோடிக்கு அதிகமான தொகையை போலீசுக்குமட்டும் எதற்காகச் செலவிட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

"இந்தப் போலீஸ் இலாகா எதற்காக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால், உண்மையிலேயே காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் நல்லபடியாக நாட்டில்

[Sri S. Radhakrishnan] [17th July 1952

நிலைத்திருப்பதற்கு பக்கபலமாகத்தான் வைத்திருக்கிறார்களென்று சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காக அல்ல. ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகத்தான் போலீஸ் இருக்கவேண்டுமே தவிர, வேறு எதற்காக இந்தப் போலீஸ் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தக் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் நிலைத்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் போலீஸ் இவ்வளவு தினம் இருக்கிறது என்று ஜனங்கள் நம்புகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி ஒரு எண்ணம் ஜனங்களிடத்தில் உண்டாகும்படி போலீஸ் காரர்கள் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், உண்மையாக ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், இந்த ஸ்தானத்தைக் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.''

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Demand. My hon. Friend Mr. Swaminathan spoke about the need for efficiency in this department. I wholeheartedly agree with him. That is no doubt essential, but to improve the efficiency I venture to suggest something. First of all, Policemen should be provided with quarters. Many of them have not got any quarters now. If they do not live together, their morale will not improve. I also know that there is a kind of dissatisfaction amongst those who have not been provided with quarters. Secondly, we must provide them with ample transport facilities, especially for the investigation staff. Mobility is essential. By facilities, I mean jeeps and vans should be supplied in larger numbers. Radio and telephone also should be given in large numbers, and these must be fitted up in these vans. I have seen in some advanced countries how quickly the police go about in these radio-fitted and telephone fitted vans and investigate cases with success.

4-30 p.m.

" Another thing I would suggest is this. Ample amount should be provided for opening some laboratories, as scientific aid is the best means of improving efficiency. We have no such laboratories here in India at present though in England there are as many as seven laboratories. If we have a laboratory, it will go a long way in detecting and analysing human blood which will help a great deal in investigating these things.

" Recently, we have seen how the Police Department were able to detect the culprits of some of the hold-ups with the help of Alsatian dogs got from England. I shall suggest that this kind of best trained dogs should be kept in every district headquarters with a view to detect crimes speedily. I understand even in Ceylon they have made some provision for this in the Budget this year.

" Again, there is a sort of discontent in the Police Department because of the cut in the travelling allowance in the same way as it has been done with regard to every other Department. According to this, no officer can go beyond 40 miles in one day. In other words, his travelling allowance is cut by more than 50 per cent. If that rule is rigidly enforced in the Police Department, I do not think there will be much incentive on the part of the Police people to go about vigorously for investigating crimes.

" So far as the Constabulary are concerned, their pay should be enhanced considerably, because there is a lot of difference between the Constabulary and other non-gazetted services. Unless the pay of the Constabulary is increased considerably, there will

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not be any contentment in the Department. These are my few suggestions and I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister will implement all of them, with a view to improve the efficiency of the Department. With these few words, I support the Demand."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion of my hon. Friend Sri P. Ramamurthi. In supporting it, I wish to say a few words by way of explanation. The United Democratic Front to which my Party and I belong stands for a certain cut in the Police Demand. In its programme, the United Democratic Front is committed to a drastic cut in the present expenditure on Police. But after going through the Budget proposal before us, I do not find any such cut having been made. Of course, there is a cut of Rs. 40 lakhs from last year's expenditure. But I have my own apprehension that this cut may not be effected at all because in the year 1950–51 the Budget estimate on Police Demand was exceeded by Rs. 38 lakhs, and again in the year 1951–52 the Budget estimate was exceeded by Rs. 50 lakhs. Though this year there is nominally a cut in expenditure, I do not think it would be seriously effected. So, Sir, the increase in the expenditure on Police has been effected at the expense of certain irrigation works. For instance, if we go through the Budget Memorandum, we shall find that it is clearly shown there that in the year 1950–51 while the expenditure on Police increased by Rs. 38 lakhs, the expenditure on Agriculture went down by Rs. 1·36 lakhs. So also there was a decrease in the expenditure on Agriculture in the year 1951–52. Like that the expenditure on these Public Works was going down while the expenditure on Police was increasing. That is why I think my apprehension will be justified. So, I oppose the Demand put forward by the Treasury Benches.

" Whenever we speak of a cut in the Demand especially for Police, the bogey of chaos is raised by the Hon. the Chief Minister. He has set the ball rolling by saying that the Opposition stands for chaos and his Lieutenant, the Hon. the Finance Minister, justified it the other day by saying that the Communist ideology meant chaos. Again the other day speaking elsewhere, the Hon. the Chief Minister said that he required a longer time to judge the habit of Communists and to see that the Communists settled down to orderliness and peaceful working of the Constitution. I submit, Sir, that this is a fallacy and I completely reject it. We are not going to accept it. Why do I say this? Sir, in order to judge anybody, one has to take experience into consideration. Here I allege that in the past five years in the name of Ram Rajya and Ahimsa Rajya, inhuman atrocities were committed on the people of Andhra especially in the Central districts from where I come, and I allege that the Congress was responsible for this chaos. There was, in fact, no law at all. There was lawless law. People were sniped and they were spirited away from sub-jails and Police camps and shot in forests. Of course, I know many hon. Members from the Treasury Benches do not accept this. That is why I suggest that an impartial, non-official public enquiry into the question should be instituted. I submit this is the most urgent task.

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If the Hon. Ministers go on branding a certain Party that it stands for chaos and disorderliness, I request them to prove it in practice. We must judge it on the basis of experience. Otherwise, how can we arrive at a conclusion? All of us, I think, can be united so far as this demand for a public enquiry is concerned. Unless that enquiry is made, the truth cannot be brought out. Having this enquiry committee in view, I request the House to support the cut motion.

" Taking the past five years' experience, I ask: Who created chaos? I have already said that the Congress Party in power was responsible for it. But on the other side, it is said that the Communists were responsible for it. Sir, I take you back to the year 1948. We were then supporting the National Government headed by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. In those days what happened? Gandhiji was brutally murdered. Everybody knows plainly who murdered Gandhiji. But was the attack directed against the murderers of Gandhiji? No, Sir. The attack was directed against the Communists and especially the Communists of Andhra. The attack was against our Press. Our Press was gagged and destroyed. Hundreds of people were arrested because it was alleged that they were involved in that case. Of course, the Judge had to acquit them. Thus a Party which was working on peaceful methods was not allowed to be peaceful. It was done because the Government were following in the footsteps of the British Imperialists. They were working in the same colonial set-up. The economic distress of the people was on the increase. The Congress people were not able to face that situation. In peaceful competition they were not able to get good dividends.

" I may here recall the municipal elections of Vijayavada and Rajahmundry. In those elections we could get 10 seats in Vijayavada and 10 seats in Rajahmundry. This the Congress could not tolerate. That is why I say the Communist Party was not allowed to work peacefully. The Government started torturing, terrorising and murdering people. Nearly 300 people were murdered. People were not allowed to cultivate their lands. They were not allowed to live in their houses They were driven from piliar to post. They were tortured till they resigned from the Communist Party. All these things happened. Then, this Government was in league with the present K.L.P. Leaders who had been talking so loud about Communist atrocities. I do not blame all the gentlemen who are sitting here on the K.L.P. Benches because they are far away from the Central districts. But what happened in Krishna and Guntur districts? In the name of Seva Dal and Home guards, in league with the Government Police, they attacked peaceful villagers and murdered even some persons who came out on bail from the jail. People were murdered in Movva, Amudala Lanka and in Repalle taluk. Professor Ranga and his followers were not satisfied with the Police Raj. That is why they demanded that the military should be sent to these districts and that martial law should be declared. But the Ministers who administered that lawless law were defeated so thoroughly in these central districts. Three Ministers were

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defeated. Again the K.L.P. Leader who is talking so loud about Communist atrocities was defeated. People knew how to judge these leaders. They treated these leaders with the contempt they deserved. That is why not even a single K.L.P. candidate was elected in the central districts. Most of them lost their deposits. Professor Ranga, the so-called well-known leader, probably their world leader, was defeated thoroughly in his own constituency. This is the reality. That is why I appeal to hon. Members to support the cut motion.

" The hon. Gentleman Sri Thimma Reddi was saying that the Communists pulled out somebody's eyes. It is all absurd. I request the Hon. Speaker to ask him to produce that so-called man whose eyes were pulled out. His eyes are as good as anybody's eyes here. All these things happened under the Congress regime. People know who is who and what is what. Such atrocities have been going on in the country in the past without any check. So, I request hon. Members of this House, to whichever party they may belong, either the Congress Party or any other party, to vote for this cut motion if they want truth to come out and get exposed in this State." 4-45 p.m.

* SRI T. GANAPATHI:—" கனம் டிபுடி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே. நான் இந்த போலீஸ் மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்தப் போலீஸ் மான்யத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை போதாது என்பது தான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஏனென்றால் போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்டு மெண்டு சம்பந்தமாக, இன்னும் பதிது பதிதாக அவுட் போஸ்டுகளையும், போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களையும் வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காருக்கு எத்தனையோ இடங்களிலிருந்து தாக்கீதுகள் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் ஏதோ காரணத்தால் இப்பொழுது புது போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களையும் அவுட் போஸ்டுகளையும் வைக்க முடியாது என்று சால் ஜாப்பு சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனும் 12, 20 மைல்கள் வரையில் சுற்றளவுள்ளதாக இருக்கின்றன. இது போதாது. ஆகையால் உடனடியாக போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களை அதிகப் படுத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான அவுட் போஸ்டுகளையும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று நமது சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" ஒரு விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி கனம் நண்பர் சுவாமிதான் நன்றாக எடுத்து ஆராய்ந்தார்கள். ஆக்டிங் சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாக இருந்தவர்களை பல இடங்களில் இப்பொழுது ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிள்களாகப் போட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால் இது ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்னை. ஏனென்றால் பத்து வருஷங்களாக ஆக்டிங் சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக இருந்துவிட்டு அவர்களுடைய சரிகை தொப்பியையும் இழந்திருக்கும்போது அவன் வீட்டிற்குப் போகும்போது அவனுடைய மனைவி இந்த ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிள்களை மறுடியும் எப்பொழுது சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உடையில் பார்க்கப்போகிறோம் என்று ஆவலுடன் காத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவ்விதம் இப்பொழுது நடப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இவ்விதம் நடவாமலிருப்பதற்கு சர்க்காரில் எங்கேயோ ஒரு கோளாறு இருக்கிறது. ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிளிலிருந்து 30 சத விதமுள்ளவர்களை சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக ப்ரமோஷன் செய்யும்படியாக வைத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று கனம் ராஜாஜி சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் அப்படியே வைத்துக் கொள்வோம். இப்பொழுது பத்து வருஷம் வரையில் ஆக்டிங் சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக இருக்கும்படி நியமித்தது சர்க்காரின் குற்றமா இல்லையா என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்விதம் ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிள்களாகத் திருப்பி நியமிக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் நடவடிக்கை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிளும் ஆக்டிங்

[Sri T. Ganapathi] [17th July 1952

சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக இருந்தால் அவர்கள் மறுபடியும்ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிளாக இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுடைய தொழில் முறையை தர்மானபடி செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு மனக்கசப்பும் ஒரு வெறுப்பும் ஏற்படுகிறது. அந்தஸ்து உயர்ந்திருந்து இப்பொழுது கேவலமான நிலைக்கு வந்ததால் அவர்கள் மக்களிடம் சரி சமமாக வாழக்கூட முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. மன வெறுப்பும் ஏற்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் திறமை சாலிகளாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவ்விதம் திறமைசாலிகளாக இருப்பவர்களை சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாக நியமிக்காவிட்டால் நிர்வாகம் எப்படி நடக்கும்? எப்படி நன்றாக நடக்க முடியும்? இக்கு நிலை ஆக்டிங் பார்க்காத ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிளையும் பராமுகமான நிலைக்கு கொண்டு விடும். ஆதலே இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு மேலாக ஆக்டிங் வேலை பார்த்து அவ்வளவு பேருக்கும் உடனடியாக புது போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களைத் திறந்து அவர்களுக்கு சப் இன்ஸ் பெக்டர் வேலை கொடுத்து அவர்களை வாழ வைக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிள்களாக இருந்த போது அவர்களுடைய ரிகார்டுகளை எடுத்து ஹெட்கான்ஸ் பிள்களாக நியமித்தவர்களுக்கு ப்ரமோஷன் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும். இதில் சர்க்கார் பராமுகமாக இருக்கக் கூடாது. அவ்விதம் பராமுகமாக இருந்தால் அதனால் உடனடியாக நிர்வாகம் பாதிக்கப்படும் இந்த முக்கியமான பிரச்னையில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு இதைக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். ஆக்டிங் சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக இருந்து பிறகு ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிள்களாக போயிருப்பவர்களை நல்ல மாதிரியாக நடத்தி அவர்களை வாழ வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இங்கு எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கேஸ்களை உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். போலீஸாருக்கு ஏராளமான ரூபாய் கொடுத்து அவர்களுடன் ஏதாவது ஒத்துழைத்தால்தான் எங்கேயாவதுபோலீஸ்காரர் அந்த குற்றத்தை கண்டு பிடிக்க முடிகிறது. இதில் எங்கேயோ ஒரு கோளாறு இருக்கிறது. இந்தக் குறையை கண்டிப்பாக தீர்த்து வைத்தால் மக்களுக்கு யாதொருஇடைஞ்சலும் இல்லாமல் அவர்கள் களவு குற்றங்களை கண்டு பிடிக்க முடியும். அப்படி இல்லாவிட்டால் அரசாங்கத்தின் மேல் மக்களுக்கு வெறுப்பு உண்டாகும். குற்றங் குறைகளிருந்தால், களவு கொலைகள் நடந்திருந்தால் போலீஸார்கள் தானாகவே சென்று மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பை மாத்திரம் எதிர் பார்த்து சேவை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தை அவர்களுக்கு புகுத்த வேண்டும். இது சர்க்காருடைய கடமையாகும்.

"எத்தனையோ இடங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களில் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாகவும், டிப்டி சூப்பிரண்டுகளாகவும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மேல் உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா அல்லது எதாவது பதவி ப்ரமோஷன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதை எடுத்துப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு மந்திரிபதவி வேண்டுமென்றால் எங்கிருந்து கொடுப்போம், அப்படிக் கொடுத்தால் தென் கனரா ஹரிஜனங்கள் கேட்பார்கள் என்றும், மலபார் ஹரிஜனங்கள் கேட்பார்கள் என்றும் பதில் சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆகவே எல்லா பதவியையும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் கைப்பற்றுவர் என்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் இப்பொழுது புழுங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்களுடைய மனதில் கையை வைத்துப் பார்த்தால் நன்றாக விளங்கும். சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டராகவும் டிப்டி சூப்பிரண்டாகவும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருந்து அவர்களுக்கு பெரிய உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்தால் மேல் பதவியிலிருக்கும் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களுடைய கதி என்னவாகும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் தான் அவர்களுக்கு ப்ரமோஷன் கொடுக்க மனம் இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை: அதனால் அவர்களை மேல் பதவிகளுக்குப் போகவிடாமல் எந்த முறையிலாவது தடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற திட்டத்திலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஹரிஜன சப் இன்ஸ் பெக்டர்களும் டிப்டி சூப்பிரண்டுகளும் எவ்வளவு இடத்தில் இருக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுடைய ரிகார்டுகளைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து லஞ்சம் ஊழல் இல்லாத விஷயங்களிலெல்லாம் தெரிந்து கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு ப்ரமோஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் மேல் பதவியிலிருப்பதால் தான் ஹரிஜன சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கும் டிப்டி சூப்பிரண்டுகளுக்கும் ப்ரமோஷன் வரவில்லை என்று மக்கள் கொதித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

ஆகவே அவரவர்களுடைய பர்சனல் பைல்களை வரவழைத்து அவர்களுக்கு பரமோஷன் கொடுத்து அவர்களை மேல் பதவிக்குக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் செய்தால்தான் நாடு சுபிட்சம் அடையும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. Some years back it was written by an author on the Economic History of India, that the 'least successful feature in British administration in India was and is to this day, Police.' I think the same remark holds good even now about the police administration so far as our State is concerned. So far as police administration is concerned, the duties of the police include the preservation of order, protection of life and property, prevention and detection of crime and bringing before appropriate courts offenders and alleged offenders against law. At the same time, their duties and the many restrictions against them are defined by law. For instance, hon. Members who are lawyers may very well be aware of Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, according to which any confession to a police officer is not admissible in a court of law except so much of it as leads to a discovery of any material involved in the commission of the offence. This Act was passed some 80 years ago. Again there is Section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code according to which any statement made before a police officer is inadmissible in a court of law and such statements can be used only to contradict statements made during the trial. The framers of these famous codes perhaps had in their minds the possible atrocities of the police or the police excesses, and the methods that they used now under the pretext of detection of crime. Recently, I happened to go through the judgment published in the *Hindusthan Times*, dated 12th July 1952. That is the judgment of Mr. Justice Bhandari of the Punjab High Court, in what is known as the Delhi Police Torture Case. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Bhandari has rightly observed that 'it was a matter of common knowledge that third degree methods were often used by the police for the purpose of extorting confessions and information which might lead to the detection of offences.' I am glad that at least one Judge was bold enough to recognize readily that these third degree methods were being used by the police. I do not know how many Hon. Ministers on the Treasury Benches can readily understand or recognize the third degree methods used in our State. But, whether they recognize it or not, or whether they profess ignorance or whether they know these third degree methods used by the Police or not, I would respectfully submit to this House that these third degree methods are used and they are quite unwarranted under any provision of law. They are not recognized either by the Criminal Procedure Code or by any Criminal Rules of Practice. Nowhere, these third degree methods are recognized. If Hon. Ministers say that they are ignorant of these things, very well. Perhaps ignorance of such things is really a bliss, because it is not good to know such atrocious things.

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" Now, I would like to cite one or two instances and if any Hon. Minister feels any doubt about these things, I can tell him straightway that all those instances can very well be substantiated. My ambition is that we should recognize it one way or the other and decide whether these third degree methods are at all necessary. If you think that they are necessary, then this Government should prevail upon the Central Government to make the necessary amendments in the penal law in this respect. If, however, you think that these methods are not necessary, then it is high time suitable steps are taken against the police officials who are responsible for employing such third degree methods and thus bringing down the prestige of the administration in the eyes of the public. Now, coming to the instances that I would like to mention before this House, I shall be brief in my narration, so that it may not wound the feelings of hon. Members including the Hon. Ministers here. In 1949, in Tiruthuraipundi taluk, Tanjore district, an unmarried girl was taken from the village of Samban Odai to the police station at Muthuppettai and there she was tortured by the police. I do not want to repeat exactly in what way the torture was made as it will be very indecent to do so. She was tortured on the ground that she harboured and fed one Sivaraman, an underground Communist. Sometime later, that Sivaraman was arrested by the police and shot dead. So far as this unmarried girl who was molested and tortured by the police is concerned, she is still alive. If necessary, she may be examined.

" Secondly, in 1950 one Arogya Mari of Dindigul was taken to the police station and was molested by six or seven constables and as a result of this, she died. That is the strong rumour. Whatever it is, the fact remains that she was taken to the police station in 1950, and she never came back from the police station. People are of the opinion that she must have met with her death within the police station itself.

" I would like to refer to the Delhi Police Torture case in this connection. There also, we are told that the person who was taken and kept in the custody of the police never returned for many days, and after a fortnight or so his body was found dead within the premises of the police station. If any Member has curiosity to know the details of the methods of torture employed by the police in that case, they can refer to the *Hindusthan Times* of the 12th July. Hon. Members can very well go through that paper and see for themselves how such third degree methods of torture are being adopted in the whole of India, not to speak of Madras alone.

" I shall now refer to one more instance of police excess and show how the police have been behaving. The hon. Member Sri Madanagopal has been returned to this House from the Vedasandur constituency. I think that some ten days back, he made some references to the atrocities of the police so far as he was concerned. From his personal experience, he has given certain details about the police atrocities. So, there is no question of circumstantial and hearsay evidence. The next day after his

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torture, I had been to Dindigul. Some people of that place related to me how he was humiliated by the police. It was reliably stated by them that Mr. Madanagopal was subjected to horrible inhuman treatment at the hands of the police. They told me that he was dragged in the streets of Dindigul with a shoe in his mouth. This is the way in which he was treated. Will this not be sufficient proof of the police excesses and atrocities? When the case, in which he was arrested and humiliated, 5 p.m. was ultimately tried, the hon. Member, Mr. Madanagopal, was honourably acquitted. The records are there. The Hon. the Chief Minister may call for the records if necessary. He may also make enquiries in this connection. I would also submit here, Sir, another suggestion in all humility and modesty. I think it is high time that all the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches went and travelled through the interior parts of our State in disguise—a Minister from Tamilnad may visit the Andhra area and an Andhra Minister may visit Tamilnad—without giving any advance intimation of their tours, and get first-hand information not only about the police excesses but also about corruption, etc. They may then get first-hand information and may be a little bit convinced that it is not the Opposition only that are making all these allegations. The Chief Minister may thus avoid these ' unfounded ' allegations safely. At least in the first part of their parliamentary life, let the Ministers make an earnest attempt to see things for themselves. After all it may not cost much either to the Minister or to the State. It can be usefully done in the larger interests of the country.

" I would next refer to the case of another hon. Member, Mr. Kalyanasundaram. So far as he is concerned, he comes from my own district. He was tortured in the Saidapet jail and any hon. Member seeing his head will note it is particularly bald. Is this baldness due to old age or due to any defect in his health? No. It is the violent plucking of hairs by the police that has made him bald. He is a living example to show the atrocities and tortures committed by the police, and the third degree methods used by them. He has been made an invalid. I say he is a living example, because many died at the hands of the police within the premises of the police station. He is here but he cannot walk freely and talk freely and his soul is just living inside a skeleton which has been highly damaged by the police. Therefore, Sir, if still the Government think all these methods are necessary, let them prevail upon the Central Government to make the necessary amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code or the Criminal Rules of Practice."

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

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" I need two more minutes, Sir. If the methods are not necessary, it is time that the Government make effective changes so that the public may have greater confidence in the police and treat them as friends. I am not at all interested in speaking about such kinds of torture

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as especially in certain cases, speaking about the tortures, is highly repugnant to one's sense of decency.

" Coming to efficiency, so far as Madras City is concerned, this City happens to be the headquarters of the State and many heads of departments are here. All the same, in broad day-light, one Lakshmikantham was stabbed at about 11 a.m. some years ago here, and hon. Members might know what the result of the investigation was. If this is the case in respect of the City where so many heads of departments are living, what are we to say about the efficiency of the police elsewhere. Perhaps the want of efficiency is due to poor salary paid to the police servants. Page 582 of the Budget Estimate (detailed) shows the scales of pay of police officials. That may perhaps be one reason for inefficiency. Frederick Halliday, the first Lieutenant Governor of Bengal commenting on the Police administration of India has said: 'The truth is that the subordinate officers of the Police are generally very much underpaid, and being exposed to great temptations are extremely corrupt.' Perhaps the same remark may hold good even now. But it is a matter for due investigation by the Government.

" In the matter of promotion, I am reliably told that in Tiruchirappalli district, one gentleman with less efficiency and bad record has been promoted to the rank of the district officer overlooking the claims of three other gentlemen belonging to different communities—one Muslim, one Brahmin and the third a Malayalee, a Nair. These are examples of promotion being made indiscriminately without considering the merit and past record of the officers. This is also perhaps another reason for the inefficiency. So much about inefficiency.

" Sir, we are living in an advanced State and we are living in an enlightened age. Let not the police repeat the rule of tooth for tooth and eye for eye. Let it be understood by all hon. Members that unless the subordinate Judiciary and the subordinate Police are properly toned up and made to serve the larger interests of the public at large, the State cannot thrive and the Departments of the Government cannot function properly."

*SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து நான் பேசுகிறேன். இந்த போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்காக ஏழுகோடியே பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறது இருக்கிறதே இது கொஞ்சம் கூட நியாயமில்லே. தர்மமும் இல்லே. நேர்மையும் இல்லே. இதை யாரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ள மாட்டார்கள். இதற்கு பெரிய அரசியல் ஞானம் வேண்டாம். அதோடுகூட அரசியல் அபிப்பிராயபேதமும் இருக்கலாம். எப்படியிருந்தாலும் யாரும் இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்கு செலவழிக்கிறதை ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. அதுவும் கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை எப்படி, எதற்காகக் கோருகிறார்கள் என்பது தான் எனக்கு ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. அதோடு ஏழுகோடியே பத்து லக்ஷ ரூபாய்கள் போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்காகக் கோருவது சரியில்லேயென்று நாங்கள் எதிர்க்கும்போது, கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சியை ஒடுக்குவதற்காக, ஒழித்துக் கட்டுவதற்காக இவ்வளவு தொகை வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்கிறதினால் தான், இவ்வளவு தொகையைக் கேட்கும்போது எங்கள் கட்சிக்கு ஏதாவது ஆபத்து வருமோ என்று பயந்து இதையெல்லாம் தாக்கிப் பேசுகிறோம்

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என்று யாரும் எண்ணவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லே. எழு கோடியே, பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாயைக் கொண்டு கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியை ஒருநாளும் அழிக்க முடியாது என்பது என்னுடைய திடமான நம்பிக்கை. அனுபவமும் அதையே தான் ஊர்ஜிதப்படுத்துகிறது. பிறர் எண்ணுவது போல இது மாதிரியான பயம் எனக்குக் கிடையாது; எங்கள் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் யாருக்கும் கிடையாது; சர்க்காருக்கு எதிராக இன்று அமைந்திருக்கிற எதிர்க்கட்சியில் சேர்ந்திருக்கிற அங்கத்தினர்கள் யாருக்கும் கிடையாது. ஆனால் என்னைக் கேட்டால் போலீஸ் படையை அதிகரிப்பதினால் மாத்திரம் நீங்கள் வெற்றி அடையமுடியாது என்று தான் சொல்லுவேன். இதை 1946-47-ம் வருஷ அனுபவம் நன்றாக எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. சென்ற மந்திரி சபையில் நிதி மந்திரியாக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ கொபால்ரெட்டி அவர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சியை ஒடுக்குவதற்காகவென்று 2 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் போலீஸுக்காக அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கி செலவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் ஏற்பட்ட பலன் என்னவென்றால் முன்பு 2 கம்யூனிஸ்டு அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருந்த இந்தச் சென்னை சட்டசபையில் இன்று 62 அங்கத்தினர்கள் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகையால் இன்னும் எவ்வளவு கோடி ரூபாய்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சியை ஒடுக்குவதற்காகவென்று செலவழித்தாலும் அதற்காக நாங்கள் பயப்படப் போவதில்லே.

" போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்காக எதற்கு அதிகம் செலவு செய்கிறீர்கள்? என்று கேட்டால் இன்னொரு காரணம் கூடச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதாவது 'குற்றங்கள் அதிகம் வருகின்றன, அதனால் போலீஸ் படையை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது' என்பதாக. 1950-ம் வருஷக் கணக்குப்படி 85 ஆயிரம் குற்றங்களுக்கு மேல் ஜாஸ்தியாகியிருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். போலீஸ் இலாகா குற்றங்கள் வராமல் தடுப்பதற்காக இருக்கிறதா? தடுப்பதற்காக உபயோகிக்கப்படுகிறதா? அல்லது அதிக குற்றங்களை உண்டு பண்ணுவதற்காக இருக்கிறதா? என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பொதுவாகப் பார்க்கப் போனால் போலீஸ் படையை இவர்கள் எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டு போகிறார்களோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு குற்றங்களும் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே போகின்றன. போலீஸே வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லே. எனக்கு அவ்வளவு சமூகப் பிரக்ஞை பற்றிய ஞானம் இல்லாமலில்லே. ஆனால் குற்றங்கள் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே போகிறதென்றால் அதற்குக் காரணம் வேறு. போலீஸ் படையை அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே போவதினால் மாத்திரம் அதைத் தடுத்துவிட முடியாது என்பதைத் தான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" இது, எந்தமாதிரியான ஒரு பிரச்னையை உள்ளே கொண்டதாக இருந்தாலும், போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்காக ஏழு கோடியே பத்து லக்ஷ ரூபாய்கள் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கும்போது, அதனால் மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான சௌகர்யமும் கிடையாது என்பது யாவரும் அனுபவத்தில் கண்டிருக்கும் உண்மையாக இருக்கும்பொழுது, இதற்கு எப்படி ஆதரவு கொடுப்பது? அப்படியே இந்தச் சபையில் ஆதரவு கொடுத்தாலும் வெளியே சென்று மக்களிடம் எதற்காக ஆதரவு கொடுத்தோம் என்று பதில் சொல்லுவது? 'ராஜாஜி போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்காக ஏழு கோடியே சொச்சம் பணம் கேட்டார். அதிக போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்கள் நிறுவ வேண்டியிருக்கிறதாம். அதிகமாக போலீஸ் படையை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறதாம். அதற்காக நாங்கள் சரியென்று வோட்டுக் கொடுத்தோம்", என்று அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய காங்கிரஸ் நண்பர்களே பொது மக்களிடம் சென்று சொன்னாலும்கூட அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுவார்கள், இவர்களுக்குப் பதில் என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். 'போலீஸ் படையை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டும், போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்கள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையைக் கொடுத்தீர்களே. இங்கே பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிப்பதற்கு பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இடமில்லேயென்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே. அதற்காக பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டுவதற்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கினீர்கள்? பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அட்மிஷனுக்கு இடம் கிடைக்காது திண்டாடுகிறார்களே, அதற்காக என்ன ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்திருக்கிறீர்கள்?' என்று கேட்டால் என்ன பதில் சொல்வார்கள் என்று தான் தெரியவில்லே. இதற்கெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தாரிடமிருந்தும் சமாதானம் கிடையாது.

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"ஆதலால் தான் இப்பொழுது கோரப்படும் போலீஸ் மானியத்திற்கு நாங்கள் அனுமதி கொடுக்கப் போவதில்லை. இதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ள முடியாது என்கிறோம். கடந்த ஐந்து வருஷ ஆட்சியில் போலீஸ்காரர்களால் பொது மக்களுக்கு என்னென்ன கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டன என்பதைப் பற்றி அனேகம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவற்றையெல்லாம்பற்றி மறுபடியும் நான் சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை. இருந்தாலும் ஒரு சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"கடந்தகாலத்தில் போலீஸ் இலாகாவின் நிர்வாகம் மிகவும் வெட்கப்பட்டத்தக்க முறையில் நடந்திருக்கிறது. எல்லோரும் அவமானப் படத்தக்க நிலையிலே தான் அவரின் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்திலேயே அடிப்படையான மாறுதல்களைச் செய்தாக வேண்டும். அதில் எவ்வித மாறுதல்களும் செய்யாமல், அதே போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, இப்பொழுது மறுபடியும் பெரிய தொகை ஒன்றை அதன் நிர்வாகத்திற்கென்று கேட்பது மிகவும் நியாயமென்று எப்படிச் சொல்ல முடியும்? இதனால் நாட்டுக்கு என்ன நன்மையென்றுவது யாராவது எடுத்துச் சொல்வார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்?

"அடுத்தபடியாக இன்னொரு விஷயத்தை மந்திரி சபைக்குச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் போலீசார் செய்த அட்டூழியங்களும், அக்கிரமங்களும் போகட்டும். இனிமேலாவது அவர்கள் அப்படி வெறித்தனமாக, மூர்க்கத்தனமாக, அக்கிரமமாக நடந்து கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள் என்பதற்கு என்ன உத்திரவாதம்? இந்த ஏழு கோடியே பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் தொகைக்கு இவர்கள் இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய மெஜாரிடி பலத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அனுமதி வாங்கிவிடலாம். இதற்கு மேலும் தொகை வேண்டுமென்றாலும் இவர்கள் வாங்கிக் கொள்ள முடியும், இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய மெஜாரிடியை வைத்துக் கொண்டு. அதனால் வெளியே இவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் பெருமை ஏற்படாதென்பது மாத்திரம் நிச்சயம். அது இவர்களுக்கே தெரிந்திருக்கும். வெள்ளையர்கள் இந்தியர்களை அடக்குவதற்காக எவ்வளவு அக்கிரமமாக போலீஸ்காரர்களை உபயோகித்தார்களோ அதைவிட அக்கிரமமாக, இந்த சர்க்கார் வெட்கப்படத்தக்க முறையிலே, சென்ற காலத்தில் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை மாத்திரம் நான் ஒரே வார்த்தையில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் இனிமேல் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அம்மாதிரி நடந்து கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். என்பதற்கு இப்பொழுது உத்திரவாதம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது இந்த மந்திரி சபையே தவிர நாங்கள் அல்ல; கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சியும் அல்ல; நாங்கள் யாருக்கும் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டியதும் இல்லை. பொது மக்களுக்கு முன்னால் 'இனிமேல் போலீஸார்கள் அக்கிரமமாக நடந்து கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள், எந்தப் பொது மக்களையும் கொடுமைப் படுத்தமாட்டார்கள்' என்பதாக இவர்கள் தான் இப்பொழுது உறுதியளிக்க வேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக எனக்குத் தெரியும், இந்த போலீஸ் எப்படியும் இருந்து கொண்டு தான் இருக்கப் போகிறது; இந்தச்சபையின் மூலம் அதை மாற்றி விடமுடியாது என்று. அதனால் இந்த அடிப்படையை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு நான் சில யோசனைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். போலீஸ் இலாகாவே கூடாது; போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளே கூடாது, என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. நியாயமான அளவு போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் பணம் செலவழிப்பதைப் பற்றி, நான் குறையும் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்தை கொஞ்சம் கூட, அடிப்படையில் மாற்றம் செய்யாமல், இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையைக் கோருவதைத் தான், ஆக்ஷேபிக்கிறேன்.

"'கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சிக்காரர்கள், முன்னே ஒன்று பின்னே ஒன்று சொல்வதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால், அவர்கள் ஒரு பக்கத்திலே போலீஸ்காரர்கள் செய்வது தப்பு, அவர்கள் வேண்டவே வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதேசமயம் இன்னொரு பக்கத்திலே போலீஸ்காரர்களின் சம்பளம் உயரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது எப்படி ஒன்றுக்கொன்று முரணாக இருக்கிறது பாருங்கள்' என்று

17th July 1952] [Sri M. Kalyanasundaram]

சிலபேர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதில் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று என்ன முரண் இருக்கிறதென்பதை இவர்கள் கண்டார்கள் என்று தான் எனக்கும் தெரியவில்லை. தயவு செய்து அப்படி ஒன்றும் தப்பாக எண்ணிக் கொள்ளாதீர்கள். இதில் முரண் ஒன்றுமேயில்லையென்று தான் அவர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். போலீஸ்காரர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயரவேண்டும். அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதற்கேற்ற சம்பளம், அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பது எங்கள் கொள்கை தான். அவர்கள் செய்த அக்கிரமங்களைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் குறிப்பிடும்போது, நாங்கள், அந்த ஏழை, வறுமையில் வாடித் தவிக்கின்ற போலீஸ்காரர்கள் மேல் கோபித்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. ஆனால் அந்த போலீஸ்காரர்களை, எங்கள் மேல், மூர்க்கத்தனமாகப்போய் தாக்கச் சொல்லி உத்திரவிட்ட அரசாங்கத்தைத்தான் தாக்குகிறோம். எய்தியவரை விட்டு அம்பு மேல் சினம் கொள்ளும் வழக்கம் எங்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. தங்களுடைய அரசியல் கொள்கையை நிர்த்தாரணம் பண்ணிக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, தங்கள் கொள்கைக்கு எதிராகப் பேசும் அரசியல் கட்சியின் பேரில் சென்ற மந்திரி சபை போலீஸ்காரர்களை ஏவிவிட்டதால் தான் அவர்கள் எங்களைத் தாக்கினார்கள். அதற்காக அந்த சர்க்காரை நாங்கள் குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறோமே தவிர, தனிப்பட்ட போலீஸ்காரர்கள் யார் மேலும் எங்களுக்கு விரோத மில்லை. ஆகையால் தான் சொல்லுகிறோம். இன்று போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் மிகவும் குறைவான சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிற கான்ஸ்டபிள், ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிள் அவர்களுடைய அடிப்படை சம்பள விஷயம் உயர்த்தப்படவேண்டும். குறைந்த சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுத்து அவர்களை பொதுமக்களிடம் போய் தங்கள் வருவாய்க்கு வேண்டிய பாக்கித் தொகையை வசூல் செய்து கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று சொல்லாமற் சொல்லி ஏவிவிடுவது இனிமேல் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும் என்பதாகத் தான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன், ஒரு போலீஸ்காரர், ஒரு ஊரிலிருந்து இன்னொரு ஊருக்குச் சென்றால் அதற்கு 5-15 p.m. படியாக 14 அணா கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தக்காலத்தில் ஒரு ஊரிலிருந்து இன்னொரு ஊருக்குப் போய்வர குறைந்தது 2 ரூபாய்கள் கூட இல்லாமல் முடியுமா என்று நீங்களே யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதனால் அந்தப் படியையும் உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் குடியிருப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியும் சரியாகச் செய்து கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதையும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவையெல்லாம் அபிவிருத்தி செய்து கொடுக்காமல் மேலும் மேலும் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டே போவதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக, அனுபவம் அதிகம் பெற்ற ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிள்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஸப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் பதவிக்கு ப்ரமோஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதைப் பற்றி காலையிலே ஒரு கேள்விக்கு பதிலளிக்கும்போது, அந்த விஷயம் ஆலோசனையில் இருந்து வருவதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொன்னார்கள். அதில் ஆலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டியது ஒன்றுமேயில்லை. அதை உடனே கவனித்து அப்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதுமாதிரி ஆக்டிங் பார்த்த ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிள்களையெல்லாம் உடனே புதிதாக ஏற்படுத்துகிற அவுட்போஸ்ட் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களில் எல்லாம் ஸப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாக நியமிக்கவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது உயர்ந்த போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளின் தொகை ரொம்ப ஜாஸ்தியாகிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. Dy.I.G., Asst. I.G. என்பதாகவெல்லாம் புதுப்புது உத்தியோகங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டு மொத்தத்தில் 11 உயர்ந்த பதவிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இவ்வளவு அதிகமாக ஏன் உயர்ந்த அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இதையெல்லாம் குறைக்கவேண்டும்."

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"கனம் உப-சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபை முன், கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் போலீஸ் மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில், போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் இருக்கப்பட்ட சில குறைபாடுகளையும் நான் எடுத்துக்கூற வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கம்யூனிசம் பெருகினதற்குக் காரணம் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா மிராசுதார்கள் செய்த தவறு தான் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். பயிர்த் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்கள் கூலியை, 'கால் படி, அரைபடி உயர்த்திக்கொடுங்கள்' என்று கேட்டாலும், மிராசுதார்கள் அதற்கு இணங்கி அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய

[Sri A. S. Sahajanandam] [17th July 1952

ஊதியத்தைக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இம்மாதிரி அவர்கள் ஏதாவது தங்களுக்குள்ள கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லும்போது, மிராசுதார்கள் காதில் போட்டுக் கொள்ளாமல், சூழ்ச்சி செய்து, விவசாயிகளைக் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் என்று போலீசாரிடம் பிடித்துக் கொடுத்து, அவர்களைத் துன்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். சாதாரண விவசாயிகளையும், கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் என்று சொல்லி, போலீசாரின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு, துன்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் நடைபெற்ற அக்கிரமங்கள் விஷயமாக, பழைய அஸெம்பிளியில் நான் கேள்வி கேட்டேன். அப்படிக் கேட்டபோது, 'அம்மாதிரி ஒன்றும் நடப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை' யென்றும் கலெக்டர் இம்மாதிரி நடந்ததாகரிப்போர்ட் செய்யவில்லையென்றும் பதில் சொன்னார்கள். 'இது விஷயம் அனைவருக்கும் தெரியும்' என்று சொன்னேன். ஆனால், சர்க்கார் அதற்கு எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. அதன் பேரில், உண்மையை விளக்க அன்று மாலையில் அரை மணி நேரம் இது விஷயமாக அஸெம்பிளியில் பேசவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு 'adjournment motion' கொண்டுவந்தேன். கனம் ஸ்ரீ குமாரசாமி ராஜா அப்பொழுது பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்தார். அவர், எனக்கு ஆள்விட்டு, கூப்பிட்டு, 'இதற்கு ஒரு கமிட்டி வைத்து விசாரணை செய்யப்போகிறோம், motionஐ வற்புறுத்தாதே' என்று சொன்னார். நானும் அஸெம்பிளியில், 'கனம் பிரதமர் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் ஒரு கமிட்டி வைத்து விசாரிப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்' அதை நம்பி நான் என்னுடைய 'மோஷனை வற்புறுத்தவில்லை' என்று சொன்னேன். அதற்குப் பிறகு யாதொரு விதமான கமிட்டியும் நியமிக்கப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

"தஞ்சாவூர் மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் சிசான்களுக்கும் ஏற்பட்ட தகராறினாலும், சிசான்கள் மிராசுதார்களிடம் பட்ட கஷ்டங்களினாலும் தான் அவர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளாக மாறும்படியான நிலை ஏற்பட்டது. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் நடந்த அக்கிரமங்கள் பேப்பரிலும் வரவில்லை. அதனால் அரசாங்கத்தாரும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. அதனால், அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாது என்று சொன்னார்கள். ராஜாஜி ஹாலில் இது சம்பந்தமாகப் பேசுவதற்கு ஒரு மகாநாடு கூட்டி விவாதித்தோம். பிறகு பேப்பரிலும் பிரசுரம் செய்யப்பட்டது. அரசாங்கமும் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடிந்தது. ஆயினும் யாதொரு பலனும் ஏற்படவில்லை. தஞ்சையில் நடக்கும் விஷயங்கள் பேப்பரில் வராததன் காரணம் என்ன? மிராசுதார்கள் பணம் கொடுத்து, சரியானபடி விளம்பரப்படுக்தாமல் பார்த்துக்கொண்டார்கள். தஞ்சையில் நடந்த அக்கிரமங்களில் சிலவற்றை இங்கு குறிப்பிடுகின்றேன். அரசாங்கமும், மிராசுதார்கள் தாட்சண்யத்தால், தெரிந்து கொள்ளாதது போலிருந்தபடியால் கம்யூனிஸம் பெருகியது.

"1950-ஆம் மேமீ 14-ல் நன்னிலத்தில் 12 பேர்களை மண்டியிட்டு நடக்கும்படி அடித்தார்கள். அவர்கள் காலில் புண் உண்டாகி தழும்பியிருக்கிறது.

"ஆச்சாள்புரம் போஸ்ட் நல்லூரில் கல்யாணசுந்தரம் என்பவரை முதுகிலும் காலிலும் அடித்து காயமுண்டாக்கினார்கள்.

"காப்பியக்குடியில் மரத்தில் பயந்து ஏறியவனை அடிப்பதற்கு தென்னைமரத்தை வெட்டினார்கள். மரம் பாதி வெட்டப்பட்ட பிறகு ஏறியவனை இறங்கியவுடன் அடித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

"ஒவரூர் பக்கம் எழிலூரில் வீடுகளைக் கொளுத்தி தான்யங்களையும் ரொக்கங்களையும் கொள்ளையடித்துப் போனார்கள்.

"குண்ணம், மஞ்சளடி களத்தில் பெண்களை நிர்மாணமாக்கி ஆண்கள் மேல் மூத்திரம் பெய்யும்படிச் செய்தார்கள்.

"குண்ணத்தில் ஒருவன் காவேரிப்பட்டிணத்தானை கையை உடைத்தான். சீரங்குடியில் ஆடுகளை ஓட்டிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். ஆதமங்கலத்தில் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கொடியேற்றினார்கள். அங்கு போலீஸ்படை போகவில்லை. ஒரு கம்யூனிஸ்டையும் அவர்கள் பிடிக்கவில்லை. சேரியில் இருக்கும் ஒன்றும் தெரியாத ஏழை மக்களிடம் சென்று, அவர்கள் தான் கம்

17th July 1952] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

யூனிஸ்டுகள் என்று சொல்லி, பிடித்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடார்கள். தஞ்சையில் கம்யூனிஸ்டு தொந்தரவு இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்வதைப் பேப்பரில் சமீபத்தில் பார்க்கிறோம். எல்லா மிராசுதார்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து செய்யும் சூழ்ச்சியே தவிர, தஞ்சையில் ஹரிஜன வகுப்பில் ஒரு கம்யூனிஸ்டைப் பிடித்துக்கொடுத்தார்களானால், நான் தூக்குப் போட்டுகொளுகிறேன். (Hear, hear.)

"ஆரப்பள்ளத்தில் குமாரசாமி மகன் குஞ்சு, பழனி இவர்கள் மேல் தங்கச்சியை விட்டு மூத்திரம் பெய்யும்படி செய்தார்கள். இது விஷயமாக அஸெம்பிளியில் பிரஸ்தாபித்தும், முடிவு ஒன்றும் ஏற்படவில்லை.

"மேற்சொன்னதைப் போன்ற அக்கிரமங்களினால் தான் கம்யூனிசம் பரவுகின்றது. ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இப்பொதேனும் ஒரு கமிட்டி வைத்து விசாரித்து அறிக்கையை வெளியிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். இந்த மாதிரி அக்கிரமங்கள் நடந்து கொண்டு வந்தால், நாம் அடைந்திருப்பது சுயராஜ்யமா அல்லது பேய் ராஜ்யமா? எனறு நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in discussing the policy of the Government about the police administration in this State I like to confine my remarks to certain factors obtaining in rural parts only. The police surveillance and help in urban areas are satisfactory but as far as rural parts, the villages, are concerned, I am sorry to state that they are not speedily given to the people. There are so many crimes committed such as thefts, robbery and even murder in remote villages. Many of them go unreported. Even if they are reported they are not pursued. Even if they are pursued the criminals are not detected and no action is taken. What are the reasons? I would like to submit a few suggestions in this connexion. Though there are police stations in important centres, the jurisdiction of each police station is large and it has to cover many interior villages. There are no good roads connecting every village with the police station. If anything occurs in the village there are no proper communication facilities for the villagers to report the incidents at once to the police authorities. They have to rely upon the local village officials who take their own time to report them to the higher authorities. Sometimes they say they have no transport facilities, sometimes they give some lame excuses that there are no talayaris or it is raining and that village roads are not passable. So I suggest that first of all, we must have roads connecting the villages and the police station, to have efficient policing. The police officers should be given suitable transport facilities. At present if a crime occurs in the village it takes some time for the village official to report it to the police station on account of lack of suitable transport facilities. The police official now relies upon the local mirasdar or ryot who owns a good bullock cart for his transport. If the Police Inspector or constable takes advantage of the help rendered by the mirasdar, naturally the villagers lose their confidence in the police authorities. They therefore should not be made to depend on others for transport facilities. Before constructing the roads and giving ample transport facilities for the police officers, telephone connections must be given for the police stations and important villages.

[Sri V. V. Ramasami] [17th July 1952

" Sir, much was said about the pay of the lower ranks of the police establishment, i.e., the Constables. Last year in Sivakasi sub-division, the Ramanathapuram district sports were held. In the evening a small drama was staged by the police officers and constables. On one occasion the then Chief Minister presided, and on another the Deputy Inspector-General of Police Mr. Parthasarathy Ayyangar presided. In the drama that was staged the actors gave a graphic picture of the sort of life they were leading, how they were not able to live with the pay they got, how the people were made to suspect them and how the superior officers misconstrued their action. After this, surely the police officers must be in a better position than the politicians to realize the lot of policemen. I would therefore emphasize the need to keep the policemen above want. If this is done I think the efficiency of the police service will increase and the people in the rural parts will be satisfied."

* Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to take much time of this hon. House in speaking on this Demand. I will only mention one or two incidents that occurred at Kancheepuram recently. There children were kidnapped, and many petitions were sent to the police officers. So far no action has been taken in the matter and not even one child that was kidnapped has been recovered. I have given notice of interpellations to the Hon. Speaker in regard to this matter. Then one other incident that happened at Kancheepuram I would like to mention. On or about the 30th of April 1952 one reading room called the ' Karunanidhi Padipagam ' was set fire to. I do not know by whom it was done. A report was made to the local police authorities, and nobody has been apprehended so far in this connection. This reading room was scheduled to be opened on or about the 4th May 1952. Somebody who was inimical to this ought to have done it. I would like the Hon. Chief Minister or the Officers concerned to go into this matter and bring the offenders to book.

" Sir, with regard to the pay of these police constables I would like to make a reference. In my opinion they are paid a very low salary, and that is the reason why they are tempted to take bribes. Their pay ought to be revised so that they might be kept above temptation. With regard to putting up of false cases there are ever so many instances, and I do not like to refer to them in detail because my friends have spoken on the matter.

" I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to give vent to my feelings on the floor of this House on this subject."

5-30 p.m. * Sri M. P. PERIYASWAMY :—" கனம் உப-சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபை முன் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் போலீஸ் மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

" போலீஸ் ஒவ்வொரு நாட்டுக்கும் அவசியம். அதைப் போலவே இந்த சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கும் அது அவசியம் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்த விஷயம். இந்த தேசத்தைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கும், மக்களுக்கு யாதொரு விதமான கெடுதலும் ஏற்பட்டாமலிருப்பதற்கும் போலீஸ் அவசிய

17th July 1529] [Sri M. P. Periyaswamy]

மாக இருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இருந்தபோதிலும், ' போலீஸில் இவ்வளவு அதிகம் பேர் இருப்பது அவசியமில்லை. போலீஸ் அதிகப்பட்டுவிட்டது; சுமார் 7 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் போலீஸுக்காக செலவிடப்படுகிறது ' என்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அங்கிருக்கும் அதே நண்பர்கள் வெளியே போனால், என்ன சொல்லுவார்களென்றால், ' எத்தனையோ போலீஸ்காரர்களை எடுத்து விட்டார்கள் ; காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் இந்த முறையில் எடுத்துவிட்டது ' என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். போலீஸ் மானியத்தைக் குறைத்திருந்தால், ' போலீசுக்கு இந்த மான்யம் போதாது ' என்று பேசுவார்கள். எப்படியிருந்தபோதிலும் சர்க்கார் போலீஸுக்காகக் கோரியிருக்கும் இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.

" போலீஸ் நிர்வாகமானது நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெறுவதற்கு சில அதிகாரிகள் தடங்கல்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சில போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் சரிவர நடப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படி ஒரு சில போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொள்ளாததனால், அந்த இலாகாவுக்கே ஒரு கெட்ட பெயரை அவர்கள் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அப்பேர்பட்ட சில அதிகாரிகளின் மீது மேலதிகாரிகள் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, ' பனிஷ்மெண்டு ' கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால், இம்மாதிரி சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன.

" கனம் முதல் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் 1937-38ல் முதன் முதலில் ஒரு ஹரிஜனனுக்கு டிபுடி சூபரென்டெண்டு உத்தியோகத்தைக் கொடுத்தார். வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் இருந்த காலத்தில் எத்தனையோ வருஷங்கள் அரசாட்சி நடத்தி வந்த போதிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தைக்கூட கொடுத்து ஆதரிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால், நமது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள்தான் முதன் முதல் ஹரிஜனனுக்கு டிபுடி சூபரெண்டெண்டு உத்தியோகத்தைக் கொடுத்தார். அதற்குப் பிறகு, அனேக உத்தியோகங்கள் டிபுடி சூபரெண்டெண்டுகள், சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள், டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் சூபரெண்டுடெண்டு போன்ற உத்தியோகங்களும், மற்ற உத்தியோகங்களும் அதிகமாகப் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஹரிஜனங்கள் சில இடங்களில் 15 அல்லது 20 வருஷம் வேலை செய்தும் கூட அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வு கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதற்கு காரணம் மந்திரிகளா அல்லது அங்கத்தினர்களா என்பதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வு அளிக்காமலிருப்பதற்கு மேலதிகாரிகள் அவர்களுடைய அந்தரங்க ரிகார்டுகளில் (Confidential files) குற்றங்குறைகளை எழுதிவிடுகிறார்கள். மேலதிகாரிகள், ஜாதி வித்தியாசத்தின் காரணமாக, இம்மாதிரி அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வு கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் இது விஷயத்தைக் கவனித்து உடனடியாக தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு போலீஸ் அதிகம் தேவை. பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தாரும், ஹரிஜன சமூகமும் மதுவிலக்கை ஆதரிக்கின்றார்கள். மதுவிலக்கினால் ஏற்படும் நன்மைகளை ஹரிஜனங்கள் நன்கு அறிவார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்திற்கு முன்னால் எந்த நிலையில் இருந்தார்கள், இப்பொழுது எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது சேரியில் வாழும் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்திருக்கும் எங்களுக்குத்தான் தெரியும்.

" திருட்டுச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதை போலீஸ் தடை செய்யவில்லை, அவர்களை தண்டிக்கவில்லை யென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நான் போலீஸுக்கு உடந்தையாக தெரிவித்ததாக என்னுடைய ஊரில் 100, 150 வாழையைத் வெட்டி சேதப்படுத்தி விட்டார்கள். ஜில்லா போலீஸ் சூபரென்டெண்டுக்கும், ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கும் சொன்னேன். சில சமயம் திருட்டைக் கண்டுப்பிடிக்க முடியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது என்ற காரணத்திற்காக திருட்டுச் சட்டத்தையே எடுத்துவிட முடியுமா? அதைப்போலவே, ஒரு சிலர் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்களென்பதற்காக மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தையே ரத்து செய்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லமுடியாது. ' கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவது அதிகமாகப் போய்விட்டது, கள்ளுக்கடை வீடு வீடாக Cottage industries

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போல் நடத்தப்படுகிறது' என்று சொல்வது பொருத்தமல்ல. எத்தனையோ சட்டங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறோம். திருடு, கொலை போன்ற குற்றங்களைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களை கண்டுபிடித்து தூக்குதண்டனை கொடுக்கிறார்கள். கொலைசெய்யப்படவில்லையா? அதனால் சட்டத்தை எடுத்து விடலாமா? அதைப்போலவே மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டமும் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

"சில புதிய, இள வயதிலுள்ள சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் மதுவிலக்கு கேஸ்களை நிர்த்தாட்சண்யமாக அதிகமாகப் பிடித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஊர் ஊராகச் சென்று சாராயம் காய்ச்சும் பானைய உடைத்தெரிந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் அதிகமான கேஸ்களைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதனால், 'மதுவிலக்குக் குற்றங்கள் அதிகரித்துவிட்டன' என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். பிடிக்காமல் விட்டுவிட்டால், கேஸ்கள் குறைந்திருக்கின்றன. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் கேஸ்களை சரிவர பிடிக்கவில்லை யென்று கூறுவார்கள். ஆகையால், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு மிக மிக அவசியம். மர முதலாளிகள் காண்டிராக்டுகள் முதலாளிகளின் சௌகரியத்திற்காக கள்ளுக்கடை வேண்டுமென்று சிலர் கூறுகிறார்கள். கள்ளுக்கடை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஹரிஜனங்களை நாசம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். கடவுள் புண்ணியத்தினால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் தப்பித்துக்கொண்டார்கள். போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் சில இடங்களில் தவறுக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இன்னும் நமது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் என்னென்ன உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமோ அதையெல்லாம் கொடுப்பார் என்று நாங்கள் நம்புகிறோம். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உதவியாக போலீஸ் இருக்க வேண்டும். Civil Disabilities Act-ஐ போலீஸ் நன்றுக அமுல் நடத்தவில்லை. இனியாகிலும் சரியாக நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கனம். ராஜாஜி அவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

* SRI E. T. KUNHAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഇന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്ന അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ പറയുവാൻവയ്യാത്ത നിലയിലാണ്. പൊന്നാനി താലൂക്കിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ നേരെ പോലീസ് നടത്തുന്ന അക്രമത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ചെറിയ ഭാഗം ഞാൻ പറയുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പൊന്നാനി താലൂക്കിൽ ആലങ്കോട് വില്ലേജിൽ ജൂൺ 3-ാം തിയ്യതി അർദ്ധരാത്രിയിൽ പോലീസ് ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ ചെന്ന വാതിൽ ചവിട്ടിപ്പൊളിച്ചു ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ അടിക്കുകയും പലവിധത്തിൽ മർദ്ദനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നതന്നെയല്ല, അവിടെ അടുത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒരു നായരുടെ പീടികയിൽ, പീടിക പൂട്ടി കിടന്നുറങ്ങുന്നവരെ വിളിച്ചുണർത്തി കറുപ്പൻ എന്ന ഹരിജനെ വിളിക്കാൻ പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ മഴയാണ് കടയില്ല എന്ന അവർ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു. അപ്പോൾ ആ നായന്മാരെയും കടയില്ലെടാ എന്ന ചോദിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് മർദ്ദിച്ചു. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജൂൺ 5-ംതിയ്യതി തന്നെ ഒരു മീറ്റിങ്ങ്കൂടി, പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കുകയും വിവരം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ അറിയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി നടപടികൾ യാതൊന്നും ഇതേവരെ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

"എന്ന മാത്രമല്ല, തൃത്താല ഫക്കയിൽ മോട്ടർ വില്ലേജ് അംശം മേനവന്റെ അടിമപ്പണി എടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട മേനോൻ പോലീസിനെ വിളിച്ചുവരുത്തുകയും അടിമപ്പണി എടുക്കാൻ കൂട്ടാക്കാത്ത താമി എന്ന ഹരിജനെ പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷനിലേക്ക കൊണ്ടുപോയി രണ്ടു ദിവസം മർദ്ദനം നടത്തിയതിനു ശേഷം വീട്ടയക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചാവക്കാട് ഹെഡ്കൺസ്റ്റബിൾ സിനിമ കണ്ടുവരുന്ന ചിലരെ കഠിനമായി മർദ്ദിച്ചുവിട്ടതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു നടപടിയും അവരുടെ മേൽ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു മാത്രമല്ല, മണത്തലയിൽ മൂസ്സ എന്ന ഒരു മുസ്ലീം ഒരു ഹരിജനോട് വീട് ഒഴിയുവാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്; അനുവദിക്കാൽ കയ്യേറി എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്; ക്രൂരമായി കഠിനമായി മോഹവും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജില്ലാ കലക്ടർക്കും പോലീസ് സൂപ്രണ്ടിനും വിവരം അറിയിച്ചിട്ടും പൊന്നാനി പോലീസ് യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. മലബാർ ജില്ലാ കലക്ടർ രണ്ടു മാസംമുമ്പു പൊന്നാനി സർക്കിൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോട് action എടുക്കണം എന്ന പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഇതേവരെ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അതിന്റെ ഒരു കോപ്പിയാണ് ഈ എന്റെ കയ്യിൽ ഉള്ളത്. പണക്കാരായ മർദ്ദകന്മാരുടെ അരുനിന്നുകൊണ്ടു പൊന്നാനി പോലീസ് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരൂരിൽ പാറയിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ എന്ന ഒരാളെ

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അവിടത്തെ സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരും പോലീസുകാരും കൂടി അയാളുടെ അമ്മയുടെ കൺമുമ്പിൽവെച്ചു അടിക്കുകയും ചവിട്ടുകയും മർദ്ദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർ വിവരം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇതേവരെ യാതൊരു അന്വേഷണവും നടത്തീട്ടില്ല."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Every hon. Member is allowed five minutes only."

* SRI D. K. RAJU :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demand and support the cut motion. While doing so, I wish to say a few words. There is no doubt the Police Department is the most essential department in all countries of the world. As the police are the custodians of law and order, they are given enormous powers through legislation and I need not tell hon. Members how these powers are misused. As the time at my disposal is limited, I would like to say a few words about—I do not want to say their atrocities—but their actions in my own constituency. You know, Sir, I come from Srivilliputhur constituency defeating, in the election, the ex-Chief Minister who was then in charge of Police portfolio. Lorry loads of armed police were used to the fullest extent for the election propaganda in the guise of Minister's bandobust. The Circle Inspector of the place—I do not want to mention his name—is particularly capable of preparing concocted cases at a moment's notice with the help of his straw-men maintained by him. The notable part of it is that the Deputy Superintendents and District Superintendents of Police extended their support to him for such concocted cases. Many such cases are being contested by the affected parties successfully in spite of the witnesses being man-handled in one or two cases. I have reported such cases to higher officers and till now no action has been taken.

"Sir, I wish to cite a few instances where the police in the district openly took sides during the last elections. Many cases of assaults had been reported to the police and no action was taken by them. (1) In one case one of my cars was smashed by a district board school teacher in broad day-light in the presence of a vast crowd, but the police were pleased to refer to the complaints as non-cognizable. (2) The Secretary of the Forward Bloc Party, Rajapalayam, was also beaten near the Rajapalayam police station in broad day-light at 1 p.m. and that too in a bazaar. Even though seven months have elapsed since the complaint was given, no action has been taken so far. (3) Villagers who came to Rajapalayam for marketing during the days of elections were man-handled severely. Police did not take any action even when such cases were reported, as the offenders were supposed to be in the Congress camp. (4) Passenger buses and public lorries were engaged to transport the voters to the polling booths or to distribute eatables to the voters. I have got photographs of the same. Even though I personally brought this to the notice of the Deputy Superintendent and the District Superintendent, no action was taken by the Police. (5) Many a non-Congress public meeting was disturbed by stone-pelting, etc., by the Police who were used for the election propaganda of the Congress in the guise of

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election *bandobust*. (6) Indeed Congressmen are supposed to be non-violent. It is curious to see these very same Congressmen committing violence against the Communists, who in turn are dubbed to be violent both in their utterances and actions. About fifty Congressmen in Rajapalayam looted the Communist Party's office one night in the first week of April. The Police of course came there and investigated. But no action was taken against the culprits. I am telling this only to make the present Government know what has happened when the previous Government was in office. I do not want to repeat again and again the same thing. I cite that specific instance only to apprise the Chief Minister of what is happening in the districts, and how the really innocent are made to suffer for no fault of theirs. Without being influenced by any party motives, because the Communists voted against the Congress, I am sure the Hon. Chief Minister will investigate these crimes and do justice. I stress this because the matter is urgent, and disorders should be put an end to immediately. I believe the Hon. Chief Minister would take the Opposition also into his confidence, because if the Government were to run efficiently, it is very necessary that the Government should co-operate with the Opposition, for it is only they who will bring to the notice of the Government what abuses there are in the districts."

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

* SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to suport this Demand. Before I touch upon the general aspects of the Demand, I would request the Hon. Chief Minister to accede to the request of the former speaker, Mr. D. K. Raju, to make an enquiry into things which he alleges to have been committed by the Congress just on the eve of the recent elections. I think the Hon. Chief Minister would be very glad to take his challenge and order an open enquiry into Mr. D. K. Raju's allegations.

" I was rather driven to make a speech on this Demand, due to the speech made by the hon. Member, Mr. Kalyanasundaram from the other side. He was referring to the extravagant expenditure over the Police administration. He referred to the former Finance Minister, Mr. Gopala Reddi, who had said that the increase in the Police expenditure was due to the Communist menace in this country. Mr. Kalyanasundaram also observed that consequent on the gradual increase in the Police expenditure ever since 1946, the strength of the Communist has increased from two or sixty-two in the Assembly. The recent elections have testified to this fact. Of course we, Congressmen, are also aware of that fact. But we want an assurance from hon. Members belonging to the party of Mr. Kalyanasundaram. He asked the Hon. Chief Minister not to treat the Communists with violence at least hereafter, as they have come into the Legislature. Unfortunately Mr. Kalyanasundaram is not present here now. Instead of asking the Hon. Chief Minister to give an assurance to them first let me ask the Members of his party to give us an assurance."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know what kind of assurance the hon. Member wants from us."

* SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR :—" An assurance that they will resort only to constitutional means to further their ends. For coming into the Legislature, they have followed constitutional methods. If that state of affairs were to continue in the years to come, I am sure there will be no necessity for us to spend as much as seven crores of rupees over the Police administration. While bringing in a cut motion to curtail the heavy expenditure on the Police Force, they are also bringing in the grievances of the constabulary. They say that the poor constables should be paid more and made to live an honourable life. How can they ask for both at the same time? The Government are fully alive to the low salaries of the petty officials in the Police department, and I request them to do their best in the matter."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall try to finish what I have got to say in five or six minutes.

" The Hon. Chief Minister has heard criticisms from both sides of the House. Except for some occasional vehemence from the speeches of some of the hon. Members from this side, there were several things common between what the Congress Members spoke and what the Members of the Opposition spoke. The chief point is what should be the attitude of the Police hereafter towards the representatives of the public and in their relations with the public. That is the principal point. If an hon. Member like Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi from the Government side were to say that the Police should henceforward learn to be a little more courteous towards the public, and hon. Members of the rank of Swami Sahajananda were to say that the Police in the name of helping the public, come and terrorise the villagers, surely the Hon. Chief Minister should know that things are not being done in the proper way. Let me not be misunderstood once more that I am making a sweeping statement. Of course the Police department is a vast department where we have got nearly 60,000 personnel recruited generally with no regard to their qualifications or to the traditions of the family from which they come. Unless the Hon. Chief Minister tells them to correct themselves I say things will not be all right. When we complain and refer to this or that incident, we do not refer to the vast personnel. Of course, I agree that in this State, law and order has been maintained successfully. All the same, hereafter the attitude of the Police towards the public must change and they should learn to be courteous towards the citizens; for, we are citizens, of a Sovereign, Democratic Republic.

" I would draw the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister to certain specific instances mentioned on the floor of this House wherein the Police people were charged with having exceeded their duties. After hearing them, I am only asking the Hon. Chief

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Minister whether it will not be proper for him to consider in what particular cases the Police have erred and whether it will not be proper to call for the records in regard to them and see whether the Police officers or men in the lower ranks and which of them did really exceed their duties. Such an action on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister would inspire confidence in the people towards the administration. I do not mean that for each and every case the Hon. Chief Minister should call for records. It is enough if he did so only in specific cases wherein complaints have been made by hon. Members of this House. If in some cases the Police people have erred, they should be punished, for, Sir, the punishment of the bad man is as important as the protection of the good man. That is the essence of political philosophy.

" In this connection I may refer to a particular incident which took place in Rajahmundry and which has been reported in the issue of *Praja Patrika*, dated 9th July 1952." (Sri T. Viswanatham proceeded to read the passage which was in Telugu.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I may submit, Sir, that this particular case is under investigation. The hon. Leader of the Opposition may therefore treat this case as *sub judice*."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am glad that the Hon. Chief Minister has taken notice of this case and is taking action. I shall leave it at that.

" I shall bring to the notice of the House one more incident. In the office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, there is one section called the ' Investigation Section.' I have come to know that the personnel in that particular section are not behaving properly towards persons who have got to come there is the course of their business. The visitors, it is said, are attended to, only if money is offered or some cigarettes or anything like that are offered. I do not want that an ex parte decision should be given in this case, without going into the details. In this connection a petition has come to me, addressed as the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly. From the petition, I see that a copy of the petition would have gone to the Hon. Chief Minister also. I hope that the Hon. Chief Minister would not treat the same as anonymous petition. This petition refers to the corruption prevailing in a section of the Commissioner's office. There is no doubt whatsoever that the petitioner has not signed the petition because he is sure that he would be terrorised by the Police later. I trust that the Chief Minister would look into this matter.

" Last Sunday, we had a public meeting in which I happened to speak. As per the old traditional custom we saw an old table with a lantern by its side, for the use of the C.I.D. reporters. If the Government say they are entitled to know what I spoke, I would say, I am entitled to know what is reported. But I am not able to understand the logic behind the Government acting on

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the reports of these Police Reporters, when a copy of the speech is not being supplied to the man who has made the speech. When a man makes a speech and the same is reported to the Government, he is entitled to have a copy of the same. I do not want to make a distinction between the Police and Official Reporters. In the case of the latter, as soon as the report of a speech is ready, a copy of the same is sent to the hon. Member who has made the speech. We talk not only here in this House, Sir, but outside also. And when a report is being made about our speeches outside, it is but natural that we expect to be supplied with a copy of the same, before the Government take any action on it. I trust that the Hon. Chief Minister would bear this in mind and take suitable action.

" Sir, Mr. Venkatasubba Reddi and others have said that the 6 p.m.
investigation of the ordinary crimes is not attended to as well as it should be. It is a matter to which the Hon. Chief Minister must pay attention. I think he may as well call an informal conference of all the Members of this House—for every one says that the investigation of the crimes is not quite good in its quality and attention.

" But having said this, I should again certainly plead for the better treatment of the Police people. In Visakhapatnam I find that the offices are congested, that accommodation has not increased, that the District Superintendent of Police's office is absolutely overcrowded, and all that. They require probably a small amount of Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 for improving the available accommodation, and I do not know why we should grudge it. Only 20 to 25 per cent of the Police constables and officers are occupying quarters built by the Government; some acquisition proceedings were started, but the whole thing was dropped. I suggest that the Government must find a way to improve the condition in that place. In Visakhapatnam the Special Armed Police are living in thatched houses left as a legacy of the war. I suggest that the Special Armed Police people must be given better treatment; for in all times of trouble, it is the Reserved and the Armed Police that are coming to our help. Their morale also is good, and it must be kept on a high level.

" One other small matter. A few years ago the Fire Service section was merged with the Police department. I do not see why it was so decided. I know such a proposal was rejected sometime in 1946–47; but afterwards somehow the police people got the upper hand and they merged the fire service in their own department. I have heard from several sources, and I also know as a matter of fact, that our Fire Service department is one of the best-conducted departments in this State. I will ask the Hon. Chief Minister to consider afresh this question, whether it is not possible to separate the Fire Service department from the Police. I understand one of the Personal Assistants to the Inspector-General has gone to foreign countries for some special

training, and come out with merit. I would request the Hon. Chief Minister to go into this matter.

" Once more I submit that an atmosphere of freedom must be instilled into our minds, and we must not be made to feel that the Police people are here, there and everywhere, preventing us from holding meetings except with their permission making a report of our speeches, or following us and that they have us always under their surveillance. Do let us feel in this country that after Swaraj we are free and that the Police people are confining their attention only to law and order and not to politics. In fact, if you look into the number of the Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Crimes and Special Branch and the X-Branch of the Police department, you will see they are more in number in those Branches than in the ordinary branches. I submit that the time has come when we should pay more and more attention to the investigation of ordinary crime and make the people's lives safe, make the people feel that they can safely sleep in open places and on terraces in their houses, not only in the Madras City, but in Visakhapatnam and other places also. I do not discuss how this feeling has come; but I would request the Hon. Chief Minister to go into this aspect of the matter and make the people once more feel that we are in a very happy State where we can sleep with our hands on our chest freely in the open air, and that we are really protected by the Police people and not terrorised by them, as has been alleged by so many people in the House and outside."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition for the manner in which he wound up the debate before I had to stand up to reply. Every suggestion that he has made was constructive, and I assure him that all those suggestions will receive not the best attention, but as much attention as I can give to them. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition will not hesitate to believe me when I say this, that I shall try to do my best, which is limited not only by my capacity but also by the capacity of the people to pay for any improvement in all these directions. After all, we must remember that we stand on the basis of the resources, the tax and the revenue resources that we have in the country. Do I not know that if the Police department is very important, it may have had associations of displeasure on the part of the people? But now that we are free, we should try our best to get rid of those associations and really to appreciate the great and important position which the Police department and the policemen as a whole occupy in the life of the country. We have not reached a stage when we could dispense with protection of that kind; the people have not settled down to live the good life without any control or regulation or protection from outside. We do need the Police. One hon. Member referred to the fact that we relied on non-violence and it is absurd that we should have a Police and make a Demand for Rs. 7 crores and odd. Put that way, it is very picturesque and it has really appealed to me as an artistic way of

putting things. But hard facts are there and we do require the police as the hon. Leader of the Opposition just now in his last winding up speech said, and we do require peace and increased efficiency. And he has also asked me to find ways and means to get them. I thank him for the suggestion made.

" I thank also the hon. Members who referred to smaller matters of detail in respect of the improvement of the Police department and its working as such. After all, sometimes small things are more important than general observations, and I thank them therefore for those suggestions they have made.

" With regard to the improvement of the pay and prospects of the policemen, especially of the large number of constables, I must mention, the strength of the Police as it is, even according to hon. Friends sitting opposite, comes to about 50,000 to 60,000—I mean those in the lowest ranks—and even the slightest increase in their salary, ordinary arithmetic will show what it will come to. I was very anxious to raise the salaries of these people, and I am still thinking about it as to what can be done; I am thinking not only in the way of salary, because I have an idiosyncracy, it may be called, of doing something which will not be wasted by the people concerned. I am thinking of what can be done for these people which might make them happy and hopeful and cheerful in life. I have nothing ready yet, but I have only indicated what I am thinking. But the opposite side, I venture to say, is alert and desires to steal my thunder. I am also vigilant always and wish to steal their thunder. Short notice questions to the effect ' Are you considering the question of salary increase for the Police people, if so, what is the proposal, at what stage is it? ' and questions of that kind may come; they are all but moves on the political chess board. These are no doubt just, and even from the political view-point, I cannot object to them. In fact, I rather enjoy such things; only I wish it were all taken in good humour. I am thinking, as I said, as to what we can possibly do within two limitations—one, of my own capacity to think out the thing and get it done, preventing waste and turning away from the path you want me to go along, and the other the limitation, as I said, of the finances of the country. I know the Police constable is poor; but I know the peasants—the men who constitute the main body of the people supporting the Government—every one of them is poorer still. There are many peasants—why many, most peasants—who would like to have constables' posts given to them. So, one has to pay and the other has to receive, and I should see what should be done. There is no good hon. Members who are not Communists appreciating what I say; they must really follow up that appreciation with constructive suggestions and constructive help. As regards my other friends, I am very glad to see, and I am more or less convinced that my friends opposite—the Communist friends I am referring to—have settled down to a peaceful life. I won't grant the proposition that they never were guilty

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of anything wrong; but they are trying to change, if I may say so, because it is only when a man says several times, 'I am not guilty, I never did it' that I can rely on him to stick to that statement for the future. I am very glad that the Communists have settled down to a peaceful life, and I do hope that I may even be able to reduce the Armed Police, as was demanded by somebody. Let me say in this connection that India as a whole, and our State in particular, so far as the work of the Police department is concerned, does not take a second place; I can claim on behalf of this Government and on behalf of all of us, that our law and order administration is second to none in the other States or in Asia. I can claim that. I am not comparing it with those in Western countries. Perhaps some of them are much better or much worse, but this much I may say, that here so far as the general people are concerned, they are protected much better in the way of crime and disorder and all that, than any other people in Asia. We have also a very highly civilized system of Government in this country, which is not enjoyed in other parts of Asia. Of course, all civilized organizations cost something. We did not create all this ourselves; we are still as poor as we ever were. But somebody else created this costly organization for us, and they thought so far as the old order of things was concerned, that they should be content with certain kinds of protection in certain fields only; but we have had to extend such protection all over, to all the people, as was observed by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. He asked: 'Should we not sleep wherever we want to, safe in the feeling that the Government are looking after us, that there is no fear whatever, and that there is no chance of anybody robbing us of our purse or anybody putting a knife or dagger into our side and killing us while we are sleeping?' We want that kind of protection everywhere now; and that is also the cry of the villager now, as was observed by some friends, and as I observed myself on another occasion here. Everyone wants a police station or an outpost in his village, for the purpose of protection. In the lucky old days, a paddy field was not the object of theft, nor a garden; the paddy field was not the object of theft, except perhaps for the parrots and the birds and the foxes that came and took away something. Then, men did not steal from fields; but to-day, nothing is safe. Not only the birds in the daytime have to be guarded against, but at night time the people have to guard not against night-beasts alone, but against men also. And so, everybody wants a Police station and good protection in his own place.

"Now, my idea of the Police department work, I can sketch briefly. People are apt to compare dissimilar things. For instance, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan who seems to have had the good fortune of travelling all over the world—I have not seen any place outside India, and even in India, not all the places—says that a constable whom he saw in a London street or in Stockholm was very polite and courteous. He narrated how he guided and helped the ignorant. It may be true. Here too, if an outsider or foreigner comes here from another country, our Police constables will be very polite and helpful to him. Moreover, India

to-day enjoys a great reputation in all the countries of the world, and I do not at all feel surprised that when Mr. Swaminathan went to London or Stockholm and the constable there found him to be a brown-coloured Indian and an outsider, he was very kind and polite and courteous to him. Whenever those constables in those countries meet foreigners, they know how to behave. That is how they have secured a good name for themselves and for the London police; but I am not emphasising it too much, lest I should be considered as explaining it away. The Police in London and other places are no doubt very good people, and I wish our Police also were like that. But we should not compare, as I said, dissimilar things. What is the good of comparing me, for instance, with a peasant in the village or a worker in a factory? The Police traffic constable in London has nothing whatever to do with crime or the detection or investigation of crime; it is his special business to guide men on the streets and to look after the streets, the proper keeping of the road and to see that everybody gives necessary respect to everybody else. But here, our Police people are directly connected with investigation at every turn. All of us think only about the Police whenever something happens. We all know there are two sets of crimes. When a crime takes place, we immediately think of the Policeman; we all know there are a set of people in the Police station, dull, may be arrogant, and we report the crime to them, and they have to investigate. There are two classes of crime. In one, there are some witnesses who say that they have seen the crime committed and it is the duty of the Police people to record it and then proceed to prosecute the people concerned; such cases constitute one-half or even three-fourths of the total number of cases. But there are other cases where a man goes at night and kills somebody or takes away movable properties; and that is a man whom nobody has seen, but yet the Police get a report of the murder or the theft. It is a difficult job for the policemen to discover the criminal. No doubt if the law were altered and we were enabled to convict people on pure suspicion, we could certainly ask the Policeman to gather all the rumours and arrest and prosecute people and even punish them. But fortunately or unfortunately, our Policemen are taken to task for prosecuting cases without sufficient evidence and also whenever cases fail. They must therefore take proper evidence and satisfy the Judge long after the incident itself happened, that it is all true. And there are lawyers on either side who cast doubts upon every man and every man's motives, and everybody has got to be examined, cross-examined and re-examined and so on. Then the case ends in conviction, only if the Judge is satisfied. That is the kind of investigation going on here. I have often thought about it.

"Here is a special report I get, saying that so and so is murdered and that no evidence is forthcoming and nobody is suspected. I wonder, how on earth the policeman is going to detect the case. But later I get a report that so and so has been arrested and some evidence has been gathered. I take my hat off to that policeman. It might be that he had worried or threatened

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or beaten somebody and got the information. But somehow or other he got it and then it is confirmed and corroborated. The articles concerned in the case are found and the man is punished. That kind of investigation is the common type of investigation in difficult cases in our country. I grant that it is not of a very high class. There is a certain amount of third degree methods, I grant, but it is much less than in the old days.

" Sir, some of the old books were misleading my good friends on the other side. They read some of the old books containing the methods of torture. Those things and other things are repeated here as though they got the information directly and have seen them. Although everyone admits that it is not done in daylight or in the presence of people, yet the people are so sure that it has been done. At the same time, it is impossible to produce evidence. Now, these are the difficulties in investigation and I want to get rid of them all. I do not think that I shall be able to get rid of them all. I can only say that we shall try to do our best. But what are the steps necessary to be taken?

" The investigating officer in those difficult cases should be a very trained man and should be a very clever man and he should know much more than we all know. He should not only know the laws of human nature but the laws of psychology of criminally-minded people. He has to go into that and discover. It is a difficult thing to improve that part of the administration of the police. Even in England, Scotland Yard is very famous but they too go wrong in many cases, but in some cases they do well. Our police are going forward in that also. They have also realized that the crude methods are of no use and that better methods should be employed. They are trying to do that but we have to pay for all this. It will not come for nothing. You cannot take a head constable who has served five years as acting Sub-Inspector and confirm him and, at the same time, expect him to do all these wonderful things. He will follow only the old methods. That is why the department and the Government are a little bit anxious about accepting the claims merely of seniority in these matters. We will have, therefore, to tolerate, accommodate and improve by careful thinking and by spending more money.

" There is another police, I need hardly mention. That is the police we all know in Madras. They have to keep order in the streets and look after the traffic. They look very imposing in their dress and see that everything is kept smooth on the roads. That is a different kind of duty. But unfortunately in our country, the policemen are transferable and some men are liable to be put in one branch for sometime and then transferred to another branch. There is a certain amount of confusion on account of it and we are gradually getting down to specialization in that respect also. Therefore, I do hope that things will improve. I do not want to pitch our expectations very high. Then, of course, the main thing is, we must increase the pay of these people. We cannot get good quality men unless we pay

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for them. The man who can become a workshop manager somewhere may not agree to be a constable and be a very clever man, and he will have to be paid as much as he would get in the other place. That is where the question of finance comes in. And if you increase the present strength of the police and if our villagers should be granted their request the cost will be enormous. If there is one police station for a radius of 12 to 15 miles, it is hardly possible for the information about crimes to reach the police quickly, and the evidence disappears at the other end before information reaches. Therefore, we have to increase the strength of the police. To increase police stations and constables and improve their quality and give them training, we require an enormous amount of money. Then the question comes, what is the choice, which is the lesser evil? Are we to grind our peasantry and get more money, or are we to carry on as we did in the old days, 500 or 1,000 years ago? With all the complaints that we have to-day, if only we compare with the state of things that obtained 500 or 700 or 1,000 years ago, we could see that there has been an enormous improvement. Even compared to 200 years ago there has been an enormous improvement. In those days, every village was a scene of dacoity, if only there was money available. All roads were available for the highway robber at night and men could not travel except in long lines of 100 or 200 carts. Now things are better. Unfortunately things have recently gone back a little. We have made a little retrogression after the recent war. But that is a moral phenomenon observed all over the world and not merely in India.

" Sir, I deny most emphatically and refute the charge made by Mr. Kalyanasundaram and Mr. Ramamurthi that the police is merely an instrument in politics and that we demand Rs. 7 crores in order to keep ourselves in office. It is a false charge and I repudiate it with all the force that the Telugu phrase *' ghantapatham '* used by one of the speakers carried. Does it mean words ringing like a bell? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is a fact that the Leader of the House in the previous Assembly did say that it was because of the Communist activities, Rs. 2 crores had to be spent."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am coming to that. Was I saying anything contrary to that? I won't let it go. I will refer to it now. The previous Leader of the House probably said that Rs. 2 crores was spent, and he might be right according to his calculation that extra expenditure was incurred on account of the Communists. What was the argument advanced on the strength of that expenditure? Now, my friend Mr. Kalyanasundaram, one of the most eminent members of the Communist Party and one whom I know thoroughly and have known for a long time said, ' You have used all the money against us all these years. You did not succeed. What purpose have you achieved? We had only two seats then in the Assembly. Now we have got 70 seats '. Now, I claim and I want the hon. Leader of the Opposition to take note of the claim that this is

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what I consider success. I claim that I have drawn 70 members of the Communist Party into the Assembly. That is what Rs. 2 crores did. They were underground or in hiding somewhere and this Rs. 2 crores made them come into the Assembly. I say, that this Rs. 2 crores was well spent, even if it had produced nothing but the present attachment of the Communist Party to Parliamentary methods. I hope it will grow. I pray it will grow. I accept all the statements made on the other side that they will never go back to their old ways, that they were never guilty and were always peaceful, and not only peaceful as between Russia and America but peaceful inside India, which is far more important to me. I want them to stick to their words. I hold them to their promise. I say, Rs. 2 crores was well-spent. As I said before, I will reduce the Armed Police if only they will give me the promise by continually denying the charge I am making. If only to get that denial, I will continue to make the charge so that it will be fresh in their mind. (An hon. Member: 'And when will it stop?') I will stop it one day. There is no difficulty about that. I am not a hard man. I am not a man of war. I am a man of peace. I want peace. I yearn for peace. I wish this debate had been less arduous for me. I do not mind this debate. But I do not like a debate with guns, daggers and spears.

"Then, let there be no intoxication over this on the part of my young friends. I am glad I am using the word 'friends' (laughter). There is a gradual change. I called them 'enemies'. I shall call them friends by and by (renewed laughter). I am sorry to notice that they show some little signs of intoxication over their victory in the elections. They said, 'We won in this election. The tribunal of the people has decided that issue'. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must tell the hon. Members that Judges are Judges. Elections are elections. Elections are not judicial courts. It is wrong to imagine because they succeeded in elections, their crimes have been disproved or guilt wiped out. I say that elections are only elections. They are good for their own purposes. Decisions of courts cannot be reversed by any number of election results. Election results only show that a person has secured a certain number of votes. They do not show anything more than that, whether the results relate to this side of the House or the other side. If any charge is made that some persons were guilty of violence or some other thing then that should be decided by evidence in a judicial trial and by properly tested evidence and they have been so decided in courts. Here, I come to so many statements which have been made on the floor of the House. Allegations have been made that we have gone from bad to worse and from worse to much worse; and they were left there, as if it was enough to make allegations of the most serious and heinous nature and leave them there. From my point of view it is bad to make such allegations. Cases which occurred long ago are put forward. It was said that there was not a fair trial, for the trying Magistrate was subservient to the Government. All old cases, true or false. Let it be noted that we have put no restraint on anybody. We do not want anybody to act under restraint. The other side is also not under any restraint. They have made charges against the late Chief Minister. I suppose a few months hence they may come forward and say that the present Chief Minister committed murder and robbery. I hope that will not happen. But in this House Members should exercise restraint in what they say. Surely if such statements were made outside this House, it would be an offence. But even here it is indecent to do so. I have to say this, because we in this House have heard so many things said. A debate is not useful if each one of us makes allegations generally and particularly, mostly generally. Allegations were made relating to cases which have been decided and concluded once for all. I hope hon. Members will not indulge in that kind of debate. For I cannot reverse the past. It is not decent to go into the past. There are people who cast aspersions on others. If cases are brought to my notice and if they are within my jurisdiction I promise on behalf of myself and on behalf of my staff that we will look into them. But it is unnecessary here to emphatically assert, or to pitch one's voice high as if it were a public oration to get a cheer or two. (Laughter.) That is the Hitlerian method which I strongly deprecate. What is the good of raising one's voice?"

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SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"If the Hon. Chief Minister ceases to talk of chaos and disorderliness and attribute them to the Communists we will have no point or occasion to make such orations."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have not referred yet to chaos to-day at least. (Laughter.) There is no reason at all for raising one's voice to the Hitlerian pitch. But let that pass. It is a case of mutual accommodation. I shall not refer to it as you gradually reduce the pitch of your voice.

"Sir, I do not wish to detain the House any longer. I have replied to most important things. If I have omitted to reply to any points, it does not mean that I disregard them or that I do not wish to take note of them. I hope the House will not hesitate to give its assent to this Demand, and if I come later on for an increase in the Demand for proper purposes, I do hope the House will grant that also." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. P. Ramamurthi, the mover of the cut motion, is not present here. His cut motion will therefore be deemed to have been withdrawn unless some one else wants it to be put to vote."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—'I press the motion to a vote."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,10,82,100 under Demand XIV—Police by Rs. 100.'"

The cut motion was lost.

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,10,82,100 under Demand XIV—Police.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Friday, 18th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 18th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Number of workers detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

*114[a] *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state how many workers employed in various industries in the State were detained under Preventive Detention laws during the period from 1st January 1948 to 30th June 1951?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Three hundred and sixty-eight workers were detained during this period."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Sir, is it a fact that such of those detained workers as were employed in the industries under the control of the Central Government were taken back to employment after their release whereas the others were not taken back? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, if this had been the object of the question, the hon. Member could have put it in, so that I would have got the necessary information. I am sorry, I cannot answer off-hand as to how many were taken back by the Central Government and how many were not, but we shall certainly consider the suggestion implied that we should try to take them back."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, can the Hon. the Chief Minister tell us whether those workers who were detained were paid family allowances during the term of their incarceration? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the rules provide for it and, I think, it must have been done."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Sir, since the Government were responsible for these men losing their jobs, will they consider it their duty to see that they are employed again? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Chief Minister has already answered that question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I do not entirely accept the position that the Government are responsible for their losing their jobs. The Government detained them because of certain obvious causes, and as to who is

[a] Postponed from the list of questions for 17th July 1952.

ultimately responsible is a matter of opinion. But, as I have already stated, we shall try our best to take back such of those against whom there has been nothing proved."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, will the Hon. the Chief Minister please enumerate some of the major causes of detention and the maximum period of detention?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, speaking, not of all workers but of industrial workers, say, in the Railways, I understand from the papers that they were detained because of a threatened strike and some others on account of the threat of a sympathetic strike that was expected on their part. The detention law is quite clear as to the reasons, and one or other of these reasons must have been the cause. As to their number, if the hon. Member wants the information by districts, I shall try to give them from the files that I have before me."

Inspection of Weavers' Societies.

* 117-A *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the function of organization, education, supervision and inspection of weavers' societies, stores societies and Scheduled Caste societies is done by departmental officers and not by the District Co-operative Central Bank; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that supervision charges are also collected by the Co-operative Department from the type of societies in clause (*a*), and if so, the scale of fees levied?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"(*a*) Yes. In some districts, the financing banks also maintain a separate staff of supervisors for the periodical inspection of non-credit societies indebted to them.

"(*b*) Yes. Supervision fees are collected from societies as follows:—

(1) *Weavers' societies.*—At the rate of 2 per cent of the net profits earned by them in a co-operative year subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.

(2) *Stores societies.*—At the rate of 5 per cent of the net profits earned in a co-operative year subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 in the case of societies earning a net profit of Rs. 1,000 and more.

(3) *Scheduled Caste societies.*—Nil."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, are the Government aware that the functions of supervision, education, propaganda and inspection are not those of the department according to the Madras Co-operative Societies Act?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"The Government are fully aware of it, Sir."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are going to abolish the supervision fee now being collected from the weavers' co-operative societies in view of the present slump in the handloom cloth trade and the heavy loss incurred by the primary weavers' co-operative societies?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Sir, it is not yet under the consideration of Government."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, will the Hon. Minister tell us whether a copy of the report of the supervisor is sent to the co-operative society concerned and whether any political bias is attached to such supervision?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Sir, we deny the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister for Co-operation, what are these Scheduled Castes societies, what are the functions and how many Scheduled Caste people are members of such societies and the total number of such societies?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can put a separate question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, I wanted to know whether the reports of the supervisors are submitted to the co-operative societies concerned."

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"A copy of such report is always given to the co-operative society concerned, Sir."

Application of the Registrar's Scheme in Malabar.

* 117-B *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any report, from the Collector, Malabar, stating the impracticability of applying the Ryan Scheme in Malabar; and

(*b*) if so, what other scheme the Government propose for Malabar?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Collector of Malabar reported that the Registrar's Scheme may not be beneficial to the bulk of the weavers in his district. He has therefore been asked to submit an alternative scheme to be introduced in Malabar in case the Registrar's Scheme fails in that district.

"I am also glad to say that this morning I heard that the factory owners and the factory workers have come to an agreed solution by altering the conditions of employment whereby unemployment among weavers will be eliminated."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Sir, though there was an agreement between the factory owners and the workers, I do not think that the factory owners can give more employment to the workers

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now though they may do so in course of time. That is also not certain. Taking all these things into consideration, may I ask the Hon. the Minister for Labour, what immediate steps the Government are going to take in order to give relief to the handloom workers in Malabar?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I have already explained, the Government have succeeded in making the factory owners agree to give employment and relief to the unemployed weavers. I do hope that the hon. Members in this House will co-operate with the Government and see that this amicable agreement is adhered to and worked successfully."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Will the Hon. Minister kindly take us into his confidence, Sir, and let us know what this Ryan Scheme is?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question."

10-40 a.m. SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, may I know what are the terms of the agreement entered into between the factory owners and the workers?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I said, as I was coming to the Assembly, I heard that news. Details are not available with me. Perhaps, if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall be able to place on the table of the House the information required."

SRI K. T. SREEDHARAN:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that the High Power Committee have decided on an impracticable scheme for Malabar, only because there is no non-official Member from Malabar in that Committee to advise them regarding the special conditions prevailing in Malabar?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the Government are aware of the peculiar conditions in Malabar and we are satisfied that the Collector of Malabar will give us the best advice so far as conditions in Malabar are concerned."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"In view of the fact that the problems of handloom weavers in South Kanara are not dissimilar to those in Malabar, will the Government take steps to help the handloom weavers in the district of South Kanara also?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

New high school at Kayiliyad, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar.

* 117-C *Q.*—SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a petition from the local public for sanctioning a new high school at Kayiliyad in Walluvanad taluk in Malabar district; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"(*a*) Proposals for opening a high school at Kayiliyad in Walluvanad taluk in Malabar district were received by the Director of Public Instruction.

"(*b*) The locality is already served by four secondary schools, within a distance of 3 to 4 miles. Permission was therefore not accorded for the opening of a new high school at Kayiliyad."

SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any proposals to have one high school for every revenue firka?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO.—"The policy of the Government is to ensure that there is at least one high school for each taluk in the first instance."

SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP:—"May I know, Sir, what are the pre-requisites for granting permission to open high schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the pre-requisites are the need of the locality, the existence of other high schools in close proximity and the fulfilment of conditions with regard to the staff and other requirements of a high school."

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—"May I ask, Sir, what are the specific conditions to be fulfilled for a high school to be sanctioned?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have already answered the question."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"May I ask, whether, in view of the fact that there are only 126 high schools in the whole of Rayalaseema out of 1,100 high schools in the whole of the State, the Government will consider the desirability of sanctioning some more high schools in Rayalaseema?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question on the subject."

Betterment levy under the Town-Planning Act.

* 118 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state on what basis is the betterment levy under the Town-Planning Act and rules arrived at and whether it is arrived at without reference to or with reference to—

(1) Houses built with loans from co-operative building society;

(2) Owner occupied houses; and

(3) Economic conditions of owners?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 23 to 29 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, and to rules 55 to 64 of the Rules under the Act, which regulate the assessment, levy and collection of betterment contribution.

" None of the three factors referred to by the Member is taken into consideration in arriving at the amount of contribution."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" What action was taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Provincial Town-Planning Committee that betterment levy should be imposed only when betterment in the locality is actually effected by the local body concerned? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Sir, certain provisions recommended by the Provincial Town-Planning Committee relating to the levy of betterment contributions have been accepted by the Government."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Corporation of Madras levy a betterment tax, spread over a period of 20 years, based on an arbitrary estimate of increase in the value of the land and not with reference to the actual cost of the betterment effected in the area? "

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

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" May I know, whether the Government are aware that the betterment levy is an unnecessary penalisation of the poor house-owner? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" As a result of undertaking Town-Planning Schemes, the land value increases and a local body is entitled to recover one-half of the increased value of such land."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" Will the Government see that undue hardships are not caused to the poor people when betterment levies are imposed? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" If any undue hardship is caused, it is considered by the arbitrator appointed for this purpose."

Excise duty on Ayurvedic tonics.

* 119 *Q.*—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation against the proposal of levying an excise duty on certain Ayurvedic tonics like Dashamularista, Draksharishta, etc., from the Ayurvedic practitioners and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration."

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SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—" May I know, whether the Government will consider the desirability of withdrawing their order C.R. No. 3567/51, dated 29th December 1951, in view of the fact that it causes immense harassment to the Ayurvedic practitioners? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" A separate question may be put."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Do all or any of these tonics contain intoxicating ingredients please? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" It all depends upon the percentage of alcoholic content in the various aristas and asavas."

SRI N. RAJAGOPAL:—" May I know, whether the Government are aware that aristas and asavas are only medicinal preparations and that a levy of certain excise duty on these medicinal preparations causes hardship to poor patients to whom the excise duty will be passed on? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" Yes Sir, but at the same time they contain alcohol. That is why, Government want to levy an excise duty."

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—" Have the Government any instances of persons having become intoxicated and being a nuisance to the public by taking asavas and aristas? If not, why should the Government bring these preparations within the ambit of the law of Prohibition? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" This matter has not particularly been brought to the notice of the Government."

SRI T. POTHA RAJU:—" May I know, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Government of Bombay which is equally a Prohibition State, exclude asavas and aristas from the operation of the Prohibition Act? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—Notice, Sir."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have pitched upon a particular Ayurvedic dispensary for supplying them with asavas and aristas in order to find out the alcoholic content in them?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" I have not got the information with me."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Will the Government be pleased to state how much percentage of alcohol is permitted in allopathic medicines and how much in Ayurvedic medicines? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" Notice, Sir."

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Number of wells dug under the Grow More Food Scheme in Nellore district.

* 120 *Q.*—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many wells were dug in Nellore district under the Grow More Food Scheme from 1947;

(*b*) how much money was sanctioned to this scheme in Nellore district;

(*c*) how much land has been brought under irrigation by these wells; and

(*d*) what is the yield per acre under this scheme in Nellore district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
(*a*) One thousand six hundred and twenty-nine wells were dug in Nellore district under the Grow More Food Scheme from 1947.

" (*b*) An amount of Rs. 24,19,650 was sanctioned under the various well subsidy schemes in Nellore district since 1947.

" (*c*) An extent of 1,429·90 acres of land has been brought under irrigation by these wells since 1947.

" (*d*) There is no separate yardstick fixed for Nellore district regarding the yield per acre. An yield of ½ ton of rice per acre has been reckoned as the common yardstick for the area irrigated under the wells scheme in the State."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA:—"ఈ స్కీమ్‌క్రింద సాధారణంగా 20, 25 ఎకరాలు పున్నటువంటి భూస్వాములకే బావుల సబ్సిడీలు యిస్తున్నారు, అంతకంటె తక్కువ భూమిగల పేద రైతులకు ఈ జి.యం.యఫ్. స్కీమ్‌క్రింద సబ్సిడీలు అందటంలేదు. ఈ విషయం గవర్నమెంటువారికి తెలుసునా? అయితే ఇక ముందైనా ఇటువంటి అన్యాయాలు జరగకుండా చేస్తారా?"

10-50 a.m. THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
"తెలుసండి."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" From the answer given by the Hon. Minister, the scheme appears to have conferred a great deal of benefit on the State. But the Government have stopped the grant of well subsidy. May I request the Hon. Minister to reconsider the position and resume the grant of well subsidy throughout the State? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" The original question is not about Ramanathapuram district but about Nellore district. Anyway, I will consider it."

AN HON. MEMBER:—" Will the Hon. Minister consider the extension of well subsidy scheme this year also to Nellore district, and grant the subsidy in instalments based on the progress of the work done as in the case of Rural Welfare wells so that the money may not be misused? "

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" The Government will consider the hon. Member's suggestion."

SRI A. APPU:—" Were the well subsidy grants treated as loans or subsidies? If they were treated as subsidies, were all the wells inspected by the competent officers and declared as having been completed? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" I should think so."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" My hon. Friend put a question in Telugu and the Hon. Minister answered 'తెలుసండి' without understanding the gist of the question. I should think that this is treating the House in a very cavalier manner, and this has got to be put an end to. If the Hon. Minister has not understood the question, he should have got it translated and given the proper answer."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" I understood the purport of the question and the answer was in the negative. So I said 'తెలుసండి'."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—" May I know, whether the Government have postponed the collection of instalments of well subsidy in Rayalaseema where wells could not be dug in view of the serious famine conditions?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" Yes, Sir, that is my impression."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Evidently the Hon. Minister misunderstood my question. My question was, whether in view of the great usefulness of the well subsidy scheme, the Government will resume it throughout the State."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" With reference to the statement of the Hon. Minister that he gave the answer to the question put to him in Telugu after understanding the purport of it, may I request him to give the gist of the question? The purport of the question was whether a complaint had reached the Government to the effect, that in several cases only landlords got the well subsidy under the Grow More Food Scheme and not the poor people, and whether the Government would see that such things do not happen hereafter. The answer was 'No'. That shows that the Minister has not understood the question. If he has understood the question, the answer should have been 'I shall see that hereafter such things do not happen'. "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" It was a long question and the answer was with reference to one part of it. The rest of the question was not audible."

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Agricultural income-tax.

* 121 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have surveyed the financial possibilities of imposing agricultural income-tax on big plantations of rubber, coffee, tea, oranges, cardamom and if so, the results of such survey?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has recommended that an agricultural income-tax should be levied in addition to land revenue and that such levy should, in the first instance, be applied to plantation areas. The Committee has examined in that connection the financial implications of the levy on plantations and has estimated the anticipated revenue from that source as Rs. 13 lakhs."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"While the Land Revenue Reforms Committee has recommended the levy of an agricultural income-tax on plantations in the first instance, may I know the reason why this Government have come forward to levy a surcharge on land revenue in the first instance?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I do not know how this question arises out of the main question. A specific question was put about tax on plantations and I answered it."

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"Are orange gardens included in the term 'plantations' and, if so, what will be the tax on each acre of orange garden?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Orange gardens also come under 'plantations'. But I am unable to give the details."

SRI G. YALLAMANDA REDDI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government will consider this question without delay in view of the fact that the people of this State are not willing to pay any more taxes such as surcharge on bus fares, etc., which the Government have proposed in this Budget?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is not clear. The hon. Member may put it in writing."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The question put by Sri V. R. Krishna Iyer is whether the Government have surveyed the financial possibilities of imposing an agricultural income-tax. The Hon. Minister replies that a Committee has gone into the question. May I know whether the Government have really surveyed the financial possibilities, apart from what the Committtee has done?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Government have not yet surveyed the possibility. I have given this information on some other question previously."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Since the yield from plantations is bounteous, what is the cause for the delay in introducing a Bill to impose an agricultural income-tax on them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"There is no delay. We are on the Budget and as soon as the Budget session is over, we will do it."

Opening of a gruel centre at Tirupati.

* 122 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Local Boards has refused sanction to the preposal of the Tirupati Municipality to open a gruel centre at Tirupati;

(*b*) whether there are any municipalities in the State which run beggar homes or provide relief to the disabled and cripples within their municipal areas; and

(*c*) whether the Inspector of Local Boards ultimately passes the budgets of all municipalities and district boards and whether he is the ultimate authority to sanction disbursements of municipal and district board funds?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"(*a*) The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has not received any proposal from the Tirupati Municipal Council to open a gruel centre at Tirupati.

"(*b*) The Corporation of Madras and the Municipal Councils of Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Nellore are maintaining beggar homes.

"(*c*) Final orders on the budgets of municipal councils and district boards are not passed by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards but by Government. The Inspector is competent to sanction some extraordinary items of expenditure by municipal councils and district boards up to certain monetary limits under powers delegated."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, am I to understand that the so-called municipal autonomy is a fiction so far as the budget is concerned?" 11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"It is subject to control also."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, what is the amount that can be sanctioned by the Inspector of Local Boards?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, is there a necessity to open a gruel centre at Tirupati?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"There may be a necessity. But it is the look-out of the Government to open gruel centres and not of the municipalities and district boards."

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SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—" May I know, Sir, if there are no beggar homes why not the Government issue an order to run beggar homes or to provide relief to the disabled and crippel in all the big cities? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I am examining the question as to opening destitute homes in all places. Probably the Opposition have got news of it, and they want to steal my thunder." (Laughter.)

Bus service in Visakhapatnam.

* 123 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any complaints from the public of Visakhapatnam regarding the irregular service of the city bus service in Visakhapatnam; and

(*b*) if so, what is the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) Suitable instructions have been issued to the Regional Transport Officer, Visakhapatnam, to eliminate the irregularities and improve the service."

SRI G. ANJANEYULU:—" ఒక విశాఖపట్నంలోనే కాకుండా గుంటూరు, బెజవాడలో కూడా బస్సు సర్వీసులలో irregularities జరుగుతున్నవి అని అంటున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు అటువంటివి ఏమీ జరుగకుండా ఏర్పాటుచేస్తారా? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I should like to submit to you, Sir, that the hon. Member's question does not arise."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It was put in Telugu, so I did not understand his question. That is my difficulty."

Tenancy Legislation.

* 124 *Q.*—SRI T. ANANTHA PAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to bring Tenancy Legislation to secure fixity of tenure and if so, by what time?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The Land Revenue Reforms Committee, constituted by the Government in May 1950, examined the tenancy problems such as fixity of tenure, fair rents, grounds for eviction of tenants, etc. The recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration of the Government. The question of undertaking legislation on these recommendations will be considered soon after final decisions are taken on them."

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SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—" Would the Hon. Minister just give us an idea of the approximate time as to when they will arrive at a decision, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" As early as possible, Sir."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—" Sir, before bringing a comprehensive legislation in regard to the fixity of tenure, will the Government take immediate steps to see that peasants are not forcibly driven out of their holdings in view of the fact that in hundreds of inam villages, the inamdars, in order to circumvent any future legislation, are resorting to all sorts of methods including application of force to evict the peasantry from their lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Will the hon. Member give me an instance of an inam where tenants have been evicted? "

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—" I can give any number of instances where peasants have been driven out of their lands, for instance, Pinamadakaagraharam, Majjivalasa, and a good number of other villages. I am prepared to place them before the Hon. Revenue Minister at some convenient time."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" I am much obliged to the hon. Member. I will look into the matter."

SRI L. C. PAIS:—" Sir, pending the introduction of formal tenancy reform, will the Government be pleased to introduce an interim legislation immediately to safeguard the rights of tenants and to prevent their eviction, as it is done in the case of Malabar? The Government may bring forward their legislation at any time. Pending that, would they consider bringing in an interim legislation for preventing the eviction of tenants? The information was given some time back that in South Kanara about 900 to 1,000 eviction suits were filed in the courts every year.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" My experience is that any interim legislation will bring about the postponement of the main legislation."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" Sir, in view of the fact that immediately after such reports are published, and before the Government actually make up their mind to bring forward legislation, the landlords resort to large scale eviction of their tenants for the purpose of evading the operation of any law that may later on come into force, will the Government at least consider the necessity of issuing an Ordinance to maintain the *status quo* and to see that the landlords do not evict their tenants? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" An Ordinance can be issued only after the House is prorogued. We cannot issue an Ordinance now. I may tell hon. Members that we are anxious to improve the position of the peasantry, and they can hopefully wait. It is impossible to introduce any reform in this world without producing an evasive interim

reaction on the part of those who will lose by that reform. All these have to be taken into account. We will produce something which will satisfy the tenantry. But if we discuss it too much, these interim evasive measures will proceed apace."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Sir, in spite of the fact that persistent questions are being put on the issue of tenancy reform, and whether the Government will see that tenants are not evicted from their lands, the Hon. Minister did not give a categorical answer. May I ask the Hon. Minister what immediate steps the Government propose to take to see that the landlords do not resort to eviction of their tenants. This is a most important question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, hon. Members are not really taking into account the difficulty in the matter. They use the vague term 'tenants'. If we make a law or issue an Ordinance, whatever it be, that nobody should be ejected, they will go to courts again saying 'he is not a tenant; he is only a labourer on the land for wages'. Unless we get a nominal list, we will not be able to protect them effectively. But without going so far it is possible to provide a law in such a way that tenants are protected to a reasonable extent and leave the residuary litigation to be faced. We can do that. But as I have already explained, we have to do that either by legislation or by Ordinance. Legislation will be delayed and cannot produce the interim effect that is wanted. Therefore I say it will be done as soon as an Ordinance can be issued."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" In view of the fact that the Hon. the Chief Minister could advise the Governor to prorogue the House to issue an Ordinance for the purpose of levying the tax on petrol, will he also advise the Governor to prorogue this House for the purpose of issuing the Ordinance for this specific purpose?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I do not mind answering that it will be done as soon as it can reasonably be done. The House cannot be prorogued now in the middle of the budget session."

Fair price shops in surplus areas.

*125 *Q.*—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the District Collectors have been intimated through a circular or otherwise with regard to the fair price shops being opened even in surplus areas of the State, if it is necessary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Yes."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—" Are the Government aware of the fact that in many of the dry taluks of Nellore district fair price shops are not opened by the local officials?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" We have given entire discretion to the District Collectors to open fair price shops wherever necessary. If there is any area where there is need for a fair price shop, but one is not opened, it may be brought to the notice of the Government."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—" In view of the steep rise in the price of rice even in surplus areas, are the Government prepared immediately to release their stocks for sale through fair price shops?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I do not agree that there is a steep rise in price. But we are still issuing enough through fair price shops."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—" పంచాయితీ బోర్డులు లేని 11-10 a.m.
ఊళ్ళలో fair price shops పెట్టము అని గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో ఆఫీసర్డ ఉన్న ఆధికారులు అంటున్నారు. దీన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు విచారిస్తారా? ఏమి జవాబు ఇస్తారు?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" His point is this, Sir. There are some places where the authorities of the Guntur district have not come forward to open fair price shops even if they are requested to do so, when the prices are high. Will the Government consider the question and issue orders to those authorities to open fair price shops immediately in those places?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" We have already issued orders giving discretion to the district authorities to open fair price shops wherever necessary and wherever there is shortage of rice in the open market and I suppose they are exercising their discretion properly. As I have already stated, if there is any case where a fair price shop has not been opened, I am prepared to look into the matter."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY:—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the prices have gone up or gone down in the surplus areas of Andhra after the decontrol policy has been introduced?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" In certain areas it has gone down and in certain other areas it has gone up."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—" జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లకు instructions ఇచ్చినమాట నిజమే కాని పంచాయితీ బోర్డులు లేకపోతే అటువంటి గ్రామాలలో fair price shop పెట్టుట అవసరము కాదని చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయం విచారిస్తారా? అమలవారిపాలెంలో ఉన్నటువంటి fair price shop తీసివేశారు. దీని విషయంలో ఏమి చెబుతారు అని అడుగుతున్నాను?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" In some areas like Amalavaripalem the Government have said that they are not going to open fair price shops because there are neither big panchayats nor local boards there. Will the Government consider such cases as this and order the opening of fair price shops?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" It is an individual case. Perhaps the village is a very small one and it is attached to another fair price shop in another village. Anyhow I will look into that specific instance."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" In South Kanara there is a tendency for a rise in the price of rice in the open market. Will the Government take steps to check this by increasing the quantity of ration in the existing fair price shops and also by opening more fair price shops in the districts? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" It is not possible to increase the scale of ration. But with regard to the opening of more fair price shops, certainly wherever it is necessary, more fair price shops will be opened."

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW:—" May I know whether the Government will continue the relief shops in deficit areas till the next harvest is over, in order to check the increase in price and artificial scarcity? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" That is the arrangement which we have already made."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the quantity of rations issued in fair price shops in towns is 7 oz. and in rural parts it is 2 oz.? If so, will the Hon. Minister kindly remove this disparity and make it uniform in all areas? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I think the hon. Member is referring to rice. If so, we are maintaining what we had been giving during the control period. It is not possible at this stage to increase or modify the orders."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA:—" Many newspapers wrote that prices had gone up in Andhra Desa to Rs. 30 a bag. A deputation of mill-owners waited on the Hon. Minister. Are the Government considering to release paddy for fair price shops or to the free market? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I am not able to understand the hon. Member's question."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA:—"ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగినట్లు అన్ని పత్రికలు కూడా వ్రాసినవి. బస్తా ఒకటికి 30, 28, 26 రూపాయలు ఆ విధంగా ధర పెరిగినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. కొంతమంది మిల్లు యజమానులు గుడివాడనుంచి పచ్చి ధరలు పెరిగినట్లు కూడా చెప్పారు. ధరలు పెరుగుతున్నాయి గనుక గవర్నమెంటు స్వాధీనములోనున్న స్టాకును ఫ్రీ మార్కెటుకు వదులుతారా ? లేక fair price shop కు తరలిస్తారా ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" His point is this. In Krishna district the prices are going up and it has appeared in the Press also that in all places prices to-day are about Rs. 26 and Rs. 30 per bag. But there is paddy with the mill-owners. They waited

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in a deputation to permit them to release the stocks that they have to the public. Are the Government considering releasing them to the fair price shops or to the free market? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I deprecate the suggestion persistently made that there is rise in price and steep rise in prices in all areas. I agree there is a rise in price in certain areas but there is a fall in price in certain other areas. I wish the suggestion is not made on the floor of this House that there is a steep rise in price everywhere. As for the release of the stocks with the millers or the wholesalers, I do not think I should divulge at this stage what action we are going to take."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" The newspapers have published reports that the prices of paddy have risen from Rs. 12 to Rs. 19 and Rs. 21 in all the areas of the surplus district of Tanjore. Does the Minister consider this not to be a steep rise in price? If not, may I know what he would consider as a steep rise in price? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" That is a matter of opinion. In my view, there is only a reasonable rise in price in Tanjore district."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:" Even the Hon. the Finance Minister has at least agreed there is some rise in prices, that is, up to Rs. 30 though it may be reasonable in his view. May I know whether he is prepared to open fair price shops wherever prices have risen up to Rs. 30? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" That is what is exactly being done now. But the suggestion seems to be that we are not opening fair price shops. Wherever necessary, fair price shops are being opened and if more shops are necessary, certainly they will be opened."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—" I myself brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Food by means of a telegram the steep rise in prices in Repalle taluk. Now the Hon. Minister has denied a steep rise in prices. May I know what steps he has taken to relieve the poor people of this tragic position and to open fair price shops in Repalle taluk? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" These telegrams are always misleading and I have sent this particular telegram for investigation and I am sure, if necessary, action will be taken for opening fair price shops there."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" With regard to the rise in price, may I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that this rise is due specifically to the fact that the Government are not releasing the surplus stocks from their control in the surplus areas? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I will consider the suggestion."

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Purchase of the stock of handloom goods with master weavers.

* 126 *Q.*—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to purchase the present stock of handloom goods with the master weavers, weaver merchants and co-operative societies?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"No, Sir."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—"Arising out of the unsatisfactory reply of the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour, may I request the Government at least to consider the desirability of instructing the financing institutions and banks to give loans on the pledge of handloom goods either to the traders or master weavers?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have nothing to add to what I have said already."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—"Are the Government taking any steps to find a market for this handloom cloth, at least for the present stock?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"As I have explained to the House on a former occasion, the Government are trying their very best to see that markets in foreign countries are found for handloom cloth. I have stated on a previous occasion that we are instructing our Consular offices in the various countries of the world to find out if our handloom cloth can be sold in larger quantities than at present."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—"Have the Government secured an internal market for handloom cloth as against the competition of mill-owners?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"If the hon. Member is suggesting that we should give protection to handloom industry, I am afraid the Government have not come to any conclusion in that matter. But so far as the selling of cloth is concerned, we understand that, owing to improvement in conditions, the market at the present moment is better than what it was a few days ago."

11-20 a.m. SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received the resolution passed by the General Body of the Madras State Handloom Co-operative Society on 26th June requesting the Government to grant them a loan of Rs. 1 crore for the purpose of undertaking the purchase and sale of the accumulated stocks of handloom cloth which are mainly intended for the internal market and which may not be sold in foreign markets?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is a fact that the Government have received that resolution. But as I said previously, the Government have no proposal at the present moment to dispose of the already existing stocks."

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SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"To a previous question the Hon. Minister said that the Government are trying to find foreign markets for the handloom cloth remaining unsold. Is it on the assumption that the poor people's needs in this State with regard to their cloth requirements have been satisfied and so there is this accumulated stock, or is it on the assumption that there is slump in the State and the purchasing capacity of the people is so low that they cannot go in for the handloom cloth?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"A number of questions have been put on this very difficult and delicate subject. I agree with the point made that the present products of the handloom industry in India cannot really find a big market abroad, because the patterns and sizes are all patterns and sizes required in our country. But the competition is really between the mill cloth and the handloom cloth and we will have to find ways and means by which we can solve this difficulty. I may take this House into confidence and say that I have strongly supported and suggested that certain categories, not merely counts, should be exclusively reserved for the handloom industry, and the mills must be prevented from manufacturing those categories. If this is done, I am sure that internal market for the handloom products can be secured without injuring the mill industry which can find a market for its products here as well as abroad."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Is it not a fact that yarn of a higher cost is allotted to the handloom weavers and if so, is it not the duty of the Government, who have made such allocations, to take over the accumulated stocks and sell the same later on, so that the situation, so far as the weavers are concerned, may ease?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The ultimate result of any such procedure as suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition would be that we will be selling instead of the weavers having to sell. The person who has to use the cloth is the consumer. Therefore, the suggestion that we should take over the goods and lend, out of our exchequer, money to them, will only postpone the difficulty. We will have to lend money again and again which would not be possible. We must therefore find consumers and thus solve the problem, and that is what I have suggested."

Selection of centres for S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

* 127 *Q.*—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the minimum number of students required to have an examination centre for S.S.L.C. Public Examination?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The S.S.L.C. Public Examination is held in the district and taluk headquarters and in all boys' high schools presenting not less than 75 pupils for the examination. Boys' schools presenting a

smaller number of candidates will be clubbed together and the examination for these candidates will be held at a central school having facilities of accommodation and furniture. Girls' schools presenting not less than 30 candidates will be separate centres; and two or more girls' high schools in a locality will be clubbed together, and the examination for these candidates will be held at the school having ample accommodation and furniture. In the case of mixed high schools having a considerable number of girl candidates separate seating arrangements will be made for girls, and if possible, a lady Assistant Superintendent will be appointed for supervision. Exceptions are made in particular cases where it is difficult to follow the rules strictly."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Are the Government aware of the fact, that consequent on the clubbing of the pupils together and asking them to appear for examination in some other school, the pupils are feeling very great inconvenience to go to distant places and appear for the examination and is it one of the reasons for the large number of failures in those schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have already answered on another occasion, that in view of the difficulties that are reported, the matter will be considered."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN:—"May I know whether the centres are fixed after receiving the applications or before, in respect of the October S.S.L.C. Public Examination?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I should like to have notice to answer the question. I think the centres are fixed in advance."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"May I know whether the Government will permit students to appear for the Public Examination privately without studying in any school?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is altogether a different question. We are now dealing with centres for examination. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI V. RAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, why the results of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination this year were not published in the Press?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"A separate question may be put, Sir. However, as it is a matter of public interest, I may tell the House that the Papers refuse to publish the results and that is why the Government have not published the results. But, the results are communicated to the students in the certificate books, which are sent to them."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"May I know whether the Government will consider the question of reducing the school fees in Rayalaseema in view of the famine conditions?"

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

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know whether the Government will give us an assurance that the minimum of 75 students will be reduced to, say, about 20 or so?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I cannot give such an assurance now, Sir. I have already stated that the matter will be considered in the light of the difficulties experienced."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that copying is going on, in almost all the centres?" (Laughter.)

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"At present the students of the Anantapur Engineering College are being sent to the Guindy Engineering College for their practical examination when there is a laboratory and equipment available in the Ceded Districts College. Will the Government stop this muddle at least hereafter?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"The hon. Minister just now said that the Papers were refusing to publish the results and the results are indicated in the books which are sent to the students. As the books reach the students very late and as the students therefore find it very difficult to apply for seats in Colleges, may I know whether the Government will publish the results in the Papers even if they have to pay for such publication?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Though it is a separate question altogether, I may inform the hon. Member that it will be considered."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"In view of the fact that there are many cases of malpractice at the time of examination because of clubbing a large number of students together like this, will the Government consider and see that the number of students appearing for the examinations in a particular centre is reduced?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The number of students appearing in a particular centre has nothing to do with copying."

Expenditure on the recent general elections.

*128 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the State in holding the recent general elections?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The total expenditure involved in connexion with the conduct of the recent general elections to both the Union Parliament and the State Legislature is approximately Rs. 87 lakhs.

"The Government of India will bear half of the total expenditure incurred by this Government on the preparation and printing of electoral rolls for the Assembly and Parliamentary

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Constituencies and the conduct of elections to both the Union House of the People and the Madras Legislative Assembly when those elections are held simultaneously."

11-30 a.m.

AN HON. MEMBER:—" Are the Government aware that so many of the Congress M.L.As. spent more money during the election than was authorized by the Government?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" It does not arise out of the main question."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—" May I know, Sir, the amount spent for making ballot boxes and the reasons for supplying steel boxes to some places and wooden boxes to some other places in the South Arcot district?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Within the limited time available, only a limited number of steel boxes could be obtained. As a matter of fact we obtained as many as 3,07,000 Allwyn steel boxes and we loaned from the Hyderabad Government about 22,000 steel ballot boxes. But still we required more ballot boxes and, therefore, about 80,000 wooden ballot boxes were used in all the districts."

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

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 11,95,02,100 *under Demand XV—Education.*'

In presenting this Demand to this Honourable House, I beg leave to briefly refer to the background of this Demand, especially from the financial point of view.

" Sir, the expenditure on Education in what are called the Part A States in the Indian Union has recorded an increase of more than one hundred per cent during the last five years. Our State stands among the foremost in India and in our own State, the expenditure on Education has increased, since 1946, from about 460 lakhs of rupees to the present level of nearly twelve crores of rupees. In 1938-39 the expenditure was 262 lakhs. This increase in expenditure has been generally progressive and continuous in the last decade. We have now come to a stage when we find it extremely difficult to maintain our present scale of expenditure on Education. In spite of limitations imposed, the current Demand on Education records an increase of more than one crore of rupees over the Revised Estimate for 1951-52. Of this increased educational demand, as already stated in the speech

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of the Finance Minister, the provision made in the Budget for a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees as additional educational grant to cover the loss due to the fee concessions granted to the children of the Non-Gazetted Officers and teachers forms an important part.

" Sir, I do not propose to make a very lengthy statement because I am anxious to hear the views of hon. Members on the educational policy of the Government. There are many cut motions given notice of and they are a record. I would, however, say something about Primary Education and the rest before I conclude. The expenditure proposed on Primary Education is to the tune of 716 lakhs of rupees. This is nearly sixty per cent of the total budgeted amount. I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to the progress that has been made in the State in regard to Primary Education. The number of elementary schools has risen from 36,000 in 1947 to 38,000 now. There is also a considerable increase in the number of students studying in the primary schools. There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of schools for secondary education. The number has nearly doubled. In 1949, there were 899 schools and in 1952, the number is 1,600. The number of persons that have appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination has also increased from 51,000 to 80,000. This gives a general idea of the rate of progress of Secondary and Primary Education and the increase in the provision for these two items. These facts are an indication of the general policy of the Government towards Primary and Secondary Education in our State.

" In requesting the House to approve the Education Demand, I would particularly like to invite the attention of hon. Members to the new schemes provided for under this head. These include four lakhs as building grant to Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College Endowment Trust for the opening of an Engineering College at Karaikudi, two lakhs of rupees as building and equipment grants to the P.S.G. & Sons' Charities College of Technology, Coimbatore, nearly six lakhs of rupees as building and equipment grants to non-Government Arts Colleges, two and a half lakhs for grants to private managements and local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings, nearly one lakh of rupees to the Annamalai University for the opening of a Geological Department and for the starting of a Biological Station, nearly one lakh of rupees to the Andhra University as grant for introducing a course in Electro-Chemical Technology and a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Madras University for the Textile Technology block and a grant of 6 lakhs in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Andhra University for starting an Applied Physics Department. Provision has also been made for raising the Government Arts College for Women, Guntur, to the first grade and for opening new courses in the Government Arts Colleges at Srikakulam, Kumbakonam, Madras, Rajahmundry and Pudukottai and in the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, and for the opening of a Government school for the deaf and dumb at Hindupur.

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"With these few remarks, I present the Demand and I shall reserve my further remarks to the end of the debate when I shall make them in a comprehensive way."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,95,02,100 under Demand XV—Education."

III.—PETITIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice that quite a number of students want to present two petitions to the Assembly now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I would like to read out, for the information of hon. Members, the relevant rule for the presentation of petitions to the Legislative Assembly. Rules 142 to 145 cover this—

'142. Petitions to the Assembly must :—

(*a*) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Assembly ;

(*b*) be addressed to the members of the Assembly ;

(*c*) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners ;

(*d*) be in respectful and temperate language and must not

(*e*) propose expenditure of public moneys or the imposition of any charge on public revenues.

143. No petition addressed to the Assembly shall be presented except by a member of the Assembly.

144. Every member offering to present a petition to the Assembly shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it and of the material allegations contained in it and to the reading of the prayer of the petition.

145. If a petition is in conformity with rule 142, the Secretary shall, if so required by the Speaker, read it to the Assembly or shall make an abstract of it and read the abstract to the Assembly. The Speaker shall not allow any debate or any member to speak upon or in relation to such petitions.'"

11-40 a.m. * SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"There are two petitions, Sir, which I am presenting. One is on behalf of the Andhra students. It is signed by 37,957 students from 153 institutions of all the Andhra districts. The second petition is signed by 1,700 students. This is a memorandum from the Madras students. Without knowing the rules they have included one or two items which involve expenditure. I request you, Sir, to treat them as deleted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may hand them over to the Secretary. He will examine whether the petitions are in conformity with the rules. After he has examined and found them to be in conformity with the rules, I shall ask him to read out the petitions to the Assembly, probably to-morrow."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"He may read them at 1 o'clock if it is possible."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me first of all ask the Secretary to examine whether the petitions are in conformity with the rules, whether the signatures . . ."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The petitions are here, Sir. I shall hand them over to the Secretary now. He can read them out to the Assembly after deleting the clauses which involve public expenditure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall ask him to read them in the evening. Please give the petitions to the Secretary."

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—"Six hours have been allotted for this Demand. The hon. Member Mr. Narayana Nambiar may move his cut motion."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the cut motion standing in my name, namely—

'*That the allotment of Rs.* 11,95,02,100 *under Demand XV—Education be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"I submit, Sir, that most of the Members in this House do not know Malayalam, my mother-tongue . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may speak in Malayalam. There is a Malayalam Reporter here who will record his speech."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"I will speak in Malayalam, Sir, but with this special request. This State is a quadri-lingual State—there are hon. Members knowing only Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu or Kanarese—and when we speak in the different local languages of the State necessary arrangements should be made to publish translated versions of these speeches to enable the Members to go through the translations at least and understand the view points of other hon. Members. Now with this request I will speak on the cut motion in Malayalam.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഈ അസൊംബ്ലി മദിരാശി നഗരത്തിൽ അനവധികാലമായി യോഗംചേർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. 1931 മുതല്ക്കു 1949 വരെ പതിനെട്ടു കൊല്ലക്കാലം ഒരു elementary school teacher എന്ന നിലക്കു എനിക്കു പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പുമായി പരിചയമുണ്ട്. ഈ പതിനെട്ടു കൊല്ലക്കാലത്തിനിടക്കു രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിന്നുവേണ്ടി എന്നെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുകയും എന്റെ teaching licence റദ്ദുചെയ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇക്കാലത്തിന്നിടയിൽ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി രാജാജി മുൽപ്പെടെ ഉള്ള എല്ലാ മന്ത്രിമാരേയും ഞാൻ നിവേദനമയച്ചും ചെന്നുകണ്ടിട്ടും ഉണ്ട്. അതുമാത്രമല്ല, അസംബ്ലിയിൽ നടക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ നടപടികളിലും എല്ലാ കാലത്തും ഞാൻ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പറ്റിപ്പറയുന്നതു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാറുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു ഭയനീയപരമാർത്ഥം പറയുവാനുള്ളതു, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ അസംബ്ലിചർച്ചകളിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രാധാന്യവും കൊടുക്കാത്ത ഒരു ഇനമായിട്ടാണ കാണാറു്. ഇക്കൊല്ലവും ഈ നിലതന്നെയുണ്ടു് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. Sir, ഈ പ്രാവശ്യത്തെ ബഡ്ജറു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ എനിക്കു യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ പുതുതായി അതിൽ കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, പഴയ സമ്പ്രദായപ്രകാരം കൊളോണിയൽ (colonial) വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസമ്പ്രദായംതന്നെയാണു ഇന്നും തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ വ്യസനമുണ്ട്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ഇതു പറയുമ്പോൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പറയും ഇതു കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റുകാരുടെ ചില തന്ത്രങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയാണെന്നു്, ഞാൻ പറയുന്നു, സമയം തരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയുന്ന മറ്റേതു വാക്കും തെളി

[Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar] [18th July 1952

യിക്കുവാൻ തെയ്യാറാണെന്ന്. നോക്കണം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇക്കാലമത്രയും നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ സാമാന്യ ജനങ്ങളെ അകറ്റിനിർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ളതായിരുന്നു. Masses നെ അകറ്റിനിർത്തുവാനും അജ്ഞതയിൽ മുക്കിക്കൊല്ലുവാനുമുള്ള ഒരു പ്ലാനനുസരിച്ചു, അജ്ഞരായ ജനങ്ങളായാണു എല്ലപ്പത്തിൽ തരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിനുവേണ്ടി വേണ്ടത്ര പണം ചിലവഴിക്കേണ്ട ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തിൽ നിന്നു, വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇക്കാലംവരെയും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യപ്രാപ്തിക്കുമേലും ഇന്നു സ്വതന്ത്രഗവൺമേന്റു എന്നു പറയുന്ന ഈ ഗവൺമേന്റും ഒഴിഞ്ഞുനിൽക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു, ഈ management സമ്പ്രദായം ഒരു colonial സമ്പ്രദായമാണെന്നു. ഏതു പ്രകാരം കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ രംഗത്തിൽ ജന്മിത്വസമ്പ്രദായം ഭൂപരിഷ്കാരപ്രമാണം തടസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുവോ അതേപ്രകാരം ഈ സകായ്മ management സമ്പ്രദായം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരംഗത്തിൽ വിജ്ഞാനത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതി തടസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. നിങ്ങൾ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്തുമോ പ്രസംഗിക്കാറുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കട്ടെ, ഇന്നത്തെന്നയും നിങ്ങളുടെ Budget പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കു കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും ഇന്നു ഏറ്റവും തലകനത്ത ബഡ്ജറാണു ഇതെന്നു്. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം ഉപരിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും, സാങ്കേതികരംഗത്തിലും അധിക ചിലവുചെയ്യുവാൻ ഗവൺമേന്റു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നല്ല; വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ Budget ൽ വളരെ കുറച്ചു മാത്രമേ നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യവസായവൽക്കരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുക്കാത്ത ഗവൺമേന്റു, ഇന്നും ഒരു വ്യവസായീകരണത്തിനു ഒരു പരിപാടി ഇല്ലാത്ത ഈ ഗവൺമേന്റു, വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു വളരെ കുറച്ചുമാത്രമേ ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ഇന്നു ഒരു കാർഷികരാജ്യമല്ലേ? വേണ്ടത്ര ഡോക്ടർമാരുണ്ടോ? വേണ്ടത്ര എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരുണ്ടോ? വേണ്ടത്ര മെക്കാനിക്സ് ഉണ്ടോ? അവർക്ക എല്ലാം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടേ? ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും 80 ശതമാനം കൃഷിക്കാരാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കാതെ, എഴുതുവാനും വായിക്കുവാനുമുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തെ അജ്ഞതയിൽവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അകറ്റിനിർത്തുകയല്ലേ ചെയ്യുന്നതു എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. സർ, ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം കൂടുതൽ ഇനിയും സംസാരിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെ പ്രധാന സംഗതികൾ Education മന്ത്രിയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപെടുത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം—നിർബ്ബന്ധ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. നമ്മുടെ ഭരണഘടനതന്നെ വളരെ വ്യക്തമായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്: സ്റ്റേറ്റു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറ്റെടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഭരണഘടന ഉൽഘാടനം ചെയ്തമുതൽക്കു പത്തു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും നിർബ്ബന്ധപൂർവ്വകവുമായ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്നു ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇനിയും വളരെ കുറച്ചു കാലമെയുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ഇതു നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുവാൻ എന്തു നടപടിയാണു് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമന്ത്രി അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞു: കുട്ടികൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു സ്കൂളുകളും വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നു കുട്ടികൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല, ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ അഞ്ചു വയസ്സുമുതൽ പതിനാലു വയസ്സുവരെയുള്ള കുട്ടികൾ, സ്കൂളിൽ പോയി പഠിക്കേണ്ട കുട്ടികൾ, 80 ലക്ഷമുണ്ടു്. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ സ്കൂൾവയസ്സിൽപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ കാണാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയാണെന്നുള്ളതു ലജ്ജാകരമല്ലെങ്കിൽ വേറെ എന്താണു്? Of 'the 80 lakhs of children of school-going age, now only 36 lakhs are going to school in this State.' ഭരണഘടനയിലെ 45-ാം വകുപ്പു അനുസരിച്ചു എന്തു നടപടിയാണെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു ഞാൻ വളരെ വിനയത്തോടുകൂടി ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മാത്രമല്ല കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവൺമേന്റു ഭരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ കുട്ടികളെന്നെ അവർ എത്രതന്നെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സംസ്കാരത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും പ്രസംഗിച്ചാലും, എത്രതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവനകളും വിജ്ഞാപനങ്ങളും പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ പുറത്തിറക്കിയാലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രചരണം യാതൊരുതരത്തിലും ഫലപ്രദമാകാത്ത ഒരു നടപടിയാണു ഈ ഗവൺമേന്റു ഏറ്റെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഒരൊറ്റ ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം: പൂനെയിൽ കമ്മീഷന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ നമ്മുടെ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രിയും കോൺഗ്രസ്സു പ്രസിഡന്റുമായ പണ്ഡിറ്റ് നെഹ്രു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി 'The first objective of national planning for India is to strengthen the economic basis so that in later years an increased proportion of the

18th July 1952] [Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar]

resources could be applied to the development of social services' ഇതാണു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതു എന്താണു്? മൌലാനാ അബുൾകലാം ആസാദ് 1946 ൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു പണ്ഡിറ്റു നെഹ്രു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു: 'The development of India's economic resources and expansion of her social services are inseparably connected and must proceed side by side.' 1946 ൽ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതു ഇതാണെങ്കിൽ 1947 നുശേഷം, August 15 നുശേഷം, പറഞ്ഞതു അതിന്റെ നേരെ reverse ആണു്. പ്ലേറ്റ് മാറിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഒരു കാരണമുണ്ടു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള വിജ്ഞാപനങ്ങളും പ്രസ്താവനകളും പുറത്തിറക്കി മയക്കി വോട്ടുവാങ്ങുന്ന മയക്കു വിദ്യയോടുകൂടി അധികാരത്തിൽ പറ്റിക്കൂടുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുമ്പോഴാണു് ഇതു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതു. ഇന്നു നില മാറിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു അധികാരത്തിലാണു് എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ മാറ്റം വന്നതു്. 1948 വരെക്കും ഇവിടെ Compulsory Primary Education Scheme ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. നിർബ്ബന്ധ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഒരു പ്ലാനനുസരിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവൺമേന്റു അധികാരത്തിൽ വന്നതോടുകൂടി 1948 മുതലു് ഈ നിർബ്ബന്ധ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർത്തിയിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഇതിനു കാരണം പറയുന്നതു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേലധ്യക്ഷനായ Director of Public Instruction ന്റെ 1950 ലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ 'ഇതു ഒരു failure ആയതുകൊണ്ടാണു് നിർത്തിയതു്' എന്നാണു്. 'The Government betrayed the masses and the teachers in this State. This is what I have to state' ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു, ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ മലനിരോധം ഒരു failure ആയിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും—40 ശതമാനം ആളുകളെ കള്ളുകടയിൽനിന്നു തടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചാൽ തന്നെ ഒരു നേട്ടമാണെന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കുന്ന 'രാജാജി മന്ത്രിസഭ' യോടു ചോദിക്കുന്നു—40 ശതമാനം കുട്ടികളെക്കൂടി സ്കൂളിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ സാധിച്ചാൽ അതു ഒരു മെച്ചമല്ലേ? എന്തുകൊണ്ടു മലനിരോധം നടപ്പാക്കിയതുപോലെ ഇവിടെ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല? നിർബ്ബന്ധ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു കുട്ടികളെ സ്കൂളിൽ അയക്കാത്തതിനു ഒരു പിഴ ചുമത്തുമെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിർബ്ബന്ധ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടു കാര്യമില്ല. കുട്ടികളെ സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്കു അയക്കാത്തതിനു അവരുടെ poverty ആണു് കാരണം. 1947 വരെയ്ക്കു് midday meals (ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണം) ഗവൺമേന്റു കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം പണമില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു അതു നിർത്തുകയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്.

11-50 a.m.

"നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു് അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തികൾക്കനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ശമ്പളം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരു അദ്ധ്യാപകനു 30 ക. കൂടി ശമ്പളം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണു്. എനിക്കു സമയം വളരെ കുറച്ചു മാത്രമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വിശദീകരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു് ഒരു living wage (ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള ശമ്പളം) കൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണു് എനിക്കു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. Central Pay Commission ഒരു ശമ്പള വ്യവസ്ഥ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ 35 ഉറുപ്പികയാണു് ഒരു untrained teacher ക്കു മിനിമം പെ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. Central Government കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് 35 ക. യാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ സ്റ്റേറ്റു ഗവൺമേന്റു നമ്മുടെ 'Prosperous State' ൽ പതിനൊന്നുറുപ്പികയാണു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു എന്നുള്ളതു് ലജ്ജാകരമല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റെന്താണു്. ഇതു തുച്ഛമായ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്താൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരിൽനിന്നു എങ്ങിനെ അതിപ്രധാനമായ ജോലി നമുക്കു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. Central Pay Commission ന്റെ ശിപാർശിക്കനുസരിച്ചു Central Government higher-trained teacher മാർക്കു് 45 ഉറുപ്പിക ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ 27 ഉറുപ്പികയാണു് കൊടുക്കുന്നതു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിന്റെ അന്യായം നമുക്കു ഊഹിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇതു ഒരു കേട്ടതു വച്ചു പറയുന്നതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയും. 1946–47 വരെക്കും മലബാറിൽ മാത്രമല്ല ആന്ധ്രയിലും തമിഴ്നാട്ടിലുമൊക്കെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ വമ്പിച്ച പ്രക്ഷോഭം നടത്തി. 1947 ജൂൺ 25-ാം തിയ്യതി ഒരു അദ്ധ്യാപകപണിമുടക്കം തന്നെയുണ്ടാകുമെന്ന നിലവന്നു. അന്നു ഈ ഗവൺമേന്റു ഒരു ഗവൺമേന്റു ഓർഡർ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു. ആ ഗവൺമേന്റു ഓർഡർ ആണു് 1155. ഈ ഗവൺമേന്റു ഓർഡർപ്രകാരം minimum ശമ്പളം 30 ഉറുപ്പികയായിട്ടാണു് fix ചെയ്യുന്നതു. പ്രക്ഷോഭം കഴിഞ്ഞു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ ശാന്തമായി എന്നു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ 30 ഉറുപ്പികയായി fix ചെയ്തിരുന്നതു 25 ഉറുപ്പിക കൊടുക്കുക, ബാക്കി 5 ഉറുപ്പിക manager കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ മലബാറിലെ മാനേജർമാർ ഒരു പൈ പോലും കൊടുത്തിരുന്നില്ലെന്നു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. 'Not a

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single pie will be paid by the managers of Malabar. The Government said : " after one year you pay. " Five years have gone. They say they are not prepared to pay. In 1950 they threatened the Government that they are going to close the schools. ' ഇപ്പോൾ എന്താണ് നില, മാനേജർമാർ കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് പരമാർത്ഥം. 8 കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ പണമില്ല എന്നാണ് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പറയുന്നതു്. ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു നിങ്ങൾക്കു പണം ഉണ്ടാകുമില്ല എന്നു്. നിങ്ങൾ പ്രശ്നം പ്രസംഗിച്ചാലും Ethics of Sanctity പ്രസംഗിച്ചാലും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ അതുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുവാൻ തെയ്യാറില്ല.

" Where is the guarantee, Sir, that the teachers would get the minimum pay that the Government promised them ? They are not going to get it. It is not the scale of pay that is granted to them. It is only the scale of grant. The Government say, ' If we have money we will give. If you want you can take it. ' That is what is called ' grant ' and again the grant is dependent on the average attendance in the school or class. If the average is less, the minimum scale also becomes less, the grant is cut. That is the thing. It is said that there should be this system of giving grants based on average attendance, because only then there will be an incentive for the teachers to get more and more children into the school Let me most humbly ask the Director of Public Instruction of this State being the head of the Education Department whether he would be satisfied if he was paid on the average attendance in schools in the whole State. May I also ask the Hon. Minister whether he would be satisfied if he is given a pay based on the average attendance of the pupils of this State ?

" ഇവിടെ ഇതൊന്നും പാടില്ലെങ്കിൽ പാവപ്പെട്ട അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് മാത്രം attendance അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ശമ്പളത്തിനു എന്തു അർത്ഥമാണുള്ളതെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു ചോദിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ Service rules മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു അവഗണനാമനോഭാവത്തിൽക്കുവാൻ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല Aided School അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് 60 വയസ്സുവരെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പാടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ Board സ്കൂളുകളിൽ 55 വയസ്സുവരെ മാത്രമെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളു. ഇതു് ഒരു trickery ആണെന്നു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

" The teacher who works in a Board school when he is about to retire gets a pay of Rs. 75 a month. By then he is fifty-five years old. Then he is allowed to work in the Aided Elementary School where he is paid a salary of only Rs. 37 or so. He is expected to work on a salary that is less by Rs. 38 for about 5 years more. Thus the Government stand to gain by employing these retired teachers. Why should there be the disparity in salary between the other teachers and the retired teachers. ?

" Fee concession നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഇതുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ മെച്ചമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ്. ചില്ലറ ചില മെച്ചമുണ്ടെന്നതു സമ്മതിക്കാം.

" All non-gazetted officers' children get the school fee concessions, while the children of only those who get Rs. 300 or less are entitled to this concession if they are local board employees. This concession should be extended to the children of the Collegiate staff who draw below Rs. 300. Then there are the non-teaching establishments in aided schools and institutions. They are not given this concession. As far as local boards are concerned the

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non-teaching establishments get the concessions. The non-teaching establishments in the aided schools and institutions should also get this concession. Not only that. In Malabar we have this ' Marumakkathayam Act '. We are bound by law to take care of our nephews, sisters and brothers. We are their guardians. Therefore we want that these dependants—brothers, sisters and nephews —of teachers should be given this concession.

" ഇതു മാത്രമല്ല ; ഒരു വാക്കുകൂടി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അതു basic education നെ പറ്റിയാണ്.

" I am prepared to discuss the issue of basic education with the Government. But my humble opinion is that the present system of basic education is nothing but a basic hoax."

(At this stage Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

" Let not the hon. Members think that I am saying all these because I am a communist. I am saying these from my experience. It is with a view to put down the urge of the people for free and compulsory education that the Government are converting the existing elementary schools into basic schools and thereby they are hindering the expansion of education. I propose to submit a memorandum on this to the Government shortly. But that does not mean that I am against basic education. A teacher who has got 20 years' experience can do better work in the basic schools but the system of basic education as at present implemented by the Government is nothing but a hoax ; therefore Sir, I oppose the demand.

" Sir, I wish to say a few words about the cancellation of certificates of teachers. I don't want to go into the details. I met the Hon. Minister for Education and he gave me an assurance that the matter would be considered as soon as possible. I hope he would consider the matter sympathetically. I do not want to say much on this, as it is a matter of policy and I know that the Minister cannot take decisions on matters of policy on his own responsibility. But I want to bring to his notice one important point. Certificates of about 500 teachers were cancelled and the teachers were not heard before their certificates were cancelled. Certificates of certain people who were not teachers at all were cancelled by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The cancellation of some supposed certificates of supposed teachers has taken place. What does this show? It shows that no enquiry was conducted. I therefore request that the Government may please restore the certificates to the concerned teachers, pay compensation and re-instate them in service. 12 noon.

" അവസാനമായി ഒരു സംഗതി മാത്രമെ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളു. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സഹായിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റു അല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല Elementary അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി നന്നാക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടുതന്നെ അവരുടെ നിലയെപ്പറ്റി പുനരാലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ Educational machinery തന്നെ democratic ആക്കണം. ജനാധിപത്യപരമല്ലായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും മുമ്പു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കൌൺസിലുകളുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നും ഇവിടെ എല്ലാ ജൈവിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കൌൺസിലുകളും അവയിൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും മറ്റു പ്രതിനിധി സംഘടനകൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യവും വേണം. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമെ ഒരു

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democratic check up സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. പണമില്ലാ (no money) മൂലം കൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂമന്ത്രി ഇതിനിടെ ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു അക്ഷയപാത്രമൊന്നുമില്ല എന്നു്. പാഞ്ചാലിക്കു് അക്ഷയപാത്രമായിരുന്നു. ഈ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു കരിഞ്ചന്തക്കാരെയും ജന്മിമാരെയും മറ്റു anti-social elements നെയും ഭത്താക്കന്മാരായി എടുക്കുകയില്ലെങ്കിൽ, തൊഴിലാളികളെയും, കൃഷിക്കാരെയും, ഇടത്തരക്കാരെയും, രാജ്യപ്രേമികളായ വ്യവസായികളെയും ഭത്താക്കന്മാരായി എടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഈ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു അക്ഷയപാത്രം ലഭിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്."

* SRIMATHI T. KOTAMMA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demand, I would like to plead on behalf of women for some more facilities for women both in the matter of education and in the matter of appointments. It is recognized on all sides by responsible and thinking sections of society that, for the successful working of democracy more and more women should be brought into the Government and encouraged to participate in the Government work as they constitute half the population. Sir, if democracy means Government by all the people, for all the people and of all the people, it loses its weight and meaning if half the population does not participate in the governance of the country. Our great Prime Minister once said that until such time as women come forward and take full part in the governmental activities and participate in the governance of the country, there would be no real freedom for all. It is imperative that in the interests of honesty, impartiality and incorruptibility and grit and above all for a sympathetic understanding of the human problems in the administration of Government, women should be drawn more and more into the Government as they are noted for the above qualities. That is why a great writer once said, 'what strong and penetratingly keen intelligence women are naturally gifted with'. Mankind would advance more quickly if this intelligence is kept active and if it is not rejected and killed. Therefore, Sir, the only way to ensure progress is to provide women with all facilities to educate themselves in the educational institutions. As matters stand, the enthusiasm of women is limited on account of the financial difficulties. Most of the parents are of the opinion that it is not worth investing large sums of money upon the education of their daughters as in the case of their sons: they don't believe in the desirability and capacity of their daughters getting into jobs. That is the attitude of the parents and in view of the fact that women are not economically independent under Mithakshara law they have no resources to fall back upon however much they want education. Under these circumstances I request the Government to provide more facilities for women. Women should be given ample opportunities to enter into educational institutions and come out successful in life. Just as there is the Communal G.O. which will be in force for ten years to come to enable the backward classes to enter into the public services, so also women should be given free education up to a certain level so that they may rise up to the occasion and compete with men in education. While the Communal G.O. is considered as communal justice, concessions to women in the educational sphere

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should be viewed as natural justice. Sir, I am not pleading for concession either in the case of marks or in their eligibility for admissions in colleges. I am too proud to do it and I am sure my sisters will appreciate the same and rise up to the occasion, and compete with men as they are doing now to a little extent.

"It is a great pity, Sir, that even for those few women who are coming forward to take to education in spite of their domestic limitations, there are not enough number of seats as are provided for men.

"Even for admission into schools and colleges there is lot of competition and I submit that this is not an encouraging feature to attract more and more women into schools and colleges. Sir, I submit that more number of seats should be provided for women as are provided for men. There is this competition in Arts Colleges, not to speak of Professional Colleges. The least that can be expected of this Government is to remove this disadvantage, or in the alternative, to provide more colleges exclusively for women. No sacrifice would be too great for the Government to remove it, and this should come foremost in the programme of the nation-building activities of the Government. Then only the provision embodied in the Constitution will have been given effect to.

"Sir, our Constitution provides for equality of opportunity for women, but in the case of certain appointments, there is a lot of hesitation and prejudice going on among those who are responsible for making these appointments; and women are shut out from these jobs, even though they are eligible in law. I wish that this sort of mentality should go, and women who fulfil the required educational qualifications and who apply for particular jobs, should be given those jobs, and no amount of sentimental dolling would convince the women.

"I am sure that our dear Rajaji who has performed so many miracles within so short a time ever since he assumed office, would add one more to his laurels by throwing open the door to women both in the educational sphere and in the matter of public services also." (Cheers.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Speaker has allotted ten minutes to each hon. Member. Accordingly I will allow the hon. Member, Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram ten minutes to speak on this Demand."

* SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—"Sir, The Hon. Chief Minister in winding up the debate on Prohibition yesterday, made reference to the Directive Principles embodied in the Constitution of India. Even the previous speaker, Srimathi Kotamma Reddi has drawn attention to thet provision in the Constitution which guarantees equality for both the sexes. Sir, in Article 45 relating to the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India, it is stated that the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education of all children until they

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complete the age of 14 years. I am sure, Sir, the Hon. Minister in charge of Education is aware of this provision. The Hon. Chief Minister would have been aware of this provision under Article 45 inasmuch as he has gone through the Directive Principles of State Policy and referred yesterday to Article 47 which deals with Prohibition. I would like to know what the Government have done to implement the provision under Article 45 of the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution, ever since the Constitution came into force, two years ago. The Hon. Minister in introducing his Demand made a very short speech. Unfortunately the Budget which has been presented to us contains so many confusing figures. They were not explained suffciently by the Hon. Minister in his introductory speech. On the other hand, he referred to the benevolent grants which the Government are going to make to two colleges organized and run by two merchant princes of South India at Karaikudi and Coimbatore. But he was silent about what the Government propose to do in the case of primary and secondary schools.

" Sir, our Madras State was one of the first States in India to pass an Act for the spread of elementary education as early as 1920 when the system of dyarchy was working in Madras State. Under the Elementary Education Act passed as early as 1920 which sought to spread elementary education throughout the State, the responsibility was placed on the Local Boards and the Municipalities. Under section 37 of that Act, the Government agreed to pay as much amount as the Local Boards concerned were able to collect from the population residing in their respective areas. When the previous Government were in office, they amended section 37 of the Elementary Education Act and limited the grant payable by the Government to one-fourth of the amount which the Local Boards or Municipalities were able to collect from the population residing in their respective areas. When this is the case, how are the Government going to implement Article 45 of the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution.

12-20 p.m. " Sir, is it by an enactment of this nature that the Government are going to implement Article 45 of the Directive Principles of the Constitution? The district boards are collecting three annas per rupee as education cess in their area, but the Government have restricted their portion of the contribution to nine pies per rupee, though under section 37 of the Act as originally passed, the Government also must pay a contribution of annas 3 per rupee. Our Government which calls itself as representative of the people and which wants us to believe that it is very eager to implement the Directive Principles of the Constitution, has restricted the contribution to 25 per cent of the cess collected by the Local Boards. Many of my brother Presidents, and especially Mr. Palaniswami Gounder, know this fact, and along with him we have already pleaded with the Government to amend this Section of the Act in such a way as to make the Government be more liberal in the payment of contribution to the District Boards. But unfortunately to-day as Mr. Palaniswami Gounder is himself sitting on

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the Treasury Bench, he may not perhaps be allowed to say what he feels on this question, and I am therefore representing his views also in this matter.

" As regards compulsory education, if we look into the Budget, we should feel very, very sorry and I should think the Government should be ashamed of the provision they have made, for compulsory education. In the Budget for the year 1951–52, a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was provided, though only Rs. 29 lakhs was actually spent. But this year, they have provided only Rs. 49 lakhs. How can they introduce compulsory education with such a small sum of Rs. 49 lakhs throughout the State? Sir, with some experience in the running of elementary schools in my district, I can boldly say that we have made a mockery of the Compulsory Education Act by introducing the Act in many places but not being able to provide for the necessary buildings, equipment and the teachers. Unless the Government come forward to help the local boards with enough grants for the construction of buildings and for equipment, how can we introduce compulsory education, and how can we enforce the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act? If you look at the provision made for buildings in the areas where compulsory education has been introduced, we find a magnanimous provision of Rs. 10,000 for the whole State. I want to ask whether the Government are really sincere in introducing compulsory education in the State or whether they simply wanted to make some nominal provision for the purpose and provided Rs. 10,000. I want to know from the Hon. Education Minister how many buildings can be constructed for Rs. 10,000 throughout the State. The rules and regulations setting out the designs and types of buildings for elementary schools are so unworkable that every year though the number of schools and school-going children are not increasing, the type-designs for the buildings have increased. Whereas some two years ago rooms were of 14 feet width for elementary schools, the width was increased to 16 feet last year, and this year it has been increased to 18 feet. We all know that to construct a building of that width to accommodate 40 students, it will cost not less than Rs. 10,000; and yet, if only Rs. 10,000 is provided for buildings and equipment for the whole State, does it not mean that the Government want to cheat the public?

" Again, Sir, there is much talk about basic education. Yet, we see they have provided only Rs. 50,000 for the whole State for the construction of buildings. I want to know whether the Government are really sincere in spreading basic education. As far as my district of Tiruchirappalli is concerned, there are only three basic schools there in spite of the tall talk of the Ministers. My friend, Mr. Nambiyar, has some doubts in regard to basic education. I do not claim to be an expert on basic education; but I may say this: If you are to have only three schools in a district, and if you provide only Rs. 50,000 for the whole State for a year, at this rate when are you going to have basic education spread

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throughout the State? I am therefore led to conclude that the Government are not at all sincere or serious in the matter of spreading basic education.

"As regards secondary education, the Hon. Minister gave the number of schools in the State; but he was silent about the number of elementary schools in the State; because I know and he also knows that the number of elementary schools has not increased, and it will not increase as long as the present policy of the Government is pursued. In respect of the secondary schools, I shall confine myself to the provision made for buildings grants. They have provided Rs. 1,50,000 for grants to local bodies for buildings under 'secondary education.' I know from experience that it costs at least a lakh of rupees to construct a building with ten class-rooms; and yet if they are going to distribute this Rs. 1½ lakhs as grants, how many years will it take to have pakka buildings for secondary schools in the State? Unless therefore the Government revise their present policy, and unless they decide to spend more money on secondary and primary education, they cannot implement the Directive Principles. If the Government are sincere, let them honestly say, 'we are serious about implementing only Article 47 and not Article 45 of the Constitution.' Then I can understand; but I cannot understand their saying that within ten years they will introduce compulsory education—of which two years have already elapsed—and at the same time providing a pittance of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose? It is all a mystery to me. I expect the Hon. Minister will revise the present policy and provide more funds.

"One more word with regard to the disparity in the scales of pay of teachers. In reply to a question put by me the other day, the Minister said he would consider the question of removing the disparity. The minimum salary for all Government teachers with L.T. qualification is Rs. 85, but they are actually started on Rs. 100. This starting pay is denied to the local board teachers, with the result that all efficient teachers are recruited by the Government and the less efficient teachers alone are available to the local boards. I do not know why the Government should fix a minimum salary of Rs. 85 and yet start their teachers on Rs. 100, and deny that pay for the local board teachers. This sort of competitive spirit must go, especially on the part of the Government.

"With these words, Sir, I support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Nambiyar."

SRI K. S. SUBRAMANIA GOUNDER :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதே சமயத்தில் சில விஷயங்களையும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எனக்கு முன் பேசியவர் அரசியல் சட்டத்தின்படி இன்னும் பத்து வருஷ காலத்தில் கல்வியை நாடு பூராவும் பரப்புவதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பதாக தெரிவித்தார். அதே சமயத்தில் இந்த கல்விக்கு என்று ஒன்றும் அதிகமாகச் செய்யப்படவில்லை என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். இது உண்மையிலேயே பொருள்படுத்தத் தக்க விஷயம் என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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12-30 p.m.

"அத்துடன் 36 பைசா எடுகேஷனல் செஸ் என்று எல்லா இடத்திலும் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் ஜில்லா போர்டு பூராவிலும் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் list of school centres என்று ஒன்று வைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அந்த லிஸ்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில் ஸ்கூல்கள் வைப்பது என்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் இருந்தும் ஜில்லா போர்டார் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை திறப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்ய முடியவில்லை. இன்னும் சேலம் ஜில்லா போர்டை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்குள் நாங்கள் 100 பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் திறப்பதாக திட்டம் வைத்து அதற்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். ஆனால் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு பொருளாதார நிலை சரியாக இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் திறக்கக்கூடாது என்றும் அப்படியார் திறக்கிறார்களோ இவர்களின் மேல் அந்த செலவு பணத்தை சர் சார்ஜ் செய்யப்படும் என்றும் சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். என் இதைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன் என்றால் நமது அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் இன்னும் பத்து வருஷங்களில் கல்வியை பூராவும் பரப்பி விடுவோம் என்று சொல்லி இருப்பதால் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் எல்லா இடத்திலும் வைத்து கல்வியைப் பரப்புகிறோம் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதாலும் எடுகேஷனல் செஸ் என்று எல்லோரிடத்திலிருந்தும் வசூலித்து வருவதாலும் ஜில்லா போர்டும் அதைச் செய்ய முடியாமல் இருக்கும் நிலையை கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் திறந்து கொண்டு போகாமலிருந்தால் பத்தாவது வருஷத்தில் ஒரேயடியாக திறந்து விட முடியாது. அதற்காக அரசியல் சட்டத்தையும் மாற்றிக் கொள்ளவும் முடியாது. நம் சுதந்தர நாட்டில் உணவிற்கு அடுத்தாற்போல் கல்விக்குத்தான் மிகவும் பிரதானம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரக்கூடிய இந்த 11 கோடி ரூபாய் கல்விக்காக போதாது. இன்னும் அதிகம் செலவிட வேண்டும் என்பதாக சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த கல்வி முறையில் இன்னும் பல சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்போழுது ஹைஸ்கூல் என்று ஸ்கூல்களை வைத்திருப்பதில் மாணவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு அனுகூலமும் செய்வதாக இல்லை, என்பதை கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஐந்தாவது வகுப்பிற்கு மேல் ஹைஸ்கூல்களில் ஒன்றிரண்டு பாரம்களை வைத்து ஒரு இடத்திலும் மற்றொரு இடத்திலும் வைத்து parallel studies மாதிரி இருப்பது அவ்வளவு உசிதம் இல்லை. ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி ஸ்கூல் சர்ட்டிபிகேட் பெற்றால், அவர் ஹைஸ்கூல் teacher ஆகப்போவதற்கு தகுந்தவாறு அதற்கும் லாயக்கில்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள், என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதே சமயத்தில் எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கனம் ராஜா சிதம்பரம் அவர்கள் ஹைஸ்கூல் விஷயமாகப் பேசும்போது உபாத்யாயர்களுக்கு குறிப்பாக B.T. உபாத்யாயர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் மூன்று இன்கிரிமெண்டு எடுத்தவுடனே fix செய்கிறார்கள், அதே சமயத்தில் ஜில்லா போர்டார் சர்க்கார் மாதிரி சம்பளம் கொடுக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதனால் தான் ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய B.T. உபாத்யாயர்கள் கிடைக்காமல் இருக்கிறார்கள், அது தான் காரணம் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். எடுத்தவுடனேயே சர்க்கார் மூன்று அட்வான்ஸ் இன்கிரிமெண்டு கொடுப்பதால் உபாத்யாயர்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு வராமல் எல்லோரும் சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கே போக விரும்புகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இஷ்டம் போல் அவ்வளவு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டு அம்மாதிரி கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதால் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு உபாத்யாயர்கள் கிடைக்காமல் இருக்கிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக அடிக்கடி இந்த சிலபஸ்களை மாற்றுவதால் பிள்ளைகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக புஸ்தகங்களை அடிக்கடி மாற்றும் நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. அடிக்கடி சிலபஸ்ஸை மாற்றுவதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நிறுத்தவேண்டும். நிரந்தரமான சிலபஸ்ஸை ஏற்படுத்தி அதுவே நிரந்தரமாக அமலில் அருக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

குறிப்பாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய சிலபஸ்ஸானது மிகவும் திருத்த வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. சரியாக இல்லை என்பதை கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக புஸ்தக விஷயங்களிலும் சர்க்கார் எல்லாவற்றையும் nationalise செய்வது போல் எல்லா புஸ்தகங்களையும் சர்க்காரே எடுத்து அச்சிட்டு இதுதான் முதல் கிளாஸ் புஸ்தகம் இதுதான் இரண்டாவது க்ளாஸ் புஸ்தகம் என்று சர்க்கார் நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கும் பணம் வரும். அதே சமயத்தில் புஸ்தகங்களுக்கு சாதாரணமாக அனுவசியமான competition கூட இருக்காது என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இன்றும் ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளிலும் ஹைஸ்கூல்களிலும் வேலைசெய்யக்கூடிய உபாத்யாயர்களுடைய சம்பள விதம் உண்மையில் கீக்கிரத்தில் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயம். ஆரம்பப்பாட சாலையில் வேலை பார்க்கும் செகண்டரி கிரேட் உபாத்யாயர்கள ஒரு விதமான சம்பளமும் ஹைஸ்கூல்களில் வேலை செய்யும் உபாத்யாயர்கள் ஒரு விதசம்பளமும் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளில் வேலை செய்ய இஷ்டப்படாமல் ஹைஸ்கூலுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள. ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகள் ரொம்பவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருப்பதற்கு இது ஒரு காரணம் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் ஹையர் கிரேட் உபாத்யாயர்களுடைய standard of education இன்னும் அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அதாவது எட்டாவது ஸ்டாண்டர்டு படித்துவிட்டு ஹையர் கிரேட் டீச்சராகப் போவது நல்லது அல்ல. அவர்கள் எஸ். எஸ். எல். சி. யாவது படித்திருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இருந்தால்தான் எலிமெண்டரி ஸ்கூல்களில் பாடப்பு சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு திறமையாக இருப்பார்கள்.

" முன்பு லோயர் கிரேட் என்று இருந்தது. அதை எடுத்து விட்டு இப்பொழுது ஹையர் கிரேட் என்று இருக்கிறது. லோயர் கிரேட் பாஸ் செய்துவிட்டு இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு ஹையர் கிரேட் பாஸ் செய்வதற்கு சௌதி செய்தால் அவர்கள் பாஸ் செய்வார்கள்.

" நிப்பாக கல்லூரி விஷயமாக சேலத்தைப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லுகிறேன். சேலத்தில் ஒரே ஒரு கல்லூரிதான் இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் முனிசிபல் கல்லூரி. இந்தக் கல்லூரியில் முனிசிபாலிட்டியிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய மாணவர்களுக்குத்தான் அதிகமாக இடம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற தாலுகாங்களிலிருந்தும் மற்ற இடங்களிலிருந்தும் வரக்கூடிய மாணவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. எதோ மூப்பது நாற்பது பேர்களுக்குத்தான இடம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வாறு செய்வதால் மற்ற இடங்களிலிருந்து வரக்கூடியவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். முனிசிபல் கல்லூரிகளில் அவ்வாறு தான் செய்வார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி குறை சொல்லவில்லை. சேலத்தில் இந்த முனிசிபல் கல்லூரியைத் தவிர வேறு சர்க்கார் கல்லூரி ஒன்று கூட இல்லை. ஆகவே உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் ஒரு கல்லூரியை அங்கே ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது விஷயமாக ஜில்லா போர்டார் ஒரு கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அனுமதி கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டபோது ஜில்லா போர்டு கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்த முடியாது, ஆரம்பக் கல்லூரி போதும். அப்படி ஹைஸ்கூல் கல்லூரி வைத்தால் சர்க்கார் ஒரு உபாத்யாயர் வைத்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு பொருளாதார நிலை இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதனால் கல்லூரி வைப்பதற்கு வசதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இவ்வாறு சர்க்காருடைய நிலை இருந்தால் கல்வி எவ்விதம் பரவும். பிற்பட்ட ஜில்லாவாகிய சேலம் போன்ற இடங்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் ஆசிரியர்கள் விஷயமாக சொல்லும் போது ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாக சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் இன்னும் திறமையாகவும் தைரியமாகவும் வாழ்வதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு ட்ரெயினிங் காலேஜ்களை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு செய்தால் தான் வேண்டிய அளவு செகண்டரி கிரேட் உபாத்தியாயர்களும் B.T. உபாத்யாயர்களும் படிப்பதற்கு

சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்குள்ள உபாத்யாயர்களும் அதிகமாக வேண்டும். அதற்குத்தக்க வாறு ட்ரெயினிங் காலேஜ்களையும் அதிகமாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இவ்வாறு உடனடியாகச் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக adult education ஐப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த திட்டம் சற்று சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய திட்டம். இப்பொழுது நம் மாணவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அளவில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. பணம் இல்லாததால் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை வைப்பதற்கு இல்லை. ஆனால் இதற்கு பணம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு முதியோர் கல்விக்கு அதிகமாக பணம் செலவு செய்வது எவ்வளவு தூரம் சிறந்தது என்பதை நாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் முதியோர் கல்வி அனுவசியம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. முதலில் சிறியவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அளவில் . . ."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Sir, is it not scant courtesy to this House that the Hon. Minister for Education is away when his Demand is being discussed? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I have been asked by the Hon. Minister for Education to take down notes of the speeches of hon. Members. I can assure the hon. Members that I am taking down full notes of the speeches."

SRI K. S. SUBRAMANIA GOUNDER:—" முதியோர் கல்விக்காக செலவு செய்யப்படும் பணத்தை நல்ல முறையில் சர்க்கார் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும். சிறுவர்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதி செய்து கொடுத்த பின் இதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many friends are here to speak on this subject for many hours. They will be able to place before this House a lot of points which the Department of Education and the Hon. Minister for Education will have to take into consideration. Sir, I may be permitted to bring a few points to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Education.

" First of all, let me refer to free primary education. The Government have declared from house-tops that free primary education is in force. Why do they say that there should be free primary education and at the same time deny facilities to build new schools when they are required by the people? Why not the Government collect some small fees from those children who could afford to pay something? I know, there are many parents and a good percentage of people in the villages who could pay some tuition fee—it may be four annas or eight annas or even one rupee—for their children's education. So, this point must be taken into consideration by the Government. Also, out of the income that comes by way of school fees, teachers could be paid more and even more schools could be started. 12-40 p.m.

" Sir, about high schools there is a lot to be said. There is a high school in Salur in the North Visakhapatnam district and for the last 14 years it is being run without a pakka building. They are not able to collect enough money for the construction of a school building. So also in my district, there is a high school

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at Pileru. There also the people are not able to collect the necessary amount for building a school. In Pathapatnam in Visakhapatnam district, there is a high school. People have collected some money for constructing a building and only Rs. 5,000 remains to be collected. For want of this amount, the construction of the building may not be completed. Therefore, in every district there are difficulties in raising buildings for accommodating schools. There are friends here who will narrate the woeful story of how people suffer for want of buildings. Sir, I want to know why the Government insist on big and solid buildings for the location of a school. Even rich people and capitalists cannot build such solid houses as this wonderful Education department is insisting upon. Why do you want big buildings? Do you fear that boys and girls will be kidnapped from the high school building or college building? Is it not enough if some kind of rooms are provided for laboratory, office and class-rooms? What is wrong if you follow the methods adopted in Japan? I am told that in Japan even very big industrial concerns are lodged in bamboo buildings. But here in our poor country, you want solid buildings for the running of schools. This rule about the building must be changed and it should be liberalised so that schools can be accommodated even in thatched sheds.

" Sir, look at the quality of Professors and Lecturers employed in the colleges. I am told, in the Medical College third-rate people are being appointed as Professors. This should be done away with, though it may be painful to some people. Only first-rate people should be appointed in the colleges. I am told, the Travancore University are sending some members of their teaching staff to other countries for prosecuting further studies. The same thing should be done by our Universities with reference to technical colleges. It does not matter whether it is Engineering College or Medical College or Law College. Teaching in a school is different from teaching in a technical college. For teaching specialised subjects, you must have specialists.

" Now, I revert to the subject of high schools. Our Minister is telling the people that every taluk will have a high school. I know one taluk, Goramanda, in North Visakhapatnam district, where 320,000 people live and there was no high school there till recently. In the Pathapatnam taluk, of the same district—to which place Mr. Lakshmana Das belongs—there was an elementary school till very recently and only two or three years ago a high school has been opened. Even in an advanced district like Visakhapatnam, such a treatment is given in the matter of spreading education. In Rayalaseema, owing to inflationary conditions resulting from the war boom, we have high schools but I am afraid, they may disappear very soon on account of the present deflationary policy of the Government of India. The Government of India do not know the conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema. They are not concerned with the problems facing the people of Rayalaseema—how they send their children to school

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and how they have to improve their living conditions. Today you have reduced the prices of agricultural commodities and you do not care about its effects on the people.

" Now, I come to admissions to schools and colleges. These schools and colleges are fit for donkeys and not for boys and girls. There is so much demand for admissions to colleges. I know every Member of this Hon. House is being pressed by students to use his influence in getting seats for them in colleges. Mr. Nagi Reddi has also referred to it in great detail. This problem is very acute in the case of admissions to Engineering and Medical Colleges. There are so many superfluous and wasteful things that you can do away with in the Education department. Why do you waste money over these things? Why not the Government start new colleges to meet the immediate demands of the people?

" Sir, the Government say that they are not in a position to open new engineering colleges as there is dearth of technical personnel. Why not you train more engineers for this purpose? You can take engineers from companies like Gannon Dunkerley and train them up and post them in the new colleges. There are people ready to take up engineering and medical courses. You give them the necessary facilities for higher studies. They are not asking you for scholarships. They are there to spend their own money. Five thousand to ten thousand students are waiting for admission to Engineering and Medical Colleges. The Government should take the initiative in this matter and open more professional colleges.

" Sir, at one time there was a possibility of a medical college being started in Madanapalle in Rayalaseema. There are some buildings in Madanapalle which were occupied by the military authorities during the war time and they have now released those buildings for civilian use. People wanted to have these buildings to start a medical college there, and they have made representations to the Government. But in spite of all these representations, nothing has happened and these buildings have been lost to us. Now there is no scope to start a medical college there. Therefore, I request the Hon. Chief Minister and the Minister concerned to go into this scandal, this big fraud, played by the authorities concerned. Sir, the Government have given us an Engineering College. We want a medical college also. We also want the metallurgy course to be introduced in the Anantapur Engineering College.

" In this connexion, Sir, I want to say one thing. The hon. Lady Member, Srimathi Kotamma Reddi, asked for more seats to be given for lady students in the medical college. I agree with her. Let her take even 50 per cent of the seats, or even more, for our womenfolk are the best doctors. (Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, with regard to the admission of our boys into colleges, I have to say a few words. I come from a different environment than what one sees in towns and cities. I come from an area where there are fields and cattle in abundance; I come from a rural area. In cities and towns, when a man gets up from his

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bed in the morning he sees his children with books in hands and studying lessons. The father sits reading newspapers or teaches his children their daily lessons. But in villages, every morning the farmer goes about attending to his vocation and the children are engaged in looking after the cattle. So in the examination the village boys do not shine as well as the urban boys. Therefore, I say, the marks that pupils secure in their examination should not be made the criterion for admission into colleges. Twenty or twenty-five per cent of the seats should be reserved for rural pupils. Then, Sir, for Rayalaseema area, a certain number of seats have been reserved in colleges. This is governed by the production of nativity certificates. Such certificates are got by manipulation by persons not belonging to Rayalaseema. It is a heinous thing to do that. Yet that is being done.

"Then, Sir, one incident I wish to tell the House before I sit down. Two boys got a gift from their father recently. One got a pen and the other a cycle. One was asked why a pen was presented to him by his father. He replied: 'For I have passed my examination.' The other boy was asked, why his father gave him a cycle as present. He replied: 'I have failed in my examination and thereby saved my father from the botheration of finding a seat for me in the college.' (Laughter.) Sir, that shows the fate of our children in our conutry. I thank you, Sir."

*SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—"கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே! திருச்சி ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த கரூர் தாலூகா கல்வி விஷயத்தில் ரொம்பவும் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது மக்கள் படிப்பதற்கு ஏற்ற பள்ளிக்கூட வசதி எதுவுமேயில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது.

"முதலாவதாக ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளைப் பற்றி பேசவிரும்புகிறேன். அந்தத் தாலூகாவிலிருக்கிற சுமார் 120 கிராமங்களில் சில கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளே கிடையாது. இருக்கக் கூடிய பாடசாலைகளிலும், ஆரம்பப்பாடசாலை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் மிகவும் குறைவாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதினால் வேலை ஒப்புக் கொள்ள எந்த ஆசிரியரும் வருவதும் கிடையாது. ஆகையால் பிள்ளைகளின் இளம் வயதிலேயே நல்ல அறிவாளிகளாக அவர்களை ஆக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் கல்வி போதிக்கக்கூடிய ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இரண்டாவதாக இன்றைய தினம் அந்த தாலூகாவில் உயர்தரப் பாடசாலை கரூர் ஒன்றில்தான் இருக்கிறது. சமீபத்தில் மற்றொரு உயர்தர ஆண் பாடசாலையும் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. உயர்தர பெண் பாடசாலையும் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அந்த தாலூகாவில் 6 பிர்க்காக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அரவக்குறிச்சி போன்ற மற்ற பிர்க்காக்களில் உயர்தரப்பாடசாலைகள் இல்லாததால் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்கவசதியின்றி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பள்ளிகள் கட்டலாமென்றாலும் அதற்கு வசதியும் கிடையாது. ஆகையால் கவர்மெண்டார் அவர்களே இதற்கு முன்வந்து ஒவ்வொரு பிர்க்காவிலும் ஒரு உயர்தரப் பாடசாலையை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதுவும் குறிப்பாக உயர்தரப்பாடசாலைகளில் வேலை செய்கின்ற செகண்டரி க்ரேட் ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருப்பதினால் அந்த வேலையை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள ஆசிரியர்கள் வர மறுக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லவேண்டுமானால் கரூரில் இருக்கிற கவர்மெண்டு பாடசாலையில் சென்ற ஆண்டு பூராவும் இரண்டொரு ஆசிரியர் இல்லாமல் பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடந்து வந்திருக்கிறதென்று தெரிகிறது. கல்வி மந்திரி

18th July 1952] [Sri N. Rathina Gounder]

அவர்கள் அதற்கான காரணத்தை விசாரித்துப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். இப்படி இருந்தால் எப்படி மாணவர்கள் படித்து பத்தாம் வகுப்புப் பரிக்ஷை எழுதுவார்கள் என்பதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் கரூரில் பாதிரிமார்கள் ஒரு உயரதரப் பாடசாலை ஆரம்பித்துள்ளனர். அதில் பாதிரிமார்கள் நல்லமுறையில் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அதை உயர்தரப்பள்ளியாக மற்றவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு நான்கு வருஷங்கள் முன்னதாக எழுதியும்கூட இன்றைய வரையில் அதற்கு இன்னும் அனுமதி கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. காரணம் என்னவென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. பள்ளியின் மேல் எந்த விதமான குறைகளும் இல்லை. அது நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது ஏன் அதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்க வில்லை என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்கிறேன்? அதை உடனே கவனித்து அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமாயும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் கரூர் நகரமானது, அதன் வடக்கே 50 மைல் தூரத்தில் சேலம் நகரத்தையும், மேற்கே 83 மைல் தூரத்தில் கோயம்புத்தூர் நகரத்தையும், கிழக்கே 45 மைல் தூரத்தில் திருச்சியையும், தெற்கில் 90 மைல் தூரத்தில் மதுரையையும் கொண்டதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நகரங்களில் கல்லூரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. என்றாலும் பிள்ளைகள் அந்த இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று வர மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த நான்கு இடங்களைத் தவிர வேறு இடங்களில் கல்லூரியே கிடையாது. நான் கரூர் நகரசபையில் உப தலைவர் என்ற முறையிலே ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன். சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் நகரசபையின் சார்பாகவே ஒரு கல்லூரியை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் செய்து அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நிதி வசதியையும் திரட்ட முன்வந்தோம். இப்படியே நகரசபையே கல்லூரியை நடத்த வரும் பொழுது சர்க்கார் அதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்காதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது முனிசிபாலிடியார் நடத்தா விட்டாலும் போகிறது. இப்பொழுது கவர்மெண்டாரே அந்த ஊரில் காலேஜ் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் இப்பொழுது நமக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் பி.டி. படித்த ஆசிரியர்களைப் போல சம்பளம் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. தமிழ் வித்வானுகவருவது என்றால் அவர்கள் ஒன்றும் சுலபமாக வந்து விடுவதற்கு முடியாது. அவர்களும் ஐந்தாண்டுகளுக்கு மேல் சேர்ந்தாற் போல் படிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தமிழ் மொழி வளரவேண்டும், தமிழ் பெருகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி வருங்காலத்தில் தமிழ் மொழியை வளர்ப் பதற்கென்றே இருக்கிற ஒரு தமிழ் ஆசிரியருக்கு 45 ரூபாய், 50 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் என்றால் அவர்கள் எப்படி அதில் ஊக்கமாக வேலை செய்வார்கள்? தமிழ்க் கல்லூரிகளில் சேர்ந்து படிப்பதற்கு முன் வரவார்கள். உதாரணமாக இங்கே ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இங்கே வந்திருக்கிற சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களும்கூட ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்தும், தாய் மொழியிலே பேசவேண்டுமென்று உணர்ச்சியோடு வரும்போது அந்த தாய்மொழியைப் போதிக்கின்ற ஆசிரியர்மார்கள் நிலை உயரவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் முயற்சி செய்யக் கூடாதாயென்று கேட்கிறேன். தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் களுக்குச் சம்பளம் மிகக் குறைவாகக் கொடுப்பதினால் இப்பொழுது தமிழ்க் கல்லூரியில் படிப்பதற்கே பிள்ளைகள் போவது கிடையாது. ஆகையால் இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு அடிப்படைச் சம்பளத்தைக் கூட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும், ஆசிரியர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தையே அதிகரித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டு மென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"பழனி தாலூகாவில் ஒட்டன்சத்திரம் பிர்க்காவிலுள்ள பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பதற்கு அதன் அருகிலுள்ள பழனிக்குச் செல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

[Sri N. Rathina Gounder] [18th July 1952

அதனால் ரொம்பவும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஒட்டன்சத்திரத்தில் ஒரு பாடசாலை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இப்பொழுது ஒன்றைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன். மத்திய சர்க்காரில் கனம் லால் பகதூர் சாஸ்திரியும், புருஷோத்தமதாஸ் தாண்டனும் ஹிந்தியைப் பரப்ப எவ்வளவோ பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார்களே, அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள நாம் நம் தாய் மொழியாகிய தமிழைப் பரப்ப ஏன் ஆவன செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

" இன்னொரு விஷயம் : அரவக்குரிச்சியில் அதிகமான முஸ்லிம் ஜனங்கள் வசிக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே 15 ஆயிரத்துக்கு மேற்பட்ட ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே ஒரு எட்டாம் வகுப்பு வரையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பாடசாலைகூட இடையாது. அவர்கள் அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சியையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அதனால் நாம் பேசாமல் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. ஆகையால் சொல்லப்பட்ட, அரவக்குரிச்சியில் உடனே ஒரு உயர்தர பாடசாலை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

III.—PETITIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY—*cont.*

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the petition which I mentioned, I understand there are one or two terms which have to be deleted, because the word 'Council' is there; for it was first addressed also to the Council. I request that word to be deleted. Then, Sir, there are one or two provisions in clause 3 which propose some financial expenditure. I submit those two provisions may be deleted. In the prayer also those words come in and they too may be deleted. I request the petition may be accepted as presented with the necessary amendments."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Yes, then I shall bring it before the House to-morrow morning."

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

* DR. K. B. MENON:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, education is one of the most neglected departments in Madras State, an activity which in other parts of the world receives the greatest attention. During the days of the British Government we were crying at the top of our voice, even those who have the control of administration to-day joined in that, about the difficulties and defects in the educational system. We were telling the British that they were spending only eight pies in the rupee per annum. We were also complaining that they were imposing on India an antiquated educational system, the 13th century British model and that that system was not suited to the genius of the people of this country.

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During the five years of our rule in India after we got independence on 15th August 1947, I wonder what steps have been taken by us to evolve a system of education suited to our genius. I am afraid instead of going forward we have gone backward. Judged from the condition of our schols and also of the calibre of students coming out of those schools, I am afraid they are very low in quality. If this state of affairs were to continue, I am afraid, we will be nowhere. The Government of Madras are not prepared to take their responsibility in education and give guidance. They are trying to share their responsibility with local bodies and private agencies. In that way they are shirking their responsibility. They are sharing their responsibility first with aided schools or 'managerial' schools and local bodies and municipalities.

" Let me first say a few words about the aided schools or privately-managed schools. These managers have no interest in education. They do not know what education is. They run the schools purely for profit, with the result that these schools do not come up to the standard that one expects of them. We must remember that these privately managed schools are primary schools where young pupils should get the best education, because it is there the true foundations of our nation are laid. As I said, these managers have no interest in education; they are running it for profit, and naturally the teachers also have no interest in the taught. They tamper with the attendance register of pupils to produce an inflated attendance to claim enhanced grant from the Government. I understand from very reliable sources that the figures given by the Inspectors, who pay surprise visits to these schools, are far below the figures given by these managers. I wonder whether the department have cared to institute an inquiry and find out why and how this has happened.

" In the second place, Sir, these managers are ruthless in their exploitation of the teachers. The managers have complete control of the school with the result that provident funds collected from the teachers are not paid to Government, as a result of which, in the end, the teachers suffer. Then, Sir, the managers do not pay the teachers the salary sanctioned by Government; but all the same the teachers have to sign in the salary acquittance roll that they have received the salary sanctioned by the Government. The managers expect the teachers to be subservient and servile to them. If they are not subservient and servile, the tactics the managers resort to is this. They manipulate the attendance in such a way as to show that they are surplus. These are the unscrupulous ways and means that the managers adopt for running their school at a profit to themselves. Primary schools in general reflect the ideals and values of any good society but, I am afraid, Sir, the schools in this country reflect nothing but crass commercialism and ruthless exploitation of the under-dog. These managerial schools must go. There is no other way. 3-10 p.m.

" Secondly, let me come to the District Boards that are in control of quite a large number of schools. The District Boards are

inefficient, ineffective and penniless. They are unable to pay regularly the salaries of the teachers with the result that teachers are often paid four months' and six months' salaries at a stretch. I understand that in some places in Tamilnad they are only interested in opening schools but they are not interested in the efficiency of these schools. This is another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government.

" With regard to the sanction that has been made for other schools in the Budget, I am surprised, Sir, to find on page 146 that Rs. 200 only has been sanctioned for the deaf, dumb and blind schools in the State. Nature has been very unkind to the deaf, dumb and the blind and there is no reason why man should also be very unkind to them. There should be many more schools in the State for these unfortunate people. On the other hand in the whole of the Madras State there are only 11 aided schools, one unaided school and two schools run by the municipalities. The State has not undertaken any responsibility so far in the matter and there is not even a single model school for the dumb, deaf and the blind run by the State. To sanction only Rs. 200 in a State Budget for this unfortunate section of the community, I think, is scandalous, to say the least.

" After having made these remarks about education, I must indicate certain ways of dealing with them. If I am asked, what is the way out, it is difficult for me to explain my position, in the few minutes at my disposal. As far as university education is concerned, the Government of India appointed a Committee and it has submitted a very good report, and so far no recommendation of this Committee has been implemented. As far as primary education, which is most vital for the nation, is concerned, my submission, briefly stated within the short time at my disposal, is that education should, in the first place, be secular. In the second place, education should be the responsibility of the State. The State should never shirk it as the Madras Government are shirking it. The State should take up all the schools. The aided managerial schools must go. The Local Boards, I repeat, are inefficient, ineffective and penniless, and they should also go. The State must take direct control of the primary schools wherein is laid as I said, the foundation of the nation and the State must aid, guide and lead primary education. How exactly should the State take charge of primary Education? I believe that centralisation of the department will not be easy to function. My suggestion on that score is that all primary education should be decentralised on a district basis. If it is completely officialised, education is not likely to function aright. I would suggest that, if they set up a District Educational Council on a non-officail basis, there should be on that Council representatives of local bodies like the district board, representatives of the producer-cum-consumer societies which have some funds to spare which it might be possible to divert, representatives of the people and representatives of the State. It would be desirable to delegate the work of primary education in the district to this Council. Education is a very complicated subject that cannot be dealt with in five or ten minutes and these are some of the suggestions which I wish to make in this regard at present. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI A. RAMACHANDRA REDDIAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand and, while doing so, I request the Government to abolish the Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Examination for the reason that it is an examination for boys of eleven and twelve years of age and it is really a strain on these boys to sit for a public examination at that age. Further, the students who have passed this examination are given preference in the matter of admission to the Higher Grade Teachers' Training Classes over those who might have passed the fourth and fifth forms or might even have failed in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. The standard of the Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Examination is very low and if they are to be given preference in the matter of admission to training classes teaching standards will be considerably lowered. Sir, I also gather that about 70,000 students appear for this examination and only a very small number come out successful.

" In the High Schools, the selection examination must be revived. Because there is no selection examination and everybody is sent up for the public examination, the students do not care to attend their classes properly and do not behave well in the schools. They do not care to study also. I therefore advocate that the selection examination should once again be revived so that the boys may take to their studies seriously.

" Headmasters of High Schools are asked to take ten periods of teaching work every week. I consider that Headmasters should not be entrusted with teaching work for the reason that they must be entirely in charge of administrative work. They must be able to advise the parents and such of those students who come to them with disputes and quarrels and settle them. They have also got to adjust the working of the school by deputing a substitute teacher when another teacher is absent. They have got many other duties like these and they should not, therefore, be burdened with teaching work. They must be entirely in charge of supervision work and try to improve the discipline and tone of the school.

" Students who fail in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination are allowed to appear for the examination only three times. After that they are once for all prevented from appearing for the examination. It is really a hardship. I have received complaints from several parents asking me to make representations to the Government and see that this is put an end to by cancelling this order and permitting the students to appear as many times as they wish.

" Again, Sir, in the matter of prescribing text books for the High Schools and Elementary Schools, I would like to suggest to

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the Government that they should see to it that the books are selected by a committee of teachers rather than by a body of men who are not teachers.

" I would also like to request the Government to see that classes for law and other degree courses are held in the evenings so that those who could not afford to attend them during day time can have an opportunity of taking up these courses. Sir, the Andhra University gives to such of those students who have studied in the Andhra University area the privilege of appearing privately for the Intermediate and B.A. Degree examinations so that people who are employed in Government service, banks or insurance com-
3-20 p.m. panies may get the benefit of higher education. The Madras University permits teachers alone to appear for University examinations privately. Other persons working in Government Offices and business firms should also be given a similar opportunity of appearing for University Examinations like the Intermediate and the Bachelor of Arts which may help them to improve their lot in life. We find a number of Tutorial Colleges being started everywhere and the prospectuses of these colleges show that they are coaching students for Ajmer University Intermediate Course. In Benares University women are allowed to appear privately for the University examinations. The University of Lahore allows men students to appear privately for the M.A. Degree examination and women students for the Intermediate and B.A. Degree examinations. The Poona University also allows students to appear for the University Examinations privately. Such a privilege should be extended to the students of our State also.

" I am also of opinion that Science Graduates should not be admitted in Law Colleges, so that their knowledge of science may be put to better use. If such a restriction is imposed, there may not be a rush for science courses in colleges. I know an instance of an agricultural science graduate taking to law and all his knowledge of science has no use for him in his profession. Whoever wants to join a college must decide beforehand, in consultation with his parents or others, what his future career should be and then join the particular course he wishes to take.

" Regarding teachers in high schools, unless and until the pay of the teachers in high schools is increased and the teachers are given better scales of pay, there is no prospect of really efficient people being drawn to the teaching profession. In several of the newly started high schools, there are no L.T. teachers at all and graduates fresh from colleges are being appointed as teachers. With regard to the elementary school teachers employed in aided schools and panchayat board schools, they should also be given the same privileges as are enjoyed by the district board elementary school teachers. Similarly the teachers employed in privately managed high schools should get the same privileges as the district board high school teachers get, in the matter of casual leave, privilege leave, etc."

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* SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. In supporting the cut motion, I want to bring to the notice of this House, how Rayalaseema is very backward in the matter of education and how our present Ministry has failed to improve the educational facilities available there.

" Let us look at the position of primary and secondary education in Rayalaseema. Our Hon. Minister for Education told us this morning that throughout the State there are 38,000 primary schools, but in Rayalaseema there are only about 5,000 schools. This works out to 13·5 per cent of the total primary schools in the whole of the State. In the South, including the City of Madras, there are about 20,000 primary schools, i.e., 57 per cent of the total number of primary schools in the State. The number of students attending the primary schools throughout the State is about forty lakhs; but in Rayalaseema the number of students attending primary schools is only four lakhs which comes to about ten per cent of the total number of students attending primary schools throughout the State. But in the South, it is about 24 lakhs which comes to about 60 per cent of the total number of students attending primary schools in the State.

" With regard to the secondary schools, the total number of schools, as given by the Hon. Minister for Education this morning, is about 1,600. But, Sir, the total number of secondary schools in Rayalaseema is 170 which comes to about 11 per cent of the total number of secondary schools in the whole State. But the corresponding figure for the South is about a thousand secondary schools out of 1,600 for the whole State which comes to about 62 per cent of the total number of secondary schools in the State. The total number of students attending the secondary schools in the whole State is about six lakhs. While the number of students attending the secondary schools in the Rayalaseema area is 53,000 only, which works to about 9 per cent of the total number of students attending secondary schools in the whole State; it is 375,000 in the South which comes to about 65 per cent.

" Let us compare the figures of expenditure on primary and secondary education in the Rayalaseema area with those for the rest of the State. The total expenditure for secondary and primary education throughout the State, according to the present budget, is about 9 crores of rupees. Out of this amount, only 93 lakhs of rupees is spent in Rayalaseema and this fact may not be known to many of the Hon. Ministers coming from the Ralayaseema area. Whereas in the South, a sum of five and half crores is spent out of nine crores of rupees spent in the whole State. This again works to 62 per cent of the expenditure spent for the whole State whereas it works to 10 per cent in the case of Rayalaseema. The Government have been spending for secondary education for the whole of the Rayalaseema area only that amount which they spend for the single City of Madras. This is the special favour that Sri Rajaji and his Ministry are showing to the Rayalaseema area.

" With regard to higher education, the position is still worse. There are about 66 colleges throughout the State and the total

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number of colleges in Rayalaseema is only six, and this works to nine per cent of the total number of colleges in the State. Whereas, in the South, there are 43 colleges which comes to about 65 per cent. Let us take the figures of students attending colleges. The total figure for the whole State is about 42,000, but the number of students attending colleges in Rayalaseema is about 2,500. It is only five per cent of the total number of students attending colleges in the whole State. Whereas, in the South, it is about 28,000 which comes to about 65 per cent. In one district of Tirunelveli alone there are five colleges with more than 3,000 students attending, whereas in the whole of the Rayalaseema area there are only six colleges with about 2,500 students attending.

"The only big college in the whole of the Rayalaseema area is the Government Arts College at Anantapur which came into existence nearly 40 or 50 years ago. What is the position of the biggest college in the whole of the Rayalaseema area? Neither Post-Graduate nor B. Com courses have been introduced in that college. Even in the B.Sc. course, Geology Main and Biology Main have not so far been introduced. These branches can be opened even with the existing laboratory facilities. I do not know what stands in the way of the Government introducing these branches of study except the lack of will to help the cause of education in the Rayalaseema area.

3-30 p.m. "The percentage of students in Rayalaseema to the total number of students in the corresponding category in the whole State is 11 in primary schools, 9·5 in secondary schools and 5 in colleges. Why is the percentage in respect of colleges so low as 5? Is it because students of Rayalaseema are not coming forward for higher education? Recently in Anantapur 1,000 students applied for admission to the Junior class, but only 400 were admitted. The college authorities have requested the Government to sanction an increase in the number of seats. But the Government have not so far responded to the request. There is a similar request from Kurnool to sanction an increase in the number of seats by 22. So far the request has not been complied with. Is it not a great injustice done by the Rayalaseema Ministers in particular and the Ministry as a whole in general in that they have not sanctioned the increase in the number of seats by this modest figure of 22? Is it not a great injustice especially when we see that only 5 per cent of the total number of college students in the State are there in Rayalaseema?

"As regards technical education, there is no college in Rayalseema except an Engineering College. What is the position of that Engineering College? Though it has been working for the last three or four years, there are no permanent buildings to this day. The Anantapur Engineering College students are asked to come to Madras for their annual examinations. Four hundred students come to Madras twice a year. Do the Government and the Rayalaseema Ministers in particular know that the students spend about Rs. 40,000 in coming to Madras? Cannot this Ministry

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show the small mercy of allowing the college to hold examinations at Anantapur? What stands in the way of providing the necessary facilities for holding the examination at Anantapur itself? How long will the Government take to bring that college up to date?

"As regards other technical colleges, nothing has been done for Rayalaseema. There are six Medical Colleges and two Agricultural Colleges in the State. Not even one of them is in Rayalaseema.

"Lastly, on behalf of the people of Rayalaseema, I demand the constitution of a separate university. In this budget, the Government have allotted Rs. 23 lakhs for Annamalai University, Rs. 8 lakhs for Madras University and Rs. 4½ lakhs for the Andhra University. I ask the Rayalaseema Ministers particularly to come out with a clear conscience and give us the quota out of this Rs. 35 lakhs that is due to Rayalaseema. The demand for a separate university has been there for a long time. I heard about it when I was a student here. I have heard our hon. Members Sri Ranga Reddi and Sri Koti Reddi voicing forth this demand. Many of the Congress leaders who are now sitting on the Government Benches have demanded a separate university for Rayalaseema. They have grown to power out of this demand. I ask the Ministers why they are keeping their mouth shut and not raising their voice for a separate university. We have been waiting patiently. We too have been contributing to the general revenues of the State out of which is maintained the universities at Annamalainagar, Madras and Waltair. I ask the Ministers whether the people of Rayalaseema are not justified in demanding a separate university even at this late stage. We have been demanding for a very long time, a Medical College at Madanapalle, an Agricultural College at Kurnool and a Rayalaseema University at Tirupati. These are not demands made by Communists. Many of the leaders who are sitting on the opposite side to-day have made these demands and they have forgotten the means by which they have come to power."

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—"Sir, I have given notice of a cut motion myself to draw the attention of the Government to the inadequacy of the grant made by them for the backward classes. Everybody knows or should know that the backward classes constitute about 60 per cent of the population. Their interests have always been neglected. Something has been done for the Scheduled Castes though that is not enough; something more has to be done. But the backward classes have been neglected altogether. I see more young and energetic members have been returned to this Assembly unlike in former periods. That shows that the electorate wants fighters to fight here for the rights of the people and not those who take things lying down. I know that my demand on behalf of the backward classes is not popular with a certain section of the forward classes. That section grudges the demand. That has been the trait of the Indian community which has been the bane of society for ages, which has been the

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cause for the enslavement of our country by foreigners for thousands of years and which has been the cause for local chieftains enslaving and keeping the people in darkness and ignorance. My fear is, unless the interests of the backward classes are advanced, there will be revivalism. History will repeat itself—God forbid—but my fear is that we will once more be enslaved by some other nation. I am sure it will not be Russia, because Russia will be beaten in the next war. Some other nation will rule over us. The forward classes also are backward compared with the men of foreign countries on the other side of the sea. But that backwardness is due more to the backward classes acting as a drag upon them. They will never go forward unless the backward classes also go along with them, support them and co-operate with them. So it is not in the interest of the backward classes alone that I am making this demand. It is in the interest of the State as a whole, if not the country as a whole, that much more has to be done for the backward classes than ever before.

Regarding admission to colleges of backward class students, both boys and girls, I wish to emphasize the need for admitting every boy or girl who applies to the college. There should be no rejection of any application. There will be an interpellation put in by some member or other, if not myself, regarding the position of admission to colleges in due course. I hope the Government will not have to say that some of the applications have been rejected for want of room or for any other reason.

"As regards admission into the professional colleges, I hear that there is one snag. Some students are unable to get admission into the Medical Colleges because of the group which they have taken. For instance, boys and girls who took Group I two years ago are not permitted to seek admission into the Medical Colleges. Last year or a few months ago, a rule has been framed debarring
3-40 p.m. them from entering the Medical College. This is not fair. The rule might apply to new entrants. But it should not apply to the old students who took Group I in the hope that there would be no bar to their getting into the Medical College.

"Sir, there is a case of a girl student of a backward class. This requires the attention of the Hon. Minister. She has taken Group I and passed. I hope she will be admitted. She is a bright student. I can assure that she will easily pass. I do not think that the rules are so strict as not to allow of any exemption.

"Coming to the question of a college in my district, I should like to mention that it is not only for the sake of education or for the sake of higher education that we want a college in our district. We want a college there for our backward class boys who cannot come down and bear the unbearable climate of the plains. We may be provided with a college in the hills, where our children can study and where they can qualify themselves to occupy a few posts in the administrative or executive line. As it is, every one of these administrative posts is occupied by the members of the neighbouring districts, while the backward class boys, after qualifying themselves, have to look on like orphans. That is not fair and

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that is not good. The Government, I hope, will be pleased to see that our backward class boys are provided with jobs. They have a responsibility and an obligation to their own people there. If only the men of each district are encouraged to occupy positions available in that district, I think corruption can be reduced to a very large extent. This is one way of reducing corruption. If our Government are keen on reducing corruption, here is a suggestion which they can very well take up. If they adopt this suggestion, I am sure there will be greater co-operation from the people. There will be no fighting centre, but there will be the co-operation centre. But if this is neglected, and if the backward classes, who are becoming more and more conscious of their rights, are not looked after, I am afraid there will be no peace in this State. There may not be any revolution, but surely there will be lot of trouble. The forward classes may be warned now that it is their duty to extend their hand of co-operation to the backward classes and help them. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I come to the needs of my constituency, and the subject in which I am interested most, namely, the education of the children of the soil—I mean the children of the original owners of the soil, namely, the Scheduled Castes, I wish first to support the Demand for Grants made by the Hon. the Minister for Education. In so doing, I wish to remind the Hon. Minister and his department of the vital role of education in the task of reconstruction of our society and of our country. It is obvious that failure on the part of the Government to provide adequate educational facilities, means neglect and waste of precious human material which is so very essential to the economic rebuilding of our country. It is also true that the idea of equality of opportunity has to be applied first and foremost in the sphere of education so that every individual can make the best of himself. In this connection I may bring to the notice of the House the scheme of our Planning Commission to impart free and compulsory education, which was already mentioned in this House by an hon. Member. Every step must be taken in this State to implement the plan of the Commission for free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years. Dissatisfaction has been expressed by several hon. Members about the quality and content of education that our schools and colleges are now offering. Hon. Members know the utter inadequacy of the educational facilities that are now being afforded by the Government in relation to the needs of the people. It may be argued that the economic backwardness of the country is the main cause for these inadequacies. But I would like to emphasize that the very economic backwardness of the country is the result, partly at least, of faulty and insufficient education. Therefore, radical changes not only in the very system of our education but in the method of imparting it are greatly needed at present.

"I wish to bring to the notice of the House and the Hon. Minister the great gulf that exists between the actual needs and requirements of the people and the level of achievement in the

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educational field. Besides our efforts in regard to higher and technical education, the training of select personnel, the translation of selected important works into our regional languages, and the promotion of our national language should form part and parcel of our educational policy.

"Coming to the actual defects in our educational system, I would like to say, that apart from the enormous wastage at the early stages, our system of education has failed to train the intellect in developing practical efficiency or inculcating social and moral values. The development of sound character, which is so very important in our educational system, is completely neglected. There is also an appreciable growth of indiscipline among the students in our schools and colleges which is due to mismanagement. Many of the products of the present system of our education have an excessively low value in the employment market. Moreover, as education reaches advanced stages, the gulf which, as I said before, existed between the educated and the social environment of the common man tends to become wider and wider.

3-50 p.m. "Therefore, as an immediate objective, our educational system must be adapted to the actual requirements and needs of our people. Real democracy cannot grow, even planned economic or social development will not be possible unless a great degree of social cohesion and solidarity is achieved through a right type of education. In this connection, I may mention that basic education as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi is an accepted goal for us.

"Coming to the most important side of our education, namely, technical education, I may say that there should be much scope for greater collaboration between the industry and the institution which trains the technical personnel so that the curriculum of technical study is closely related to the needs of the industry and also facilities for practical training made available then and there.

"Coming to the most urgent problem in our country, namely, the cost of education, I may say that, in a country like ours which cannot afford to maintain even the minimum standard of living, the cost of education that falls on the average family is beyond its reach. It is a serious problem which should engage the immediate attention of the Government.

"Coming to the question of education of the Scheduled Castes, first of all if the Government are really interested in the welfare and improvement of the Scheduled Castes and in raising them to the level of the other advanced communities, I will request the Hon. the Minister for Education and others concerned to discourage or even totally reject the idea of starting separate schools or hostels for Harijans, because I know, as it was already pointed out by the Leader of the Socialist Party, many of the private institutions which are started in the name of this community are not really meant for improving the conditions of the Harijans as a whole. They are started only as a means of livelihood. Therefore, the idea of starting separate hostels for Harijans should be given

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up. The Harijan Welfare Department which is supposed to take care of the Harijans as a whole must be asked to find or secure proper and sufficient accommodation for the children of the people belonging to these classes in various other schools and hostels. If they are not able to find suitable accommodation for them, they must at least move the Government to declare as their policy that wherever the students are not able to get accommodation in schools, etc., they can appear privately for public examinations, both in the high school and college standards. I think such a practice is followed in other countries also. Further, if the students are allowed to appear privately for these examinations, that practice will coincide with the famous saying, 'Learn while you earn.' People can be learning and at the same time, they may be earning as workers elsewhere do.

"Now, my constituency consists of two main taluks, Madurai and Melur. These are very big taluks but there is only one high school there which cannot accommodate even a small number of students in my area. Therefore, I request the Hon. the Minister for Education and all officers concerned either to start another school in the area or at least to liberally support any private agency which may be willing to start a school there. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I wish to say a few words about the desirability of restoring the Communal G.O. so far as admissions to colleges and appointments to services are concerned. Now this is the season for admission to the Medical and other professional colleges and I am told the selection is going on. So far as the Medical Colleges are concerned for 300 and odd seats, I am told that 1,500 candidates have applied and out of that number, 40 per cent have already been eliminated and 60 per cent have been called for interview. I do not know the method that will be adopted in the matter of selecting candidates to these colleges this year. But so far as my knowledge goes, I think the principles mentioned in Madras Government's new order, published on page 5 of the November issue of *Madras Information* would be adopted. If there is any other order, I think there are two opportunities, either in the course of the reply to this debate or in answer to an interpellation that is coming up to-morrow, for the Hon. Minister to explain it."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"What is the number of the G.O. please?"

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"I think after the Supreme Court's judgment, no regular G.O. has been passed. But I am giving reference to page 5 of the November 1951 issue of *Madras Information*. As this Demand covers about 18 per cent of the total expenditure, I think it may not be out of place to say a few words about the Communal G.O. and the desirability of its restoration. In consonance with the growing opinion in the State about 30 years ago, the then Madras Legislative Council passed on

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5th August 1921 a resolution unanimously requesting the Government to recruit candidates from all communities and give due and adequate representation to all classes and communities in the matter of appointments to the several departments of Government and admissions to professional colleges. In pursuance of that resolution, the Government issued an order on 16th September 1921 as follows:—

'In order to increase the proportion of posts in Government offices held by Non-Brahmans, the Government direct that the principle prescribed for the Revenue Department in Board's Standing Order No. 128, clause (2), on the subject of distribution of appointments among various classes and communities should be extended to appointments of all grades in the several departments of Govern nent. All heads of departments and other officers empowered to make appointments are requested to adhere strictly to this principle in filling up vacancies in future.'

" This is the earliest Government Order passed on 16th September 1921, with respect to appointments on communal basis. This order was issued, realizing the need for rendering justice to all communities in this State. It cannot be gainsaid that a large number of communities exist. Why they exist so we do not know. What exactly is the origin of it and whether it is for good or bad are not known. As it is, it is a matter of fact that different communities do exist and all communities contribute to the revenue of the Government without any distinction. Taxes are collected from all communities and it is but proper that members belonging to different communities, have an aspiration to be represented in the Government departments and also to get admission into several colleges, especially professional colleges, run by the Government.

4 P.M. " Somehow or other, in spite of this Communal G.O. and in spite of the unanimous resolution passed by the Council, this was not given effect to for about seven or eight years. In 1928, one Sub-Registrar, a poor man, was promoted to a higher rank under the principles of this Communal G.O. Immediately in the then Council, an adjournment motion was moved on 27th November 1928 to discuss the policy adopted by the Government in regard to the appointments made in the Registration department."

MR. SPEAKER:—" We are on the Education Demand, under which appointments to the State service in general do not come."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—" Somewhere in 1928, the principles of the Communal G.O. were extended even in the matter of admissions to colleges enabling members of different communities to qualify for different posts. Therefore, both these things go together and when we deal with one aspect, we have to deal with the other aspect as well. In those days, that is, in 1928 Mr. Manickavelu Naicker (now Hon. Minister) stated that the subject of communal representation in public service was not a new thing. In fact, as early as 1921 there was a resolution carried unanimously that a certain percentage of appointments must be offered to Non-Brahman community people. Even in those days, there were stouter champions of the theory of efficiency and yet they did not oppose that resolution. Afterwards, this Communal G.O. was in force regarding the appointments as well as admission

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to professional colleges. This is how it was worked. For every 12 seats in the professional colleges, 6 were reserved for Non-Brahmans, 2 seats for Brahmans, 2 seats for Harijans, 1 for Muslims and 1 for Anglo-Indians and Christians. This order remained in force until it was modified by the Advisers' regime during the War, when the basic unit was changed from 12 to 14, giving the additional 2 seats to backward communities. In this connexion, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to what the Congress Government did in 1938 with regard to admissions to the different Professional and Arts Colleges The Congress Government of which Sri C. Rajagopalachari was the Premier issued on 29th March 1938 the following Press Communique:—

'The Principals of Government Colleges are requested, while making selections for admission to all classes in their college, to exercise the greatest care in seeing that due representation is given to Non-Brahmans, to all minority communities, to Muhammadans, to Scheduled Classes and to women. The fact that candidates from backward community do not possess equally high marks as candidates from forward communities should not stand in the way of deserving applicants, from such communities being given due consideration.'

This Communal G.O. was in force till 1951. Unfortunately one Srimathi Champakam Dorairajan filed a petition in the Madras High Court on 7th June 1950 under Article 226 of the Constitution questioning the validity of the Communal G.O. The High Court decided that the Communal G.O. was *ultra vires* of the Constitution and therefore it was void. Thereupon the State Government preferred an appeal to the Supreme Court. On 9th April 1951, the Supreme Court after considering the merits in the course of their judgment observed, 'We are of the opinion that the Communal G.O. being inconsistent with the provisions of Article 29 (2) of the Constitution is void.' After this judgment of the Supreme Court, the Central Government thought it fit to amend the Constitution. Perhaps, they had in view the plight of the several communities in Madras State and on 18th June 1951 the Constitution itself was amended. Article 15 was amended by adding a sub-clause as sub-clause (4) which states,

'Nothing in this Article or in clause (2) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.'

This amendment received the assent of the President on 18th June 1951. After this amendment, our Government have framed a new order which I quoted at the outset. I want to say a few words regarding this amendment, because the Government's new order is not in conformity with the spirit of the amendment. According to the new order, which the Chief Minister called as a reservation scheme, it is said that in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court appointments cannot be reserved under Article 16 of the Constitution for any community other than the Harijans and Backward Classes. I wish to submit that this is not correct. Because, under the amended Article 15 of the Constitution socially and educationally backward classes can be advanced by making special provisions for them. Students of the Constitution may

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know that '*and*' also includes '*or*'. A community may be economically advanced, but still it may be socially and educationally backward. So, it is the duty of the Government to see how many communities in this State are socially *or* educationally backward or socially *and* educationally backward. After this amendment, if the Government think it fit to make a new order as stated on page 5 of the *Madras Information* which I have just now quoted, in raising the basic unit from 14 to 20, I fail to understand how it would not be within the power of the Government to retain the original Government Order. It is common knowledge that whenever a ruling is given by the highest judicial authority in the country and then an amendment to the Statute is made regarding the same matter, the latter holds good. Therefore, the Government have to consider how far they can restore the principles of the original Communal G.O. under the provisions of Article 15 (4). My submission is this: So long as different communities exist as they do to-day, it is but just that every community should be represented as far as possible in public jobs and also every community should be given a chance in the matter of admission to several professional colleges, of course if possible, in direct proportion to the population of the particular communities.

"It may not be out of place if I were to refer to one more matter about education. There is a growing discontent in the country, that all are not able to get educational facilities. At the same time, there is also another complaint that all educated people are not properly provided with employment. This is really an anomalous position. In one breath we say facilities for education are not adequate, and in another breath we say educated people are not provided with employment. This is really a very serious question and the Government must immediately consider this and find out ways and means to solve this problem."

* SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand. The Mover of the cut motion was a little bit harsh when he referred to the way in which basic education was being implemented in the State. In fact, he went to the extent of saying that basic education, as it obtains in this State, is a farce. As a saving grace he said he believed in craft-centred education. We are thankful to him for it. He has also suggested that he would be submitting a memorandum wherein he would expatiate how this basic education has failed in this State. We are only too ready to await what he is going to say. But we have a different appreciation of basic education. We believe that if at all the Government of Madras have done anything in the field of education, they are making basic education stay in the State. Of course, the hon. Member, Mr. Rajachidambaram, said that after two years of introduction of basic education, he does not find even five basic schools in his district which contains over one thousand elementary schools. May I tell him, Sir, that basic education cannot be so easily implemented? It is a sort of new-found system suited to the genius of this country and we will have to find out

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the materials with which we can easily implement the scheme. Basic educationists will agree with me that this new system will take some time to be completely put into practice because the present teachers have been trained in the old system. I have an intimate connection with a basic school myself. It is a school of the old type and we chose to introduce basic education in the school and convert it class by class into a full-fledged basic school. I know what amount of difficulties the managements have to undergo in this sort of hybrid process. If basic education is to succeed, it depends upon the type of teacher that we have for the job. We want a new personality in the teacher. We want one who would educate the coming citizen on the right path, to take his rightful place in the future society. For this work, we want an excellent type of training for these people. It was said by the leader of the Socialist party that the Government should take up elementary education by themselves. It will be a very great thing if the Government devote better and greater attention to the 'teacher' education than to primary education. Primary education will take care of itself if the Government can assure us that they will produce excellent teachers. Now, there are two grades of training; one is the junior basic and the other is the senior basic training. Junior basic training is just like the higher elementary training. Any E.S.L.C. eligible or Third Form passed person, who is still in his early teens, is admitted to the junior basic school. No wonder, the Government are hard put to it, to find excellent teachers for the basic schools. After all, the material is such ill-equipped people. I have been associated with the selection of candidates for admission to the junior basic and senior basic training schools. I have despaired to find good quality people, especially for the junior basic training schools; invariably, I have found that the candidates for admission are far below the standard. The quality in respect of senior basic schools is better. I would, therefore, suggest that the junior basic schools be abolished and that we have only the senior basic schools. We shall take only pupils who have passed the School Final Examination or its equivalent and train them as teachers. The E.S.L.C. has no place hereafter in the field of education. That is my humble view. As somebody else has said, the E.S.L.C. can prepare only half-baked and ill-equipped boys and girls to get into the higher elementary training schools. It is high time the E.S.L.C. examination is abolished as there is always a sort of differential treatment accorded to the E.S.L.Cs. as against those from the lower secondary schools. Parents are confused as to where to put their children, whether in the higher elementary school or in the lower secondary school. Even if one passes the E.S.L.C. examination, one cannot be admitted to the Fourth Form unless he satisfies the authorities with respect to a knowledge of English. So, it is time both the E.S.L.C. examination and the junior basic training are abolished.

"Then, Sir, I would suggest that all the basic training schools be located in the rural areas. I have personal knowledge of many teachers who come from urban areas. Without any disrespect to

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those who come from urban training schools, I would say that the products of Kallupatti or Gandhigram or Tirur are better than those from Cuddalore or Chingleput. The aim of basic education is to make the boys and girls excellent citizens of the future. Unless the teacher has himself a rural background and a thorough knowledge of the rural atmosphere and life he cannot do justice to his job.

" Then, I come to pre-basic training. I do not think this question has attracted the attention of the Government as much as it should have. In fact, it is the very foundation on which basic education is built. I wonder, if there are more than a handful of pre-basic training schools in the State. It may be very fantastic but all the same I would make this suggestion. Every child welfare centre can be converted into a pre-basic training centre. Every midwife can be given training in these centres.

" About the introduction of basic education in the State, it has to be completed soon. The Government of India have committed themselves to its completion in five years. There is no going back and it has to be done as early as possible with the material available. The Rural Development Department has the atmosphere to start this work in the rural areas immediately. They can spread basic education easily. Already they have got select areas wherein the schools have been converted into basic schools. Within this year or the next, I would like the Government to convert all the schools within the firka development areas into basic schools. It should not be a process of converting class by class. Straightway all the available basic training teachers should be taken to the firka development areas and put into the schools. One class should not be basic and the other non-basic. This is not the way in which the schools now function and that is why the vital atmosphere that is necessary for a successful basic education is affected.

" There is also, Sir, not a sufficient assessment of the results of basic education. The present inspecting staff are not well-trained to assess the results of education through the basic method. The school is a craft centre and the Inspectors have not only to assess the educational equipment, the literary equipment of the boys but also their proficiency in the crafts which are taught there. I don't know whether very many Inspectors are up to the standard.

4-20 p.m. " Some hon. Member said that we ought not to have schools with communal labels. I say these labour schools and special schools for Kallars, all these should go to the Education department or the District Board and we can very well use these headmasters and assistants in villages where adult education has to be spread. I wish Government would take up the suggestions I have offered."

*Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ విద్యావిధానాన్ని గురించి చెప్పిన కోత తీక్ష్ణాన్ని నేను బలపరచుచున్నాను. విద్యావిధానంలో ముఖ్యంగా చూస్తే మన మద్రాసురాష్ట్రంలో చదువుకున్నవాళ్లు మళ్లా చదవటానికి

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చనికివస్తున్నారు. తప్పిపోయినవాళ్లు ఎందుకూ చనికిరాకుండా జీవనం సంపాదించుకోటానికిగూడా విమూత్రం అవకాశంలేకుండా ఉంటున్నారు. ఉద్యోగాలు దొరకనందున B.A. చదివినవాళ్లు M.A. కు వెళ్లుతున్నారు. Inter చదివినవాళ్లు B.A. కు వెళ్లుతున్నారు. S.S.L.C. చదివినవాళ్లు Inter కు వెళ్లుతున్నారు. వీళ్లు చదువుకోటానికి విశ్వ విద్యాలయాలు నిర్వహిస్తున్నవి. మన రాష్ట్రంలో మూడు విశ్వ విద్యాలయాలు మాత్రమే వున్నవి. ఒకటి Madras లో Madras University స్థి, ఒకటి తమిళనాడున చిదంబరంలో Annamalai University స్థి, మూడవది ఆంధ్రదేశమున విశాఖపట్టణంలో Andhra University స్థి ఉన్నవి. చాలాకాలంగా ఆందోళన చెయ్యగా చెయ్యగా చివరకు కొంతకాలానికి Andhra University ని యిచ్చారు. అయితే ఇదిడబ్బులేని University గా ఉన్నవి. Madras University, Annamalai University లలో ఉన్నంత డబ్బు, facilities ఈ Andhra University కు లేని కారణంచేత students కు చాలా నిరుత్సాహంగా ఉన్నది. Education department యొక్క G.O. No. 1490-4, dated July 1952 లో చూడగా 'reconstitution of the regional committee for survey of historical records' లో ఈ Universities ప్రాధాన్యం యిచ్చింది. దీనికి Annamalai University నుండి మద్రాసు University నుండి ప్రతినిధులను appoint చేశారు. ఆంధ్రవిశ్వవిద్యాలయమునుపట్ల మరిపుతగిలింది. ఈ University కి representation గూడా లేకుండా కువ్వం నదిలో కొట్టుకొనిపోయినట్లు చేశారు.'

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—The hon. Member is mistaken. There is representation of Andhra University in that."

*Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"నన్నువారు correct చేసినందుకు సంతోషమే. కాని gazette లో publish చేసిచూపినప్పుడే నేను దానిని accept చేయగలను. ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ఈ Andhra University కి డబ్బు ఆడిగితే, ఆ సంగతి వాటించరు. ఆ విషయం లెక్కలోనికి తీసుకోరు. ప్రభుత్వ విధానం చూస్తే మికతా రెండు Universities కు యిచ్చిన ప్రాధాన్యం, శ్రద్ధ, ఈ Andhra University కి చూపించక సవతితల్లిపేగుతో చూస్తున్నారు.

" ఈ Andhra University విషయమై ఆలోచనలోకివచ్చినప్పుడు రాయలసీమను Andhra University లో కలపవలసిందని C. R. Reddy Committee సూచించింది. ఆ కమిటీవారు యిచ్చిన సూచనలు ఆమలు జరుపలేదు. మంత్రులు అనేకమంది విశ్వ విద్యాలయాలు కావాలని మాట్లాడారు. ఇదికానిచో రాయలసీమ కొక university ఏర్పాటుచేయవలెననే కోరికవుంది. శ్రీ కె. కోటి రెడ్డిగారు మంత్రిగా వున్నప్పుడు ఆ university స్వయంపోషకంగా వుంటుందని అన్నారు. ఈ రాయలసీమకు ప్రత్యేకంగా university లేకపోగా కాలేజీలలో చూద్దామంటే వాటిలోకూడా తగిన సౌకర్యాలు లేవు. బిల్డింగులుకూడా లేవు. గుంటూరులో Medical College వారిని మూడవ సంవత్సరం course కు విశాఖపట్నం పొమ్మంటారు. రాయలసీమ విద్యార్థులను ఆంధ్రదేశంలో university ఉన్నది గనుక అక్కడికి పొమ్మంటారు. అక్కడ డబ్బు లేనందున facilities సరిగాలేవు. సీట్లుకూడా చాలవు. పోనీ రాయలసీమకు ప్రత్యేకంగా University ఇమ్మంటే యివ్వరు. డబ్బు యివ్వమంటే డబ్బు లేదంటారు. ఈ కారణంచేత రాయలసీమలోవున్న యావన్మంది విద్యార్థులు విద్యాభివృద్ధికి facilities లేక చాలా ఇబ్బందిపడుతున్నారు. ఈ రాయలసీమ విషయం ఎటూతేల్చకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. అందుకనే ఈ రాయలసీమలోనున్న విద్యాసంస్థలు Andhra Univer-

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sity లోనైనా చేర్చమని కోరుతున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంలో విద్యాపరిపాలనా విధానం చూస్తే అది అంతా ఒక మంత్రి చేతులలోలేకుండా యున్నది. అందేకాక ఇతర పాంతానికి సంబంధించిన విద్యాశాఖ అంతా Ramnad Raja చూడవలెనని పోర్టుఫోలియోను విభజించారు. ఈ విభజనకు కారణమేమని అడిగితే administrative difficulties వున్నవి అని తప్పుకుంటున్నారు. తమిళ దేశంలో ఏదైనా మంచి జరిగితే మున్నన అంతా రామ్నాడు రాజాకు. ఏదన్నీ జరగకపోతే ఈ సంఘటనలన్నియు అసలు విద్యామంత్రికి అందుతున్నవి. ఇది రాష్ట్రంలేకుండా పరిపాలన విభజించినందువలన వచ్చే విషఫలితాలకు తార్కాణం.

"ఇక విద్యావిధానంచూస్తే, విద్యార్థులకు జీతాలు పెంచారు. ఉపాధ్యాయులకు తగిన జీతాలు యివ్వరు. అందుకని ఉపాధ్యాయులు నిరుత్సాహంగా విద్యచెప్పితే విద్యార్థులకు విద్యరమ్మంటే ఎట్లావస్తుంది. విద్యాభివృద్ధికి సావకాశం ఎక్కడవున్నది. అందువల్ల విద్యార్థులకు విద్యరావడం ఆతతమాత్రంగానే ఉంటున్నది. Education standard పూర్వముకంటె వీసపాలుగూడా లేదు. ఉద్యోగులలో చూస్తే efficiency వుండదు. ఈ విద్యాశాలలో private విగాని, municipal విగాని చూస్తే, ఆ institutions managements యొక్క financial aspect అంతయు business concerns కన్నింద తయారైనది. చదువుచూచ్చామా, విద్యార్థులకు చదువులేదు. డబ్బు మాత్రం స్కూళ్ల ద్వారా ఏదోవిధంగా సంపాదించికూడ వేస్తున్నారు. గనుక యీ విద్యావిధానం చాలా ఆధ్వాన్నంగా వుంటుంది. High schools చూచ్చామంటే అవిగూడా business proposition లో పనిచేస్తున్నవి. గనుక ఈ private institutions అన్ని గవర్నమెంటు management లోకి తీసుకుంటే బాగా manage చేయవచ్చునని నా అభిప్రాయం.

"ఇకపోతే విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలలో Technical education లేకుండా ఉన్నది. ఇక మీదట ఈ technical subjects introduce చేసి, courseను ఒకటి, రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో ముగింపు అయ్యేవికూడా వుండేటట్లుచేస్తే చాలామందికి unemployment problem లేకుండాపోతుంది. శ్రీ తిమ్మారెడ్డిగారు రాయలసీమలో ఒకకోటి లక్ష రూపాయలు భవనానికి యిస్తేనేకాని హైస్కూళ్లు అంగీకరించమని ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పిందని అన్నారు. డబ్బు యిస్తేనే high school కు అంగీకరిస్తాము అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంటారు. ఈ డబ్బు పెట్టి technical institutions రాష్ట్రంలో అక్కడక్కడ విస్తారుచేస్తే పాఠశాల వదిలేటప్పటికి, ఏదో జీవనాధారం విద్యార్థులకు వీలుంటుంది. ఈ technical institution లో motor mechanism, వగైరా విద్యాభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు దోహదమిస్తే ముఖ్యంగా పేద కుటుంబాల పోషణకుగాను ఈ చదువుకున్న విద్యార్థులకు వెంటనే employmentకు సావకాశం విర్పడుతుంది. ఇటువంటి institutions లో తయారుచేయించిన వస్తువులు ఆమ్మినట్లయితే institution స్వయంపోషణమగుటకు వీలగును. గాంధీజీ నేర్పిన నిగాడంబరత, ఆధునిక విద్యావిధానాలలోని సమర్థతమిళితమై జీవనాధారానికి దారిచూపే సాంకేతిక పాఠశాలలు విర్పరిచితే విద్యార్థులకు ఉపయోగంగా ఉంటుంది. ఉదహరణకు, కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో విద్యావనం ఒకటివుంది. ఆ స్కూలు స్వయంపోషకంగా గురుకుల పద్ధతిలో నడుపుతున్నారు. Institutions ఆ పద్ధతిలో నడిపిస్తున్న ప్రభుత్వపుడబ్బుకు ఆశించకుండా institutions వృద్ధిలోకి తీసుకొని రావచ్చునని నాఅభిప్రాయము. ఈ విద్యావనం స్వయంపోషకంగా నడుపుతున్నారు.

"ఇక libraries విషయంచూస్తే ప్రతి గ్రామంలోనూ పంచాయతీ బోర్డులు వున్నచోట, పంచాయతీ బోర్డు ఆఫీసుయిక్షీలో libraries పెట్టాలన్నారు. ఈ libraries

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Act లో మద్రాసు లోవున్న కన్నమరా లైబ్రరీ రాష్ట్రానికి కేంద్రంగా విస్తారుచేశారు. పుస్తకాలు ఈలైబ్రరీకి చాలావస్తున్నవి. కొన్ని copyright తో వస్తున్నవి. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా వచ్చిన చిక్కు ఏమిటంటే copyright వల్ల వచ్చేవన్నీ పాచకాలు మినహాగా చదువతగినవి ఏమీవుండవు. మంచిపుస్తకాలు కావాలంటే ఈ పుస్తకాలు వచ్చివున్నవి గనుక కొనకూడదుఅంటారు. ఒకవేళ యిస్తే ఈ విషయంలో Curator తనకు surcharge తగులుతుందని భయపడుతున్నారు. ఈ Libraries Act పరిష్కారం చేయవలసిన సెస్సును పంచాయతీలు, మునిసిపాలిటీలు వసూలు చేయకుండా ఆపివేసినవి. ఆదువల్ల Libraries Act డెడ్ లా అయిపోయింది. కన్నమరా లైబ్రరీలో తగుగ్రంథాలసంఖ్య పెంపకుండాపోతున్నది. Library Act ను విస్తృతపరచి ఉపయోగకరంగా చేయాలి.

"స్త్రీలకు విద్యావిధానంలో వేరేస్కూల్సు, colleges విస్తారుచేసి ఉచితవిద్యా సౌకర్యాలుచేయాలి. గ్రామాలకు దగ్గిరగా ఈ స్త్రీలకు separate schools లేక పోవడంవల్ల స్త్రీల విద్యాభివృద్ధి అంతగా కనబడటలేదు. Private schools, high schools అన్నియు business concerns గా తయారుకావడంవల్ల విద్యార్థిలకు విద్యాశిక్షణ సరిగాలేదు. గనుక ఈ private institutions అన్నియు గవర్నమెంటు స్వాధీనంచేసుకొని నడిపిస్తున్నయిన విద్యావిధానంలో చాలామార్పులకలగవచ్చును. అంధ్రదేశంలోవున్న పదమూడు జిల్లాలకున్నూ రెండు medical colleges, ఒక engineering college వున్నవి. కాని యివి చాలవు. గనుక యింకా ఎక్కువగా colleges open చేయాలి. ఇదివరకువున్నటువంటి ఈ five-years' course తోపాటు ఒకటి రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో పూర్తిచేయగలిగిన short courses విస్తారుచేస్తే ఎక్కువ మందిని తయారుచేయవచ్చును." 4-30 p.m.

* SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Demand under Education I wish to say a few words. When discussing this Demand one cannot but refer to the miserable condition of the teachers working in elementary and secondary schools. It is admitted on all hands, even by persons occupying very important positions in Government, that the salary that the Government or the local boards are paying to these teachers is very low, inadequate and insufficient. It is regrettable, though there has been an agitation on behalf of the teachers for an increase in the scale of pay, very little has been done by the Government to redress their grievances. No doubt a provision of nearly 8 crores of rupees is made in the budget for elementary and secondary education. But I may be permitted to say, whatever might be the amount provided by Government under this head, it may not bring the desired result unless the Government consider the demands of the poor teachers and increase their scales of pay. The Hon. Minister for Education at a meeting of a Teachers' Association said that the Government would not consider the revision of the scales of pay for some time more. It is very regrettable. I would request the Hon. Minister for Education to revise his opinion and be more sympathetic towards the poor teachers.

" Again, Sir, there is a distinction made in the scales of pay allowed to the teachers working in local boards, Government and aided institutions. The sooner the distinction is removed the better it will be for the progress of education in the State.

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"I would be failing in my duty if I did not in this connexion congratulate the Hon. the Chief Minister of the Government of Madras for granting school fee concessions to the children of teachers and non-gazetted officers. Whatever the Members of the Opposition may say I must frankly state that it has given a considerable relief to the persons benefited by it. Many of us expected that some more concessions or reliefs would be granted to these non-gazetted officers and the teachers at the time of the presentation of the Budget. But no fresh concessions were announced by the Hon. Finance Minister when he presented the Budget. I hope and pray that the institution which prompted our Chief Minister to abolish control, which action has brought happiness to hundreds and thousands of families in this State, will again prompt him to announce some more concessions to these non-gazetted officers and teachers and thereby make them still more loyal subjects of the State.

"Sir, there is no enthusiasm among the villagers, especially among the poorer classes, to pay attention to the education of their children. There is a tendency among them not to send their children to schools but to keep them at home so that they might be useful to them in agricultural and domestic affairs. In the district of South Kanara, I find elementary school teachers going from house to house asking students to attend school. This state of affairs is entirely due to the poverty of the people. Unless the Government take sufficient steps to improve the economic conditions of the people or to eradicate the poverty of the people, the amount that might be spent by Government on education will not be of much use. Almost all the villagers are tillers of the soil. They are struggling for their very existence. One of the ways by which their condition could be improved is by introducing land reforms. The Hon. Minister for Finance was pleased to say the other day that, next to decontrol, land reform was engaging the attention of the Government. I would therefore request the Government to introduce tenancy legislation as early as possible and see that the economic condition of the people is improved and their poverty eradicated to some extent at least, so that the poor villagers may pay more attention to the education of their children.

"With regard to the district of South Kanara, I say it is one of the districts most neglected by the Government. In the past a step-motherly treatment was accorded to that district in the matter of education, irrigation, supply of electricity, construction of roads and bridges and several other matters. But the people of South Kanara are now glad that there is now a Government which has at its head one of the greatest statesmen of the world who would look after the needs of the district. Most of the villages of the district are in Malnad area where there is hardly a road, hospital or school. I am ashamed to say that there are more than hundred villages where there is not even a school. Sometime back the Government of Madras constituted a committee to go into the question of improving this area. The committee laboured for several days and submitted a report to the Government. Apart

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from other recommendations one of the recommendations was to start a high school in Sankaranarayana of Cundapoor taluk which is in the Malnad area. But I am sorry to say that no step has been taken to give effect to this recommendation. I would request the present Government at least to search for the report and find out what were the recommendations of the committee and implement them as early as possible. On account of financial stringency the District Board of South Kanara could not start elementary schools in many of the villages. I understand that the Government have instructed the District Board of South Kanara not to open any more schools, higher or elementary. This has caused a great hardship to the people of the district. I would request the Government to withdraw the Order if there is one such."

SRI K. NARAYANA:—"అధ్యక్షా, హరిజనుల విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు గురించి ప్రభుత్వము ప్రతి జిల్లాలలోను ఒకటి, రెండు హరిజన హాస్టల్లను నియమించింది అందులోను ప్రత్యేకించి మేనేజరు సిస్టముమీదనే ఈ హాస్టల్లు నడిపించడమనేది చాలా ఆశ్చర్యంగా ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వము నిజంగా హరిజనులకు సహాయము చేయదలచుకొంటే, హరిజనులు నిజంగా వృద్ధి బొందవలెనంటే, హరిజనుల విద్యావిధానము సక్రమంగా జరగాలంటే ప్రభుత్వము, జిల్లాకు ఒకటో, రెండో హాస్టల్లు కాకుండా, ప్రతి తాలూకాకు ఒక హాస్టలు చొప్పున విస్తరించి ఈ హాస్టల్లు అన్నీ హరిజన మేనేజరు సిస్టముమీద కాకుండా, ప్రభుత్వమే నడిపించవలెనని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇది, హరిజనులపట్ల, ప్రభుత్వము యొక్క బాధ్యత, ధర్మము అని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. ఈ మేనేజరు పద్ధతిమీద నడుస్తున్నటువంటి హాస్టల్లన్నీకూడా కాగితములమీదనే నడిపించబడుతున్నాయి గాని కార్యరూపములో ఇది సరిగా నడవడం లేదు. ఆంతేకాకుండా ఎలిమెంటరి పాఠశాలలలో హరిజనులను చేరనివ్వడంలేదు. గ్రామాలలో ప్రతి గ్రామములోకూడ మేనేజరుపద్ధతిమీద నడుపబడుతున్న స్కూల్లలోకూడ హరిజన పెద్దవాళ్లని పిల్లలను సరియగు పద్ధతులుగా టీచర్లు మేనేజర్లు చేరనివ్వడం లేదు. తరువాత డిస్ట్రిక్టు బోర్డు సర్వీసులో ఉన్నటువంటి హరిజన టీచర్లను, డిస్ట్రిక్టు బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు ఒక తాలూకానుండి మరియొక తాలూకాకి ట్రాన్స్ఫర్ చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయము. ఈ బీద హరిజన టీచర్లు ఇటువంటి ట్రాన్స్ఫర్లవల్ల చాలా కష్టపడవలసివస్తున్నది. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వముపోయి స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడ ఈ విషయంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఇట్టి ఇబ్బందులు పెట్టుట ప్రభుత్వానికి ధర్మముకాదు. కనుక ఏ తాలూకాలోని హరిజన టీచర్లు ఆ తాలూకాలోనే ఉండేటట్లు విస్తరించు చేయవలయును. మరియు ఇక్కడ చాలామంది హెడ్‌మాస్టర్లుగా ఉండేటప్పుడు, ఆ గ్రామములోనే, అదే స్కూలులోనే ఉండేటట్లు చేయవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. 4-40 p.m.

"తరువాత హరిజనుల విద్యాసౌకర్యాలను గురించి ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చు పెడుతున్న మొత్తముకంటె మరికొంత ఎక్కువ మొత్తాన్ని కేటాయించి, మదరాసు రాజధానిలో ప్రతి జిల్లాలోని ప్రతి తాలూకాకున్నూ ఒక హరిజన హాస్టలును నిర్మించి ఈ హాస్టల్లన్నియు ప్రభుత్వమే నడిపించవలెనని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. మేనేజర్ల పద్ధతే జరిగినప్పటికీ, ఈ మేనేజర్లు ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క డబ్బు ఆంతా కాజేయడం తప్పితే, హరిజనులకు ఏ విధమైనటువంటి సౌకర్యములు కలుగజాలవు. ఇంతవరకు ఏఏ జిల్లాలలో ఎన్నెన్ని హాస్టల్లు ఉండునది ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసును. వీటికై ప్రభుత్వము ఎంత ఖర్చుపెడుతూ యుండునది, ఈ డబ్బును వారు వివిధంగా ఖర్చుపెడుతూ

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యండునది రికార్డులు మూలకంగా తెలుసుకోవచ్చును. కాని, ఈ హాస్టల్లువల్ల నిజంగా హరిజనులకు సహాయం కలుగుతున్నదా, ఎంతమంది హరిజనులు ఈ హాస్టల్లులో ఉండి, చదువుకొని పైకివచ్చారో ప్రభుత్వము విచారించవలసి యుంటుంది. మా జిల్లాలో రెండు హాస్టల్లు ఉన్నాయి. కాని వీటి సహాయమువల్ల ఎంతమంది హరిజనులు చదువుకొన్నారు, ఎంతమంది పరీక్షలు ఆవుతున్నారు అని చూచినట్లైతే కాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉంటుంది. కనుక ఈ మేనేజరు పద్ధతిలో హాస్టల్లు నడిపించే విధానాన్ని ఆరికట్టాలి.

"తరువాత, ఎయిడెడ్ స్కూల్లులో ఆంతాటూడా ఈ మేనేజరు పద్ధతి శాశ్వతముగా వారసత్వపు హక్కులాగా అయిపోయింది. ప్రతి స్కూలులోను ప్రతి టీచరున్నా మేనేజరుకు అయిదు రూపాయలు ఇస్తేనేగాని లేకున్న ఆ టీచరును తీసివేస్తాడు. అంతేగాదు, ఈ మేనేజర్లు స్కూళ్లలో ఉండనే ఉండరు. ప్రతి మేనేజరు ఎప్పుడు ఎక్కడో ఒక చోటికి, సబ్-రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆఫీసుకో లేక ఏ కోర్టుకో లేక ఇతర చోటికో పోయి ఉంటాడు. నేను ఆనేక గ్రామాలు పర్యటించి చూచాను. అన్నిచోట్లగూడ నూటికి అయిదుమంది మేనేజర్లుకూడ స్కూళ్లలో ఉండడంలేదు. ఈ మేనేజర్లు అంతా డాంబికంగా ఖద్దరు వేసుకొని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని మోసగించుచున్నారు. కాని వీరు ఎంత ఎగ్రఖాదీని వేసుకొనియుంటారో అంత అస్పృశ్యతను పాటిస్తున్నారని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఈ స్కూళ్ల తనిఖీకి గాను ప్రతి 60 స్కూళ్లకు ఒక ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరు ఉన్నాడు. ఈ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరు ఫలానా స్కూలుకుపోయేముందు మేనేజరును ముందుగానే చెప్పిపంపుతాడు. అప్పుడు మేనేజరు గ్రామంలోని ఒక నలుగురు చదువుల కాపర్లపిల్లవాళ్లను బడిలో ఉంచుకొని ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరు వచ్చినప్పుడు కొంత తప్పుడు ఆకౌంటైన్సుచూపుతూ ఉంటాడు. ఈ స్కూళ్లు నడుస్తున్నటువంటి పద్ధతి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతి రేండికి వచ్చి గ్రామాలలో చూచినట్లయితే వారికి బోధపడుతుంది. ఈ స్కూళ్లలో హరిజన పిల్లవాండ్లకు బొత్తిగా ప్రవేశమివ్వరు. అస్పృశ్యత పోవాలి అనేటటువంటిది కేవలము ప్రచారంలో ఉన్నదేగాని గ్రామాలలో దీనిని ఆచరిందుట లేదు. ఈవేళ గ్రామాలలో ఎంతమంది హరిజనులు చదువుకొని పైకివచ్చారో విచారించినట్లయితే, వీరి పరిస్థితులు బోధపడుతాయి. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము జిల్లాకు ఇద్దరు చొప్పున ఎక్స్‌ట్రా ఆఫీసర్లను నియమించి, ఆయా జిల్లాలలో అన్ని గ్రామాల లోను వివిధంగా ఈ అస్పృశ్యతా నిషేధము అనుసరింపబడుతున్నది, ఏ విధంగా హరిజనులు చూడబడుచున్నారో వీరికి విలాటి విద్యాసౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయబడు తున్నవి, ఈ విషయాలన్నీకూడ విచారించవలసియున్నది. ఈ అన్యాయాలను హరిజనులు ఎంతవరకైనా సహింపరు, సహింపబోరు.

"మరొక విషయము చెప్పుచున్నాను. ప్రైమింగు స్కూళ్లలో ప్రవేశమిచ్చుటకు జిల్లా విద్యాధికార్లు విద్యార్థులయొక్క వయస్సు 16 సంవత్సరములకుపైన 25 సంవత్సరములకులోపల ఉండవలెనని రూలు పెట్టారు. కాని హరిజనులు ఎల్లపుడు కొంత సంవత్సరాలు చదువులు కొచుకొంటూ, మరియు వారికి తగిన విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు లేకుండా ఉంటారు. ఆటువంటివారు సాధారణంగా 5 వ తరగతి, 6 వ తరగతివరకు చదువుకొనేనాటికి 20, 22 సంవత్సరాలు వయస్సు అయి ఉంటారు. కనుక హరిజనులకు ఈ ప్రైమింగు స్కూళ్లలో ప్రవేశమిచ్చుటకుగాను, వారి వయస్సు పరిమితిని 35 సంవత్సరములు వరకు పెంచింపవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ ప్రకారం చేసినట్లయితే చదువుకొన్న కొద్ది హరిజనులైనా ప్రైమింగు చదువుకొని టీచర్లుగా ఆర్యోటటువంటి అవకాశమిచ్చినట్లు అగుతుంది.

18th July 1952] [Sri K. Narayana]

"ముఖ్యంగా హరిజన హాస్టల్లు విషయం గురించి మరల ప్రభుత్వమునకు మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రాష్ట్రాలలో అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోను, అనగా తమిళనాడుగాని, ఆంధ్రదేశముగాని, కర్నాటకముగాని, విదైనాసరే, అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోను రాష్ట్ర మంతటాకూడ ప్రభుత్వమే ఈ హాస్టల్లును నడిపించవలెనని, మేనేజర్ల పద్ధతియండమూడ దని, ఈ మేనేజర్ల పద్ధతివల్ల ప్రభుత్వము ఇచ్చునటువంటి డబ్బు అంతా మేనేజర్లు కాజేయడమే తప్ప హరిజనులకు వీమి ప్రయోజనము కలుగదు గనుక, ఈ మేనేజర్ల పద్ధతిని పూర్తిగా తొలగించవలెనని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ఈ మేనేజర్ల పద్ధతిలో ఉన్న టువంటి హాస్టల్లుద్వారా చదువుకొని పైకివచ్చిన హరిజన పిల్లవాడులేడు. గాంధి మహాత్ముని ఉద్దేశ్యము ప్రకారము ఎడ్యుకేషనల్ హాస్టల్స్ వృద్ధి కావాలంటే ప్రభు త్వమే ప్రతి బోర్డింగుహౌమును నడిపించవలసియుంటుందని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

"తరువాత, వెనుకబడినవారిలో హరిజనులే కాకుండా, మా ప్రాంతాలలో ఇతర జాతులవారుకూడ, అనగా, దేవాంగులు, సాలీలు, పద్మసాలీలు, వీళ్లందరు ఉన్నారు. వీరందరుకూడ వెనుకబడిన జాతుల మాదిరిగానే, ఇంకా మా హరిజనులకంటె నీరసంగా కూడ ఉంటున్నారు. కనుక ఈ జాతులవారినికూడ బ్యాక్‌వర్డు కమ్యూనిటీ క్రిందచేర్చి, వారికి స్కూళ్లలో ఫీజులేకుండా, ప్రభుత్వము సహాయము చేయవలెనని ప్రార్థిస్తు న్నాను. తరువాత గ్రామాలలో కరణాలు, మునసబులు స్కూళ్లకుకూడ మేనేజర్లుగా తయారవుతున్నారు. కటువంటి వీరి వారసత్వపు హక్కులను తొలగిస్తేనేగాని పల్లెలు, ముఖ్యంగా హరిజనులు బాగుపడరు. ఇది హరిజనులకు ఒక గొప్ప కొబ్బ. ప్రతి గ్రామములోను 2, 3 స్కూళ్లు ఉంటే ప్రతిచోట ఈ గ్రామ మునసబు, కరణాల తాలూకు బంధువులే టీచెర్లుగా ఉంటున్నారు. వీరివల్ల గ్రామాల్లోను, స్కూళ్లలోను, హరిజనులకు స్థానము లేకుండ ఉన్నది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయము గనుక వీరికికూడా ఈ వారసత్వపు హక్కులు లేకుండా చేయవలయును. వీరికి చిరస్థాయిగా భుంచ కూడదు. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయాలను పరిశీలించి సక్రమ పద్ధతులద్వారా విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

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

*SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 4-50 p.m.

നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യഘടനയിൽ പത്തു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പതിനാലു ലക്ഷത്തിനു കീഴിലുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കു എല്ലാ സൌജന്യവും നിർബ്ബന്ധപൂർവ്വമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ലഭി ക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ സ്റ്റേറിന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപര മായ പുരോഗതി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ അടുത്ത കാറെ കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്ക ഈ സംബന്ധാനത്തിൽ വിദ്യാ ഭ്യാസപരമായ വലിയ പുരോഗതി ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ കാരണം കാണു ന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽതന്നെയും വളരെ അധി കം ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ സ്കൂൾ ഇല്ലാത്തവ ഇന്നും ഉണ്ട്. അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലമായി നാം സ്വതന്ത്ര രായിട്ടെങ്കിലും ഇന്നു ഒരു ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ ഒരു സ്കൂൾ വീതമെങ്കിലും നൽകുവാൻ നമ്മുടെ ഗവ മേണ്ടിന്നു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാര്യത്തിൽ തണ്ടാൻ മറ്റുള്ള സ്റ്റേറു കളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നു എന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കുവാൻ എന്തു വകയാണുള്ളതെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമന്ത്രി പറയുണ്ടായി മറ്റു സ്റ്റേറുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ഈ സ്റ്റേറു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായി മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നു എന്നു. എന്നാൽ അടുത്ത അയൽരാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചി-തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു നോക്കുണ്ടുകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവിടെ ആകെ വരുമാനം പതിനാറു കോടി ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ മുന്നു കോടി ഏഴലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവ ഴിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെയാണെങ്കിൽ അറുപത്തറു കോടി വരുമാനമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ പതിനൊ ന്നുകോടി മാത്രമാണു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നതു എന്നു ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യമാണു. ഈ സ്റ്റേറിന്റെ മറ്റു സ്റ്റേറുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാര്യത്തിൽ മുന്നോക്ക നിലയിലിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കുന്നവരോടു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു രണ്ടായിര

ത്തിലധികം ആളുകൾ നിവസിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു സ്കൂൾ വീതമെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഈ അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലമായിട്ടും സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ നോട്ടം ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു തിരിയുന്നില്ല എന്നല്ലേ ഇതിന്റെ കാരണം? ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ ആളുകളിൽനിന്നു നികുതിയായി വലിച്ചിഴക്കുന്ന പണം എല്ലാം പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ ആളുകൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവഴിക്കുകയാണു്. നഗരങ്ങളിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു കോളേജുകളും ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളും നിൽക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നിസ്സഹായരായ ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്കു അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്കു ഒരു ചെറിയ എലിമെന്ററി സ്കൂൾ പോലും നൽകാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു സാധാരണക്കാരനുവേണ്ടി നിലകൊള്ളുന്നു എന്നു പറയുവാൻ എന്തു അർഹതയാണുള്ളതു എന്നു അറിയുന്നില്ല. കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്ക് (സൌത്ത് കാനറ ജില്ലയിൽഉള്ള) വളരെ അധികം സഹായങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഭാഗമാണു്. ഭാഷാപരമായി വളരെ അധികം വിഷമതകൾ ഈ സ്ഥലത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കാസർഗോഡ് ടൌണിൽ തന്നെ അമ്പതു ശതമാനം മലയാളികൾ നിവസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും മലയാളം പഠിക്കുന്ന പാഠശാലകൾ അവിടെയില്ല. ഒരു ചെറിയ എലിമെന്ററിസ്കൂൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം എന്നാൽ മേറ്റെ മലയാളം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാലയം അവിടെ ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണു്. മാത്രമല്ല കാസർഗോഡിന്റെ വടക്കൻ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ മലയാളികൾ താമസിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവിടേയും കുട്ടികൾക്കു പഠിക്കാൻ മലയാള പാഠശാലകൾ ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്കു അവിടെയുള്ള കുട്ടികൾ കണ്ണടകം പഠിക്കുന്നതിൽ ആക്ഷേപമില്ല. പക്ഷെ മലയാളികൾ കണ്ണടകം നിർബ്ബന്ധപൂർവ്വം പഠിക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതിൽ ഇക്ഷുമില്ല. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ഉള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു ന്യൂനപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളെ ലഭിക്കുന്നുള്ളുവെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാവിധത്തിലാണു് നമുക്കു പുരോഗതി ഉണ്ടാകാൻപോകുന്നതെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തെ ന്യൂനപക്ഷം അടക്കിഭരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമായിട്ടാണു് ഞാൻ കാണുന്നതു. മാത്രമല്ല കാസർഗോഡിലുള്ള മുസ്ലീം ഹൈസ്കൂളിലെ രണ്ടു കുട്ടികളെ S.S.L.C. പരീക്ഷാ ഫലം എടുത്തുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതുപോലെ കൊല്ലം 30 ശതമാനമാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ അതു 15 ശതമാനമായിരിക്കുന്നു. കാരണം ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ trained അധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ലഭിക്കാത്തതു മൂലം കുട്ടികൾ പരീക്ഷയിൽ തോറ്റുപോവാൻ ഇടവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. മാത്രമല്ല ഹോസ്ദുർഗ് സബ്ബ് താലൂക്കിൽ വളരെ അധികം ജനങ്ങൾ നിവസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. തൃക്കരിപ്പൂരിൽ ഒരു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ വേണമെന്ന ആവശ്യം വളരെക്കാലമായി അവിടത്തെ നാട്ടുകാർ മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടു് എങ്കിലും അതു ഇന്നീയും സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഹൈസ്കൂൾ വേണമെങ്കിൽ കെട്ടിടം നാട്ടുകാർ സൌജന്യമായി കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പറയുന്നു. ശ്രീമാൻ അവനാശിലിംഗം ചെട്ടിയാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന കാലത്തും, ശ്രീമാൻ മാധവ മേനോൻ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന കാലത്തും ഈ ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കണം എന്ന മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരന്വേഷണംപോലും ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്തുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. നാട്ടുകാർ സൌജന്യമായി കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ തരുവാൻ തെയ്യാറുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമാണോ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു സ്കൂളുകൾ തുറന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കേയുള്ളു എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഫൈസ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു മുൻപുതന്നെ സൌകര്യങ്ങളും പ്രോത്സാഹനവും നൽകേണ്ടതല്ലേ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ താലൂക്കിൽ വലിയ ഒരു വിഭാഗം Fishermen സമുദായമാണു്. Elementary school കൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവിടെ ഒരു high school പോലുമില്ല. ബേക്കലിൽ ഒരു middle school തുറക്കാമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇന്നേവരെയും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കല്പനകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. കിഴക്കൻ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം മുതലും കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടതരമാണു്. അവിടങ്ങളിലെ പണക്കാരായ ജന്മിമാരുടെ അടിമകളായി ജീവിക്കുന്ന കൂട്ടരാണു് അവർ. അവർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ജന്മിമാർ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. ഇവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പറ്റി അടിയന്തിരമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കർത്തവ്യം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്നില്ലേ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. മാലോത്തു ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ ഒരു സ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ സൌജന്യമായി ഒരു കെട്ടിടം തരാൻ തെയ്യാറാണെന്നു ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ എന്നോടു പറഞ്ഞതു് ഞാൻ ജില്ലാ ഹരിജന വെൽഫേർ ആഫീസറെ അറിയിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും ഇതു അറിയിച്ചിട്ടു ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അധികമായിട്ടും ആ സ്ഥലം സന്ദർശിക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഇന്നിയും സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു പോകാൻ വാഹനസൌകര്യങ്ങളൊന്നുമില്ല. പത്തു പതിനാറു നാഴിക നടന്നിട്ടുതന്നെ

പോകണം. ഇതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം അദ്ദേഹം ഇതുവരെയും സ്ഥലം സന്ദർശിക്കാതിരുന്നതു. ഈ താലൂക്കിൽ റോഡുകൾ തീരെയില്ല. മറ്റുവിധ സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ഇല്ല. തെക്കൻ കണ്ണടക ജില്ലയിൽനിന്നു യാതൊരു സഹായവും സഹകരണവും ലഭിക്കാത്ത ഒരു താലൂക്കാണു് ഹോസ്ദുർഗ് സബ്ബ് താലൂക്ക്. ഈ നില തുടർന്നുപോകാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാനും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായ പുരോഗതിക്കു വേണ്ടി കുറെയെല്ലാം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മാത്രമല്ല മലയാള സ്കൂളിൽ മലയാളം പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ മലയാളം അറിയാത്ത ഒരു കണ്ണടക അദ്ധ്യാപകനെ നിയമിച്ചതു് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു elementary school ൽ തീരെ മലയാള അക്ഷരംപോലും അറിയാത്ത ഒരു കണ്ണടക അദ്ധ്യാപകനെ നിയമിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അയാളോടു, മലയാളം അറിയാതെ നിങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെയാണു് പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എനിക്കു ക്ലാസ്സിൽ പോകയല്ലാതെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിമില്ലെന്നാണു് അദ്ദേഹം മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഇതു ഞാൻ District Board ലേക്കു് എഴുതിയെങ്കിലും ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകനെ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുവാൻ എട്ടു മാസത്തിലധികം വേണ്ടിവന്നു എന്നാണു് പരമാർത്ഥം. ഭാഷ അറിയാത്ത ഒരു ആളെപ്പോലും ഒരു മലയാള സ്കൂളിലേക്കു നിയമിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും, മലയാളത്തിനോടു കാണിക്കുന്ന അനീതിയെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഈ സഭക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

5 p.m.

* SRI R. S. ARUMUGHAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கல்வி மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய குறைகளை அரசாங்கம் மிக அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள்தான் இந்த நாட்டின் எதிர்கால சந்ததியாகிய சிறுவர்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் கல்விபுகட்டி மேன்மைக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்கள் அனேகம் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு குமாஸ்தா ஆபீசில் வேலை செய்வதற்கும். ஆசிரியர்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் பாடம் கற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் ரொம்ப வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. ஆபீசில் வேலை பார்ப்பதுபோல அவ்வளவு சுலபமாகப் பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுத்து விடமுடியாது. ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களின் கஷ்டங்கள் என்னவென்று பார்த்தால், அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் ஊதியம் மிகவும் குறைவு என்பது விளங்கும்.

" உதாரணமாக, ஒரு பையன் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குப் போகமாட்டேன் என்று வீட்டில் பிடிவாதம் பிடிக்கலாம். அப்பொழுது அந்தப் பையனின் பெற்றோர் காலணு, அறையணு அவன் கையில் கொடுத்து ஒருவிதமாக பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்புவார். வழியில் ஒரு மிட்டாய்க் கடையைப் பார்த்ததும் அந்தப் பையன் ஏதாவது மிட்டாய் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு பாடசாலைக்குப் போவான். அந்தச்சமயத்தில் மற்றொரு பையன் மிட்டாய் வேண்டுமென்று அவனிடம் சண்டை பிடிப்பான். கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்று சொன்னால், சண்டை மூண்டு, ஒருவனை ஒருவன் அடித்து விடுவான். அதனால் காயமேற்பட்டால், அந்த சமயத்தில் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர் முதற் சிகிச்சை செய்யும் வைத்தியராக இருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

" ஒரு பையன் அழுது கொண்டிருந்தால், அவன் கண்ணீரை துடைக்க ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர் தன் கைக்குட்டையைக்கூட எடுத்துசுத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

" இவ்விதமாகப் பலவாறான தொழில் செய்யும் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஊதியத்தை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒரு நாட்டின் பாதுகாப்புக்கு ராணுவம் எப்படித் தேவையாக இருக்கிறதோ, அதேமாதிரி, ஒரு நாட்டுக்கு நல்ல ஆசிரியர்களும் அத்தியாவசியம் என்பதை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

" சர்க்காருடைய ரூல்களில் சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதாவது, Fundamental Rules என்றும் Madras Leave Rules என்றும் இரண்டுவிதமான லீவ் சம்பந்தமான விதிகள் அமுலில் இருக்கின்றன.

[Sri R. S. Arumugham] [18th July 1952

1934-வது வருஷம் செப்டம்பர் மாதத்திற்கு முன்னால் ஒரு ஆசிரியர் வேலையில் அமர்ந்திருந்து, அவர் உடல் அசௌகரியம் காரணமாக லீவ் எடுக்க நேரிட்டால். அவருக்கு முழுச் சம்பளத்துடன் லீவ் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. 1934-வது வருஷம் செப்டம்பர் மாதத்திற்குப் பிறகு வேலைக்கமர்ந்த ஆசிரியர்கள், உடல் நிலை அசௌகரியம் காரணமாக லீவ் எடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு அறைச் சம்பளம் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி இரண்டுவிதமான விதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இம்மாதிரி இரண்டுவிதமான விதிகள் இருக்காமல், எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரேவிதமான விதி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"பஞ்சப்படி, வீட்டு வாடகை அலவன்ஸ் சம்பந்தமாகவும் கவனிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். 40 ரூபாய்க்குக் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ரூ. 19 பஞ்சப்படியும், ரூ. 5 வீட்டு வாடகையும் தரப்படுகிறது. ரூ. 40-க்கு மேல் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிற ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ரூ. 22 பஞ்சப்படியும், ரூ. 7 வீட்டு வாடகை அலவன்சும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இதனால், பெரிய பாதகமேற்படுகிறது. ரூ. 39 சம்பளம் வாங்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ரூ. 5-க்கு வீடு வாடகைக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ரூ. 19 என்று கொடுக்கப்படும் பஞ்சப்படியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்தப் பஞ்சகாலத்தில் அவர்களால் ஜீவனம் செய்யமுடியவில்லை. பஞ்சப்படியும், வீட்டு வாடகை அலவன்சும், ஆசிரியர்கள் வாங்கும் சம்பளத்தைக் கொண்டு நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்படாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரேவிதமான விகிதாசாரப்படி கொடுக்கப் படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"அரசியல் சட்டப்படி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 10 வருஷம் வரைக்கும் சலுகை அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று போகும்போது, ஸ்பெஷல் பீஸ் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். ஸ்பெஷல் பீஸ் கொடுக்காவிட்டால், பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளுவதில்லை. ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் அந்தந்தி மானேஜ்மெண்டுக்கு ஒரு உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்து எல்லா ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளையும் ஸ்பெஷல் பீஸ் இல்லாமல் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"மானேஜ்மெண்டு பாடசாலைகளில் ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்ப்பதற்காகப் போனால், ரூ. 50, ரூ. 100 என்று கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இல்லாவிட்டால் ஸீட் கிடைப்பதில்லை. கல்லூரிகளில் எப்படி ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஸீட் ரிசர்வ் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ, அதேமாதிரி எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு ஸீட் ரிசர்வ் செய்யப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு இன்னும் பலவிதமான ஸ்காலர்ஷிப், ஹாஸ்டல் வசதி முதலியவைகள் அதிகப்படியாகச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்துதரவேண்டிய வசதிகளைப்பற்றி ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் என்னும் மான்யத்தில் பேசிக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் கல்வி மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

* SRI M. CHADAYAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, മലബാറിൽ അഞ്ചു ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഹരിജനസമുദായത്തിനു 100 ൽ അഞ്ചു ശതമാനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ പരമാർത്ഥമുണ്ട്. ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകം (separate department) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും (Management) സ്കൂളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജന കുട്ടികൾ(census) സെൻസസ് പ്രകാരം ഒരു സ്കൂളിൽ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കുട്ടികൾ പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു". കാരണം അധികൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട, എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾക്കു ഒരു ദിവസം തോലിചെയ്യാൽ കിട്ടുൻപോകുന്ന കൂലി സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു 8 ണയും പുരുഷന്മാർക്കു ഒരു ഉറുപ്പികയുമാണു. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽ മുഴുപ്പട്ടിണിക്കാരുടെ ഒന്നര ഉറുപ്പിക കൂലി കിട്ടിയാൽ അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നര ഉറുപ്പിക കിട്ടിയാൽ നിത്യോപയോഗ സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങി, ഈ കണക്കു സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങി ഉപയോഗിക്കാനല്ലാതെ കുട്ടികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വസ്ത്രവും പുസ്തകവും വാങ്ങിക്കൊടുപ്പാൻ പ്രയാസമായതുകൊണ്ടാണു management സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജന കുട്ടികൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാതെ പോകുന്നതു. ഇതു

18th July 1952] [Sri M. Chadayan]

Education department ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പാവങ്ങളായ ഹരിജനകുട്ടികൾക്കു പുസ്തകവും വസ്ത്രവും അവർക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള മറ്റു സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നവർക്കും 100 ൽ 95 കണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുണ്ടായിരിക്കും. Aided സ്കൂളുകളുടെ പരിസരങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ആ സ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ ഹരിജന കുട്ടികളെ ചെന്നന്വേഷിച്ചു സ്കൂളിൽ ചേർക്കാറില്ല. കാരണം ആ സ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ അവർക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടുന്ന ശമ്പളംകൊണ്ടു ജീവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെകണ്ടു അവരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ മണ്ഡിഭവിച്ചു കിടക്കുകയാണു. ഒരു (aided school) അദ്ധ്യാപകനു ഒരു പക്ഷെ ഇരുപതുറുപ്പിക ശമ്പളം കിട്ടി എന്നു വരികിൽ ആ അദ്ധ്യാപകനു രണ്ടുമൂന്നു കുട്ടികളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ കുട്ടികൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുവാൻ വേണ്ടി, വസ്ത്രം വേണം, ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കണം, വൈദ്യസഹായം ചെയ്യണം അങ്ങിനെ വേണം, മലബാറിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ പാവപ്പെട്ടവരാണു. കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളും അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു നല്ലപോലെ മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണു ഈ (aided school) അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ അവരുടെ സ്കൂളുകളുടെ പരിസരങ്ങളിലുള്ള പാവങ്ങളായ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാനുള്ള കാരണം. അങ്ങിനെ (aided school) അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ നിരവധി ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളും ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുകയും എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളകാര്യത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമന്ത്രി ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒന്നു പുനരാലോചന ചെയ്യണമെന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

"സർ, അഞ്ചു ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജന സമുദായത്തിനു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏറെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചെടത്തോളം Education department ഉം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടും മൻഗണന നൽകീട്ടില്ല. ഒരു Deputy Inspector രുടെയോ മറ്റു ആഫീസരുടേയോ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ഇതുവരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ Education departmentന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഒരു കാര്യം മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു separate department ഉണ്ടു്. പ്രത്യേകം സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ താലൂക്കു അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു separate സ്കൂളുകൾ മാത്രമേ ഒരു താലൂക്കിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളൂ. പക്ഷെ ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാതെ വളരെ വളരെ പിന്നോക്കമായി, ഉറുമ്പുകളെപ്പോലെ യാതൊരു ലക്ഷ്യവുമില്ലാതെ, നാട്ടിൽ നടക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ അറിയാതെ, അവർ മൃഗങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ജീവിക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു. ഈ മഹനീയമായ സ്ഥിതി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതോടൊപ്പം, ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിലും, Management സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജനകുട്ടികൾക്കും ന്യൂനപക്ഷമായ മുസ്ലീം കുട്ടികൾക്കും വസ്ത്രം, പുസ്തകം മുതലായ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. നിബ്ബന്ധ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ള area യിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഉചിതക്കുണം കൊടുക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ആ പരിസരങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു പ്രോത്സാഹനമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. സർ, ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നു 100 കുട്ടികൾക്കു high school വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കിട്ടീട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഒരു കാര്യം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു Educational department ഈ ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജനകുട്ടികളുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നും ഒരു special fees വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ special fees കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയാത്ത ഹരിജനകുട്ടികൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തുവാനുള്ള കഴിവില്ലാതെ അവർ പഠിപ്പു നിർത്തി കൂലിവേലയിലും മറ്റും ഏർപ്പെട്ടുകയാണു്. ഈ കാര്യം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമന്ത്രി അവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഈ special fees ഉടനടി നിർത്തൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതു ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ 100 ൽ 95 കണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിക്കും എന്നു എനിക്കു ഉറപ്പുണ്ടു്. പണക്കാരായ ആളുകൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള എല്ലാ സൌകര്യങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. അതേപ്രകാരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുവാൻ എല്ലാ സൌകര്യങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. പാവങ്ങളായ ആളുകളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു തന്നെ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുകയും അതുപോലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഇതിനു വേണ്ടുന്നതു ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം മറ്റുമേ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ മാനമായി ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു എന്നു് ഞാൻ മറ്റു

5-10 p.m.

[Sri M. Chadayan] [18th July 1952

മല്ല ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മേറെയും ചില മെമ്പർമാർ ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രസംഗിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞി ട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, അഞ്ചു ലക്ഷ ത്തോളം വരുന്ന ജനവിഭാഗത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാതെ പുറംതള്ളുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഇന്ന ത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്പ്രദായം ഇതേനിലയിൽ പോവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ആക്കംവേണ്ടിയാണ് പണം ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ ഹരിജന ങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി കരു പ്രത്യേക department തെഴിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും—ഇതു പത്തു കൊല്ല ത്തേക്കു മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. അതിൽ അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു—ബാക്കിയുള്ള അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ടു ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഈ പാവങ്ങളായ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾക്കു ക്രമത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുകയും, അവർക്കു വേണ്ടുന്ന എല്ലാ സൌകര്യങ്ങളും, സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറുകളും സ്കോളർഷിപ്പുകളും നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യുൽമാത്രമെ അവർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ലഭിക്കുവാൻ സാ ധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. അല്ലാതെ കരു separate department തെഴുകൊണ്ടു ഒന്നും ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറ് കരു വ്യവസായമായി മാറ്റിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ തെറ്റില്ല. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചെടത്തോളം ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊ ടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ തന്നെ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അതിൽ മൈമനസ്യം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുന്ന് കയറ്റിക്കൊടുക്ക കയും അവർക്കു ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം, അവർ അവരുടെ ജോലിയിൽ ക്രമത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up and he will please resume his seat."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Narayana Nambiar. In doing so, I wish to impress upon the Members of this House the importance of education. The importance of education cannot be exaggerated. In this State of our country we have reached a stage when every man and woman has realized the importance of education. That is why every man and woman wants to send his or her children to schools and colleges. That is why we see a great rush of students to schools and colleges. The Hon. the Minister for Education while moving the Demand for Grant said that the number of schools at present is greater than before. But I wish to point out to the Hon. Minister that the provision for higher education is not sufficient. The hon. Member Mr. P. Thimma Reddi has explained the plight of the students who want admission to the Engineering and Medical colleges. I would go a step further and say that students are finding it very difficult to get admission even to the Presidency College. I am told that committees have been appointed for selecting students for admission into the Engineering and Medical colleges and I do not know why a similar committee has not been appointed in the case of the Presidency College also. One student told me that he went to the extent of spending about Rs. 400 to find out the proper person to secure admission for him. That is the state of affairs existing today. Is it not fair, Sir, that we should increase the number of schools and colleges proportionate to the demand and make increased provision in the Budget for higher education? In this connexion, I may say that the Backward Class students are finding it very difficult to get admission into schools and colleges. Many hon. Members have spoken on the educational facilities for the Backward Communities. I wish to say only one point. Recently the Government have given some relief by way of educational concession to the children of the N.G.Os. and that

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has been very well appreciated by all the Members of the House and the people outside. Sir, if a person belonging to the Backward Classes gets more than Rs. 100 per mensem, his children are not eligible to get the educational concession. But, in the case of N.G.Os. there is no limit of pay. Therefore, Sir, is it not fair that we should raise the monetary limit in the case of Backward Communities also up to Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per mensem?

"Many hon. Members touched upon the subject of teachers and said that their scales of pay are very low, etc. But I wish to say a few words about their housing problem. This question has been agitating my mind ever since I was a member of the District Board. A teacher working in the village finds it very difficult to get a suitable house to live in even after some months after his transfer. So much so, he is generally unwilling for a transfer. Even if he is transferred, he won't have peace of mind and this affects the efficiency in imparting education to the students. In this connexion, I may be permitted to read a few sentences from the report of the Public Service Commission. It is said therein that the standard of education is very, very low. On page 6 of their report the Public Service Commission have stated that the performance of the candidates in Applied Mathematics was alarmingly and appallingly miserable, that in the English Composition paper, spelling mistakes were abundant and power of expression was on the whole very poor and that in General knowledge, the answers showed that the candidates lacked the power of expression in the English language to a very great extent. 5-20 p.m.

"That shows, Sir, that something is wrong somewhere. Hence it is doubly important that we make the condition of the teachers better so that they could lead an honourable life, for it is they who are the backbone of the future generation. Unless they are paid better salaries, we cannot expect them to be very diligent in their work. Their elementary wants should be satisfied.

"I want to refer to another important aspect, viz., the leakage of the University examination papers. We find that this sort of leakage has occurred only after we have attained Swaraj. While the Britishers were ruling this country, no such thing happened."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Government are not responsible for the leakage. The University is an autonomous body."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"But the Government give grants to the University, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The fit place where this leakage of question papers could be discussed is the Senate of the Madras University."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"Thank you, Sir. The District Boards are now building schools in villages to spread education. Of course the Government give them some grants. I plead that the Government should increase their grants so that a large number of elementary schools could be opened in the villages.

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"An hon. Member on the other side was talking eloquently about Basic Education. I am not well conversant with Basic Education. The former Minister for Education, Mr. Madhava Menon, once said that he could not understand exactly what is meant by the term 'Basic Education.' It is better people are made to know what is meant by Basic Education and then only the experiment should be given a trial. Before any such thing is done, there is no use wasting so much money over it.

"So much money is now being spent on Adult Education. I am not against Adult Education as such. But we have to consider the circumstances under which we are now living. Are we justified in spending too much on Adult Education at the present juncture? The Government only say that this much had been spent on Adult Education. I do not find in the report of the Education Department any details about the number of schools opened or the number of adults who have been taught the three R's. When so many qualified young boys are finding it difficult to get admission into the colleges and when the Government are not in a position to open more colleges, of what use is it, I ask, to teach these adults who are one foot in the grave? In the name of Adult Education the Government need not waste so much of their resources when that money could be usefully spent on opening more colleges for the young students who are now struggling to get admissions."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has got only one minute more."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"Lastly I want to say a few words about the text-books prescribed for the schools. Often it happens, that after the schools re-open, several months elapse before the pupils are able to buy their books. As soon as the schools re-open, the pupils should be able to purchase the books, which should be made available for sale. I hope the Text Book Committee will be instructed to select the books n time and see to it that the publishers supply the books for sale in proper time."

* SRI S. LAKSHMANA GOUNDER:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த கல்வி மான்யத்தை நான் மிகவும் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். மனிதனுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு முக்கியமானது கல்வி ஒன்றே. அதில் அதிகமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டியது மனிதனுடைய கடமை. மனிதனுக்கு கல்வி அவசியம் வேண்டியது. கல்வி இல்லாதவன் அறிவு இல்லாதவன் என்று கருதப்படுவான். இப்பொழுது அநேகம் கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள்கூட இல்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. சில கிராமங்களில் அதுவும் குறிப்பிட்ட சில இடங்களில்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு சரியானபடி உபாத்தியாயர்கள் இல்லாததால்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் நல்ல முன்றயில் பாடங்கள் நடக்காமல் சில பள்ளிக்கூடங்களே நிறுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு படிப்பு இல்லாமல் அவர்கள் பால்ய வயதில் சூதாடுவதிலும் திருடுவதிலும் இன்னும் மற்ற கெட்ட காரியங்களிலும் ஈடுபட்டு கண்டபடி திரிகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் படிப்பில்லாமல் திரிவதால் நமது ஜனங்களுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல நமது அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் அது கௌரவத்தைக் கொடுக்காது. சாதாரணமாக பிள்ளைகளுக்கு படிப்பில்லாமல் போனால் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்த விடாமல் துஷ்பிரசாரத்தில் ஈடுபட்டு அதை நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளை அமைத்து அவசியம் நடத்தி

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வேண்டும். குறிப்பாகச் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் என்னுடைய கிராமத்தில் பள்ளிக்கூடமே இல்லை. அநேகமாக 400, 500 பிள்ளைகள் இருக்கக்கூடிய கிராமத்தில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இல்லை யென்றால் அதைப்போல எத்தனை கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ இவ்விதம் இருப்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குத் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க வேண்டியதற்கு சரியான பள்ளிவசதி இல்லை. எங்கள் கிராமத்தில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இல்லாததால் அதனால் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் வேண்டும் என்று டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு ப்ரசிடென்டை கேட்டதற்கு நாங்கள் என்ன செய்வது; சர்க்காருக்கு தெரிவித்திருக்கிறோம்; வந்த பிறகு கிராமத்திற்கு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை வைக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படியே எல்லா கிராமங்களும் இருக்கும்;என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படியே நிலைமை இருந்தால் அநேகமாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இல்லாமல் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க முடியாமல் போகிறது. சில கிராமங்களில் தாங்களே பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை கட்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்று சொன்னாலும் உபாத்தியாயர் வசதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுகொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"எங்களுடைய கிராமத்தில் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருந்து அதை இப்பொழுது எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். என் என்று கேட்டால் கிராம பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஆண்கள் 100 பேர்கள் படித்தால், 25 பெண்களா இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி இருந்தால்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைக்க முடியும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி சட்டம் இருக்கிறதாம். அந்த மாதிரியான சட்டம் இருப்பது நியாயமா? கிராமங்களில் 200 அல்லது 100 ஆண் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க வரலாம்; ஆனால் ஒரு பெண் படிக்க விரும்பமாட்டாள். அவ்விதம் சட்டம் இருந்தால் அதை எடுத்துவிட்டு ஆண்கள் எவ்வளவு இருந்தாலும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். பெண்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடமும் உண்டு; இல்லாத இடமும் உண்டு. இந்த மாதிரியான சட்டத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதில் அர்த்தம் இல்லை.

"மற்றும் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளுக்கு அதிகமாக உபாத்தியாயர்கள் இல்லாததால் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. மேலும் ட்ரெயினிங் அடைந்த உபாத்தியாயர்கள் இப்பொழுது தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு நொண்டி ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூலுக்கு போகவேண்டும் என்று மனுக் கொடுத்தால் கால் நொண்டியாக இருக்கிறது; அதனால் ட்ரெயினிங்குக்கு வரக்கூடாது என்று கல்வி அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். கால் நொண்டியாக இருந்தால் அவனுக்கு ஏன் ட்ரெயினிங் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். சாதாரணமாக ஒரு நொண்டி கிணறு வெட்டி, மலை உடைத்து, வேலை செய்யமுடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். படிக்க சக்தி இருந்து நொண்டியாக இருந்தால் அவன் உபாத்தியாயராகப் போவதற்கு என் தடை இருக்கவேண்டும்? அவனுக்கு ட்ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூலில் இடம் கொடுத்து என் அவனை வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

"ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலுள்ள உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் அதிகம் இல்லாததால் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு உபாத்தியாயர்கள் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பதற்கும் வசதி மில்லை. கூடுமான வரையில் ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி உபாத்தியார்களுக்கு அதிகச் சம்பளம் கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். எலிமெண்டரி ஸ்கூல்களில் கிராமத்திலிருந்து படித்துவிட்டு வந்து ஹைஸ்கூல்களில் சேரவேண்டுமென்றால் அங்கே இடம் கிடைப்பது அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால்கூடுமான வரையில் ஒரு பிர்க் காவிற்கு ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் படித்துவிட்டு நகரங்களிலுள்ள ஹைஸ்கூல்களுக்குச் சென்றால் அங்கே இடம் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நகரங்களில் பழகக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு எப்படிச் சொர்சு செய்தோ இடம் கிடைத்து விடுகிறது. மற்ற வசதிகள் இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் சீக்கிரத்தில் சேர்த்து விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் கிராமத்திலிருந்து வருகிறவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகையால் அவசியம் இரண்டொரு பிர்க்காவிற்காவது ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசர்ங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அத்துடன்

[Sri S. Lakshmana Gounder] [18th July 1952

ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிற்கும் கிராம வாசிகளுக்கென ஒரு உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளி இருக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் படித்துவிட்டு நகரங்களில் இருக்கும் உயர் நிலைப்பள்ளிகளுக்குப் போனால் அங்கே இடம் கிடைக்காமல போகிறது. எங்கள் கிராமத்தில் 40, 50 பிள்ளைகள் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளியில் இடம் இல்லாமல் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிற்கு ஒரு உயர் நிலைப்பள்ளி இருந்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் இடம் இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு இடம் இல்லாததால் அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சும்மா இருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒரு கல்லூரி அவசியம். முனிசிபல் நகரங்களில் படிக்கும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு முனிசிபல் கல்லூரிகளில் இடம் கிடைக்கிறது. கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வந்த பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அதனால் கொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலை கொம்பவும் பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. அது மட்டுமல்ல. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு சௌகர்யம் செய்தும் அவர்களுக்கு இடம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. நினைத்துப் பார்த்தால் கொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒரு கல்லூரியை சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

5-30 p.m. "ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் எதோ சில ஹரிஜன பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் சலுகை காட்டுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் படிப்பதற்கு இன்னும் வசதி அளிக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்பப்பள்ளிகளுக்கு சுற்றுப்பக்கங்களிலிருந்து வருவதற்கு ரோடு வசதி இல்லாமல் பிள்ளைகள் அதனால் படிக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பெரிய கிராமத்தில் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருந்தால் அதன் சுற்று வட்டாரங்களிலிருந்து பிள்ளைகள் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், வழி இல்லாததால் இவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப் படுகிறார்கள். அதிக தூரம் நடந்து வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. 1 அல்லது 1½ மைலுக்கு ரோடு வசதி இல்லாததால் 7, 8 மைல்கள் சுற்றி வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. கால் நடையாக வருவதற்கும் வழி கிடையாது. ரோடு வசதியும் கிடையாது. அதனால் பிள்ளைகள் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களுக்கு வருவதற்கு ரோடு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது அநேக ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகள் கொம்பவும் மோசமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு படிக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு புஸ்தகங்களை இலவசமாக வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மற்றும் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம இல்லாமல் படிப்பு சொல்லிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் எதோ ஒரு நிலையில் இருந்தாலும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் கொம்பவும் மோசமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் ஓரளவு பாதுகாப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு புஸ்தகம் சம்பளம் இவைகளை கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். இதை அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஆண்கள் 100 பேர்கள் இருந்தால் பெண்கள் 25 பேர்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கும் சட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டும். இந்த முக்கியமான விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். பெண்கள் இல்லாவிட்டால் ஸ்கூல் இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை என்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து ஒரு பையன் இருந்தாலும் அங்கே பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் ஹைஸ்கூல் கட்டவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால் 10 எக்கர் நிலம் 20 எக்கர் அல்லது 5 எக்கர் நிலம் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது நியாயமா என்று யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக கூரைக் கொட்டகைபோட்டு பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கக் கூடிய சக்தியுள்ளவர்களுக்கு 10, 20 எக்கர் நிலம் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. அவ்விதம் 10 எக்கர் நிலம் இருந்தால்தான் கட்டடம் கட்டலாம் என்று சட்டம் இருந்தாலும்கூட அதை எடுத்துவிட்டு கூடுமான வரையில் எதாவது கட்டடம் சுகாதார முறையில் இருந்தால் போதும் என்று நினைத்து ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்து மாணவர்களுக்கு உதவி அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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SRI K. V. S. PADMANABHA RAJU :—"అధ్యక్ష, మన రాష్ట్రంలో విద్యాభి వృద్ధికి సంబంధించిన విషయములపై కొన్ని సూచనలు చేయదలచుకొన్నాను. మనవారిచే బడ్జెట్టులో విద్యావిధానానికి సంబంధించినంతవరకు ఇండియా రాజ్యాంగ చట్టంలోని directive principles కు అనుగుణంగా డబ్బు కేటాయించలేదు. రాజ్యాంగ చట్టములో directive principles ప్రకారము 1960 వ సంవత్సరము నాటికి అనగా పది సంవత్సరములలోగా మొత్తం దేశంయొక్క నిరక్షరాస్యులు లేకుండా విద్య ప్రతి పౌరునికి అందజేయబడుతుందని స్పష్టపరుచబడియున్నది. కాని ప్రస్తుత తము మన రాష్ట్రములో సంవత్సరానికి రెండు లక్షల పైబడిన విద్యార్థులకు మాత్రమే విద్యా ప్రధానముచేసే అవకాశము కల్పించబడినది. ఈ పద్ధతి ప్రకారమైపట్లయితే మొత్తం రాష్ట్రములోని పౌరులందరికి విద్యాప్రధానం జరుగుటకెనంటే కనీసం అర్ధ శతాబ్దం కాలమైనా పట్టుతుంది. దీనినిబట్టి మన రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వము రాజ్యాంగ చట్టములోని directive principles ను ఎంత గౌరవంగా పాటిస్తున్నదో బోధపడుతుంది. మద్యపాన నిషేధంపైన గంభీరంగా ప్రసంగిస్తూ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు రాజ్యాంగంలోని directive principles కు అనుగుణంగానే మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని అమలు పరుస్తున్నామని, పేదవారికి ధాన్యమును ఇచ్చి వారి వద్దనుంచి ద్రవ్యాన్ని సేకరించడం చాలా తప్పని అన్నారు. ఆ అభిప్రాయాన్నే అన్ని విషయములకు వర్తింప చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. Directive principles లో వివరించబడిన వాటిలన్నిటిని తప్పక అమలు జరిపే సాంప్రదాయాన్ని వారు పాటించినట్లయితే మేము వారిని గౌరవిస్తాము. కాని వారు directive principles నన్నింటిని గౌరవించి ఆచరిస్తారా అనే మా ప్రశ్న. వారికి అనుకూలమైన వాటినే అనుసరిస్తారు కాని ప్రతికూలమైన వాటి అవసరం గుర్తించరు. ఇట్టి విధానాన్ని మాత్రం మేము సహించలేము. ఒక్క మద్యపానం విషయములోనే కాకుండా విద్యా విధానానికి సంబంధించిన directive principles ను కూడా వారు పాటించాలని కోరుతున్నాము.

"దేశంలో విద్యాభివృద్ధి సక్రమ మార్గాల జరగాలంటే విద్యారంగములో ముఖ్యమైన ఉపాధ్యాయుల స్థితి బాగుచేయాలి. ఉపాధ్యాయ వృత్తి ప్రోత్సాహకరముగా లేనినాడు విద్యావిధానంలో ఎటువంటి సత్ఫలితాలను పొందలేము. వివిధ విద్యా సంస్థలలో పనిచేయుచున్న ఉపాధ్యాయుల నందరను ఒకే తరహావారుగా గుర్తించాలి. ప్రభుత్వ పాఠశాలలో పనిచేయుచున్నవారికి హెచ్చుజీతము, స్థానిక సంస్థలకు చెందిన పాఠశాలలోని వారికింకొక జీతము ఇచ్చే పద్ధతి అమలులో ఉన్నంతకాలము ఉపాధ్యాయులు సరిగా పనిచేయరు. విద్యాభివృద్ధి కుంటుపడుతుంది. ఒకే విధమైన పనికి ఒకే విధమైన జీతము ఇవ్వవలెనే ముఖ్యసూత్రాన్ని, రాజ్యాంగ సూత్రాలను తు.చ. తప్పకుండా పాటించే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఏందుకు మన్నించరో బోధపడుట లేదు.

"మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఎన్నో భాషలు మాట్లాడే ప్రజలున్నారు. ప్రతి విద్యార్థికి ప్రాథమిక విద్యాబోధ ఆతని మాతృ భాషలోనే జరుగవలెను. అందుకుగాను మన విద్యావిధానమును సక్రమంగా సమన్వయంచేసి ఏ భాషవారికి అన్యాయం జరుగకుండ చూడగోర్తాను. అప్పుడే అన్ని భాషలవారు సమానంగా విద్యారంగంలో అభివృద్ధి చెందగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇక మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో విద్యాభివృద్ధిని గురించి చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. విద్యావిషయికంగా చూచుకొనట్లయితే విశాఖ జిల్లా చాలా వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. జిల్లాలోని గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాలలో ఏ అయిదారు మైల

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స్కూళ్లకు మించి లేవు. ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాలల విషయముకూడా బాగుగా లేదు. నా నియోజకవర్గంలో పర్యటనచేసినప్పుడు ఈ విషయాన్ని నేను స్వయంగా తెలుసు కొన్నాను. ఆనేక పాఠశాలలకు కప్పులు సరిగా లేవు. ముఖ్యంగా వర్షాకాలంలో వర్షం కురవడంవల్ల పాఠశాలలు మూసివేయవలసివస్తున్నది. అందుచేత గ్రామము లలో విద్యాభివృద్ధి కుంటుపడుతుంది. గ్రామాలలోని పాఠశాలలను బాగుచేయించుటకు కూడా ప్రయత్నించని ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి directive principles పై గౌరవమున్నదని భావించుట ఎట్లో తెలియుటలేదు.

"ఇక రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మాటిమాటికి chaos (అరాజకం) కల్పించేవారని కమ్యూనిస్టులను అంటున్నారు. కమ్యూనిష్టులు అరాచకవాదులనే ఒప్పుకుందాము కాని ఈ chaos ను వారు వికారణాలవల్ల కలుగజేస్తున్నారు, ప్రజలు వారికి ఎందుకు ఓట్లు ఇస్తున్నారు అనే విషయాన్ని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు గుర్తించారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ప్రజా సామాన్యంలో నిరక్షరాస్యులు హెచ్చుగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ విద్యా విహీనంవల్లనే వారు కమ్యూనిష్టు బు విదిచెబితే అది నమ్ముతున్నారు. ఈ రాష్ట్రాన్ని కమ్యూనిష్టు ముప్పునుంచి తప్పించాలంటే జనసామాన్యాన్ని విద్యావంతులుగా చేయడమే ముఖ్యకర్తవ్యమని గమనించగోర్తాను. Prohibition ను ఎంత పట్టు దలతో అమలు పరుపదలచుకొన్నారో అంత పట్టుదలతోనే ప్రజలనందరను విద్యావం తులను చేయబూనవలసినదని ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియజేయుచున్నాను. ప్రజలు విద్యావంతులైనాడే అరాచక పరిస్థితులు తొలగిపోతాయి.

"ఉపాధ్యాయుల స్థితిగతులను అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసినదని మరల ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈనాడు గ్రామాలలోని ఉపాధ్యాయులకు జీత భత్యములు కలిపి 45 రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ 45 రూపాయలలో ఆతడు భార్యా బిడ్డలు వివిధంగా జీవితాన్ని గడపగలరో ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించవలసియుంది. ఈ జీతం సరిపోదు కనుకనే ఆతడు ఏ ఆర ఎకరమో భూమి మున్నుకుంటున్నాడు. లేదా ఏ పాలుకారు వద్దనో పద్దులు వ్రాస్తున్నాడు. ఈ విధంగా సంపాదిం చిన వైముత్తంతో కాలంగడపుకుంటున్నాడు. ధోజా కొంతనేపు పైపనులకు వని యోగించుకోవడంవల్ల ఉపాధ్యాయుడు పాఠశాలలో ఆరుగంటలకు బదులు మూడు గంటలకాలమే పాఠాలు చెబుతున్నాడు. ఈ విధంగా పాఠశాలలు నిర్వహింపబడి నట్లయితే విద్యాభివృద్ధి వివిధంగా జరుగుతుందో ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. ఉపాధ్యా యులను సంతృప్తిపరచనిదే విద్యారంగంలో జయంపొందలేమని చెబుతూ శలవు తీసు కొంటున్నాను."

5-40 p.m. * SRI S. VEMIAH:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Education and to support the cut motion moved by my Friend here. In doing so, I want to bring to the notice of the Government certain defects in the present working of the Education department.

" At present recognition is given to an aided school in a locality only if there is a population of 500 and above. If the intention of the Government is to spread education throughout the country under Article 45 of the Constitution, every village must have a school. My suggestion therefore is that even if there is sufficient strength for a single teacher, there must be a school in every village.

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" Again, in these aided schools, the managers are not at all paying regularly the salaries of the teachers. Moreover, there is a fraud going on. They are obtaining the signatures of the teachers saying that they are already paying an additional Rs. 3 to the teachers, although in fact they are not so paying. I suggest that the Government may themselves take up this work and pay the teachers Rs. 3 each.

" In all taluk headquarters, the Government are giving recognition to high schools; but if we go and visit a high school, we find there is no building at all, no furniture and no other facilities. We can simply see the boys sitting on pials or in thatched huts or in the shade of the trees. If there is no proper building to house the students, what is the use of giving them education? Yesterday the Hon. Chief Minister advised Members of this House not to make general observations, but to bring any particular case to the notice of the Government so that they might look into the matter and rectify any defect. I therefore want to bring this to the notice of the Education Minister. In my district of Nellore, there is a higher elementary school at Yellayapalam, and the building is not in a fit condition to house the school. The repair work of the building was given to a contractor three years back but no amount has been spent on its repairs. Similarly, in Muthukur and Atmakur and two other places, there are no buildings at all, either for high schools or for higher elementary schools. The Government say that they are giving adequate representation and equal facilities for girls as for boys. In Nellore, there are only two or three girls' hostels for which recognition has not been granted, though they have been running for the past two years. How can the Government say that they are giving equal facilities for both boys and girls when this is the case?

" In the labour schools run in the name of Harijan uplift, midday meal contracts are not at all given to the Harijans. Again, in the Harijan hostels, in the name of Harijan uplift much exploitation is going on. For instance, at Buchireddipalam, there is a hostel. Recently it was brought to my notice that three or four students were expelled from the hostel saying that they had been promoted to higher forms on production of medical certificates; but they have been studying already in the school; they had joined the school only last month; and yet they were expelled this month, about a week ago. How can they go and join other schools hereafter?

" In the District Board schools, much injustice is being done to the Harijans. Here is a petition on my table for appointment to a secondary grade teacher's post in a high school. For the last three or four years, this applicant has been trying, but he could not get a post.

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"Turning now to page 125 of the Budget Estimates, under the head '37 a. Grants to Universities—A. Madras University,' we find the following:—

	Rs.
Accounts, 1950-51	6,25,700
Budget Estimate, 1951-52	7,70,600
Preliminary Accounts, 1951-52	7,70,600
Budget Estimate, 1952-53	8,31,500

Coming to the Andhra University, we find:

Accounts, 1950-51	10,00,276
Budget Estimate, 1951-52	6,06,800
Preliminary Accounts, 1951-52	12,35,961
Budget Estimate, 1952-53	4,63,100

I do not bother with regard to other matters; I am concerned only with this difference in figures in regard to the two universities. Why is it Rs. 8 lakhs for the Madras University and only Rs. 4 lakhs for the Andhra University? What is this discrepancy due to?

"Another thing I want to mention is this: Students are not at all being given proper facilities to study. They are being deprived of their education in the name of communist activities, etc., or on the ground that they have joined such and such organizations. We all know that the students are the backbone of every national movement from the very beginning; and whenever there is any trouble, it is the students who first take up the cause of the country and fight for the country. I therefore suggest that the Government should recognize the students' associations and the Federation of Students.

"Finally, in the preparation of this belated Budget—I call it belated for we all know under what circumstances it has been prepared—the non-gazetted officers have taken enormous pains night and day, and though my appreciation will not carry much weight or bring them any solace, let me congratulate them on the pains they have taken in the preparation of this Budget."

*Sri M. KANDASAMY PADAYACHI:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நமது கல்வி இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது நம் நாட்டில் முதியோர் கல்வி முறை கிராமாந்திரங்களில் ஒழுங்காக நடைபெற வேண்டுமானால் மேலும் சில வசதிகள் அதற்குச் செய்து கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஜனநாயக ஆட்சி செம்மையுறும். இந்தக் கல்வி இல்லாத குறையினாலேயே மக்கள் தங்கள் வாக்குரிமையைப் பெற்று ஜனநாயக ஆட்சிக்கு தகுதி யறிந்து மக்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கத் தவறிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் தகுதியற்ற பிரதிநிதிகள் மக்களுடைய வாக்குரிமைகளைப் பெற்று ஜனநாயக ஆட்சிக்கே கேடு செய்து விடுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதற்காக கல்வி அறிவை எல்லோருக்கும் புகட்டவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும்.

"கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி போதிக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம் என்பதற்காகவும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். போதிய போதனாமுறை ஆசிரியர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பெண் மக்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய கல்வியை

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கதைகள் மூலமாகவோ, அல்லது பிரசங்கம் மூலமாகவோ போதிக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். வயது வந்த பெண்களுக்கும் மேற்படி கல்வி மிகவும் அவசியம்தான். அம்மாதிரி வயது வந்த பெண்களும் கல்வி கற்க வீடுகள் தோறும் போய் ஒரு மணி நேரமாவது கற்றுக்கொடுக்க பெண் ஆசிரியர்களை நிறையப் போடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஆரம்பக் கல்வி தாய் மூலமாக தான் அதிக வெற்றிகரமாகப் போதிக்கமுடியும். ஆகையால் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கல்வி புகட்டவேண்டிய தாய்மார்கள் முதலில் கல்வி கற்பதற்காக பெண் களுக்கு அதிக வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டா ரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நம்முடைய ஆட்சி முறையில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளையும் தாலூகா ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு உயர் நிலைப்பள்ளியும் ஜில்லா ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு காலேஜும் இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசி யம் என்பதை உணர்ந்து அதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ப தாக நான் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக தற்போதுள்ள கல்வி முறையை நம் நாட்டுக்கு உகந்த முறையில் மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதாவது முதல் ஸ்தானம் விவசாயத்துக்கும், இரண்டாவது ஸ்தானம் தொழிற் கல்விக்கும் மூன்றாவது ஸ்தானம் நம் நாட்டு மக்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும் ஏற்ற வகையில் கல்வி முறையை மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன்.

"தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கல்வியில் பிற்போக்கானவர்கள் அதிகமிருப் பதால் கல்வி முறையில் அவர்களை முற்போக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமானால் ஹைஸ்கூல்களில் அவசியம் இடந்தரவேண்டும். கட்டாயக் கல்வி முறையைக் கையாளவேண்டும். அதற்குள்ள சாதனங்கள் அனைத்தையும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் கட்டாயக் கல்வி முறையைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளு கிறேன்."

*Sri P. SURYACHANDRA RAO:—"అధ్యక్షా, భవిష్యతి !! నేను యీ డిమాండుయొక్క శేష వీర్తానమును బలబరచుచున్నాను. ఇదివరకు ఈ విద్యావిధానముపైన వాదోపవాదములు చాలా జరిగినవి. నా అనుభవముతో నాకు తెలిసినంతవరకు యీ basic విద్యావిధానం చాలా వ్యత్యాసముగా నున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. విద్యావకాశములవల్ల పురోగమించవలసిన మనము తిరోగమించు చున్నాము. ఈ విద్యా విధానమువలన మన జీవనోపాధిని, విజ్ఞానమును, సంస్కృతిని ఆలబరుచుకోవలసినటువంటి మనము మన దినకృత్యాలను ఆనగా వంటచేయుట, బట్టలుతుకుకొనుట, ఒడలు రుద్దుకొనుట, దొడ్లు వూడ్చుకొనుట, ఆనేవి యీ విద్యా విధానంవల్ల ఆభ్యసించవలెను. కట్టుబాటుఆనేది మా దురదృష్టమని ఆనుకోవలసివుంటుంది. హృణహీనానికి దైవశక్తిచేత కికురించబడి చేకూర్చబడ్డ ఆత్మవిశ్వాసము కలిగిన శ్రీ రాజ గోపాలాచారియొక్క పరిపాలనా విన్యాసములో కళలకు, కళాసముపార్జనకు, కళా ప్రోత్సాహానికి ఎవ్వించ్చైనటువంటి అవకాశము లేకపోవడం శోచనీయం. ఇట్టి విద్యా విధానం బడయటం యీ కళాభివృద్ధి నిర్మాణానికి విమిచేయలేకపోయినదని నిస్పృ హకు పాలు కావడం అనేది మన ప్రారబ్ధమని అనుకోవలసివచ్చింది. కళామయదగు భవదంతము సాంస్కృతికదైవజ్ఞానముచేత హృణీయము మనలను శాసన గూపములో అనుకరింపజేస్తూ ఉండే సమయములో యీ ప్రభుత్వ విధానములో, శ్రీ రాజాజీ కళావేత్త, సంగీతమందు, చిత్రలేఖనందు, నాట్యమందు అభిరుచి కలిగినటువంటి వారే యీ కళలకు వి మాత్రం అవకాశం యివ్వకుండా ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయమును, వ్యయమును సరిచెట్టుకొనిపోవడం చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయము. వారి ప్రభుత్వ

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విధానములో యిట్టి చర్య వీరి విశ్వాసమునకు హిమవత్పర్వతమంత లోటును కల్పించింది. వారి వ్యయాన్ని చూపెట్టు పట్టికను చూచి చాలా చింతించుచున్నాను. భారత దేశంలో, అందులో దక్షిణ భారత దేశంలో కళలకు పుట్టిన యిల్లు. మన కళ సంపద ఖండఖండాంతరాలకు దేశదేశాంతరాలకు వ్యాపింపచేసిన మనయొక్క సంపాదనా సంస్కృతిని నేడు శ్రీ రాజాజీయు, వారియొక్క మంత్రివర్గము విస్మరించడమనేది ఎంతమాత్రము భావ్యంగా లేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కళలు, కవిత్వము, సంగీతము, సాహిత్యము, చిత్రలేఖనము, నాట్యము—వీటిని ఎవరూ, ఎన్నడూ త్యజింపలేరు. కాబట్టి దక్షిణ భారతదేశం ఈ సంస్కృతిని పురస్కరించుకొని యావత్భారత దేశమును పరిపాలించినటువంటి విషయము చరిత్ర నిర్ధరించినటువంటి విషయము మనము విస్మరించరాదు. విజ్ఞ విషయమును పురస్కరించుకొని వారు ఈ కళలను గురించి ఒక పర్యాయము పర్యాలోచించవలెనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇరవై సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆంధ్రదేశములో సేవచేస్తూవున్న ఆంధ్ర నాటక కళా పరిషత్తు, ఆంధ్ర నాటక కళారంగాభివృద్ధికోగాను కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వానికి అనేక పర్యాయములు కళాపోషణ విషయమై మనవిచేసియున్నది. 1949-50 సంవత్సరములో ఆర్థిక మంత్రి శ్రీ బెజవాడ గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు, కళాప్రియుడు అగుటచేత ఆ సంవత్సరపు బడ్జెటులో కొంత అవకాశం కలుగజేసి నాటక పునరుద్ధారణ కమిటీని ఒకదానిని నిర్మాణంచేసి, అందులోగల సాధకబాధకాలను గురించి ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించుటకొరకొక రిపోర్టును సమర్పించేలాగున అవకాశమిచ్చారు. దానికింద ఆనాడు ఆ కమిటీలో మేముండడము సభ్యులము. ఆంధ్ర దేశమంతటా పర్యటించి సుమారు పదివేల రూపాయిలు వెచ్చించి మా వ్యయప్రయాస ఫలితంగా National Art Gallery (theatre) and Central Art Council అనేదానిని నిర్మించుటకు ప్రభుత్వానికి మా అభిప్రాయాలను వెల్లడిచేశాము. విద్యావిధానములో కళలకు ముఖ్యమైనవి నాటకము, నాట్యము మొదలగునవి. కనుక ఇట్టి మన విద్యావిధానములో కళలకు ఎవ్విధమైన సావకాశము, అవకాశము కలుగచేయబడలేదు. కళలతో అవినాభావ సంబంధయుతమైన విద్యకు సంబంధించిన మా అభిప్రాయాలు క్రోడీకరించి లోగడ ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవిచేశాము. ప్రస్తుత ఆర్థిక మంత్రి యీ బడ్జెటులో కించిత్తు అయినా ఆ విషయమై నూచించకపోవడం మా పురాకృత కర్మమనే దురదిల్లుచున్నాము. ఈ విషయాలలో మా అభిప్రాయాలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. కాని క్రిందటి బడ్జెటులో మైన చెప్పిన ఒక కేంద్ర కళా నాట్యశాలను నిర్మించటానికి ప్రకటించియున్నారు. వీరు యీ బడ్జెటులో ఆ విషయంలో కించిత్తు కూడా చెప్పక పోవడమనేది చాలా అన్యాయంగా వున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ కళోద్యమానికి ఎవ్విధమైనటువంటి అవకాశము కలుగచేయకపోవటమనేది చాలా శోచనీయంగా వున్నది. విద్యతో దాని అవినాభావ సంబంధ సంస్కృతిని కలుగజేసేటటువంటి ఒక అవకాశము ఇచ్చి యీ కళాపోషణకు సహాయపడవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారికి హృదయపూర్వకముగా మనవిచేయుచున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"At the request of the hon. Members, I have increased the time allotted for this Demand from six hours to seven hours. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate at about 2-30 p.m. to-morrow. To-morrow the House will sit till 6-30 p.m. and finish the Medical Demand.

"I now adjourn the House to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, 19th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 19th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Government Hospital, Mayuram.

* 129 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state why the Government stopped the proposal of constructing a ward at Mayuram Government Hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The construction of the work has not been stopped."

Mining lease held by the General Sandur Mining Company.

* 130 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state when the lease of the only firm, alluded to in answer to question No. 78 on 16th March 1950, that exports manganese from Sandur, expires?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The mining lease held by the General Sandur Mining Company expires on 31st December 1953."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"In view of the fact that despite India being a free country this Company is supplying manganese to American war-mongers, is there a proposal to stop this Company from exporting manganese to war industries in America?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I said, this Company has got a lease till 31st December 1953. As to whom it will be given after that date is a matter for the Government of India to decide."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know if our Government are prepared to recommend to the Centre that manganese need not be sent to America?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"How does that question arise from the main question?"

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, the conditions of workers working in these mines are very bad and proper amenities are not given to them. Will the Hon. Minister for Labour look into this matter?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"What has that to do with the main question? The main question is about the mining lease. It is not about the working conditions. Let the hon. Member give notice of a fresh question."

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Rural Recreation Scheme.

* 131 *Q.*—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the amount allotted for rural recreation in connection with Prohibition has been spent for that purpose or not; and

(*b*) if that was spent for the above purpose, where and if not, why?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" (*a*) The member apparently refers to the allotment under the Budget head '42. Co-operation—b. Superintendence—D. Rural Recreation Scheme'. The expenditure on ameliorative activities connected with Prohibition is debited to this head. Originally a good part of the ameliorative work connected with Prohibition was devoted to the promotion of counter attraction to drink in the form of recreation and entertainments. But now the policy of the Government is to restrict ameliorative work to constructive activities such as organization of jaggery manufacturing societies and other types of societies for ex-tappers, finding alternative employment for them, etc.

" (*b*) The amount was spent throughout the State."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" How much money is being spent for rural recreation?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" I want notice Sir."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—" Does the Hon. Minister feel that the recreation department should still continue?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" Yes, Sir, until the policy of the Government is changed."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—" May I know why the Rural Recreation Scheme is not enforced in the Tanjore district?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" I think, the ameliorative scheme is intended for the whole of this State. If the hon. Member brings to my notice that it is not enforced in the Tanjore district, the matter will be looked into."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Have these Prohibition Ministers—past or present—participated in anyone of the Rural Recreation Schemes please?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" Yes, Sir, sometime back in Coimbatore."

Fishery research stations.

* 132 *Q.*—SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many fresh water fishery research stations are maintained by the Government in this State;

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(*b*) how many of them are located near fresh water lakes or reservoirs;

(*c*) whether any of them is located near a river; and

(*d*) if so, where?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (*a*) Four. The stations are at Madras, Mettur, Hospet and Dowleshwaram.

" (*b*) Two. The stations at Mettur and Hospet.

" (*c*) & (*d*) Yes. The station at Dowleshwaram is located near the river Godavari."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—" The Hon. Minister has stated, in his answer, that two research stations are located near fresh water lakes. Will he kindly inform me, how the other two stations at Madras and Dowleshwaram are able to do research in fresh water fishery when they are not located near fresh water lakes or reservoirs?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" I stated in my answer that the research station at Dowleshwaram is located near the river Godavari, which has fresh water."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" May I know whether the Government are making any efforts to popularize the breeding of fresh water fishes in private and public tanks and if so, with what success?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" We have been sending fingerlings to various tanks and they are introduced in the tanks and, I think, quite a bit of success has been achieved. If the hon. Member gives notice of another question, I can give him figures."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—" Is this scheme remunerative?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" For every acre of fresh water, we could get about 1,500 pounds of fish and ultimately it is bound to be remunerative."

SRI A. RATHINAM:—" May I know what the annual expenditure of the research stations is, the number of vegetarians appointed in these stations and the salary paid per head per month?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" I will allow the first part of the question. As for the second part, the hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" Notice Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister tell us in view of the failure of the rains during the past five years, what the experience of the fishery station is since there was no fresh water anywhere in the land even for drinking?" 10-40 a.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" The hon. Member does not mention to which fishery station he refers."

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SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Can the Hon. Minister give us the information whether the Government have any rules regarding the season during which various Government tanks are to be dredged, i.e., whether Government propose to fix any time-limit as to when the tank is to be dredged as otherwise the small fish will never get into maturity? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I think there is a time limit of the season when fishing is allowed. If the hon. Member gives noice of a specific question I shall furnish him the information."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, in reply to my previous supplementary question the Hon. Minister replied that he did not know to which fishery station I referred. I was referring to the three other fishery stations, at Mettur, at Hospet and at Dowleshwaram? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is fresh water there."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of opening a research station at Kaikalur in Krishna district? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is already a station at Dowleshwaram. It serves that area. The problems are about the same in both the places and so I do not know whether there is any need to open one at Kaikalur."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMY :—" May I know, Sir, what the exact nature of the research work carried on in these fishery stations is? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is a long list of problems that are solved in these fishery stations. I do not think much purpose will be served if I read out all that. Still some of the problems I shall read—

' The work of the freshwater biological station is directed towards the following :—

(1) The bionomics, feeding, breeding and ecology of fishes of economic importance.

(2) Fish parasites, diseases and mortality and remedial measures.

(3) Environmental biota in relation to fish life.

(4) Physico-chemical factors of hydrobiology affecting productivity of inland waters with a view to determine the optimum conditions for increase of output.

(5) Survey of inland waters so as to utilize all cultivable waters.

(6) Pollution of inland waters and its effect on fisheries.

(7) Location of spawning grounds and centres for the collection of spawn, fry and fingerlings.

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(8) Conditioning and transport of live fish, stocking and acclimatization.

(9) Inland fishery statistics.

(10) Fish farming technique.

(11) Growth and migratory movements and the effects of dams on the latter.

(12) Biological control of malaria, guineaworm and other water-borne diseases by public health fish farming.' "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, will the Government consider the opening of a research station at Kondakarala Ava in Visakhapatnam district, where there is a beautiful fresh water lake? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" We have already got research stations which are tackling important problems connected with fisheries. If there is any special problem to be dealt with at that place, then the matter will be considered."

SRI R. RANGASAMY GOUNDER :—" Is it not a fact that a lot of waste water from a factory is let into the Bhavani river and will it not affect the breeding of fishes."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It all depends upon what kind of water is let into the river. If it is waste water from the brewery it is good for the fish. If it is waste from slaughterhouse it is good for the fish. I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means."

Permission to tap sweet toddy in Cuddapah.

*133 *Q.*—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have granted permission to tap sweet toddy (Neera) in Nellore, Chittoor, and West Godavari districts; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government propose to extend the same permission to Cuddapah district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" (*a*) The tapping of palmyra trees and date trees for sweet toddy for jaggery manufacture is permitted in Nellore and Chittoor districts. The tapping of palmyra trees for sweet toddy for jaggery manufacture is allowed in West Godavari district.

"(b) There is no proposal at present to extend the tapping concession to Cuddapah district. It is apprehended that any such concession would lead to serious malpractices in this district."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—" May I know why this discrimination is made only against Cuddapah district? "

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" It is not a discrimination at all. It is a question of merit. The local officers and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies have reported against the grant of that concession."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, what are the conditions to be satisfied and what considerations weigh with the Government in the matter of the extension of the concession to tap sweet toddy to Cuddapah district? The other day, when the hon. Member Sri Y. Audinarayana Reddi put a supplementary question, the Hon. Minister replied that extension of the concession to Cuddapah would lead to malpractices. I want to know what considerations weigh with the Government in the matter of extending this concession to Cuddapah district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" If the local officers are satisfied that there will be no scope for malpractices, the concession will be extended."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Are the Government aware that sweet toddy is of good value and vitamin value? In view of the famine conditions obtaining in Cuddapah and the other Rayalaseema districts, will Government allow the tapping of sweet toddy freely there? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" It is a fact that it contains some vitamin. I have already said why the concession cannot be extended to Cuddapah district."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Are the Government aware that most of these licensees who tap sweet toddy for manufacture of jaggery are being unnecessarily prosecuted under the pretext of not having applied in sufficient time? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" I take the information from the hon. Member."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Are the Government aware that permits for importing opium are not granted? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It has no bearing on the present question."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, in view of certain very favourable remarks made by the Hon. the Chief Minister the other day regarding the tapping of sweet toddy, will the Hon. Minister consider the advisability of extending the privilege of tapping and drinking sweet toddy all over this State without any discrimination? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I stick to the statement I made. I shall try to do my best to see that this nourishing fluid is not misused but is made available to as many people as possible."

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SRI L. C. PAIS :—" Sir, Will the Government see that the privilege of tapping sweet toddy for drinking purpose is extended to South Kanara in the near future? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Chief Minister has just now answered that question."

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" It was not audible here. Will the Hon. Chief Minister clarify the position in regard to the tapping of sweet toddy? May I know whether the concession will be extended to South Kanara district, and if so, when and under what conditions? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We cannot go into detailed examination of the matter and give a final answer in the course of an interpellation. The other day I indicated my mind. I said, we shall discuss it with the concerned authorities, consider their views and then give a final answer. Then hon. Members may criticise and make further suggestions, if any."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As Cuddapah district is a famine-stricken area, where there are very few famine relief works, will the Government at least on this ground give special permits to tap sweet toddy in this district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" As I have already explained, the matter has to be reviewed on the recommendations of the local officers."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Prohibition says that after looking into the reports of the District Officers he will see whether tapping sweet toddy is to be allowed or not. May I know, Sir, why he does not consider public opinion and allow sweet toddy tapping? " 10-50 a. m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, may I ask for patience in this matter. There is no use in going on repeating general questions and general answers. I have promised to look into the matter and Cuddapah will not be forgotten."

Fishery research station at Dowleshwaram.

* 134 *Q.*—SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to extend the Fishery Research Station at Dowleshwaram;

(*b*) what are the various kinds of fish on which research is carried at this station; and

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to introduce fish like Cirrhina and Rohu and improve the stock? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) No. There is no proposal for the expansion of the Research Station.

" (*b*) Hilsa and Rohu.

" (*c*) Yes."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Sir, as this question has come after another question on fisheries and a lot of information has been given, I merely want to suggest to the Hon. Minister and the Government to consider extending the Research Station at Dowleshwaram as it is well situated on the Godavari river."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the question of extending this Station does not arise now. It has been sanctioned up to 31st October 1953. It will go on till then. The question of extending it or not will be considered next year."

SRI KUMARASAMY RAJAH BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just wanted to put a question on Fishery Research Stations but we have now come to another question. Yet, I want to know, Sir, what kind of fish they are going to develop in any tank when there is no water? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, I will then join the hon. Member and request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to give us water."

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—" May I know, how is it, Sir, that in spite of researches and increased output the cost of fish remains the same? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the rate at which fish is sold by this Department is very reasonable."

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister, being a connoisseur of fish, be pleased to state whether he has tasted various kinds of fish and what his considered opinion is? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I must thank the hon. Member for his compliments and I can also recommend him some very good fish."

Government Hospital, Kozhikode.

* 135 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to stop the construction of two blocks in the New Government Hospital, Kozhikode, as arranged previously;

(*b*) if so, what are the reasons; and

(*c*) whether the Government have received any representations regarding this matter and what steps the Government propose to take in this matter? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, in connexion with the Government Hospital, Kozhikode, there were certain transfers of Doctors as a result of complaints and enquiries but one Doctor is still sticking on there. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire about it? "

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

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, will the Government consider the question of appointing experts like post-graduates holding M.S. or M.D. degrees to District Headquarters Hospitals to improve their efficiency? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question relates to an altogether different subject. A separate question may be put."

Reservation of seats in colleges for the students of the Backward Classes.

* 136 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the percentage of reservations for students of Backward Classes in Professional Colleges; and

(*b*) whether there is any such reservation in Arts and Science Colleges?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) In the Government Arts and Professional Colleges the percentage of reservation of seats is 15 for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 25 for the students belonging to the other Backward Classes. No specific reservation of seats has been made in the non-Government aided Colleges, but the managements have been requested to extend the fullest co-operation in the matter of encouraging the higher education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, if these reservations are applicable to post-graduate courses of study? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, they do not apply to honours and post-graduate courses of study. Honours and post-graduate courses being specialized ones meant for candidates who have a proved aptitude for them, the intention of the Government is that only candidates with certain minimum attainments should be admitted to these courses."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 692-693 infra.

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SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—" Sir, may I know whether a list of Backward Classes of our State has been prepared after June 1951 and if so, how many communities are included in that list? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I would refer the hon. Member to the list that has been published by the Government, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, in view of the fact that there is already a feeling among the Backward Classes that the 25 per cent that has been allotted to them is not in proportion to their numbers, may I ask the Hon. Minister to tell us whether this 25 per cent reservation for the Backward Classes is proportionate and sufficient for the needs of the Backward Classes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it was decided by the Government that so far as reservation was concerned 25 per cent would meet the situation. Further, the members of the Backward Classes are not precluded from securing more seats on the basis of merit from the general pool."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Sir, is it true that the Government have received representations from every community that it be classified as a backward community? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I have not received any representations from all the communities. I have read some representations in the Press in a general way."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Sir, will the Government consider the allotment of unfilled seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Castes to the Backward Classes in view of the inadequate number of seats allotted to the Backward Classes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the suggestion will be considered."

11 a.m.

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know, Sir, how many students belonging to the Backward Classes have been admitted in the Medical and Engineering Colleges? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I do not know, with reference to what period the hon. Member is asking the question. The percentage will be strictly adhered to so far as current selections are concerned."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that women form 51 per cent of the population, will the Government consider the question of reserving 51 per cent of the seats in the Colleges for women? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no question of reservation on the basis of proportion in the population. For all categories, women have been given 20 per cent reservation. They are not precluded from securing more seats on the basis of merit from the general pool."

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SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to increase the number of seats available in the Rayalaseema Colleges, in view of the fact that the number of students in the Rayalaseema Colleges is only five per cent of the total number of College students in the State? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" A separate question can be put on this point. However this is a matter for the University to consider."

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether in the matter of admission to colleges for the seats reserved to Backward Classes, the Government are aware of any possibility of exploitation by the advanced sections of the same community just as in the case of Scheduled Castes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I think, Sir, every precaution is being taken to see that the applications are properly filled and checked at the time of admission."

SRI K. BAPANNA DORA:—"ఆయన్కి, 25 per cent లోనూ Backward Classes కు విడుదల చేశామా, Schedule Tribes కు విడుదల చేశామా, ప్రత్యేకంగా నిర్ణయించారా, లేక మొత్తం అందులోనే కలిపారా? అందులో Schedule Tribes ను కలిపితే వారికి అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Schedule Tribes కు 15 per cent ఆదిన్చి మిగతాది Backward Classes కు ఆదిన్చి స్పష్టంగా వున్నది."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether non-Government aided Professional Colleges receiving Government grant follow the rules laid down by the Government with regard to reservation of seats for the Backward Classes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have already answered the question."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" In view of the fact that reservation of seats in colleges is intended for uplifting the Backward Classes and the Backward Classes are not in a position to take full advantage of this reservation, may I know, Sir, whether the Government will see that conditions are made propitious for the Backward Classes and Harijans to take full advantage of this concession? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Scheduled Castes and Tribes are already enjoying concessions with regard to education in schools and colleges, and so also the Backward Classes."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Several hon. Members who spoke yesterday said that the standard of education had deteriorated and that it was very low. Therefore, will the Government be pleased to reserve 75 per cent of the seats for admission on the ground of merit in all the Professional and Arts Colleges? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I think the present scheme is working all right and the Government are satisfied with it."

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SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" May I know whether Harijan Christians are included in this scheme? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir. Certain categories of converts to Christianity from the Scheduled Castes are included."

Opening of an Agricultural Farm at Srikakulam.

* 137 *Q.*—SRI V. P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU (on behalf of Sri G. Latchanna) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any site was selected for an Agricultural Farm in the newly formed district of Srikakulam ; and

(*b*) if so, where and when the Farm will be opened?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the existing Farms are in any way doing useful work for the farmers and if so in what ways? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, I refer my hon. Friend to the report of the Agricultural Department. I will say that the Agricultural Department Farms have done very good work. They could have done better work, but I will say that they have done very good work. They have produced some varieties of sugarcane which have put India on the map. They have also produced some varieties of paddy which are giving a much larger yield than we had ever before. They have done many other things like that, and I think, I am right in saying, that they are doing good work for the farmers."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" In view of the statement that the Agricultural Farms are doing good work I want to know why the Hon. Minister has not selected a site for opening an Agricultural Farm in the district of Srikakulam."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is already an Agricultural Farm in Anakapalle in the old undivided Visakhapatnam district. But there are still some problems in Srikakulam district which can be taken up. There has been a recommendation by the Expert Committee on opening new agricultural farms but no proposals have been placed before the Government this year."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that agriculture is the main industry of our country, will the Government consider the question of opening agricultural research farms in every taluk headquarters, and as there are no such agricultural farms in Chingleput district, will the Government also take steps to open one in that district? "

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by ' an agricultural farm for each taluk '."

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—" కొండ జాతుల ప్రజలకోసం విశాఖ పట్టణం జిల్లాలో ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో Agricultural Farm open చేస్తారా? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is no need to open one specially for hill tribes."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, whether in the Agricultural Research Station at Anakapalle, there is plenty of dissatisfaction among the workers employed there because they are ill-paid? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" This question does not arise out of the main question."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Will the Government consider the question of opening an agricultural farm in Pathapatnam taluk where extensive lands are available? "

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

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that T.M.V. 3 groundnuts are not giving as good a yield as the ordinary groundnuts? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Notice."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether any of these agricultural research stations carry out research in the quality of tobacco also? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Taking care of young children of prisoners.

* 138 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state— 11-1 a.m.

(*a*) whether there are any existing schemes of Government under which dependants especially young children or babies of those who are sentenced to imprisonment are taken care of and whether in the case of babies and young children they are allowed the company of their mother ;

(*b*) when a guardian, care-taker or mother of a young child is executed, do Government take care of the child under any welfare scheme ; and

(*c*) whether there is any provision in sub-jails and Central Jails for the inmates thereof to practise the forms of worship their religion might enjoin?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Under the rules, young children or babies of female convicts, who are below six years of age, are admitted into jails and

allowed the company of their mothers till they attain the age of six years if they cannot be placed with relations or otherwise be properly provided for. On a child becoming disqualified for further retention by its attaining six years of age, notice is given to the District Magistrate to make arrangements to place the child with its relatives, if possible; if not, he should select trustworthy persons to take care of the child and see that it is properly taken care of, allowing a moderate sum towards its maintenance.

" In cases not dealt with under the above procedure the prosecuting Police officer or the Public Prosecutor should obtain the orders of the Court as to the custody of the child and the Court should do what is possible and necessary by making local arrangements through Village Officers for the temporary care of the children of prisoners sentenced to short terms and, in other cases, by certifying them as destitutes and committing them to Certified Schools or by committing them to suitable custody under the provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920.

" (*c*) Yes."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Can the Hon. Minister give us statistics about the number of mothers of young children executed in this State? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" If a separate question is put, I may be able to furnish the information."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Will the Government consider the question of adopting the jail reforms which the Bombay Government announced recently, and also will they extend the right of parole to prisoners sentenced for long terms of imprisonment? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The answer to the first part of the question is that the Government are considering the reform of jails. The answer to the second part is comprised in the answer to the first part."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know whether there is any facility for worship in the Cannanore Jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" In every jail there is facility for a prisoner to worship according to his religious custom."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" If children below six years of age are allowed to remain with their mothers, will they not file a suit for compensation for wrongful confinement after they attain majority? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The legal position has been examined and there is no difficulty."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know whether the concession of smoking in jails, which is given to the prisoners by the Government of West Bengal, will be allowed in this State also? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" As I submitted, the Government are examining the various reforms that have to be carried out and the amendment of the Jail Manual."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. Minister said that a moderate sum was placed at the disposal of the District Magistrates. May I know what the actual amount is and how many children are benefited? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" It depends upon the necessary expense that has to be incurred in respect of individuals."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know the amount of daily allowance given to young children who are allowed to stay with their mothers in jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" No daily allowance is given."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, my question was not answered. I asked what the moderate sum was and his reply was ' as much as is necessary '. I want the exact amount that is being paid and the number of children who have benefited by this."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" It varies from individual to individual. If the minimum and maximum are required, a separate question may be put which I shall answer."

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" Are young children kept in the same cell along with their mothers or are they put in a separate cell? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" They are kept with their mothers."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" How many children of female convicts are now being taken care of by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" A separate question may be put."

New Food Production Schemes.

* 139 *Q.*—SRI K. V. S. PADMANABHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued definite orders to stop the new food production schemes which were to have been taken up after the present schemes have been executed; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will give priority to maintenance of works? "

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) No new irrigation work will be taken up during the current year under the Intensive Cultivation Campaign. The question of taking up new schemes will be considered as soon as the works now under execution are completed.

" (*b*) The Government will, of course, be attending to the maintenance of existing irrigation works. This is done under the maintenance grant and there is no question of priority."

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW :—" May I request the Government to instruct the G.M.F. staff to investigate new works in Chittoor district at least, where sufficient number of works have not yet been taken up? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" There is no need to take up the investigation of fresh schemes. Even the schemes which have been investigated are not being taken up for execution."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" The Hon. Minister for Finance told the House the other day that no Food Production Works which were in progress had been stopped. If I tell him all the works which have been suspended after spending a considerable sum of money on them, will he see that they are taken up again and completed? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The question has already been answered. Works which are under execution will be continued but no new works will be taken up."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" Is it a fact that one of the best schemes on Naguteru river at Batrupalem in Palnad taluk of the Guntur district has been stopped? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Notice."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I request the Hon. Minister to consider the desirability of executing at least those schemes that have been investigated by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I do not know why this sort of question is put. I have already said that on account of financial stringency, we are not able take up any new schemes. I do not see much point in pressing the Government and asking ' Why not you take up this, and why not you take up that? ' "

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—According to the present Budget, there are 67 works which will be considered under Grow More Food scheme. Is the Hon. Minister aware that out of these 67 works, only 9 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs are in Rayalaseema? Taking into consideration the present famine conditions there, will he be kind enough to increase the quantum for Rayalaseema? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot understand how this question arises out of the main question."

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Bodderu irrigation channel.

* 140 *Q.*—SRI K. V. RAMESAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations were received by the Board of Revenue and the District Collector, Visakhapatnam, from the ryots of Kaspa Jagannadhapuram, Veeravilli taluk, Visakhapatnam district, complaining that Bodderu irrigation channel is not serving their needs owing to non-repair and that the imposition of additional water cess on second crops is working a great hardship on them ; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information. They have called for a report from the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Visakhapatnam."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Will the Government take action after receiving the report from the District Collector? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" After the report is received, I shall consider it."

* 141 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I am not putting the question, as I got the required information from some other source."

Application of Factories Act to beedi industry.

* 142 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state— 11-20 a.m.

(*a*) whether beedi factory owners in this State have in order to evade the Factory Act introduced branch system so that workers should not get the benefit of the Factory Act; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in this matter?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) It is true that some of the big beedi factories have got branches but it cannot be said that the system is adopted to evade provisions of the Factories Act.

" Even branch establishments where ten or more persons are employed come within the purview of the Factories Act, 1948.

" (*b*) In view of the answer to clause (*a*), the question does not arise."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know, Sir, if the factory owners violate the Act by introducing the branch system, have not the Government got the responsibility to see that the Factories Act is obeyed, and the workers are given the benefit of the provisions of that Act? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Beedi factories themselves have no workers attached to them."

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, how many awards were given in the beedi workers' disputes in our State, and what is the basic minimum fixed for workers in these awards? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main question is with reference to the application of the Factories Act to beedi factories. The supplementary question does not arise out of that question."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that even if the beedi factory owners divided their concern into branches, still they would come under the purview of the Madras Non-power Factories Act? Has any attempt been made to bring these factories under that Act? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is aware that judgments of Tribunals are that beedi factories are not factories in the real sense."

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—" In view of the fact that in accordance with the branch system, which is quite unauthorised, beedies are being manufactured in unhygienic places and consumed largely everyday, will the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to apply immediately the Factories Act to all leading industries, as in the case of cigar industry, chiefly to avoid the manufacture of beedies in insanitary places, and also loss of revenue to the Government? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I have said, at the present moment, the Factories Act is applied to every branch factory where more than ten persons are working. If the hon. Member can give me any instance where the factories are violating the Act, I shall certainly look into the matter."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Have the Government forwarded any proposals to the Government of India to amend the Factories Act, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, in 1936 when the Factories Act was applied to the beedi factories, the Labour Inspectors visited beedi factories to see whether the owners abided by the provisions of the Factories Act. Where the owners deliberately wanted to violate the provisions of the Act by dividing their factories into branches, the Labour Inspectors said that they could not divide their factories into branches and attempt to escape the law. I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will kindly follow the same old method as was followed by the Labour Inspectors in 1936 under the then British Government."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Much water has flowed under the bridges since 1986. At the present moment beedi factories are not factories in the real sense."

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SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, if there is any law to bring to book factory owners who do not abide by the provisions of the Factories Act and deprive workers of whatever is given in the provisions of the Act in their favour? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Factories Act provides for penalties for those who do not abide by that Act."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, as these branches are not coming under the purview of the Factories Act, will the Government consider the question of bringing these branches under the Non-power Factories Act which was passed during the regime of the previous Congress Ministry? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Gentleman has misunderstood me. Branches do come under the Factories Act, provided they have got ten persons. But if there are factories employing less than ten persons, they will come under the Shop Assistants Act."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, will the Government consider disallowing the opening of branches by the beedi factory owners as these involve a lot of difficulties for the beedi workers, and the factory owners are refusing to give bonuses and D.A. according to the Tribunal awards? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid the Government at the present moment have no power to prevent the formation of branch factories."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Hon. Minister has not given a satisfactory answer to the question. I request the Hon. Speaker to allow a half-hour debate to-day. This is a very important question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is not a point of order. To-morrow we will discuss the Industries Demand. I will allow the hon. Member 15 minutes to speak on that Demand."

Culinary essences.

* 143 Q.—JANAB K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any reports of the wide-spread consumption of culinary essences containing 75 per cent to 81 per cent of alcohol for drink in the district of Malabar and if so, when;

(*b*) whether some deaths have resulted in the district from an excessive use of the said essences; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to prohibit the use of the said essences?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" (*a*) The Government have received reports from time to time of

widespread consumption of so-called culinary essences containing high percentage of alcohol prepared for the obvious purpose of serving as beverage alcohol in the district of Malabar on 1st December 1951 and elsewhere.

"(*b*) No, Sir. They are harmless except in the way of causing intoxication which depends on the quantity drunk and the ratio of dilution. * Of course, excessive drinking of this stuff which is almost double proof strength will occasionally cause death and that is a good deterrent of the abuse.

"(*c*) Government have recently issued orders regulating the sale, possession and consumption of culinary essences in this State."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a certain press report relating to deaths having taken place on account of the excessive use of these culinary essences in the Malabar district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" No, Sir. I am obliged to the hon. Member for the information."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, have the Government taken care to check the post-mortem reports of death caused by drinking these essences to find out the quality of these essences; and whether denatured spirit instead of real spirit is being used? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Hon. Members may have noticed that very strict orders have been issued now making it impossible for these culinary essences being abused as have been referred to. These culinary essences are not made from denatured spirit. They are made from simple alcohol cent per cent, mixed with a slight quantity of flavour in order to palm it off under the old law of culinary essences and serve it to those who want beverage alcohol. It will be no longer possible."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" May I know, Sir, how the licence system prevents the addicts from drinking, as they are at liberty to take in whatever quantity they want from the licence holder? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir. The rules prevent this."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated ' they are harmless except in the way of causing intoxication which depends on the quantity drunk and the ratio of dilution. Of course, excessive drinking of this stuff which is almost double proof strength will occasionally cause death and that is a good deterrent of the abuse.' May I know, Sir, whether, before giving this answer, the Government have taken the opinion of experts that these essences are not dangerous? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Yes, Sir. We have taken expert assistance in the matter. We have examined the stuff. We have given every attention. Therefore, the present rules prevent the free sale of these things as had been prevailing hitherto."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, if according to the expert opinion, they are harmless as the Hon. Minister said, why should their sale be regulated? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Nobody said they were harmless. They are harmless except in the way of causing intoxication. The popular notion of many people who do not know the subject is that this is a poisonous stuff like, for instance, boot polish or varnish or things like that. That is not the case. These are essences which have been long in use, and if properly made, a drop of it can be put in ice cream and things like that. But to-day it has been misused. Regular importation from the neighbouring Province of absolute alcohol is arranged for with a little flavour mixed with it. It would not serve any purpose in the kitchen but it would only serve the purpose of misuse as beverage alcohol."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, from the answer and the clarification given by the Hon. the Chief Minister, it is clear that the answer prepared by the Department concerned does not conform to facts. Will the Hon. the Chief Minister hereafter pay some attention to the work of drafting these answers? " 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, this was not prepared by the Department. I might convey to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in a whisper that this answer was prepared by me." (Laughter.)

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

II.—ELECTION TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi, M.L.A., is the only candiate validly nominated to fill a seat in the Board of Industries. I hereby declare him duly elected."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Mr. Nagarajan will now speak."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, of the manifold problems that have confronted us recently, Education is one."

(At this stage, several hon. Members were seen leaving the Chamber.)

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members who wish to leave the Chamber may do so without making noise."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, whether it is in the matter of primary education or secondary education or even university education, we have problems to solve everywhere and they have been cropping up one after another in recent years. Taking primary education in the first instance, I would submit respectfully to this hon. House that primary education has yet to reach the hearts of villages in our State. In spite of the constant professions we have been making that it will be easily possible for all the villagers in our State to have primary education for their children, I would state that we are still to give it to them. Taking, for example, my own district, namely, South Arcot, demands are often being put forth by the inhabitants of village after village, with a constant agitation, for the opening of new primary schools in their villages. But, Sir, when we approach the District Board for sanctioning the opening of schools for such villagers, ever so many conditions are being put forth. One such condition is that whichever village wants to establish a new school will have to first of all find out a rent-free building for at least five years. I submit to this House that it is not always possible to find out rent-free buildings in villages because villages usually have nothing to speak of in the matter of constructed masonry buildings. They would at best be having some thatched roofs and some cow-sheds which may be converted into buildings for school purposes. When that is the state obtaining in our villages it is not possible to give primary education and extend it to all the villages by laying down such conditions. I say, so far as districts like South Arcot are concerned, people are still backward, mostly on account of the want of education. Sir, unless we give primary education and that too free education to these people, there will not be an iota of chance for them to improve their standards of life. I would, therefore, beg of the State Government, especially the Hon. the Minister for Education, to see that we embark upon a concentrated and intensive five-year plan for education. Whatever may be the plans of the Union Government in this regard, I would specially make a request to this State Government to see that we embark on a plan of our own. If possible, we shall co-ordinate it with the Central Government's scheme and if not possible, we shall chalk out our own line of action to tackle this serious problem.

" Coming to secondary education, here again we are placed only in a sorry state of affairs. Things are not well with the high schools in our State. I know, as a matter of fact, that in many high schools, there is not enough of staff to coach up the students of the IV, V and VI Forms. I know that even for months together in certain schools there is not staff enough to handle the S.S.L.C. classes. It is a well-known fact that we have been increasing the instalments of the payment of fees from 10. I understand it has now come to even 11 instalments. Only one more month remains and I think sooner than later our State will be compelling the parents to pay all through the year, without

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adequate staff and without adequate attention being paid to the education of their children. I ask, if for months together in the high school classes, especially in the VI Form, we are not going to have staff, for example, a Mathematics L.T. or a Science L.T., how are the students going to get themselves equipped to appear for the Public Examination in the month of March? I know in a District Board Girls' High School—I may make particular mention of it, the Villupuram Girls' High School—there were not teachers available and even now that school is suffering for want of teachers. Sir, even though in the Detailed Budget Estimates for this year, the Government propose to give a teaching grant of Rs. 45,36,000 to local bodies, if the state of affairs in the local board high schools is going to be like this, I do not know how our children are going to equip themselves and pass their S.S.L.C. examination. Therefore, it is quite imperative on the part of the authorities concerned to pay immediate attention to this need. I say even the inspecting authorities have got a distinct duty to perform in this respect. We have allocated in the Education Budget in the general section for the pay of inspecting officers (Men's Branch) Rs. 1,50,000 and for the pay of officers (Women's Branch), Rupees 22,000. Unless these inspecting officers perform their duties with a particular eye to see that no school is understaffed and that every school has got L.T. Assistants provided, it will not be possible for us to give adequate and satisfactory secondary education.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

" In the matter of teachers in secondary schools, there seems to be a persistent grievance amongst them that they are not adequately paid. There also seems to be a differentiation in the scale of pay between the teachers working in the Government schools and teachers working in the non-Government schools. Again amongst the teachers of the non-Government schools, there seems to be a distinction between those working in the local board schools and those working in private-aided schools. Unless we soon remove these distinctions and fix up a uniform pay scale for all these teachers, we will not be able to have a contented and satisfied establishment. I submit the pay of a L.T. trained teacher must be at least Rs. 100, to start with. That seems to be the point at which the teachers are aiming. Therefore, instead of giving such teachers, Rs. 80 and Rs. 85 and not granting the payment of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 more, if we are able to allot a sum of Rs. 100 for each teacher and fix it as the basic pay, I think much of their grievance will be redressed and they will be able to handle, with some satisfaction and contentment, the children who are entrusted to their care. I submit, Sir, secondary education is the most important part of the educational scheme in our State. It is the stage on which our university education is based. I submit it is only in the secondary stage that we will have to pay more attention so that our students who go to the University may be properly equipped.

" Then, a word about the Backward Classes. We are now offering to the Backward Classes half-fee concessions, both in the

high school and in the college courses. In the matter of awarding scholarships to Backward Classes, there is a rule which this hon. House is aware of, namely, that if a student, for example, in the high school class fails, his scholarship is automatically withdrawn. I would submit that if we intend helping the Backward Classes, the stoppage of scholarships suddenly in a year because the student fails, works almost a great hardship on him. We are thereby putting a full-stop to his education and a full-stop to his future life also. I would request the Hon. Minister for Education to make a special note of this and give scholarships to the students of the Backward Classes even if they might have failed. After all, these scholarships are given to them not on account of their merit and not on account of the fact that they will be able to pull up like any other students belonging to the forward communities. They are suffering under a natural handicap. So, we must allow a margin for dullness if they happen to be so dull.

11-40 a.m.

" There are certain Committees appointed for the purpose of selection of candidates for admission into Colleges and also other institutions like the Government Training School. We notice a lot of scramble for admission to these institutions. I have personal knowledge of how thousands of applicants are being knocked about from one place to another for getting a seat in the Government Training School for training as a Higher Grade teacher or a Basic trained teacher. As there is a big rush for admission in such institutions, Committees have been formed by the Government for making the selection. These Committees are unfortunately dominated by certain political sections of the population. To give a concrete case, I may state that in my own district, the Training School Advisory Committee is dominated by the Congress Party. In spite of the failure of that party in our district, the old Committee with certain old M.L.As. is allowed to function even now, with the result that only certain students have been favoured by them and the others stand to lose. I request that the Committee may be reconstituted with the new M.L.As., who have a right to be represented on such Committees.

" Coming to University Education, even this morning questions relating to the percentage reservation for Backward Classes cropped up during question-time. The Backward Classes form the back bone of this State, as they form about 50 per cent of the total population. We now find that only 25 per cent of the seats are reserved for them. I earnestly request the Government that this percentage may be increased exactly in proportion to their population and they may be allotted 50 per cent of the seats. If this is not possible, they may be given at least 45 per cent of the seats so that a large number of students belonging to the Backward Communities may gain admission into the Professional Colleges. If these poor people are not given such facilities to enter into the Medical College or Engineering College, then they will lose their footing in life. He else, can they hope to become engineers and doctors? It behoves our State Government to concentrate much of their attention on this problem of advancement of Backward Classes and to see that 50 per cent of the population remained contented and had no more grievances to air out."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. Here is a very important Demand on Education being discussed, and I find the Hon. Minister for Education is not here. I do not know to whom he has delegated his duty of taking notes of the views expressed by the Opposition Members. This is not a farce. Do the Members of the Treasury Benches want to treat us as a talking shop? Don't they consider that our views are valuable? If the Hon. Minister has asked any other Minister to take notes of the views expressed by the hon. Members in his absence, let him read his notes regarding the views just now expressed by hon. Member Sri Nagarajan. Where has the Education Minister gone? Are we to waste our time and energy in giving our views without anybody to listen to us? Is it right that we should be treated in this manner? There is nobody here taking notes. This is not the way in which democracy has to work. They have a big majority and they think they can get this Demand voted. Whatever it is, they must observe at least the rudimentary courtesy of democracy by listening and noting the views and points expressed by us. They talk of totalitarianism on our side, but I fail to find even an iota of democracy on their side."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—" There are other Ministers here who are listening to the speeches of the hon. Members and noting points. The Education Minister is also hearing the speeches from the other room. He has gone there on some urgent business and will be back soon. If necessary, he will refer to the notes of the shorthand reporters also."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The Ministers have joint responsibility. If any one Minister is present in the House, it is quite sufficient. I think there are some Ministers who are also taking notes. Anyway, a point of order has been raised and I have answered it, I now call upon Mr. Balakrishnan . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to what the Chair has said, the real question is this. The point is whether a particular Minister or Ministers should be here when the Demand or Demands moved by them are under discussion. Has this urgent business come only on the particular day on which the Hon. Minister's Demand is being discussed here? You may advise the Ministers to transact their urgent business here itself." (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" How can and why should the Minister hear our speeches from a place outside this House? "

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—" Necessary loudspeaker connection has been given to the other room from where the Ministers can hear the speeches in this House."

(Some hon. Members were seen rising up to speak.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I do not want further discussion on the subject. I have answered the point of order. The hon. Members may resume their seats. Now, hon. Member Sri Balakrishnan will speak."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever may be the merits of joint responsibility, it will not be like my speaking direct to the original ears of the Hon. Minister."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister has now come. You can proceed with your speech."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister may say, ' Sorry, I was not here '."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just went out to refresh myself with some water. If the House wishes that I should beg its pardon for this, I shall do so, Sir."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, I was the victim of the Hon. Minister's absence. I request the Hon. Minister to go through my speech after it is reported and make necessary arrangements for the advancement of the Backward Classes."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" There are some Assistant Secretaries taking notes, which will be placed before the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I will go through the speech of the hon. Member, Sir."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" I thank the Hon. Minister for being present now. We are prepared to show some latitude to the Hon. Minister considering his grey hair, but let him not take this as a general excuse. In his long statement yesterday the Hon. Minister gave facts and figures to show the progress and expansion of education in this State. As far as those facts and figures are applicable to areas where education has progressed and where education has expanded, I applaud and thank him. But, as far as these facts and figures do not apply to areas where education has not progressed or where education has not expanded, I am afraid I will have to oppose his statement and decry it. As far as my area is concerned, the first casualty and the immediate victim after the merger was elementary education. I shall just give plain facts, which will speak for themselves, and try to move the Minister's heart, if his heart can be moved, and convince him how elementary education was the first casualty and immediate victim after the merger of the Pudukkottai State with Madras. Before merger, there were 450 elementary schools, at the rate of one school within a radius of two miles. After merger, the number of schools has been reduced to 200. Long before compulsory education was thought of in other places, Pudukkottai had compulsory elementary education and there were necessary provisions even in the Statute Book. Compulsory elementary education was worked in 40 centres. For reasons best known to the Hon. Minister for Education, all these centres have quietly disappeared. That is the type of elementary education that we are having in that place after merger. The first charge on the revenue of any civilised Government and the first duty of any people's Government is to encourage elementary education. Here we

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have an example. Under the benign rule of the Madras Government and in charge of the Minister of Education, elementary education has decreased and contracted. Nowadays, the question of opening schools in villages is becoming an impossibility. Formerly applications used to be made and within a few weeks schools blossomed out in every nook and corner of the State. But to-day whatever be our efforts and even if we walked up daily to and from the headquarters, compliance was not forthcoming from the authorities. They stipulate some impossible conditions. The first condition is that the villagers must provide a building for the school. The second condition is that the teachers should be provided with quarters. The third condition is that they must provide for a minimum attendance of children at the schools. The minimum attendance in the pre-merger days was ten. I do not mind the present minimum and I have no quarrel with the Government with regard to that. But I do quarrel with the Hon. the Minister for Education when he wants villagers to provide buildings for schools and quarters for teachers. Sir, in pre-merger days without any increase of the assessment paid by the agriculturists and without any levy of a special tax called the Education tax of three annas in the rupee, the Government provided teachers with quarters, buildings for the schools and the minimum attendance was ten. But to-day, in spite of the general increased assessment that has been made and in spite of the special levy of three annas as Education tax, we are asked to provide a building for the school and quarters for the teaching staff. This is an impossibility for the six lakhs of people in Pudukottai who are subjected to famine year after year, and to distress and drought year after year. I would appeal to the Hon. the Minister to relax the rules that prevail now in respect of Pudukottai and show a little mercy to the people there and give them the blessings of this Government at least for the time being by doing away with the provisions requiring them to provide buildings for schools and teachers. 11-50 a.m

" With regard to secondary education, it has become absolutely difficult, if not impossible, for a good many people of the Pudukottai State. During the pre-merger days, ample provision was made and ample opportunities were given to the boys from backward classes to study. The concessions were of three types : The first type was free boarding and free tuition, the second was free tuition and the third was stipends. Those boys who had obtained more than sixty per cent marks came under the first category, those that had obtained between fifty and sixty came under the second category and those who got above forty but below fifty came under the third category. All these concessions have been withdrawn. The Harijan children were freely admitted to the schools and colleges, from the first standard to the B.A. class. They were fully fed by the State. They were provided books free and tuition free. In cases of acute poverty, they were provided with stipends also for meeting their incidental expenses. This was the history of secondary education in Pudukottai before merger. In the course of his remarks, the Hon. the Minister for Education said that new courses had been started in the Raja's

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College in Pudukottai. While I do not mean to suggest that this should not have been done, I think it is the duty of the Minister to attend first to elementary education, then to secondary education and finally to collegiate education. I am afraid we in this country are suffering from an excess number of graduates and they are shouting for appointments in Government service with the result that elementary education is being completely neglected. We are supposed to have born in the land of Kambar. We are asked to take pride in the fact that we belong to the land of Kambar, a land reputed and noted for its culture and learning. But when we go into the countryside and find out the percentage of literates as against the illiterates, it would be an appalling shock. Ninety-five per cent of the people are unable to sign their names. They can only roll their thumb on a piece of paper and make an impression on it. That is where we stand with regard to education. That is the heritage of our people who are called upon to take pride that this land of theirs is the land to which Kambar belonged and that they are the inheritors of the glory and power and the cultural traditions of Kambar.

"Apart from these difficulties concerning the people, the staff in the elementary schools are helpless in the matter of pay and other emoluments that they receive. Their position has not been clearly settled. They are now being driven from pillar to post. The merger of the State was effected within a few hours. It was secured within a few minutes at Delhi and effected in a few hours by the Madras Government to the martial music of military lorries and the marching of the armed array of men in Pudukottai. But four and a half years have gone by and the Hon. the Minister for Education has not been able to do anything for the 500 or 600 teachers belonging to the elementary and secondary schools. They are in a helpless position. Petition after petition is being sent to the Government and the immediate and prompt reply comes that the matter is under consideration and that it will be dealt with. If a few minutes could suffice to decide the destinies of six lakhs of people at a far off place, I think it should have been possible for the Minister to attend to the needs of these 500 or 600 teachers in whose hands the future of this country lies.

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have to find funds for paying teachers, raising buildings, etc. I am very keen that some law of this type must be introduced. We in India, in a national emergency, call upon people who own lands and work on them and produce food, to share the food with others. Similarly, the educated persons who owe their education to the State should be called upon to share their knowledge with their less fortunate brethern so that the burden on the State may be greatly lightened and illiteracy quickly and cheaply rooted out."

* Sri B. K. NALLASWAMI :—"கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா கட்சியாருக்கும் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர் களுடைய குறைகளைப் பற்றி அனுதாபம் உண்டு. அவர்களுடைய குறைகளும் ரொம்பவும் நியாயமானது. ஆனால் நம்முடைய நிதி நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து அவர்களுக்கு என்ன நிவாரணம் அளிக்க முடியுமோ அந்த அளவில் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் நிவாரணம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக பிரும்மச்சாரியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய சில ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மனத்தாங்கல் உண்டு. ஏனென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு அதில் எந்த விதமான அனுகூலமும் ஏற்படுவதாக இல்லை. நிலைமை இப்படி இருக்கும் போது இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் நாட்டில் வேறு ஒரு அப்பிராயம் உண்டு. பிரும்மச்சாரி களுக்கு வரி கூட போடவேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக் கிறார்கள். இந்த முறையில் யாருக்கு அதிக நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமோ அந்த முறையில் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது வைத்திய வசதியும் கல்வி வசதியும் மற்றும் சலுகையும் இப்பொழுது அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது மிகவும் சந்தோஷமான விஷயம்.

"ஆனால் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களிடம் அனுதாபம் ஒரு பக்கம் இருக்க ஆரம்பக் கல்வி இருக்கும் நிலையை யோசித்துப் பார்த்தால் மிகவும் சங்கடமாக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. எழாவது வகுப்பில் படித்த ஒரு மாணவனை ஹைஸ்கூலில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அந்த ஸ்கூலில் ஐந்தாவது வகுப்பில்கூட சேர்க்க லாயக்கில்லாமல் இருந்து கொண்டிருக் கிறான். பவானி பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வாசித்த மாணவர்களை ஹைஸ்கூலில் சேர்ப்பதற்கு மூன்று வருஷமாக முயற்சி செய்தும் முடியவில்லை. எழு எட்டாவது வகுப்பில் படித்த மாணவன் ஐந்தாவது வகுப்புக்குக்கூட லாயக்கில்லை என்று சொல்லி தள்ளிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்றால் இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வியினை குறைபாடு மிகுந்து இருக்கிறது என்பதில் சந்தேக மில்லை. ஆகையால் ஆசிரியர்களின் திறமையை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையைப் பிரேரேபித்த எதிர்க் கட்சி நண்பர் அவர்கள் ஆதாரக் கல்வியைப் பற்றி ரொம்பவும் எதிர்த்துப் பேசினார். அவர் சொன்ன ஒரு விஷயத்தில் ஒரு சந்தோஷமான விஷயம் இருக்கிறது. அவர் தொழில் முறையில் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதை எதிர்க்கவில்லை. ஆனால் எதிர்ப்பதற்கு என்ன இருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் ஒருக்கால் அவர் சர்க்காவை விரும்பவில்லையோ என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆதாரக் கல்வி இந்த சர்க்காவை மாத்திரம் மையமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது அல்ல. விவசாயம், தச்சு இன்னும்மற்ற கிராம கைத்தொழில்களையும் மையமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு கற்பிக்கலாம். இன்றைக்கு ஆதாரக் கல்வி பரிபூர்ணமான திட்டமாக அமைந்து விடவில்லை. இன்னும் அது ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அவ்வாறு இருக்கும்போது இந்த சர்க்காவைப் பொறுத்து துவேஷம் கொள்ளவேண்டியதில்லை. இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வியால் நம்முடைய சிறுவர்களில் பலர் நல்ல பலன் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள், எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வியினால் நல்ல பலன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். அவர்களும் வந்து பார்க்கலாம். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் அநேகம் ஆதாரக் கல்வி பாடசாலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் அதிகமாக பலன் வளர்ந்திருப்பதை வந்து பார்க்கலாம். அதில் உள்ள

12 noon.

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [19th July 1952

குழந்தைகள் நல்ல தொழில் திறமைகளை எல்லாம் கற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் குழந்தைகள் நன்றாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. குழந்தைகளிடத்திலுள்ள சக்திகளை வெளியே கொண்டு வர முயற்சி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்ற குறைபாடு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஆரம்ப ஆதார பாடசாலைகளை அதிகமாக ஏற்படுத்தினால் நாட்டிற்கு க்ஷேமம் உண்டு. குழந்தைகளிடத்திலுள்ள எல்லா நன்மையும் சோபிக்கும் என்று நான் எடுத்துக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக உயர்தரக் கல்வி, உயர்தரக் கல்வி, என்றெல்லாம் நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் இருந்த காலத்தில் அப்பொழுதிருந்த கல்வி வெறும் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையாக இருந்தது என்று நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தோம். நாம் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கும் கல்வி முறையைப் பார்த்தால் இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள்படி எஸ்.எஸ். எல்.சி. மாணவன் வெளியில் வந்தவுடன் அவன் எந்தத் தொழிலுக்கும் லாயக்குள்ளவனாக இருக்கிறானா என்று பார்த்தால் ஓரளவு சில பள்ளிக் கூடங்களால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதே யொழிய மற்ற பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் அறவே இல்லை. மற்ற பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய மாணவர்கள் தன்னுடைய சம்பாத்தியத்தை தானே நடத்திக்கொள்ளக்கூடியவனாக வரவில்லை. அதற்கு தகுந்த திட்டங்களை அமைக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் பாடசாலைகளில் படித்துவிட்டு கல்லூரிகளுக்கு வரும் மாணவர்கள் மிகவும் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். இங்கே தமிழில் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவன் கல்லூரிக்கு போனவுடன் ஒன்றும் புரியாமல் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான். கல்லூரியில் அந்த மாணவன் எல்லா பாடங்களையும் இங்கிலீஷில் படிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவன் கஷ்டப்படுகிறான். ஆகையால் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலேயே கல்லூரிக்கு செல்லும் மாணவர்களுக்கு சில பாடங்களை இங்கிலீஷில் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தால் மொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை அரசாங்கம் செய்யும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக பல உயர்தர பாடசாலைகள், கலாசாலைகள் கல்லாட்டா சாலைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. இவ்விதம் பல பேர்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். காரணம் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுக்கு மொம்பவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது அதனால் அவர்கள் அரசியல் கிளர்ச்சிகளில் ஈடுபட்டு மாணவர்களையும் மறைமுகமாக தூண்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. தமிழ் வித்வான்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரூ. 40 மட்டும் தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அது மொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பண்டிதர் பரீட்சையை பாஸ் செய்வதற்கு ஆகும் காலம் பி.ஏ. களாஸ் பாஸ் செய்வதற்குள்ள காலம் ஆகிறது. பி.ஏ. படிக்கும் கால அளவு தான் அவர்களுக்கும் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் பி.ஏ படித்தால் ரூ. 80, 90 என்று சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும்போது என் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுக்கும் அந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இந்த முறையில் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்துவது நியாயமானது.

" அடுத்தபடியாக கல்லூரிகளில் மாணவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைப்பது என்பது மொம்பவும் குதிரைக் கொம்பாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் பல கல்லூரிகளுக்கு மான்யம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு 25 சத விகிதம் இடம் கிடைக்கும் என்று சொன்னால் அதில் திறமை காரணமாகவே நூறுக்கு 25 மாணவர்கள் வரக்கூடும். அதனால் இந்த பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன சலுகை காட்டுகிறது என்று புரியவில்லை. எடுக்கப்பட்ட மாணவர்களின் கணக்கைப் பார்த்தால் இது நிரூபணமாகும். எவ்வளவு பேருக்கு இடம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்று ஒரு கேள்விகூட போட்டிருக்கிறேன். நூறுக்கு 25 பேர்கள் திறமை காரணமாக வரும்படியாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சலுகையும் காட்டியதாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆகையால் இன்னும் அதிக சத விகிதம் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் ஒதுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

19th July 1952] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

" இன்று பட்ஜெட்டில் இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரிகளுக்கு என்று பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரியின் L.I.M. முதல் வகுப்பை இந்த வருஷம் எடுத்து விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். டில்லியில் அலோபதி வைத்தியர்கள் எல்லாம் சேர்ந்து ஒரு கமிட்டி கூடினார்கள். அலோபதி ஒரு சிறந்த முறை, வேறு வைத்தியத்திற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தீர்மானம் செய்தார்கள். எல்.ஐ.எம். கோர்ஸ் எடுத்துக கொண்டவர்கள் ரூரல் டிஸ்பென்சரி, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் தாலூகாவில் பழைய டிஸ்பென்சரி 5, 6 செண்டர்களில் இருக்கின்றன."

* DEPUTY SPEAKER—" நீங்கள் அதைப்பற்றி மொடிகல் டிமாண்டில் பேசலாம்."

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI:—"இப்பொழுது எல்.ஐ.எம்.-கள் தான் கிராம டிஸ்பென்சரிக்குப் போகுகிறீர்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த பாடசாலைகளை மூடி விட்டால் அந்த கிராம வைத்தியசாலைகளுக்கு வைத்தியர்கள் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. பல வியாதிகள் இந்த இந்திய வைத்தியத்தினால் குணமாகின்றன. இந்த வைத்தியத்தில் சிறந்த முறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இங்கிலீஷ் வைத்தியத்தில் தீராத பல வியாதிகள் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையில் குணமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஆகவே நன்கு விசாரணைசெய்து மறுபடியும் இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரியை வைத்து அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டு வர வேண்டியது மொம்பவும் அவசியம்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக முதியோர் கல்வியைப்பற்றி கனம் சுவயம்பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் பேசினார். இந்த முதியோர் கல்வி சிலவனுக்குத்தான் உபயோகப்படுகிறது என்று அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டார். என்னுடைய தாலூகாவில் முதியோர் கல்வி சென்டர் வைத்து நடத்துகிறார்கள். அதற்கு பொறுக்கி எடுத்த வாலிபர்கள் 14-லிருந்து 20-வரை வயதுடைய சுமார் 40, 45, 50 வாலிபர்கள் வாசிப்பதற்கு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சுமார் 2, 1½ மைல்களிலிருந்து இரவில் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து கையில் ஹரிக்கன் லேடுகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சந்தோஷமாக படிக்க வருகிறார்கள். எங்கள் தொகுதியில் வந்து பார்த்தால் அது நன்றாக தெரியவரும். மதராஸ் இன்பர்மேஷனில் சில ரிபோர்ட்டுகள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. அதைப் பார்த்து விட்டு தப்பாக அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு முதியோர்கள் வருகிறார்களா அல்லது வாலிபர்கள் வருகிறார்களா என்பதை நேரில் வந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். இளைஞர்களுக்குதான் அதிகம் இது பிரயோசனப்படுகிறது.

" இன்னொரு விஷயம், டாக்டர் மேனன் அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அதாவது இப்பொழுது நடந்து வரும் Aided பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் எல்லாம் நன்றாக நடப்பது இல்லை, அவைகள் ஒழுங்காக இல்லை. என்று அவைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் கிராண்டை நிறுத்திவிடலாம் என்றும் சொன்னார். Aided பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் எவ்வளவோ சிறந்த பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நல்ல தேச பக்தியுள்ளவர்கள் திறமையாக நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் நன்றாக நடக்கக்கூடிய குருகுலங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை வந்து பார்க்கட்டும். இந்த மாதிரி ஒரேயடியாக எல்லா Aided பள்ளிக் கூடங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கும் கிராண்டை நிறுத்திவிட வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் இந்த பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் என்னவாகும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நல்ல வாழ்க்கை வேண்டுமென்றால் நல்ல குருகுலம் வைத்து அதற்கு மான்யம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்." 12–10 p.m.

* SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is said that there is a great increase in the allotment made under the head ' Education '. It is said that the allotment which was only 3 crores in 1946 has now been increased to about 12 crores. This increase is deceptive because there has been inflation since then. Only the amount of money that is allotted has increased.

but not the real facilities. The increase perhaps might be about 1½ times over the 1946 allotment. Even this allotment has not been properly distributed between the various linguistic areas of the State. Friends on this side of the House have pointed out various defects in the distribution of money to the Universities, secondary schools and elementary schools, for construction of buildings and other things. Only a fourth of the allotment that has been made to the Universities has been granted to the Andhra University. In the matter of technical education, the allotment given to the Andhra University is very small. It is the same in other categories also. The number of colleges, high schools and elementary schools in the Andhra area is very small compared with the Tamil area. From this it will be seen that the Government are following a discriminatory policy. The previous Government followed such a policy and the present Government also are following their footsteps. I ask : why is there this kind of discrimination? I think it is because the Andhra area of this State is treated as a colony or a semi-colony. My Friend on this side remarks that the budget as a whole is similar to that of a colonial country and he is correct. The system of education itself is not similar to the system that obtains in an industrial country or in an advanced country. Even under this system, discrimination is made between different areas because a certain area in this province is more advanced industrially and is more powerful politically.

" The system of education itself is bureaucratic. The Education department is bureaucratic in the matter of direction, inspection and in prescribing text-books. It is anti-national and retrograde. I would give an instance to prove the bureaucracy and redtapism of the Education department. Of course there might be officers who discharge their duties conscientiously but the general feature of the administration of this department is bureaucratic. A teacher of an aided elementary school in my taluk while returning from war service lost his certificate. He applied for a duplicate copy of the certificate to the authorities concerned. He has not yet got it even though it is a year since he applied for it. For nine or ten months he had to go without the grant; he had to serve without pay. During this period what little gold or silver he had, he had to sell to maintain himself. I know he had even sold his metal utensils. After nine months or so he was given the grant that is given to an untrained teacher and a duplicate copy has not yet been given to him. When he made an enquiry in the Director's office he was told that the papers were with the District Educational Officer. When the District Educational Officer was asked, he said that the papers were with the Deputy Inspector and the Deputy Inspector when asked said that he had sent the papers somewhere else. Like that papers go from office to office, from table to table, but the teacher has not yet received his certificate. This is the justice meted out to the teachers! That is how red-tapism is functioning.

" In regard to inspections, the less said the better. Many hon. Members know it. Even the Hon. Minister must have known it before he became a Minister. He knows how inspections are conducted and these inspectors accept bribes when they go on inspection duty.

" Then Sir, I take up the question of text-books. They are not only anti-national but they are also reactionary. Such text-books are prescribed for boys. Some years back when the syllabus for history text-books was revised I had an occasion to go through it. I was glad that the syllabus included subjects regarding the issues that confronted the world to-day. But when I saw the text-book prescribed under that syllabus, Churchill, Mussolini, Hitler, Gandhi, Stalin,—all these people were characterised in the book as great men of the world. It was said in the text-book that Fascism did good to Italy and to Germany and all that, while history has disproved it. Our Prime Minister in the Parliament of India protested and even got angry when Dr. Meghnath Saha said that the India Government was going Fascist.

" Regarding the language question, I must say if our education should be successful and if it is to be really democratic, education must be imparted through the mother tongue.

" The University Commission has recommended that university education should be carried on in the mother tongue and that this change-over should be introduced of course cautiously. Even though five years have elapsed since independence, no action has been taken by the Government to implement this reform."

12-20 p.m.

Sri V. K. KANNAN :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபைமுன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கல்வி மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

" நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் சுமார் நூற்றுக்கு 18 ரூபாய் வீதம் கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொகையை அதிகப்படுத்துவது நல்லது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் பண நெருக்கடியின் காரணமாக, இப்பொழுது கோரப் பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தை நான் அரை மனதுடன் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்ற துறைகளில் செலவிடப்படும் பணத்தைச் சிக்கனப்படுத்தி, பணத்தை மீதப்படுத்தி, கல்விக்காக அதிகமான பணத்தைச் செலவழிப்பது மிகவும் நல்லது.

" மதுவிலக்கு வேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா என்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் இங்கே விவாதித்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்தோம். மதுவிலக்கு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி நாம் முடிவு செய்வதைவிட ஜனங்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதி அளித்தால், அவர்களே அதற்கு முடிவு கொடுத்துவிடுவார்கள். ஆகையால், அதிகமான பணத்தைக் கல்விக்காகச் செலவு செய்து, மக்களிடையே கல்வியைப் பரப்ப வேண்டியது மிக அவசியமானதும் அவசரமானதும் ஆகுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" கல்வி யாருக்குத் தேவை ? மதுவை யார் குடிக்கிறார்களோ அவர் களுக்குத்தான் கல்வி அவசியம். பாமரமக்கள்தான், படிப்பில்லாத காரணத்தால் மதுவைக் குடித்துவிட்டு தங்களைக் கெடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். குடிப்பழக்கத்திலிருந்து பாமரமக்களை விடுவிக்கவேண்டுமானால், அவர் களுக்கு கல்வியறிவு மிக மிக அவசியம். அவர்களுக்கு கல்வியளிக்க சர்க்கார் மிகவும் சிரத்தையெடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு பெரிய காரியத்தைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதைச் செய்யாமற்போனால் பயனற்றுப்போய்விடுகிறது.

" குடிப்பவர்கள் பிற்பட்டச் சமூகத்தினர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் களுக்கு ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் சலுகை அளிப்பதில்லை. காரணம் தற்போதைய சட்டப்படி பேதமை பாராது எல்லா சமூகமும் முற்போக்கு அடைந்திருந் தால் சரி. பெரும்பகுதியான மக்கள் பிற்போக்காக இருக்கும்போது,

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பேதமை பாராமல் எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரேமாதிரி சலுகை இருக்கவேண்டு மெனறு சொன்னால், முற்போக்கு சமூகம் முற்போக்கில் சென்றுகொண்டே யிருக்கும், பிற்போக்கு சமூகம் பிறபோக்கிலேயே இருந்துகொண்டிருந்து, கடைசியில் கூண்மடைந்துவிடும். ஆகையால், குறைந்தது 10 வருஷமாவது பிறபோக்கு சமூகத்தினருகு வேண்டிய சலுகையளித்து, முற்போக்குக்குக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டால், பேதமை இல்லாமல் இருக்கும். வருமானவரியி லிருந்தும் சுங்க வரியிலிருந்தும் மாகாண சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு பகுதி கிடைப்ப தறகு இளர்ச்சி செய்துவருவதுபோல மத்திய சர்க்கார் சட்டத்தில் தகுந்த மாறுதல் ஏற்படுத்தி, பிறபட்ட மக்களை முனனுகுக் கொண்டுவருவதறகு அவசாங்கம் வகை தேடுவார்களெனறு நம்புகிறேன்.

"ஜில்லா போர்டில் வேலைசெய்யும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குக் காலா காலத்தில் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு கொடுபபதே குறைந்த சம்பளம். அந்தச் சமபளமும் காலம் தவறி மகாடுக்கபபடுகிறது. ஆகையால், ஆரமப ஆசிரியர்களின் சமபளதைத உயரத்துவதாடு மட்டு மலலாமல், அவர்களுகு காலாகாலத்திலும் கிடைக்கச்செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"உபாத்தியாயர்கள் குறைந்தபகூம் S.S.L.C.-யாவது படித்திருந்தால் தான் பிள்ளைகளுகுத் தகுகபடி பாடம் சொல்லுகொடுக்கமுடியும். வடாற்காட்டில் ஜலலா மபாரடு ஸ்கூல் இலலை. சில தாலூகாகளில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைப்பதற்கு இடம் பாராது, ஜில்லா போர்டு செலவில் சிறிய தொகையில கடடிடம கட்டி, கராமததில் வசிகும் பிள்ளைகளுகு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமெனறு கேட்டுககொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"ஏற்கனவே பேசிய சில அங்கத்தினர்கள், பிள்ளைகள் சரியாகப் படிக்க வில்லையனறும, அதறகுக் காரணம உபாத்தியாயாகள் சரியாக இல்லா ததுதான் எனறும், அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கபபடும் சம்பளம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருகிறது எனறும சொன்னார்கள். B.A., L.T. படித்துவிடடு ஜில்லா போரடு பளளிக்கூடங்களில வேலபார்கும உபாத்தியாயாகளுக்குச் சமபளம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தில வேலை செய்யும் பியூனகள் கூட குறைநதது ரூ. 40, 45 மாதச்சமபளம் வாங்குகிறாகள். ஆனால் ஆரம்பபபள்ளிகளில வேலபார்கும உபாத்தியாயர்களுகு பியூன் சம்ப ளத்தைவிடக் குறைவாக கொடுக்கபபடுகிறது. உபாத்தியாயர்கள் சமபளத்தை தகுநதபடி உயாதது்னலதான பள்ளிகளுக்குச் சரவர படிபபு சொலலிக் கொடுககமுடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துககொணடு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துகமகாளகிறேன."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, within the few minutes that are allowed to me, I cannot cover the various aspects of education that are comprised in this Demand. I would therefore confine myself only to primary education. I do not find any appreciable increase in the provision for primary education. Yesterday, hon. Members referred to Article 45 of our Constitution which states that within a period of ten years we should provide free and compulsory education for all children under 14 years. Is it a mere dream which cannot be realized or is it such a thing which we cannot accomplish within the period specified in the Constitution? From the pace of educational progress we are having now in this country, particularly in the field of primary education, I think it will not be possible for us to give free and compulsory primary education to all children under 14 years of age even within 50 years. It may take several decades if the pace of progress is not increased. The educational policy of the Government during the last few years has been a policy of vacillation, hesitancy and indecision. Unless the Government take upon themselves in right earnest the duty of educating all our

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children under 14 years of age in some way or other, I am afraid it may not be possible for us to complete it within the period specified in the Constitution. Sir, it is said that financial considerations stand in the way of the Government starting more schools and providing them with buildings, equipment, etc. Education must be placed in the forefront of our national reconstruction and we must be able to provide the largest amount possible for the educational progress of the country, for it is one of the main duties of the Government to eradicate illiteracy from this country. Sir, the wealth of a country is not so much its national resources, its great rivers, fertile lands, huge mountains and mines underneath, but it is its people that constitute the wealth of the nation. What is 12-30 p.m. the use of big rivers and fertile soil if there is not the human endeavour which can harness the rivers to productive use? Therefore, the main consideration is the prosperity and well-being of the people that constitute the nation. The one thing that we can do for the well-being of the nation is to give education to the people. There is very little difference between an animal and a man, if we take away from the man all the education and cleverness that he possesses. Therefore, if we are to be a great nation, as we claim to be, and if we are to be in the vanguard of national progress, we must see that all our children who constitute the future generations are educated properly. For this purpose, even if there is financial stringency we have to shape our finances in such a way that it will be possible for us to provide education for all our children. We are, I am afraid, aping too much the western methods. If we want to open a school in a village, we are asking the Public Works Department to tell us what a school building would cost and the enormous sum that is estimated by them makes us shiver . . ."

IV.—PRESENCE OF SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE IN THE HOUSE.

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" On a point of order, Sir. I would like to know whether the Press Gallery can be used by Sergeants and others who are not members of the Press and whether they can sit down and take notes without the permission of either the House or the Speaker. I would like to know from the Chair whether such a thing is not happening today in this House. If it is happening, I would like to know what action the Chair proposes to take and I also ask for a guarantee that such a thing will not be allowed in future."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I shall guarantee that such things do not happen hereafter."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I would like to know, Sir, whether such a thing is not happening today and whether the Hon. Deputy Speaker would like to find out now whether all the people in the Press Gallery are the accredited representatives of the Press. Sir, I would like you to note that we had already raised this question previously, but today we have definitely pointed out to you the very person who has been using this Assembly for a purpose for which it is not intended. I would have liked the

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Hon. Chief Minister to be here and hear my protest. Last time the Hon. Chief Minister said that such things would not be allowed. I would have liked him to be here and answer me that such things would not happen in future. Sir, other persons not belonging to the Press, taking down notes in this House is against the rules and is against the very purpose of this Assembly. I would like to have a guarantee from the Chair that this man, whoever he may be, will be given proper punishment if he is not an accredited representative of the Press so that the Members, this House and the Press Gallery will be safe from such people hereafter. I hope the Hon. Deputy Speaker will take note of this and give us a clear guarantee that such things will not be allowed to happen in future."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I shall guarantee that necessary steps will be taken and no one will be allowed in the Press Gallery in future other than the Members belonging to the Press."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in connexion with the point of order that has been raised just now, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Deputy Speaker that it was pointed out the other day that a Shorthand Reporter from the Police Department was drafted for the specific purpose of taking down Malayalam speeches in this House. He is not here for any other purpose."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If any Shorthand Reporters are drafted for the work of the Assembly, there are already seats allowed for them on either side of the Secretary. Official Reporters are to take their seats in the places allotted for them and not in any place they like. When there are seats provided for the Official Reporters on either side of the Secretary, I do not see any reason why one should sit in the Press Gallery and take down notes especially when the speech is not in Malayalam or Telugu. I have been seeing him writing. Therefore, Sir, there is no place for the C.I.D. Reporters of the Special Branch Police to come here and take down notes as to who is talking and to whom. It is against democratic principles and against the very purpose of this House. And the reply of the Hon. Minister for Education to my point of order is unworthy of a Minister especially in a democratic country as ours."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I just drew the attention of the Hon. Deputy Speaker to a fact that occurred the other day. As regards the presence of the C.I.D. people here, the Hon. Chief Minister made a categorical statement the other day. I take objection to the statement of the hon. Member that what I have said is unworthy of a Minister. I think it is not proper for him to say so and I wish to bring this to your notice, Sir."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I have brought a particular instance to the notice of the Hon. Deputy Speaker and of the House and asked for a guarantee that such things will not be

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allowed in future. On the other hand, the Hon. Minister tells us what the Hon. Chief Minister said on a different occasion and which has nothing to do with this. I am really sorry that the Hon. Minister feels that way. I am also sorry that I did not get the guarantee I asked for. Even if he does not point out such things, we are vigilant enough to see that democracy functions and functions properly."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it is for the Chair to maintain and protect the privileges of this House. I did not presume to give any assurance and I just gave a point of fact. It is for the Chair to investigate such things and look after the interests of the Members of the House. Therefore the hon. Member could not expect me to give that assurance. It is for the Chair to make a remark whether my reply is worthy or otherwise."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I shall guarantee that no one will be permitted hereafter to enter the Press Gallery except the accredited representatives of the Press."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What about the man who had already entered and just now gone, Sir? "

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I said that such a thing would not be allowed to happen in future. There is no need to have further discussion on this point. The hon. Member Mr. Gopala Menon will now continue his speech."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON—*cont.* :—" I am sorry, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the interruption. I was stating that the progress of education in the country is unsatisfactory. Take the case of Madras City. During the last thirty years, free compulsory education is being implemented under the Elementary Education Act among all children of school-going age. With the strenuous work put in by the Corporation of Madras and other public associations during the last thirty years, we have been able to touch only the fringe of the problem. Between 15 and 16 thousand children of school-going age are without education. I shall not vouch for the accuracy of the statistics; but these figures are fairly correct. If that is the state of affairs in the City of Madras, hon. Members can well imagine what will be the state in the villages. Hon. Members should be aware that school-going children are denied facilities for education in the villages. Discontent is spreading throughout the country on account of this. We are not doing the duties expected of us because we neglect to provide for the studies of these school-going children. It is not necessary that these children should be provided with big masonry buildings wherein their schools could be run, nor is it necessary

12-40 p.m.

that they should be provided with costly wooden benches and tables and blackboards on easels. The fundamental thing is that they should be provided with education first. In certain cases it may be enough if they are provided with ordinary mats and small furniture for the purpose of receiving instruction. I would even say that it would be enough if these children are given a site wherein they could put up a shed to house their school. Luxurious buildings are not the criterion. Imparting of education should be the prime motive. I sincerely trust that the Hon. Minister for Education would bear this in mind and see to it that more sites are provided for elementary and primary schools in the villages.

" Very often I have been hearing that some of the schools which have been recognized by the Government are not efficiently managed. That is not a very great matter. The management could be made efficient in a short time. But the Government should make it a point to see that sufficient number of schools are started. It is not efficiency but sufficiency that matters at the present juncture. All the school-going children should be provided with sufficient number of schools wherein they could be educated. Government should view things seriously and see to it that in every village at least one school springs up. Then we can say, within eight or ten years, that we have succeeded in providing at least a sufficient number of schools for our children. Sir, perhaps it may be said that such a thing could be said easily in words but it is difficult to do it in practice. I shall cite one or two examples to show that it is certainly feasible.

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has one more minute."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" You should give me the time that was taken up by the interruption, Sir.

" In the two States of Travancore and Cochin, the percentage of literacy is very high. In fact it can be said that they rank first in the whole of South India. How is it that we find that people in that area alone are highly educated? It is because primary education has spread throughout the land. Even a fisherwoman in Travancore reads the newspaper in the morning and acquaints herself with what is happening in the world outside.

" Such is not the case in Malabar even though it is the adjoining district. What is the cause? It is because Malabar is under the control of the Madras Government. As such we find primary education has not been given adequate importance.

" What is it that has contributed so much for the high percentage of literacy in Travancore and Cochin? Throughout the two States, there were a number of private agencies and missionaries who established schools and colleges and spread education throughout the land. The Government helped them to a very great extent by giving liberal grants which gave them a

fillip. It is time that our administration also adopts that procedure so that our nation could progress and march forward in the educational line."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, I perfectly agree with some of my hon. colleagues in the complaint that the drive to liquidate illiteracy and ignorance in this land by educational advancement has not proved as successful as it ought to have. There is a general feeling in this country that illiteracy has been on the increase in our land and that our efforts to liquidate it have not borne fruit. The policy pursued by the Government has been particularly responsible for this. As has been rightly pointed out by my Friend, Sri N. Gopala Menon, just now, the Government need not go in for big palatial masonry buildings for the primary schools. This sort of insistence on masonry buildings and elaborate paraphernalia has stood in the way of popularising primary education. If we take the experience of countries in Europe like European Turkey and some other countries which were very backward in the matter of literacy some years ago, we find them standing in the forefront now having made tremendous strides in promoting primary education. For the betterment and popularisation of primary education, they educated their children, not in palatial schools but even in the shade of trees. That is how those countries carried on their literacy campaign and succeeded in their endeavours. There should be a State-wide drive to dispel illiteracy from the masses. If such a drive is launched and illiteracy is dispelled, all these complaints that we are having now would become a thing of the past.

" In popularising primary education, the co-operation of non- 12-50 p.m.
official and private agencies should not be under-estimated. If the history of educational advancement in this land is properly studied, we will find that privately managed schools and non-official agencies have contributed towards the advancement of our education to a very great extent. I entirely disagree with what the Leader of the Socialist Party said, viz., that the State must take over the full responsibility of running primary schools throughout the land and that they should give the private agencies the go-by. In my view, that is a suggestion for the ultimate regimentation of primary education in this land. I oppose regimentation in any shape or form and especially in the matter of education, regimentation will be a dangerous and suicidal step to take. When my friend was complaining about the inefficiency of private schools and the failure of private schools to secure the attendance of as many pupils as they claimed to have and their alleged sending of false returns and all that, my friend forgot perhaps that there are a number of schools run under private management which have far surpassed the level of schools maintained by the State, in the matter of efficiency and quality and the number of students attracted by them. Considering all this I should say that the present policy of sharing the responsibility of spreading primary education and other kinds of education with private agencies and

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local bodies should be continued by the Government and there should be no departure from that policy followed at present by the State. If my Friend's suggestion is accepted, it might even infringe the provision of the Constitution which allows the maintenance of schools by religious and cultural minorities. According to Article 30 of the Constitution, 'All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice'. That is clause (1); and clause (2) says: 'The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language'. If my Friend's suggestion that the entire responsibility for education should be taken by the State and that private managements should be liquidated is accepted, it would be a clear infringement of Article 30 of the Constitution, and it will not be also helpful for the advancement of education in the country. At present the State is being relieved of a very big burden by the private managements and local bodies sharing that responsibility to a certain extent.

"I should like to say a few words on certain points urged by the Members of the Muslim League Party. Greater attention should be paid to the educational advancement of the educationally-backward communities like the Muslims; and in affording such facilities, their special difficulties also should be taken note of. In this connection, I have to bring to the notice of Government the great hardship felt by the Muslims in Andhradesa by the insistence of Government that the regional language should be adopted as the medium of instruction in certain schools where Muslim students were enjoying the right of having instruction in their own mother-tongue, Urdu. They were enjoying that privilege all along but lately they were deprived of it and were asked to adopt Telugu as the medium of instruction. The adoption of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction is admitted to be best method of instruction and no departure from this principle ought to have been made in the case of the Muslims. The high schools at Kadiri and Nandyal are instances in point and it is my request to the Government that the old practice of giving instruction in Urdu to the pupils should be restored.

"Then again, the urgent necessity for providing the building facilities that have been asked for, for the Government Moplah High School at Malappuram and the Girls' High School at Tirur should receive the early attention of Government. The necessity for having Arabic and Urdu instructors in schools where pupils have been asking for such instructors and the appointment of an Arabic Pandit in the Government Girls' School at Tirur for Muslims should also receive the earnest attention of Government. I also request the Government that the scheme for construction of a building for the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry at Dharmadam should receive the attention of Government.

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"There is not much time left for me. I submit that I have already pointed out the various points to which the attention of the Government was sought by the Muslim League Legislature party with reference to Muslim education and I hope that the Government will give their early attention to these and comply with all of them."

*SRI A. AYYARU :—"கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம் மாகாணத்தில் கல்வியில்லாமற்தான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் அனைவரும் மடமைத்தனமாக இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் எல்லாக் கிராமங்களிலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டு மாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.' அதுவுமன்னியில் அங்கேயுள்ள பிர்க்காக் களிலெல்லாம் உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளியையும் அதிகரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டு மாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு காலேஜில இடமில்லையென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஹை ஸ்கூல்களிலும் இப்படியே இடமில்லையென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். உத்தி யோகங்களுக்கு இந்த ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகள் சென்றால் அங்கும் இவர்களுக்கு இடமில்லையென்று சொல்லி விரட்டிவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங் கம் பணக்கார ஆட்சியாகிவிட்டது. ஏழை மக்களுக்குத் தகுந்த நீதிகள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. இனிமேலாவது ஏழை மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகை கள் யாவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் உடையார்பாளையம் தாலூகா மிகவும் மோசமாக இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. உடையார்பாளையம் தாலூகா விலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் படிப்பதற்கு ரொம்பவும் வசதியில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் யாவும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். புஸ்தகம், ஸ்லேட் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தும் ஹாஸ்டல் வசதிகளை மிகவும் அதிகரித்துக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன். அதிகமான ஹரிந்துகள் படிக்கக்கூடிய பள்ளிகளில் இப்பொழுது ஹரி ஜனப் பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள மறுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அந்தந்த பள்ளிகளிலும்கூட 25%-க்குமேல் ஹரிஜனங்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக உத்திரவு போடவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு 500-க்கு மேற்பட்ட ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள இடங்களில் எல்லாம் லேபர் பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுக்கும்படி நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு தகுந்த மத்யான உணவும் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஹாஸ்டலில் பணம் இல்லாமல் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். துணி, புஸ்தகம் போன்றவைகளும் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண் டும். 15 மைல் சுற்றளவுக்குள் ஒவ்வொரு பிர்க்காவிலும் ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இத்துடன் என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Mr. Viswanathan will now speak. I will allow the hon. Member five minutes." 1 p.m.

*SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I propose to speak on the cut motion. Now, we see that this year about 50,000 students came out successful in the S.S.L.C. Examination and there are an equal number of students seeking admission to the arts and professional colleges. But there are not enough seats in the colleges. Such is the condition and the Government are unable to provide seats to all the students seeking admission to the arts and professional colleges. On the other side we see a different spectacle. In the villages the condition of illiteracy is appalling. There are a large number of villages where there are no schools at all. There are villages where

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students of tender age—five or six years—have to walk a distance of five or six miles to get their primary education. The Government should see that such villages are provided with elementary schools.

" Then, even in villages where there are schools, the parents are not interested in educating their children. Their economic condition is so poor that they employ their children for domestic purposes and they do not give as much importance to education as they should. If such is the condition of the poor villagers, how can we expect the country to advance, either economically or socially or in any other direction? So, first of all, we should see that the scheme of compulsory education is given effect to in this country and the children of school-going age from 5 to 14 years are compulsorily put to school, failing which the parents should be punished. If compulsion is not brought into existence, I do not think the country will advance soon.

" Such education also, I think, should be free up to the III Form standard. Now, we see the Government have given free education to the children of the non-gazetted officers up to III Form standard. I would suggest that this free education should be extended to the children of all people, because the agriculturist, the poor landless labourers and the poor peasants are in a poorer condition than the non-gazetted officers. So, free education should be extended to all the poor people . . ."

* SRI M. MUNI REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government seem to be very much satisfied with the amount that they spend on education. We are told that more than Rs. 716 lakhs has been spent on primary education and they are educating 40 lakhs of boys and girls. Well, we want to know how many of them are from the rural parts and how many from the urban areas. For instance, my taluk, Hosur, is a very backward taluk and there are about 40,000 boys and girls of school-going age. Only 4,000 boys and girls have been provided with educational facilities. We have only 90 schools and the district board was kind enough to sanction the opening of 30 more schools this year. But now the board has not got adequate funds and therefore postponed the opening of new schools. Yet our Government say that they are spending Rs. 7 crores on primary education. How far is it benefiting the rural masses? Sir, in this connexion, I want to point out that the non-gazetted officers are given educational concessions. I can understand this concession being given to those who are entirely depending on their salaries. But I cannot understand this concession being given to persons who are drawing a salary of Rs. 300 a month and have other income in addition to their salaries. Such officers too are given this concession. Sir, what are the educational facilities that this Government have provided for the people in the villages who are not able to send their children to schools in far-off places? In this connexion, I want this Government to institute an enquiry into the salaries drawn by the non-gazetted officers and their additional incomes.

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" As far as the Hosur taluk is concerned, the people in this taluk are Telugu-speaking people and they have three high schools. The students of those schools after passing the S.S.L.C. Examination used to go to Bangalore for prosecuting their higher education, because there was a Telugu section there. The Telugu section was closed there and these students are now without any education facilities. They will have to go to Chittoor or Madras which is about 200 miles from Hosur. When educational facilities are not given to them, how can this Government levy education cess? Hosur taluk contributes more than Rs. 50,000 by way of education cess but what is the amount spent on the people by way of educational facilities and other amenities?

" Sir, as far as the selection and admission of students to arts and professional colleges are concerned, merit is taken into consideration. What are the facilities that the Government give to the students who come from the rural parts to enable them to get good marks and get admission into the arts or professional colleges? It is too difficult for us to get students with good marks from the rural parts as the educational facilities provided for them are very precarious. Therefore, the Government should show some concessions to students who come from rural parts.

" Sir, if the one crore of rupees that is to be spent on educational concessions for the children of non-gazetted officers and others were earmarked for the construction of hostels to students, we would have had at least one hostel for every taluk and the Government would have been justified in levying the education cess.

" Sir, as far as canteen facilities are concerned, there are students who come from villages to towns and they do not have canteen facilities and their parents are not at all earning as much money as the non-gazetted officers earn. Previously, the Government used to give canteen facilities to Andhra students and specially to Harijan students. The Government is requested to provide canteen facilities to needy students and particularly to Harijan students.

" Sir, as far as Harijan students are concerned, yesterday Mr. Kavali Narayana ably put forward their case and pointed out that even Harijan students were asked to pay admission fee when they join colleges. Yesterday an hon. Member referred to their condition and narrated how he was approached by a Harijan student for Rs. 10 as he wanted to join the college. Such is the condition of Harijan students. So, I request the Government to exempt them from paying the admission fee.

" Sir, Rs. 74 lakhs have been earmarked for Harijan uplift and from this Fund, if Rs. 24 lakhs are earmarked for building purposes, there would have been one hostel for Harijan students in every taluk . . ."

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

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1-10 p.m. * SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the time allotted to me is only five minutes. Within that time I cannot go into all the details of this Demand, or the working of our educational system. So I shall confine myself to the specific items covered by this Demand. Several hon. Members of this Assembly discussed at length the various aspects of education, and it is evident from that that every body has realized the importance of education.

" Before going into the details of education I wish to state that it is a matter for gratification that after the advent of the popular Government there is an increase in the allotment for the expansion of education. All the same, it is not sufficient. Character and discipline are the very foundation of true democracy and they are more important than the material and mental advancement of the people, in whom sovereignty is vested to-day. So it is very important that Government should spend at least one-third of their revenue for the liquidation of the high percentage of illiteracy in the land. I do realize what Sri Raja Chidambaram said yesterday. He spoke about the inadequacy of the grants given to district boards for the district boards are the most important agency for the supervision and management of education in this State. I am also connected with a district board and as such I know the difficulties in the matter of expansion of education. The grants given to the district boards are inadequate. With regard to elementary education, the grant allotted for buildings is Rs. 1,50,000 for the entire State. As regards the grants for the expansion of education in the backward areas it is only five and a half lakhs. Taking the extent of the undeveloped areas in our State into consideration I must say that the grant is very little. As a matter of fact Rayalaseema has to be developed. The further allotment which has been made is too inadequate. Rayalaseema has not the mirasdars of the Tamil Nad nor the zamindars of the Circars. It is a poor country. So Government should allot a larger grant for the development of education in Rayalaseema. In that, we have to contend against two factors. The first is the paucity of funds. I admit that the finances of our State are slender. So I suggest that the Central Government should come forward and contribute some amount for the expansion of education. The second factor we have to contend against is the paucity of teachers. We have several causes for it. This subject was dealt with by many hon. Members of this House who spoke before me. You know, Sir, the teacher is the most disappointed person, because of his deplorable position. His position should first be improved. He should be kept above want. He is the builder of our nation. He is expected to teach discipline to the pupils and mould their character as the future citizens of our country. So we should improve his condition.

" The next point I wish to deal here is the question of admission of students into colleges. I find that this has become a most vexed problem at present. In my own district of Anantapur nearly 1,500 students applied for admission this year into the

Anantapur College. But there are only 400 seats in that college. These 400 seats were filled, I am told, on merit, that is on the basis of marks secured by students in the public examination. I know it is a good principle. But, I understand, it is very rarely adhered to. Even in Anantapur College, where I am told admission is made on merit, there have been some deviations from that principle. Rayalaseema is a backward area with regard to education. So I want some consideration should be shown to it by increasing the schools and the number of seats in colleges there. Representations have been made to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Education and the Vice-Chancellor of the University in this behalf. I hope the request will be granted, that is, increase in the number of seats in the Government College, Anantapur. Lastly, Sir, as regards indiscipline and inefficiency spoken of at length by hon. Members of this House in our present-day school, it is true, in our schools and colleges indiscipline and inefficiency are the order of the day. As a matter of fact, inefficiency is due to the discontent of the teachers and lecturers. As my time is up, I resume my seat."

* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் பலர் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கல்வி நிலைமையைப்பற்றியும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலுள்ள இட நெருக்கடியைப்பற்றியும், தாய்மொழிக் கல்வியின் அவசியத்தைப்பற்றியும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் இப்பொழுது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ நாராயணன் நம்பியார் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகிறேன். முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு ஜீவாதாரமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய கல்விக்கு முதுகெலும்பாக இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி பேச விரும்புகிறேன். ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலை எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி இங்குள்ள பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். உண்மையில் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலைமை மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. சமூகத்திற்கு வேண்டிய டாக்டர்களையும், விஞ்ஞானிகளையும், என் மந்திரிகளையும்கூட, உண்டாக்கித் தரக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்கள் மிகவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சமூகத்தின் அறிவை வளர்க்கக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலை இவ்வளவு மோசமாக இருந்தால் அவர்கள் சிறந்த முறையில் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு எவ்விதம் போதிக்க முடியும்? இன்றைய நிலையில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள ஹையர் கிரேட் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ரூ. 30 சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பஞ்சப்படி ரூ. 18. இவ்வளவு குறைந்த சம்பளத்தில் அவர்கள் நாணயமான வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முடியுமா? நிச்சயமாக நடத்தவே முடியாது. எனவே அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தியாக வேண்டும். இதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. இவ்விதம் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதிலும் பல குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. பாகுபாடுகளும் இருக்கின்றன. கவர்ன்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒருவித சம்பளமும், லோகல் போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூட ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒருவித சம்பளமும், மானேஜ்மெண்டு ஸ்கூல் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒருவித சம்பளமும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்த discrimination ஒழியவேண்டும் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

" ஹையர் கிரேட் ஆசிரியர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் கவர்ன்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூட ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒருவித சம்பளமும், அதாவது ரூ. 30-லிருந்து 50-வரைக்கும் தரப்படுகிறது. லோகல் போர்டு பள்ளிகளில் 35-லிருந்து 45 வரையில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மானேஜ்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் 25-லிருந்து 30 வரையிலும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. செகண்டரி கிரேட்டீச்சராக இருந்தால் கவர்ன்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் 45-லிருந்து 90 வரைக்கும்; லோகல் போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூட ஆசிரியர்களாயிருந்தால் 45-லிருந்து 75 வரைக்கும்; மானேஜ்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூட ஆசிரியர்களாயிருந்தால் 35-ல் ஆரம்பித்து 45 வரைக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இத்தகைய குறைந்த சம்பளத்

[Sri K. V. Ramaswami] [19th July 1952

தில் ஆசிரியர்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை கண்ணியமாக நடத்தி முடியுமா என்பதை சர்க்கார் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உடனடியாக உயர்த்தவேண்டும்.

"உண்மையாகவே சென்ற ஆட்சியிலிருந்த பிரதம மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ குமார சாமி ராஜா அவர்கள்கூட சொல்லியிருக்கிறார், புதிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை திறப்பதற்கு தங்களுக்கு உற்சாகம் இல்லையென்று. ஏனென்றால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஆசிரியர்கள் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. அதாவது எல்.டி. கிடைப்பது இல்லையென்று குறிப்பாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். எல்.டி. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ரூ. 85 சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்விதம் ரூ. 85 சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் யார்தான் வருவார்கள். இவ்விதம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் வேலைக்கு வருவார்களா என்பதை அவசியம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். பி.ஏ. பாஸ் செய்து வேறு வேலைக்குச் சென்றால் இதைவிட அதிக சம்பளம் கிடைக்கும் போது 85 ரூபாய்க்கு ஆசிரியராக வருவார்களா என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியாக சம்பளம் கொடுத்து அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்கும்படியாக செய்யவேண்டும். நம் மாகாணத்தில் இப் பொழுது லட்சத்தி முப்பதாயிரம் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், சர்க்கார் கணக்குப்படி. இந்த லட்சத்தி முப்பதாயிரம் டீச்சர்ஸ் ஹையர் கிரேடு ஆசிரியர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை உடனடியாக உயர்த்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இவர்களுக்கு ஸ்தாபன உரிமை கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். சங்கங்கள் வைத்துக்கொள்ள உரிமை கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். பிறகு தேர்தல்களில் போட்டியிட உரிமைவேண்டும். கவுன்சிலில் பிரதிநிதித்வம் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது செகண்டரி கிரேடு ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு கவுன்சிலில் பிரதிநிதித்வம் இருக்கிறது. ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் பிரதிநிதித்வம் இருக்கவேண்டும். மானேஜ்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் இருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு Security of Service இருக்கவேண்டும் என்தை சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

1-20 p.m. SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Cut Motion moved by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar and I would like to say a few words about the very system of education itself. Today the students who come out of the colleges wander about for employment the moment they come out and nothing but unemployment faces them. The very system of education should be changed so as to enable the student to eke out his livelihood after he comes out of the College. This can be done only by giving him technical training and by increasing the number of professional and technical colleges.

"Coming to the question of seats in colleges, many hon. Members have put forth their own suggestions but I do not think that either the question of admission on merit or the question of giving a few more seats here and there to the Backward Classes is going to solve the problem. This problem can be solved only when enough number of seats are provided both in the professional and technical colleges to accommodate all the applicants. This problem of providing seats has become so difficult that I would like to mention a joke that has recently been published in a newspaper. A student who had passed was talking to a student who had failed. The former told the latter that his father presented him a fountain-pen for having passed. The failed student retorted, 'Look here, my father has presented me with

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a bicycle because I have rid him of the botheration of finding me a seat.' This is the position which faces the present day students in finding seats in colleges.

"About elementary education, Sir, the dual control on elementary education by the Government and the local boards on the one hand and by private managements on the other should be ended. Education must be completely taken over by the State and must be run on a sound basis with a common Government syllabus throughout the whole State. To make education more effective, the teachers, particularly the elementary school teachers, should be paid enough so that they can devote all their time to improving the standard of education and bringing up properly the students who are the future citizens and the future masters of the country. I would also like to mention a point in connection with the teachers in local boards. Their plight is very bad, that is, their very appointment rests on the whims and fancies of district board authorities. Sir, in this matter, I would like to mention one or two specimen cases where teachers have been dismissed on flimsy grounds such as that the teacher has been the president of a teachers' organization or that he has worked for a Communist Party candidate in the recent elections. In fact, Sir, no Communist candidate contested in this particular constituency. Teachers are being dismissed on such flimsy grounds and though these are brought to the notice of the Government nothing has been done till now.

"Now, Sir, coming to my own constituency of Rayachoti, a very backward area in Rayalaseema, there is only one high school for a population of two lakhs. I believe there is also a basic training school. I request the Government to increase the number of schools in my constituency, to meet the needs of the population."

* SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഇവിടെയുള്ള മെമ്പർമാർ പല വിഷയങ്ങളെ പറ്റിയും സംസാരിച്ചു. ഞാൻ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സംഗതിയാണ് ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇയിടെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് ഒരു കാർഡർ പാസാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു മിലിറ്ററി concession കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ള അനവധി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഇക്കൊല്ലം തുടങ്ങി അതു് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് ആ കുറുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. തിരുവായിട്ടും നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഈ മിലിറ്ററി കൺസഷൻകൊണ്ടു് വളരെ അധികം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ പഠിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണു്. ഇതു് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു തന്നെ നല്ലപോലെ അറിയാം. എന്നിട്ടുകൂടി ഈ കൺസഷൻ നിർത്തുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമായി അനവധി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു് പഠിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു സ്ഥിതി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതു് എന്തിനാണു്. നാട്ടുകാരെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെങ്കിൽ, നാട്ടുകാർക്കു് അതു് ഉപകരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ സാങ്കേതികവും സൌജന്യവുമായ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുകയും കീഴ്ക്കടെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് കൊടുത്തിരുന്ന കൺസഷനുകൾ തുടർന്നുപോകുകയും മാത്രമല്ല ഇനിയും എല്ലാവർക്കും അധികമധികം കൺസഷനുകൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാണു്. വിശേഷിച്ചു് ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇന്നു് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ മാത്രം കൊടുത്താൽ പോരാ, അവർക്കു് കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അതുപോലെ സാധുക്കളായ വളരെ അധികം കുട്ടികൾക്കു് പഠിക്കുവാനുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതി അവരെ പഠിക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവരുടെ രക്ഷിതാക്കന്മാർക്കു് പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം മിലിറ്ററി കൺസക്ഷൻ നിർത്തൽചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു പാസാ

[Sri C. H. Kanaran] [19th July 1952

കിയ കണ്ണന വളരെ അന്യായമാണ്. ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ കൺസഷനുകൾ കൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന അഭിപ്രായമാണ് കൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ cut motion നെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നത്."

SRI P. S. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் கல்வி மான்யத்தை எதிர்த்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். இப்பொழுது இந்த மாகாணத்தில் எல்லா ஊர்களிலும் எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று மாணவர்கள், பெரியோர்கள் எல்லோரும் பிரியப்படுகிறார்கள். கல்வி விஷயத்தில் இந்த மாகாணம் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்று பார்த்தால், நகரங்களில் 100-க்கு 40 பேர்கள் படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கிராமத்தில் 100-க்கு 5 பேர்கூட படிக்கவில்லை யென்பதை உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் என் 5 சத விகிதம் கூட படிக்க முடிய வில்லையென்றால், ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதுதான் காரணம். கிராமங்களில் 5 மைலுக்கு ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடமும், சில இடங்களில் 7 மைலுக்கு ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடமும், இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் 10 மைலுக்கு ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடமும் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருக்கின்ற நிலையில் ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகள் ஒரு கிராமத்திலிருந்து மற்றொரு இடத்திற்கு 5, 7, 10 மைல்கள் தூரம் சென்று படிப்பது என்பது மிகவும் சிரமமான காரியம். அவ்வளவு தூரம் போய் படிக்க அவர்களுக்கு வசதியில்லை. அப்படிப் போய் படிக்கும் குழந்தைகள், பாவம் ஒரு மொந்தையில் சோற்றை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, புஸ்தகத்தை ஒரு கையில் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு, 5, 7 மைல் தூரத்தில் இருக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குப் போய் படிக்கின்றார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் என்ன சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார் என்றால், 'கிராமத்திற்கு படித்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் போகவேண்டும்; கிராம மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யவேண்டும்; கிராம ஜனங்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்; அவர்களுக்கு சேவை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அந்த மாதிரி நம் அரசாங்கம் செய்யவில்லை. நகரங்களிலிருக்கும் பணக்காரக் குழந்தைகள்தான் மேலும் மேலும் படித்து முன்னேறிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்களேயொழிய, மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் சொன்னது போல் கிராமத்திலுள்ள பிள்ளைகள் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியவில்லை.

" கிராமங்களில் நிறைய பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் கட்டப்படவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை வைத்து, அங்குள்ள எல்லா பிள்ளைகளும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கட்டாயப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். கிராம மக்களுக்காக இந்தச் சலுகையை அரசாங்கம் செய்து காட்டவேண்டும். ஒரு கிராமத்தில் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், 'ஒரு எக்கர் நிலமும், பள்ளிக் கூடத்திற்காகக் கட்டடமும் இலவசமாகக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும்' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி நிலம் கொடுக்கவோ பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கவோ கிராமத்திலுள்ள ஏழை மக்களால் இயலாது. ஆகையால் அவர்கள் அம்மாதிரி செய்ய முன்வரவில்லை. இம்மாதிரியான ஒரு நிலை இருந்தால், ஏழை மக்கள் எப்படி முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியும் என்பதை ஜில்லா போர்டும், இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் அரசாங்கமும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை நிறுவுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

1-30 p.m. " அயோத்யா பட்டணத்தில் ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் கட்டப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அதற்கு 20 எக்கர் நிலமும், ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபா மதிப்புள்ள கட்டடமும் வேண்டுமென்று டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு கேட்டு இப்பொழுது பள்ளிக்கூட கட்டடவேலை நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டிலிருந்து 1,000 அல்லது 500 ரூபாய் கூட சகாயம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதை முன்னிட்டு, திரு என். எஸ். கிருஷ்ணன் அவர்களை இலவசமாக ஒரு நாடகம் நடத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டோம். டிக்கட் போட்டு, ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து வசூல் செய்து பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்காகச் செலவிடப்போகிறோமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டதன் பேரில் அவர் நாடகத்தை நடத்திக் கொடுப்பதாக எங்களிடம் உறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். இந்த மாதிரி

19th July 1952] [Sri P. S. Kandaswami Gounder]

எத்தனையோ பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு இலவசமாக நாடகம் நடத்தி லக்ஷக் கணக்கான பணம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அந்த மாதிரி அயோத்யா பட்டிணத்திலும் நாடகம் நடத்திக் கொடுப்பதாக அவர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இதைக் கூட நமது சர்க்கார் செய்ய முன்வரவில்லை. ஆகையால் கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் இலவசமாக ஒரு பள்ளிக் கூடத்தைகட்டிக் கொடுக்க எற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn for lunch."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we have just assembled after the lunch interval, I find that many of the benches are yet to be filled. However, I shall continue to do my duty. At the outset, I must thank the hon. Members of this House for the very illuminating, earnest and informative contribution that they have made to the discussion of this vital subject, the most important subject of effecting social reform of the community. I am thankful to you, Sir, also for the patience and consideration with which you have allowed the discussion for more than the allotted time. It may not be to the full satisfaction of all the Members because we see that every Member in this House is anxious to participate in the discussion on this subject and to see how he can help in impressing upon the Government the need to tackle this problem of education in a manner which is suitable to the altered times of freedom in our country. It may not be possible for me to deal with every one of the facts that have been brought to our notice, in the course of the debate, from each taluk, from each district, from each constituency and with regard to many individual institutions. If I do not refer to each one of these things, it does not mean that I have not followed them, or that I do not propose to study them or that I have not actually studied the subject-matter of the cut motions that have been placed before this House. We have had a record number of cut motions on this subject which is a very welcome thing, Sir. With these observations, I propose to explain to the House in general terms the situation with which we are faced and deal with the subject-matter of the large number of cut motions.

" Yesterday, Sir, in presenting the Budget Demand to this House, I stated very briefly the general financial outlook and the amount of financial provision that has been made. The subject of this Demand is a vast one and I propose to refer briefly to some significant aspects which have a direct bearing on our immediate plans and programmes. I must, however, tell this House that it has not yet been found possible to frame specific and detailed schemes and programmes concerning the problems on which it has been my privilege and the duty of the Government to bestow some thought even during the short time of our being in office. The formulation of a detailed scheme has to be done in consultation

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with the experts in education and those who are interested in the promotion of education in this Legislature and outside with reference to the immediate needs of our State and this will naturally take some time.

" There has been some criticism that there have been frequent changes in the curriculum of studies at various stages, especially in secondary education. I have stated earlier on another occasion that you cannot expect me to make further spectacular changes. It will be our intention, Sir, to see that the changes that have been effected are given a fair trial for a reasonable period before any further changes are made in regard to some matters. But at the same time that does not preclude us from doing the needful as and when the need arises.

" The educational system we have inherited in our country and in our State has met with a considerable variety of criticism from time to time, specially after the attainment of political independence. If I may make a comparison, Sir, this structure of the system which we have inherited is something like the Fort St. George or the Government House Estate, where there are some up-to-date buildings, some old buildings, some kutcha buildings, and some buildings which need repairs, etc. Similarly the system of education we have inherited requires some modification, some adjustments, some additions, etc., to make it up-to-date. Now that we have attained freedom, naturally it is our duty to see that the whole thing is so shaped as to serve the purpose for which it is intended. We are here for that purpose and I assure the hon. Members that with the co-operation of my Hon. Colleagues, we will at least begin to achieve the task, if not completely achieve it. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the colossal inadequacy of the facilities that have been provided in relation to the peoples' needs which has been accepted on all hands. This is, as I said yesterday, in spite of the fact 2-40 p.m. that we have provided Rs. 11 and odd crores for education. This is not a matter for complacency in any sense, though we claim that we have provided the utmost that is possible. But there are limitations. We have to consider how best to utilize our resources. This disparity between our needs and our achievements needs to be corrected and this effort has to be co-ordinated with efforts in other fields of national reconstruction. Hon. Members are aware that the expenditure on education has grown all over India for the reasons that I stated yesterday. We have now come to a stage when we find it extremely difficult to maintain our present scale of expenditure on education (as also on other social services) without making an effort to raise additional resources. My hon. Friends know the difficulty of, and the objections to, raising additional resources through fresh taxation. Financial provision for expansion of education is necessarily conditioned by the limited and inelastic resources at the disposal of the State and by the conditions of acute famine and scarcity that prevail in may regions of our State. As I have already pointed

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out, in spite of these limitations the current Demand for Education records a substantial increase over the Demand for last year. Some measure of relief has been attempted to be given to the suffering school teacher. This, I submit, can be taken only as a token and as a gesture.

" On account of the financial limitations I referred to, the problem of educational reconstruction has to be approached in a selective way. The immediate objectives of educational policy generally laid down in the draft Five-year Plan of the Planning Commission represent, to my mind, the generally agreed basis for educational development, and as such, apply to our State as well. Our own policy since the attainment of freedom has tried to move in the same direction. Hon. Members are aware that in our Constitution, Article 45 lays down that ' the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14.' Every one of us is conscious of this provision. Whether we can do it in ten years, or twenty years as one of my hon. Friends asked, we have to have a plan for embarking on this task. We have to provide for at least the few immediate years that are to come.

" It is clear that on this objective there will be no difference of opinion among various parties in this House as is shown by the keen interest evinced by all of them in this subject in the shape of cut motions directed to a discussion of this question. The difficulty however is that this highly desired objective can be achieved only by a substantial increase in our expenditure on Primary Education. Expenditure on Primary Education by the State has grown from Rs. 390 lakhs in 1946–47 to Rs. 708 lakhs in 1951–52 and has constituted more than 60 per cent of the total expenditure on education throughout these years. I shall rapidly review what has been done in recent years. Last year the Government examined at length the question as to how the provision in the Constitution could be implemented in this State. It was then estimated that the total number of children of school-going age in our State was 113 lakhs and that there were about 71 lakhs of children to be brought under instruction, and that the additional cost to Government, to bring the children under instruction within a period of 10 years would be about Rs. 147 lakhs in the first year, the expenditure increasing progressively, year by year, to a sum of Rs. 1,470 lakhs per annum in the tenth year. It was also estimated that as many as 2 lakhs of teachers had to be trained in the course of 10 years at the rate of one teacher for 35 pupils. The cost of training these teachers was estimated at about Rs. 900 lakhs for the entire period.

" As against the heavy expenditure involved running to about Rs. 1½ crores of initial provision required for the first year, Government did not find it possible to do anything more than to provide a token sum of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Budget for 1951–52 for this purpose. This amount was utilized in 1951–52 for payment of

subsidies to district boards, for opening of new schools in schoolless centres and for the introduction of a shift system in the existing elementary schools so as to bring more children under instruction. Similar token provision only could be made in the current year's budget also, despite our earnest desire to make a more substantial provision, owing to the acute famine and scarcity conditions prevailing in the State, and the financial difficulty and uncertainty arising therefrom. In this connexion, I would like to review briefly the efforts which have already been made in this State in regard to Primary and Basic Education so that we may have a picture of what was done before. The Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, inaugurated a new era in the history of elementary education in the State. The policy of this Government since then has been to rely on local bodies and private agencies for the running of elementary schools. The Government themselves maintain only a few elementary schools in certain places in the Agency areas.

" One of the provisions of that Act enabled the local bodies to introduce compulsory elementary education in their areas subject to certain conditions. Prior to 1945–46, only 27 municipalities availed themselves of this provision of the Act. The scheme was also introduced in a few rural areas in some districts. No aid from the State funds was given to these local bodies for the purpose before 1945. In 1945, the Government drew up a post-war educational development scheme. One of the proposals under this scheme was the introduction of compulsory elementary education throughout the State within a period of 10 years. Accordingly, a beginning was made in 1945–46 by introducing the scheme in selected rural areas where the progress of education was very slow in relation to urban areas. The scheme was extended to a few more villages in each district during the years 1946–47 and 1947–48. In all, compulsory elementary education was introduced in 1,831 villages during the 3 years. The scheme continues to be in force in these areas. The entire cost of the scheme of compulsory elementary education was borne by the Government from 1945 onwards.

" The further extension of the scheme of compulsion was, however, suspended in 1948–49 as it was considered that a review should be undertaken of the results already achieved. Meanwhile there was a change of outlook towards Primary Education when a decision was taken by the Government to introduce basic education throughout the State as quickly as possible. The result is that the Compulsory Elementary Education Scheme has maintained its *status quo* since 1947–48.

" The State-wide adoption of basic education, i.e., craft-centred education at the primary stage was accepted as the aim of the Government. Accordingly, the existing elementary schools and the ordinary training schools are being converted into the basic type year after year, and new basic schools and basic training schools are also being opened. There are at present 56 basic training schools and 607 basic schools in the State. For the children of

the age group 2½ to 5, there are also at present pre-basic sections attached to 27 basic schools under aided managements. There is also provision to impart pre-basic training in one of the basic training schools under aided management.

" In the year 1950 the Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri E. W. Aryanayakam, Secretary, Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha, to study how basic education is being imparted in the State and to suggest ways and means of improving it. The Committee has submitted its report to Government and the recommendations of the Committee have been under consideration. This Government since their taking charge have also recently appointed an *ad hoc* committee to review the entire basic education policy of Government and to formulate an immediate programme in this State for promotion of basic education on right lines. I have seen criticisms of the way in which this is being implemented in various schools. The hon. Member Mr. Nambiar said that in certain schools basic education had degenerated into a farce. I have also seen the criticism in some of the Madras dailies that this scheme has in some cases degenerated into sweated labour of children. I have myself seen quite a number of basic schools, good, bad, and indifferent. But I cannot subscribe to, or accept, the view that basic education has treated children as sweated labour. That is obviously a very gross exaggeration. We suffer from lack of sympathy and understanding of the principles underlying basic education. In connexion with this basic education, it is not the intention of the Government to prevent initiative, research and experiment in the line. They have no dogmatic views that it should be done according to a particular type design. It will be the policy of the Government to review the whole question and come to some conclusions. They will be before the House, and hon. Members will see that the fundamental principles of basic education adumbrated by the Father of our Nation are put into practice in a proper way without giving rise to the complaints that have been brought to our notice. 2-50 p.m.

" As I have already stated the expenditure on primary education has grown to Rs. 708 lakhs in 1951–52 and Rs. 715 lakhs in the 1952–53 budget. How is this expenditure rising? It is no doubt due in part to the inflationary conditions in the country and the high cost of living and the reduction in the value of the rupee. A major part of this expenditure constitutes grants to primary schools managed by private agencies and it stands at Rs. 490 lakhs in the present budget (a lion's share of the expenditure), while the grant to local bodies for primary education stands at Rs. 222·5 lakhs. A major part of the growth of expenditure on primary education has been absorbed by increased grants towards teachers' salaries and dearness allowances to the local boards and aided primary schools. Owing to the pressure on funds for meeting the requirements for improving the conditions of teachers, it has not been possible to provide adequate funds for expansion of primary education through the establishment of new schools at a rapid rate, and, as already stated, only a token grant of Rs. 5 lakhs in the year could be made for this purpose. It is the

accepted policy of this Government to see that a primary school is established as early as possible in every village with a population of 500 or more, and it has been the earnest attempt of Government to give the maximum possible encouragement to private agencies and local bodies in the development of primary education through various types of grants, such as, teaching grants, building grants, equipment grants, dearness allowance grants, maintenance grants, etc. The increase in the number of elementary schools between 1946–47 and 1950–51 is 2,000 roughly. We may not have reason to be satisfied with the increase for the reasons I have stated.

" At the present stage, and with the present resources, I feel we can at best make a beginning of the first stage in carrying out the directive of the Constitution regarding primary education. We may not be too ambitious or too sanguine in our hopes, but I believe, we can start on the first stage. We cannot afford to waste the most precious asset of our country, namely, the children who, if properly educated and trained, could play a vital role in the reconstruction of the country. Equality of opportunity, guaranteed by the Constitution has to be applied first and foremost in the sphere of education. One of the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in our Constitution (Article 46) is that—

> 'The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of social exploitation.'

With this, we all agree. Members are aware that the Madras State had anticipated this provision in the Constitution by providing for liberal educational concessions and other aid to Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes. The continuance and further liberalization of this policy will be the endeavour of our Government. A reservation of 40 per cent of seats in professional colleges and other Government institutions for the educationally backward classes has been made. The immediate responsiblity of the Government and all who are concerned with education is to reorient the existing organization and methods of education at the primary stage making the most effective use of the State resources which can be made available for education, so that we shall be laying sound foundations for future development. Very strong criticisms have been made about the way in which aided managements are running primary schools, particularly in some parts of the State, like Malabar. I can promise on behalf of the Government that a thorough investigation and enquiry will be made into the present state of aided primary schools in the various districts of the State, with particular reference to some districts in which things are alleged to be very bad. An enormous wastage of educational effort has been noticed, particularly at the primary stage. This is a general phenomenon. The vast majority of the poor villagers do not find it useful and attractive to take advantage of the provision for free, primary education, and a good many of the children who attend the school for the first two or three years discontinue afterwards. All cumpulsion is repugnant to them. The schooling does not seem to give sufficient training to the

intelligence, practical efficiency, and a sense of moral and social values of the children. There is a considerable lack of co-ordination between the home and the school, the main difficulty of the poor parent being that the child at school loses all aptitude for any manual work and skill, and becomes a mere burden to the parents. The Government are considering how best to reorganize the primary schools so that some of these defects are eliminated. In this connexion the feasibility of arranging the classes in one or two shifts of half a day each, leaving the other half of the day free for the child to engage himself if possible at home in the craft or occupation of his parents or setting his hand to learn some work on the farm, or in the garden or the small workshop, which may be attached to each school, is being actively considered. Provision of nutritious food to them, wherever possible, is a matter which will also be considered by the Government. This arrangement may also release some part of the time and energies of the school teacher who can take up a suitable supplementary occupation of his choice or after a short training, take a hand in nation-building activities like the library movement or the movement for adult education or public health work such as vaccination, inoculation and nursing for which he or she may receive some additional remuneration. I am making this only as a suggestion to my hon. Colleague Mr. A. B. Shetty. We trust and hope that if a scheme like this is evolved and implemented especially in the rural areas, it will prepare the young folk to take up their tasks on the land, in the cottage industries and in the workshops, for increasing essential production leading to the development and prosperity of the countryside. As a result, a close integration will be secured between education and the social and economic life of the villages. This would also give the much needed ' basic ' orientation to the entire structure of primary education.

" In this connexion I wish to state that the Government will thoroughly examine the present state of primary education with special reference to agency, finance, control, supervision, and the content and standards of education. I trust, Sir, that with this background of the policy of the Government, I can appeal to the Members of this House to be good enough to join in this conjoint enterprise and effort which the Government undertake on behalf of the people in this State.

" With reference to the reorientation of primary schools, I would further emphasize the need to see that the schools are provided with adequate land which can be useful for agriculture or gardening as well as for playgrounds. The buildings themselves should be cheap, clean and well ventilated. The provision of ample space around the school is more important than the construction of costly buildings, costly in the view of the Government. The Government intend to prepare a detailed scheme on these lines. While dealing with the question of buildings for schools I wish to take this opportunity to state that the Government consider that we should make a serious attempt to review the expenditure on building programmes in general for secondary schools as well as colleges with a view to providing for the largest

3 p.m.

number of students within our present limited financial resources, so that more attention could be paid to expenditure on improving the emoluments of teachers and on the equipment of libraries and laboratories.

" With reference to buildings for colleges, I may mention in this connexion that a particular first grade college belonging to the Government asked for increased seats and the public of the place asked for increased admissions in a particular group which would not cost the Government anything; it was a self-supporting department. I asked them, ' Can you give me a shed for housing the college? ' They agreed to put up a shed. The Government said.' We are prepared to give the course so that you can have the class in that shed ' and the Andhra University whom I moved was good enough to agree to send a Commission immediately and see that the course was permitted to be started. Well, Sir, we do not insist upon big buildings or palatial buildings for education at any level except where it is absolutely required for safely stocking our books in the library and for keeping costly things. Otherwise, we should be able to get on with buildings whose lifetime need not extend to 100 years according to the type design of the Public Works Department, but which will serve our purpose.

" With reference to secondary education, I have already stated that there has been a phenomenal increase, a doubling in the number of secondary schools. Secondary education is mostly in the hands of the district boards and private agencies and they enjoy grants in a liberal measure. However, this problem has been raised in this House and discused from various angles. I have had occasion to be closeted with District Board Presidents during the last 15 days. They asked for permission to start new schools. With the District Board Presidents on the one side and the departmental heads on the other, I had to arbitrate. A complaint has been made on the floor of this House that in various places there is a paucity of trained teachers in the schools. The lack of trained teachers on the staff is one of the important hindrances that are standing in the way of granting permission to start more schools. But on the assurance given by the Presidents of District Boards, liberal permissions have been given this year, which I trust will be followed up by an earnest attempt to secure as many trained teachers as possible or to send for training as many teachers as possible to man these schools."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Retired teachers can be re-employed."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" That is also under the consideration of the Government. Apart from that, the question of allowing retired teachers to continue to work up to the age of 60 is also provided for in the rules.

" I have already stated that the number of schools has grown from 600 to 1,600 and the number of students that appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination is 80,000. The reorganized secondary education scheme of 1948 is in vogue. The scheme was designed

to keep pace with the progress and changed outlook in the country following the advent of freedom. The study of the mother-tongue and certain special studies relating to citizenship, and arts and crafts are receiving special attention. Diversified courses have been introduced in 167 schools which receive special grants at three-fourths of the total cost. Lack of funds and lack of trained personnel are the two major impediments to further expansion in secondary education for which there is a persistent demand from local bodies. To meet the shortage of trained personnel, Government have been running five Training Colleges besides the Training Colleges maintained by private management. This year a new training college for B.T. course has been opened in Kurnool in Rayalaseema. There are five Training Colleges run by private agencies. Still, there is unfortunately a great paucity of trained teachers. The question of further augmentation of training facilities is receiving Government's attention. An efficient system of secondary education to suit the nation's requirements at the present juncture is an urgent necessity. The Government of India's decision to appoint an expert Secondary Education Commission under the distinguished Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar to go into this question is, therefore, most welcome and opportune. The terms of reference of the Commission are comprehensive. The Government will await the report and findings of the Commission which they trust give a new lead to secondary education.

" In connexion with secondary education, Sir, I wish to state one or two things. Secondary education standards have got to be raised and this is realized by the Government. The Matriculation and S.S.L.C. standards, I personally believe, should become a self-sufficient all-round education, giving a means of livelihood to those who want it and also serving as an entrance qualification for all universities, professional and higher (university) courses as in all civilized modern countries, without wasting the further life of the student. The raising of the standard and the useful diversification of secondary education will, it is claimed, go to relieve the pressure on university education and solve the problem of obtaining a degree without a means of livelihood. This is specially so for girls. Secondary education has to be shaped more and more to provide for the requirements of the girls in their teens who have to prepare to become a mother. Domestic science has been introduced. Music and other skilled handicrafts are introduced in girls' schools.

" I do not want to take up much of your time, Sir. I shall make a brief reference to university education. I need hardly state that university education should receive high priority at the hands not only of the State Government but also of the Government of India. In spite of the heavy competing demands from secondary and primary education, this State has maintained its expenditure on university education at the level of Rs. 117 lakhs in 1951–52 and a similar or a less amount of Rs. 114 lakhs in the Budget for 1952–53. There is a crying need for provision of technical and vocational education on a much larger scale than

has been hitherto found possible. We are still forced to eliminate or refuse admission to a large number of qualified applicants seeking admissions to such institutions. It is gratifying to note that industrialists in this State have taken the initiative in starting Engineering Colleges in Coimbatore and Karaikudi, in recognition of which provision for substantial grants has been made in the present budget.

3-10 p.m. " In view of the financial position of the Government referred to earlier, our State is not in a position to provide large sums of money which are necessary, if we are to have in the future, University development on a scale and of a quality commensurate with the requirements of our people. I trust that the Government of India will take up the responsibility concurrently with the States, to provide for the future development of the Universities on the basis of a well-considered plan for the whole country. I also hope that the setting up of a University Grants Commission and the Indian University Education Board by the Government of India will pave the way for greater co-ordination between Universities on an All-India basis both in regard to finance as well as the maintenance of high standards of research and teaching.

" A beginning towards the development of adult education was made in this State in 1948. In 1950 the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6·86 lakhs towards the expansion of adult education in this State, subject to the condition that the grant sanctioned by them, with an equal amount granted by the State Government should be spent before the end of 1952–53. The progress of adult education in this State, though not coming up to our expectations, will show that we have made a good beginning, judged by the money that has been spent. In 1949–50 we have spent about Rs. 1·83 lakhs and in 1951–52 about Rs. 5½ lakhs have been spent.

" In the present budget, a provision of Rs. 7·54 lakhs has been made for adult education. If this sum is to be properly utilized, the fullest co-operation between enlightened citizens and the popular Government is necessary. I take this opportunity to suggest that those who have taken teaching as their vocation and the students who are enjoying the benefits of higher education in our State at the cost of the illiterate tax-payer, owe a heavy debt to the people which has to be redeemed. In this work, Government wish to assure that they will render full co-operation and aid to those who are engaged in the movement of social education, which has to be undertaken without party predilections or propagandist purposes, solely with the view to help to make the adult in our State an enlightened and awakened citizen.

" A complaint has been made that the Libraries Act has been a dead letter. At the same time, hon. Members must realize that we must give sufficient opportunity for the local boards to begin to collect the library cess.

" Government intend to undertake in the current year to organize a library service in each district in accordance with the

provisions of the Madras Libraries Act of 1948. It is hoped that this service would give effective assistance to the Adult Education movement in the State.

" In this connexion, I wish to make a reference to the Community Projects which are being contemplated. While the food problem will receive the first place under these Projects, education will receive the second place. Let us not make a spectre of American capitalism and all that when we approach this question of Community Projects. In this work, all of us can take a hand. One of the first and foremost items in the programme is an attempt to teach every illiterate adult, not how to write, but how to read first. A scheme is being worked out to carry on a country-wide compaign in this regard. It is hoped that every citizen in the country and particularly every student will see that the new scheme of teaching every illiterate adult is a great success within a measurable distance of time. Very shortly, a scheme will be announced in the working and in the fulfilling of which I take this opportunity to make an appeal to all those young men who are now in the Colleges and Schools and who are fully conscious of their duties and their rights, for co-operation.

" Before concluding I would only mention the most important issues to which we should, in my view, direct our attention and make a comprehensive and detailed investigation.

" Firstly, there is the question of what could be done to augment the financial resources of the State, so that substantially increased provision could be made for the development of education, particularly primary and basic education.

" Secondly, there is the problem of what could be done by the local bodies and private agencies such as voluntary associations to mobilize resources and make an increased effort for educational development.

" Thirdly, we have to see what help we can seek and expect from the Union Government in view of the fact that the Constitution lays down on us the obligation to extend universal free elementary education to all children of school-going-age within ten years.

" Fourthly, we have to consider how we should deal with the great problem of unsatisfactory financial conditions of the school teachers, particularly in the aided schools managed by private agencies and local bodies. In this connexion Government will thoroughly examine the present state of primary education with special reference to agency, finance, control, supervision and standards.

" Regarding the equalization of the scales of pay of teachers as between those belonging to Government schools and aided and local board schools, I may state that that is one aspect of the question. The main question of improving the lot and conditions of the various categories of teachers is under the continual and anxious consideration of the Government. I cannot say anything more than what I have already said on this subject. In this

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connexion, I only wish to repeat what I have stated before, viz., if we could devise even a small insurance scheme for the elementary school teachers and thereby give an element of security for these people, we shall have achieved a great deal. I am sure our Chief Minister and our able, energetic and no doubt very sympathetic Finance Minister will be able to do this in coure of time.

" I have taken much time and I am afraid the Hon. Speaker will presently ring the bell before I could finish. Now, I wish to pass on to some of the points that have been raised in this House. I shall try to deal with them very quickly and briefly. I shall deal in general with the problems raised by some hon. Members. The hon. Gentleman Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah referred to the question of affiliation of the Colleges in Rayalaseema to the Andhra University. The previous Government and not the present Government decided that this question could wait till the formation of the Andhra Province. This decision was taken two years ago by the previous Government. The present Government have got an open mind in this matter. It depends upon the views and desires of those who are concerned. I need not say anything more on this matter. The hon. Gentleman has dealt with the question of a separate Rayalaseema University. That question was not taken up at that time for want of funds. Can we say now that we are in a specially favoured position to-day as to be able to make financial provision for the creation of a new University? Personally, I do not have any prejudice against it. But, I feel that this question can wait a little till we are better off financially."

(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah was seen standing and telling something in Telugu.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I cannot get into the temptation of being drawn into controversial and irrelevant issues on this occasion. I shall refer to the typewriter script reform in Telugu. Even to-day I have requested him to give me specific suggestions for me to consider. He was not able to give me his suggestions. I can say that when his suggestions are made in a concrete form and a scheme is submitted to Government, we will be able to consider the question.

3-20 p.m. " My sister, Mrs. Kotamma Reddi, has made a plea on behalf of the sisters and my entire sympathy is with her in that plea. It is the policy of the Government to give every encouragement in every manner possible to the education of women at all stages and it shall be our endeavour to improve the position of women by affording more facilities for their education.

" A demand has been made that provision should be made for private candidates to appear for the University examinations. Sir, we have more than one University in the State. The Andhra University, besides permitting teachers, gives opportunities to many people in other occupations and avocations to appear privately

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for the non-science subjects. The Madras University has different rules. It is the University of Madras that has to decide this question as a matter of policy.

" I have already dealt with the question of the Government Order with reference to education in so far as it relates to the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and tribal people. There is no need for me now to elaborate on the question. The Government feel that what has been done up to now is fairly satisfactory. But every effort will be made, as I have already stated, to liberalize our policy according as the finances improve. The suggestion to make hostels available at taluk headquarters and to provide for more fee concessions and more scholarships will be considered by the Government.

" Hon. Members of this House, who belong to the Muslim community, have drawn attention to certain grievances with regard to certain schools. Every one of the representations and every one of the views expressed will receive the respect and consideration due to them, and all possible relief will be provided.

" A reference has been mad to polytechnics and to an offer to start one in my district at Anakapalle. I have not received in writing any definite offer but the suggestion is already under the consideration of the Industries Department which is in correspondence with the persons who made the offer. If a substantial monetary offer is forthcoming, certainly the Government in the Industries Department will consider this question.

" Sir, there was a complaint about the delay in the publication of the S.S.L.C. results. It was due to the unfortunate situation which arose as a result of the newspapers refusing to publish the results except at an exorbitant rate. The Government felt that they should not be exploited that way and, therefore, thought of giving the results through the books. If any inconvenience has been caused in this process, the Government will take steps to see that no such inconvenience occurs in future and instructions will be given to the authorities concerned to see that the results are announced in time. I need not refer in detail to other causes which were also in a measure responsible for the delay in the publication of results. There were allegations of malpractices on a wide scale and naturally investigation had to be made in each case. This was responsible for the delay in the issue of some of the S.S.L.C. books. I understand that the matter has been satisfactorily closed.

" With reference to admission to colleges, I have received telegrams from Rajahmundry, Anantapur, Salem, Kumbakonam, Tellicherry and various other places asking for increased admissions this year. I have passed them on to the Universities concerned and I am sure the authorities will bestow their utmost and urgent attention on this question.

" Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ari Gowder, referred to the difficulties experienced in the Nilgiris for want of educational facilities for the people of the area. The Nilgiris, particularily,

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Ootacamund, cannot but have a warm corner in the heart of the Government. The Nilgiris being a backward district, it will receive due consideration in the matter of provision of educational facilities, of course, after taking into account the needs of the people.

" Reference has been made to the paucity of provision for educational facilities in certain districts and in certain areas. True, in spite of the large provision made and in spite of the progress achieved, there are backward districts and parts of districts. The House may take it that first priority and consideration will be given to this subject by the Government. But much depends upon the need and the demand that comes from there. No doubt, Rayalaseema takes the first place in such a scheme. I have already dealt with the question of establishing a Rayalaseema University. It is a question involving a large amount of money and I am afraid, it can be taken up only when we get to better times, when we have got over the famine completely.

" Sir, I think I have exhausted the time allotted to me and I am anxious to finish my reply in a couple of minutes more for I am always under the discipline of the Chair. If I have not referred to the specific suggestions made in the several Cut Motions given notice of by hon. Members, if I have not referred to the grievances regarding particular schools—say in Namakkal for example—and if I have not mentioned anything about the need for colleges in particular places—I hope to be excused. They are not out of my mind. If I should go into one and all of them it will take a much longer time. I may tell hon. Members belonging to the various parties that education is a thing which is dear to all and primary education is dear to all. We are all one with regard to this cause. There is no party difference or acute controversy. Let us try to join together in this holy task of educating children and the illiterate adults in the country and in doing so, let us keep in mind the thought that we do not function as Members of this party or that party. Let us propagate our views by all means but let us not utilize them for party purposes. I am not saying this with a view to insinuate against any Member or any party and I hope this appeal of mine will be taken by the hon. Members in the spirit in which it is made. I may also appeal in this connection to the students in the country to join with the Government in making the adult education scheme a success. If the adult education movement is to succeed all students who are qualified to help and all teachers should come to the aid of the State. I know the teachers are suffering a lot and they cannot find the time to do this kind of job. All the same, I appeal to them to do their share of the job. I appeal to the students in particular to take their legitimate share, whatever their difficulties and whatever their troubles, in the work. Let them forget all their difficulties and bend their energies in a constructive way to the task of educating the illiterate adults in this country.

" With these words, Sir, I request the Movers of Cut Motions to withdraw them and pass the Demand."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I would like the Hon. the Minister for Education to answer three simple questions which I propose to ask. They are :

(i) Whether he is prepared to consider a suggestion to create a professorship in Telugu in the Presidency College;

(ii) whether he will consider favourably a proposal to increase the recurring grant to the Andhra University to the level of what is given to the Madras University; and

(iii) whether the Government will consider a proposal to convert the Queen Mary's High School in Visakhapatnam into a Women's College, if I could get him a handsome donation of 50,000 rupees."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Fifty lakhs, you should have said."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am very thankful to the Leader of the Opposition for having put these questions for specific answers. As far as the first question is concerned, I did not know that the hon. Member was not aware of it. The proposal has already been accepted and an advertisement has been issued calling for applications to fill up the professorships in the Presidency College."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" In Telugu also? "

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The advertisement is not only for Telugu but for Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada professorships also."

" With reference to the proposals to make liberal grants to an University with which I have been associated for the last 18 years, what answer can I give except to say that the matter will be considered by the Government, very sympathetically. (Laughter.) The third question is about the starting of a Women's College in Visakhapatnam. What will Friends here think if all the suggestions are with respect to your place and my place—Viskhapatnam(?) (Laughter.) It is this year that the Government have decided to raise the Women's College at Guntur to First Grade. That shows our sympathy and our attention towards women's education. That is the first Women's College in Andhra Desa. When the donation referred to by the Leader of the Opposition is offered, the Government will certainly consider the desirability of starting another college provided the donation is substantial enough." (Laughter.) 3-30 p.m.

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Minister is in charge of the Department of Education for the whole State. But he referred to one University as his own University when he is actually in charge of all the Universities in the State. I want to know whether this is in order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order."

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* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I forgot to mention one point, Sir. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition asked me whether I would give a grant to the Andhra University equal to the grant given to the Madras University. Well, Sir, I cannot say that exactly mathematically equal grants would be given to the Andhra and the Madras Universities. But the question of making additional grants to the University will be considered when a specific request is made on behalf of the Andhra University."

V.—PETITIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I hope the House would remember that yesterday the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition presented two petitions on behalf of some students. The Secretary will now read the petitions to the House."

The petitions [a] were then read by the Secretary

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow a debate on this. If the Hon. Minister wants to say anything I have no objection."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The students from the Andhra Desa and from the City wanted to wait on me in connexion with the presentation of a memorandum. I fixed up a time but they were not able to turn up at the appointed time though I waited for them. These two representations have been made to the hon. House. I am glad to say that the Government will give a very sympathetic and earnest consideration to the points raised in their representations which are common more or less to Andhra students and the students in Madras City. I need not say more on this subject except to repeat that the representations will receive the utmost and sympathetic consideration of the Government."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member withdrawing his cut motion."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put to the vote of the House the cut motion standing in the name of the hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 11,95,02,100 under Demand XV —Education be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,95,02,100 under Demand XV—Education.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

[a] **Printed as Appendix II on pages 693-694 infra.**

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IV.—PRESENCE OF SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE IN THE HOUSE—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" It appears this morning when the Hon. the Deputy Speaker was occupying the Chair, hon Member Mr. Nagi Reddi raised a point of order and brought to the notice of the Chair that one gentleman whom he considered as a C.I.D. officer was occupying the chair intended for the Press and taking notes. I enquired into the matter. The person referred to is not a C.I.D. officer and he was not taking notes. He is a Sub-Inspector and he was in plain clothes, that is he was in mufti. He had no business to sit there. He confessed to me that he committed a mistake. So I have warned him. Let me therefore tell the House that he is not a C.I.D. officer and he was not taking any notes."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(2) DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI—Medical.'

3-40 p.m.

" *Hospital expansion and improvement.*—The wide prevalence of disease in our country makes the provision of adequate medical relief a difficult task. Our hospitals are overcrowded and there is a growing demand for the expansion of medical services. From 1946 to 1951 the bed-strength has been increased from 14,467 to 21,269 which means an addition of 6,802 beds in six years. Additional staff and equipment also are being provided every year. This budget provides for 636 additional number of beds. Improvement is being effected in the standard of work done at our hospitals by opening specialist departments, providing X-Ray equipment, starting blood banks and in such other ways. The question of popularising the refresher courses and providing such courses at the bigger hospitals in mufassal places is engaging the attention of Government. Various hospital building works have recently been sanctioned, and some of them have been completed and some are in progress. Extensions and improvements to the Stanley, Madras and Andhra Medical Colleges and the attached hospitals and reconstruction of or improvements to the District Headquarters Hospitals at Kozhikode, Eluru and Mangalore are the most important among the schemes now under execution. A sum of nearly Rs. 111 lakhs has been allotted for expenditure this year on the medical building programme. A welcome feature is the receipt of donations from the public for putting up wards for maternity and other cases and for providing equipment.

" *Training personnel.*—There is a great and increasing demand for medical education. The State also needs the services of a larger number of doctors and auxiliary personnel. Government have accepted schemes for developing the Guntur Medical College

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into a full fledged college and for establishing a Medical College at Madurai with a view to training 100 students in each institution. Provision has been made in the budget for starting the construction of these two college buildings and expanding the hospitals attached to them. The total estimated expenditure for both these schemes is about Rs. 239 lakhs (121 lakhs for Guntur and 118 lakhs for Madurai). Provision has been made for training additional nurses and maternity assistants. The number of training centres for compounders has recently been increased to 29. Since the Anaesthetist's work has become a speciality which is very essential for successful surgical work, four posts of anaesthetists have been sanctioned as a first step and Assistant Surgeons will be put on this work as whole time officers. Additional posts will have to be created in the coming years.

"*Higher training.*—In addition to the post-graduate and specialist training facilities offered in our teaching institutions, a certain number of our officers are deputed or granted study leave for going abroad for higher training. The fellowships offered by the WHO, the Rockfeller Foundation, etc., are being availed of for this purpose.

"*Upgrading.*—The Anatomy department in the Stanley College, the Obstetrics and Gynaecology department in the Women and Children's Hospital at Egmore and the Venereal Diseases department at the Madras General Hospital are expected to be shortly upgraded so that they may serve as All-India centres for post-graduate training and research in these specialities.

"*The honorary system.*—The system of honorary medical service is being extended by making additional appointments in the City as well as mufassal hospitals, as and when suitable persons become available for general and specialist work. During the current year four posts of honorary surgeons and physicians and 21 posts of honorary Assistant Medical Officers have already been sanctioned. We have at present

Honorary consulting Surgeons and Physicians—10.

Honorary Surgeons (28) and Physicians (17)—45.

Honorary Assistant Medical Officers—326.

Honorary Assistant Medical Officers (Licentiates)—356.

"*Abolition of sex disqualification.*—For the first time in the annals of the State 4 women Assistant Surgeons have been promoted and posted as District Medical Officers. Men's and Women's branches have been amalgamated. Sex disqualification has thus been abolished in accordance with our Constitution.

"*Unification of cadres.*—With effect from 1st April 1951 the cadres of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Classes I and II have been unified on a scale of Rs. 150—25/2—400, medical graduates being started on Rs. 200. This completes the abolition of distinction between Sub-Assistant and Assistant Surgeons which has been the cause of many grievances among the licentiates of this State.

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"*Dean.*—The creation in January 1950 of the post of a Dean in charge of the Madras Medical College and the General Hospital has facilitated improvement in the administration of both the institutions and resulted in a net saving of Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Government. It is now proposed to create a similar post of Dean for the Stanley Medical College and hospital this year and for the Andhra Medical College and hospital next year.

"*Help to local bodies.*—Government have been taking over every year about 6 taluk headquarters hospitals with a view to develop them as medical and research centres. This year the number is limited to three such institutions. The local body is asked to ear-mark the money thus saved for providing medical facilities in other areas which are not properly served. The Government pay grants-in-aid towards the cost of buildings and equipment of regular Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries subject to a maximum of half the expenditure. In the current year a sum of Rs. 47,100 has been provided to local bodies for this purpose, the ultimate commitment to Government being Rs. 1,00,200.

"*Rural medical relief.*—This is a responsibility laid on local bodies. Eighty-four rural dispensaries of modern medicine and 72 of indigenous medicine have been newly opened since 1946. There are at present 525 dispensaries of indigenous medicine and 316 of modern medicine. Ninety-one of these dispensaries (41 indigenous and 50 modern) are remaining closed for want of medical practitioners. The enhancement made in 1949 in the subsidies which Government pay to medical practitioners has had but poor response. The question of making rural medical service compulsory for a period of two or three years and the feasibility of running mobile dispensaries attached to a base hospital for rendering medical aid in rural areas are matters under active consideration of the Government.

"*Tuberculosis.*—This disease has become a problem of great magnitude in this country because it finds favourable soil for its spread among the poor and ill-nourished people, housed badly in overcrowded localities. Tuberculosis is curable if it is found early and treated properly. There is a large number of open cases disseminating infection. Even the detected cases are so large in number that they have to wait for admission to our sanatoria till many of them become too advanced for effective treatment. Treatment facilities for T.B. patients are being expanded year after year by opening clinics and increasing the number of beds at hospitals and sanatoria. With the aid of public donations and the contributions given by the Provincial Welfare Fund, sanatoria are being established in several districts. The sanatorium at Tanjore has recently started functioning. The sanatorium at Nellore has just been completed. Sanatoria are under construction in South Kanara, Malabar, Madurai and Ramanathapuram. The experience of several Western countries has shown the utility of B.C.G. vaccination for affording immunity to children, industrial workers, members of the hospital staff and others exposed to active infection. Two Government B.C.G. teams and one team

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sanctioned by the Corporation of Madras are working in the City. The question of extending the B.C.G. campaign to mufassal places will be considered in due course.

" *Leprosy*.—Leprosy survey has shown that there is a fairly high incidence of leprosy in our State, particularly in endemic areas. Leprosy is spreading principally among the poorer communities in the villages and in industrial areas where there is overcrowding. Besides providing facilities for leprosy treatment at two of the Government Sanatoria and at various hospitals and dispensaries, Government are paying capitation grants to 19 sanatoria. Twelve of these are run by Christian Missions and the remaining 7 by other private agencies. The sulphone group of drugs which is now used for leprosy treatment is giving very satisfactory results. Leprosy being largely a rural problem, Sri Jagadisan, the Honorary Leprosy Prevention and Relief Organiser, has suggested cheap rural schemes which will link up preventive and curative efforts. Twenty special leprosy clinics are now being run in some of the rural endemic areas by the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangha and other private bodies. Last year Government have inaugurated a special leprosy control scheme for the highly endemic area of Tirukkoyilur in South Arcot and this scheme has attracted wide attention in this country as well as abroad on account of its pioneering nature and immense possibilities. Five special leprosy clinics have been developed in this area. Each village or a group of villages in this centre will look after its leprosy patients, arrange to isolate the infective cases and try to eliminate the disease from their area. In this planned scheme of anti-leprosy work in which Government and voluntary agencies have combined, the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangha and its Secretary, Sri Jagadisan, are giving a valuable lead and their whole-hearted co-operation. The possibility of the prevention and correction of deformities by physio-therapeutic and Orthopædic measures which Dr. Paul Brand is demonstrating in Vellore must lead to a brighter outlook on leprosy. The Leprosy Review, London, in a recent issue has complimented the Madras State as being more progressive in its outlook on leprosy than any other part of the world.

" *Cancer*.—Cancer is one of the major killing diseases, next only to tuberculosis. The Madras branch of the All-India Women's Conference is doing useful propaganda to acquaint the people with the need of early detection and treatment of cancer on modern lines. The celebration of the World Cancer Day organized under the auspices of the All-India Cancer Society in April in this city has awakened much public interest. X-Ray facilities for diagnostic work are now being provided in all district headquarters hospitals except at Vellore and in a few other hospitals also. A cancer unit formed with 98 beds in the Government General Hospital, Madras, has been working for the last three years. An additional 88 beds have been sanctioned for the Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore. This ward is ready and it is being equipped now. The Cancer Pavilion which is being

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built by the Cancer Association, Madras, next to the Barnard Institute of Radiology at the General Hospital is expected to be ready shortly for use as a Cancer out-patient department.

" *Indigenous medicine*.—The Committee appointed in March 1952 to review the curriculum and the standard of teaching in the School and College of Indigenous Medicine has submitted its report last month. Government have considered it desirable to have only one course of study, namely, the G.C.I.M. course in this institution. The admission of students this year for the L.I.M. course has been abolished and the number to be admitted to the G.C.I.M. course has been increased from 60 to 100. The standard of teaching and practical training in this institution has to be improved by providing suitable text books, properly qualified staff, better equipment and more hospital facilities for clinical work. There is a keen desire among the students that the teaching of modern medicine in this institution should be approximated to the extent possible with that prevalent in modern medical colleges. Much water has flown under the bridges since the days of Charaka, Susrutha and Vagbata. Medical science has made striking advances in the methods of diagnosis and treatment. It is now generally accepted that an adequate knowledge of modern medicine in all its aspects should form a part of the course of training in institutions teaching indigenous systems, though there may be differences of view regarding the extent and manner of teaching modern medicine. Government have to consider the recommendations of the Central and State Committees and take steps to upgrade this institution to an acceptable standard. Government have sanctioned certain building schemes for the college and hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Some of these works are in progress. Seven private Ayurvedic teaching institutions in this State have been granted recognition by the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine. The diploma holders of these institutions can get themselves registered as Class B practitioners. The research work started in the indigenous systems of medicine in Jamnagar at the instance of the Government of India may help to give useful information as to which drugs and methods of treatment can with advantage be incorporated into present day practices.

" This, Sir, is a brief account of the salient features of the 4 p.m.
medical relief work done in this State. Any expansion of treatment facilities which the State can afford under existing financial conditions will suffice to provide for the relief of only a small fraction of the sick and suffering people. Much of the illness among the vast mass of our people arise principally on account of inadequate nutrition, want of safe water-supply, unsatisfactory housing, and lack of sanitation and general health education. No real or substantial improvement in public health can be achieved unless these elementary requirements for healthful living are met. The problem in the ultimate analysis is one of eliminating poverty among the people and improving the finances of the State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI—Medical.' "

Three hours have been allotted for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Sir, now it is 4 p.m. nearly. As such we have only two hours to discuss this Demand."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I only want to know whether we are sitting late after 6 p.m. I suggest we may adjourn at 6 p.m. The Hon. Minister can reply to the debate on Monday morning, Sir. If necessary we shall sit till 8 p.m. on the last two days."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the House so desires, we shall adjourn at 6 p.m. I want to know what the Leader of the House has got to say."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" As far as I am concerned, I desire we shall rise at 6 p.m."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We shall adjourn at 6 p.m. Sri M. Palaniyandi can now move his cut motion."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" Under instructions from the Leader of the Opposition, I am not moving my cut motion, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We do not propose to move any cut motion, for this Demand is ' Medical ' and not ' Surgery ', Sir." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri M. Palaniyandi is not moving any cut motion. I hope no one else is moving any other cut motion. (After a pause). I now call upon Sri M. Palaniyandi to speak on the original motion."

* SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! நான் மருத்துவ விஷயத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசும் முன் நம் நாட்டில் பிறந்த பெரியோர்கள் பலர் சொல்லியிருக்கக் கூடிய விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிக் கூறி விட்டுப் பின் பேச விரும்புகிறேன்.

" நோயற்ற வாழ்வில் நாம் வாழ வேண்டும் ' என்று அருட்பெருஞ் ஜோதி ராமலிங்க அடிகளும், ' நோயற்ற வாழ்வே குறைவற்ற செல்வம் ' என்று ஔவைப்பிராட்டியாரும், ' பசி, பிணி, மூப்பு, துன்பம், இவை யாவும் நான் வேண்டேன், ஊன் பசிப்பிணி அண்டாதிருக்கவேண்டும் ' என்று நம்மாழ்வாரும் ; ' உனை வளர்த்தேனே உயிரை வளர்த்தேனே ' என்று திருமூலரும் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைய நம் மாகாணத்தின் நிலையை எடுத்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நம் மாகாணத்திலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு பசிப்பிணியை போக்கிக்கொள்ள சரியான உணவு இடையாது. தங்குவதற்கு வீடு இடையாது. குடிப்பதற்கு நல்ல சுத்த நீர் இடையாது. ஆகையால் எப்படி அவர்கள் பசியையும் பிணியையும் தீர்த்துகொள்ள முடியுமென்று கேட்கிறேன் ? நம் நாட்டில் வாழும் மக்களின் பசிப்பிணியைத் தீர்த்தாற்தான் தேகப் பிணியைத் தீர்க்க வழி உண்டாகும். மக்கள் ' நிமிர்ந்த நன் நடை ; நேர்கொண்ட பார்வை ; நிலத்தில் யார்க்கும்—அஞ்சாத நெறியும் திமிர்ந்த ஞான செருக்கும் இவைகளுடன் வாழவேண்டும் ' என்று அமர கவி பாரதியார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நிமிர்ந்த நன் போன்ற நடை நமக்கு நம் நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது உடலில் தெம்பு இருக்கிறதா ?

அப்படி நடக்கத்தக்க சக்தியை அடைய அவர்கள் சரியான உணவை உட் கொள்ளும் வகையிருக்கிறதா ? சரியான உணவு உண்ண அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா ? தெரியாது என்று நாம் யாரும் எண்ணக் கூடாது. தெரிந்தாலும் கூட காய்கறிகளுடன் கூடிய உணவுள்ள சத்தை உண்ணுவதற்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமை இருக்கிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படி இல்லாத்தால் தான் சரியான உணவு சாப்பிடமுடியவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் வாழும் மக்கள் நோய் நொடியின்றி ஆரோக்கியமாக வாழ வேண்டுமானால் அவர்கள் உண்ணுவதற்கு ஏற்ற நல்ல உணவை அடையும் படி அவர்களுக்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. குடிப்பதற்கு ஏற்ற குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியையும் முதலில் சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். உணவும் தண்ணீரும் சுத்தமானதாகவும், ஆரோக்கியமானதாகவும் இல்லாவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், நாம் அவர்களுடைய சுகாதார நிலையை பாதுகாக்க முடியாது. பொதுச் சுகாதாரம் போதுமான அளவு காப்பாற்றப்படாவிட்டால் எவ்வளவு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கட்டினாலும் கூட வியாதிகளைக் குறைக்க முடியாது. குணப்படுத்தவும் முடியாது.

" கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் எப்படி பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாத்துக் கொண்டு தாங்களும் ஆரோக்கியத்தோடு வாழ்க்கை நடத்தவேண்டு மென்பதைப்பற்றி பிரசாரம் அதிகமாகச் செய்ய வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவ சியமாகும். முக்கியமாக சர்க்காரும் ஜனங்களுடைய பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தில் மிகவும் சிரத்தையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பல கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி கொஞ்சம்கூட இடையாது. அது மாதரி குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியில்லாத இடங்களில் தான் அதிகமான ஜனங்கள் நரம்புச் சிலந்தி என்ற வியாதியால் சொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த நரம்புச் சிலந்தி என்ற வியாதிக்கு மருந்தே இடையாதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் அரியலூர், உடையார்பாளையம், புள்ளம்பாடி போன்ற இடங்களில் மக்கள் இன்று அதிகமாக இந்த நரம்புச் சிலந்தி வியாதியால் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் சர்க்காரின் மரா மத்து இலாகா போதிய பணவசதி இல்லையென்று அதைச் செய்வதற்கு முடியாதென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறது. நல்ல தண்ணீர் இல்லாவிட்டால் எப்படி மக்கள் நல்வாழ்க்கையில் வாழமுடியும். அசுத்தத் தண்ணீரி னாலேயே காலரா, அம்மை இன்னும் இது மாதரியான பல தொத்து நோய் கள் உண்டாகிறதென்பதை நாம் தெரிந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இருந்தும் சர்க்கார் மக்களுடைய பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தை மேன்மையுரச் செய்ய முன் வராத வரையில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை எற்படுத்தி மக்களுக்கு குணப்படுத்துவது என்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான காரியமாகும். அவர்கள் உண்ணும் ஆகாரம் சுத்தமாய் இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் குடிக்கும் தண்ணீர் சுத்தமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். வாழும் சுற்றுப்புறங்கள் சுத்தமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென் பதையெல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லி பொது சுகாதா ரம் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கும்படிச் செய்ய சர்க்கார் அதிகமாக பிரசா ரம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது காச நோய் வந்தால் நிச்சயமாக அதை குணப்படுத்த கிராமங்களில் தக்க வைத்தியர்கள் இல்லை, ' நான் குணப் படுத்திவிடுகிறேன் ' என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, கிராம டாக்டர்கள் வைத் தியம் செய்து, வியாதியஸ்தரிடமிருந்து நிறைய பணத்தைச் சம்பாதித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்களே தவிர, கடைசியில் அந்த வியாதிஸ்தர் நகரத்திற்கு வந்து எக்ஸ்ரே எடுத்துப் பார்க்கும் போது வியாதி முத்தி மிகவும் ஆபத் தான நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருப்பது தெரிகிறது. கொஞ்ச நாளில் அவரும் இறந்து விடுகிறார். அதுவும் கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் தான் இதனால் ரொம்ப வும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியில் ராஜாஜி சானிடோரியம் என்று இருக்கிறதேயொழிய அதில் கொஞ்சம்கூட இடம் இடையாது. டால்மியா நீர்வாகஸ்தர் அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பல கட்டில்களின் செலவை அவர் களே ஏற்றுக் கொண்டாலும் அந்த டால்மியா தொழிற்சாலையில் வேலை செய்கின்ற ஒரு தொழிலாளி அந்த வியாதியுடன் அங்கே சென்றால் அவ

ஜுக்கு முதலில் படுக்கக்கூட இடம் கிடையாது. அவ்வளவு வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டேயிருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையாக காச நோயைக் குணப்படுத்த வேண்டுமானால் சாக்கார் இன்னும் தீவிரமாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். ஊருக்கு ஊர் நிச்சயமாக சர்க்கார் சொல்வது போல அநேக mobile ஆஸ்பதிரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காச நோய் வராமல் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் சர்க்கார் நான் முன்பு சொன்னது போலப் பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தில் இன்னும் கவனமாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். பொதுச் சுகாதாரம் மேன்மையுற்றால் நிச்சயமாக நாமே காச நோய் வராமல் பாதுகாத்துக் கொள்ளமுடியும். அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர அங்கெல்லாம் நல்ல டாக்டர்கள் கிடையாது. கிராமங்களுக்கு பெரிய பட்டம் பெற்ற டாக்டர்கள் வருவதே கிடையாது. அப்படி டாக்டர்கள் வரவேண்டுமானால் சர்க்கார் வேறு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக மெடிகல் காலேஜில் படித்த மாணவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று குறைந்தது 2 வருஷங்களோ, ஒரு வருஷமோ பிராக்டீஸ் செய்துவிட்டு வந்தால் தான் பட்டம் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்ற ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்தால்தான் டாக்டர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு வருவார்கள். இதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"(லெப்ரஸி) குஷ்ட நோயைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லத் தான் வேண்டும். குஷ்ட நோயைக் குணப்படுத்த சர்க்கார் ஏதோ ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது எல்லாம் போதவே போதாது. இன்று மந்திரிமார்கள் சென்னை நகரத்தில் சொந்தக் காரிலேயே செல்வார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமோ தெரியாதோ. அநேகம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பஸ்ஸில் தான் வருவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் தெரிந்திருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். பஸ் நிற்கும் இடங்களிலெல்லாம் ஏராளமான குஷ்ட ரோகிகள் 'ஐயா காலணு போடுங்கள்' என்று பிச்சை கேட்க வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களைப் பார்க்கும் போதே மிகவும் பயமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அந்த வியாதியால் கஷ்டப்படுவதோடு மட்டுமல்ல. அந்த வியாதி தொத்து நோய் ஆகையால் இந்தப் பெரிய நகரத்திலே அவர்களால் இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ பேருக்கு அந்த வியாதி வந்து விடுமோ என்று அஞ்ச வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் பிடித்துச் சென்று அவர்களுக்குச் சரியான உணவு போட்டு அவர்கள் வியாதி குணமாகும்படி பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் இந்த நகரின் பொதுச்சுகாதாரத்தை நாம் காப்பாற்றமுடியும். இதில் சர்க்கார் போதுமான சிரத்தை கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக காண்ஸரைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக அந்த வியாதி பெண்களுக்குத்தான் வருகிறது. சில சமயம் ஆண்களுக்கும் வருகிறது. புகையிலை போடுபவர்களாக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கும் பலவிதமாக வருகிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் 'பெண்களுக்கு எப்படி வருகிறது.! என் வருகிறது? எந்த சமயத்தில் வருகிறது?' என்பதான அடிப்படை பிரச்னைகளை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யாமல், அந்தத் துறையிலே முயலாமல் வியாதியைக் குணப்படுத்த முயற்சிப்பது மிகவும் நல்லதல்ல. இந்த வியாதிக்கு ரேடியம் சிகிச்சை தான் மிகச் சிறந்தது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நகர்ப் புறங்களில் 'ரேடியம்' சிகிச்சை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதியிருக்கலாமேயொழிய, கிராமப் புறங்களில் 'ரேடியம்' சிகிச்சைக்கு கொஞ்சம்கூட வசதியே கிடையாது. ஆகையால் கிராமப் புறங்களில் என்று அவர்கள் நிலைமையை ஆராய்ந்து அவர்களுக்குத் தக்க சிகிச்சை செய்ய எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"குறிப்பாக இன்றைய தினம் கிராமங்களிலே மருத்துவச்சிமார்கள் கிடைப்பதும் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. சில கிராமங்களில் கிடையவே கிடையாது என்று கூட சொல்லிவிடலாம். தாய்மார்களுக்குப் பிரசவம் ஆவதற்குள் உயிர் போய் மறு உயிர் தான் வருகிறது. பிழைத்தது புனர்

ஜென்மம் என்று தான் அவர்கள் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது போதுமான வசதியில்லாததால் அநேக தாய்மார்கள் பிரசவம் ஆவதற்குள் இறந்து போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இந்தக் கொடிய நிலைமையை மாற்றவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு பிரசவ விடுதியை ஒவ்வொரு பிர்க்காவுக்கும் சுகப்பிரசவம் ஆகும் யாவது கட்டிக் கொடுத்து நமது தாய்மார்களுக்கு படி பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது நம் அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். Midwife களை கிராமங்களுக்கு நிறைய அனுப்பி இதற்குத் தக்க வசதி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"மேலும் வைத்தியக் கல்லூரிகளில் மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்கும் விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள். மற்றக் கல்லூரிகளைக் காட்டிலும் தொழிற் கல்லூரிக்கு அதிகம் பேர்கள் அப்ளிகேஷன் போடுகிறார்கள், மற்ற பி. ஏ., போன்றவைகள் படித்தால் என்காவது ஆசிரியராகவோ, அல்லது இளார்க்காகவோ தான் வர முடியும், ஆனால் இன்ஜினியரிங் கல்லூரியில் படித்தால் உடனே நல்ல உயர்ந்த சம்பளத்தில் வேலை கிடைக்கும். அதே மாதிரியாக மெடிகல் காலேஜில் படித்தால் ஆயிரக்கணக்காக சொந்தமாகவே சம்பாதிக்க வசதி ஏற்படும் என்பதாக எண்ணிக் கொண்டு இதில் நிறைய பேர்கள் வந்து சேர்கிறார்கள். அதனால் இதில் இட நெருக்கடி அதிகம் ஏற்படுகிறது. மதுரையில் மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிக்கப்போகிறது என்பதைப் போலவே எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இன்னும் அநேக மெடிகல் காலேஜ்கள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அதேமாதிரி மென்று எண்ணுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் எம். பி. பி. எஸ். படிப்பையும் கூட ஐந்து வருஷம் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதை மூன்று ஆண்டுகள் படித்தால் போதுமென்று செய்தால் நிறைய மாணவர்கள் படிக்க வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் நிறைய பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்து விட்டு மெடிகல் காலேஜில் படித்து லிருந்தால் மாதம் ஆயிரம், இரண்டாயிரம் என்று சம்பாதித்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று எண்ணமிருக்கிறது. அதனால் தான நாங்கள் கிராமத்திற்கு எதற்காக குறைந்த சம்பளத்திற்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரியும் டால்மியா புரத்தில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. ரூ. 400, 500, என்று சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் தான் நல்ல டாக்டர்கள் வருகிறார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால் மிகவும் மோசமான டாக்டர் தான் வருகிறார். அதே மாதிரியாக எங்கும் நிறைய சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் தான் நல்ல சமார்த்தியமுள்ள டாக்டர்கள் வருகிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வழியைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

4-10 p.m.

"மெடிகல் காலேஜில் சேர்ப்பதற்கு வகுப்புவாரி பிரதிநிதித்துவம் முன்பு இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அது ஒழிக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது. இருந்தாலும் இடம் ரிசர்வு செய்யும் முறை இருக்கிறது. முன்பு பிராமணர்களுக்கு 2, பிராமணர்கள் அல்லாத ஹிந்துக்கள் 6, ஹரிஜனங்கள் 2, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 2, கிருஸ்தவர்கள் 1, முஸ்லிம்கள் 1, ஆக இப்படி 14 இடங்கள் இருந்தால் பிரிதுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது 20 இடங்களில் 9 பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. உண்மையில் இந்த நாட்டில் 6 கோடிபேர் களில் அநேகம் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு ஒரே இனத்தவர்கள் அதிகம் போ டாக்டராக வந்தபொழுது அவர்கள் எழை மக்களிடமிருந்து அதிகமாகப் பணம் வாங்கினார்கள். உதாரணமாக பணக் காரர்கள் லக்ஷக்கணக்கில் பேசுவதைப் போல அவர்கள் எல்லா மருந்தை யும் லக்ஷக்கணக்கில் தான் பேசுவார்கள். ஒரு இன்ஜெக்ஷன் போட வேண்டுமென்றால் அதில் லக்ஷம்யூனிட், மற்றொன்றில் லக்ஷம்யூனிட் மருந்து என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். கிராம மக்கள் அதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் 'அடே! இவ்வளவு விலை மதிப்புக் கொண்ட மருந்தை வாங்க வேண்டுமே எவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ தெரியவில்லையே!' என்று அஞ்சுவார்கள். இப்பொழுது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களிலும் அநேகம் பேர்கள் படித்து விட்டுத் தொழில் நடத்த வந்து விட்டதால் தான் ஒரு இன்ஜெக்ஷன் ஒரு ரூபாய் அளவுக்கு வந்து விட்டது. எழை மக்களும்

[Sri M. Palaniyandi] [19th July 1952

கூடதைரியமாக வியாதியைக் குணப்படுத்த டாக்டர்களிடம் போகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இன்னும் அநேகம் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் டாக்டராக வருவதற்குத் தக்க வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக நான காகவாய்க் கொம்பும் வணக்கத்துடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டு மென்பதாக கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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

Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur rose to speak.

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I wish to point out that my hon. Friend who has just finished speaking, has not given notice of any cut motion. Constitutional propriety requires that those who have given notice of cut motions should be called upon to speak in the order in which they have given notice of cut motions. I think my Friend's name is not in the list of those who have given notice of cut motions. I therefore question the propriety of his having been called upon to speak, and I press my right that I should be allowed to speak in view of the fact that I have given notice of a cut motion, and I request that my Cut Motion No. 225 be taken up for consideration by the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, when the hon. Member Sri Palaniyandi was asked by the Hon. Speaker whether he was moving any cut motion, he replied that he was not moving any, and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition also stated that no cut motion would be moved. Then the Hon. Speaker put a general question whether anybody was willing to move any cut motion under the Demand; and as nobody was forthcoming, he took it that nobody was moving any cut motion. Under these circumstances, Sir, the question of moving any cut motion now or the question of priority for speaking, in view of having given notice of any cut motion, does not arise at all."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, if the Hon. Leader of the Opposition was not prepared to move any cut motion, I think the procedure is that the names of Members in the order in which cut motions have been printed, should be called upon to speak one after another. If nobody comes forward to speak, then the whole Demand is the property of the House and anybody can claim his right of speech."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Speaker asked the Member Mr. Palaniyandi in particular and the House in general whether anybody was moving a cut motion under the Demand, and nobody rose at the time. I do not know whether the hon. Member Mr. Balakrishnan was present in the House at that time or not; I presume he was not present. Otherwise, he would not have raised this point now at all."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Immediately after the Demand was moved, nobody came forward to move a cut motion. The Hon. Speaker was in the Chair at that time, and he allowed Mr.

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Palaniyandi to speak on the Demand; and that is why it is not necessary now to call the Members to speak according to the printed list.

" The point of order raised by Mr. Balakrishnan cannot be upheld. I now call upon Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur to speak on the Demand."

* **RAJA V. V. KRISHNAM RAJU BAHADUR** :—"ఉపాధ్యక్షులు, ప్రభుత్వము ప్రతిపాదించినటువంటి ఈ మెడికల్ డిమాండు తీర్మానాన్ని నేను ఆమోదిస్తూ, ఈ సందర్భమున పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజలకు చికిత్సా వసతుల గురించి కొన్ని విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివస్తున్నాను.

"మనయొక్క ఈ భారతదేశములో, గత చరిత్రనుబట్టి చూచినట్లైతే, పూర్వము హిందూరాజులు ఉండినప్పుడు, ఆయుర్వేద వైద్యమునకు చాలా ప్రాధాన్యము, ప్రాముఖ్యము ఇవ్వబడి, దాని అభివృద్ధికి ప్రత్యేక శ్రద్ధ చూపబడుచుండెను. అట్టి పరిస్థితులలో దేశములో రాజకీయ మార్పులువచ్చి, తదుపరి ముస్లిం పరిపాలన (Muslim regime) వచ్చినప్పుడు, యునానీ వైద్యము ముందుకువచ్చినది. ఆ తరువాత బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వమురాగా, ఆలోపతి వైద్యము లేబడి దానికి అధిక ప్రాముఖ్యత నివ్వబడినది. ఈ ఆలోపతి వైద్యమే నేటికిని మన దేశములో వృద్ధి నొందింపబడుచూ చాలావరకు ఆనుసరింపబడుచున్నది. కాని మన దేశములో ఉన్నటువంటి సామాన్య బీద ప్రజానీకానికి ఇది అందుబాటులో లేకున్నది. ముఖ్యముగా ఈనాడు పల్లె సీమలలో ఉన్నటువంటి నిరక్షరాస్యులు, అమాయకులు, అయినటువంటి బీద ప్రజానీకానికి ఏమీ వైద్య సహాయము లేకుండాయున్నది. ఈ విషయము అందరికిని తెలిసినటువంటిదే మన మదరాసు రాష్ట్రములో వైద్య విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము నేటి వరకుకూడ విశాఖపట్నము మొదలగు పెద్దపెద్ద పట్టణాలలో మాత్రమే అనేక లక్షలాది రూపాయలు వెచ్చించి పెద్ద చికిత్సాలయాలు కట్టించడం, ధనవంతులకు special wards విర్పాటుచేయడము, Nurses' quarters కట్టించడం మొదలగునటివంటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తున్నారుగాని, పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు విచారించడంలేదు. కనుక, నేను ఈ సందర్భమున ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒక మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పట్టణాలలోని ఆస్పత్రులలో ధనవంతులకు ప్రత్యేకముగా special wards గాని Nurses' quarters కట్టించడం గాని, ఇటువంటి అనివార్యములేని పనులను చేయుటకు బదులు, ఆ దేడబ్బును పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజలయొక్క వైద్య సహాయకులకొరకు చెల్లింపుట సమంజసము, సబబుగా ఉంటుందని నేను మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. మన దేశములో దాదాపు 45 కోట్లువరకు పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజలయొక్క ధనాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చుపెడుతూ యున్నది ఆ ప్రజల డబ్బు అంత ఖర్చుచేస్తూయుండికూడ, ప్రభుత్వము పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యము గురించి వారికి వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు విమోక్షము కలుగజేయకుండా ఉండడం చాలా శోచనీయము. ఈనాడు వారి కెలాటి సౌకర్యాలు లేక పల్లె సీమలలో ప్రజల పరిస్థితి రోగ భూయిష్టంగా ఉన్నది. కనుక ఇటువంటి ప్రజానీకానికి తగిన వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలెనని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రజలయొక్క నాగరిక జీవితము, సక్రమ విద్యా వైద్య విధానము వల్లనే దేశానికి అభ్యుదయము చేకూరగలదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సాధారణంగా, ఒక మనుష్యునికి ఆరోగ్యము సరిగా లేనప్పుడు, ఆతడు ఎంత బుద్ధిమంతుడైనప్పటికిని, తన బుద్ధిని వినియోగింప జాలడు. కనుక దేశము బాగుపడాలంటే ప్రజలందరు ఆరోగ్యముగా ఉండుట చాలా అవసరము. ఏ విధమైనా, మనకు ఆరోగ్యము చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటిది. ముఖ్యముగా, విద్య, వైద్యము, వ్యవసాయము, పరిశ్రములు,

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ఈ నాలుగు విషయాలు ప్రజారోగ్యానికంతకు అందుబాటులో ఉండునట్లుచేయుట ప్రభుత్వమునొక్క విద్యుక్త ధర్మము. వీటి వైనసే దేశమునొక్క భావి భాగ్యోదయము ఆధారపడియున్నది. కనుక ప్రస్తుతము వీలాటి వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు లేనటువంటి పల్లె సీమల విషయములో తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని, కనీసము ప్రతి 5 వేల ప్రజారోగ్యానికి ఒక rural dispensary అందుబాటులో ఉండేటట్లు చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

"తరువాత స్త్రీల విషయంలో, వారికి ప్రసూతి చికిత్సాలయాలు పల్లె ప్రాంతాలలో ఎక్కడా లేవు. దీనివల్ల వారు చాల కష్టనష్టాలకు గురి అగుచున్నారు. ప్రతి స్త్రీకి ప్రసవ సమయము ఒక గండముగాయుంటుంది. ఒక్కొక్కమారు, ప్రాణాపాయముకూడ సంభవిస్తుంది. ఒక స్త్రీకి ప్రాణాపాయము కలిగిందంటే, ఒక వంశానికి లేక ఒక కుటుంబానికి ఎంతో అనర్ధదాయకమని గ్రహించవలసియుంటుంది. కనుక స్త్రీలకు విరివిగా చికిత్సాలయాలు, maternity centres న్నూ, ప్రతి ఆయిదు వేల ప్రజారోగ్యానికి అందుబాటులో ఉండేటట్లు rural dispensaries న్నూ ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా మా తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలోని నా తుని నియోజకవర్గములో, 1920 వ సంవత్సరములో ఆప్పుడున్నటువంటి శ్రీ రాజా తుని రామారావుగారు ఎనిమిది ఎకరాల స్థలాన్ని, 30 వేల రూపాయల ధనాన్ని ఇచ్చి స్త్రీలకు ఒక ఘోషా ఆస్పత్రి కట్టించారు. ఆ ఆస్పత్రిని 1922 వ సంవత్సరములో లేడీ వెలింగ్డన్ గారు open చేసినారు కాని ఆ ఆస్పత్రి 1922 వ సంవత్సరములో ఏ స్థితిలో ఉండినదో నేటికిని అదే స్థితిలోనే ఉన్నది. దానిని విస్మరించుట ప్రభుత్వము తామే స్వయంగా ఆస్పత్రులను కట్టించలేక పోయినప్పటికీ, ఎవరో పుణ్యాత్ములు ఎంతో స్థలాన్ని ధనాన్ని ఇచ్చి కట్టించిన ఆస్పత్రినికూడ ప్రభుత్వము వృద్ధిపరచి నడిపించలేకుండా ఉండుట చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయము. ఆ ప్రాంతానికి ఈ ఆస్పత్రి విడిస్తే, ఆటు 40 మైళ్లు దూరములోనున్న కాకినాడకు పోలేగాని, లేక ఇటు 60 మైళ్ల దూరములోనున్న విశాఖపట్నమునకు వస్తేగాని తప్ప ఈ మధ్యను ఎక్కడా స్త్రీలకు చికిత్సా సౌకర్యములేదు ఈ ఘోషా ఆస్పత్రి స్థలముకూడా చాలా విశాలముగానున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము స్త్రీల శ్రేయస్సు గురించి ఇచ్చట అనేక రీతులుగా ఈ ఆస్పత్రిని develop చేసెటటువంటి అవకాశమున్నది. ఈ ఆస్పత్రిని వృద్ధిపరచినచో, ఆ ప్రాంతములోనున్న లక్షలాది ప్రజలకు ఇది అందుబాటులోయుండి సహాయపడగలదు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము దీనియందు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ ఆస్పత్రిని వృద్ధి పరచవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

4-20 p.m. "తరువాత నా తాలూకాలో మూడుచోట్ల మాత్రమే rural dispensaries ఉన్నవి. వాటివల్ల అచ్చటి ప్రజలకు కావలసిన వైద్య సహాయము దొరకడంలేదు. అక్కడ సూటికి 80 మంది కొండ జాతులవారు 10 వేల మంది సముద్ర ప్రాంతముల వాడపల్లి సంస్థానులున్నారు. వీరు చాలా backward community కి చెందినటువంటి వారు, చాలా అనాగరికులు. వీరికి ఏలాటి సౌకర్యాలుగాని రాకపోకల సౌకర్యాలు గాని లేవు. వైద్య చికిత్స 12 మైళ్ల లోపుగా ఎక్కడాలేదు. ఆటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ దీన ప్రజానీకానికి తగిన వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి వారిని ఆరోగ్యవంతులుగా చేసినట్లైతే దేశాభివృద్ధికి వారియొక్క సహాయము అన్ని విధాలా చేకూరుతుందని ప్రభుత్వమునకు మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. కనుక మా తాలూకాలో పంసవరము, కత్తెపూడి, రాతులపూడు, భీమవరపుకోట మొదలగు కొన్ని సెంటర్స్‌లో rural dispensaries ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా, ఆలవల్లి వెంకటనగరం అనే గ్రామంలో జిల్లా బోర్డువారు 4 వేల రూపాయలు ఆ గ్రామ ప్రజల donation తో గత సంవత్సరం ఒక ఆస్పత్రిని sanction చేసి కట్టిస్తున్నారు. ఆ జిల్లా

19th July 1952] [Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur]

బోర్డు అధ్యక్షులు శీఘ్రాన్ని నరసన్నగారు దానికి foundation కూడా వేశారు. కాని నేటివరకుకూడ దానికి డాక్టరును appoint చేయకుండా ఉన్నారు. కనుక ఈ విషయమునందుకూడ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని దానికి తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత, డాక్టర్ల విషయములో, చాలా చోట్ల డాక్టర్లు దొరకొక, చాలా ఇబ్బందిగాయున్నది. ఇప్పుడు G.C.I.M. అని ఉన్నది. దీనిలో ప్రవేశమునకు ప్రస్తుతము ఎక్కువ అవకాశములేదు. కనుక దీనిలో తర్బీతు అగునటుకు ఎక్కువ అవకాశము కలుగజేస్తే ఇది Indian medicine కు సంబంధించినటువంటిదిగా యిది పల్లె గ్రామములోని ప్రజలకు ఎక్కువ వినియోగపడును గాన దానిని recognize చేసి దీనిలో ఉత్తీర్ణులై నటువంటివారిని పల్లె సీమలకు పంపి, అక్కడ ఈ Indian medicine ను ఎక్కువ ఆదరణీయంగాచేసి, బీద ప్రజానీకానికి వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. రెండవది M.B.B.S. course కు ఇప్పుడు applications చాలా వస్తున్నవి. దీనిలో సీట్లు బహు కొద్దిగా ఉండడంవల్ల, చాలా మందికి సీట్లు దొరకక నిరుత్సాహము జెందవలసివస్తుంది. కనుక దీనిలోకూడ ప్రవేశానికి ఎక్కువ అవకాశమిస్తూ ఎక్కువ మంది డాక్టర్లను తర్బీతుచేసి ఈ డాక్టర్ల ద్వారా ప్రజానీకానికి ఎక్కువ వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు చేకూర్చవలసించిగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ, ఇంతటితో నేను ఈ విషయాన్ని ముగిస్తున్నాను."

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—"అధ్యక్షా, మెడిసిన్‌కు సంబంధించినటువంటి ఈ డిమాండుమీద మాట్లాడుటకు ముందు ఒక ముఖ్యవిషయాన్ని చెప్పవలసిఉంది. మంత్రిగారు యీ డిమాండును ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ మాట్లాడే సందర్భంలో ప్రజలకు మంచి ఆహారం, గృహవసతి, సరియైన నీటి సరిఫరా సౌఖ్యాలు లేకపోయినట్లయితే ఆరోగ్యం సరిగా ఉండదని రోగాలు వ్యాప్తిచెందుతున్నాయని చెప్పారు. ఈ కారణాలు సరికావని ఎవరూ అనరు. రోగాలు వ్యాప్తిచెందకుండా భుండాలంటే పుష్టికరమైన ఆహారం, మంచి గృహవసతి, శుభ్రమైన నీరు ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి లభ్యంకావాలి. ఈ సౌకర్యాలుంటే రోగవ్యాప్తిని ఆరికట్టవచ్చు. తినుటకు మంచి ఆహారం ఉంటే చాలావరకు జబ్బులురావు. కాని మన ప్రజలలో అధికసంఖ్యాకులకు పుష్టికరమైన ఆహారాన్ని సంపాదించుకొనే ఆర్థికసౌష్టవం ఉన్నదా అని ఆలోచించుకోవాలి. ప్రజలకు కొనుగోలు శక్తి నానాటికి తగ్గిపోతోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో పేద ప్రజలు తమ ఆరోగ్యాన్ని కాపాడుకోవడం చాలా కష్టం. రోగాలు వ్యాప్తి కాకుండా భుండాలి అంటే ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క కొనుగోలుశక్తి అభివృద్ధిపరచే పనులు చేయాలి. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం ఏమిచర్యలు తీసుకుంటూందో మాకేమీ అర్థంకావడంలేదు.

"ప్రజానీకంయొక్క ఆరోగ్యాన్ని కాపాడే నిమిత్తం రోగాలను ఆరికట్టేనిమిత్తం ఇదివరలో నేషనల్ ప్లానింగ్ కమిటీవారు, ఎడ్వైజర్స్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు, భోర్ కమిటీవారు విచారణలనుజరిపి రిపోర్టులు తయారుచేశారు. ఈ రిపోర్టులు అన్నిటిలోకూడా వైద్యవిధానంలోని రెండు ముఖ్య భాగాలైన ప్రివెంటివ్, క్యూరెటివ్ శాఖలను సమన్వయపరచాలని ఒకచానితో రెండవదానిని విలీనం (integrate) చేయాలని సలహాయిచ్చారు. కాని నేటివరకు యీ సలహాలు ఆచరణలో పెట్టబడలేదు. భోర్ కమిటీ యీ రెండు శాఖలుకలిసిన్న హెల్త్ సెంటర్స్‌ను ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసిందని సూచించింది. ఈ సూచనకు అనుగుణంగా ఎక్కడనైనా హెల్తు సెంటర్స్ ఏర్పాటు చేశారా అని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా యీ కమిటీవారు

రాష్ట్రీ ఆదాయంలో సూటికి 15 వంతులు ఆరోగ్యశాఖ కార్యకలాపాలకై వెచ్చించాలని సలహాయిచ్చారు. దీనిని యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు పాటించలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆరోగ్యశాఖపై దాదాపు 5 కోట్ల రూపాయలే ఖర్చుచేయదలిచారు. ఈ డబ్బు చాలదు. ఆధమం 10 కోట్ల రూపాయలైనా వెచ్చించవలసియుంది. ఆప్పుడే రోగ వ్యాప్తిని ఆరికట్టి ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి కొంత యిబ్బందిని తొలగించగలమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"ఈ వాము రాష్ట్రంలోవున్న వివిధ హాస్పిటల్సు ని విధంగా నిర్వహింపబడుతున్నాయనే విషయం ఆలోచించండి. ఈ హాస్పిటల్స్‌లోని పరిస్థితులు సంతృప్తికరంగా లేవు. హాస్పిటల్స్‌ను నిర్వహించే విషయంకూడా, ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో చాలా అశ్రద్ధచేయబడుతోందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఉన్న హాస్పిటల్స్‌లో K.G. హాస్పిటల్ ఒక్కటే పెద్దది. ఈ హాస్పిటల్‌లోకూడా సదుపాయాలు చాలా తక్కువ. ఈనాము హృయవ్యాధి పేదవారిని పీల్చి పిప్పిచేస్తోంది. పుష్టికరమైన ఆహారం సంపాదించుకునే ఆర్థికస్థోమత ప్రజలకు లేనందువల్ల శరీరంలోని త్రాణ తక్కువై ఈ వ్యాధికి పేదప్రజలులోనైపోతున్నారు. ఈ వ్యాధిని ఆరికట్టగ నికి కాని వ్యాధిగ్రస్తులకు వైద్యంచేయుటకుకాని ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఎక్కడా శానిటోరియంలు నిర్వాహించేయబడలేదు. దీనికొరకు K.G. హాస్పిటలులో నిర్వాహించేయబడిన వార్డు చాలా చిన్నది. ఈ వార్డును అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసిందని, అందరికి అందుబాటులో వుండే టట్లు ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో మధ్య ప్రదేశంలో శానిటోరియం కట్టాలని నేను ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"పిల్లల జబ్బులకు వైద్యంచేసే హాస్పిటల్స్ (children's hospitals) కూడా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో నిర్వాహించేయలేదు. ఒక్క ఎగ్మూర్‌లోనే యొకటైన హాస్పిటల్ వుంది. ఇంత పెద్ద రాష్ట్రంలో ఒక్క హాస్పిటల్ నిర్వాహించేయడంవల్ల ప్రజలకు సదుపాయం చేయగలరా అని ఆడుగుతున్నాను. వందలాదిమైళ్ల దూరంనుంచి మదరాసువచ్చి వైద్యం చేయించుకోవాలంటే పేదవారు ఎంత వ్యయప్రయాసలకు లోనుకావలసివస్తుందో ఆలోచించాలి. K.G. హాస్పిటల్‌లో యిటువంటి జబ్బులకు వైద్యంచేసే వార్డుల నభివృద్ధిపర్చవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

"కేన్సర్ జబ్బు నివారించటానికికూడా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో సదుపాయాలు లేవు. K.G. హాస్పిటల్‌లో నిర్వాహించేసివార్డు చాలా చిన్నది. రేడియం సీడిల్స్ మొదలై నటువంటి ఆత్యవసర పరికరాలస్థితికూడా తగినంతగా లేదు ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం వారు తగిన శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వైద్యసౌఖ్యాలు యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కలుగజేయుటలేదని ప్రజలు చాలా ఆసంతృప్తి చెందివున్నారు. ఇక infectious diseases నివారించుటకు సదుపాయాలుకూడా చాలా తక్కువగా వున్నాయి. విశాఖపట్నంలోని K.G. హాస్పిటల్‌లో యిందునిమిత్తమై నిర్వాహించేసిన వార్డు చాలా చిన్నది. దానిని ఆభివృద్ధిపరచడం ఆత్యవసరం

"పాత జిల్లాలలో వున్న హాస్పిటల్స్‌కూడా చాలాహీనంగా వున్నాయి. రోగాలతో బాధపడుతూ హాస్పిటళ్లకు వచ్చివవాకికి ఎటువంటి సదుపాయం కల్గుజేయబడుటలేదు. రోగులకు యిచ్చే ఆహారంకూడా సరిగా ఉండుటలేదు. హాస్పిటల్‌లో పడకలు లేక వరండాలలో రోగులు మూల్గుతూ వుండవలసివస్తోంది. యిప్పుడి ఆస్పత్రులలో వున్న పడకల సంఖ్య చాలా పెంచవలసివుంది. వైద్య పరికరాలు, మందులుకూడా విరివిగా సప్లైచేయవలసివుంది. ఈ లోపాలకు తోడు హాస్పిటల్సులో నిత్యం కనిపించే లంచగొండితనం మరీ దుర్భరంగా వుంది. లంచాలుపెడితేనేకాని సదుపాయాలు కలగ

జేయబడుటలేదు. లంచాలు యిచ్చుశక్తిలేని పేదవాండికి హాస్పిటల్స్‌లోనికి ఎడ్మిషన్ కష్టమైపోతోంది. ఈ హాస్పిటల్స్‌లో పనిచేసే వైద్యులు యిండ్లవద్ద రోగులనుచూచి consulting fees తీసుకోవచ్చునని ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారికి సౌకర్యం కలుగజేశారు. దీని వల్ల డాక్టర్లకు వారి యిళ్లవద్ద 25, 50 రూపాయలు consulting fees దక్షిణ చెల్లించుకోగలవారికే హాస్పిటళ్లలో ప్రవేశం ఇవ్వబడుతోంది. డాక్టర్ల అభిమానం సంపాదించుకోగల్గినవారికే పడకలు లభిస్తున్నాయి. ఇతరులకు ప్రవేశమే దొరకుట లేదు. ఒకవేళ ప్రవేశమిచ్చినా వరండాలలో నేలమీద వారు వుంచబడుతున్నారు. Consulting fees తీసుకోవచ్చునని డాక్టర్లకు ఆశకలిపించినందువల్లనే రోగులు ఈ పక్షపాత దృష్టితో చూడబడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి యీ consulting fees తీసుకునే పద్ధతిని రద్దుచేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

"ఇక పల్లె ప్రాంతాలలో వున్న rural dispensaries విషయం చూడండి. ఇవి చాలా ఆధ్వాన్నస్థితిలో వున్నాయని అంటే ఎవరూ ఆభ్యంతరం చెప్పరని అనుకొంటున్నాను. ఈ డిస్పెన్సరీల్లో ని L.I.M. ప్యాసైనవారో వైద్యులుగా వుంటున్నారు. వారికి యిచ్చే సబ్సిడీయే రెండొనిమిదివందలుమాత్రమే వుంటుంది. ఇంత తక్కువ జీతంతో ఎవరైనా కాలక్షేపంచేయగలరా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇక మందులకై వారికి 500 రూపాయలు యిస్తారు. యీ 500 రూపాయల మందులతో ఎంత మందికి వైద్యం చేయగలరో ఊహించగోతాను. ఈ డిస్పెన్సరీలవల్ల ప్రజలకు కల్గుతున్న సౌఖ్యం అత్యల్పం. ఇంక డాక్టర్లు ప్రైవేటు ప్రాక్టీసుచేసుకోడానికి అనుమతింపబడ్డారు కనుక ఈ కొద్దిపాటి సబ్సిడీ చాలని అంటున్నారు. గ్రామాలలో యీ డాక్టర్లకు ప్రయివేటు ప్రాక్టీసువల్ల ఎంత ఆదాయంవస్తుందో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించాలి. 4, 5 సంవత్సరాలు వ్యయప్రయాసలకోర్చి చదువుకొన్న యీ వైద్యులకు తగినంత జీతమివ్వనిదే వారు గ్రామాలలో వైద్యంచేసే అవకాశంలేదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు తమ ప్రస్తుత విధానాలను మార్చుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను.

"నేషనల్ ప్లానింగ్ కమిటీవారు, భోర్ కమిటీవారుకూడా (ప్రివెంటివ్) నిరోధన (క్యూరెటివ్) నివారణశాఖలను సమన్వయపరచి వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో హెల్త్ సెంటర్స్‌ను నిర్వాహించేయవలెనని సూచించారు. ఇప్పుడైనా 50 వేల జనాభాకు కనీసం ఒక్క సెంటర్‌నైనా నిర్వాహించేయవలసినదని, అటువంటివి రాష్ట్రంమొత్తంలో 200 సెంటర్లు సెంటనే స్థాపించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు గారు ప్రతిపక్షంవారు నిర్మాణాత్మకమైన సలహాలు ఇచ్చుటలేదని అన్నారు. నేనిప్పుడు చేసిన సలహాలన్నీ నిర్మాణాత్మకమైనవని అనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. ఈ వైద్య సౌఖ్యాలను కలుగచేయవలసిందని చెప్పుతున్నప్పుడు మేము financial sabotage (ఆర్థిక విద్రోహం) చేస్తున్నామని ఆరోపించక హెల్త్ మినిస్టరుగారు భోర్ కమిటీవారు సూచించిన సలహాలను అమలుపరుస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Balakrishnan can now move his cut motion, as a special case."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I move the cut motion standing in my name, viz.,

'That the allotment of Rs. 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI —Medical, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

I move this motion with a view to discuss the necessity for establishing mobile dispensaries for the rural areas."

[Sri V. Balakrishnan] [19th July 1952

"Sir, it is an accepted fact that ninety per cent of the people of the Madras State live in villages and that ninety per cent of the State revenues comes from the countryside. But most of the amenities are kept away from rural parts, and they are all concentrated in the towns. The rural folk are being denied all amenities. Even the dispensaries that are supposed to be there are few and far between. The rural people are not able to have easy and quick access whenever they have to go to these dispensaries. And even when they go, they are not able to find the required medicine there; or the doctors very often ask them to go to the town hospitals. And when they go there, the very sight of these poor people in rags and in ill-looking appearance, with emaciated bodies, sunken eyes and protruding cheeks, brings out not the sympathy of the doctors in those hospitals, but rather their contempt and dislike to them, with the result that these poor village folk are not at all happily received and welcomed by the doctors. Therefore, they have a natural aversion to go to those hospitals. It is only right and proper that these people who form the backbone of our State, who form the backbone of our land, who are the most numerous tax-payers to the Exchequer, should have the ordinary elementary facility of medical treatment whenever they wish to have it. I may point out that in countries like Ceylon, for every two thousands of the population—they are mostly estate workers, and they pay no tax at all to the Government—they have a hospital, and those workers are very well looked after medically. Of course, they are not hospitals manned by men of the highest qualifications, but still even the slightest ailment is at once looked into. While in the towns and major cities, the rich people even for the slightest ailment like headache rush to the hospitals and get good treatment there and are being attended to immediately, it is the poorfolk in the villages, the men and women of the soil, the labourer and the peasant who, even for the most serious ailments, are not able to get any treatment at all. At times they are even subjected to treatment which often proves fatal; they are placed in the sole charge of half-educated doctors and half-baked medical quacks. I therefore propose that the Government should bestow their serious attention on how to tackle this problem; and the best method of tackling this problem is by establishing mobile dispensaries throughout the State, dispensaries that will carry medicine to the ruralfolk, meet them in their own homes, and in case they are themselves unable to bring relief to the patients in the villages, they can arrange for their being immediately transported to the town hospitals for getting treatment there. For these reasons, Sir, I commend my cut motion to the acceptance of the hon. Members of this House."

SRI CH. S. R. CH. V. P. MURTHI RAJU :—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ నాడు మెడికల్ డిమాండ్సుపై మాట్లాడుటకు నాకు అవకాశము కల్పించినందుకు చాలా సంతోషిస్తున్నాను. మెడికల్ డిమాండ్సుపై మాట్లాడుచు అనేకమంది గౌరవసభ్యులు హాస్పిటల్స్ ఎక్కువ కావాలని, ఎక్కువ డబ్బు కావాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని అడుగుతున్నారు. కాని ఎవ్వరూ కూడా తక్కువ డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయవలెనని చెప్పుటలేదు. తక్కువ

19th July 1952] [Sri Ch. S. R. Ch. V. P. Murthi Raju]

డబ్బు ఖర్చుతో ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యమును కాపాడుటకు వీలైన విధానములగురించి మంత్రి వర్గముగాని, సభ్యులుగాని ఆలోచించడంలేదు. నా ఉద్దేశ్యప్రకారము హాస్పిటల్స్ ఎక్కువ అవుతున్నకొలదీ, జబ్బులు కూడా పెరిగిపోతున్నాయని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. డాక్టర్ల సంఖ్య హెచ్చిన కొలది రోగాలసంఖ్య కూడా హెచ్చిపోతోంది. రోజు రోజుకు కొత్త కొత్త జబ్బుల పేర్లు వింటున్నాము. వాటివల్ల బాధపడుతున్నవారు కూడా అ రోజు కారోజు ఎక్కువ అవుతున్నారు. కాని, ఈ రోగనిదానం సరిగా జరుగుటలేదు. మందులు పుచ్చుకుంటేనేకాని రోగాలు నివారణకావని పిచ్చినమ్మకంతో ప్రజలు చాలా ఇబ్బందులపాలవుతున్నారు. రోగాలుహెచ్చి ప్రజలు వాటికి గురి అవుచుండుటకు ముఖ్య కారణం ఆహారనియమాలను పాటించకపోవడమేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అమితంగా ఆహారంతినడం దానిని జీర్ణించుకొనుటకు అవసరమైనంత పనిచేయకపోడంవల్లనే ప్రజలు రోగు లౌతున్నారు. నియమ రహిత వర్తనవల్లనే రోగులసంఖ్య నానాటికి పెరిగి పోతోంది. ఈ రోగులసంఖ్యతోపాటు డాక్టర్ల సంఖ్య హాస్పిటళ్ల సంఖ్య పెచ్చు పెరిగి పోతున్నాయి. అందువల్లనే ప్రజలకు వైద్యసహాయం చేసేనిమిత్తం యీ సంవత్సరం ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ రాష్ట్రంలో బాదాపడ్ 5 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేయ దల చారు. ఈ 5 కోట్ల మొత్తంతో యీ అవద్భారత దేశానికి వైద్యసౌఖర్యం కలుగ జేయగలం. చాలా తేలికయైన ప్రకృతి చికిత్సావిధానం మనం అనుసరించి నట్లయితే ఇంత హెచ్చు మొత్తాలు ఖర్చుచేయ నక్కర్లేదు. మహాత్మాగాంధీగారు మనకు ఎప్పుడూ ప్రకృతి చికిత్సయొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యాన్ని, ప్రాశస్త్యాన్ని గురించి ఎపుడూ చెపుతూ వుండేవారు. ఆ సలహాలనూ, ఉపదేశాలను, ఆయనతోపాటే మనం విస్మరించాము. ఎన్నటికైనా భారతదేశంలోని ప్రజాసామాన్యం ఆరోగ్యవంతులుగా వుండాలంటే ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానమే అవలంభనీయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో ఎంతోకాలం నుంచి ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానం ఆచరణలో వున్నది. భీమ వరంలో ప్రకృతి ఆశ్రమమని ఒక చికిత్సాలయ మున్నది. మందులతో నిమిత్తం లేకుండా యిక్కడ అనేకమందికి రోగములు నివారణచేయబడు చున్నవి. కాబట్టి ఈ విధానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించి ప్రజలలో ప్రచారం చేయించవలసినదని కోరు తున్నాను. ఆహారనియమాలు పాటించి ప్రకృతి సిద్ధాంతాలబట్టి సంచరించినట్లయితే 4-30 p.m. రోగాలు రానే రావు. ఈ నియమాలను ప్రజలకు తెలిపేనిమిత్తం ప్రభుత్వం కృషి చేయాలని ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానం అందరి అందుబాటులో వుండేటట్లు చికిత్సాలయా లను విరివాటుచేయాలని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. గాంధీజీ బ్రతికివున్నట్లయితే ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానానికి ఎంతేని సహాయము జరిగివుండేది. కాని దురదృష్టవశాత్తు ఆయన పోవడంతో యీ చికిత్సావిధానానికి ప్రభుత్వం తగినంత సహాయమివ్వడం మానివేసింది. ఒకప్పుడు ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు జర్మనీ వెళ్లినప్పుడు కూనేగారిని కలు వగా వారు భారతదేశము పూజ్యమంతమైనది, మీరు నన్ను చూచుటకు వచ్చినారా అని అన్నారు కూడా. ప్రకాశంగారు ప్రధానిగా వున్నప్పుడు గాంధీగారు వారిని ప్రకృతి ఆశ్రమాన్ని విమిచేశావని ఆడిగారు. ఆయన సహాయపడాలని అనుకున్నారు. 80,000 రూపాయలు ఆశ్రమానికి యివ్వవలెనని ప్రయత్నించారు, కాని దుర దృష్ట వశాత్తు ఆయన ప్రధానమంత్రి పదవినుంచి దిగిపోవలసివచ్చింది. తరువాత కళా వెంకట రావు గారు రెవిన్యూమంత్రిగా వుండగా ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా ఆశ్రమానికిగాను భూమి ఎక్కైర్ చేసి యిప్పించారు. తరువాత ఆయన హెల్తు మంత్రిగా వున్నప్పుడు యీ ప్రకృతి చికిత్సావిధానాన్ని ఈ గవర్నమెంటు గుర్తించి కేంద్రానికి ధనసహాయం చేయటానికి ప్రయత్నించారు, కాని యింతలో ఎలక్షన్సు వచ్చాయి, దురదృష్ట వశాత్తూ ఆయన తిరిగి ఎన్నికకాలేదు. ఈ కారణాలవల్ల ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానానికి గత 5 సంవత్సరముల కాలములో తగినంత సహాయం జరుగలేదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

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మరల యిప్పుడు మహాత్మాగాంధీగారి యొక్క ఆనుయాయులైన శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు గారు ఈ రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా ఉన్నారు. ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానంపై గాంధీగారివలె యీయనకు కూడా నమ్మకమున్నది గనుక వారు ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానానికి తగినంత ప్రోత్సాహమిస్తారని ఆశిస్తాను.

"ప్రకృతిచికిత్సవల్ల కలరా, మసూచి, గుండెజబ్బు, హృయ, టైఫాయిడ్, కాన్సర్, రుమాటిజం మొదలయిన రోగముల నెన్నిటినో తెగ్గించవచ్చు. మందులతో నిమిత్తంలేకుండానే ఆహారనియమాలను పాటించటం ద్వారాను, యితర సామాన్య చికిత్సలవల్లను యీ రోగములను కుదుర్చవచ్చును. ఇకముందు ఈ ప్రకృతిచికిత్సాలయంలో నీరానుఉపయోగించవలచారు. నీరాపుష్టియైన ఆహార. నీరాతీసుకుంటే గర్భిణీ స్త్రీలు సుఖంగా ప్రసవిస్తారు. పిల్లలకు నీరాయిస్తే ఎదుకలు గట్టిగాపుండి పుష్టిగా పుంటారు ముసలివారు తీసుకుంటే మెదడు బాగా పనిచేస్తుంది. కాబట్టి నీరా యొక్క వాడకాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించ వలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. అసలు రోగాలు సంభవిస్తున్నాయంటే ఊపిరితిత్తులు, మలాశయం, మూత్రాశయం సరిగా పనిచేయకపోవుట వల్లనే అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ముఖ్యావయవాలను ఆరోగ్యవంతంగా పుంచుకొనుటవల్ల ఎటువంటి జబ్బులు రాకుండా చేసుకోవచ్చు. ఈ ముఖ్యావయవాలలో వీడి సరిగా పనిచేయుకపోయినా రోగము సంభవించును. ఈ వ్యాధులను నివారించుకోటానికి ఉపవాసంచేసి నిమ్మరసం కలిపిన నీరు తీసుకుంటే మలాశయం బాగుపడుతుంది. కొబ్బరినీరు త్రాగితే మూత్రాశయం బాగుపడుతుంది. నారింజరసం జీడిమామిడి రసంవల్ల ఊపిరితిత్తులు బాగుపడతాయి. ఈ సాత్విక విధానాలవల్ల ఎటువంటి రోగాలనైనా నివారించుకోవచ్చు. ప్రజలలో నియమ ఆహారం తీసుకోవాలని, పరిమితంగా భుజించాలని, కష్టించి పనిచేయాలని ప్రచారంచేయాలి. ప్రకృతి మనకెన్నో సౌఖ్యాలిచ్చింది, ప్రకృతిలోనే సర్వ చికిత్సా విధానాలు యిమిడి వున్నాయి. ప్రకృతి ముఖ్య సూత్రాలను గుర్తించక మందులకై ఎగబాకి అతివ్యయం చేసుకొనే విధానాన్ని వేదదేశమైన భారతదేశంలో నిరుత్సాహపర్చడం ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క విద్యుక్తధర్మం అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సాధారణంగా కోసిలేని జీవరాసులన్నీ వాటి ఆరోగ్యాన్ని సరిచేసుకోటానికి ప్రకృతివిధానాన్నే అనుసరిస్తున్నాయని మనకంతరకు తెలుసు. ఒక కుక్కకు అజీర్ణంగా వుంటే అది పచ్చగడ్డి తిని కక్కుకుని రోగం తగ్గించుకొంటుంది. పిల్లికి దెబ్బతగిలిన ఉపవాసం చేసి పుండు మాన్పుకొంటుంది. ప్రకృతిలో రోగనివారణకు ఎన్నేని సమపాయాలున్నాయి. ఉపవాసంచేయడం, ద్వారా శరీరములోని కల్మషాన్ని తొలగించి వేయవచ్చు. ముఖ్య సత్యనియమాలను మరువక వాటిని పాటించినంతమాత్రాన రోగవ్యాధి నిరోధించవచ్చు. వీటిలో పుండు తీసివుంటే రోగాలు నివారణ అవుతాయనే ఉద్దేశంతో ఆహారనియమాలను పాటించడం ప్రజలు మానివేసారు. మందులు తీసికోడంవల్ల శరీరఅవయవాల యొక్క సహజ శక్తి మందగిస్తుంది, కాబట్టి శరీరంలో పుండే శక్తి పోకుండా పుండాలంటే మందులు సేవించడం మానివేయాలి. ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానంలో భీమవరం ఆశ్రమవైద్యులు శ్రీ వేగిరాజు కృష్ణంరాజుగారు నిపుణులు. ఆయన నైపుణ్యాన్ని గాంధీగారుకూడా గుర్తించారు. భీమవరం ఆశ్రమంలో పచ్చిపుండాలనే సంకల్పంతో గాంధీగారు ఒక కుటీరం కూడా వేయించుకున్నారు. కాని యింతలో కాశీకి దురంతాలు సంభవించటంవల్ల ఆయన రాలేకపోయినారు. ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానం నేడు అగ్రభాగంలో బహుళ ప్రచారంలో వుంది. అనేకమంది వైద్యులు దీనివల్ల సహాయం పొందుతున్నారు. ఈ నాడు భీమవరం తాలూకాలో ఎక్కడైనా కలరా సంభవిస్తే ప్రజలు ప్రకృతి చికిత్సావిధానాన్నే అనుసరిస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి యీ ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానము

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దేశవ్యాప్తంగా అభివృద్ధిచెందే నిమిత్తం ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రోత్సాహం యివ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇక టీకాలు వేయించుకునే సందర్భంలో కూడా ప్రజలను వాత్తిడిచేయవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈటీకాలఅవసరం లేకుండానే మసూచి మున్నగు వ్యాధులను నివారించగలమని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వం మహాత్మాజీకి ప్రియతమమైన యీ ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందని, వేదవారికి ఉచితంగా వైద్యంచేసే ప్రకృతి చికిత్సాలయాలకు ధనసహాయం చేయవలసిం దని మనవిచేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to show the inadequate provisions that were made for Andhra in general and for the Guntur district in particular. We are having in this State one Government medical practitioner for every 6,000 and odd patients. This shows the inadequacy of the medical provision that the Government have made for the citizens of this State. In other countries, there is one medical practitioner for every 30 to 40 patients.

" Then, with regard to dispensaries and hospitals, we are having them only in the District Headquarters or in some important Taluk Headquarters which are not of any help to the villages. When we are canvassing the idea of one police station for five villages, we are not having an idea of providing at least one hospital for five villages which should be located in the central village. This shows clearly that we are having a less number of qualified allopathic medical practitioners. Therefore, it is up to the Government to open one or two more medical colleges to train students in the system of Allopathy. If it is not possible to open new colleges, I request the Government to increase at least the admission strength of the existing medical colleges. 4-40 p.m.

" Then, with regard to the medical aid given to women we are having assistant lady doctors only in a few hospitals. So I request the Government to see that assistant lady doctors are appointed at least in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals throughout the State. There are many maternity deaths in the villages because maternity facilities are not available. I suggest that in the hospitals the Government should post some people trained in midwifery. At present we are not having a hospital even for a group of villages. We are conscious of the fact that we are having less number of allopathic doctors. I hope it may be possible for the Government to encourage the study of Ayurvedic and Homœopathic systems of medicine at least in our State.

" Then, with regard to the Medical College at Guntur, I must say one thing. It was opened four or five years ago. It is a pity to note that we are not continuing the course after the two-years course in this Medical College. In fact when the Hon. Sri Shetty and Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao visited our district, we thought that provision would be made this year to introduce the third-year course in this college. But no such thing happened. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister for Health to see to it that at least in the next year, the third-year course is started in this college.

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" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Health said that only Rs. 2 lakhs was allotted for the development of the Medical College at Guntur. More amount should be allotted to this college.

" Now, I come to the General Hospital at Guntur. Provision was made in the last Budget to increase the bed strength of this hospital, but this year no provision has been made to increase the bed strength.

" Sir, some provision was made to increase the bed strength by 30 to 40 of the hospital at Gurazala, in Palnad taluk. Even though two or three years have elapsed since the allotment was made, so far the bed strength in that hospital has not been increased. Sir, we are having only one or two hospitals in the Guntur district. Therefore, at least the bed strength of the existing hospitals should be increased. I hope the Government will increase the bed strength of the hospital at Gurazala. With these words, I conclude my speech."

* **Sri K. ARANGANATHAN**:—" கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுகாதார இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். சுகாதார இலாகா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் 1950-வது வருஷத்திற்கான ஆண்டு அறிக்கை சமீபத்தில்தான் வெளியிடப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1951-வது ஆண்டுக்கு இன்னும் வரவில்லை.

" சுகாதார மான்யத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு அவகாசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆண்டு அறிக்கைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் மட்டுந்தான் பிரசுரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. பிரதேச மொழிகளிலும் அவைகள் அச்சடிக்கப் பட்டிருந்தால் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்களும் வைத்திய இலாகாவில் என்னென்ன நடந்திருக்கிறதென்பதை நன்றாகப் புரிந்துகொண்டு வைத்திய மான்யத்தின்மீது பேசுவதற்கு வதுவாகும்.

" சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் எந்தவிதமான சலுகையும் பெறுதது தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவாகும். அந்த ஜில்லாவிலேயே மிகவும் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்ட தாலூகா செஞ்சி தாலூகாவாகும். மலைகளும் காடுகளும் நிறைந்த இந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் சாதாரணமாக மக்கள் வாழ்வது மிகவும் கஷ்டம். மலேரியா, காலரா, நரம்புச் சிலந்தி போன்ற வியாதிகள் அங்கே அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. செஞ்சி தாலூகாவில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி கூட கிடையாது. செஞ்சி தாலூகாவின் தலைநகரில் லோகல் பண்டு டிஸ்பென்சரி ஒன்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டிலிருந்து ஒதுக்கப் படும் தொகை ரூ. 957, ஒரு ஆண்டுக்கு. ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்படும் ரூ. 957-க்கு மருந்து வாங்கவேண்டுமானால் Medical Stores-க்குத்தான் indent அனுப்பவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எல்லா மருந்துகளையும் மெடிகல் ஸ்டோர்ஸிலிருந்துதான் வாங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு வேண்டிய மருந்துகளுக்கு ' indent ' எழுதியனுப்பினால், அனேக மருந்துகள் ஸ்டாக் இல்லையென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். மெடிகல் ஸ்டோர்ஸிலிருந்து indent செய்த மருந்துகள் எல்லாம் வந்து சேருவதற்குள் ஒரு ஆண்டு முடிந்து அடுத்த ஆண்டும் பிறந்து விடுகிறது. கடந்துபோன ஆண்டுக்கு, ஏற்கெனவே indent செய்திருந்த மருந்தை அனுப்ப முடியாது என்று தெரிவித்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், செஞ்சியிலுள்ள டிஸ்பென்சரியில் விளக்கெண்ணெய் கிடையாது ; Equalyptus oil கிடையாது ; பஞ்சு கிடையாது. மருந்துகளும் அனேகமாக இராப்பதில்லை. வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் டாக்டரிடத்தில் போய்க்கேட்டால், ' மருந்து இல்லாமல் நான் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்' ? என்று சொல்லுகிறார். செஞ்சி தாலூகா 40 மைல் நீளம், 30 மைல் அகலம் இருக்கிறது. செஞ்சியில் டிஸ்பென்ஸரி பெயரளவுக்கு இருக்கிறதே தவிர, மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான உதவியும் செய்யக்கூடிய நிலை அங்கு இல்லை.

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" இந்த ஆண்டில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழுள்ள மூன்று Headquarters ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது, தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு, செஞ்சி தாலூகா தலைநகரத்தில் ஒரு ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஆஸ்பத்திரியையும் ஏற்படுத்துமாறு கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில், மெடிகல் ஸ்டோரில் மருந்துகள் இல்லையென்றால், தனிப்பட்ட மருந்து கம்பெனிகளில் நேரடியாக வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மருந்துகளை மெடிகல் ஸ்டோரிலிருந்துதான் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதால் டிஸ்பென்சரிகளிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் அவ்வப்போது மருந்து வராமல், மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான உதவியும் செய்ய முடியாத அளவுக்கு அவைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆதலால் லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கும் டிஸ்பன்பஸரிகளுக்கும் இந்த சலுகையைக் காட்டக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" 1948-ம் வருஷத்தில் சென்னை சர்க்கார் B.D.S. Course நடத்துவதற்கென்று ஒரு Dental College-ஐ ஆரம்பிக்க உத்தேசித்து, அதற்கு சென்னை சர்வகலாசாலையும் ஒத்துக்கொண்டது. அதற்காக அரசாங்கம் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருந்தும் இதுவரையில் அது சம்பந்தமாக எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. பல் வலியால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் பல பேர்கள் அவஸ்தைப்படுகிறார்கள். சரியான பல் வைத்தியர்கள் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால், பல்லை எடுக்கும்படியான அளவுக்கு பல் வியாதி முற்றி, வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் இறந்து போகும் படியான நிலையும் ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், ஒரு Dental College திறப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் 741 ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருப்பதாகவும் சுகாதார மந்திரி சொன்னார். அவைகளில் 91 ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள், தகுந்த வைத்தியர்களில்லாத காரணத்தினால், நடைபெறவில்லையென்றும் அவர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். M.B.B.S., L.I.M. போன்ற வைத்தியப் படிப்புக்கு 5 ஆண்டுகள் செலவழிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மேலும், அதிக பணச்செலவும் ஏற்படுகின்றது. அப்படிப் பணத்தையும் காலத்தையும் செலவு செய்து படித்துத் தேறிவரும் டாக்டர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதால், அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளைத் திறந்து சொந்தமான தொழிலை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தால், டாக்டர்கள் நகரத்தை விட்டு கிராமங்களுக்கு வரமுடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நடத்தப்படும் M.B.B.S. வைத்யப் படிப்போடுகூட ஏற்கனவேயிருந்த L.M.P. course-ஐயும் கொண்டு வந்தால் இப்பொழுது நடைபெறுமல் இருக்கும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் மறுபடியும் நடைபெறுவதற்கு ஹேதுவாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் 5 ஆண்டு பயிற்சியை 3 ஆண்டுகளாகக் குறைத்தால், அதிக டாக்டர்கள் பயிறசி பெற்று கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு டாக்டர்கள் சுலபத்தில் கிடைக்கமுடியும். நமது மாகாணத்தில் மக்கள் பல விதமான வியாதிகளால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாலும், கர்ப்பிணிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மருத்துவ வசதிகள் இல்லாமலிருப்பதாலும், கிராமங்களை நகரப் பகுதிகளுடன் இணைப்பதற்குப் போதிய சாதனங்கள் இல்லாத காரணத்தினாலும், ஐந்து கிராமங்களுக்கொரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியாவது ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அப்படி ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் திறப்பதற்கு போதிய டாக்டர்கள் இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் மூன்று வருஷம் வைத்திய படிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்து நிறைய டாக்டர்களைத் தயார் செய்தால்தான் கிராமங்களுக்கு ஓரளவு வைத்திய வசதி ஏற்படக் கூடுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். 1949-ல் Stipend கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லியும் வைத்தியர்கள் வராததற்குக் காரணம் இதுதான் என்பதை நான் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

[Sri K. Aranganathan] [19th July 1952

" அடுத்தபடியாக Post-War Scheme-களில் 92, 99, 100 ஆகிய திட்டங்கள் இதுவரையில் அமல் நடத்தப்படாமலிருப்பதைக்கண்டு வேதனைப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்த மூன்று திட்டங்களும் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களுடைய சுகாதார நிலை அபிவிருத்தியடைவதற்கு வேண்டிய வகையில் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், அந்த மூன்று திட்டங்களையும் அமல் நடத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" கடந்த மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக, ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இறந்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையைப் பார்த்தால், ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் இறந்தவர்களின் சதவிகிதம் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. இதற்குக் காரணமென்ன வென்று பார்த்தால், இதற்குமுன் இருந்த டாக்டர்கள் நல்ல திறமையுடையவர்களாகவும், அனுபவம் மிகுந்தவர்களாகவும், ரண சிகிச்சைகளில் கைதேர்ந்தவர்களாகவும் இருந்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இப்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய டாக்டர்களின் மனோபாவம் வேறு விதமாக இருக்கிறது. வியாதியஸ்தர்களைத் தக்கபடி கவனித்து வைத்தியம் செய்யக்கூடிய பொறுமையும் திறமையும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய டாக்டர்களுக்கு இல்லை. இதையும் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிப்பாரென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்.

" செஞ்சி தாலூகாவில் நரம்பு சிலந்தியென்ற வியாதியினால் மக்கள் கடுமையாக பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் உழைத்துக் குடும்பத்தை நிர்வகிக்கும் வீட்டுத் தலைவனுக்கு நரம்பு சிலந்தி வியாதி வந்துவிட்டால், ஐந்தாறு மாத காலம் எந்த விதமான வேலையும் செய்ய முடியாமல் வீட்டிலேயே இருக்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால், அவனை நம்பி இருக்கும் பெரிய குடும்பம் பொருளாதாரத்தில் மிகவும் கேவலமாக பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் திண்டிவனம், செஞ்சி, திருக்கோயிலூர், கள்ளக் குரிச்சி தாலூகாக்களில்தான் அதிகமாக இந்த வியாதி பரவியிருக்கிறது. இந்த வியாதி மிகவும் கடுமையான வியாதி. அந்தக் கிராமங்களில் சென்று பார்த்தால் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இந்த வியாதியால் கடுமையாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்பது நன்கு தெரியும். நரம்பு சிலந்தி வியாதியைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை இதுவரையில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், இந்த வியாதியைத் தடுப்பதற்குத் தக்க பரிகாரம் தேடுவதற்கு உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

" கடைசியாக, மீண்டும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்பொழுது தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லா வினுள்ள ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் ஒன்றை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதோடுகூட தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லா போர்டு செஞ்சியில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியைத் திறக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மறுபடியும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

* SRI S. CHELLAPANDIAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Demand I want to place certain facts for the consideration of the Government. It is the opinion of all Members of this House and also of the public that the medical relief now given by Government as well as by local bodies is quite inadequate. On account of inadequate medical relief people suffer very much. One reason adduced by the Hon. Minister in his opening speech was want of doctors both to man the existing hospitals and to open new hospitals. I submit the remedy for that is to open more colleges for the training of doctors. In this connexion I want to tell Government that the starting of the Madura Medical College has been talked of for the last four years. Though His Excellency the Governor was pleased to state in his speech that grant has been made in this year's budget for the starting of that college, still it is being delayed for want of a building. From this I

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infer that the prospect of starting that college is still far off. I submit any building, even a temporary shed, should be considered to be sufficient for this year for that college. Consequent on the non-availability of a suitable building, this year no students have been selected for the Madura Medical College. Now, Sir, in the absence of a suitable building in Madura itself, for this year, the problem may be solved in the following way. The students may be selected and may be asked to undergo their course of studies in the Stanley Medical College in a shift system, and this system may be continued till a building is available in Madura itself.

" Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is with respect to the medical relief to the poor people in villages. We know that most of our people are poor and most of them are in villages. They suffer for want of proper medical relief. In the past, all of us know, rural dispensaries were started in villages under the auspices of district boards, but the scheme failed for want of doctors. Why did that system fail? It failed because doctors were not available on the salary offered by Government or by the local body. The doctors demanded a higher salary. I learn in several cases Government were not willing to sanction this increased salary even though the local bodies were willing to pay that salary. If such things are to happen, how can we have more doctors and adequate medical relief? 4-50 a.m.

" Now, I come to another point. Sir, our villages are considered to be healthy. But several taluks suffer for want of maternity centres. People have to get a lady doctor from a distance of 15 to 20 miles; and one need not be surprised to learn that by the time she arrives the patient in several cases would have lost her life. I draw the pointed attention of the Government to this fact.

" Another point which I want to impress on the Government is about male nurses, of whom we have been hearing for the last few years. Their services are used in hospitals and maternity centres. It is time for the Government to consider how far they can use the services of male nurses with decency and decorum, and more especially as nurses for delivery cases. I am of opinion that males are not at all fit to be nurses in any hospital or anywhere else. (Laughter.) (Sri R. V. Swaminathan : 'Hear, hear.' Because nursing requires a certain amount of patience and softness of mind. So my submission is only ladies are fit to be nurses and not males. They may be taken for any other tough jobs but not for this. I hope the learned Minister for Health will consider that question.

" Another point I wish to submit for the consideration of the Hon. Minister is about Honorary Surgeons, to whom he referred in his opening speech on this Demand. Sir, honorary services are rendered by doctors in every hospital. I submit this is a system which I must oppose.

5 p.m. "Honorary Surgeons and Physicians working in Government Hospitals use their position as a means for canvassing private practice. They come there in a light-hearted manner with no sense of responsibility. They come to the Government Hospital at about 10-30 a.m. after working from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. in their own dispensaries. They have therefore no patience. Frustrated with the impatience of these Honorary Doctors, the patients have to go to their private dispensaries. Sir, in this manner, they want to increase their private practice. They are not very careful nor do they act with responsibility in dealing with the public or with the diseases when they are doing their honorary duties. I therefore think, Sir, that it will be better for the Government to appoint more doctors, pay them adequately and make them work properly, promptly and punctually. There may be a few people who may be coming forth voluntarily to work as Honorary Surgeons or Physicians and the Government could avail themselves of their services after considering whether they will be very useful and whether there is a lack of paid doctors.

"There is another point which has now become very important and which affects not only our State but the whole of India and, I may say, even the whole world, namely, the question of birth control. Our State Minister for Medicine has not considered that point at all. I know this question is worrying everybody and I know that most of the hon. Members of this House are also considering how they should also control births. Birth control will solve the most vital problem of food and overcrowding in educational institutions and many other things. But most people feel delicate to express what they feel on this problem. Most of the husbands may feel that birth control is necessary but they feel delicate to express it to their wives and *vice versa*. Our Government should take up some propaganda in this behalf and appoint persons in each district to educate the people in methods of birth control. This is a measure which the Government should take up immediately as it will solve several problems.

"Though there is a dearth of Doctors, it is said that there is not enough space in Medical Colleges for admitting more students. I suggest that our Government can adopt the shift system. There is one more point, I wish to mention which may also touch upon the education portfolio. It was said that last year the Selection Committee was given the discretion of awarding 450 marks for qualifications other than the certified marks obtained at the examination. Now, I understand that these marks have been reduced to 50, in which case, the Committee Members will have little discretion left to be used in the selection of the candidates. This will hit hard the candidates from the scheduled castes and backward classes as the discretion of the Committee Members has become limited. It will hit these candidates hard in spite of the fact that Government have said that they can also compete for the 60 per cent of general seats. I hope that the Government will be pleased to take this aspect into consideration.

"Sir, I may be permitted to mention one other point. In several districts, the district boards were maintaining hospitals in the taluk centres. In my district of Tirunelveli five out of eight hospitals in the taluk centres have been taken over by the Government. I submit that the Government should take over all hospitals from the district boards in every district and conduct them directly. In several rural parts also the local boards are not able to conduct the dispensaries efficiently. I hope the Government will be pleased to take them also under their control. As it is a question of life and death, I hope the Government will give priority to this suggestion over all others and come forward to take over all hospitals and run them directly."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to place before the House some facts on which the Government are not bestowing any attention. If we examine the statistics of medical aid we find that the rural areas are very much neglected in comparison with urban areas. There are not enough dispensaries or hospitals in rural areas. The Government should try to open a hospital or at least a dispensary for every twenty thousand of the population. In this connexion it is needless to say that Government should pay immediate attention to opening more dispensaries in backward areas like hill tracts and the Agencies. There are no medicines not even Magsulph; in some hospitals and dispensaries, and even in this most essential department concerned with the life and health of the people red-tapism is rampant. This lack of supply of medicines in sufficient quantities leads directly to some malpractices and corruption. There are no medicines in the Local Fund Hospital at Gullasitaramapuram in Srikakulam district ever since the day of its opening a year ago. The Medical Officer in charge of this hospital has been reporting the matter time and again but there is no response from either the Government or the District Board. This dispensary is put up in a rented building which is very dilapidated. The Medical Officer has reported the matter to the concerned authorities and has also suggested that the hospital can be housed in a good building which has been handed over to the Government by the Bobbili Estate under the Zamindari Abolition Act. This building is lying vacant and I see no reason why it should not be given to the Local Fund Hospital. There is also no reason for the delay in saying 'Yes or no' to the suggestion made by the Medical Officer and I request the Government to move quickly in the matter.

"There are some hospitals in rural as well as semi-urban areas where there is good and large attendance and work for the doctors is very much. The status of some of these hospitals like those for instance, at Rajam, Hiramandalam, Veeraghattam, Palasa and Ponduru in Srikakulam district and Gajapatinagaram and some other places in Visakhapatnam district has been raised. There may be some cases like these in other districts also. The Government should take all these hospitals, and especially those at taluk headquarters, under their direct control and management. The

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Local Fund Dispensaries at Parampeta and Santakavity in Palakonda taluk have been either abolished or shifted to other places. These are places or localities where there should be some medical aid and I therefore request the Government to reconsider the matter and re-open the dispensaries there.

"I come now to the Government Hospital at Srikakulam, the headquarters of Srikakulam district, which was formed three years ago. This hospital as well as the Maternity Hospital there require much improvement and development. The Government should try to make them pucca District Headquarters Hospitals.

5-10 p.m. "I congratulate the Government on granting free medical aid to non-gazetted servants of the Government and local boards. I request that this concession may be extended to village officers also.

"The Hon. Minister for Public Health, Sri A. B. Shetty, was pleased to state at a conference at Tenali, some three months back, that medical practitioners were not forthcoming to work as Honorary Medical Officers in Local Fund and Government hospitals, in the Andhra Desa. I know a case in Andhra Desa where the offer of a Medical Practitioner of long standing and reputation to work as an Honorary Medical Officer is being rejected or refused. The name of that medical practitioner is Sri A. Sundararamayya, M.B.B.S. He has worked as a House Surgeon at Srikakulam Government Hospital and at the Maharaja's Hospital at Vizianagaram. He offered to work as an Honorary Medical Officer at Rajam Local Fund Hospital where a large number of patients attend and where there is a lot of work, nearly a year back. It appears the authorities are evading to appoint him as an Honorary Medical Officer. In fact they do not want him to be appointed, for reasons best known to themselves, and the people concerned.

"At present there exist different scales of pay and cadres for doctors possessing M.B.B.S. Degree and for those possessing L.M.P. Diploma who are in the employment of local bodies. But no such difference in the scales of pay and cadres exists in Government service. I request the Government to see that all doctors possessing either the M.B.B.S. Degree or the L.M.P. Diploma in the employment of district boards and other local bodies get the same scale of pay and are put on the same cadre, just like those employed by the Government. With these few words, Sir, I support the cut motion and resume my seat."

* SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, മലബാറിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായം പൊതുവെ വളരെ മോശമാണെന്ന് ഗവമേണ്ടിനെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. മറ്റുള്ള district കളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് നോക്കുമ്പോൾ മലബാറിലെ വൈദ്യസഹായം വളരെ പരിമിതമാണ്. അവിടെയുള്ള ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ സാധാരണക്കാർക്ക് തീരെയും വൈദ്യസഹായം ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. മലബാറിൽ പൊതുവേ ബാധിക്കുന്ന കോയരോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് കൊടുക്കേണ്ട നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവമേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തുകയാണ് ആശാവഹമാണ്. മലബാറിലെ പൊതു തൊഴിലാളി പെരിയാരം സാനിട്ടോറിയത്തിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്നത് മലബാറുകാർക്ക് ഒരു അനുഗ്രഹമാണ്. മലബാറിൽ 45 ലക്ഷത്തോളം ആളുകളുണ്ട്.

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ഇതു വച്ചു ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഒരു district ൽ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അമ്പതിനായിരം ആളുകൾക്ക് വൈദ്യസഹായം നല്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ അവിടെ ഇല്ല എന്ന് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലായേടത്തോളം എന്റെ അനുഭവം വെച്ച് നോക്കുമ്പോൾ കുന്നുനാട് താലൂക്കിലെ ചില വിവരങ്ങൾ ഗവമേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കുന്നുനാട് താലൂക്കിൽ അഞ്ചുലക്ഷത്തോളം ആളുകൾ ജീവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കുന്നുനാട് താലൂക്കിൽ ഉള്ള ആകെ dispensaryകൾ മൂന്നോ നാലോ മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ താലൂക്കിലെ headquarters ആയ പടകരയിലെ ആസ്പത്രി ഗവമേണ്ടു ഏറെറടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു പൊപ്പ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ആസ്പത്രിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം വൈദ്യത്തിനു യാതൊരു സൌകര്യങ്ങളും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അവിടെ ഇല്ല. അവിടെ രോഗികളെ കിടത്തി ചികിത്സിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യമില്ല. ഈ ആസ്പത്രിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗവമേണ്ടു നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എട്ടുപ്പിന്റെ സ്ഥലം ഇതുവരെയും ഏറെറടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു ലേഡി ഡോക്ടറെ ഇന്നേവരേക്കും അവിടെ നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവമേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതൽ പതിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പടകര ആസ്പത്രിയിലെ സ്ഥിതി ഇങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള മറ്റു ആസ്പത്രികളുടെ കാര്യം പറയാതെതന്നെ ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. പടകരയിലും കട്ടത്തിലും ആണ് കൊയിലാണ്ടി. അവിടെയുള്ള പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ടൌൺ ആണ് കൊയിലാണ്ടി. അവിടെയുള്ള ആസ്പത്രിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ ഗവമേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുകയും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമേണ്ടു ഇടപെടണം എന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൊയിലാണ്ടി കുന്നുനാട് താലൂക്കിലെ ഒരു സബ്ബ് താലൂക്കാണ്. ഏകദേശം പതിനഞ്ചു അംശങ്ങളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനു വരേണ്ടതു കൊയിലാണ്ടി ആസ്പത്രിയിലേക്കാണ്. ഈ പതിനഞ്ചു അംശങ്ങളിലും ജീവിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു വൈദ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിൽ എത്തിപ്പെടുക എന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവമേണ്ടു ആലോചിക്കണം. പന്തുണ്ടു നാഴിക, പതിനഞ്ചു നാഴികയെല്ലാം ദൂരമുള്ള അത്തോളി, എടക്കര മുതലായ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ നിവസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരുക എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ, വഴിയിൽ വലിയ പുഴകൾ കടക്കണം, കുന്നുകൾ കയറി മറിയണം, എത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽതന്നെ എത്രയോ ശതമാനം കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രമേ ഉചിതമായ വൈദ്യസഹായമാണ് ആ ഗ്രാമീണർക്ക് കിട്ടുക എന്നതു മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതേയുള്ളൂ. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു മരണമടഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ നടക്കുന്ന മാരണ സംഭവങ്ങളാണിവ. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനു ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവമേണ്ടിന്റെ അടിയന്തര ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടണം. ആയുർവൈദ്യത്തിനു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നല്കുകയും യാതൊരു പക്ഷപാതിയും ഗവമേണ്ടിനു ഇല്ല. ഇന്നു നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ടാണ് നാട്ടുകാർ ജീവിക്കുന്നതു, ഗവമേണ്ടു ആസ്പത്രികൾകൊണ്ടല്ല ഇന്നു സാധുക്കളുടെ രോഗം മാറുന്നതു, എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിൽ തെറ്റില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഏതുവിധത്തിലുള്ള വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരാണെങ്കിലും പ്രസവകേസുകളാണെങ്കിലും പണ്ടുപണ്ടെ വൈദ്യചെയ്യുവരുന്ന ആയുർവൈദ്യന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇന്നു മലബാറിലെ ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു രക്ഷ കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു വൈദ്യസഹായം കിട്ടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ആയുർവൈദ്യത്തിനു ഗവമേണ്ടു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് അതു വലിയ ഒരു അനുഗ്രഹമാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ അർത്ഥമാത്രമേ നാട്ടിനെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ ഗവമേണ്ടു വല്ലതും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ അർത്ഥമുള്ളൂ. അല്ലാതെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ടൌണുകളിൽ മാത്രം വൈദ്യസഹായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സാധാരണക്കാരനു ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നു ഗവമേണ്ടിനോടു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അവിടെതന്നെ വൈദ്യസഹായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്ക പദ്ധതിയും പരിപാടിയും ഗവമേണ്ടു ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യണം. കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിലെ ആസ്പത്രിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഏറെറടുക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതേയുള്ളോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ തൽക്കാലം ഇല്ല എന്നാണ് ഗവമേണ്ടു മറുപടിയായി കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളതു. ഇതു നാട്ടുകാരുടെ നിർഭാഗ്യം എന്നതിനെ പറയട്ടെ. ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ മന്ത്രി കൊയിലാണ്ടി സന്ദർശിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൊയിലാണ്ടിയുടെ പ്രധാന്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി മനസ്സിലാകും. കോഴിക്കോട്ടിന്റെ കുടിവെള്ള കുറവും കോഴിക്കോടിനു വടക്കു മലബാറിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ടൌൺ ആണ് അതു. കോഴിക്കോടിനു വടക്കു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ടൌണായ കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിൽക്കൂടിയാണ് ഗവമേണ്ടിന്റെ എല്ലാവിധ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും അവിടെയുണ്ട്. പല വ്യവസായകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും

5-20 p.m.

[Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup] [19th July 1952

അവിടെയുണ്ട്. തിങ്ങിപ്പാർക്കുന്ന ചെറിയ ചെറിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എത്രയോ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. കടലോരങ്ങളിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്ന മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ജനസംഖ്യ അവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ലക്കടക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് അവിടെ ഒരു ആസ്പത്രി കണ്ടാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭരണാധികാരത്തിനു തന്നെ അതു അപമാനകരമാണ്. ഈ ആസ്പത്രി ശവമ്മേണ്ട് ഏറെറടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് നാട്ടുകാരുടെ വൈദ്യസഹായകാര്യം പരിക്ഷ്കരിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള ദയവു് ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നു് ശവമ്മേണ്ടിനോടു് ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശവമ്മേണ്ട് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ അതു നാട്ടുകാരനു ഒരു ഉപകാരമാണ്, പാവപ്പെട്ടവനു ഒരനുഗ്രഹമാണു'.

(At this stage the Hon. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"ഈ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അവസാനമായും ആത്മാർത്ഥമായും പറയാനുള്ളതു് ആയുർവ്വൈദ്യന്മാർക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിലെ സാധാരണക്കാരുടെ രോഗത്തിനു് ഒരു പൊറുതി ഉണ്ടാകും എന്നാണു്. ആയുർവ്വൈദ്യത്തിനു് സഹായം കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഈ ശവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിത്തീരും എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്കു ഇത്രമാത്രമാണു് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്."

* SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand and oppose the cut motion. In doing so, I wish to congratulate the Hon. Minister for Health on his very modest Demand. It is really surprising that he and his department have been able to achieve so much with such modest Demands in the previous years and that they are going to attempt to do the same thing with the modest Demand which is now before the House. If we analyse the Budget, it will be found that the amount that is asked for under this Demand is small. Roughly if we take the amount under this Demand and the conjoint Demand of Public Health, it is about five crores out of an aggregate expenditure of one hundred crores of rupees. If we eliminate the capital outlay on new schemes and confine ourselves to expenditure under Revenue Account, it is 5 crores out of 71 crores—roughly about 7 per cent. Now, Sir, may I ask, whether there is so much done in any other country, with such a modest Demand? An analysis of all the cut motions reveals one thing. The complaint is that more money has not been allotted—not that any special head included in this Demand is open to any objection whatsoever. Anyhow this Demand is entitled to and will receive the unanimous support of all Members of the House irrespective of their party affiliations. But it does not necessarily follow that the provision that is made is adequate. None will be happier than the Hon. Minister for Public Health or the Hon. the Finance Minister if the Government will be able to find more money for expenditure under this Demand. That can be done by taxation and that takes me to a different aspect altogether. Yet I must say that the provision that is made is not at all satisfactory even in the view of the best admirers of the Hon. Minister for Public Health or Government.

" Let me now express a few ideas that will be helpful, if not for this year, at least for the coming years. It is regretable, Sir,—and I am asked to state it not only on behalf of South Kanara district but also on behalf of Malabar district—that the District Headquarters Hospitals in South Kanara as well as in Malabar are in imperative need of expansion, betterment and greater provisions both with regard to the building accommodation and materials that are supplied. I am aware, Sir, that the Government have sanctioned two schemes for these two hospitals. But a sanction does not give satisfaction unless it is followed by execution of the scheme. Perhaps the Hon. Minister finds it delicate to press the execution of the scheme because he happens to be a native of the district of South Kanara. Sir, I am sure, the Government will receive the criticism in a constructive spirit, bearing in mind that this district of South Kanara and the West Coast as a whole are not able to get from the Government what they richly deserve.

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" I may mention, Sir, that a Medical College for the West Coast is also an urgent need. If the Government cannot meet the need, would it not be proper for them at least to sympathetically consider any offer by any private agency to start a Medical College and conduct it on the most rigorous methods that will satisfy the Government?

" Sir, I wish to explain my ideas a little further. It is said that it is not possible to establish more Medical Colleges. That more doctors are wanted is an undisputable fact. How are we going to get more doctors unless we establish more Medical Colleges? I suggest, Sir, that loans be raised for starting new Medical Colleges. If it is not possible to establish more Medical Colleges, will I not be right in pressing upon the Government to establish a medical school for every district—if not for every district, at least for a couple of districts put together? That will go a long way to cater to the essential needs of the people. I know, in my district of South Kanara, during the monsoon season, people who live in villages are not able to get medical help. Am I not right, Sir, in urging that the Government ought to take the peculiar conditions prevailing in every district and render such justice as is possible?

" With regard to the Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode, I am told, Sir, that so far as food is concerned, it requires to be examined both with regard to quality and distribution. I am also told that the payments that are made to the nurses are not adequate. But, that of course is a question to be decided for the entire State and not at the district level.

" With regard to the scheme of medical education, I wish to emphasise again the need for starting medical schools. I wish to make a further suggestion that a composite course should be started, whereby at the end of the second year if any student finds it not possible to continue his studies, he may be fit to take employment as Sanitary Inspector in the Health Department. At the end of the third year, a student who is not able to continue his studies further should be able to practise as a Dentist. If I have time, Sir, I can explain my ideas further on this subject. Having regard to the imperative need for medical facilities in this State, it would be proper for us to think of starting some medical schools. I feel that the Government also have such ideas before them. I have emphasised and re-emphasised this so that the Government may bestow their attention on this matter at an early date. 5-30 p.m.

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"Then there is the idea of starting of mobile dispensaries. This is being attempted by other State Governments. There is no reason why our State should not try it, particularly in the districts where there are difficulties of terrain and where it is not possible for the people to go to the Headquarters Hospitals easily during the monsoon seasons. A mobile dispensary will save many a life in such circumstances which our Government are bound to save.

"With regard to the medical facilities much more is required than what are available now. Our Government have perhaps provided the best medical facilities as compared with the other States. But still, I feel, there is great room for improvement. I know the Government are now spending 3·8 crores while in 1946 they were only spending 1·8 crores of rupees. In conclusion, Sir, I have no hesitation in commending for the unanimous acceptance of the House the Demand that is made for this department."

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMY :—"అధ్యక్షా, వైద్య సహాయము కొరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేస్తున్న ఈ కృషికి నేను అభినందనలు. విధానంలో మాత్రము కొంత మార్పు తీసుకురావాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ధర్మ వైద్యశాలలు ప్రభుత్వంవారివి లున్నవి. వీటి జాతులకు రోగాలు ఎక్కువగావుండే తాలూకాలు చాలవరకు లున్నవని చెప్పుతున్నాను. సాధారణముగా రోగాలు వేదజాతులలో, ముఖ్యంగా హరిజనులలో లున్నవి. ఇటువంటి హరిజనులకు హాస్పిటల్ సౌకర్యాలు అందుబాటుతో లేవని చెప్పాలి. గ్రామాలలో సవర్ణ హిందువులు కనీసము నాలు వైదు కుటుంబాలు లున్న చోటగాని వైద్యశాలలు లేక పోతున్నవి. రోగులు యీ వైద్యశాలలకు రావాలంటే చాలా కష్టంమీద రావలసి వస్తున్నది. ఇక ప్రభుత్వంవారు నియమించిన వైద్యశాలలలోని డాక్టర్లు ఈ రోగుల కొరకు రమ్మంటే, రావటానికి నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. ఈ రోగులుగూడ అంత దూరము వెళ్ల లేకపోతున్నారు. ఒక వేళ ఈ రోగులు వెళ్లవలసివస్తే జిల్లాలోవున్న పెద్ద వైద్యశాలలకొరకు కాకినాడ అయినసూ, లేక రాజమండ్రి అయినను వెళ్లవలెను. ఈ పెద్దపెద్ద పట్టణములలోవున్న హాస్పిటల్సులో వ్యాధి నివారణకొరకు వెళ్లిన వేద ప్రజానీకాన్ని వివిధంగా నిర్లక్ష్య భావముతో చూస్తున్నారో ప్రభుత్వానికే తెలుసును అని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఒక వేళ ఎవరైన ఒక వేద జాతికి చెందిన రోగి యీ పెద్ద వైద్యశాలకు, ఎంతో దూరమునుండి కష్టపడిరాగా, మొదట గేటులో లున్న బంట్రోతు విడువడు. ఆయనను తప్పించుకొని లోపలికి వెళ్లితే, డాక్టరు గారు ఆసలే మాట్లాడరు, చికిత్సకొరకు హాస్పిటల్‌లో చేర్చుకొనుటకుకూడా విపరీతమైన కష్టము. ఒక వేళ చేర్చుకుంటే లోపల సరిగాచూడరు. Beds ఇవ్వరు. ఇట్టి సందర్భములలో యీ వేద జాతికి చెందిన రోగియొక్క కష్టము చెప్పనవసరము లేదు. ఆతీ, గతీ లుండకుండా శాలము గడుపవలసివస్తుంది. అందు వలన యీ ధర్మ వైద్యశాలలు ప్రజలకు పూర్తిగా ఉపయోగపడుతున్నవని చెప్పుటకు వీలు లేని దుస్థితిలోవున్నవి. రోగులకు సరియైన చికిత్స లభించడములేదని చెప్పుతున్నాను. అందువలన రోగులకు సాధ్యమైనంత దగ్గరగా వైద్యశాలలు లుండినయెడల, రోగులు త్వరలో చికిత్సపొందుటకు అవకాశముండగలదు. హాస్పిటల్ దగ్గరలోవున్న కారణం చేత, మొఖమూటముయిన్లనైనను చికిత్సపొందగలరు.

"ఇంతే కాకుండా వైద్యశాలలో పనిచేయు డాక్టర్లు, మంత్రసాని, మొదలగు ఉద్యోగములు యీ హరిజనులకు యిచ్చినట్లయితే యిప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి అస్పృశ్యత నివారించటానికి చాలా అవకాశముండగలదు. విశేలరాగాని, మశూచి మొదలగు అంయిబ్యాధులుగాని సంభవిస్తే, యీ వైద్యశాలలలో పనిచేయునాగ్లు వెంటనే వెళ్లి

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చికిత్సచేయుటకు వీలుండును. అందువల్ల యీ Medical side ఉద్యోగాలు వీలయినంతమటుకు హరిజనులకు యిస్తే చాగావుండునని నా అభిప్రాయము.

"ఇంకొకవిషయము చెప్పదలచినాను. మా తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలో కోన సీమ అని పేరు వహించెడి అమలాపురం, రాజోలు, రామచంద్రపురం తాలూకాలు డెల్టా తాలూకాలు. వీటికి ఒక ప్రక్కన సముద్రము, మూడు ప్రక్కలను గోదావరిలున్నది. ఈ తాలుకాలు విశాలమైన తాలుకాలు. ఈ తాలుకాలకు అన్నిటికి చేగి ఒక Hospital ఆయినసూలేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతాల నుండి రోగులు వైద్యశాలలకు వెళ్లవలెనంటె District Headquarters Hospital లుండే కాకినాడకైనా వెళ్లవలెను, లేకపోతే రాజమండ్రి ఆయినా వెళ్లవలెను. రమారమి రొన్నిమైళ్లదూరమునుండి రావాలంటే ఈ రోగులు చాలా కష్టపడవలసియున్నది. ఇంతదూరమునుండి వచ్చినను శాలయాపన లేనిదే చికిత్సపొందలేరు.

"ఈ మధ్య మా అమలాపురం తాలూకాకు చెందిన, అఖిల భారత కాంగ్రెసు మాజీ కార్యదర్శి, శ్రీ కళా వెంకట్రావుగారు మన ప్రభుత్వములో వైద్యశాఖా మంత్రిగా లున్నప్పుడు యీ విషయములో ప్రజలు విన్నవించగా, వారు తమ పదవిలో లొద్దికాలము మాత్రమే యున్నందున యీ విషయములో కృషిచేసి యీ కోనసీమకు ఒక Hospital ఆయినసూ నిర్మించుతారని ప్రజలు ఆశించారు కాని, వారు అట్లు చేయ లేకపోయినందున ఆ ప్రాంతపు ప్రజల దురదృష్టమేనని చాలా చింతించుచున్నారు. ఆ తాలుకాలు సుమారు నాలుగు లక్షల జనాభాగా కలిగినటువంటి ప్రదేశముగాన, ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ తాలుకాలలో లున్న ప్రజల కిష్టములు గమనించి, ఒక Hospital ఆయినసూ స్థాపించి యీ కోనసీమలోని ప్రజలకు వైద్య సహాయము చేయుదురని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so, I only want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Medical and Public Health to the woeful need for medical relief in rural areas. A number of hon. Members who preceded me touched on this point. From the way in which cut motions on this Demand have been given it is clear that many of the hon. Members keenly feel the need for medical facilities in rural areas. In the review of the Government of the Triennial Report on Civil Hospitals, it is said: 'The subsidy to rural medical practitioners and maternity assistants and the provision for supply of medicines to rural dispensaries were enhanced during the triennium. In spite of this encouragement, there was poor response from medical men to take up appointments in rural dispensaries and consequently several of these dispensaries had to be closed and some of them were converted into dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine.' We have really very few dispensaries in the mufassal and we have not enough doctors to staff even those few dispensaries. It means that the number of doctors that are turned out by our medical colleges is not sufficient. Though the number of medical colleges has been recently increased to about five, still we find that there is need for many more colleges in order to turn out a larger number of doctors. I know that provision of medical education is very costly. In spite of that, we have to find the means for starting more colleges for training more medical men. When the Government dispensed with the L.M.P.

course, I was really very glad because I felt that in a matter of life and death, we ought to have the best medical education. In some of the towns, there are a fairly large number of private practitioners. Very few—practically none—of the M.B.B.S. doctors are prepared to settle down in village. They are not even attracted by the subsidy given by the Government and the local board for rural dispensaries. So we have to do something for giving medical relief to rural classes. There is a feeling among the rural classes that after all they need not, if they could help it, resign themselves to fate, and that they should get some help from the doctors. Only they feel that they are not rich enough to go to them. It is almost impossible to go to them. I spend a major portion of my time in two or three villages. There is not one dispensary in any of them. But I am well-to-do enough to come even to distant Madras for medical relief. But the rural classes are not in a position to go even to ordinary dispensaries, let alone bigger dispensaries or better hospitals. I really feel that the villager, who works day in and day out and contributes a major portion to the revenues of our State, ought to be dealt with better.

"Some quacks, who do not know anything of medicine and who had had no practical training, make a lot of money in villages. I know that in one headquarters place, which has a population of about 2,000 and two or three trained doctors, one who has had absolutely no training in medicine is earning Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 per month. That is another sorry aspect of the medical relief that we give to the villages. It means that we have not done enough propaganda among the villagers to distinguish between doctor and doctor.

5-40 p.m. "It seems to me that propaganda is also necessary. In this connexion, I may say that doctors in modern medicine, trained some years ago in headquarters hospitals or otherwise do really need some refresher course. Some of them have had training in days when medical science had not progressed very far. To-day we find medical science has progressed by leaps and bounds. Every-day we find a new discovery made and a new remedy found. I should feel that many of these old doctors who really need some help in that direction should be given that help. I should really like to see that an allopathic doctor, whether he practises in rural areas or in urban areas, is compelled to undergo a sort of refresher course in the General Hospital here, which is one of our best equipped hospitals. This refresher course must be made compulsory for all doctors once in five or six years.

"Sir, if really we want to help the rural areas with medical relief, we must have a number of doctors in the rural areas. That can be done only by increasing the number of medical colleges. I was one of those who felt that medical education should be made free. I felt so when I found a number of very intelligent and poor people, for want of finance, were not able to go to the medical college. I find to-day a number of applicants are not given admissions in the medical college. Their applications are rejected for want of accommodation. Even then, it is not the well-to-do

people alone that turn out to be very good doctors. Medical education is becoming very costly. Whether the doctor settles down in a village or town, he is certainly useful not only to himself but to others also. I feel therefore that medical education should be as cheap as possible.

"In this connexion I may refer to, I do not call it a controversy, a suggestion that was made some time before that, because many of the women doctors, who got medical education, married later and settled down not for practice but for looking after their own children, giving medical education to women might not be very useful. That may be so. But I really feel that it is desirable to give as good a chance for women to be trained as doctors as men are given chances. It is worthwhile doing so. I would like to mention here that in my part of the country there is need for opening a medical college. We have a college at Guntur and another at Visakhapatnam. There are of course two colleges at Madras. We find that getting admission in the Madras colleges is very difficult for boys from our area. I desire that a time should soon come when Government will realize the need for opening a medical college in Rayalaseema. Before I close I should like to make mention of one thing. In rural dispensaries, where ayurvedic medicine is given, we find sometimes that it is very difficult to get reliable medicines from private people. On account of the lowest tender system, it has not been possible for district board dispensaries to get and give effective medicines. I would rather suggest to the Government that they should prepare under their own auspices and supervision some of the ayurvedic medicines which can be supplied to dispensaries in the interests of the rural people."

* **Sri K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR**:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, മെഡിക്കൽ സഹായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മൂന്നു കോടി മൂന്നു ലക്ഷത്തി എണ്പതിനായിരം (3,03,80,000) ഉറുപ്പികയാണു് മെഡിക്കൽ ഏവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ദാരിദ്ര്യവും പട്ടിണിയും മഹാവ്യാധിയും നിറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇതു തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ നിക്കിവെച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ സംഖ്യയിലും വലിയ വ്യത്യാസമൊന്നും ഇതിലും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു പുതുതായി യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും ഇല്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ ആസ്പത്രികൾ നിൽക്കുന്നതിനെ ഇന്നതുപോലുള്ള ആസ്പത്രികളിൽ വേണ്ടതു മെഡിക്കൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഉള്ള പദ്ധതി കാണുന്നില്ല. പതിനേഴും പതിനെട്ടും ഉറുപ്പിക ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന ചെറുകിട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു വകയിരുത്തീട്ടില്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല പുറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവയുടെ സ്ഥിതി നന്നാക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരു പരിപാടിയുമില്ല. District board ന്റെ വക ചില ആസ്പത്രികളുണ്ടു്. 'ചത്തതിനൊക്കമേ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കിലും' എന്നതുപോലെയാണു്—അതു ഉള്ളതും ഇല്ലാത്തതും തുല്യം. ഇതു തുച്ഛമായ ഈ സംഖ്യ വകയിരുത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു ഉപകാരവുമില്ല. ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു പുതുതായി മൂന്നും നാലും അംശങ്ങൾതോറും പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു അഞ്ചും പത്തും അംശങ്ങൾക്കു എങ്കിലും ഒരു ചെറിയ ആസ്പത്രി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള സന്മനസ്സു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല എന്നു്. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ മാരകമായ മൃതുമായ വ്യാധികൾ പിടിപെട്ടു നരകിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനു യാതൊരു സഹായവും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. മലബാറിൽ ആകെ മുപ്പതു മിഡ്വൈഫുമാരാണു് ഉള്ളതു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കുറേ അംശത്തിനും ഒരു മിഡ്വൈഫ് ആവശ്യമാണു്. കൂടുതൽ ആസ്പത്രി വേണമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനോടു പറയുമ്പോൾ

പറയും ഡോക്ടർമാരുടെ അഭാവം ഉണ്ടെന്നു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മൂന്നു നാലു മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജുകൾ മാത്രമാണു് ഉള്ളതു്. കൂടുതൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജുകൾ തുറന്നു കൂടുതൽ ഡോക്ടർമാർക്കു പരിശീലനം ഗവൺമേണ്ടു നല്കുണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിൽ ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിന്റെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടു്. മലബാറിൽ അനേകം ഡോക്ടർമാർ ധനസമ്പാദനംചെയ്തു വൈദ്യപരിശീലനം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത എത്രയോ ആളുകൾ പഠിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. മലബാറിൽ district board ഇരുപത്തിനാലോളം പ്രസവ ശുശ്രൂഷകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും ശിശുസംരക്ഷണകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും തുറക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ഗവൺമേണ്ടിനോടു ധനസഹായത്തിനു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗവൺമേണ്ടു അതു നിഷേധിക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആയുർവൈദ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗവൺമേണ്ടു അതിനെ വിശാലിക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആസവാരിഷ്ടങ്ങളിൽ 20 ശതമാനം alcohol ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഗവൺമേണ്ടു tax കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. Tax കെട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിൽ ആൽക്കഹോൾ ഇല്ലാതാകുമോ എന്നു് ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അലോപ്പത്തി മരുന്നുകളിൽ അമ്പതു്, അറുപതു് ശതമാനം ആൽക്കഹോൾ ഉള്ള മരുന്നുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു് തെളിയിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറാണു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അലോപ്പത്തി മരുന്നുകളിൽ tax കെട്ടി നാട്ടു വൈദ്യത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം അതിനെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കുകയും നശിപ്പിക്കുകയും ആണു് ഗവൺമേണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഹോമിയോപതിയെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ജില്ലയിലെ പാപ്പിനിശ്ശേരിക്കു് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു മരുന്നാണു്. ഏറ്റവും ചീപ്പായ വിധത്തിലും എളുപ്പമായും ചികത്സിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യം. ഇതെല്ലാം ഇതിനുണ്ടു്. ഇതിന്റെ നിലയെ അന്വേഷിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി 1947 ൽ ഈ സംസ്ഥാന ഗവൺമേണ്ടു ഒരു കമ്മീഷനെ നിയമിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഈ കമ്മീഷന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ തുടർന്നു യാതൊരു നടപടികളും ഗവൺമേണ്ടു എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ബോമ്പെയിലും ഉത്തരപ്രദേശത്തുമെല്ലാംതന്നെ ഒരു പരീക്ഷണത്തിനു് വേണ്ടിയെങ്കിലും ഗവൺമേണ്ടു് ഇതിനെ പരീക്ഷിച്ചു് നോക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. തീച്ചയും ഹോമിയോപതിയെ അംഗീകരിച്ചു് മാത്രം വിശ്വേജിലും അതിനെ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുകയും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയുമാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് പാവങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ഒരു സഹായമായിരിക്കും. തലശ്ശേരി, കോഴിക്കോടു്, കണ്ണൂർ, ഫോർട്ടു് കൊച്ചി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഫൈലേറിയ, ഹൈഡ്രോസിൽ മുതലായ രോഗങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഇതിനെ നേരിടുവാനും തടുക്കുവാനും ഗവൺമേണ്ടിനു് യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും കാണുന്നില്ല. തീച്ചയായും ഇതു് തടയണമെങ്കിൽ അവിടെയുള്ള നിവാസികൾക്കു് പൈപ്പു് വാട്ടർ (pipe-water) സപ്ലൈ ചെയ്യൽ മാത്രമെ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. ഗവൺമേണ്ടു ഈ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനുള്ള ബഡ്ജറും പഴയ നിലയിലുള്ളതുപോലെ തുടർന്നുപോവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ”

5-50 p.m. * SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am opposing the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister and supporting the cut motion moved by the hon. Member Sri Balakrishnan. Regarding medical relief, it is a fundamental right of every citizen to get it. Sometime ago the Hon. the Chief Minister gave some concessions to the N.G.Os. in the matter of medical relief. But it is not sufficient. I will request the Hon. the Chief Minister to extend those concessions to all people because it is a fundamental right of every citizen to get medical relief from the Government. Even in the Constitution of various progressive countries it is stated that the Government will give medical relief to every citizen. Now I want to give this House some statistics of daily diet allowance given in hospitals in the year 1950—

Name of hospital.	Diet allowance. Rs.	A.	P.
Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam.	0	6	11
King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam ..	1	0	6

Name of hospital.	Diet allowance. Rs.	A.	P.
Police Hospital, Visakhapatnam ..	2	0	0
Government Hospital, Kozhikode ..	1	3	5
Government Hospital, Manantoddy ..	0	12	4
Local Fund dispensaries in Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.	0	3	6
Bellary—Yemmiganur	0	6	0
Panruti Local Fund dispensary	0	3	7
Tondiarpet Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	0	2	6
Government Ophthalmic Hospital ..	0	12	11
Some Local Fund dispensaries	0	2	0

“ The above are the rates of daily diet allowance prevailing in the different hospitals in the State. Now, what is the diet allowance of a prisoner in a Central Jail, the Penitentiary, the Cannanore Jail and other jails? According to 1949 or 1950 statistics, it is 9 annas per day. So, in a free country—if we call our country a free country—the diet allowance of a patient in most of the hospitals is much lower than that of a prisoner in jail.

“ With regard to the supply of diet, there is the contract system in hospitals. This contract system only helps to enrich the contractors.

“ Sir, we know fully well that we are not getting necessary medicines from the hospitals. For example, in the Government hospital, Kozhikode, the amount spent annually on medicines is Rs. 42,789 and the number of patients per year will come to about 56,000. That means the amount spent on the medicine per patient is 12 annas. In the Kozhikode Women's hospital, 10 annas per patient are spent for medicinal purposes and it will include medicines, injections, bandage, chloroform, tincture iodine, etc. This will clearly show that our people are not getting the necessary medicines from hospitals. The Government are not spending enough for this purpose. On the other hand, if the police people want to investigate a criminal case, ambulance cars and even lorries will be used and money will be spent like anything. But if a person is dying of sickness in our villages, as far as I know, no ambulance will go, no money will be granted by the Government. Even if the patient goes to hospital, he has to spend some money there. So poor people who are not getting any benefit from the hospitals do not have confidence in them now. That is the position.

“ Now I come to the question of salaries paid to the medical staff. A scavenger is paid only Rs. 18 per mensem. He has no house allowance and he is given an increment of Re. 1 once in five years and there is no provident fund facility. A nursing orderly gets a pay of Rs. 19 per month and a house allowance of Rs. 7. He has to work for 24 hours a day. This class of people have

[Sri K. P. Gopalan] [19th July 1952

already put forth their demands to the Hon. Minister for 8 hours' duty, implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of educational concessions to their children, etc. A compounder gets a pay of only Rs. 45. These are all meagre salaries and they should be considerably enhanced.

"Then, our Government have spent Rs. 25,000 in 1950 on research work in hospitals. Suppose the King of England dies; there will be wide publicity in our papers. But there are many good doctors in our country whom Government are not encouraging by giving publicity. I have seen in the Ophthalmic hospital, Madras, that if a man dies, his eye is transplanted to another man who has lost his eye. But it is a pity that doctors like Sree Muthayya of Government Ophthalmic hospital, Madras, and Sree Mohan Rao are not given any encouragement by this Government. If they are given encouragement they will be assets to our country.

"Sir, I come from the constituency of Payyanur. In that constituency in certain places with a population of 30,000 like Azom, Pagayamgadi, Kakkara, etc., there is no dispensary and there are no doctors. Our doctors are not well paid and so they are not willing to go to the village parts. I request the Hon. Minister to sanction the opening of a medical college in Malabar. Certainly so far as Malabar is concerned, in every respect it is not given due representation. Malabar is in need of well-equipped hospitals and a medical college. Government must pay due attention to these things. This morning I put a question about the stoppage of the work of constructing two blocks in the Kozhikode hospital. After strenuous efforts of the Malabar members, and the public of Malabar a hospital was got sanctioned for that place. Even now there are not sufficient beds there. The Kozhikode Municipality and Malabar District Board have passed a resolution with regard to this matter. I would only request the Government to do the needful."

* SRI N. SIVARAJ :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வைத்திய வசதி சம்பந்தமாக இந்த சபையில் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் போதுமான அளவில் பேசியும், என்னென்ன செய்துதரவேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றியும் எடுத்துக் கூறி விட்டார்கள். நான் வந்திருக்கும் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள சுகாதார நிலைமையைப் பற்றி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று இப்பொழுது பேச முன்வந்துள்ளேன்.

"என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் 1950-ம் வருஷத்தில் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள சுமார் 6 ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் மூடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும், அத்துடன் கூடவே தஞ்சை நகரத்தில் 20 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் எல். எம். பி. கோர்ஸ் நடத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்தக் கோர்ஸை எடுத்து அதை மூடிவிட்டார்கள். மறுபடியும் அந்தக் கோர்ஸை எடுத்து ஆரம்பிக்க ஒரு யோசனை இருப்பதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. அப்படி இருந்தால் அதை சீக்கிரம் செய்ய சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடு நாகப்பட்டிணத்தில், கீழ் தஞ்சை ஹெட்குவார்ட்டர் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருந்தது. அதிலிருந்த சிவில் சர்ஜன் போஸ்டை எடுத்து விட்டார்கள், அதனால் ஒரு வருஷமாக மக்களுக்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அதை மறுபடியும் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். பெரிய ஜில்லாக்களில் இரண்டு ஹெட்குவார்ட்டர்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது

19th July 1952] [Sri N. Sivaraj]

என்னுடைய பொறுத்த வரையிலுள்ள அபிப்பிராயம்; அத்துடன் நாகப்பட்டிணத்திலுள்ள ஹெட்குவார்ட்டர்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான வசதி செய்துதரவேண்டும். அதிகப்படியான ஆட்கள் அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு சிகிச்சைக்கு வருகிறார்கள். அதற்குவேண்டிய சிப்பந்திகளும், டாக்டர்களும் போதுமான அளவிற்கு அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து சௌகர்யம் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அங்கிருக்கும் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும், டாக்டர்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை. என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் அவர்களுக்குத் தரும்படி சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கிராமப் புறங்களில் முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்கு உடனடியாக மோபைல் வான்களை அமைத்து, லேடி டாக்டர்களை நியமித்து பிரசவ வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும், இதற்கு உடனடியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொதுவாக இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் மருந்துகளுடைய விலைகள் எக்கச்சக்கமாக ஏறி இருக்கின்றன, அதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டியது அவசியம். எல்லாவற்றையும் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்ய முடியாவிட்டாலும் முக்கியமாக நோயாளிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய மருந்துகளையும் பென்சிலின் போன்ற மருந்துகளையும் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்து கண்ட்ரோல் விலைக்குக் கொடுக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்த மருந்துகளை இங்கேயே உற்பத்தி செய்யவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்து அவைகளுக்கு competition இல்லாமல் இருக்கும்படியாகவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த முறையில் ஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகர்யமாக கிடைக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். 6 p.m.

"அடுத்தபடியாக ஆஸ்பத்திரி சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு இப்பொழுது மோசமான சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிக சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும், இப்பொழுது male நர்ஸ்களுக்கு ஐந்து வருஷம் டிரெயினிங் கொடுத்த பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு நிரந்தரமாக வேலை கிடைப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு Security of Job இருக்கும்படி அவர்களுக்கு டிரெயினிங் முடிந்ததுடன் வேலைகொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை சர்க்கார் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"போதுமான அளவிற்கு இன்னும் வைத்தியத்திற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன் இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, 21st July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 135 asked by Sri K. P. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th July 1952, page 599 supra.]

(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Chief Engineer submitted in July 1949 a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 40·205 lakhs for the reconstruction of the new Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode. The possibility of reducing the cost was examined and it was decided that the following items of work in the new headquarters hospital scheme should be deferred :—

	RS.
(1) Ophthalmic block	3,30,000
(2) T.B., Venereal diseases and Police wards.	4,35,000
Total ...	7,65,000

It was also decided that the special departments referred to above, should be housed in the existing old hospital buildings after carrying out special repairs to them at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs. Besides the items of work referred to, there is no proposal to stop the construction of any other item of work connected with the new Headquarters Hospital scheme.

2. Subsequently, proposals were received last year for the utilization of the old Headquarters Hospital buildings at Kozhikode for the following purposes and these proposals were not approved :—

(i) Location of some of the sections of the Government Training College, Kozhikode.

(ii) Opening of a T.B. Clinic by the Kozhikode Municipal Council.

(iii) Temporary occupation of a major portion of the buildings by the Malabar District Board office.

(iv) Housing of the offices of the Revenue Divisional Officer, the Reception Deputy Tahsildar, the Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, additional sections of the Collector's office, and the office of the new Special Collector and his staff in connexion with the implementation of the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act.

(v) Opening of a hospital of indigenous medicine.

3. In December 1951, the former Minister for Education and Law, took the view that there was no use wasting Rs. 1·50 lakhs on the old hospital buildings after having spent about Rs. 30 lakhs on the new hospital and that he had serious objection to some of the departments continuing in the old hospital. It was however, finally decided that there was no reason for altering the decision referred to in paragraph 1. The question was revived in May last and it was decided that the demand of the Education Department for the old hospital buildings may be kept in suspense for the time being and medical branches not provided for in the new buildings may be set up in the old buildings until suitable accommodation is provided for them in the new hospital. The Health Department has considerable difficulty in getting their building schemes accepted and are therefore most reluctant to surrender any buildings in their possession which they can put to use for sanctioned purposes. The existing hospital buildings which are in demand by so many departments and therefore good enough for them cannot become unfit for the Medical department and in view of the imperative need for economising expenditure, Government have decided to use the existing hospital buildings for housing the special departments referred to.

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide item V, on page* 654.]

Petitions to the Assembly from the Andhra students and Madras Students.

(1) To the Hon'ble Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, Madras.

Hon'ble Sirs,

We, the undersigned on behalf of the Andhra Students submit to you the following appeal signed by 37,957 students of Andhra from 153 institutions of all Andhra districts for favour of your immediate consideration. As the Hon. Speaker cannot directly receive it from us we submit it to you through Sri T. Viswanatham, the Leader of the Opposition. We request you all not to take this appeal as any party concern, but to consider it as a united appeal of Andhra Students to all Members of the Assembly irrespective of party affiliations. We request you all to consider and act upon the demands raised in this appeal immediately, as most of you promised in the course of General Elections for developing education in Andhra by bettering the lives of students and teachers :—

APPEAL.

(1) *Andhra Students' appeal to the Members of the Legislative Assembly, Madras.*

Respected Sirs,

We request you to take the following steps immediately for solving some of the serious problems facing the students and teachers and for developing education in Andhra :—

To reduce the tuition, examination and special fees from students enhanced since 1948.

To increase the freeships on the basis of poverty of the students.

To suspend the collection of tuition fees from students in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema, Guntur and Nellore districts

To provide relief hostels for poor students.

To increase the number of seats in technical and professional institutions.

(2) "*Madras Students' Memorandum to the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly.*

Respected Sirs.

The condition of students and teachers in the colleges and schools of the city are worsening day by day and the entire education system is facing a grave crisis. We request that the following steps be taken up immediately to solve the numerous problems confronting the students and teachers and impoding the progress of education.

Reduction in tuition, examination and special fees, increasing the existing number of stipends and freeships granted to students particularly to those of the backward sections; increasing the number of seats in professional and technical institutions to solve the problem of admission and accommodation; more teaching, laboratory and training facilities in schools and colleges; free medical aid to students and especially to high school students; selving the problems of residential accommodation by providing Government buildings for students hostels and opening poor homes for needy students; increasing sports facilities in high schools and colleges and providing at least one playground in every school; suspending the collection of tuition fees and examination fees from the students in the famine-affected areas of Chittoor, Anantapur, Coimbators and other districts.

We remain, Respected Sirs, etc.,"

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 21st July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

* 144 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that many patients in Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, are lying on the floor on account of the scarcity of beds and if so, what steps the Government propose to take in this matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes. The question of providing additional accommodation in the hospital has been under consideration."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that accommodation in the Government hospitals in rural parts is very bad and if so, whether the Government will give first preference to improve the accommodation in those places before considering the question of the Madras hospitals?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"This question is about the Ophthalmic Hospital. The number of beds has been increased from 170 to 302 in 1950. There is a proposal to take over a bungalow which is near this hospital and shift some of the departments there so as to find accommodation for about 100 more beds."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:— "ஒரே ஆஸ்பத் திரியில் கண் வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் எல்லோரையும் 'Concentrate' பண்ணு வதற்கு பதிலாக கிராமங்களில் Eye camp ஏற்படுத்தினல் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

"We have some experience in organizing some eye-camps in the different villages. Will the Government consider the question of running such camps in the different parts of the country so that this overcrowding in the Ophthalmic hospital could be prevented?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"We have 18 eye departments in our District Headquarters Hospitals and we have under consideration the question of opening Ophthalmic departments in two other District Headquarters Hospitals. There are proposals to start mobile Ophthalmic units in two other districts and to open eye-camps in Chittoor and Ramanathapuram districts."

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SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—" May I know whether the Government would introduce free streptomycin injection for extremely poor and deserving T.B. patients in all District Headquarters Hospitals? "

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

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—" Are the Government aware that there are a large number of patients sleeping on the floor in the Bellary District Headquarters Hospital? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

Minor Ports.

* 145 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have received the report of the Special Officer for the investigation of minor ports appointed by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, in so far as it affects minor ports in Madras State and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" The report of the Special Officer (Minor Ports) has been received and is under the consideration of the State and the Central Governments."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" Are the Government aware that the ports between Madras and Visakhapatnam have been very sorely neglected in the past 10 years? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" I have already answered that the report of the Special Officer is under consideration."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—" May I know whether there are any proposals before the Government to convert the Malpe port into an all-weather port? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Minister has already said that the report is under consideration."

Agricultural Research Stations.

* 146 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many research stations doing Agricultural Research are maintained by the Madras Government; and

(*b*) how many of them, if any do research in (1) coconut farming, (2) arecanut farming and (3) pepper farming?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (*a*) Forty-five Research Stations.

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" (*b*) (1) *Coconut farming*—Three stations, namely, Agricultural Research Stations, Nileshwar II and III and Pilicode, in South Kanara district.

(2) *Arecanut farming*—Nil.

(3) *Pepper farming*—Two stations, namely, the Agricultural Research Station, Taliparamba and the Pepper Research Station newly started at Panniyur near Taliparamba."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—" Will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of undertaking research in palmyra also along with coconuts? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" The question will be examined, Sir."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR:—" Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any groundnut research station in South Arcot, which is otherwise known as the ' groundnut district '? If not, will the Government start one in the interests of growers and traders? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" I believe groundnut research is carried on in a number of places. Groundnut is grown not only in South Arcot, but in many other places, like Kurnool."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—" Will the Government consider the advisability of extending the agricultural research stations to other places also? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" As and when necessity arises to carry on research work, a station will be opened."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" In what way are the results achieved at these research stations conveyed to the ryots and may I know whether the ryots are able to appreciate and apply these results of investigations in the day to day farming and if not, why not? " 10-40 a.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" This is a big order. However, I shall give the hon. Member an idea of how the results obtained at the various stations are conveyed to the cultivators through the various publications of the Department of Agriculture. The hon. Member might have noticed that there are publications in Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Tamil, besides English. There is a yearly calendar brought out by the Department and there are also a lot of pamphlets, leaflets and bulletins issued. Besides all these, we have got a large number of demonstrators who are always at the service of the public to give them information as to the improvements that could be introduced on the farms of the cultivators as a result of the research conducted at the various research stations."

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SRI A. S. SUBBARAJ:—" Will the Government consider the question of opening a cardamom research station in Periakulam taluk? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" The matter will be considered."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" May I know whether the advice of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to organise a land army of voluntary workers to maintain contact with the backward areas has been implemented? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" A separate question may be put."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—" In view of the large output of jaggery in the State and in view of the low price that jaggery is getting now, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Sugar Research Station at Anakapalle to devise means by which jaggery can be converted into sugar by the ryots? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" Production of sugar from jaggery is not economical."

SRI M K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER:—" May I know Sir, whether the Ambalavayal farm in Wynaad is doing any research work in coffee, pepper and tea? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" Notice."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNIAH:—" పరిశోధనా కేంద్రాలలో వేరుశనగ, పత్తి గురించి పరిశోధన చేస్తున్న కేంద్రాలు ఏమైనా ఉన్నవా? లేకపోతే పెట్టుతారా? ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న కేంద్రాలలో చేస్తున్న పని ఏమిటి? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" There are many stations where research is carried on in cotton and groundnut."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Is the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture personally satisfied with the ' utilitarian or useful work ' done by the research stations? Does he know that the people are not satisfied with the usefulness of the work turned out in these research stations? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" Research stations are necessary. Many problems arise from day to day and they have got to be solved. A lot of research has been done and some very valuable results have been achieved so far. More could be done, I quite agree."

SRI R. M. PALANIAPPAN:—" May I know whether the research stations are distributed throughout the State and if not, the districts that have been left out? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" Notice."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" The Hon. the Minister in his reply said that there were two pepper research stations in Taliparamba, one at Taliparamba proper and the other at Karimbam—this name was not mentioned by the Minister.

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May I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that the people of Taliparamba constituency who are mostly pepper gardeners, do not know how these research stations work and no practical advantage has accrued to them by the existence of these stations? Will the Government conduct an inquiry into the matter and see that proper measures are taken for the good working of the research stations in order that they may be of benefit to the pepper gardeners? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" There are many problems connected with pepper and research on them has been recently started. Once results have been achieved, they will be conveyed to the cultivators when they will appreciate them."

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—" Is there any station conducting research in tapioca? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" Notice, Sir."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—" In view of the fact that there is already a Central Coconut Research farm at Kasaragod, will the Government consider the question of converting the coconut farm at Nileshwar into an Arecanut Research Farm in South Kanara? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" The question of carrying on experiments on areca is under consideration."

Government Hospital, Coondapoor.

* 147 *Q.*—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any proposal for effecting improvements to the Headquarters Hospital in Coondapoor, South Kanara district, is pending before the Government;

(*b*) if so, for how many years; and

(*c*) what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) In May 1950, the Government have approved a scheme of improvements to the Government Hospital, Coondapoor, at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000. In 1951–52, a provision of Rs. 72,000 was made for this work in the Budget Estimate for 1951–52, but the major portion of it could not be utilized in view of the decision of Government to reduce expenditure on all building schemes included in ' Capital account of Civil Works ' during that year and the consequent slowing down of work on all building schemes. Steps will be taken to push through the work."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" May I know whether the work on improvements will be taken up and completed at least in this official year in view of the fact that a large number of patients have to be refused admission into the hospital for want of accommodation? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 42,000 has been provided in the present Budget on this account."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know what the steps are that the Government intend to take to admit a large number of patients into this hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Certain improvements are being made."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that a provision of Rs. 42,000 has been made in this year's Budget. I do not think that a provision satisfies any one. He said that a provision of Rs. 75,000 had been made previously and the work was stopped. The question put by Mr. Shetty was whether the work would be taken up and pushed through this year. I would like to have an answer to this question."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A portion of the work has already been finished. This amount has been provided for finishing the rest of the work."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"In view of the lapse of the provision last year, may I know whether the allotted amount this year will be completely spent on the work?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I hope so."

House-sites for Agricultural labourers.

*148 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have abandoned the policy of allotting house-sites for Agricultural labourers?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"No."

10-50 a.m. SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Is the Government aware, Sir, that the G.O. concerning the grant of house-sites has become a dead letter? I know a number of cases in Pithapuram where petitions have been sent for the grant of lands but they have not received any attention at all and there are cases where persons who have paid money for the land have not yet got the lands. These have not been looked into for many months past. Will the Government go into . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member putting a question or making a speech?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"If specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, the Government would look into those cases, Sir."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA:—"ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடிசைகள் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தால், அவைகள் பிரித்தெறியப்படுகின்றன. அம்மாதிரி குடிசைகள் பிரித்தெறியப்படுவதை நிறுப்பதற்கு, சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடுவார்களா?"

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Let me translate the question, Sir. The question is whether Harijans constructing houses on porambokes are being disturbed and will the Government pass an order prohibiting such disturbance?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, there are already instructions that where Harijans are living they should not be evicted in haste before alternative provision is made for them. Whether these instructions are implemented will be looked into if specific complaints of disturbance are brought to the notice of the Government."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, are backward communities included in the scheme for the grant of house-sites?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no question of backward or forward here. The question is in respect of agricultural labourers."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, are backward agricultural labourers who do not possess house-sites included in this scheme?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, Harijans and other communities who are eligible for house-sites are included in this scheme."

SRI P. RATHINASWAMI PILLAI:—"Have the Government taken steps to collect statistics of agricultural workers as far as Madras State is concerned?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Notice, Sir."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNIAH:—"అయ్యా, ఖచ్చితముగా ఫలానా చోట అని చెప్పమంటారు. సత్తెనపల్లి తాలూకాలో కొంటపాళ్ళ, భీమవరం గ్రామాలలో పాలాలు పుంజే, ఆవి ఇండ్లకోసం కావాలని దరఖాస్తుచేసి ఆరు సంవత్సరాలైంది. ఇతర చోట్లనుండి దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టారు. తుమ్మి కూడా కొంత కట్టారు. వాని సంగతి ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తారా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"వివరము లిస్తే ఆలోచిస్తాను."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"May I know, Sir, why they should not be given six cents at least as three cents are not enough for them?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir. The answers given by the Hon. Ministers to the various interpellations cover many important matters of public concern and hon. Members should know what the answers are. Therefore I would request the Hon. Speaker to give a ruling that the Hon. Ministers should give their answers at least in English so that all hon. Members can understand them."

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"With the permission of the Hon. Speaker, let me translate the reply that I gave in Telugu. I said that if details are given the matter will be looked into."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"In certain of the answers, the Hon. Ministers say that if the cases are brought to their notice, they will be looked into. Do the Hon. Ministers have the time to look into all these thousands of complaints coming from the various districts? Will the Hon. Minister assure the House that he will give strict instructions to the district officials that such delays should not occur hereafter?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The only way in which this could be implemented is, whenever complaints come about such cases, certainly instructions would be issued to the District Collectors. It does not mean that the Ministers alone would be implementing it."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"Will the Hon. Minister please tell us whether the concessions will be extended to the industrial labourers living in mofussal, that is, in the villages?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"A separate question may be put."

Value of securities sold to meet famine relief costs in Rayalaseema.

* 149 *Q.*—SRI T. ANANTHA PAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what is the value of securities sold recently to the Government of India to meet famine relief costs in Rayalaseema in book value and sale value?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The details of securities sold recently to the Government of India specifically to meet famine relief costs in Rayalaseema are as follows:—

Date of sale to the Government of India.	Description of securities.	Nominal Value.	Purchase price.	Sale proceeds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
31st March 1952	3 per cent Loan, 1959-61.	200·00	203·42	190·88

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Sir, I find we have lost something in the bargain. Could not the Government avoid the loss by continuing the loan granted by the Centre instead of selling the securities?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The choice was not left to us, Sir."

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, before selling the bonds to the Central Government, did the Hon. the Finance Minister try whether he could get a more favourable price in the open market?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, these were sold by the Reserve Bank of India and we got the most advantageous terms possible."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the sale of these securities resulted in a loss to us, will the Government propose to the Central Government to grant us a loan of Rs. 10 crores for the rehabilitation of Rayalaseema and other famine-affected areas, so that we might be free from famines hereafter? We would support the Government if such a request were made to the Centre."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, as far as we are concerned we are prepared to make the request to the Central Government for any amount. But we have to take into consideration the financial resources available with the Government of India when we make a request for the grant of a loan."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"In view of the loss having been forced on us by the needs of Rayalaseema, will the Hon. Minister please debit the loss in Rayalaseema's account and recover it from them?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, when a separate account is opened in favour of Rayalaseema we will debit this in that account." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, as the loss seems to be very great, would it not have been wiser for the Government to borrow in the open market? Then the interest would have worked out only to 4 per cent or so. Now the loss seems to be more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I think, the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows the financial market now as far as loans are concerned."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, does the Hon. Finance Minister say that the Government could not get a loan of Rs. 2 crores in the open market?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We did not say we would not be able to raise a loan of Rs. 2 crores. When we would not be able to raise a loan we will tap the resources to the utmost extent possible."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The question is whether before selling away the assets and incurring greater loss, the Government tried to get money by loan or by arrangement with the Reserve Bank of India?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, only after exploring all the other possibilities we sold away the securities."

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SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, will the Hon. Minister tell us whether he is going to tell the Government of India not to make a profit out of the bargain?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I do not know how the question of profit arises in this. Instead of selling it in the open market, Government themselves have taken over the securities at the current market rate."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister just expressed the fear that there will be difficulty in raising loans in the open market. May I know whether this fear is due to the slump that prevails now or is it due to any other reason?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, we are not afraid of raising a loan. As a matter of fact, we are quite sure if we ask for a loan, we would get whatever we require. But it has got to be done on an All-India basis in consultation with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank and the correct time will have to be chosen. When we float a loan, hon. Members will know for what amount we are going to raise a loan and whether we succeed or not."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—"Sir, I saw a report in the *Indian Express* wherein the Hon. Mr. Kidwai is reported to have stated that the Government of India had not received a specific request from the Government of Madras for any grant towards meeting the expenditure incurred in connection with the famine relief work undertaken by them in Rayalaseema and other areas. Will the Hon. Finance Minister make a specific request to the Hon. Mr. Kidwai now?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"A specific request has been made to the Government of India."

11 a.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. Finance Minister was pleased to say that he explored other possibilities before selling the securities. Will he take the House into confidence and tell us what that exploration was?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, we wanted a loan from the Central Government to the extent of Rs. 2 crores to meet this specific expenditure. We were hoping that we would get that sum as a loan from the Central Government. But we could not get it. At that time it was not also possible to raise a loan because the time has got to be chosen in consultation with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank. Therefore, the only other suggestion made by the Central Government was that they would take over our securities of the value of Rs. 2 crores and we agreed to it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister to request the Central Government that they should not take advantage of our financial difficulties due to famine and other causes and instead, they should purchase these securities at the market value and help us to get rid of famine and other difficulties?"

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MR. SPEAKER:—"It does not arise out of this question. The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

Number of prisoners accommodated in the Central Jails.

*150 *Q.*—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state the capacity and the actual number of prisoners accommodated in the Central Jails during the year 1952 up to the end of May?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"A statement[a] showing the capacity and the actual number of prisoners accommodated in the Central Jails during the year 1952 up to the end of May is placed on the table of the House."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will consider the transfer of Communist prisoners from Salem Central Jail to the Central Jail, Visakhapatnam, where there is accommodation?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have already stated that the question of transferring the prisoners is under consideration. The prisoners themselves wanted to be transferred to the Rajahmundry Central Jail and I do not know how the hon. Member's suggestion will be taken by the prisoners themselves."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, if the Hon. Minister will be able to transfer them to the Rajahmundry Central Jail, I would have no objection. But, if there is no accommodation in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, will the Hon. Minister agree to transfer them to the Visakhapatnam Central Jail so that the prisoners may be in their regional areas nearer to their homes?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I said that the question is under consideration. It will be considered and finalized soon."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether the prisoners from Malabar also will be transferred from the Salem Central Jail to the Cannanore Central Jail?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, the question of transfer of prisoners to their regional areas is under consideration of the Government and not of prisoners speaking Malayalam, Tamil or Telugu."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Will the Government consider keeping the prisoners in jails nearer to their homes so that their families may be able to see them whenever they want, instead of transferring them from the Circars to Salem or Tiruchirappalli or from Tiruchirappalli to Bellary?"

[a] Printed as Appendix on page 791 infra.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have already said that we are considering the transfer of prisoners to their regional areas."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Show some consideration."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"We have to show consideration in respect of all prisoners under our control subject to the accommodation available in each of the jails. The question is being elaborately considered and the Government will be implementing their proposals as early as possible."

Cement concreting of the roads along the Highways in South Kanara.

*151 *Q.*—SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the total mileage of roads in South Kanara district along the highways and how many miles have been asphalted or macadamised and how many miles are covered by cement concrete?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Two hundred and seventy-three miles, of which 11 miles have been asphalted and the balance is macadamized."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Sir, I find from the answer that not even a mile has been provided with cement concrete. Why is South Kanara singled out for this distinction?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"There are certain tests prescribed for cement concreting. A traffic of about 2,000 tons has to pass over the road. In South Kanara no road satisfies the test. Therefore cement concreting has not been done."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is economical to have cement concrete roads?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"In some places, it is economical."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that cement concreting of roads is costly. In view of the financial stringency, will he please reconsider and stop further cement concreting of our roads?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Cement concreting is not done for every mile of road in this State. As I have already said, where there is heavy traffic, cement concreting is resorted to and it is more economical also."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—"In view of the fact that the roads in South Kanara are dusty and the incidence of tuberculosis is heavy, will the Government consider block-surfacing of roads?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I may tell the hon. Member that not only 273 miles have been macadamized, but another 393 miles also have been water-bound macadamized in South Kanara. The former is the mileage of the State Highways department, and the latter belonging to the District Board is maintained by the Government."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that not only 273 miles have been macadamized, but another 393 miles also have been water-bound macadamized. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is aware that water-bound macadamized roads are not dustless and in fact they raise more dust than he can imagine?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Notice, Sir."

Representations from the Gollapalem Printing and Dyeing Workers' Union, Kakinada.

*152 *Q.*—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the workers of Gollapalem Printing and Dyeing Workers' Union of Kakinada taluk, regarding the abuse of the quota cloth allotted for that Union for printing and processing purposes; and

(*b*) whether the Government have instituted any enquiry into the matter and if so, the result thereof?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The Collector of East Godavari has been asked to enquire into the matter. His reply is awaited."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"How long will it take to finish the enquiry, as in the meantime the parties against whom complaints have been made are seeking the assistance of the police to harass the complainants?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I shall try and get the reply as early as possible."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"When was the complaint received by the Government?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The complaint was received on the 28th May 1952."

Selection of Honorary Magistrates.

*153 *Q.*—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state what the rules with regard to the nomination to the Selection Committee for selecting Honorary Magistrates in the mufassal are?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"There are now no Selection Committees for the selection of Honorary Magistrates. The question of nomination to the Selection Committee does not therefore arise."

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11-10 a.m. SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—" In view of the fact that the working of the Bench Courts has been causing hardship and harassment to the common man and the decisions of the Bench Courts also have not commanded the confidence of the general public, will the Government consider the question of abolition of the Bench Courts? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government have taken up nomination of Honorary Magistrates directly, Sir."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—" May I know how many of these Honorary Magistrates have been selected from the relatives of Hon. Ministers and Congress M.L.As.? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" None, Sir."

SRI E. T. KUNHAN:—" ഈ കാണാറി മന്ത്രിസ്സുമാരുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" On a point of information, I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, whether it will not be better if these questions and answers are put in English so that all hon. Members could understand. If hon. Members were to put questions in Malayalam for instance and the Hon. Minister replies in Malayalam, I may not be able to understand it, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" As a matter of fact, I do not know Malayalam. If any one would undertake to translate it into English, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I would like to bring to your notice, Mr. Speaker, the fact that certain hon. Members even though they know English, put questions in Tamil and Telugu. When they do so, I am at a loss to understand them. Therefore, I request that all hon. Members knowing English may put their questions in English."

MR. SPEAKER:—" But some of the hon. Members say that they have taken a vow to speak only in their mother-tongue. For example, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya has said that he had taken a vow only to speak in Telugu. How can I force the hon. Member to deviate from his vow? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The same hon. Member, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, has spoken in English on many occasions and is reading many English books." (Laughter.)

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" This is what Mr E. T. Kunhan has asked in Malayalam: ' What are the functions of these Honorary Magistrates '? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" This question refers to the selection of Honorary Magistrates."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" The functions are the same as those of stipendiary Magistrates, the only difference being that Honorary Magistrates do not draw salaries."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Is the Hon. Minister for Law aware of the fact that one Honorary Presidency Magistrate in Madras was disqualified to be a Magistrate simply because he contested against a Congress candidate in the last election? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member can put a separate question."

Tapping of mineral resources in Banganapalle.

* 154 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken in the matter of tapping mineral resources in Banganapalle further to the reference made in answer to question No. 1066, dated 4th April 1951, in the Legislative Assembly?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" No steps have been taken for tapping mineral resources in Banganapalle." If private enterprise would come forward to exploit these resources, Government would give them permission."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" How many centuries would the Government take to tap the mineral resources of Banganapalle? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" My hon. Friend should know that plenty of finances are required for the Government to exploit the mineral resources in Banganapalle. At present Government are not having sufficient funds. If private enterprise were to come forward for exploiting the mineral resources in the area referred to, the Government would certainly give them all co-operation."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—" Will the Government see whether there are mineral resources in Cuddapah district also, and if so, may I know whether the Government would take immediate steps to exploit them? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I submit, Mr. Speaker that a separate question may be put, or in the alternative when the Industries Demand comes up for discussion, my Friend may put the question and I shall answer."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—" Does the Government seriously think of exploiting our mineral resources wherever they are found? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" My hon. Friend should be aware that the Geological Survey Department have made surveys of certain areas and their results have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. These minerals do not deteriorate even if they are not tapped. If the hon.

Member were to bring forward certain private enterprise for exploiting the mineral resources, the Government will certainly consider their request very favourably."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—" Is the Industries department tapping minerals anywhere in our State? If not, may I know what are the functions of the Officer for Mines? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" We are now concerned with tapping of mineral resources in Banganapalle. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. Minister has just now said that thees minerals do not deteriorate even if they are not tapped. May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that the nation will deteriorate, if our mineral resoureces are not tapped? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" The nation will certainly deteriorate if we undertake schemes for which we are not financially ready."

Number of public hospitals in Wynad taluk.

* 155 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIYAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of public hospitals now in existence in the whole of Wynad taluk of Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The number of public hospitals in the Wynad taluk is six (including rural dispensaries). They are—

(1) Government Hospital, Manantoddy.

(2) Wynad Land Colonisation Scheme Dispensary, Ambalavayal.

(3) Local Fund Dispensary, Vayithri.

(4) Local Fund Dispensary, Sultan's Battery.

(5) Rural Dispensary, Panamaram.

(6) Rural Dispensary, Meppadi."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" May I know the area in square miles covered by each hospital? Will the Hon. Minister remember that Wynad taluk is a place of long distances and of poor communications? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" No rural dispensary is usually allowed to be started within a radius of five square miles. More hospitals would be provided as and when finances permit."

New road works in Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 156 *Q.*—SRI N. PARAMASIVAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state how many new road works would be undertaken in Vriddhachalam taluk under the Five Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" The Five Year Plan provides for the formation of 21 new roads in Vriddhachalam taluk of South Arcot district."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR:—" Will the Hon. Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state what is the cost involved for these new road works and will the Hon. Minister also state the total mileage and the nature of the proposed new road works under the Five Year Plan for the South Arcot district? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" The required information is not available with the Government. The information will be supplied on receipt of reply from the District Board."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" Does the proposed Five Year Plan cover the entire district of South Arcot or does it leave out one or two taluks? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" The Five Year Plan is already over. These roads were included in it previously."

SRI P. B. K. RAJAGHIDAMBARAM:—" May I know when this Five Year Plan was approved by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" Since two years, Sir."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" May I know whether the construction of these new roads has been done under the Post-War Road Development Scheme or under the Five Year Plan? There seems to be some distinction between the two. I would like to know where the distinction has been made? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" The Five Year Plan for post-war development of roads was put into operation from 1947-1948. The Five Year Plan has come to an end with 1951-52."

Drainage Scheme for Tenali town.

* 157 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—" As the hon. Member who put the question is not in his place, the question and the answer will be printed in the proceedings." 11-20 a.m.

SRI A. VENKATARAMAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the drainage scheme in Tenali town will be taken up this year; and

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(*b*) if not, what are the objections to taking it up this year?

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

" (*b*) The scheme is scheduled to be taken up in 1953-54 according to the Five Year Plan."

Investigation of the Nagalakunta incident.

* 158 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the investigation about the conduct of the Police with regard to the Nagalakunta incident in February 1951 in Badvel taluk is over; and

(*b*) if so, what is the result of the said investigation?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (*a*) & (*b*) On the night of 1st February 1951 at about 10 p.m. a party of men numbering 27, clad in *Kaki* clothes entered Nagalakuntla village shouting a terrorist slogan. A number of them were armed with sticks and spears, and some had fire-arms. Most of them had torch lights. They marched to the centre of the village and fired a few rounds presumably to strike terror. Some explosions were also heard. In the course of the raid, one Dedukula Chapali Babu Sahib was speared to death by the raiders when he offered resistence. The raiders entered about half a dozen houses and looted property including cash and jewels and destroyed promissory notes, clothes, etc. The raid lasted for about two hours. After information was received of this, a Police investigation followed. Complaints were received against the conduct of the Police officials engaged in the investigation. An enquiry was made at the instance of Government as a result of which certain Police officers are being tried by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras. Defence witnesses are being examined now and the enquiry, I am informed, may be expected to close in about a month's time. As the matter is under enquiry still, it is not desirable to go into further details."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" I am not going into details, Sir, but I wish to ask if any of the officers against whom complaints have been made, were transferred from that place when the enquiry was started."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" The enquiry is being conducted in as just a manner as possible; one of them is under enquiry before a Magistrate and the other officers are before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. These officers will certainly be under care of the Government, as far as justice requires it. I am not able to say where they are now functioning. Their transfer cannot be got by a question and answer."

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Revision of the prices of all counts of yarn.

* 159 *Q.*—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the State Government have recommended to the Central Government to fix a special rate for 26s, 36s and 34s counts of yarn; and

(*b*) if so, what the reply received from the Central Government is?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) & (*b*) No, Sir. The Government of India have been addressed to revise the prices of all counts of yarn in relation to the prices of cotton and their reply is awaited."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—" May I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister is aware that the counts, 26s, 36s and 34s are counts unwanted and not liked by the consumers and if so, what action the Government will take to see that popular counts, such as 20s, 30s and 40s are supplied to the consumers from the mills?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The hon. Member in his question wanted to know if the State Government have recommended to the Central Government to fix a special rate and the answer is 'No'; my Friend is now raising a question of policy; I think I must ask for notice."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—" Then, Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister what is the object of the mills in producing such unwanted counts?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I am afraid I cannot answer the question of the hon. Member."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—" In view of the fact that the Union Government are not paying heed to the repeated representations made by the handloom weavers of this State to reduce the price of yarn in proportion to the fall in the price of cotton, may I know, Sir, if the State Government would consider the desirability of levying a terminal tax on yarn going out of this State and the proceeds being given as a subsidy to the handloom industry?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I do not agree with the premises of the hon. Member that the Government of India are not listening to the representations of the handloom weavers; they are considering how best to reduce the price of yarn in proportion to the fall in the price of cotton. The matter is under correspondence. As regards the second part of the question, it is not within the purview of the State Government."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—" May I take it, Sir, that the mills are producing these counts of yarn with a view to earn more profit and with a view not to comply with the control rules?"

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The hon. Member is entitled to come to any conclusion he likes."

Mamidipalli-Dandigam road work in Salur taluk.

* 160 *Q.*—SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) how far the Mamidipalli-Dandigam road work in Salur taluk has progressed till now; and

(*b*) the cause for the delay in completing it?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" (*a*) & (*b*) Government have no information."

SRI K VENKATANARAYANA DORA:—" [illegible] ".

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" The information will be called for."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member should resume his seat after putting his question."

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA:—" [illegible] Sir, [illegible] . . . . . "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Having put the question in Telugu, he wants the reply in Telugu."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I think the Hon. Minister knows Telugu."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" [illegible]."

Expenditure incurred on Rent Settlement staff.

* 161 *Q.*—SRI T. G. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total expenditure already incurred in connection with the working of the Malabar Tenancy Act under the head "Rent Settlement staff" including salaries, cost of furniture and other charges; and

(*b*) how many gazetted officers have been employed in Rent Settlement work?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" (*a*) Rs. 1,12,964-12-0 up to the end of the treasury month of June 1952.
" (*b*) Thirteen."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" May I know what the annual recurring expenditure is for the establishment set up for the implementation of the Malabar Tenancy Act?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" There is no question of recurring expenditure. This is only for a term; the Government have programmed to spend for about six months the amount of Rs. 8,18,000 odd."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—" May I know, Sir, how long it will take to complete the re-settlement in Malabar?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" As long as the work demands it."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—" May I know whether the Government have received any report about the approximate time that would be required for completing the preparation of the record of rights?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
" I cannot exactly say; I think about a year."

Controls over yarn distribution.

* 162. *Q.*—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the State Government have recommended to the Central Government to cancel controls over yarn distribution in the State;

(*b*) if so, when; and

(*c*) whether any reply was received?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) No, Sir.
" (*b*) & (*c*) Does not arise."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—" Will the Government consider recommending to the Central Government to do away with the control and distribution of yarn?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The question of imposition or removal of controls is not within the purview of this Government but if this House so desires, I shall certainly convey the views of this House to the Government of India."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—" In view of the difficulties experienced by consumers, is it not right that the Government should think of giving all the yarn to the consumers direct from the sellers, namely, those that have got licences?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" As I have already told the House, the mechanism for the control and the agency for distribution of yarn are fixed by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government; we are now trying to help the consumer by requesting the Government of India to allow fifty per cent to be sold direct, but we have not received any orders. Therefore, I cannot say when it will be permitted to be sold."

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SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—" In view of the fact that there is no distribution of yarn for the last five months and for another three months the distribution of yarn is being suspended, will the Government at this stage at least consider the question of recommending to the Central Government to cancel control over yarn and cloth also? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Distribution has been suspended for three months so far as the card-holders are concerned, but I may tell the hon. Member that there is at the present moment no control over yarn made out of foreign cotton and the buyers have been allowed to take quota with effect from the 16th June 1952 and the mills have been permitted to sell up to the end of July 1952 to buyers of their own choice at rates not exceeding the ex-mill price."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" With regard to the question of the cancellation of controls over yarn, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that if the House so desired, he would convey to the Centre the views expressed here. May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will be able to allot a day for the discussion of this subject after the Budget session is over? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I shall explain the position when there is a discussion in this House on the Industries Demand, and if the House still desires it, it is open to the Leader of the Opposition in consultation with the Leader of the House to fix a day for this purpose with the consent of the Hon. Speaker; that is not a matter under my control."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Sir, one important question was left out. The hon. Member who gave notice of the question was absent. I request thet Chair to take up that question now or to allow me to put that question so that it may come up here."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Let the hon. Member make that request in writing and I shall allow it."

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION *RE* CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF VOTING ON DEMANDS.

1-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, I move—

' That the order in which the Demands for Grants for the year 1952-53 is to be taken up in accordance with the Motion made and adopted on the 12th July 1952, be modified so that after Demand XXVIII. Electricity, the following Demands may be inserted as next in order:—

I. Land Revenue;

X. State Legislature;

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XXIV. Labour including Factories;

XIII. Jails.'

This has been done in consultation with the hon. Leader of the Opposition."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

' That the order in which the Demands for Grants for the year 1952-53 is to be taken up in accordance with the Motion made and adopted on the 12th July 1952, be modified so that after Demand XXVIII—Electricity, the following Demands may be inserted as next in order:—

I. Land Revenue;

X. State Legislature;

XXIV. Labour including Factories;

XII. Jails '.

The motion was carried.

III.—PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—" Sir, may I know, how long this session will continue? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Perhaps the hon. Member means the programme of business. The Hon. the Leader of the House will be able to enlighten the House in the matter."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" As it is, we would close on the 31st of July, but I will be able to give a complete programme to-morrow after consulting the hon. Leader of the Opposition also in this matter."

IV.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL—*cont.*

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, though we are thankful to the Government for the increased provision made in the Medical Demand, the provision does not even touch the fringe of the problem of medical aid to be given to the citizens of this State. As has been pointed out, hundreds of villagers and lakhs of people are kept beyond the help and aid of hospitals, rural dispensaries and other medical centres and the number of such centres and institutions are far less than the number which this State requires. It is known from the speech of the Hon. Minister for Health that even rural dispensaries and other medical centres already opened had to be closed down for want of doctors to be put in charge of them. This is a matter which requires the urgent attention of the Government and there should be sufficient number of doctors for this purpose. Even if rural dispensaries or hospitals are opened by the Government, they cannot be run as there is not a

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sufficient number of doctors available in this State. It is the primary duty of the Government to supply adequate number of doctors to render medical aid to the citizens of this State either as doctors in charge of institutions established by the Government or as private practitioners. In this connection the necessity for opening more medical colleges comes in for urgent attention by the Government. Thousands of students who are qualified to be admitted to medical colleges are now denied admission for lack of accommodation. Demands on the floor of this House, have been made from different districts for the establishment of more medical colleges. The Hon. Minister for Health will remember that repeated demands have been made for the establishment of medical colleges in the West Coast and other parts of this State. I, therefore, earnestly request the Hon. Minister for Health to take up the question of opening more medical colleges in this State, so that it may be possible for us to have more doctors to be put in charge of hospitals, rural dispensaries and other medical centres which the Government may open in this State.

" Another point that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is the necessity for supplying adequate stocks of medicine to the existing hospitals. Many are the complaints from different centres of the State that not even a small percentage of the minimum quantity of medicine required for the hospitals is supplied by the State. Very often when patients go to hospitals, the reply given to them is ' we have no medicine; there is no stock of medicine. If you want treatment, you have to bring medicine from outside '. This reply is heard with pain by the poor people especially, in all the hospitals, and I have to bring to the notice of the Government that there is a lot of discontent and resentment among the poor sections of the people that our hospitals and rural dispensaries are not serving them even to a small extent. It is only people who are in a position to purchase medicine that really get some benefit out of these hospitals and rural dispensaries. So, I would respectfully submit to the Government that they should make more provision for the purchase and supply of medicines and they should also ensure the actual use of the medicines supplied to the various hospitals. Complaints have been heard from different centres that medicines supplied to the hospitals are not reaching the patients who go to them. There are malpractices and irregularities and the Government will remember that there were occasions when enquiries had to be made about the proper use of the medicines supplied to hospitals. So, a certain amount of control and supervision has to be exercised by the department concerned over the utilization of medicines supplied to hospitals to see whether they are used for the patients who resort to these hospitals.

" Sir, as far as the district of Malabar is concerned, we have repeatedly complained on the floor of this House that medical aid given in that district is far from satisfactory. There are hundreds of villages which do not get the benefit of the medical aid rendered by the Government. Even the few hospitals that we have are inadequately supplied with medicines.

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" Sir, as far as the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad are concerned, some portions of these taluks are highly malarial and backward and they do not get the assistance and aid given by the hospitals and rural dispensaries established by the Government. So I would urge upon the Government that greater care should be devoted to the alleviation of the sufferings of the people in these two taluks. 11-40 a.m.

" About the Manjeri hospital, much has been said about the inadequacy of the beds and also the stock of medicines in that hospital. I want that more beds should be provided for that hospital, and also greater stock of medicines should be given to it. It is high time that this hospital is well furnished with beds and supplied with medicines, because it serves lakhs of people. It serves not only the Ernad taluk but also parts of the Walluvanad taluk and it certainly deserves more attention at the hands of the Government than what it gets at present.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode, that too deserves the earnest attention of the Government. I find from the answers given by the Hon. Minister for Health to a question put on the floor of this House that two special blocks in the new hospital area are not to be constructed now, but that for those two special blocks, the old hospital buildings are to be made available by spending one and a half lakhs for the purpose of their improvement. I would submit to the Hon. Minister that those two special blocks should be constructed in the new hospital buildings and the work should not be deferred but expedited.

" Then, Sir, I would appeal to Government to open rural dispensaries at Edavanna, and the villages of Pandikad, Vallivanpara and Vandur in Ernad taluk. I request that the suggestion might receive the early and favourable consideration of the Government. For these are villages where the people do not get any medical aid from the Government. Then, Sir, the malarial tracts of the Ernad taluk deserve greater attention from the Government. The World Health Organization is closing down its centre of anti-malarial activities and relief there very shortly, and there will be a great necessity for providing preventive and curative arrangements for combating malaria in those areas. So Government should consider even now what steps should be taken to make adequate arrangements when the World Health Organization winds up its work in that area. Sir, in the Ernad taluk there are such malarial tracts as Arinpara and Pandalur and also East Ernad where also special arrangements have to be made by our Government to combat malaria.

" Sir, before I close my speech I would very strongly support the propósal to have mobile medical units. I am glad to hear from the Hon. Minister for Health that that matter is under the active consideration of the Government. The earlier that innovation is made the better it will be for hundreds of villages in Malabar where at present the people do not get any medical aid at all. The introduction of mobile medical units will be providing great relief to those rural areas which are now beyond the reach of hospitals."

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SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to voice forth the grievances of the L.I.M. students. Sir, the Indian School of Medicine was started in 1924 during the time of the Raja of Panagal. From that time onwards till to-day about 1,500 students have passed out of that institution and I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Public Health that these students have several grievances, the important one being regarding their registration and status. I may state that these pupils have been trained in modern medicine also for instance, in Anatomy, Dissection, Pathology, Surgery and so on. They are given training in Surgery and Midwifery in the local hospitals. Besides that, they are given training in indigenous medicine and also in so many other hospitals like tuberculosis hospitals and other clinics, in the Mental Hospital, in Radiology, etc. Such being the case, when 40 per cent of their time is allotted for training in modern Medicine and 50 per cent of their time is devoted for training in Indian Medicine, I wonder why their status should not be recognized. There is a lot of agitation in the country for including L.I.Ms. in the Register under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914. In this connexion, I would like to bring to the notice of Government that the Bombay Government have recognized the L.I.M. Diploma, although the training given there is much less and the standard is much lower than that obtaining there in Madras. Therfore I appeal to the Hon. Health Minister to take immediate measures to include L.I.Ms. in the list under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914. I am fortified in this view by the opinion of two great jurists also. Now what does that Act say? Section 13 of that Act which is the relevant section for this purpose says—

> '13. Subject to the provisions of section 14 every person who is—
>
> (a) for the time being registered under the British Medical Act, or
>
> (b) is possessed of any of the qualifications described in the schedule,
>
> shall be entitled to be registered on furnishing to the Registrar proof of such registration or qualification whether or not such person practises or intends to practise the allopathic or any other system of medicine."

Therefore that Act does not preclude the L.I.Ms. from being registered under that Act. Further, Sir, in view of the importance attached by the Government to this branch of medicine, I earnestly appeal to the Government to take immediate steps to carry out necessary amendments to that Act if the existing provisions do not allow L.I.Ms. to be registered under it. The opinion of the ex-Advocate-General, Mr. Rajah Ayyar (as also that of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri) is that there is no impediment in the way of L.I.Ms. being included in that list. I also wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that several times in the conferences held in various districts appeals had in the past been sent to the Government in this behalf. It seems there was no response from the Government. Therefore, I put the matter this way: Now that the L.I.M. course has been abolished, at least now the students who have come out of the College of Indigenous Medicine may be included in that list under the Act from this year by amending the Act suitably."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I underline everything that has been said by the hon. Member who has just preceded me with reference to the status of the students of the Government College of Indigenous Medicine. In this connexion I shall remind the Hon. Minister of the strike which was conducted by the students of that college some time in January last. I think the then Minister for Health and the then Minister for Finance gave certain hopes. I cannot call them assurances of bettering their conditions. I am told the Hon. Mr. Shetty gave no assurance then. It is good he did not give then, because he has reserved it for this occasion. He must give an assurance now that he will pay his best attention to the problem connected with the Government College of Indigenous Medicine.

" Students with qualifications as good as of those joining the Government Medical College have joined this institution. The courses were not prescribed in proper time and the students made several representations. Their printed representations are also in the files of the Government. Sir, after having invited these boys to join this institution, it is necessary that the Government must pay their best attention to the institution. They must prescribe proper standards. They must not content themselves with merely prescribing the syllabus and standards but they must also be anxious to give a particular status to those who come out of this college. This problem has been well discussed last March and I hope the Hon. Minister for Public Health will take the advice of experts and come to some conclusion in this regard. These boys receive good training as I see from the number of hours prescribed for the various courses. I also understood from the debate that they receive even better training than those who undergo a similar course of training in the Bombay University and receive recognition and registration. 11-50 a.m.

" I am glad the Government did incur some expenditure to expand the hospital attached to this college. But, Sir, I had an opportunty to go there, and like every other hospital, this hospital was also absolutely overcrowded. Therefore the argument that this system of medicine is not quite popular is not right. Judging from the number of patients who are attending the hospital and of those who are turned out for want of accommodation, Sir, I feel that this hospital is serving a very useful purpose. If only the Government follow up the ideals and the purpose for which this college was originally started, they will be doing a very great good to this country, especially in view of the fact that the Government as well as the Members on both sides of the House are agreed upon one point, namely, that there is not adequate medical relief. There are about 1,232 hospitals, big and small put together in this State. There are about thirty-eight to thirty-nine thousand villages in this State and therefore I need not impress upon the hon. Members of this House and the Hon. Minister for Public Health that medical relief is inadequate. Sir, it is said in one of the reports that, in spite of the increased subsidy sanctioned to Rural Medical Practitioners, there was poor response from qualified medical men to take up appointments under this scheme, and nearly

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70 rural dispensaries of modern medicine were kept closed during the year. I submit, Sir, that this is not a happy state of affairs. If, in spite of the increased subsidy, Medical Practitioners are not going to the villages, it is time for the Government to look into the whole matter and see what is wrong and why it is that these people do not go to the villages and why the conditions that will attract them to the villages are not provided. If the Government are serious and earnest in their statement that they are anxious to spread medical relief to all villages as quickly as possible, it is necessary that they must find out why these Medical Practitioners do not want to go to the villages. May I ask, Sir, whether the Government would convene a conference of various medical men, experts as also other Registered Medical Practitioners and those coming out of the various colleges but awaiting employment, have an open discussion with them and find out what it is that will attract them to the villages, so that the benefits of medicine, whether we call it Ayurveda, Unani or Allopathy, might be enjoyed by the vast population of this State?

" Sir, the fact that we of the Opposition did not move a Cut Motion does not mean that we are in any way satisfied with the administration of this department by the Government. There is no doubt the Government are doing something as any Government is bound to do. Some of us have no personal complaints as men of a certain class or men of certain influence have really not got much to complain about, but we are very few in number. I would only ask the Hon. the Minister for Public Health to go *incognito* to the hospitals when the out-patients are being attended to or go into one of the general wards, not the special wards, and I say—I think most of the Members of this House will also agree with me —that he would be able to find out for himself how the illiterate man, the poor man who has not got good clothes about him gets the least attention. I do not want to criticize any particular doctor in this connection but the fact is there. I know, Sir, how people are turned out at the out-patient dispensary where the prescriptions have got to be dispensed, how they are treated at the places where the doctors have to examine them and how there is not even a respectable and decent place for these people to sit. Sir, they cannot feel that they are the citizens of a democratic country going into an institution maintained at their cost for their purposes. I want the Hon. Minister to view the whole thing from this aspect and let him not be satisfied with the crores that he is spending and with figures for persons treated and similar dry things. He will really get his satisfaction only when he is able to pick out some ten or twelve persons and get their verdict of good treatment in Government's favour. Sir, I earnestly plead for the cause of the poor man and the lower middle class man who do not get their due. I understand, Sir, that there are some countries where people get medical treatment free as a matter of right and, I wonder, when we will reach that stage.

" I may also ask of the Government, whether it will be possible for them to consider proposals for a Public Health Insurance

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Scheme. I know that parts of such a scheme have already been considered and given effect to but I want that almost all the population of this State should be brought under such a scheme. If the Government take into their confidence the Registered Medical Practitioners and Practitioners of Indian Medicine, who are not in Government service, and devise an insurance scheme under which all members of the working classes and the middle classes can be brought in, it will be very cheap from the point of view of the the Government and very convenient from the point of view of the people for having good, decent medical aid.

" Coming, Sir, to the spreading of medical relief throughout the State, there was a time when members of the profession thought that only one category of superior doctors with superior qualifications was necessary but now, I understand, opinion is veering round. Whatever may be the theoretical opinion and, as the reports of the Government also say that these doctors are not willing under present conditions to go to the villages, I submit, Sir, that in this country we cannot afford to have everywhere doctors who have studied for five and six years in a medical college. I would therefore suggest to the Government that they should reintroduce short-term courses—I do not mean at the cost of efficiency —where the students can train themselves in two or three years. Of course, the Government may limit the kind of work they should do. For example, if it is a brain operation or an intestinal operation, it may be prescribed that such doctors will not be entitled to undertake them. I do not like to go into such technically detailed aspects but the Government must realize that we want some doctors who can be trained in a shorter period than the present period of six years and at a much cheaper cost, who could spread themselves out into the various villages. The Medical Insurance Scheme, the Public Health Insurance Schemes and the revival of the short-term courses like the L.M.P. and the L.I.M., which could be made shorter than they were originally, would greatly solve the problem of medical relief.

" Sir, friends opposite were talking about ' mobile units '. That is certainly, one of the methods of spreading medical relief. To-day, Sir, the Government are not able to construct hospitals at the cost demanded by the Public Works Department and according to the designs given by our Consulting Architects. It is, therefore, necessary for the Government to carry the hospitals right into the midst of the poor men's dwellings, and the ' mobile unit ' is one of the best things devised in modern days for this purpose. It is not only necessary for the Government to spend money for these mobile units but they must also take public help and contributions in this regard. I am sure, a vigorous drive from the Government and an exhibtion of earnestness on their part will certainly attract private co-operation also in this matter. 12 noon.

" Then, Sir, I submit that the Government must also make a very good drive at rooting out veneral disease from this State. I cannot understand, Sir, why the Government are not very particular about this subject. Instead, they are working out plans for

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the construction of hospitals at some far-off dates and then dropping them out for financial reasons. Even for rooting out venereal disease, mobile units will certainly serve a very good purpose. There must be an all-out drive for this purpose. The whole State must be divided into a number of zones and the Government must put up a good fight against this disease.

" When I say, Sir, that the treatment meted out to gentlemen, rich men and men of influence in the hospitals is very good, it does not mean that everything is all right there. I need not mention, Sir, the kind of corruption that is practised in various hospitals at several levels. I do not want to blame any particular official. I ask, Sir, whether the Government are not receiving complaints that it is very difficult for ordinary men to get beds in hospitals unless they see doctors privately beforehand. The complaint may not be true of all doctors, but still it is absolutely true. I want the Hon. Minister to take the medical profession into his confidence and find out a method by which this practice can be eliminated so that ordinary people may not be put to difficulties.

" Then, Sir, I come to nurses, nursing orderlies and menials in the hospitals. Some very good words have been said about nurses. I am aware, Sir, the nurses in our State are the best available in our country and they deserve our best attention. But, Sir, the Government do not seem to pay attention to the wants of not only nurses but also nursing orderlies and menials who do the greatest amount of work in hospitals. (Interruption by Sri R. V. Swaminathan.) I am not airing my views on female nurses only. I am referring to all, whether a nurse is a male or a female or belongs to a different species. As long as they are there, just as we require them to pay their best attention to us, we on our side must pay our best attention to them in the matter of their food, in the matter of their uniforms, in the matter of their housing, and in the matter of their emoluments and other amenities. From my experience I find that the menials get the worst treatment. Let the Hon. Minister remember that they are also the most important section of the public servants. If they are not satisfied, the Government will not be able to keep the hospitals in a satisfactory condition. I shall not dilate much upon this subject and try to create an atmosphere which may not be appreciated by the Government. But I must say the menials must be attended to. Some of them have no quarters at all. Their dresses are generally found torn, except when a Minister of the Government or the Director of Medical Services visits the hospital. Sometimes, I am told, that during the time taken by the Minister to go from one part of the hospital to another part clean dresses worn by menials are exchanged so that all the menials in all parts of the hospital may present a neat appearance to the Minister. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that the Government should not only pay their attention to the poor people who go to the hospitals but also to those overworked members of the medical staff from the highest to the lowest.

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" I understand, Sir, that a number of doctors including a large number of lady doctors also who were retrenched two or three years back, have not been taken back to service and that their cases are not being considered whenever questions of filling up vacancies arise. They should have been taken back to service automatically whenever vacancies arose. I understand that some of them had put in a service of nine years and more before they were retrenched. I am told that they are being asked to appear before Selection Committees or Public Service Commission before they are re-appointed. Government will be only doing justice to them if they re-appoint them without putting them to the necessity of appearing before intermediate Selection Committees, etc.

" With regard to getting funds for hospitals, may I suggest, Sir, that we might follow what happens in England and Ireland? When decent countries like England run raffles to get money for running hospitals, I do not see any reason why our Government should be against running raffles. I request the Hon. Minister to consider that aspect also.

" I only submit, once more, with regard to medical administration in hospitals, that the majority of the poor people find it difficult to get entrance into the hospitals and after getting entrance they find it difficult to get proper attention from the doctors attending on them and I want the Government, Sir, to look into this aspect of the matter and pay their best attention to it.

" I have already mentioned about this Government College of Indigenous Medicine. Its recognition is absolutely necessary, if we want to increase the number of doctors. Government say that they are short of medical personnel. At the same time they do not recognize persons who have received training at their own hands. Somebody has got a bee in his bonnet and is raising all sorts of objections in this matter of recognition. Let the Government increase the number of doctors, increase the efficiency of hospitals and increase the attention which they pay to the common people of this State."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as nineteen hon. Members of this House have taken part in the discussion on this Demand, and they have raised various points. Several hon. Members have pleaded for the establishment of more hospitals and the production of more doctors. One hon. Member, Sri K. P. Gopalan, said that medical relief is a fundamental right of the citizens in a modern Welfare State. It is true, Sir, in all progressive countries, medical care is ceasing to be a privately purchasable service or a philanthropic boon and it is coming to be regarded as a civic right and public service. This idea of the right to health had been translated into practical reality by the Labour Government in the United Kingdom in 1948 by inaugurating the scheme of National Health Insurance. Every kind of hospital care and treatment and free medicines and appliances are made available under this Scheme to all citizens who need them. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has pleaded

12-10 p.m. that we too should have a National Health Insurance Scheme in this State. I am afraid, Sir, in the present conditions obtaining in this country, it may not be possible for us to have such a comprehensive health scheme as the people are having in other countries like England. Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme we shall start on a small scale a Health Service Scheme for industrial workers and the scheme is proposed to be implemented in Coimbatore next year.

"As the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition pointed out, we have in this State nearly 1,232 medical institutions; 900 of these are in rural areas. We have over 2,000 paid medical men and about 773 honorary medical men. Hospital facilities are not fully adequate even in more prosperous countries. Deficiency in medical personnel and institutional facilities is most keenly felt in the rural areas even in those countries.

"As hon. Members may be aware, Government have accepted schemes for starting Medical Colleges in Madurai and Guntur at an estimated cost of about Rs. 239 lakhs and a small provision has been made in the Budget for this purpose. It is true that judged by western standards, the number of hospitals, dispensaries and doctors we are having is far too short of requirements. But we are trying to do the best we can. As I have stated in the speech I made while introducing the Medical Demand, the number of beds has increased by nearly 7,000 in the course of the last six years. We have provincialized about 140 of the taluk headquarters hospitals and about 68 are remaining to be provincialized. Three instalments of programme of improvements to taluk headquarters hospitals have been sanctioned by Government in 1949, 1950 and 1951 at an estimated cost of Rs. 29·75 lakhs. It is necessary that the various hospitals and dispensaries we have in our State should be suitably and evenly distributed all over the State. The Medical Relief and Public Health Committee who went into this question have in their report recommended that we should have three grades of district headquarters hospitals—A grade, B grade and C grade. It is suggested that we should have A grade hospitals for a group of districts in places like Guntur, (one in the Ceded Districts), Coimbatore, Madurai and Kozhikode. These hospitals should have all specialist departments and facilities for laboratory and pathological examination of patients. It has also been suggested that we should improve our taluk headquarters hospitals. It is for this purpose that these taluk headquarters hospitals are being provincialized and developed as medical and surgical centres. As for the rural areas, the suggestion that has been made is that we should have mobile dispensaries attached to base hospitals. I shall refer to this later. This kind of planned medical relief with improvement of the important hospitals and provision of mobile dispensaries in rural areas will no doubt make proper medical aid available to all classes of people all over the State and this will prevent the rush of cases to Madras where much of the medical and surgical aid is concentrated at present. There are still plenty of quacks flourishing as strongly as ever in most of the villages and even in some of the towns and cities. As I said the other day, almost

all our hospitals are overcrowded. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition was complaining that the poor people were not treated well in hospitals. I cannot say that there is no truth in that statement. But the fact that so many people are seeking admissions to hospitals and that our hospitals are overcrowded shows how the people appreciate the treatment given to them in our hospitals. If we want to lessen overcrowding in our hospitals, one way to do that would be to remove chronic and convalescent cases from the hospitals and make provision for them elsewhere.

"Some of the hon. Members have referred to the diet problem. The giving of proper quality diet in our hospitals, I regard as a very important item of work for restoration of health. But the cost of diet is very heavy. It has been suggested that if canteens could be started at least in the premises of bigger hospitals and if they are run under proper medical control and supervision, we can allow self-dieting to well-to-do patients and this will relieve us of a good deal of the cost that we are now incurring on diet.

"Now we are getting our drugs and medicines and medical and surgical appliances from the Central Medical Stores in Madras. Local bodies have been complaining that the indents they send are not fully supplied and that they receive a note saying that the balance will be supplied later. They complain that the money that they have to pay in advance is not sent back and so they are put to difficulties in obtaining their requirements in the local markets, even if they are permitted to do so. This is a matter which we shall have to look into. I think, Sir, that if we can take over this Medical Stores, or if we start our own Medical Stores and manufacture the drugs and medicines that we require, at least the important ones, and if we manufacture our own instruments, hospital furniture and fittings, we can save a great deal of money. The running of this Medical Stores at present is a very profitable proposition to the Central Government.

"Several hon. Members have spoken of the need for starting Medical Colleges in their own places, in Rayalascema, in the West Coast and so on. Now, the starting of Medical Colleges is a matter which involves a very heavy expenditure. It would require nearly Rs. 2 crores to start a Medical College with a hospital necessary for providing 10 beds for each student. If we are to establish a Medical College for admitting 100 students, we shall require a hospital with 1,000 beds with provision for various specialities. Already we are finding difficulty in getting for our existing colleges properly qualified and competent staff, particularly for teaching non-clinical subjects. A Committee constituted by Government recently considered this question and they have recommended that higher scales of pay should be provided for teachers in the non-clinical departments and that the period of service should be extended up to the age of 60.

"This is a matter which will require consideration by the Government. To make professors retire at the age of 55, when they have accumulated knowledge and acquired ripe experience is 12-20 p.m.

a loss to the State. Some of our eminent physicians and surgeons have recently retired and their services have been requisitioned in other States and they have been given a higher scale of pay. In certain upgraded departments, like Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Venereal department, the Government of India are permitting people to be employed up to the age of 60 and above. Recently, a great doctor, the Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation, who visited several of the medical colleges and hospitals in important places in India has also observed that the retiring age for Professors in Medical Colleges, should be raised to 60. It is difficult to persuade promising young men to take to the teaching career if they have to retire at the age of 55. The prospects of obtaining satisfactory teachers for medical colleges are poor and the situation is becoming worse. Medical education will certainly deteriorate if we are not able to secure teachers of proper quality. We are finding it difficult to recruit men for special training in radiology, anaesthesia and tuberculosis, because they get no opportunity for private practice, and they have little prospects of looking up to any higher jobs. These are difficulties which we will have to consider and solve.

" Then comes the building cost. The building cost has gone up very high. The work of the engineering department proceeds very slowly. We have to consider how to reduce the building costs and utilize more of our limited resources on equipment and personnel. It is a problem indeed. The Bhore Committee has rightly stated that a dispensary located in a mud hut can give useful and effective service provided it is clean and sanitary. My hon. Friend, Sri Vaikunta Baliga and Janab Seethi Saheb have pleaded for the starting of a Medical College in the West Coast. An enterprising doctor at Udipi in South Kanara is keen on starting a Medical College, or at least a Medical School by private effort. He is confident of getting honorary service from eminent retired medical men. Many generous people are said to have promised liberal support to him in that enterprise. He only wants recognition from the Government, because the University is not likely to give recognition for such an effort at the beginning. This is also a matter which the Government may have to consider.

" Sir, several hon. Members including the Leader of the Opposition, have pleaded for a shorter course of training for our medical men. This is a question which has been considered by experts on various occasions. This has been discussed in the report of the Health Survey and Development Committee. The majority of the Members of this Committee have expressed the view that we should have only one type of highly qualified medical men, viz., the Graduate type, whose qualifications are recognized by the University and by the Medical Council of India. If such highly qualified medical men can be assisted by trained technicians and other ancillary personnel, they could extend their sphere of work. That is the view that they have expressed. Of course, the minority have expressed equally strongly the view that there is need for less elaborately trained doctors with a course of training

extending to 3 or 3½ years to meet the needs of rural areas and this may be accepted at least as a temporary measure. In Russia, they are said to have what are called ' Feloshers ' who are medical assistants with a course of training for three years or so and these people seem to be in charge of as many as 48,000 dispensaries. Sir, medical relief work in rural parts is not a problem peculiar to this country. Even in advanced countries like America, they are finding it difficult to get suitable medical men for service in rural areas. It is the town dwellers everywhere that enjoy the benefits of medical progress. Rural people in every country are medically under-privileged. Government are considering the question of starting mobile dispensaries attached to base hospitals. The Minister for Health at the Centre Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has recently said that mobile dispensaries attached to a base hospital would be the only answer to the problem of India's rural medical relief. We must train technicians or other type of ancillary personnel to distribute selected medicines for minor ailments. The Planning Commission have made the same suggestion in their report. They said that we must train a type of rural health personnel for such work. I am told that the UNICEF are likely to make free gift to us of about one or two dozens of jeeps if we apply for it. We shall take up this matter. A conference of a few medical men has been called to consider how we can tackle the problem of rural medical relief, and the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition has already been anticipated by the Government.

" Several hon. Members have spoken about indigenous medicine, homeopathy and nature cure. The view that the Central Government have taken in this matter is that those who wish to practise either the indigenous system or the homeopathic system or any other system should have the same basic training as practitioners of modern medicine. The Medical Council of India also has stated that the study of indigenous systems should be permitted only as post-graduate courses after the basic qualification is obtained in modern medicine and this is what they do in the United States, the United Kingdom and the Continent. People are free to adopt any therapy provided they have laid a good basic training.

"Another hon. Member has urged the need for having a common register for the graduates of the College of Indigenous Medicine and for the doctors of Modern Medicine. This is a very controversial matter. The Medical Council of India and the Government of India are not likely to agree to put both these classes of doctors in a common register. They do not recognize that the products of the College of Indigenous Medicine get a sufficiently high standard of education in Modern Medicine. I may say, for the information of hon. Members, that the Chopra Committee, a Committee very sympathetic to the claims of Indian Medicine and one which has gone into this question thoroughly, has also said that it is not necessary to have one register for both

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these classes of medical men and that doctors of Indigenous Medicine could have a separate register for their purpose. The products of our School and College of Indigenous Medicine and many other practitioners of Indian Medicine are now being registered as A and B class practitioners. The A class practitioners are those who have come out of the Government School and College of Indigenous Medicine and B class practitioners are those who have had training in other institutions or those who have managed to produce a certificate that they have practised for over ten years. Four hundred and sixty-seven A class practitioners and two hundred and forty-seven B class practitioners are now employed in our various rural dispensaries and in some of the local fund dispensaries. The College of Indigenous Medicine, as I said in my statement at the time of moving the Demand, has to be upgraded and better clinical training has to be given to the students so that they may be made more useful and better fitted for the work."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Government have now abolished the L.I.M. course. Are they going to place the L.I.Ms. on the same level as the L.M.Ps?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"L.I.Ms. and L.M.Ps. get the same subsidy if they are employed in the rural dispensaries."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am asking for their status and other privileges."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"He is not able to sit and stand in quick succession. So he is standing."

*THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, one of the hon. Members expressed himself against the system of honorary service. I am rather surprised that he should have given expression to such an opinion. The honorary system of medical appointments has been appreciated in all quarters and it is being extended from year to year. There are great advantages in this system both for the practitioners who come to do honorary work as well as for the Government. To the honorary man, it gives an opportunity to work in good hospitals under able doctors and get institutional experience. It raises his prestige. Of course, it gives him better work and strengthens him. For the Government, it means economy in expenditure. So for both these reasons, it is necessary to extend the honorary system by giving opportunities to promising young men to serve as honoraries in our district headquarters hospitals, and we encourage them to settle down in mufassal places.

"Another hon. Member, I believe it was Mr. Chella Pandian, has raised the question of birth control. This is a matter which I will deal with under the Public Health Demand.

"He has also spoken about the undesirability of having men nurses. It is true that women nurses are liked by all people.

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(Laughter.) They are ministering angels. By nature and nurture, by temperament and by aptitude, they seem to be peculiarly well-fitted for this kind of work. It may be that men nurses are a little rough and tough. But we require men nurses for work in particular departments like the Venereal department and in the Mental Hospital. The idea of the Government is to have men and women nurses in the proportion of 1 : 3.

Some of the hon. Members have said that the Medical department should get more funds. The Leader of the Opposition said: Why not have 'Irish Sweep Stakes' so as to get money? It is true that the need for developing medical facilities and extending them as far as possible to the rural areas is very great. Our Public Health and Medical Budget now amounts to 4·7 crores of rupees out of a total revenue of 63·90 crores of rupees; that means about 7-1/3 per cent of the total revenues goes for these two items. The Bhore Committee has said that this should be increased at least to 15 per cent. A very reasonable proposition. But the difficulty is to find ways and means to increase the revenues of the State or we must get a larger share from the Central revenues for meeting these demands.

"Sir, I have tried to deal with most of the points raised by hon. Members. If there are any other matters which have not been touched upon by me, I assure hon. Members that all the points that they have dealt with will be considered in due course and the best attention will be given to meet the needs that they have expressed.

"With these words, I request the Mover of the Cut Motion to withdraw the Motion."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the Hon. the Minister for Health forestalled my cut motion or I forestalled his intention because he has been full of sweet reasonableness and has himself admitted that the Government of India and the Madras State are contemplating the establishment of mobile dispensaries."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a second speech."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Have I no right of reply?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Mover of a Cut Motion has no right of reply. The hon. Member will only say whether he withdraws his Cut Motion or whether he presses it."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"I beg leave to withdraw my Cut Motion."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"I object, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the House does not give leave, I shall put the Cut Motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI —Medical—be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

The Motion was lost.

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MR. SPEAKER:—" I will now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI—Medical'."

The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

12-40 p.m. * THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries.'

" This demand relates to the expenditure under the several heads pertaining to the Industries Department. The major activities of the Industries Department may be grouped under the following heads:—

(1) Commercial Concerns.

(2) State aid to Industries.

(3) Polytechnics and Industrial Schools.

(4) Pumpsets and Power Drills.

(5) Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.

(6) Lignite Investigation.

" The following are the Commercial Concerns under the control of the Industries Department:—

(1) *The Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.*—This was started in the year 1917 and is engaged in the manufacture of a variety of soaps. It has shown the way to many factories. The Institute imparts training to students in the manufacture of soaps. The Institute is working at a profit.

(2) *The Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.*—This Government Oil Factory has acquired a wide reputation for shark liver preparations which are very popular with the medical profession. The factory is working at a profit.

(3) *Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.*—The construction of the factory has almost been completed. The factory has not started production pending the decision of the Government on the future of this factory in view of the fact that prospects of running the factory at a profit are not bright.

(4) *Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.*—The Mills are now producing unbleached varieties of paper mainly intended to meet the requirements of the Superintendent of Stationery. Worn out parts have been replaced at a cost of Rs. 95,725 and new machinery has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,51,700 for improving the quality of paper. The Mills are working at a profit.

(5) *Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.*—The factory is at present producing sanitary and crockery wares. It will soon

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undertake an additional line of manufacture, namely, manufacture of electric procelain insulators. The concern is working at a profit.

(6) *Government Industrial Engineering Workshop.*—The activities of the workshop at present comprise fabrication in the manufacture of equipment, machinery and parts required for small scale industrialists and for catering to the needs of the Engineering Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce particularly to the repairs and maintenance of the Power Drills. The workshop is working at a profit.

(7) *Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.*—The filatures manufacture raw silk for producing silk fabrics in the local silk industry. There is also one experimental weaving section with 12 handlooms attached to the filatures, producing sarees, shirting cloth and other fabrics. The Government have sanctioned the installation of a new twisting plant with 244 spindles at the factory.

(8) *Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur.*—This Institute is a very useful concern. The scheme for the establishment of the Institute was sanctioned in April 1948 and it costs about Rs. 10 lakhs. The Institute started functioning from September last. This Institute has been set up with a two-fold object, namely, to impart instruction to students in Oil Technology leading to a diploma and to undertake research on problems connected with oilseeds, oils and fats.

All these undertakings are treated as business concerns. The gross receipts and expenditure of these undertakings are accounted for in the regular Government accounts in the same way as the ordinary receipts and expenditure of Government. In addition separate commercial accounts with annual profit and loss statements and balance sheets are maintained for them outside the regular Government accounts. Interest charges on the capital invested on them and the depreciation fund for renewals and replacements are also items special to commercial undertakings which go into the regular accounts of these concerns.

State Aid to Industries.—The Government have sanctioned aid to new and nascent industries and the amount of aid granted during the year 1951-52 comes to Rs. 10,68,000. In view of the present financial stringency, the Government have recently issued orders restricting aid under the State Aid to Industries Act to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 in each case. Aid in excess of Rs. 50,000 should be sought for from the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation.

The Department of Industries and Commerce is responsible for the organization of technical education of the Diploma and Certificate standards and for the administration of the Government Polytechnics and Industrial Schools which provide facilities for such education. There are a large number of private industrial schools in the State, a few of which provide diploma courses and the rest artisan certificate courses under the control of the Department and these private schools are given financial aid by Government under the provisions of the Code of Regulations for Industrial

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Schools. There are 8 Polytechnics imparting instruction for the Diploma Courses located at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Vuyyuru, Kakinada, Madras, Coimbatore and Bellary. Industrial Schools are attached to the Polytechnics at the first six places. The Polytechnics at Madurai, Mangalore, Kozhikode, Bellary and Kakinada also function as controlled stockists for the distribution of iron and steel, scrap defectives and cuttings for distribution to local agriculturists and fabricators. The scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the technical and vocational training of adult civilians was introduced in the Polytechnics from the year 1950–51, the State and the Central Governments sharing the expenditure in the ratio of 40:60.

Pumping and boring.—There were on 20th March 1952, 178 handboring sets, 44 power drills and 2 air compresser blasting units in the Industries Department. In June 1951, Government sanctioned the purchase of 12 power drills and an indent for these drills has been sent through the Government of India to the Director-General, India Stores Department, London. The Government have proposals before them for the condemnation of 12 drills purchased during the period 1925–26 to 1928–29 which have, by fair wear and tear, become inefficient and undependable and to replace them by new ones. Proposals to manufacture 50 more handboring sets have been approved by Government and orders will issue shortly. In view of the importance of the Grow More Food Campaign, some of the drills in the Industries Department have been diverted to South Arcot for work relating to the sinking of 101 artesian wells in the South Arcot district. Some drills have been deputed for famine relief work in the Rayalaseema area. Under the Food and Agricultural Organization Technical Assistance Scheme, this Government have secured the services of an Expert in drilling wells.

"With reference to Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, a small Experimental Mineral Section with some chemists was working under the control of the Industries Department from 1945. This has now been converted into a well-equipped Chemical and Analytical Laboratory, with expert chemists in furtherance of the industrial progress of this State. The laboratory undertakes the testing and analysis of minerals and raw materials of industries and of finished products according to specifications and gives authoritative results and opinions on the problems entrusted to it by Government, local bodies, private firms and individuals. The laboratory has already rendered valuable service in testing and analysing the South Arcot lignite and white clay and several other minerals in addition to giving expert advice on various problems referred to it. Necessary staff and equipment have also been sanctioned recently for the laboratory in connection with the investigation on the bleaching of off-grade barytes, benefication of graphite and preparation of ultra marine blue, etc. The administrative control of the laboratory has since been transferred from the Director of Industries and Commerce to the Development Department as a temporary measure to secure its efficient working.

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"I need hardly stress to this House the importance of the investigation of lignite. Investigations have revealed the existence of about 2,000 million tons of lignite (brown coal) in an area of about 100 square miles in the South Arcot district at a depth of about 175 feet below ground level. The samples of lignite taken, when processed compare favourably with Grade 1 coal received from Bengal. Lignite, as hon'ble Members will be aware, is an enormous asset to our State. If successful, this lignite can overcome the persistent shortage of imported coal in the State and by providing thermal power for industries, enable them to develop their natural scope. It should also enable the exploitation of other minerals, particularly iron ore. Its bye-products can be the basis of many subsidiary industries.

"An experimental open cut mining scheme estimated to cost Rs. 79 lakhs has been prepared. The Union Government has agreed to lend some old machinery estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs as their contribution to the working of this Scheme.

"Handloom cloth has of late been in the public eye. For years, there was a big market for handloom cloth outside our country. They were exported to foreign countries. This has suddenly dwindled. In our own country, owing to rapid competition with the mill products, and in view of the fact that the mill products are cheaper, there has not been an off-take of handloom cloth for public consumption. The result has been accumulation of these products. Another cause has been the high price of yarn the consequence of which is the high price of the handloom products. The Government are aware of the acute distress among the weavers and have promulgated a scheme through which they hope to give relief to the distressed weavers. The prominent features of the scheme are—

(i) that it will be worked through the agency of the primary weavers' co-operative societies under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(ii) the Government will give a loan to the share capital for those weavers who cannot afford to pay the share capital and this amount will be recovered in easy instalments.

(iii) Yarn will be supplied by Government.

(iv) The weaver will be paid a subsistence wage of six annas a knot and the responsibility for marketing the goods produced under this scheme will rest mainly on the primary societies themselves. The primary societies will have to run the risk of sustaining losses in the disposal of the goods produced under the scheme on account of fluctuations in prices, etc. The cloth produced will be cheaper and will find a ready market. The Government will undertake to make good any losses on the transactions.

"With regard to the accumulated supply, Government at present feel that it should be left to be disposed of through normal trade channels. Efforts are also being made in this connection to reduce the cost of yarn and to see if these handloom cloths will have a market in foreign countries as before. As our Chief Minister

has pointed out, everybody must realize the necessity for helping the handloom weavers and I should also endorse the appeal made by the Chief Minister that everybody should wear handloom cloth. The Government are also helping in this matter. Everyone should also realize that it is a matter of competition and adjustment between the mills and the handloom industry. How best this can be done is engaging the attention of Government.

" I shall now speak a few words on cottage industries which are included in this Demand but which really belong to the portfolio of my colleague the Hon'ble Sri Pattabhirama Rao.

" The Government since 1946 have developed cottage industries in an organized manner and have done a lot to improve them. The following are some of the schemes of cottage industries:—

Coir schools.—There are two Coir Training Schools, one at Beypore and the other at Baruva and one Coir Demonstration centre at Mogral (South Kanara district). The Coir School at Baruva is intended for training fishermen and other Backward communities.

Four Flaying and Tanning Demonstration parties have been sanctioned, one for Northern Circars, one for Tamil districts, one for Ceded districts, and one for other areas. They demonstrate to the village tanners the correct method of flaying, curing and processing hides and skins and also impart instruction in the manufacture of leather goods.

The Ceramic Centre at Rajahmundry provides training in improved methods of production of glazed earthernware.

The glass bangles and beads training centre at Kalahasti trains about 15 students per year in bangle and bead manufacture on modern lines.

Village industries schemes are also receiving attention from the Government. This scheme helps the villagers to produce their daily requirements for consumption in their own villages. Under this scheme, improved labour-saving tools and implements are freely distributed to the enterprising village artisans and necessary training is given to them in the use of these up-to-date tools. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for this part of the scheme. Under this scheme, raw materials at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs are also supplied to the artisans through certain co-operative agencies especially selected for the purpose.

12-50 p.m. Two model centres for village industries have also been opened one at the Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti, and the other at Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam in Andhra. An expenditure of rupees one lakh recurring and rupees one lakh non-recurring has been sanctioned for running the centres.

Sri M. Visweswarayya's Industrialization Scheme has been sanctioned as an experimental measure to be implemented in two taluks in each of the two districts of Nellore and Trichy. This scheme has a two-fold object, viz., to develop industries in every part of the country and increase production and income from them

and to inculcate discipline, habits of self-help and collective effort among its population. This State have constituted Special Advisory Boards with a view to stimulate the development of the following specific cottage industries:—

(1) Match industry in Sivakasi and Sattur areas in Ramanathapuram district.

(2) Palmyrah Fibre and leaf products in Tuticorin and Tiruchendur areas in Tirunelveli district.

(3) Leather goods manufacture in Dindigul area in Madurai district.

(4) Woollen cumbly and blanket weaving in Kudligi, Kudatani and Bishalli areas in Bellary district.

(5) Pile carpets in West Godavari district.

(6) Handmade cotton lace in Narasapur in West Godavari district.

(7) Coir in Malabar district.

(8) Druggets.

A survey is now being made of cottage and small-scale industries in nine selected areas and the Economic Adviser to Government is in charge of this Survey. The results of the survey are awaited. A Research Institute for Cottage Industries has also been sanctioned recently. It aims at making a comparative study of the designs, tools and methods followed here and elsewhere in cottage industries, to adapt and improve upon them and when necessary to design new tools and evolve new techniques and processes.

The financial resources of every cottage industry being slender the Government are considering giving financial assistance. The Director of Industries and Commerce has been empowered to grant a loan or subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 to anyone who desires to start or carry on a cottage industry which has an important bearing on the development of the country.

The Government Khadi Scheme is based on a recognition of the fact that handspinning with the aid of charka is a cottage industry capable of being practised widely on account of its simplicity and usefulness. The intensive part of the scheme was introduced in seven centres in 1946–47. One more centre was opened last year and another experimental centre has been sanctioned to be opened in Cuddapah district this year as a famine relief measure. So far, 46,300 spinners have been registered and the quantity of khadi produced was 13,78,700 yards. The expenditure under the scheme in the initial years averaged Rs. 10·47 lakhs. In the current year it is estimated to come to Rs. 40·73 lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure is expected to be recovered by the sale of khadi produced under the scheme. Some expenditure is also incurred in training spinners and weavers and in paying a small subsidy to the self-spinners. Besides the centres mentioned

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above, in which the Intensive Scheme is being worked, the extensive part of the scheme is being worked in 55 of the firkas selected under the general Rural Welfare Scheme.

" The administration of the scheme is in charge of the Director of Rural Welfare. The main object of the scheme is to attain self-sufficiency in cloth in terms of khadi in the villages included in the centres by producing sufficient cloth to clothe the entire population.

" I hope I have made out a case for the Government's industrial expansion programme. I hope Members will admit that, in spite of limited resources, financial and otherwise, and difficult circumstances, there has been a steady progress in all directions. The Government will continue to do their best for the development of industries in our State and for the investigation of raw materials I expect co-operation in this matter from the public and from the industrialists.

" Sir, I have got to make one request. I understand English, Tamil and Telugu. But, I would request Members who would like to speak in Malayalam, to give me an English translation of their speeches so that I can reply to their points. Otherwise, I will be missing many valuable points of my friends.

" With these words, Sir, I now move the Demand standing in my name."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries.'

" I think two Hon. Ministers will reply to the debate. So I allot five hours for this Demand."

* SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,03,46,800 *under Demand XXI—Industries be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

Sir, the industrialization of our country is just at the same level as when the British left this country. The British wanted that our country should be a colonial country producing only raw materials so that the advanced imperialist countries might exploit this country. The Members sitting on the Treasury Benches should have realized that, unless big steps are taken to industrialize our country, there is no solution for the unemployment problem and there is no prosperity for the people. On the other hand, when the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour made his speech, it looked as though the speech had been made some twenty years ago. I do not find much difference between the speech that has been made to-day by the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour and the speech of a foreign ruling class in connexion with the industrial issues of our country.

" Sir, an amount of Rs. 2 crores and odd is demanded under this item of Industries. There are a number of pages concerning

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the expenditure of this sum and as I peruse the pages of the Detailed Estimate, I find that more money is to be spent on the pay of officers and establishment and very little is intended for the real development of industry itself. The industries that the Government have contemplated to develop are such that do not come in conflict with the monopolized industries of the foreign interests in this country. If the Hon. Minister is going to adopt this kind of policy, how can our country advance even from the point of view of the industrialists of our country? Now I would analyse how the amount is being spent on industries. For every rupee of revenue of this State, only 7 pies is being spent on industrial development and out of this seven pies nearly three pies is being spent on officers' salaries and their establishments. From the revenue side, out of this one rupee the Government are receiving nearly Re. 0-4-1 from sales tax, Re. 0-2-1 from income-tax and Re. 0-4-0 from what is called 'others.' In this head 'others' may be included certain profits that are derived from the industries that the Government are supposed to encourage. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) So, out of one rupee revenue the Government are spending such a meagre sum as seven pies on the industrial development of the State. But the Government are spending about one anna and 9 pies on Police. This is how the tax-payers' money is squandered. I know why the Government do not want to take the initiative to 1 p.m. better the condition of the workers. The Government want to continue their policy of *laissez-faire*, this year also. They want to see that all important industries are monopolized in connivance with foreign interests. Take our own Madras State. Parry & Co., the Imperial Tobacco Co., and the National Tobacco Co., and several other foreign exporting firms are flourishing. Look how they are allowed to exploit our country and its resources! On the other hand, what the Government should do if they really want that such and such industry should be started and they are lacking the necessary funds, is they should try to get money from people and not cringe at the doors of foreign industrialists When I move the cut motion, I want to emphasize that Government should take immediate steps to prevent any more exploitation of our resources by any foreign interest. That is how the Government should further the industrial development of the country. All the foreign concerns should be nationalized.

" Some of the Government-managed industries are not, I think, thriving well. I request the Hon. Minister to tell us in clear language the existing state of affairs of these Government-managed industries. What is the profit that the Government are making out of these industries? So much of our tax-payers' money is being spent on salaries for big officials, establishment and contingencies. The Government have not assured the workers decent living conditions. Is it the way in which these industries should be kept where they are without further development and the workers being exploited? I sincerely wish that the Hon. Minister answers these questions in his reply.

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"It is true that our country has got rich natural resources. Why is it that the Government are not prepared to take immediate steps to explore these natural resources? Why is it that the Government are not taking steps to start mining concerns on a large scale? I am afraid that the Government are waiting for opportunities when they could place at the doors of foreign industrial magnates all our resources and allow them to exploit them for their profit. This is not the way how the industrial development of our country should be attempted. Look at the condition of workers in the Government-owned industries. The condition of workers in the Andhra Paper Mills is deteriorating day by day. When the Government are not in a position to improve the lot of their employees, why should they continue to manage these industries? The workers are demanding higher wages. They want that their employment should be made a secure one. When all these things are happening, what is it the Government are doing? They are pursuing their own methods of encouraging these profit-making concerns to make still further profits at the expense of the workers. The Government continue to pay fat salaries to the high officials. I am offering these criticisms so that the Hon. Minister for Industries may take note of them and see to it that at least hereafter our natural resources are not allowed to be exploited by the fabulously rich foreign industrial magnates.

"I shall now come to State aid to industries. There again it is a scandal. I know why the State aid has been cut down this year. During the time when the previous Government were in office, these industries have been allowed to mismanage their affairs. This Government should not encourage such sort of mismanagement. They should be responsible for the proper management of these State-aided industries. I feel that the Government should take note of our criticisms and do the correct thing at the correct time. Mobilization of our man-power, exploitation of the rich natural resources of our country and full employment for our young men to enable them to lead a decent life—these are the things which will go a long way in enhancing the industrial supremacy of our State.

"Coming to cottage industries, what do we find in the case of the handloom industry? The handloom weavers are experiencing a lot of trouble. Of course, the Hon. Minister for Industries had stated that there is at present a glut in the handloom market. But what has the Hon. Minister done to relieve the distress of the handloom weavers? What have this Government done in encouraging handloom cloth? Have they taken energetic steps to push the sales of handloom goods? No, the Government have not done anything tangible to help the handloom weavers. They are pursuing the old policy of 'wait and see.'

"With regard to other cottage industries, the Government have not given them sufficient encouragement. There are men in several parts of our State who are anxious to develop their own particular cottage industries but who are not given chance to do so. They should be given sufficient incentive to pursue their avocations. If the Government apply their mind to it, surely our cottage industries could be placed on a sound footing.

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"A big scandal is prevalent in our Polytechnics. These Polytechnics are intended for the encouragement of technical education in our State. Are the Government aware of the colossal number of students who are, year after year, turned out of these Polytechnics for want of seats? When most of our students in rural areas also have realized the value of technical education, is it not necessary for the State to provide sufficient number of Polytechnics so that these students can prosecute their technical studies there? Have the Government come forward to set right the mismanagement of most of these Polytechnics by the managing officials? No, they have kept silent.

"I wish to submit to the Government that even the scholar- 1-10 p.m.
ships are meagre. They are not given with a view to attract more students and even those students who have finished their courses of studies are not provided with employment. These are facts that cannot be denied. I want that more assistance be given to students desiring to pursue technical studies. The Hon. the Minister for Industries has referred to the Viswesvarayya Scheme and I am afraid this is an eye-wash. He has pointed out certain instances where model institutions have been put up but that was not the scheme of Sri Viswesvarayya. He has taken into account as a unit the village and above that the district; he has taken into account the industries, the cottage industries and the resources available in the area and he has suggested certain constructive schemes but the Government have not taken up even those proposals. On the other hand, they have taken one scheme here and another there and they are boasting rather too much. I would like the Government to make a serious study of those proposals. To sum up I would suggest to the Government first and foremost that the natural resources of our country should be tapped; industries must be developed on a large-scale basis and the present monopoly and the vested interests of foreign capitalists should be curtailed. Secondly, real encouragement must be given to cottage industries and technical education should be more and more encouraged. The working classes, the major partners in these industries, must be taken into account, their living conditions must be improved and workers' organizations should be consulted in the starting of new industries. Unless the colonial and feudal economy of this country is changed there can be no real development of industries of this country. The Hon. the Minister for Industries should seriously consider these facts. I move my cut motion on this Demand for Industries, Sir."

* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries for the grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,46,800. While doing so, I would like to offer a few suggestions as to how the Department should be developed for the well-being of the people of the State. The Hon. Minister for Industries in his

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speech has not referred to the development of basic industries in the State except to the exploitation of lignite deposits. I have been repeatedly suggesting both in this House and outside that this State should have an iron and steel industry. It is a very big industry and one of the basic industries and the Government should explore the possibility of developing this industry. Let me point out to the House, Sir, that a small State like Mysore has a big iron and steel industry. They have now put up electric furnaces imported from Norway and with the installation of these furnaces they hope to increase their output from 40,000 tons to 100,000 tons per annum. The Central Government have given them substantial aid for the erection of these electric furnaces. I have a feeling, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we have large deposits of magnetite iron ore at Salem and they should be exploited. There is no point in saying that without power this industry cannot be worked. We have got to find the power necessary for working the furnaces and for running the industry. The information which I have received from Norway goes to show that an electric pig iron furnace for an out-put of say, 55,000 tons per annum would require at least 24,000 kilowatts of electrical energy. This amount of power can certainly be found if we only tap our hydro-electric resources in the Nilgris. For instance, I understand the Chief Engineer for Electricity has investigated the Kundha Power Project capable of producing 175,000 kilowatts of power; the cost of this project is estimated to be in the region of Rs. 33½ crores and I am asking why this should not be taken up? If we want to progress we should have electricity schemes and also big industries. If we are able to produce pig iron in sufficient quantity, we could keep all our foundries going to full capacity but now practically the entire foundry industry in the State is crippled for want of pig iron. The Government of India are contemplating the establishment of a steel industry somewhere in the Central Provinces or Orissa with a capacity of about 500,000 tons, at a huge cost. After all, Sir, if a small State like Mysore can afford to have charcoal blast furnaces and electric pig iron furnaces, why not this State with very much larger resources? Investigation has not been properly taken on hand and the people of this State rightly feel that there has been far too long a neglect on the part of the Government of India as far as this State is concerned. The Government of India have always dominated this State Government saying that this industry can never survive competition from the ordinary blast furnace. My own feeling is that electric pig iron furnaces have come to stay and we can certainly blast iron ore with the use of electricity. I want the Hon. the Minister for Industries to make a very serious study of the problem and if he wants to have an idea of its working let him visit Bhadravati, where they will be going into production within the next three months. So much for the electric pig iron industry.

"I am glad, Sir, we are more or less self-sufficient in regard to cement, yarn and cloth. I am glad that the lignite investigation is making headway. The thing is, it is used in some European countries like Greece and Germany as heating fuel. It is

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brown coal and if it is allowed to remain in the earth for some one thousand years more, we would get coal of very good quality. We have, however, to make use of it immediately if we have to progress. Samples have been examined and they have given an opinion that it has a good calorific value and has low ash content. We can use it in ever so many ways. The only snag is we cannot convert it into coke and use it for smelting purposes. We can use it for our thermal stations for purposes of generating electricity. Round about the area where we are going to mine this lignite, namely, Cuddalore, we can start a big thermal station of 100,000 kilowatt capacity and the power can be supplied from that station for developing various industries. During the off-season shortages at Mettur, it could be advantageously connected to the Hydro-electric Grid. Another very important point that I wish to bring before the House is that there is a large scale export of iron ore from this country. I know, as a matter of fact, Sir, several contracts have been given to exporters to Japan and the commodity is going through the port of Marmagoa. I have information that Messrs. Best & Co., the Coromandel Engineering Co., and other firms like them have large contracts with Japanese firms and the Japanese find it profitable to purchase ore from us, convert it into pig iron or steel and sell it at a profit to America or England. The tragedy is that large quantities are exported from Sandur, Bellary and Kurnool and we are exploited by foreign countries. I would like the Hon. Minister for Industries to see that the export is immediately stopped and steps are taken to conserve all these ores for our own indusstries. We should not allow them to be taken away to provide profits to other countries.

"Sir, I would like to give some figures in regard to how the national income of this country is distributed, as compared to the national income of other countries as between various callings and trades. In India distribution of national income in Agriculture and Fishing is 47·5 per cent. In the United Kingdom it is 5·2 per cent, in U.S.A. it is 9;8 per cent and in Japan it is 28·8 per cent. Similarly for Manufacturing and Engineering Industries, in India it is 17·2 per cent. In the United Kingdom, it is 44·9 per cent; in U.S.A. it is 37·3 per cent; and in Japan it is 34·0 per cent. So, we are still largely an agricultural country, and if the pressure on agriculture is to ease, we will have no other go but to industrialize. 1-20 p.m.

"Sir, here again I find people talk of developing cottage industries. But what is it that is being manufactured by the cottage industries? These industries manufacture small trunks, 'thondies' buckets, 'ethasals' as we call it in Tamil, etc. These are the cottage industries we are now having. But in Western countries, cottage industry means small workshops with a lathe and a drilling machine and small parts for various items of machinery are manufactured in these workshops. In this country no attempt has been made to manufacture small mechanical and engineering parts. We should use power for increasing the output of cottage

industries. So we must examine the possibility of increasing the output of the cottage industries with the help of power.

" Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to one important matter. There is a company known as Metal Box Company of India. This company has gone about establishing factories for the manufacture of tin can containers in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and other important cities in India. It has branches not only in India but throughout the world. This company is consuming the entire quota of available tin plate and the people engaged in cottage industries making tins are deprived of their quota of tin plate, with the result that the workers who are engaged in the manufacture of tin can containers do not get work for more than 10 or 15 days in a month. This Metal Box Company is getting the entire quota of tin plate—say 3,000 or 4,000 tons of tin plate per quarter. So, I suggest that we should not allow these worldwide cartels to exploit our available supply of tin plate which should be exclusively given to our small tin makers. We have no objection to co-operate with foreign capital for exploiting iron ore resources in Salem or for increasing the hydro-electric power in Kundah or for the establishment of Thermal Stations at Cuddalore or in any other place. But small industries can very well be left to small firms. I request the Hon. Minister for Industries to press on the Government of India that no quota of tin plate should be given to the Metal Box Company. They should be asked to import all their requirements from the United Kingdom and carry on their production.

" Now, I come to Trade schools. I heartily approve of the progress that is being made in the various industrial schools. As a member of the Selection Committee to certain technical schools, I know there is a great demand for admission to Trade schools. We should have a Trade school or a technical school in every taluk headquarters. As for admission in these schools, preference should be given to sons of professionals like tailors, carpenters, etc. If a tailor wants to send his son to learn tailoring, we should give preference to him so far as tailoring is concerned. If we have a Trade school in every taluk, it will serve as a good feeder for the coming industries. For instance, for 30 seats, 300 people apply for admission and a great number of boys are refused admission and they go back disappointed. Therefore, there should be one Trade school in every taluk.

" Then, I come to the Fertilizer and Chemical Industries. Of late we are depending on the Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals for our requirements of ammonium sulphate. I do not know whether we are getting any fertilizers from Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals. All that I can say is, we have our own methods of raising manure and we should explore all possibilities of rearing our own chemical industries. For instance, if we develop the lignite deposits, we can make our own ammonium sulphate at Cuddalore instead of wasting our money or investing money on industries located outside this State. We should develop our own resources and in the long run it will be also cheaper.

" Now, I come to small-scale industries like paints and varnishes and the magnesium industry. The bauxite industry is a very big industry. This industry requires a capital of Rs. 3½ crores. I do not know if we will be ever able to develop that industry. There is dearth of aluminium conductors. We are not getting enough of copper for high tension transmission lines. We should use extensively aluminium A.C.S.R. conductors for transmission lines. If a small industry is started for the drawing of these conductors, our problem of high tension transmission lines will be very much solved. For low tension, we have got to use copper for some time. The Hon. Minister for Finance also referred to the need for taking electricity to the rural areas. Sir, the scheme of rural electrification will very much depend on the availability of copper. Therefore, the Government should utilize imported aluminium ingots for the manufacture of these conductors.

" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Industries, in his speech, referred to the Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode and said that the factory is expected to go into production after the Government take a final decision in the matter. He estimated the cost of the factory at Rs. 50 lakhs. I do not know if it is the total cost of the undertaking or it is only the erection charges paid to men employed for the purpose in the undertaking. Will this factory give at least Rs. 10 lakhs profit? I do not think so. Prospects are not bright. Even now it may not be too late to sell it away—if the construction of the factory has been completed. Let us start something more profitable. With these words, I heartily support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries, and I wish him Godspeed in his endeavour. "

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand. While doing so, I would like to express to the House and to the Government certain difficulties the weavers are experiencing to-day with regard to the supply of yarn to them from the mills and also the supply of certain unwanted counts of yarns from the mills. It should be remembered that the weavers are getting their quota of yarn on the basis of the looms census of this State in 1945. It was roughly estimated in 1945–46 that the total number of looms in our State was 4·96 lakhs. The allotment fixed on that basis was 22,500 bales per mensem to this State. To-day we are in 1952 and as per the census taken in January 1951, the total number of looms comes to 8,81,000. Sir, in spite of asking Government by interpellations in this House to get some more bales for this State and even in spite of our requests to the previous Government to request the Central Government to allot 29,000 bales for this State every month, we have not secured any additional bale. For the last seven years, on the average of 50,000 looms for every year, our looms have increased. Still the State Government have not compelled the Central Government to allot additional bales for this State. Hence I request the Hon. Minister for

Industries to ask the Central Government to allot to this State additional bales of yarn on the basis of 8,81,000 looms in this State.

"As regards the accumulated handloom goods in our State, the Hon. Chief Minister has said in a lecture elsewhere some time back and also yesterday in a public meeting that the attention of the Government has already been drawn to this matter. Sir, yesterday, in an interpellation in this House, I asked the Hon. Industries Minister, whether Government have any proposal to purchase the accumulated handloom goods in this State, and he was pleased to reply that there was no such proposal. Immediately, the question arises as to what to do with the accumulated handloom goods in this State. We know that to-day there are nearly two to three crores worth of handloom goods lying idle without any market. Formerly our handloom goods enjoyed a good market in Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan and a few other places. But at that time when there was very good demand export was stopped for our handloom goods. Consequent on that, our traders both firms and individual merchants lost their market. Why? Because of the policy pursued by the Government of India and our State Government. Therefore I request that our Government should come forward to find a way for disposing of our accumulated handloom goods. Otherwise most of our master-weavers and co-operative societies engaged in handloom goods should be ruined as they have sunk their capital in those goods. As they have no capital now, they are not able to give work to the weavers. So to just provide a way for the weavers to eke out their livelihood Government should find a way. They should advance some loan to the master-weaver, or rather to all those who are dealing in handloom goods, either as individual merchants or as co-operative societies, so that they can give continuous employment to the weavers. I may inform the hon. Members as to what would happen in similar circumstances in England and a few other countries. When prices fall and when goods cannot find a market, Government will purchase the goods and release them for sale when prices rise up. Similarly I suggest to Government to purchase the handloom goods which cannot find a market now. By doing so, the master-weavers and societies would be in a position to provide work to the distressed weavers.

"I am very glad that Government have come forward with a relief scheme to weavers. But I regret it has been started very late. In fact it will be remembered that on 29th April 1952 under the presidentship of the Hon. Industries Minister, the State Handloom Advisory Committee requested to start the Relief Scheme immediately in the State. But the scheme has been delayed too long after that announcement, to be put into effect. I do not know why there has been such a delay. The scheme actually came into force only on 5th July 1952. Even now in most places it has not been organized. Anyhow I welcome the scheme as it will go a long way to relieve the distress of the weavers. Then, Sir, even though a minimum wage has been fixed in that relief scheme, I find in

some places only a wage of four annas or five annas and not six annas as fixed by the Government is being paid to the weavers. In some places the Deputy Registrar insists that the wages should not go beyond the existing wages in those places. I suggest that a uniform wage of six annas in all places be paid to the weavers. Sir, whatever merits the scheme has, it is, after all only a temporary relief measure. We cannot afford the handloom weaver a permanent relief under this scheme. Government too have recognized it. That is why they have fixed a period of three months for it. If it is necessary, I am sure, the Government will extend it by another three months. Besides that, I request Government to come forward with a permanent measure of relief which will put the handloom industry in this State on a safe and sound footing.

"Sir, the question of reservation of certain varieties has been pending for the last two years. The State Handloom Advisory Committee and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, with which I am connected, have passed resolutions that certain varieties between 40 to 50 inches width should be completely reserved for the handloom weavers and cloth less than 40 inches width alone should be produced by the mills. We have already sent that resolution to this Government and the Central Government and so far they have not taken any action. 2-40 p.m.

"Sir, at the time of fixing the prices and the allotment of such varieties, I am afraid, there is none to represent the weavers on the Price Fixation Board and I request the Government to be good enough to arrange to give a seat in that Board to a weavers' representative so that he can argue and put forth the difficulties of the weavers in this State.

"As regards the production of certain unwanted counts, I have been very often putting questions and the Hon. Speaker will also remember that on previous occasions too I have been putting questions about 26s, 34s and 36s. In the previous regime, the Hon. Minister for Industries, Sri C. Perumalsami Reddi was good enough to say that the Central Government have been requested to fix a separate rate for these 26 counts but so far nothing has resulted. I again repeated the question and the Hon. Minister for Industries was kind enough to say that the Government have asked for prices to be fixed for all counts. My complaint is about 26s, 34s and 36s. These are unwanted counts and they have created a problem. The millowners say that the cotton is useful only for these particular counts but before 1950 there were no 26s or 36s. The millowners are producing these unwanted counts only with a view to get more profit and also to show that they do not like these controls and that they do not want to co-operate in observing the restrictions imposed by the control orders. With these two objects in view, Sir, they are purposely and wantonly producing these unwanted counts. The weavers are very much affected by this. They are having appliances suitable only 20s, 30s and 40s. They find it very difficult to make use of these 26 counts. I therefore request

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that the production of these counts should be stopped. So far as yarn production is concerned, ours is a surplus State with a total production of 60,000 bales a month and the allocation for this State is for example 10,000 bales a month. Could we not ask the millowners to produce within the limited quota that is allotted to our State only 20s, 30s and 40s which we require? This is only a very simple thing that I am asking, Sir. It is simply said in this House that the question has been referred to the Central Government. I do ask of the Hon. Minister for Industries, whether even this simple thing requires sanction from the Central Government. Could we not control our own mills and ask them to produce the counts that we want? I am a weaver, Sir, and only those who are in the field can talk about and express the difficulties really felt in using these counts. I regret the Hon. the Chief Minister is unfortunately not here and I therefore request the Hon. Minister for Industries to kindly draw the attention of the Central Government and urge strongly that so far as the quota allotted to this State is concerned it should be supplied only in the counts that are liked by the consumers and weavers of this State. If it is not within the powers of this Government to stop these 26s, 34s and 36s, they can at least suggest to the Central Government to fix a separate rate for these 26 counts. I am quite sure, if this 26s are not grouped along with 30s and it is treated as a separate group and a separate rate is fixed, most of the mills will not produce this 26 counts.

"I want to mention another thing, Sir. There has been no distribution of yarn to the weavers for the last four months. Apart from this, another circular has been issued recently that there will be no distribution of yarn for another three months. Already yarn distribution has not been in force for the last four months and, in these circumstances, I request the Government to recommend to the Central Government either to cancel completely control over yarn or at least cancel control over the distribution of yarn in this State.

"There is also another point which I would like to mention. I am not able to understand the necessity for permitting the mills to sell one-third of their production, and that too counts from 40s and below which is produced out of Indian cotton, as free yarn. There is a very great demand for Indian cotton yarn from 20s to 40s counts but it is not sufficient for supplying to all the weavers. By permitting the millowners to sell these counts as free yarn, they are misusing it, Sir, for sale in combination with other counts and, I think, the Hon. Minister for Industries is also aware of the fact. If you want to purchase 20s yarn one bale, you have to take a bale of 60 counts at the high price Rs. 56 for 10 lb. I will produce invoices, Sir, to prove this fact. This permission unnecesarily gives room for the mills to sell combinations of wanted and unwanted counts and also higher and lower rated yarn. I could only call this as 'blackmarketing'. I therefore request, Sir, that this permission to the millowners to sell one-third of their production as free yarn should be taken away from their

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hands. Again, Sir, there is no control over the varieties produced from foreign cotton. This concession is apart from the concession to sell one-third Indian cotton yarn as free yarn. Either there must be complete control over production or control must be completely taken away. There is no use of the State Government simply saying that their hands are tied and the powers rest with the Central Government whom they have addressed. I suggest to this State Government that as a democratic Government it is their bounden duty to express to the Central Government the difficulties in our State and the grave hardships to which the weavers are put by the directions issued from the Centre. The Government must so impress on the Central Government that the grievances of the weavers are redressed.

"Sir, the State Handloom Committee has recently requested the Government to create a separate department for the handloom industry and to place a Minister separately in charge of it. I once again request the Hon. the Chief Minister, as by this time he must have become aware of this fact, to take immediate steps to create a separate department for dealing with the handloom industry and to entrust it to a separate Minister.

"Sir, the labourers working in factories and mills are given a permanent pay and their wages are fixed. Similarly the weavers should also get a minimum wage and they must be guaranteed a living wage and the Government should take some steps towards this. With this request, Sir, I support the Demand."

2-50 p.m.

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion moved by hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao because I am quite dissatisfied and disappointed with the unsatisfactory industrial policy of this Government. We were assured many a time, Sir, by both the Central and State Governments, that they were very anxious to help the small scale and village industries which are capable of providing employment to millions of people in this country, who are to-day, forced to keep themselves idle. Small-scale and village industries, including the handloom industry, should have been given protection long ago. But both the Union and the State Governments have failed to give protection to the handloom industry and other small scale industries. Things have not improved even after the present Ministry have taken up the reins of Government.

"Firstly I take the question of the distribution of yarn by the Government to handloom weavers. The hon. Member Sri Arunachalam was telling the House, just before me, that the Madras Government had been requesting the Union Government to allot a monthly quota of 29,000 bales for the handloom industry of this State. This is an old story. As long as there is the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, I can definitely state that the Madras State cannot get 29,000 bales per mensem to meet the requirements of the handloom industry and other miscellaneous consumers of yarn. Under the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, the requirements of the composite and the weaving mills,

are first met and the balance that is left over will be treated as free yarn and that free yarn is being distributed amongst the various States according to the number of handlooms existing in the year 1951 as estimated by the Fact Finding Committee, appointed by the Union Government. Suppose, Sir, there is a fall in the production of yarn, on account of shortage of cotton or on account of shortage of electricity or on account of strikes, the mill industry is not going to be affected at all because according to the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, the composite and the weaving mills are to get their maximum requirements whether there is a fall in the production of yarn or not. The only industry that will be affected by the fall in the production of yarn or by any other policy of the Government is the handloom industry. I will explain how the handloom industry is affected. Suppose out of the quota of 22,500 bales allotted to this State, it gets only 16,000 bales per month. There are the consumer quota holders fixed by the Government. They will get their usual quota of 3,000 bales per month. There are certain other industries like fishing industry and some other miscellaneous consumers, they will also get their maximum quota from the 16,000 bales. The balance only will be distributed to the handloom industry. Thus, even according to the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, and even according to the Distribution Scheme followed by the Madras Government, the handloom weavers of the State are the worst hit. The Union and the Madras Governments must revise their policy. For this, we have been repeatedly requesting the Government that the total output of yarn in the country should be distributed in strict proportion to the estimated requirements of the various consumers of yarn including the composite and the weaving mills. This will enable the Madras handloom industry to get its maximum share of yarn.

" With regard to yarn prices, the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao was saying this morning that he did not like criticising the Union Government. The price of cotton has been falling since March 1st. But, curiously enough, the Government of India have increased the price of yarn twice during the course of the last six weeks, though the Madras Government were stating that they were recommending to the Union Government to reduce the prices of yarn.

" Sir, the handloom industry is a major national industry providing employment to about forty lakhs of people in this State and about two crores of people in this country. I ask, Sir, ' did the Government do anything so far to give adequate protection to this handloom industry ? ' When the question of disposal of accumulated stocks of handloom goods came up, Minister after Minister definitely stated that they were going to find markets for the accumulated stocks and that they would also help the co-operative institutions to dispose of them. I ask, how are the Government going to help the co-operative institutions in this connexion? The co-operative institutions are not demanding that the Government should purchase the entire stock of accumulated

handloom goods and make arrangements for the sale of those goods. They are after all requesting the Government that a short-term loan of one crore of rupees, which may carry 3 per cent interest, be granted to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, which in its turn will undertake the purchasing and marketing of the accumulated stocks with the primary weavers' co-operative societies. This request coming from an institution employing two lakhs of people is not a big one. The Government have been sanctioning lakhs and lakhs of rupees as loans to individuals and institutions in the name of the State Aid to Industries Act. These individuals and institutions who receive loans under the State Aid to Industries Act can support themselves and can support others also. But when the weavers' co-operative societies, upon whom two lakhs of workers are depending to-day, approach the Government to give them a loan of one crore of rupees, the Government have not agreed to it till to-day.

" The Government, at present, are running a Textile Institute. This institute has not been rendering any assistance to the weavers in the matter of preparation of designs, manufacture of cloth, dyeing and printing, etc. Of course it has been producing certificate holders, thus enabling them to get some employment in the District Board High Schools. I am sure the Hon. Minister is aware how the weaving sections in the District Board High Schools or Government High Schools are working. I was also a student of the Government Textile Institute and I can plainly tell the Government that I could not learn anything better there than that I learnt at home. Therefore, the institute should be reorganized and research and demonstration centres should be opened in all important weaving centres to impart training to weavers in all matters connected with the handloom industry including dyeing and printing. We have been requesting the Government repeatedly to see that the spinning industry is decentralized. The Government should find out whether small scale spinning units with 100 to 200 spindles can be manufactured and whether those small-scale spinning units can be utilized by the weavers' co-operative societies in the State on a small-scale cottage industry basis. This is an important thing to be looked into. 3 p.m

" Another thing I would like to mention is this. The Madras State with more than 7 lakh handlooms is consuming a major portion of the dyes and chemicals which are imported into this country. The cost of such dyes and chemicals is running to crores of rupees per annum and I strongly insist that the Government should go into the question of starting a factory for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals which are largely required by this country and particularly by this State. In this connexion, I should like to state something with regard to the salt producers in Chinnaganjam because it is connected with the chemical industry. Chinnaganjam in Guntur district is a salt-producing centre where several thousands of people are depending upon the salt manufacture. As a result of the concession given to the people to produce salt in all coastal areas without any restrictions, the salt now

being produced in thousands of acres in Chinnaganjam is not finding any market with the result that those people engaged in salt production are forced to keep idle. Salt is the chief raw material for the manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash and gypsum too. Caustic soda and soda ash are the chemicals which are required in large quantities by the dyeing, printing and other connected industries. I, therefore, insist that the Government should also go into the question of starting a factory for the manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash by which the enormous wealth of manpower which is now being wasted on account of under-employment and unemployment, can be made best use of to the best interests of the nation.

"Then I come to the question of fisheries. People engaged in this industry are all unfortunate creatures. There are several thousands of fishermen in the coastal areas, particularly in Guntur and Srikakulam districts. Fishing is their main profession but owing to their illiteracy and poverty, they could not form themselves into co-operatives and organize their industry on commercial lines. I should like the Government to come forward to give proper aid to these fishermen to organize themselves into co-operative societies and to provide other facilities to run their business on commercial lines. A fish liver oil factory may also be started in Srikakulam district where there are several thousands of fishermen.

"Then, Sir, I should like to endorse the suggestion made by the hon. Member Sri Arunachalam. Now the handloom industry is looked after by four departments, viz., the Department of Industries, the Department of Rural Welfare, the Department of Co-operation, and some other department, and the result is the handloom industry will have to look to four departments for its proper encouragement and daily administration. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should set up a separate department known as the Directorate of Handlooms, because there is no co-ordination and regulation among the various departments now functioning. A Director of Handlooms should also be appointed who shall be the chief of this Directorate of Handlooms.

"With regard to khadi industry, I should like to say one word and conclude my speech. I have had opportunities of visiting several khadi centres run by the Government, and some months back I had been to Uratla in Visakhapatnam district. There are hundreds of looms but the Uratla centre is able to provide employment for some 50 or 60 looms only and when the weavers approached the khadi centre for employment, the khadi centre people said that they could not provide employment to all the weavers in the area. Then I asked those weavers to form themselves into a co-operative society and work with mill yarn. Those weavers collected the necessary share capital and approached the co-operative department to register a co-operative society. Then these khadi centre people objected to the formation of a co-operative society in that area on the ground that no society dealing with mill yarn should exist there. I think this is a suicidal policy because the centre run by the Government is not in a position to provide employment to all the weavers in the area attached to the centre and when the weavers come forward to organize themselves into a co-operative society to work with mill yarn, the Government are not prepared to register the co-operative society. Anyhow I suggest that the Government should not take up the responsibility of running those khadi centres, and that those centres should be converted into co-operative societies, subsidies being granted to them by the Government. With regard to spinning also the Government should set apart Rs. 1 lakh to see whether any improvement can be made in the present charka to enable a spinner to spin more yarn per hour. In the same manner, the Textile Institute should also conduct research to facilitate some technical improvements in the present fly shuttle sley. By means of the fly shuttle sley we are inserting some 45 to 60 picks per minute. We want that 80 to 100 picks must be inserted in a minute and this will increase the production and lessen the cost of production. I, therefore, suggest that the Textile Institute authorities also should go into the question and see whether the fly shuttle sley can be improved."

* SRI K. T. SREEDHARAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved from this side of the House. I do not think that our Government have a definite industrial policy of their own and if at all they have a policy, it is only to help the big and centralized industries of the State. I do not know whether this state of affairs is going to help us but I am definite that it will ruin the cottage as well as the rural industries of the State. I know that their policy is responsible for the mishap that has happened to the handloom industry of this State. There are about 50 lakhs of people engaged in the handloom industry and it will not be far from correct if I say that almost all the workers are now idling away their time. I am definite that in Malabar the case is so. Our Hon. Minister was good enough to say that there had been a sort of agreement between the management and the workers in Malabar and within a short time full work would be commenced. But as far as I understand, there was no agreement at all between the management and the workers in Malabar and there is no likelihood of the industry being revived there.

"I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister to immediately rush up to the help of Malabar by way of subsidies to the management. This sort of monetary help alone will help the starving weavers of Malabar. This handloom industry is in this plight because of two main factors. There is no finance for the industry to pull through in critical times and there is no marketing agency for pushing the sale of the handloom products. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government to set up permanent financing and marketing agencies for this industry. The financing agency should see that in the hour of crisis, help in the matter of finance is rushed to the handloom industries and the marketing agency must see that there is demand for the handloom products both in

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the foreign and internal markets; they must also try to understand the selling price of the products and advise the weavers as well as the co-operative societies in improved methods of marketing, finishing and production. If they attend to these factors and appoint a financing and marketing agency on a permanent footing, I am sure that the handloom industry will thrive and flourish in the long run. It is only because they want to help big and centralized industries, the Government have neglected these cottage and minor industries. I urge upon the Government to mould their industrial policy so as to suit and encourage the rural and cottage industries of this State. I need hardly mention that the workers in these rural and cottage industries are far greater in number than those employed in big and centralized industries. So, it is all the more imperative that this Government which stand for a Welfare State, should see that they mould their policy in a way which would be agreeable and suitable for larger sections of the population in this State. I take this opportunity to request the Government to see that all the handloom weavers in this State are brought into the co-operative movement. If the co-operative organization is made universal among the weavers, steps can be taken for standardizing their working and wage conditions. Past experience shows that the worker's enthusiasm for co-operation varies in inverse proportion to the state of the handloom trade. When there is good work and better wages outside, the handloom weavers quit the handloom co-operative movement and rush up to the master weavers. That is because the condition in their co-operative societies has not been stabilized and the weavers are not promised reasonable wages. The Government must therefore see that the conditions of the workers in the co-operative movement and co-operative societies are stabilized and they are ensured of a living wage there.

"Secondly, I would suggest that the Government must give protection to the handloom products as against the products of the mill industry. They must try to reserve special varieties of cloth to be manufactured exclusively by the handloom industry and they must prohibit the mill industry from manufacturing those varieties. Mere promises and formulae are not enough and the Government must strictly enforce their decision on the mill industry. Again, the Government must buy all their cloth requirements from the handloom industry. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the special varieties that are exclusively meant for the handlooms are not at all helpful and suitable to Malabar where special conditions exist. These special varieties are not woven in Malabar and so the concessions given in this regard are not at all sufficient so far as Malabar is concerned. In these circumstances, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to have in view the peculiar conditions prevailing in Malabar and take steps to appoint permanent financing and marketing agencies so that the industry could be brought to a flourishing level."

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

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* SRI M. SUBBA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion on this Demand for the reason that no adequate provision has been made in the Budget for the development of the industries in Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema is said to be poor and undeveloped. What is it that this Government have done to eradicate poverty from that part of the State otherwise than by agriculture? Even if all the cultivable lands are brought under cultivation with the aid of irrigation projects, it will cover only about 30 per cent of the total area and the crops grown on the land are hardly enough to maintain the people of that area. If there is failure of monsoon, the people will be left helpless and they will have to look to the Government and others for help. So, it is very essential that the area should be industrially developed as a second line of defence against famine and I feel that the possibilities of its development in that direction are immense. It is also very well-known that the mineral wealth in this area is rich. Several minerals like barytes, copper, lead, iron ore, lime, china clay, etc., are available there. All the raw materials are now exported to foreign countries. Iron ore is exported to Japan and in this transaction middlemen are taking away most of the profits and the poor people are not able to get the maximum that they should get. Big industries such as iron, cement, paper, paints and lithophone can be started and the Government have not done anything in the direction of starting such industries. The Hon. Minister was saying this morning that there was no private enterprise. The area is very poor and backward. How can there be private enterprises? All the capital that was available has already been invested in utilizing agricultural raw products such as groundnut and cotton. The private business people have already opened some oil refineries and some textile mills. Even these are not sufficient to meet the growing demands of that area. So, it is very essential that some more oil refineries and some more textile mills should be started by the State Government so that the entire mineral wealth and the raw materials available in that area could be used and the people could get the maximum price for their products.

"There is also ample scope for developing cottage industries in my area. Of course, there are already some cottage industries thriving in this area. But they are run on most primitive lines. For instance, the slate industry at Markapur is run on the same old lines and the Government can take it up, work it and equip the people with up-to-date knowledge of working the industry. But that is not done. There are several other industries also, such as mat weaving, carpet weaving and cumbly weaving. When I speak of the cottage industries that are flourishing, I do not mean for a moment the recently developed cottage industry of illicit distillation of arrack. It is the one industry, of course, which is flourishing well not only in any particular area but throughout our districts. If the Government do not care to see that this industry is put down, I am sure Prohibition is not going to be successful and it may have to be scrapped. This has to be put down

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ruthlessly. But, Sir, I need not have referred to this under the present Demand but when I referred to cottage industries, I had to refer to this also incidentally.

"Then, Sir, a research station or a school for mining and metallurgy should be started in any of these districts so that the people might be able to send in their boys to these schools to receive training in mining and metallurgy and ultimately settle down to this business anywhere. If the Government cannot start a school here, at least, as suggested by Mr. P. V. Subba Rao, they could arrange to send our boys to Dhanbad in Bihar or somewhere else in the country to enable them to receive training in these subjects and be useful to the people at large. Even this minimum demand has not been acceded to. The people are already feeling dissatisfied and if this state of affairs continues, they may choose to go out of this State. Some are already working to see that a new State is carved out. Unless something tangible, something substantial is done at an early date, the people may go out. Before that happens, I request that something may be done for this area so that people there may have some confidence in the Government and hope for something to be done to them

"Coming to the fact that there is no private enterprise forthcoming to start major industries, I would only say that the Government should follow the example of the Mysore Government. The Mysore Government have taken the initiative in the matter; they have started industries and once they flourish they hand them over to private enterprise. Why should not the same thing be done here? The Rayalaseema Development Board, of course, is doing very good work in this connection. The Board is passing resolution after resolution but these are not implemented. They are shelved on the ground that the necessary funds are not available. If this state of affairs should continue, I may say that it is better that no money is wasted on this Board. Let me in conclusion request the Government to develop these areas industrially because the potentialities are very great and if developed, the industries will be a buffer against famines in future."

*SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion before the House. Industries can be divided into two parts, big industries and cottage industries Let us take up first cottage industries. These are not flourishing in India in the same measure as they are flourishing in countries like Japan, China and other places. There, the womenfolk as a whole earn their livelihood from these industries. But here, the womenfolk work only as labourers in certain industries. The weaving industry is existent in the Madras State throughout, and the coir industry is existent in Malabar. Barring these, there are no other industries worth mentioning. Our Government must take all the necessary steps to start big industries in Tamil Nad as a whole. So far as Tamil Nad is concerned, there is no big industry. Paper industry, for example, can be started in Tanjore where a large amount of hay is available. The sugar industry is

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controlled by Europeans and there are one or two textile mills like the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills owned by Europeans. The profits are all going to them and we are not at all benefited.

"Taking up handloom weaving first, mill goods are competing with handloom goods. Weavers are not in a position to get sufficient yarn because the Central Government are taking all steps to export yarn outside the country by issuing permits indiscriminately. We must allot certain counts of yarn for the use of the handloom weavers in India and the surplus yarn alone should be allowed to be exported to foreign countries. In India most of the exported products are raw products. They are converted into finished goods abroad and sent back to us. It should not be like that. If at all anything is exported from India, it should be finished goods and not raw products. Then only we shall be able to give employment to all people who are starving to-day.

"Coming next to khadi, I feel the khadi scheme is a criminal waste. When we fought for Swaraj, we all wore khadi in order to boycott foreign goods. Now, there is no necessity for us to have a scheme for khadi. We spend a lot on it. Instead of that, we can utilize the money for the benefit of handloom weavers. Weavers are suffering a lot. But we do not care for them. We employ so many officers for the intensive and the extensive schemes. I think all this money is waste. The scheme is also not productive. Khadi is not the poor man's dress nowadays. Only M.L.As. and Ministers can wear khadi. On the other hand, handloom cloth is cheaper. So, it is the duty of the Government to spend more on handloom weavers than they spend for khadi.

"There is no society to help those who are coming forward to invent some machinery and other things. For instance in Coimbatore Sri G. D. Naidu has been able to make a blade which lasts for many years. But Government are not coming forward to grant liences and permit him to get that special kind of steel to enable him to produce such blades in large quantities. In Shiyali a blacksmith produced a country revolver but he was imprisoned and a fine also was imposed on him. If the Government are particular that some of the goods that we import now should be manufactured here in India, they must encourage the formation of societies and support such people as are willing to produce them. There is no use depending on foreign countries for our arms. 3-30 p.m.

"Sir, our country is mainly an agricultural country and the agriculturists have work only for six months in the year. During the rest of the year they are idling away their time. If factories are established these agricultural labourers could be employed in them and by this the Government as well as the people will be benefited.

"There is one steel factory at Nagapattinam. I understand it is to be shifted to Northern India. What is the use of shifting it to Northern India when we have no other steel factory in this

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State? If it is retained at Nagapattinam itself and some protection and other things are given to the factory, we can produce the iron materials required by this State.

" Regarding the Tranquebar port, I wish to say a few words. The sea near that place is deep. There was a proposal to convert it into a port and I understand that that proposal has since been dropped. I do not know the reason why it was dropped. If it is converted into a good port, paddy and other things could be exported through that port instead of depending on transport by road which has become difficult for want of lorries and other things.

" Coming again to the question of weavers, I would request the Government to give them a better treatment so that they might be in a position to earn their living. The Hon. Minister knows how much they suffered during the last year. Of course the Government have come forward to give some relief but that is not enough. With the small supplies of yarn given to them they are not able to earn their livelihood. They must be given sufficient quantity of yarn. With these words I resume my seat."

* Sri N. VENKATAYYA:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in speaking on the cut motion I would like to point out that it is a known fact that 80 per cent of our population is dependent upon agriculture. If in a country more than 40 per cent of the population depends on agriculture, that country will always be poor. It can never become rich. If it is the aim of the Government to raise the standard of living of the people, the population employed on agriculture should be diverted to other occupations. The only way of doing that would be to industrialize the country for which there are ample resources and scope. In this Budget we see no signs of the Government moving in the direction of industrialization of the country. As has been pointed out by previous Speakers, a major part of the amount allotted under this demand is for meeting charges on establishment and other charges. Nothing has been done in the direction of establishing or planning for new industries or for the development of existing industries. Moreover the existing ones are not working satisfactorily. For instance I may mention the mining industry. This industry is worked on very unsatisfactory lines. The Government business ends with the granting of the licence. Nobody knows what happens thereafter. These minerals which are buried under the earth, if once taken out can never be replenished. This waste is going on in a colossal manner in all mining industries. In barytes for example when the material is quarried, large quantities are dug out and most of them are wasted in the selection of white stones. In the slate industry huge quantities are quarried every year. Hill after hill is cut out and only 10 per cent of the material is used. The rest is going to waste. This is a waste which we cannot regain. This is really a national crime of a high magnitude. If this is not arrested or if it is not minimised by proper planning and scientific methods of quarrying and supervision, then we will be losing the

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national wealth which we cannot replace and which we cannot hope to get at all. So I would suggest to the Government to take a keen interest and pay proper attention to this mining industry and see that it is run on scientific lines.

" Then, Sir, most of the industries are carried on only in a crude manner, with poor implements and on cottage industry basis and not on modern and scientific lines. The return is therefore poor. Even this is hampered by the bottleneck in transport. When there is demand for the material there is no transport available. The miners and the labourers engaged in the industry are thrown out of employment and put to great hardship. So I would request Government to make available to them all the transport facilities that are needed.

" Coming to industries again, I find we are not moving in the right direction. There is ample scope for establishing industries in the Rayalaseema area and other dry tracts of the State. What has been done is very little and what is yet to be done is very great. I do not suggest that we can industrialize the State in one day or in a year. It may take some time. It may take some decades. But what I do want is that the Government should move in the right direction, from now on and try to industrialize the country within a stated period. But so far there is no indication to show that we are moving in that direction. In Rayalaseema we have ever so many raw materials that could be profitably utilized. We have got iron ore. An iron industry could profitably be started at Kurnool or Sandur. We have large forests and paper mills could be started. We have cash crops like groundnut, cotton and castor. The process of industrialization has been left to private enterprise. There is no industrial or organizational talent developed in this part of the country; there is not much commercial sense also. So it is up to the Government to utilize these raw materials and start new industries. If we have no finances, we should approach the Central Government to take upon itself the duty of starting new industries in Rayalaseema. Otherwise all our plans of industrialization will remain paper schemes. 3-40 p.m.

" Sir, cottage industries have not been paying at any time because the implements that our artisans use are very primitive. The raw material is of very poor quality and they do not get a good market for their goods. Our village artisans, potters, carpenters, etc., are not able to sell their articles; even if they sell they are not able to get good prices; so much so, they are not getting a living wage. Therefore we have to provide them with all the facilities, modern implements, initial capital in a small way and then a market for their goods. Some training centres have been started in Rayalaseema, one at Harpanahalli, one at Bathemcharla and one at Cuddapah and some students have been trained in potteries. Are they of any use to the country? Are they able to eke out a living? None of them seem to have started small industries on their own initiative? Our people are too poor to buy any finished goods they make and therefore are not able to make use of the knowledge they have gained. Same is the case

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in regard to leather training centres. When once the students leave the schools, they find themselves useless because the villagers are not able to buy the goods they make. Therefore I say the Government should give some subsidy by way of initial capital to the students on whom we have spent some money. Unless the Government take some such measure of subsidizing small industries, the scheme for the development of cottage industries will not be of any use. I know industrialization is not easy and it cannot be achieved in a year or two. From now on, we must plan and provide finances, if necessary by starting a special fund for the development of industries, as in future, there might be a clamour that the big industries will have to be nationalized. Therefore instead of leaving it to private enterprise, which is not forthcoming, the Government should take upon itself the duty of starting industries. I would therefore request the Government to plan from now on for the development of industries."

* SRI N. MAHALINGAM:—" Sir, in rising to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour, I have to make a few suggestions which are necessary for the proper development of industries in this State. The policy of industrialization in a backward country has to be followed with great caution. Industry needs technical skill, organization, capital and skilled labour. Even if all these are available in this country, there are certain difficulties that follow industrialization. Slums and unemployment are the natural corollaries of centralized production. Though industrialization provides cheaper goods, it creates intolerable social stresses and introduces parasitical culture. The individual becomes a soulless machine. Sir, these arguments are not advanced for a revival of medieval economics. For the industrialization of our country, we have to take a lesson from other countries. Industrialization is only a means to an end; we have to provide work for the millions of our people and that can be done only by industrialization. Our agriculturists are unemployed for a major part of the year and it should be our endeavour to provide them with work. It can be done by starting and encouraging cottage industries. The industries that the Government have to devote their attention to should be the basic industries that increase the wealth of the nation, such as the iron and steel industry, sulphuric acid manufacture, etc., and not those which are exclusively reserved for cottage industries. The use of machine for the manufacture of cloth, oil, etc., leads to a lot of unemployment. That is why Mahatmaji wanted that our economy should be based upon cottage industries and that centralized production should be reduced to the minimum. When I look at the budget from this point of view, I am only sorry that no provision has been made for the proper encouragement of cottage industries. Apart from not encouraging cottage industries, the Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility of starting some industries which compete with cottage industries. Sir, I am referring to the Vanaspathi factory started at Kozhikode for which the Government have provided Rs. 50·0 lakhs. For the last

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two years, they have been providing Rs. 50·0 lakhs each year and this year they have increased it to Rs. 50·0 lakhs. This Vanaspathi factory is unnecessary and the money can be better utilized for the development of cottage industries and starting research stations. The Government should encourage manufacure of cloth and oil in the villages. Sir, in Japan even yarn is produced in villages by having 100 or 200 spindles in every cottage, with the aid of electricity. In this State we have got electric supply available in many areas and we have many projects on hand for the development of electric power. Mahatmaji had no objection to the development of electric power if only it could be provided for every village.

" The development of cottage industries depends to a very large extent upon better type of machinery and trained labour. Looking at things from this point of view, what is it that we find in the report of the Industries Department? Of course, there are a number of technical institutions maintained by the Industries Department. But what is the quality of the students coming out of them? Most of the students who pass out of these technical institutions are fit to be supervisors in centralized industries. They are not good at handling modern machinery. In the centralized factories they are expected to supervise big machines because they do not possess the requisite skill for handling the same. Therefore it is of primary importance that these Polytechnics which are situated in different parts of our State are converted into places wherein educated men could be taught on how to handle machinery which would further the development of our cottage industries, for it is the skilled workman who is to be reckoned with in any scheme of industrialization. 3-50 p.m.

" The two basic materials that are required in any scheme aiming at the industrial advancement of our State are iron and coal. Hon. Members may be well aware that in both these two materials, we are sadly lacking. Our natural resources remain to be tapped. As my hon. Friend Mr. C. R. Ramaswami observed, the development of steel will pave the way for the opening up of very many subsidiary industries. For our coal supplies we should try to get them from the lignite deposits in South Arcot district. Inasmuch as we are not rich in coking coal we can use the substitute charcoal as the Mysore Government did in the initial stages. The vast number of charcoal buses and lorries that are now running in the mufassal could be curtailed and the charcoal saved in the process utilized for industrial purposes. The vast deposits of iron ore found in Salem could be exploited for the industrial advancement of our State. Once these two basic materials, viz., iron and coal are assured for us, we can be confident that we will rise up in the industrial sphere.

" The main problem before the country is how to control our power. The machine that is used may be good or bad according to the use to which it is put. Various speakers have spoken about the glut in the handloom market and the consequent distress caused to handloom weavers. It is because we did not have a centralized machinery to control the spinning and weaving mills that we are

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faced with this exigency now. If proper control is not exercised over the production and distribution in our industries, it is not possible to uplift the downtrodden masses.

"A small country such as England needed colonies to sell the products of centralized production. Japan needed a sphere of prosperity for the betterment of its industrial economy. Indian industry has no such place and only India has to be its own sphere of prosperity. The goods produced in factories should be consumed inside the country. For that the betterment of the agricultural side is necessary.

"In view of the limited at my disposal, I cannot go into all the details of the Budget. Out of the Demand of two crores and odd, about eighty lakhs have been provided for the purchase of raw materials in the various factories such as the Vanaspathi factory, paper mills, etc. Out of two crores of the Demand, if Rs. 80 lakhs are taken away for raw materials not much money is left for develpoment of industry. Only the Budget figures are boosted us unnecessarily. With these observations I support the Demand as I believe that only this Government has the ideological background to support cottage industries against centralized production of the modern era."

*SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—"மனம் உபாத்தியாயர் அவர்களே, இப் பொழுது சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கைத்தொழில் மான்யத்தைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். நகரப்புறங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தொழில்களுக்கெல்லாம் சர்க்காரால் ஓரளவு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. ஆனால், விவசாயிகளும், மற்றவர்களும் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் கிராம குடிசைக் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு யாதொருவிதமான பாதுகாப்பும் அளிக்கப்படுவது கிடையாது. குடிசைத்தொழில்கள் இன்று கவனிப்பாரற்று அழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

"உதாரணமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் செக்கு ஆட்டி எண்ணெய் தாயரிக்கும் கிராமக் கைத்தொழில் இன்று நசிந்துவிட்டது. அது இருந்த இடம் தெரியாமல் அழிந்துவிட்டதென்றுகூட சொல்லலாம். காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்னால் அது ஓரளவு நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. எங்களுடைய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்டால் கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்புகள் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்த காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் வந்தபிறகு அந்தத் தொழில் இருந்த இடம் தெரியாமல் மறைந்துவிட்டது. காரணமென்னவென்றால், அதற்கு ஏராளமான வரி போட்டு, இன்றிருக்கக்கூடிய சர்க்கார் அந்தத்தொழிலை முன்னுக்குவரவிடாமல் நசுக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, வரிப்பளுவை நீக்கினால் நிச்சயமாக அந்தத் தொழில் முன்னுக்கு வரக்கூடுமென்று நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். இது விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒரு முக்கியமான உபதொழிலாகும். இது இருந்தால் ஓரளவு அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையைச் சரிப்படுத்திக்கொள்ள உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே, அரசாங்கம் நிச்சயமாகக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும்.

"கைத்தறியைப் பற்றி பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேசவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அதைப்பற்றி நான் மேலும் சொல்லவிரும்பவில்லை.

"கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்தித் தொழில் என்பது ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் இருக்கிறது. முன்பு மரமேறிகளாக இருந்தவர்கள், இன்று கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியும். காரணமென்னவென்றால், எற்கனவே மரமேறிகளாயிருந்தவர்கள் மருவிலக்கினால் வேலையற்றிருக்கிறார்கள்.

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அவர்களுக்கு வேலையளிப்பதற்காகத்தான் கிராமங்களில் அங்கங்கே கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்திக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டன. ஓரளவுக்கு அது உதவியாக இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, கருப்பட்டிக்கு இன்றைய மார்க்கெட்டில் விலை மிகவும் குறைந்துவிட்டது. அதன்காரணமாக அந்தத் தொழில் ஜீவனற்று, கீழ்நிலையடைந்து, கூனிகுறுகி இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொழிலுக்குப் புத்துயிரளித்து பாதுகாப்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், நாகரீகமான முறையில், கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடியவாறு அரசாங்கம் வழிவகைகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்தத் தொழிலானது சாதாரண குடிசைத் தொழிலாக இருந்தபோதிலுங்கூட, லக்ஷக்கணக்கான மரமேறிகளின் தொழிற் பிரச்னைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும். நாகரீகமான முறையில் எப்படித் தயாரிப்பது என்பதுபற்றி சில இடங்களில் பள்ளிகள் வைத்து நடத்தப் படுகின்றன. அது அவ்வளவு பிரயோஜனமாக இல்லை. ஆகையால், பெருத்த அளவில் ஜில்லாதோறும் நாகரீக முறையில் கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்தி செய்வதை போதிக்கத்தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"ஈரோட்டில் தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் சிறப்பாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொழில் நல்ல முறையில் செய்யப்பட்டபோதிலும்கூட, அதில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்ற தொழிலாளர்கள் படுகின்ற கஷ்டங்களைப் பற்றி இங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இந்தத் தொழிலில் ஆயிரக்காணக்கானவர்கள் வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், ஷாப் ஆக்ட், பாக்டரி ஆக்ட் முதலிய சட்டங்களின் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் சில சௌகரியங்கள் செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால், முதலாளிகள் அந்தச் சட்டங்களை எப்படிச் சுலபமாக மீறுவது என்று சிந்தித்து. அந்தச் சட்டங்களினால் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய ஓரளவு பாதுகாப்பையும் உடைத்தெறிந்து விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால், தோல்பதனிடும் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் போதிய பாதுகாப்பு இல்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

"பீடித் தொழில் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நேற்றைய பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்திருக்கலாம். அந்தத் தொழிலுக்குத் தேவையான தழை கொண்டுவருவதற்கு வாகன் கிடைக்காமல் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்று வேலையில்லாமல் பட்டினி கிடப்பதாக நேற்று பத்திரிகையில் படித்திருப்பீர்கள். பீடித் தொழிலாளர்கள் நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் தீவிர மூயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இன்று அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொழில் இன்று சாதாரண ஜனங்களுடைய அவசியமான தொழில் போல ஆகிவிட்டது. ஆகவே, அந்தத் தொழிலுக்கும் அரசாங்கம் சரியான பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும்.

"சர்க்காரின் கிராம அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் கதர் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. கதர் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறது? அதனால் கதர் உற்பத்தி எப்படியிருக்கிறது? ஜனங்கள் எவ்வளவு வாங்குகிறார்கள்? வாங்காததற்குக் காரணமென்ன? கதர் அபிவிருத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுடைய நிலை என்ன? வென்பது இங்கிருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

"அதாவது, காந்திஜி இருந்த காலத்தில் சர்க்கார் கதர் அபிவிருத்தியில் எவ்வளவு உற்சாகம் காட்டிவந்தார்களோ, அதில் ஒரு பகுதி உற்சாகம் கூட இப்போது காட்டுவதாக இல்லை. உதாரணமாக, வெள்ளிக்கோயிலில் கதர் அபிவிருத்தி ஸென்டர் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே நூற்கக்கூடியவாகளுக்கு இனசலி இரண்டணா, மூன்றணா கிடைப்பது கூட கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகிய அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் மாத்திரமல்ல, எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அனேகமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு இது உபதொழிலாக இருந்துவருகிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட தொழில் இன்று சிரத்தையற்ற முறையில் கவனிக்கப்பட்டுவருவதால், நூல் நூற்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான கூலி இல்லை. ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் இதைத் திறம்பட நடத்தவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் இதை நடத்தமுடியாவிட்டால், தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளின் கையில் விட்டுவிடவேண்டும். அவர்கள் மார்க்கெட்டுக்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் உற்பத்தி செய்து அவர்களாகவே விற்பனை செய்துகொள்ளுவார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கத் திட்டவட்டமான முறையில் சொல்லிவிடவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாமல், இரண்டுங்

4 p.m.

கெட்டான் நிலைமையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருந்தால் அந்தத் தொழில் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியாது. ஆகவே, கதர்த் திட்டத்தை ஒன்று அரசாங்கம் சரியானமுறையில் திட்டமிட்டு, நூற்பவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த கூலியையும் கொடுத்துதானே நடத்தவேண்டும். அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளே நடத்தும்படி விட்டுவிடவேண்டும்.

"முன் காலத்தில் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களில் கொழுவு, மண்வெட்டி போன்ற இரும்புச்சாமான்களை ஆசாரிகள் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். தற்போது, விவசாயத்திற்கு அத்தியாவசியமான கொழுவு, மண்வெட்டி போன்ற சாமான்களைச் செய்வதற்குத் தேவையான இரும்பு குறிப்பிட்ட ஸ்தாபனங்களின் மூலமாகத்தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. பட்டணங்களிலுள்ள தொழிற்சாலைகளில் தயார்செய்யப்பட்டு கிராமங்களுக்கு வருகிறது. கிராமங்களிலுள்ள இரும்பு வேலையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் கொல்லர்கள் இன்று கஷ்டமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் இரும்பை அந்தந்தக் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள கொல்லர்களுக்கு நேரடியாக விநியோகம் செய்வதன் மூலம் அந்தந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள கொல்லு வேலையைப் பாதுகாத்துக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

"திருப்பூர் கதர் ஸெண்டரிலுள்ள காந்தி நகர சாயத் தொழற்சாலையிலிருந்து நூற்றுக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டு அதன் காரணமாக நடுத்தெருவில் நிற்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் விஜாரித்து ஆவனசெய்யவேண்டும்.

"புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்திலுள்ள ராஜாமணி ட்ரான்ஸ்போர்ட் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் அனேக தொழிலாளர்களை வேலையிருந்து நீக்கிவிட்டார்கள். Industrial Tribunalக்கு கேஸ் போடப்பட்டு, தொழிலாளர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக தீர்ப்பளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால், ட்ரிபுனலின் தீர்ப்பை பஸ் முதலாளிகள் அமல் நடத்த தாயாராக இல்லை. ஆகையால், ட்ரிபுனலின் தீர்ப்பை முதலாளிகள் சரியான முறையில் அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயங்களை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து, தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதன்மூலம் சில கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்கள் அபிவிருத்தி அடையக்கூடும், என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

* Sri P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion now under discussion because I basically differ from the industrial policy pursued by the Government. As I have already observed during the general discussion of the Budget, I am sorry to repeat, the Government have no policy of industrializing India and our State. Among the industries started by the Government, there is not a single basic industry and not a single heavy industry is being run by the Government or is being supported by the Government. The Government are not at all thinking in terms of building up heavy industries in our State or in the country; they do not think in terms of the engineering industry so that the mechanized industry may develop and our country may attain the real goal of freedom and democracy for which we have been fighting for the last few decades. For lack of industries in our State, we find that there is a large volume of unemployment, the like of which does not at all exist elsewhere in the world. Unemployment has been the curse of our country and it is even now continuing as before. Every day, I meet so many people going in search of employment and everywhere they

meet with failure because they are not able to find any employment. With regard to this matter, I have to make special mention of my constituency. There is almost a mass migration taking place and people are leaving in thousands and I am afraid that if the situation is allowed to drift, Rayalaseema will be repeated there in my Constituency. Nattika firka is a strip of territory that extends to the Travancore-Cochin State and before the War already 10,000 people had left the place for Ceylon for earning their livelihood. They had no other go; the land is not at all fertile and the area is very thickly populated, about 2,000 per square mile. So, the people do not find adequate employment and people are leaving the place and the process is continuing. Many depended upon certain small industries, cottage industries like the production of jaggery. But unfortunately, with the introduction of Prohibition, permission to tap sweet toddy has not been given and that means of livelihood is denied to them. The result is that more than a thousand families are driven to starvation. Because of this, the people have been continuously agitating for permission to tap sweet toddy for making jaggery. You know, Sir, making jaggery is one of the cottage industries in our State. I am sorry to say that the Government are adopting a step-motherly attitude in regard to such industries. When the Minister spoke about cottage industries, I felt as if he was thinking that there was only one cottage industry, namely, the handloom industry and that there was none other. There are so many industries like this. There is for instance the industry of making earthen pots in Irikkur and Taliparamba firkas in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar. But no encouragement is given to that industry and, therefore, people are forced to go without food and starve. Then there is the mat industry. In our parts, mainly the women are employed in that industry and they also earn something for the upkeep of their household. Because the price of mats has gone down, the industry has almost died out.

"Now, I come to the coir industry. Sir, Malabar is the land of coconuts and the name 'Kerala' is derived from the word 'Kera' that is coconut tree. We find that no encouragement is given to the coir industry. The products of coconut trees that are useful for the coir industry are not fully utilized with the result that the coir industry suffers. Of course, I know and the Hon. Minister might say that there is already a coir factory at Beypore. But that is not enough. All over Malabar there are enough possibilities of encouraging this industry. I appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Minister for Industries to take early steps to start a coir factory at Nattikka so that thousands of people in that firka may not leave that part of the country and take risky voyages abroad but may find their livelihood in their own place where they were born and brought up. 4-10 p.m.

"Sir, whenever the qeustion of locating industries comes up, the main consideration is whether transport facilities are available in the areas where an industry is to be started. So far as my constituency is concerned, it is well connected with the Cochin

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Harbour by water but it is not connected by roads. The Engineers feel that this place is not fit for starting industries as it is not connected with the mainland of Malabar by road. In this connection, I might mention that people have been agitating for a bridge to be constructed at Chetwai. About Rs. 7 lakhs had been collected by the Producer-cum-Consumer Societies and that amount has been taken over by the Government on the express understanding that it would be used for the construction of the bridge at Cherwai. That bridge is quite necessary as the products of the interior parts have to be taken out to other parts of the country.

" Now I come to other industries in Malabar. We find that all the major industries are owned by the British. For example, the big plantations at Wynaad, the Wimco Match Factory, the Commonwealth Factory and certain tile factories are all owned by the British. No major industry there is owned by our people. Indigenous industries are not at all encouraged. The only Glass Factory at Olavakod is almost on the verge of closing down.

" Sir, the timber industries—the pride of Malabar—are also neglected and the Government are not giving encouragement to these industries.

" Now I come to raw materials that are used for industrial purposes. For example, there is Vilamichai root (Ramacham) (khus-khus). I find that in the streets of Madras almost all the hawkers of Vilamichai root have come from my place because they do not have markets there.

" Now I come to the cashewnut industry. Cashewnut is available in plenty in Malabar and especially in the coastal areas of Malabar. But Malabar has no cashewnut factory. If I remember aright, there is a cashewnut factory only in Travancore-Cochin and not in Malabar. Therefore, the Government should take early steps in the matter and start a cashewnut factory in Malabar, preferably at Natika.

" As I said, if a bridge is constructed at Chetwai, it will also provide relief work to thousands of people in that area. Already, relief committees have been set up at Nattikka and information has been received that famine conditions are prevailing in certain parts of Malabar. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should take note of my suggestions and act quickly. Otherwise, the Government will have to spend lakhs of rupees afterwards and my constituency would become another Rayalaseema. With these words, I support the cut motion and oppose the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries. "

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must say at the outset that our Government are not taking proper interest in the development of our industries—particularly the cottage industries—in this State. Of course, they have allotted some funds in the Budget but those funds are not enough to develop any industry and particularly the cottage industries which should be developed, as there is scope for development.

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" Sir, lakhs and lakhs of landless and unemployed poor people are living in our rural parts. Their problem cannot be solved by means of providing lands, for the lands available in this State are not sufficient to meet their demands. It is only by starting new industries in the rural areas, that we can solve their problem to a certain extent.

" Sir, I now come to industries already existing in this State. For instance, there is the coir industry at Baruva in the Srikakulam district. That industry was started to give employment to the refugees who came from Burma. That industry is not self-sufficient and its present economic condition is not at all satisfactory. I hope the Government will come to its rescue and save that industry from a complete breakdown. In this connection, I want to know whether the Government are really sincere in starting these industries or whether it is simply a show to the world that they have also started some industries. What is the purpose and object of starting industries? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the object is fulfilled? As some hon. Friends have said, the Government are not interested in looking into all aspects of the development of an industry. Here and there they are giving some grants for the starting of some industries and they feel that their business is over. They are not looking into other aspects of the question, viz., whether the industry is self-sufficient and whether the people trained in the industry will be able to start industries on their own account. In this respect, the present policy of the Government is completely unsatisfactory. So, I earnestly request the Government to see that they have a definite policy in regard to these matters.

" Now, I come to the cashewnut industry. This industry is not only confined to Malabar but it is also existing in the East Coast, particularly in East Godavari and Srikakulam. This is a paying industry and there is a great demand for cashewnut in the international markets also. The methods adopted to make the cashewnut a finished product are old crude methods and not the latest modern methods. Government should introduce the latest methods for adoption by the people. Sir, from the answers given by the Hon. Minister during interpellations we are led to believe that Government are willing to encourage private enterprise. But private enterprise is not forthcoming. So Government should take the initiative; they must organize people for it; they must attract the people with capital to such industries. There is no use merely saying, ' We are ready to encourage private enterprise. ' Government should come out with money and start new industries. In that way they should take the initiative. 4-20 p.m.

" In this connection I shall cite the case of the fishermen and the fishing industry. It is an important industry in the east coast. I do not know what the condition is of the fishing idustry in the west coast. In the east coast the condition of the fishery industry is very bad. Some years back, in the east coast, all the fishermen, used to depend on Burma for their livelihood. But now

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that is not possible. They are all now engaged in fishing to eke out their livelihood. That is the present economic condition of the fishermen of the east coast. As already pointed out by some members, Government should come forward and organize multi-purpose co-operative societies, give them proper aid in adopting the latest methods of preserving fish. This is more urgent now, since the fishermen have all to depend on fishing entirely for their livelihood.

"Then, Sir, regarding minor ports the Hon. Minister has said that he was awaiting the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the minor ports and how to improve them. There are many minor ports in our State. Government should see that they are developed and a coastal trade scheme is evolved. Not less than 30 per cent of the people in the coastal region are dependent for their livelihood on the minor ports. So coastal trade should be encouraged and improved.

"I want to suggest also to Government that there is a possibility of starting a paper industry in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, because we have a big Agency tract where raw materials for paper industry are available in abundance. Now our country is getting all its newsprint from abroad. Manufacture of paper can be started and developed in our State. For this our State Government should move the Central Government. I hope early steps will be taken in this matter.

"In this connection I want to bring to the notice of the Government a few facts about the Machkund Project. Our Government have assured us that they are not stopping the scheme. I am afraid they have not done anything beyond giving their periodical assurance that they are doing everything in the matter to expedite it. People want to know about the transmission line to be laid on that side? I learn the transmission line up to Kakinada or Vijayawada has been put up on this side. I am afraid if the transmission line on the other side is not put up the development of cottage industries in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts is very remote. The landless poor in those districts are mostly ex-Burma evacuees and refugees and they have no means of livelihood. It is the duty of the Government to provide means of livelihood for those people, and one means of doing it is by seeing that the Machkund Project is completed as early as possible. So, the sooner the supply of electricity is provided for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts the better, so that cottage industries may be started and developed there. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion I would like to say a few words in the short time at my disposal. Sir, we all know that our country achieved Independence after a very long strenuous and arduous struggle against the British Imperialists. This hard won freedom of ours is in great peril now, in the sense that we are lacking in our capacity, in our ability for self-defence. There are many

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reasons, I may say, a variety of reasons for our inability to defend ourselves. Among those reasons, our industrial backwardness is one. I, therefore, strongly advocate the policy of a countrywide industrialization. Industrialization is important from more points of view than one. We all know that agriculture is our main industry in this land. Our country, being agricultural, more than 80 per cent of its population is dependent on agriculture, and as such they are not accustomed to the ways of industrialization. Agriculture constitutes the main source of revenue for our State and as a result of that, our people are in a condition of semi-starvation and economic depression; for, the land tax is very heavy. Then, Sir, the backwardness of our agriculture is due to a variety of reasons, firstly, the fragmentation of holdings and the sub-division of lands, secondly the heavy rural indebtedness and thirdly the primitive methods and implements with which we carry on cultivation. Agriculture as an industry is not very paying to our people. It is therefore high time that we cry halt and strike a new path. It is not to be understood that I am advocating the entire abandonment of agriculture in this country but I want to plead for industrialization of agriculture. Unless we introduce mechanized agriculture, the scope for our national development is not very alluring. We should therefore take stock of the position and try to think in terms of industrializing our country with a view to improve the economic status of the millions of the poor in our country. Sir, when Mahatma Gandhi was alive, he was against industrialization as he thought that industrialization would lead to centralization of economic and social potentials and there would be enormous inequality in the distribution of the national income and wealth. Mahatma Gandhi was also against industrialization beacuse industrialization would result in large-scale unemployment by the displacement of men by machinery. He was also of the opinion that industrialization created a sense of false values. For these reasons, Mahatma Gandhi was wholly opposed to industrialization. Sir, with due deference to the departed soul of Mahatma Gandhi, let me say that I disagree him for the following reasons. I should say that Mahatma Gandhi's antagonism to the policy of industrialization was born out of spirit of jingoism or chauvinism. In his excessive love for the countryside he was opposed to the policy of industrialization for there was no rhyme or reason in what he advocated. Mahatma Gandhi was, in other words, pleading for revival of medieval economy. As all of us know, this kind of economy is most unsuited for a country like ours because we are in a modern world today surrounded by all kinds of nations which are industrially very highly advanced. The other countries have gone far ahead of us in the direction of industrialization whereas we are simply lagging behind and sticking on to our old primitive methods of cultivating our lands which are subdivided and fragmented hopelessly. Apart from these, I advocate the policy of industrialization for the number of boons it confers upon us. Besides the many advantages that industrialization affords us, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House

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the particular advantage that it confers of affording us ideal conidtions for the fullest deveolpment of human personality. My hon. Friends on the Government Benches may turn round and ask how is it that industrialization gives an individual an opportunity for the development of human personality to the fullest extent. I say, Sir, that industrialization creates a surplus of goods and once a surplus is created there is no necessity for the millions of the masses to be toiling and moiling in the fields from sunrise to sunset. It creates leisure and that leisure can be usefully spent in the pursuit of intelligent avocations. I therefore strongly advocate a policy of industrialization.

"Coming to my own constituency of Tindivanam in South Arcot district, I would like to say that my constituency lacks in industrial schemes. Speaking on behalf of my constituency and also of my district, I can say that there are enormous potentialities for industrialization. For instance, all of you might have heard of the lignite mines at Neiveli somewhere between Vridhachalam and Cuddalore taluks. It is a very big area covering about 100 square miles. It contains about three hundred crores of tons of lignite which lies hidden in the bowels of the earth. If this lignite is usefully excavated, it will provide employment for millions of workers who are struggling for their daily bread.

"Sir, as you all know, South Arcot is important because of its groundnut and sugarcane. These are agricultural products of good commercial value. A number of factories could be built in this district for utilizing these crops to manufacture, for instance, vanaspathi, sweetmeats and hydrogenated oils, etc. But a factory which was started at Villupuram for the manufacture of dalda has been abandoned. There is also a sugarcane factory at Nellikuppam under the management of Messrs. Parry & Co., which prepares sweetmeats . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. I regret I cannot allow him any more time."

* SRI P. GOPALAKRISHNA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, mica mining is one of the major industries in Nellore district in which Gudur is the main centre. At the moment Government plots are being leased out for mica mining and connected purposes on royalty basis. This system has resulted in a great loss of revenue to the Government. If these plots are leased out by public sale, the Government will realize no less than a crore of rupees per year. I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to refer this matter to the Central Government and see that this system of public sale of these plots is brought into force forthwith.

"There are about seventy-five thousand workers employed in the mica mines. There is no proper medical aid at the mica mines for these workers. Hospitals must be opened at least at important centres. The Government must also insist on the mica-miners paying fair wages and bonus to the workers. The wages

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of the workers in Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur are very low when compared to the wages of workers at the mica mines. Reasonable wages should therefore be paid to the workers in the Government Ceramic Factory so as to set an example to private firms.

"Sir, in Gudur taluk, electricity is supplied only to mica mines which are given the first preference. I request the Government to give an adequate supply of electricity for agricultural operations. From Gudur electricity is extended to Pataragunta village for mica mining purposes. Kota and Vakadu firkas of Gudur taluk are at a distance of only 12 miles from this Pataragunta village. The ryots of Kota firka have already signed a contract for the supply of electricity for irrigation purposes. Electricity should therefore be extended to Gudur, Kota, Vakadu and Nayudupet firkas before the end of this year.

"I thank the Government, Sir, for their efforts to help the handloom industry. It is a matter for regret that the Government have not included Nellore district in their scheme to give relief to handloom weavers through co-operatives. I request the Government to include Nellore district also in their scheme to help the handloom weavers. With these words, I support the Demand." 4-40 p.m.

* SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER.—"கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது தொழில் சம்பந்தமாக கைத்தொழில் மந்திரி கோரியிருக்கிற மானியத்தின் மீது பேசும்பொழுது, கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் இப்பொழுது நாலைந்து ஊர்களில் மட்டும் தான் கைநெசவுத் தொழில் மிக அதிகமாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அதாவது, கோவை, மதுரை, சேலம், காஞ்சி, கரூர் முதலிய ஊர்களில் தான் நெசவுத் தொழில் மிக அதிகமாக தமிழ்நாட்டில் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இந்த ஊர்களில் கரூர் ஒன்றில் மட்டும் தான் "லோயர் கௌளண்ட்", என்பதாக குறைந்த எண்ணிக்கை கொண்ட நூல்களைக் கொண்டு நெசவுத் தொழில் மிக அதிகமாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அவர்கள் 1½ முதல் 30 வரையுள்ள நம்பர் நூலைக் கொண்டு தான் கை நெசவு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். கரூர் தாலூக்காவில் சுமார் பத்தாயிரம் குடும்பங்கள் கைத்தறி நெசவில் ஈடுபட்டு ஜீவனம் செய்து வருகின்றன. அப்படிப்பட்ட அந்த நெசவாளர்களின் குடும்பங்கள் இன்று சர்க்காரின் நூல் விநியோகக் கொள்கையால் மிகவும் அல்லலும், அவதியுமுற்று பட்டினியால் வாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த நம்பர் நூல் சப்ளை செய்யாமல், 80-ம் நம்பர் 100-ம் நம்பர் நூல்களை சப்ளை செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த நம்பர் நூல் வேறிடத்திற்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமாக வேண்டியிருக்கும். அவர்களுக்கு இதை அனுப்பாமல் அவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த நம்பர் நூலை அனுப்பிவிட்டு இவர்களிடம் அதிக நம்பர் நூலை அனுப்புவதனால் இவர்கள் நெசவுத் தொழில் செய்ய முடியாது கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளிடம் பலமுறைகள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் கூட அவர்கள் இதைக் கவனிப்பதில்லை. இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதில் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"மேலும் இந்த சகநூல்களின் விலையும் மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு, இந்த நூலை வாங்கிவிட்டால் மறுபடியும் அந்த நூல் வரும்போது கிடைக்குமோ, கிடைக்காதோ என்ற சந்தேகத்துடன் தங்களிடம் பணம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் கூட கடன் வாங்கி

[Sri N. Rathina Gounder] [21st July 1952

யாவது அந்த நூலை வாங்கி நெய்து வருகின்றார்கள். பிறகு அந்தத் துணியை கடைத் தெருவில் விற்பதற்குப் போனால் வியாபாரிகள் உடனே வாங்கிக் கொள்வதில்லை. இவர்களுடைய வறுமை நிலைமையை உணர்ந்து கொண்டு மிகவும் குறைந்த விலைக்குக் கேட்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அன்றைய சாப்பாட்டிற்கே வேறு வழி இடையாதாதலால், தங்களுக்கு கூலி கிடைக்காவிட்டாலும் போகிறது என்று அந்த வியாபாரிகளிடம் மிகவும் நஷ்டத்திற்கு விற்றுவிடுகிறார்கள். இப்படி மனமுடைந்து மிகவும் குறைந்த விலைக்கு கூலி கூட கிடைக்காமல் அந்தத் துணியை விற்றுவிட்டு சாப்பாடுக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை வாங்கிப்போவதை கரூரில் நாங்கள் பலமுறையும் கண்கூடாகப் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு கூட்டுறவு சொஸைட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்கள் அவ்வப்பொழுது நெசவு செய்யும் துணிகளை வாங்கி நல்ல விலைக்கு விற்று அந்த நெசவாளிகளுக்கும் நல்ல கூலி கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் இப்பொழுது நெசவாளர்கள் வீடு சௌகரியமின்றி மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் கரூரில் ஏற்பட்ட தீ விபத்தின் காரணமாக பல வீடுகள் எரிந்து சாம்பலாகி விட்டதால் நெசவாளர்கள் ரோடுகளில் வந்து தங்கியிருந்தார்கள். இதை நாங்கள் கண்ணால் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கோவாபரேடிவ் சொஸைடி மூலம் வீடுகள் கட்டித் தந்தால் மிகவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். குறிப்பாக எல்லா நெசவாளிகளுக்கும் குறைந்த செலவில் தகுந்த முறையில் கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடி மூலம் வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து அந்த நெசவாளிகளிடமிருந்து 20 ஆண்டுகளில் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு செலவான தொகையை வாங்கிக் கொண்டால் உண்மையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏழைகளின் விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் கருணையுடன் நடந்து கொண்டவர்களாவார்கள். அது ஏழைகளுக்கு மிகவும் ஒத்தாசையாகவும் இருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் இன்றைய நிலையில் பெரும்பாலான நெசவாளிகள் பட்டினியால் மிகவும் வாடி வதங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உடனே சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி நூல் விநியோகம் செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லையேல் உடனடியாக ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுடைய பஞ்ச நிலைமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு முன்வர வேண்டும். கரூர் தாலூகா ஒரு மாத காலத்திற்குள் மிகவும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகக் கருதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் கரூரையும், அதற்கடுத்த அரவக்குறிச்சி, மற்றும் இதர பிர்க்காக்களையும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகக் கருதி உடனடியாக அங்கங்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி மக்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என் பேச்சையும் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI K. T. RAJU :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய நாட்டில் குறிப்பாக தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இன்றைய நிலைமையில் இருக்கும் தொழில் வளர்ச்சியைப் பற்றி நான் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு சர்க்கார் ஏதோ பெரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருவதாக யாரும் நினைக்கவேண்டாம். இவர்கள் செய்வதினால் தொழில்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பலனும் இல்லை. இன்றைக்குப் பாருங்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் போதிய தொழில் வளர்ச்சியிருந்தால், ஏராளமான தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்குமென்றிருந்தால், ஏராளமான தொழிலாளிகள் தங்கள் சொந்த ஊரைவிட்டு வெளியூருக்குப் போவார்களா? இன்றைய நிலைமை என்ன? இன்றைக்கு நம் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து லக்ஷக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளி மக்கள் மலேயாவுக்கும், சிலோனுக்கும் செல்லுகிறார்கள். சிலோனில் நம் நாட்டுத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்குப் பிரஜா உரிமை கிடையாது, வோட்டு உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சட்டத்தின் மூலம் தடை போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுதே திருட்டுத்தனமாகவாவது நம் தொழிலாளி மக்கள் அங்கே செல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்களாகவா போகிறார்கள்? இல்லை. இந்த நாட்டில் அவர்களுக்கு நாணயமாகத் தொழில் செய்வதற்கான தொழில் இல்லை. சர்க்காரும் அவர்களுக்குப்

21st July 1952] [Sri K. T. Raju]

பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதில்லை. நம் நாட்டுத் தொழில்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதனால் தான் அந்தத் தொழிலாளிகள் இந்த நாட்டிலிருந்து வெளியேறுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வேளியேறவில்லை. சர்க்கார் மறைமுகமாக அவர்களை விரட்டுகின்றது, வெளியேற்றுகிறதென்று தான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டில் தொழில் இடையாது. இருக்கும் பழங்குடித் தொழில்களுக்கும் போதுமான ஆதரவு இடையாது. புதுத் தொழில்களுக்கும் ஆதரவு இடையாது. இருக்கும் தொழில்களைத் தான் சீர் குலைத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று நாம் எண்ண வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டை தொழில்வளமிக்க நாடாக்க திறமை வாய்ந்த இன்ஜினியர்கள் இடையாது என்று சொல்லலாம். பண வசதியில்லை யென்றும் சொல்லலாம். அது எல்லாம் சரியான பதில் ஆகாது. இந்தியாவை ஓர் சிறந்த தொழில் வளமுள்ள நாடாக்க நிறைய வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாகத் தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே நிறைய நிலக்கரி கிடைக்கும் இடங்கள் எதேஷ்டமாக இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அமெரிக்க நிபுணர்களின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு அதை சுரண்டி எடுக்க யோசிக்கப்படுவதாகவும் அறிகிறேன். சென்ற வாரம் அதற்காக ஒரு மகாநாடு நடந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த மகாநாட்டின் முடிவு என்ன? அமெரிக்க முதலாளிகளுக்கு, அவர்கள் நம் நாட்டுச் செல்வத்தை சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு போவதற்கு அனுசரணையாக இந்த நிலக்கரிச் சுரங்கங்கள் எல்லாம் சொந்தமாகிவிடுமோ யென்று நாம் எல்லோரும் அஞ்சவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நிலைமை அப்படி மாறுகிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, சேலத்தில் இரும்பு ஏராளமாகக் கிடைக்கு மென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஒரு ஜப்பானிய தூது கோஷ்டி இந்த இரும்பு இருக்கக்கூடிய இடத்தைப் பார்வையிட்டதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. இது எங்கே ஜப்பானின் ஆதிக்கத்தின் கீழ் போய்விடுமோ என்று அஞ்சவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இம் மாதிரியாக பூமியின் கீழ் இருக்கக் கூடிய செல்வத்தை எடுப்பதற்கு முயற்சித்து நம் நாட்டுத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் வேலை கொடுத்து, நம் நாட்டுச் செல்வத்தையும் அதிகரிக்க வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டை சர்க்கார் செய்யாமல் எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் அன்னிய நாட்டின் மூலதனம், அன்னியநாட்டின் ஆதிக்கம் இவைகளுக்கு உட்பட்டு அன்னிய நாட்டின் சுரண்டல் கொள்கைக்கு வசதி அளிக்கக் கூடிய வகையிலேயே முயற்சி எடுப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்பொழுது எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் ஐந்து ஆண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசப்படுகிறது. ஐந்து ஆண்டு திட்டத்தை தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு மையமாகக் கொண்டு நம் நாட்டை பலதுறைகளிலும் தொழில் வளம் நிரம்பியதாகச் செய்யவேண்டிய முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் என்றால் என்னவென்று முதலில் பார்க்கவேண்டும். 1959-ம் வருஷத்திற்குள் நம் நாட்டை தொழில் வளம் நிரம்பிய நாடாகச் செய்ய இதில் பல திட்டங்கள் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இன்று 1952-ம் வருஷத்தில் நம் நாடு எப்படி இருக்கிறது? ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின் ஒரு ஆண்டுச் செலவுக்காக இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு மாத்திரம் 96 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவ்வளவு தொகையும் செலவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? இல்லை. 1951-52-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஒதுக்கிய தொகையில் 68 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் தான் செலவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒதுக்கிய பணம் குறைவு என்றாலும் அது பூராவும் கூட செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. இதை நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களின் பேச்சை அச்சிட்டுக் கொடுத்திருக்கிற புஸ்தகத்தில் பார்த்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இதுவெல்லாம் வெறும் பிரசாரவேட்டையே தவிர உண்மையில் நம் நாட்டைத் தொழில் வளமுள்ள நாடாக்க எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் முயற்சியாகாது. இருக்கிற தொழிலையாவது இந்தச் சர்க்கார் சரியாகக் கவனித்து வருகிறதாயென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

"தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மிகப் பழமையான தொழில். இந்தத் தொழிலில் மாத்திரம் நாற்பதாயிரம் பேர்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள்.

[Sri K. T. Raju] [21st July 1952

குறிப்பாக தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த தொழிலாளிகள் இவர்கள். இன்றைக்கு அந்தத் தொழில் சரியான முறையில் நடக்காததால் அவர்கள் வேலையின்றி தவிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டின் தோல் தொழில் ஏன் அப்படி நசித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறதென்று கேட்கலாம். இந்தத் தொழிலின் வளர்ச்சி அன்னிய நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் கையில் இருக்கிறது. இங்கே தோல் தொழில் நடக்கிறது. ஆனால் வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டை நம்பி இது வாழ்கிறது. லண்டன் மார்க்கெட்டிலே ஏலம் போடுகிறான். அங்கே மார்க்கெட் நிலவரம் எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பொறுத்துத்தான் இருக்கிறது. 'அந்தத் தொழில் இருக்கப் போகிறதா? அழிந்து போகப்போகிறதா? அந்தத் தோல் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வாழப் போகிறார்களா? அல்லது அவர்களும் அந்தத் தொழில் நசிக்கும்பொழுது வேலையின்றி நசித்துப் போகப்போகிறார்களா? என்ற ஈரெட்டான நிலைமை உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களில் குறிப்பாக தமிழ் நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு 90 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் இந்தத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் எப்பொழுதும் கவனத்தில் வைத்திருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த மாகாணத்தவரின் பெரும்பாலானவரின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து இந்த தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் இந்த நாட்டில் நீடித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரே எண்ணத்துடன் நாம் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடத்திலும் போராடி இவர்கள் உரிமையைக் காப்பாற்றிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்றைக்குப் பாருங்கள். பச்சைத் தோலை அப்படியே வெளிநாட்டுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது தான் மாட்டை அடித்திருப்பார்களோ என்னவோ, அப்படியே காயாத நிலைமையில் தோலை உரித்து ஏற்றுமதி செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் நம் நாட்டுத் தொழிலாளிகளின் வேலைகள் எவ்வளவு பாதிக்கப்படுகிறதென்பதை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்து மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் போராடி இம்மாதிரி ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும். இதை செய்யத் தவறினால் சர்க்கார் இம்மாகாணத்தில் வாழும் நாற்பதாயிரம் குடும்பங்களின் நலனைக்காக்கத் தவறிவிட்டது என்று தான் ஆகும். அவர்களுக்கு கடன் உதவியாவது கொடுத்து இந்தத் தோல் தொழில் அழிந்துபோகாது காப்பாற்றவேண்டியது நம் சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகும். இதை என் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்கு இவ்வளவு அழுத்தமாகக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன் என்றால் இன்று மாகாணம் முழுவதும் இந்தத் தோல் பதனிடும் தொழிலாளிகள் சொல்லமுடியாத துன்பத்தை, சங்கடத்தை அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படும் கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாது.

4-50 p.m. "தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள முக்கியமான இந்தக் குறையை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அதை நிவர்த்தித்து தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சுருட்டு, பீடித் தொழில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் சுமார் லட்சம் பேர்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். நம் மாகாணத்தின் சுருட்டுத் தொழில் இப்பொழுது இளைத்துப் போய்விட்டது. மனிதன் இளைத்துப்போய்விட்டான். சுருட்டுத் தொழிலை வைத்துநடத்தும் சிறிய முதலாளிகள் இப்பொழுது இளைத்துப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். விலையைவிட அவைகளுக்குப் போடப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரி இரண்டு மடங்காக இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு விலை அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் ஜனங்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லாமல் அவர்களால் வாங்க முடியவில்லை. அந்த தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வாரத்திற்கு இரண்டு நாட்களுக்குத் தான் வேலை இருக்கிறது. மற்ற நாட்களுக்கெல்லாம் வேலை கிடையாது. இந்த தொழில்களில் சுமார் லட்சம் பேர்கள் சம்பந்தபட்டிருந்தும், இந்த தொழில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் சர்க்கார், அந்தத் தொழிலை பாதுகாப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு வரி போடாமல் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு போராடி அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும். அதிக வரி போட்டால் இந்தத் தொழிலை நடத்தும் சிறிய முதலாளிகள் ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். ஆகவே லட்சம் பேர்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க சர்க்கார் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

21st July 1952] [Sri K. T. Raju]

"அடுத்தபடியாக பஞ்சாலைத் தொழில். நம்முடைய நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது அடிக்கடி பருவ மழை தவறிப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நம் நாடு மழையை எதிர் பார்த்தும் அது அடிக்கடி தவறிப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பருவ மழை இருந்தால்தான் நமக்கு மின்சாரம் கிடைக்கும். நாலு, ஐந்து வருஷங்களாக மழை இல்லாததால் மின்சாரத்தில் இப்பொழுது வெட்டு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முடியாமல் போய் விடுகிறது. உற்பத்தி குறைந்து போய்விட்டது எல்லோரும் அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பருவ மழை அடிக்கடி தவறிவிடுவதால் நாம் எப்படி உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க முடியும்? அதற்காக வேறொரு மார்க்கத்தைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் பல Thermal Stationகளைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கச் சொன்னேன். அதை உதாசீனம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோவைக்கு வந்தபோது 'இப்பொழுது அடிக்கடி பருவ மழை தவறிவிடுகிறது. அதனால் பஞ்சாலை வேலை நின்று விடுகிறது. அதற்கு Thermal Station அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டோம். இதுவரையில் அதற்கு ஏதாகிலும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. பருவ மழை பெய்வதற்கு ஒரு பக்கம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருந்தாலும் Thermal Stationஐ கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். அவ்விதம் கட்டிக்கொடுத்தால் தொழில் அழிந்து போகாமல் இருக்கும். அதனால் உடனே Thermal Stationகளை கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை சர்க்காருடைய் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தும் சர்க்கார் இதுவரை எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

"மற்றும் புதிய தொழில்களை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அநேகம் நண்பர்கள் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நானும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நேரம் இல்லை. தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லை. மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் கலந்துகொண்டு மக்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்திக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மக்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தியை உண்டாக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு திட்டம் அமைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது என்ன திட்டம் இருக்கிறது? ஒரு திட்டமும் கிடையாது. வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டம் இப்பொழுது இருந்துவருகிறது. அதை தடுக்கவேண்டும். நமக்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது, தொழில் வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது, மனித சக்தி இருக்கிறது. உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தொழிலைக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் எப்படி உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க முடியும்? அதற்கு வேண்டிய தொழில் முறையை ஆரம்பிக்கவில்லை. புதிய தொழிலை ஆரம்பிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் 5½ கோடி மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமா என்று பார்க்கும்படியாக இருக்கிறது. ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணத்தைப் பார்த்தால் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி எந்த அளவிற்கு இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியும். இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்தில் குறிப்பாக தமிழ் நாட்டில் பருவ மழை வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. வசதி இருக்கிறது, மனித சக்தி இருக்கிறது. இவைகளை உபயோகித்துக்கொண்டு பெரும் திட்டம் அமைக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"முடிவாகச் சொல்லும்போது இந்தச் சிறிய தொழிலாகிய பீடி தொழிலையும், தோல் தொழிலையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்து அவைகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த தொழில்களில் சிறிய முதலாளிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அவர்கள் நசித்துப்போக இடம் இருக்கிறது. பீடி தொழில், சுருட்டுத் தொழில், தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் இவைகளை சிறிய முதலாளிகள் நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் நாடு இப்பொழுது சுதந்தரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளித்தால்தான் நமக்குக் கிடைத்த

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சுதந்தரத்தை உண்மை சுதந்திரம் என்று மக்கள் நம்புவார்கள். நம்முடைய மந்திரி அவர்கள் முனைந்தால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு போராடி இந்த தோல் பதனிடும் தொழிலுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கமுடியும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய மார்க்கத்தையும் கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தத் தொழில் சம்பந்தமாக நம் நாட்டிற்கு வியாபார உரிமை இடையாது. அதற்கு உரிமை அளித்து நம்மிடமிருந்து வெளி நாடுகள் நாம் விற்கும் விலைக்கு வாங்கும்படியான உரிமை நமக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் அதை விற்பதற்கு நமக்கு உரிமை இடையாது. நமக்கு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறதே தவிர விற்பதற்கு உரிமை இடையாது. உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கு அதிக விலைக்கு விற்க உரிமை வேண்டும். எனென்றால் நாம் இப்பொழுது சுதந்தரம் அடைந்து விட்டோம். வியாபார உரிமை நமக்கு வேண்டும். அந்த தொழில் வளர்வது அதைப் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தொழில்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. I am greatly disappointed with the provision made under this Demand for industrializing the State. It is very unsatisfactory that the Government have neither proposed the starting of new industries nor are they going to examine the possibility of starting new industries in the whole of Andhra Desa although there are plenty of minerals available in the valley of Godavari and in the Rayalaseema area, which, if properly utilized, will change the very face of not only the whole of Andhra Desa but also the whole State of Madras. Not one heavy industry has been started in the whole of this State. There are possibilities of starting heavy industries in this State if the Government utilize the resources available here. There are iron and coal mines in the valley of Godavari which may be tapped for starting heavy industries. Again in the Rayalaseema area there are plenty of minerals available which can be made use of for industrializing our State. The people of Rayalaseema have been suffering for a long time from recurring famines which are eating into the very vitals of our people. As a result of these famines, large numbers of people are not only unemployed but are also suffering from diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc. The Government can arrest this sorry spectacle by taking the following steps:—

(1) by undertaking minor and major irrigation projects which have already been detailed by my hon. colleagues and friends;

(2) by constructing thermal stations and producing electricity and supplying power for lift irrigation schemes; and

(3) by industrializing the Rayalaseema area to avert the recurring famine there. In Cuddapah district, plenty of asbestos and lime-stones are available. An asbestos industry can be started in that district. In Kurnool and Bellary districts, there are available, plenty of materials useful for colour paint industry. But we find it stated in Budget that the paint industry which was to have been started is dropped. That is how the

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Government are treating the problem of industrializing Rayalaseema. Still they expect all the people of Rayalaseema to support them. It is only the landlords in the Rayalaseema area that are supporting the present Government. I can tell the Government that they will not be able to get the support of the people of Rayalaseema in this way. People are getting disillusioned.

" In the district of Chittoor we find some deposits of silver, 5 p.m. gold, etc., which can be properly utilized for starting some industries. In the recent famine, which is still raging, lakhs of cattle died. To add to this, we find cart-loads and lorry loads of hides and skins making their way outside, from the districts of Rayalaseema. Specially in Chittoor two lakhs of cattle have died. But what about the skins and hides of those cattle? They have been transported to other places. Sir, I tell the Government that if a tanning industry is started in Chittoor district, it will help not only the poor people, agricultural labourers and unemployed people of Chittoor district but it will help develop a great industry. Instead of buying finished goods like foot-wear from other countries, is it not necessary that when there are raw materials at our very doors, we should utilize them properly?

" Then, I came to the canning industry. Look at Cuddapah. There are many fruits grown here. They are all perishable articles. In Chittoor mango fruits are grown. They are also perishable articles. But if a canning industry is started, these fruits can be utilized properly.

" Then, sugar factories should have been started long ago in Chittoor district. In places like Chandragiri, Vayalpad, Chittoor and Madanapalle, lot of sugarcane is grown but it is not properly utilized. I demand that sugar factories should be opened speedily in Chittoor district. But landlords in Rayalaseema and in Chittoor district do not want all these industries to be started because all the labour that they have now in their grip will go away from them. Just as they are opposing the formation of Andhra State, they may oppose the opening of industries too. For some reason or other, for decades and centuries together, they have opposed the starting of industries there.

" I also want to point out the number of pump-sets that have been utilized in Rayalaseema where water scarcity is great, is very few. Twenty-two or 32 pump-sets have been set apart for Chittoor district. These pumps are intended for rural water-supply. Such is the laudable scheme of the Government. But can those pumps relieve water scarcity in Chittoor district? No. For the three districts of Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah, we find some 30 pump-sets have been allotted to each of these whereas for other districts where there is lot of water, pump-sets ranging between 100 and 200 have been allotted. Is this the way in which the Government want to solve the problem of Rayalaseema and the much neglected Chittoor district? I want a straight answer to this question.

[Sri D. Seetharamiah] [21st July 1952

"Coming to the industry that is existing to-day—it is unfortunate that we should call it an industry—the beedi industry is in the worst position. The state of affairs that is obtaining in the beedi industry is very miserable. Beedi factory owners have been given full rights over the fate and destinies of the beedi workers, with the result that all the workers have been thrown out of employment and many of them are to-day begging for food in the streets of Kalahasti, Chittoor, Puthur and Kurnool."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has only one minute more."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"Sir, please give me two more minutes."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is not possible. The hon. Member should conclude his speech within the time allotted."

*SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"I ask this Government to constitute an enquiry committee to go into the conditions of the beedi workers in the State.

Then, the Government are wasting Rs. 43 lakhs of the people's money on khadi scheme. It is a scheme for which this Congress Government have a special love. They are running this scheme by sustaining a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs. This Government are running a scheme costing Rs. 43 lakhs drawn from the Harijan Uplift Fund and the Village Reconstruction Fund. If these funds are properly utilized, our villagers will progress to some extent. But this khadi scheme is not helping them. If the Government want to help the labourers, let them transform the entire industry into handloom industry and let them support it. In that way they can help all the poor people engaged in the khadi scheme to-day. I condemn this khadi scheme as useless and I want that this money should be utilized for the improvement of the handloom industry."

*SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ పరిశ్రమలకు సంబంధించిన ఆర్థిక డిమాండుకు నేను సమ్మతించుచూ కోత తీర్మానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను. అయితే పరిశ్రమలకు సంబంధించి నంతమటుకు ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి కొన్ని సూచనలు యిచ్చి, వాటి రహీణ అత్యవసరమని తెలుపు చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం ఖాదీ పరిశ్రమలకు రహీణయిస్తూ, పల్లెలలో ఉన్నటువంటి చిన్నచిన్న పరిశ్రమలు అన్నిటినీ ఉపేక్షించుట వల్ల పల్లెలు కళాహీనములుగా ఉంటూ, పట్టణములు మాత్రం కళాకాంతులలో ఉన్నాయి. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా ప్రతి జిల్లాకు Industries Officer అనే ఒక Industries శాఖ ఉద్యోగస్థుడు ఉన్నాడు. అయన ప్రతి సంవత్సరం అక్కడక్కడ ఎగ్జిబిషన్లను జరుపుతున్నారు. తద్వారా ప్రతి జిల్లాలో మూలపల్లెలనుంచి కొన్ని వస్తువులను సేకరించడం, వాటిని ప్రదర్శించడం, తద్వారా కొంతకాలం ఉంచడం, డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టడం జరుగుచున్నది. అయితే ప్రతి జిల్లాలో ఎక్కడెక్కడ, వివిధ పల్లెలలలో వివిధ పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి చెందటానికి వీలు వుంటుందో పరిశోధనజరిపించి, ఒక రిపోర్టును తయారుచేయించి ప్రభుత్వదృష్టికితెచ్చి, ఆ పరిశ్రమలు అన్నింటిని వృద్ధిచేయుటకు ఆర్థిక సహాయముచేస్తూ, వీటిని పైకి తీసుకురావలయును. ఇక్కడ చేనేత

21st July 1952] [Sri S. Narayanappa]

పరిశ్రమకూడ కుటీరపరిశ్రమగా పరిగణించబడినది. కాని యీనాడు మన పల్లెలలో ఉత్పత్తులమీద తయారయ్యే వస్త్రములకు ప్రోత్సాహంకాని వాటికి కావలసిన ముడి సరకులు ప్రత్తినూలు, రంగులు కావలసిన ద్రవ్య సహాయం ప్రభుత్వము చేయడము లేదు. అందువల్ల పల్లెలలోఉన్న యీ పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రభుత్వం ద్రవ్యసహాయం చేయకపోవడంవల్ల యీ పరిశ్రమలు అడుగంటిపోయాయి. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆట్టి పల్లె పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రోత్సాహమిచ్చినట్లయితే తయారుచేయబడిన వస్త్రములు స్వల్పధరలకు లభ్యమై కొనటానికి వీలు అవుతుంది. ప్రజలు కష్టపడి సంపాదించినటువంటి ద్రవ్యం అంతయు పట్టణములలో ఖర్చుచేయబడకుండా మన పల్లెలలోనూ, గ్రామాలలోనూ, కుటీరపరిశ్రమలద్వారా తయారు అయ్యేటటువంటి వస్తువులను ప్రోత్సహించవలయును. ప్రస్తుతం ముఖ్యంగా ఈ కుటీరపరిశ్రమలలో ప్రధానమైన చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు తగినంత ప్రోత్సాహములేదు. కుటీరపరిశ్రమలద్వారా తయారుచేయబడే వస్తువులకు చేనేత వస్త్రములకు మార్కెట్లు విశ్వాట్లు చేయవలయును. వివి జిల్లాలలో వివి జిన్నులు ఆభివృద్ధిచేయుటకు వీలు కలుగునో చక్కగా పరిశోధనలు చేయించి రిపోర్టుల ద్వారా ఆయా కుటీర, చేనేత మొదలగు పరిశ్రమలకు తగినంత డబ్బు సహా యిచ్చి కో-ఆపరేటివ్ పద్ధతులపై యీ పరిశ్రమలను పైకి తీసుకొనివస్తే బాగుంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయము. ప్రతి జిల్లాకు Industries కమిటీను ఒకదానిని నియమించవలయును. రాష్ట్రములలో ముఖ్యముగ వ్యవసాయం తరువాత చేనేత పరిశ్రమ ముఖ్యమైనది. ఈ చేనేత పరిశ్రమ ముఖ్యంగా రహీణ లేక చేనేతవారు కూటికి కటకటపడుచు, దీనావస్థలో నున్నారని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. ఈ పరిశ్రమను అభివృద్ధిలోకి తీసుకురావటానికి అనేక మార్గాలున్నవి. కాని యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమలు పైకి రాకపోవటకు కారణములు కూడా అనేకములున్నవి. ఉదహరణకు మన దేశంలో మిల్లులు స్థాపించియు, విదేశాలనుండి నాణ్యమైన రకరకాల బట్టలు తెప్పించి మన దేశములో అమ్ముటవల్ల చేనేత పరిశ్రమ దెబ్బతిన్నది. మన దేశములో పుండే ప్రత్తిద్వారా నూలు చౌకగా తయారగును. చేనేత వస్త్రములకు కూడా చౌకధరల నూలు చాల ఉపయోగమును కలిగించును. తర్వాత యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు కావలసిన ముడిసరకులు, నూలు, రంగు, రసాయనపు పదార్థములు కావలసినంత వరకు సహాయము యివ్వకుండా ఉండుట వలన, చేనేత ప్రజలు యిబ్బందిపడుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు విదేశీ నూలుమీద విధించునటువంటి ధరలు చాలా హీనంగా ఉంటుటచేతను మిల్లుల పోటీవల్లను చేనేత వస్త్రములకు ఎక్కడ మార్కెట్లలో చోటులేకుండా పోయినది. తర్వాత ప్రభుత్వము ఆర్థిక సహాయము (Financial help) ఎక్కువగా యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు యివ్వవలెను. ఇంతవరకు ఎంత ఆందోళనపడి, ఆగవాట్లు పడుచున్నను ఈ వేద చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులకు తగిన ప్రోత్సాహం కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర, ప్రభుత్వాలు యివ్వకపోయినందువల్ల యీనాడు 'అన్నమో రామచంద్రాయని' ఆకలిబాధలవల్ల అల్లాడుచున్నారు. ఒక నిలకడ అయినటువంటి (standardisation of cloth) నిర్ణీతపు గుడ్డలు మనదేశములో చేనేతవారు తయారుచేయునట్లు వెంటనే ఆమలు జరుపవలయును. మహోన్నతమైన ఖ్యాతిని గడించిన ఈ చేనేత పరిశ్రమ నానాటికి క్షీణించి, యింత దుర్భరమైన బాధలు చేనేతవారు అనుభవించుచున్నారంటే, ముఖ్యముగా ప్రభుత్వముల నిర్లక్ష్యభావము అని చెప్పకతప్పదు. మన దేశంలో విశేషముగా పర్తీ పండుచున్నది. అన్ని ముడిపదార్థములు దొరుకును. చేనేత పరిశ్రమాభివృద్ధికి ఎన్నో అవకాశములున్నవి. మన దేశములో తయారయ్యే చేనేత వస్త్రములను ప్రోత్సాహించకుండా విదేశీ స్వదేశీ మిల్లు వస్త్రములు పోటీకి మన దేశములోని చేనేత గుడ్డలు నిలుచుటకు వీలులేకున్నది. ఈ విషయములో, యిదివరకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు మెమొరాండముల ద్వారా విపులముగా మనవిచేసినాము కనుక ఇకమీదటనైనను ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ

చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు కొన్ని రకముల గుడ్డలను ప్రత్యేకించి మిల్లు పోటీ తప్పించి శాశ్వతమైన ఆర్థిక సహాయ్యమునుచేసి, ఒక విధమైన (standardisation of cloth) తయారు చేయించవలసిందిగా కోరుతూ, ఈ పరిశ్రమకు ప్రాణంపోసి పూర్వపు భారత దేశములోని చేనేత పరిశ్రమ ఔన్నత్యాన్ని, భవ్యత్వాన్ని ప్రత్యేక రక్షణలిచ్చి ఈ పరిశ్రమను పోత్సహించవలయునని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. మన దేశంలో మొత్తముమీద మిల్లులు చేనేత మగ్గములు కలిసి తయారుచేసే గుడ్డ 480 కోట్ల గజములని తెలియవచ్చినది. ఇందులో చేనేత పరిశ్రమవల్ల తయారుఅయ్యే గుడ్డమాత్రం 80 కోట్ల గజములు తయారు అగుచున్నవి. మిల్లులమీద తయారయ్యే గుడ్డ తుల 1 కి 10 గజముల పొప్పున, చేనేత మగ్గములమీద తయారయ్యే గుడ్డ తుల 1 కి 2 గజములుపొప్పున వస్తున్నది. మన దేశములో దొరకు పత్తిలో 1/6 వంతు భాగము మాత్రమే బట్టలు ఉత్పత్తిచేసి జాతీయ అవసరాలకు వినియోగింపబడుచున్నది. స్వదేశీ మిల్లుగుడ్డలు మన దేశంలో ప్రాముఖ్యం గడించి చేనేత పరిశ్రమను అడుగంటచేసినదని పరిభ్రాన్తికి తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఈ సందర్భములో చేనేత పరిశ్రమను పోత్సాహించి దీనికి ఒక స్థాయిస్థానం వచ్చేటట్లు సహాయ్య పడవలయునని ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. గౌ॥ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు చేనేతవారి కడగండ్లు గుర్తించినారు. అందువల్ల చేనేతవారికి కొంత మనశ్శాంతి కలిగినది ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇప్పుడువేసిన Relief Scheme విషయం నిజంగా ఆలోచించిచూచిన ఈ స్కీమువు ఎక్కువ ఉపయోగపడడంలేదు. ఈ పేద చేనేత పారిశ్రామికునికి యిచ్చే మంజూరినిబట్టి ఆతనికి కూటికైన సరిపడుటకు వీలుండదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అనగా ఒక టేకు మజూరి ఆరు ఆణాలవంతున నిర్ణయంచేస్తే, ఆది 15 రోజులకు సరిపోయేదని కల్పించినప్పుడు ఆ మజూరి ఆతనికి గంజిత్రాగటానికికూడా చాలదు. కనుక కనీసము పది ఆణాలు మజూరి నిర్ణయంచేసి నెలపాడుగూన పనికల్పించినట్లయితే కొంతవరకు సహాయ్యమగును. ప్రతిచోట కనీసము రెండువందల మగ్గములు పెట్టించి ఒకరిలీఫ్ స్కీము విచ్చాటుచేస్తే బాగుండును. అప్పుడే ఈ చేనేత పరిశ్రమలకు తగిన రక్షణ యిచ్చినట్లగును. యిప్పుడు పెట్టిన రిలీఫ్‌స్కీము ప్రకారం ఈ చేనేత కార్మికులకు యిచ్చే మజూరి నిర్ణయంచూస్తే, ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ పరిశ్రమలకు రక్షణ యివ్వటానికి సంపూర్ణ ఉద్దేశ్యము లోపించినట్లు ప్రజాసీకము గుర్తించకమానదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు తగిన రక్షణయిచ్చి మజూరి పెంచించి సహాయ్యముచేస్తే ఈ రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్నటువంటి 875,000 మగ్గములను సంరక్షించినట్లగును. రాష్ట్రములో 1,086 (Societies) సొసయిటీలు పనిచేయుచున్నవి. ఈ సొసైటీలలో సుమారు రెండులక్షలపైన చేనేత మగ్గములున్నవి. సొసైటీలలోను, బయటను కోట్లకొలది చేనేత గుడ్డలు అమ్ముడుపోక నిల్వలుగాలున్నవి. వాటికి మార్కెట్టులేదు. చేయుటకు పనిలేదు. జీవనంజరుగుట దుర్లభముగానున్నది. కొందరు భిక్షాటనవృత్తి ఆవలంభించవలసివచ్చి కడు హీనముగా జీవనము గడుపుచున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు రాష్ట్రములో 1,086 సొసైటీలకున్నూ అందులో ఆంధ్రదేశములోమాత్రం 601 సొసైటీలు ఉన్నవి. ఈ సొసైటీలుకాక బయటవున్నటువంటి మగ్గముల సంఖ్య 875,000 వరకూ ఉన్నది. ఈ సొసైటీలు అన్నీ శక్తివేసి చూస్తే 1951-52 వ సంవత్సరములో దాదాపు షడికోట్ల రూపాయల విలువగల బట్టలు ఈ సొసైటీలలో నిలువవున్నవి. రాష్ట్రంలో ఈ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికుల కుటుంబాలు పడుచున్నపాట్లు విపరీతము. ఒక కుటుంబములో తయారుఅయ్యే బట్ట మార్కెట్టుకువెళ్లి విక్రయించి వెంటనే డబ్బుతీసికొని తన కుటుంబాన్ని, తన వృత్తిని నిలకడగా సాగించేదానికి వీలగు పద్ధతుల మేరకు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నపడి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంపైన ఒత్తిడిచేసి, సంపూర్ణరక్షణ యిప్పించి శాశ్వతసౌకర్యము కలుగ

నట్లు చేయవలయును. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కాలు బయటపెట్టినప్పటినుంచి జాతీయ ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడినప్పుడుకూడా ఈ పరిశ్రమలలో జీవనము చేయువారు పడిన యిబ్బందులు చరిత్రయే చెప్పుచున్నది. ఈ పరిశ్రమను విడవకుండా జాతీయ ప్రభుత్వం తప్పక తమ కష్టములను గట్టెక్కించునని ఈ ప్రజలు విశ్వాసముతోఉర్చుకొని యున్నారు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ రాష్ట్రములోఉన్న చేనేత పారిశ్రామికుల కష్టములను గమనించి వారికి జీవనభృతికి దోహదము చేయుదుగని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సహాయ్యముచేయుటలో ఒక ప్రణాళిక తయారుచేయుటకు చేనేత అనుభవజ్ఞులైన కొందరి శాసనసభ్యుల సలహాలుతీసికొని వాటిని పరిశీలించుటకు ఒక కమిటీని నియమించి సంపూర్ణమైన ప్రణాళికను తయారుచేసి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం అనుమతిని పొందుటకు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే కృషిసల్పి ఈ పారిశ్రామికులకు సత్వర సహాయ్యముచేయవలెను. ప్రతి స్పొసైటీలోనూ ఒక్కొక్క మొంబరుకు 400, 500 రూపాయలు లోనుగాయిచ్చి, ఒక (Pedal loom) మగ్గమును సప్లయిచేసి పరిశ్రమను వృద్ధికి తీసుకొనివస్తే రోజుకు 15 గజములు మొదలు 25 గజములవరకు గుడ్డ తయారుచేయడానికి వీలుంటుంది. కాబట్టి ఉత్పత్తికి సరియగు నంతటి నంబరు నూలు సప్లయికి ఏర్పాట్లుచేయకలందులకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారినుండి సహాయము తెప్పించవలయునని కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రతి ధరమ సవరించి నూలు రేట్లను తగ్గించవలయును. చేనేత గుడ్డలను ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయములన్నింటిలోను కొనుటకు వెంటనే ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేయవలయును. తర్వాత గుంతకల్లులో నలుబైలక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ఒక రంగుల (Factory)ని కట్టించుటకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం శాంక్షను చేసినట్లు విన్నాను. ఆ రంగుల ఫాక్టరీ గుంతకల్లులో ప్రారంభించుటకు తగిన ఏర్పాట్లు త్వరలో చేయించగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. రాయలసీమ జిల్లాల చేనేత పారిశ్రామికుల ఉపయోగార్థము "కాలెండరింగు" మిషన్ ఒక దానిని స్థాపించి చేనేత పరిశ్రమను పోత్సహించవలయునని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. ఖద్దరు ఉత్పత్తిదార్లను, కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీల క్రింద చేర్పించి ఆర్థిక సహాయము కలుగ జేసి, ఖద్దరువ్యాప్తిని ప్రోత్సహించవలయును"

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not my desire to inflict my speeches on this Honourable House. But I have got to say a few words about the tea industry in the Nilgiris district which is passing through a great crisis. It may be catastrophic in the very near future, if something is not done by the Government to alleviate the difficulties and sufferings of the people in that place. 5-10 p.m.

"Sir, everyone of us knows that there is a great slump in the tea market and it is almost impossible at the present moment to make ends meet. There is an impression shared by some hon. Members of the Opposition, chiefly by my Communist comrades, that the tea industry in the Nilgiris is mainly manned and managed by the Europeans, that those people are capable of bearing any amount of burden, and that if they say that they cannot bear the burden, then it is up to them to leave the industry here and go away to their places. I only wish to observe that those people who share this view little realize that the tea industry in the Nilgiris district is manned not only by the Europeans, but by Indians also. Even among the Europeans, it is not altogether proprietary. There are a few proprietary estates no doubt, but

there are rupee and sterling concerns in which the bulk of the share-holders are middle-class people. The profit that accrues to the share-holders in such estates does not exceed roughly 6 per cent. The rest of the profits, if any, is ploughed back into fields. Now, if these estates are burdened, as they are, and as they are going to be in future, what is going to happen? The foreign planters may leave the estates and go home to their country, but let me tell my Friends that they, the European planters, will never starve. The people that would starve and die of starvation would be our own men or women. Thousands and tens of thousands of our own people would be thrown out of jobs. This is forgotten by my Friends. If you take the small growers, they are already at the end of their tether and I am sure that the end of their industry is not at the distant future. They will be ruined completely. Then, what will be the result? My friends here who are having their tea outside for one anna per cup are probably having their last cups of tea. They will not get tea for one anna or even for one rupee per cup later on because there will be no more tea available as the industry is sought to be killed. Therefore, it will be in the interests of the people if the taxation is reduced and the new taxation proposals are dropped once and for all. It is true that the State Government have not got the entire legislative power in their jurisdiction to reduce the taxation burden on the industry. The Union Government have also to come in. But the State Government can make their recommendations first, to abolish the Excise duty, secondly, to abolish the Export duty and thirdly, to withdraw the Minimum Wages Act, now in force. It may be that for sometime to come the bigger estates may hold out but the smaller low-yielding areas cannot. The Government have not made any distinction between the low-yielding and the high-yielding areas. That is unfortunate. They should bear in mind that the low-yielding areas are not in a position to pay the wages prescribed, especially at this time when the Government have not controlled the price of tea. I really do not know whether the Hon. the Minister for Industries is taking note of what I say and whether he is going to do anything for this industry. But I have to say what I can on behalf of the industry here and leave it to the Minister to consider, and the rest will be taken up by the industry itself with the Government of India. (The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao: I am noting down all that you say.) Thank you very much. If the Hon. the Minister can assure me in his reply that something will be done, I think that will go a long way to satisfy the people. At present, every tax that they pay is paid through their noses, if I can put it colloquially. It is impossible to bear the taxes any longer. It requires the immediate attention of the Government. A committee formed by the Centre has toured the plantation districts in South India. I think they have gone back. We do not know what they are going to do. But I am sure that any recommendation that goes from here will have its due weight and will be considered in all its aspects. My appeal to the Government

5-20 p.m.

is only this. Do not kill the goose that lays golden eggs.' You cannot have the cake and eat it too. Either the industry goes on or it goes under. I would request my Hon. Friend to do what he can for the industry."

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the chair.)

* SRI S. VEMIAH:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state at the outset that houses should be provided for the industrial workers. Then, Sir, wherever there is an industrial dispute between the workers and the management, the Government take some action but there is much delay caused in every case for the appointment of adjudicators. Moreover, the awards given by the Tribunals or adjudicators, as the case may be, are not honoured by many managements. The Government are not taking prompt action to take these cases to judicial courts. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Government to take all the cases that arise out of failure on the part of managements to implement the awards, to judicial courts for decision. Whatever they decide may be binding on the employers and workers alike. For instance, in Nellore, there are half a dozen cases relating to mica mines in Gudur, in which awards were given by the Tribunal. They are not at all being honoured by the managements. These cases were brought to the notice of the Government recently. But no action appears to have been taken by them so far.

" Most of the managements do not care for the workers. In some cases, there are many people, I mean workers, who fall a victim to diseases like T.B. Such people should be given special treatment in the matter of allowances, bonus, medical aid, etc.

" There are many ordinary facilities which are denied to the workers. The Government should instruct the employers to allow these benefits to their workers. There are Mica Welfare Officers in Gudur. There is a provision in the Mica Mines Rules for the payment of school fees and grant of scholarships up to ten rupees to the children of miners belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. But the officers are not at all recommending such grants in proper cases even and the managements do not pay anything.

" I would request the Government to give instructions to the authorities concerned that these welfare scholarship holders should be paid properly. 5-30 p.m.

" On account of accidents in mines young men lose their arms, or legs and thus become disabled. The help that is rendered to them is negligible. I would therefore request the Government to urge upon the managements to pay these disabled people properly so that they can keep their soul and body together.

" With these words, I resume my seat, Sir."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" ఆధ్యక్షా, పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో మన దేశపరిస్థితి చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. ఎడో స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత దేశీయ పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధిచేస్తారని వరాయి పరిశ్రమలను జాతీ

యము చేస్తారని అనుకొన్నాము. కాని అటువంటి ఆశలన్నీ నిరాశలైనవి. స్వాభ్యము వచ్చినందుకు పరిశ్రమాభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వము ఏ విధంగా దోహదము ఇచ్చిందో తెలియజేయుటకు ఒక చిన్న ఉదాహరణాన్ని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. 1937 వ సంవత్సరములో పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కావాలి పరిశ్రమలు జాతీయము కావాలి అనేందుకు సూచనగా సత్తెనపల్లిలో ఒక ఇండస్ట్రియల్ స్కూల్ ఉండేది. దానికి రాజాజీ ఇండస్ట్రియల్ స్కూల్ అని పేరు పెట్టారు. కాని స్వరాజ్యం వచ్చే సరికి, దానిని ఎత్తివేశారు. రాజాజీ పేరుతో ఉండి ఈ స్కూలుకూడ పోయింది. పరిశ్రమాభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వ సహకారము ఈ విధంగా ఉంది. ఆ తరువాత పరిశ్రమల మూట ఎత్తేటప్పటికి మాకు ఒక బైటిల్ ఇస్తున్నారు. అది అయిదు సంవత్సరాల ప్రణాళిక. ఈ ప్రణాళికను అమలు జరుపుతామంటారు. దీనిని మినహాయించి మరేమీ ఉండదు. పరిశ్రమల గురించి ప్రసుతమున్నస్థితి మొత్తంగా ఒక మాటలో చెపుతాను. దేశం మొత్తంమీద ఒక ప్లానువేస్తే, దాని ప్రకారము ఇప్పుడు తయారగుచున్నటువంటి అభివృద్ధిలో నూటికి 6.7 మాత్రమే మన పరిశ్రమలద్వారా తయారగుచున్నది. ప్లానింగు కమీషను రెక్కలో, 30.2 per cent ఇరిగేషన్‌కు పవరుకు ఖర్చు చేస్తామన్నారు. గౌరవనీయ సభ్యులు రామస్వామిగారు, ఇరిగేషన్‌కు ఎలక్ట్రిసిటి ఎంత అవసరమో పరిశ్రమలకు పవర్ అంత అవసరము పవర్ లేకపోతే పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కావు అన్నారు. అన్నిటికి పవర్ కావాలని అంటున్నాముగాని పవర్ మాత్రము ఉండదు పెద్ద పరిశ్రమలన్నిటికి పవర్ కావలసియుంటుంది. గనుక అవి కష్ట సాధ్యముగా ఉన్నవి. ఇక, కాటేజ్ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ విషయం ఆలోచించినట్లయితే ప్రస్తుతము సైసెన్సు లేనటువంటి మద్యపాన కాటేజ్ ఇండస్ట్రీ తప్పితే మరొకటి విరివిగుచున్నట్లు కన్పించదు. అసలు ఇండస్ట్రీస్ కావాలంటే ఇతర దేశాలలో ఇండస్ట్రీస్ వివిధంగా అభివృద్ధి పొందుతున్నాయో, ఆ విధానాన్ని మనము గమనించి ఆవలంభించవలసి యుంటుంది. ఈ విషయంలో రష్యా పద్ధతిగాని చైనా పద్ధతిగాని మనకు పనికిరావు. ఇక జపాన్ తీసుకొంటే ఇప్పటి కాటేజ్ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ ఉన్నవి, మరి స్విట్జర్‌లాండులోకూడ కాటేజ్ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ ఉన్నవి. అయితే ఈ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ వేటి పైన ఆధారపడి నడుస్తున్నాయని చూచినట్లయితే అక్కడ ప్రతి ఇంటిలో కూడ ఎవరికి వారు ప్రతి ఒక్క వస్తువునుకూడ ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ సహాయంతో తయారుచేసుకుంటున్నారు కనుక వీటికానికి ఎలక్ట్రిసిటి కావలసియున్నదని తెలుస్తున్నది.

"ఇక పోతే ఇప్పుడు కొత్త మంత్రివర్గము వచ్చింది. వీరేమైనా పరిశ్రమల విషయం ఆలోచిస్తారనుకుంటే, అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళిక తయారుచేస్తామంటున్నారు. కాని పరిశ్రమల గురించి ఏమి కన్పడలేదు.

"ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశములో ఎక్కడాకూడ చెప్పుకోదగ్గ పరిశ్రమలేవి లేవు. పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో, ఆంధ్రదేశము చాలా వెనుకబడియున్నది. ఇప్పుడు ఇక్కడ తయారు అగుచున్న వస్తువులన్నికూడ, ఏ ఆమెరికా కంపెనీలలోనో, లేక Parry & Co. అనే ఇంగ్లీషువారిచేతనో తయారగుచున్నవి. పప్పర్‌మెంటు మొదలుకొని అన్ని వస్తువులుకూడ వీరే మన దేశములో ఇప్పుడు తయారుచేస్తున్నారు. తరువాత Best & Co. కంపెనీవున్నది. ఇది పేరుకు Best & Co. గాని ఇది తయారుచేసే వస్తువులను అంధాభివృద్ధి నమునరించి చూచినట్లయితే దానిని Worst & Co. అని చెప్పవలసి యుంటుంది. ఈ విదేశీ కంపెనీలకు లైసెన్సులు ఇచ్చి ప్రోత్సహించుటయే మన ప్రభుత్వము చేస్తున్నటువంటి పని. ఈ విధంగా పరిశ్రమలు మన దేశంలో ముందుకు పోవడానికి వీలులేకుండా చేసినారు. తరువాత బ్రిటిష్ కంపెనీవారిని తీసుకువచ్చారు వీరిని మొదట సర్కారు ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకువచ్చినప్పుడు అచ్చట ప్రజలంతా చాలా

ఆందోళన చేశారు. ఆ తరువాత వారిని రాయలసీమకు పంపినారు. వీరిప్పుడు కర్నూలులో స్థానము ఏర్పరుచుకొని ఆక్కడ వీరి పరిశ్రమను కొనసాగిస్తున్నారు. వీరు వచ్చినదానివల్ల చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్థులు, వేరుశెనగ వ్యాపారస్తులు పూర్తిగా దెబ్బతిన్నారు. ఈ విధంగా పరిశ్రమలన్నీ విదేశీయులచేతులలో పెట్టారు. తరువాత ప్రభుత్వము ఇండస్ట్రియల్ కార్పొరేషన్ అని చెప్పి ఒకటి పెట్టారు. దానిలో 51 లక్షల రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వము పెట్టుబడి పెట్టేటట్లున్నా 49 లక్షలు రూపాయలు పరాయిజాతుల పెట్టేటట్లును ఏర్పాటుచేసి దాని పెత్తనం అంతా పరాయి జాతులకే ఇచ్చేశారు. ఇండస్ట్రియల్ కార్పొరేషనుకు గౌరవ సభ్యులైన ముత్తయ్యశెట్టి గారిని అధ్యక్షులుగా నియమించారు. మొత్తము మద్రాసుయొక్క పరిశ్రమల విషయాన్నంతా ఈయనకు వొప్పజెప్పారు. ఆటువంటప్పుడు ఆంధ్రదేశానికి ఏమాంటి పరిశ్రమాభివృద్ధి కలుగుతుందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చును."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"Sir, Mr. Muthiah Chettiar is not the President of this Corporation. Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti is the President."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"నేను తారపాటుపడియుండవచ్చును. ఇప్పుడు దానికి ప్రెసిడెంటు షన్ముగంశెట్టిగారు అని మంత్రిగారు అంటున్నారు. ఇంకా మంచిది. ఈ షణ్ముగం శెట్టిగారు 1931 వ సంగిలో ఆటావాలో ఇండియాను ఆమ్ముకొన్న వారని అందరికిని తెలిసిన విషయమే. వీరు మన యొక్క sterling balance కు సంతకం చేశారు. అటోవా ఆగ్రిమెంటులో కూడా సంతకంచేశారు. ఇటువంటివారికి ఈ పని వప్పజెప్పారు కనుక మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము యొక్క బ్రతుకంతా షన్ముగంశెట్టిగారి చేతులలో ఉన్నది. ఈయన పరిశ్రమలను జాతీయము చేస్తామంటే ఒప్పుకోడు. అటువంటప్పుడు మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము పరిశ్రమలకు ఏ విధంగా అవకాశమివ్వగలరో తెలియడం లేదు. ఇక ఆంధ్రదేశం విషయం ఆసలే పట్టించుకోరు. పోనీ వ్యాపారస్తులుగాని మరెవరైనాగాని పరిశ్రమలు స్థాపించే విషయంలో ముందుకు వస్తే ప్రభుత్వమువారికేమైన సహాయంచేస్తుందా అంటే, అదీ లేదు. అయితే మేము సబ్సిడీలు ఇస్తున్నాము అని ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పవచ్చు, కాని ఈ సబ్సిడీలు కావలసిన సమయానికి అవసరమైనప్పుడు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. కావలసినప్పుడు తప్ప తక్కినప్పుడు ఇస్తూయుంటారు. ఒక్కొక్క పరిశ్రమ విషయం తీసుకొని చూచినా దేనికి సరియైన సహాయం ప్రోత్సాహము ఇవ్వడంలేదు. కర్నూలులో సిమెంటు పరిశ్రమ గురించి ప్రజలు ఆందోళన చేశారు. దాన్ని జాతీయం చేస్తామని చెప్పారుగాని ఏమి చేయలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఒకరికి సహాయంచేయదు తానుకూడా ఏమి చేయడంలేదు. ఆదీ లేదు, ఇదీ లేదు. తరువాత గుంటూరు జిల్లా విషయంలో ఆక్కడ చిన్న చిన్న పరిశ్రమలు ప్రారంభించండి అని, అవి ఏవేవి ఏవిధంగా ఉండవలసింది పరిశీలించుటకు ఒక కమిటీవేశారు ఆ కమిటివారు దీన్ని గురించి 1937 వ సంవత్సరములో ఒక పుస్తకం తయారుచేశారు. కాని ఆ పుస్తకం చదువుకోడానికి పనికివస్తున్నదిగాని దానివల్ల ప్రయోజనము జరుగలేదు. ఈ విధంగా పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో ఏ విధంగాను ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడంలేదు. పోనీ ప్రజలకైన ఏవైనా పరిశ్రమలు ప్రారంభించమంటే డానికి తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తారా అంటే అదీ లేదు. ప్రస్తుతం ఆంధ్రదేశములో మొత్తము జనాభాలో ఎంతమంది పరిశ్రమలలో పనిచేస్తున్నారో చూచినట్లయితే ఒక కోటి, 75 లక్షల జనాభాకు, 50 వేలమంది workers మాత్రము ఉన్నారు. దీన్నిబట్టి ఆంధ్రదేశములో పరిశ్రమలు ఏ స్థాయిలో ఉన్నవి, ఎంతమంది దానితో ఉపయోగపడుతున్నారో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. దేశములో పరిశ్రమలుచూస్తే ఈ

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మాత్రంగా ఉన్నాయి. పోనీ ఆహార పరిస్థితిచూస్తామంటే ఆదికూడ వెనుకబడి పోయింది. ఎక్కడచూచిన తిండి గింజలు కొరత పీర్పడిపోయింది. దీనికైనా ప్రభుత్వము సరియైన చర్యలు తీసుకోకుండా యున్నది. ఇదంతాచూస్తే చాలా విచారకరంగా యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ఒక సక్రమ విధానాన్ననుసరించి ఏయే ప్రదేశాల్లో ఏయే పరిశ్రమలకు అవకాశముంది, ఎక్కడెక్కడ పెట్టిపెట్టితే బాగుంటుందని స్థానిక కమిటీలు ఏర్పాటుచేసి, వాటి సలహాలు ప్రకారం నడచుకొని ఆ విధంగా ప్రజలకు పనిచూపిస్తే చాలా బాగుంటుంది. ఆదీ చేయడంలేదు. పోనీ, Co-operative పరిశ్రమలు పీర్పడేందుకు సహాయంచేసారా అంటే అదీ లేదు. దీనికి ఒక ఉదాహరణం చెప్పమన్నాను. భువ్యూరులో ఒక Co-operative Society ఉంటే దానిని ఎట్లాగా నాశనం చెయ్యడమని ఒక పంచదారా ఫ్యాక్టరీ ప్రారంభించారు. దానికి ప్రభుత్వం హామీకూడా ఇచ్చింది. ఆ Co-operative Society ని మొత్తం నాశనంచేసి చివరకు రామకృష్ణయ్యగారికే పప్పజెప్పారు. వారు దానిని స్వంత వ్యాపారంగా నడిపించిన, దానివల్ల ఆ Society వల్ల ప్రయోజనంలేక పోయింది.

"కనుక ఇండస్ట్రీస్ మినిస్టరుగారికి నేను ఒక విషయము మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశములో పరిశ్రమల అభివృద్ధికి ఎక్కడెక్కడ ఏ విధంగా అవకాశముందో పరిశీలించి, ఆయా ప్రదేశాలయొక్క పరిస్థితులు కనుగొని, ఆ విధంగా వివిధ పరిశ్రమలకు తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి వీటి అభివృద్ధికి దోహద మొసంగవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో మేము తగిన సలహాలుకూడ ఇవ్వగలము. చాలామంది పరిశ్రమలకై డబ్బుకూడ ఇచ్చేందుకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. కనుక పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో ఎవరు ముందుకు వచ్చినా వారికి తగిన సహాయం ఇచ్చి వాటి మేనేజ్‌మెంటుకు తగిన ఉత్సాహం ఇచ్చి పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధిపరచవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను."

5-40 p.m.

* Sri S. T. ADITYAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I enter into the details of the policy of the Government let me first of all tell you that so far as Government trading, that is State trading, is concerned, we are not able to make head or tail of the figures furnished in the Budget. We are accustomed to see business accounts. But in the Budget, expenditure is furnished in one book and the receipts are furnished in another book. Along with the salaries of establishment an item is included which represents the purchase of raw materials for the business. In order to enable us to appreciate or understand the position it would be better if these figures are supplied in the form of ordinary business accounts, that is, the ordinary balance sheet. There is nothing new in what I suggest. In regard to the railways, the Central Government do it. Some such system should be followed here also. That is the first remark I would like to make.

" Secondly, it has been often remarked by the Hon. the Chief Minister that he sees before him a hotch-potch Opposition, referring to the United Democratic Front. Of course to his eyes it may appear so. But when a political philosopher looks at some who have joined together, it is his duty to examine and find out the string that binds them together, if there is anything common between every one of them. Here you find an extreme rightist who is for industrialization. Here is an extreme leftist who is for industrialization. There are liberals again who are for industrialization of the country. If there is anything common amongst

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us, if there is anything that unites us together under the name of the United Democratic Front it is that we believe in and stand for the industrialization of the State; a rapid industrialization as we have described it. We stand for the industrial revolution of the State. Some of us believe in big industries, some in medium industries and some in cottage industries but we all believe in the rapid industrialization of the State. We want the Government to break away from the colonial economy which has been the cause of so much misery in the country. They have promised us good government, orderly government. A police government may be a good government and an orderly government; but it is not a prosperous government. What we want is a prosperous government by industrialization of the State.

" While on this question of industrialization, I will bring to the notice of hon. Members one fact which is very important. It is this. On behalf of the Communist party, my Friend Mr. Ramamurthi has given a categorical statement to the hon. Members here and through them to the whole of India that the Communist party is not for immediate nationalization of the industries. There will be scope for the investment of private capital in the industries of this country. Here I would also recall, for the attention of hon. Members, the statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He has not been able to give more than a ten years' lease to private enterprise. The Communists have declared that there will be no nationalization of industries in the near future.

" When we consider the great natural resources of the State, the expert labour that is available, industrialization of the State is not a big question. In Ceylon the expert labour of this State is sought after, in Singapore our experienced and well-trained and disciplined labour is engaged in the rubber industry. Then again we have the most adventurous capital. Can this be disputed? Look at the development of Ceylon, of Malaya, with Indian capital, South Indian capital. Burma has been developed with South Indian capital. We have got here the greatest of resources, we have got the most disciplined and expert labour and we have adventurous capital. What then is necessary for the industrialization of this State and as we say, the rapid industrialization of the State? It is only this, the will on the part of the Government. That is all that is wanting and that is all that is necessary. We have got resources, capital and expert labour. Add to it, a government with a will, and we can industrialize the State overnight. That is the position and that is just the pity also.

" While on the duty of the Government, may I refer to one painful thing? Both in the Centre and here in the State there is a tendency to hang after foreign capital. While our capital is always willing and ready to invest in Ceylon, Burma and Singapore, circumstances are not created here to make that capital remain here in the country. We find government often saving that capital is shy. But I submit there are methods to make a shy person come to the forefront. This is a grave and disturbing thing. Why I am speaking about this is, I saw two days ago in the *Hindu*

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a news item which said that the Government of Madras in order to develop the lignite deposits of Naiveli in South Arcot are going to ask the Central Government to invest capital in that project. If they failed to persuade the Central Government to invest in this, they had an alternative proposal to ask an Indian Company which is in partnership with an American Company to invest in this industry."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Which industry."

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"Lignite industry in Naiveli, South Arcot. I am persuading myself to believe that this is only an incorrect statement. If it is true, consider what the implications are. Already the major and key industries of our country are owned by foreign capital. Take for instance the cycle industry in our State. I always believe that our cycle industry should not only be on the basis of self-sufficiency but on the basis of surplus economy. Supposing we doubled production in our cycle industry and we wanted to export cycles to Singapore, Malaya . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"I thought I would be the last speaker on behalf of the Opposition. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Leader of the Opposition told me he would speak for a few minutes. If the hon. Member wants a few more minutes, let him continue."

5-50 p.m. * SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"Sir, if foreigners are to manufacture cycles in India, how can we ever dream of exporting cycles manufactured by Indian companies to Singapore and Burma, where again we have to compete with cycles manufactured in Britain? From a long range point of view, it is extremely desirable that Indian capital only is invited. Previously we were in the habit of inviting foreigners to invest capital in India. That should not be followed hereafter. We should go in search of capital in India itself. If capital is unwilling or shy, the only alternative for the Government is to start the key industries themselves. I therefore beseech the Government not to invite foreign capital any longer. If at all it is necessary, the Opposition should be taken into confidence and consulted before inviting foreign capital.

"In regard to cottage industries and the utilization of natural resources of the State, some of my friends have given very valuable suggestions. One was to reduce the size of the major industries especially of the spinning and weaving industry. I would request the Government in this connection to read a small pamphlet published by one of their own Engineers, Mr. Karanth, on the possibilities of reducing the size of the spinning industry in our country; he recommended small units of 200 to 1,000 spindles.

"Then, Sir, I turn to the lignite industry. The price of coal in Calcutta is about Rs. 17-8-0 per ton whereas it is about Rs. 70 in Madras, nearly four times as much. It has been estimated

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that we have the best quality of lignite in this State. Unfortunately it is situated between two layers of water; the greatest difficulty is, we have all our artesian wells also there. But I would say it is an advantage also to have artesian wells there because the pits that will be formed will be sources of perennial water supply. About 15 years ago it was estimated that we have nearly 300 million tons; but in 1950 the Government have estimated that we have nearly 500 million tons; at present indications are, from estimated. On the contrary, all the present indications are, from the excavations and borings made in Pondicherry and other places the long stretch of land from Ramanathapuram to East Godavari contains this valuable material. Sir, in the year 1828 one Mr. Nelson who was then the Sub-Collector at Tanjore made certain boring experiments . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. Now the hon. Member Mr. Pundarikakshacharyulu will speak. I fix ten minutes for the hon. Member and the House will sit for five minutes beyond the usual hour to-day."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. C. V. K. Rao. As pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkaiah, the two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are mainly dependant on agriculture. There is not much improvement in the irrigation facilities also and very often crops fail. I need not therefore point out that the standard of living of the people in this part of the State is very low. Now, let us examine how far there is any possibility of developing this part of the State industrially? There are mineral resources in Srikakulam district, manganese in Chipurupalli taluk which is being exported now to foreign countries, and mica in Chipurupalli and Kurupam which can be developed by starting new industries. Sugarcane also is abundantly produced in these two districts, but the number of mills are not sufficient. I request the Government to start more sugar mills and develop that industry also. Then, Sir, the Government recently encouraged jute production and the agriculturists 6 p.m do not know what to do with that jute, now, in the present slump. There is no market at all for this and no proper renumerative price. I therefore commend to the Government to start more jute mills in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Cotton and groundnut also are produced in these districts and in the adjoining districts of Ganjam and Koraput in Orissa and the Government can start more oil mills and textile mills in this area. There are large coconut plantations in these districts and the coir industry can be developed on a large scale. I congratulate the Government on their coming forward to improve the minor ports in this State and I request the Government in this connexion that Baruva, Kalingapatnam, and Bhimilipatnam which are of great historic importance, may also be improved and developed. We have the salt industry at Naupada, Kalingapatnam, Bhimilipatnam, Balacheruvu, Konda, etc. Only at Naupada the industry is run to some extent on modern methods. I request the Government to develop

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this industry in all places on modern and scientific lines. We have got rich forests in our districts and the adjoining districts of Ganjam and Koraput in Orissa, and Paper Mills can be started in our districts. We have got a long coast of 250 miles and the fish industry and oil and other products connected with fish can well be developed by starting industries in this direction.

6 p.m. "There are at present millions of Burma Evacuees who are remaining unemployed in the two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Government should do what they can to secure employment for these men and a lot of other unemployed by starting industries in our districts—Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Regarding handloom industry many hon. Members of this House have already spoken about the glut and slump in the handloom market. They have pointed out ways and means of how the sufferings of handloom weavers could be mitigated. The Hon. Chief Minister, Rajaji very often and recently observed that men should not leave their hereditary professions and occupations. I request the Government to encourage and protect handloom and other cottage industries so that the men engaged in those industries will not leave their normal avocations and professions. Oil mongers should be given sufficient encouragement and protection. For all these things there should be proper scheming and planning. There is a lot of agitation in our districts that a development board on the lines of the Rayalaseema Development Board should be established for planning and implementing the various schemes. We do not see signs of its formation. I request that the present Government may immediately form a Development Board for Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and not follow in the footsteps of the previous Ministry which had been acting throughout their regime in a step-motherly fashion.

"With these observations, I support the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, 22nd July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

APPENDIX.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 150 asked by Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1952, page 705 supra.]

Statement showing the capacity and the actual number of prisoners accommodated in the Central Jails during the year 1952 *up to the end of May.*

Name of the central jail.	*Accommodation.*	*Number of prisoners as on* 5th January 1952.	19th January 1952.	2nd February 1952.	16th February 1952.	1st March 1952.	18th March 1952.	12th April 1952.	26th April 1952.	10th May 1952.	24th May 1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Alipuram Jail, Bellary	1,001	362	304	355	353	383	492	513	512	538	580
2 Central Jail, Rajahmundry ..	1,350	1,282	1,032	1,082	1,061	1,123	1,213	1,296	1,325	1,405	1,357
3 Central Jail, Vellore	1,920	1,743	1,546	1,530	1,604	1,647	1,722	1,852	1,895	1,950	1,895
4 Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli ..	2,010	1,758	1,527	1,447	1,453	1,536	1,631	1,778	1,708	1,628	1,578
5 Central Jail, Coimbatore ..	1,928	1,884	1,741	1,745	1,892	1,937	1,857	1,921	1,940	1,983	2,116
6 The Penitentiary, Madras ..	1,457	1,436	1,301	1,450	1,511	1,534	1,491	1,470	1,461	1,375	1,377
7 Central Jail, Cannanore ..	1,580	1,001	916	865	855	831	862	899	939	962	954
8 Central Jail, Salem	1,241	1,139	1,121	1,116	1,130	1,111	1,091	1,098	1,104	1,114	1,103
9 Central Jail, Bellary	840	805	717	677	611	553	573	679	707	711	697
10 Central Jail, Visakhapatnam ..	794	476	454	435	443	428	409	466	415	428	409
11 Central Jail, Madurai	1,030	1,439	1,439	1,444	1,446	1,349	1,216	1,204	1,253	1,101	1,242
12 Central Jail, Cuddalore	523	646	625	617	558	447	409	405	388	441	465
13 Royapuram Camp Jail, Kaggallu, Bellary.	940	1,012	868	698	621	711	769	830	873	866	861

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 22nd July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Fixing the prices of yarn.

* 163 *Q.*—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Central Government or the Bombay Textile Commissioner or the Price Fixation Board are consulting the State Government before fixing the prices of yarn of various counts?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether anybody is representing the Madras Government in the Central Cotton Board? If not, will the Government consider the desirability of appointing some representative to plead our case? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The price of yarn is fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in consultation with the Central Cotton Committee, according to the formula fixed by the Tariff Board. Before the prices are fixed, an informal consultation takes place and our Director of Controlled Commodities who goes there represents our views and suggestions."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Director of Controlled Commodities goes there every time and, if so, whether the Government gives him specific instructions regarding the attitude he has to adopt in the conference? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, there are quarterly and half-yearly conferences. Of course, the Director of Controlled Commodities goes to the conference every time. But actually when the price is fixed, it is done by the Centre and we are not consulted."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the price of yarn in the black-market is much cheaper than the prices in the ordinary market?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I take the information from the hon. Member, Sir."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Is it the contention of this Government that the formula fixed by the Tariff Board is wrong, or the application of the formula is wrong or the manner in which the formula is enforced is wrong? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Tariff Board have evolved a formula. We cannot say it is wrong. The price of cotton is fixed every month. Prices are subject to fluctuation every time. Therefore, discrepancies and hardships are bound to occur."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" In view of the fact that we are an important cotton-producing area, have this Government ever protested to the Central Government for their not being consulted in the fixation of prices? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" A number of times, Sir."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Will the Government recommend to the Government of India that the price of yarn should be fixed in conformity with the prices of cotton? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" We have done so many times, Sir."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received representations from the mill-owners or handloom weavers that the price of yarn should be lowered? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" From the handloom weavers we have received a deputation that the price of yarn should be lowered. No representation has been received from the mill-owners."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" May I know whether any representation has been received from the working class also? Will the Government consider the desirability of taking into account the purchasing power of the people when fixing the price of yarn? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I want to inform the hon. Member that it is not we but the Central Government who fix the prices of yarn."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" May I know what are the considerations which weigh with the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, as well as the Central Cotton Committee, in fixing the prices of cotton of various counts? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I should like to have notice, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" In view of the fact that the price of yarn alone is the major item going into the cost of production of handloom cloth and in view of the fact that there has been of late a tremendous fall in the price of local cotton, will the Government consider the desirability of immediately constituting a committee consisting of the representatives of the workers and the manufacturers to go into the question of the entire price structure of yarn so that effective representation could be made to the Centre on the basis of unassailable and proved facts? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is not right in saying that the price of yarn has been going down. As a matter of fact, I am told that for the last two

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days, prices have actually gone up. The question of fixing the prices is entirely in the hands of the Central Government. I think the State Government have sufficiently fortified themselves to press for a revision of the price structure."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the fact that our area is an important cotton area and there are a large number of handloom weavers, will this Government advise the Central Government to include a representative of ours in the Price Fixation Board so that we may have a voice in such a vital matter as fixation of prices of cotton and yarn? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The matter will be considered, Sir."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—" Are the Government aware that ex-mill rate for Pioneer's superior 60s and Alagappa's inferior 60s is the same and that for the same variety, people have to pay Rs. 56 for Pioneer's 60s 10 lb. and only Rs. 49 for Alagappa's, in the open market? Will the Government, therefore, be pleased to recommend to the Centre to fix separate rates for superior and inferior varieties of yarn? " 10-40 a.m.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that a separate question may be put."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" The Hon. Minister has not given a clear answer to my question; it is a very simple question. Do the Government of Madras approve of the formula of the fixation of prices and if they approve, what is the basis to claim that there should be a reduction of prices? I suppose the House is entitled to have an answer to that question."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have told the hon. Member that the Government of Madras have nothing to do in regard to the fixation of prices; it is the Central Government that do it and in arriving at that, they have got a formula but the State Government have nothing to do with it."

Rallapadu Irrigation Division.

* 164 *Q.*—SRI C. V. K. RAO (on behalf of Sri K. Krishna Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Irrigation Division of the Executive Engineer, Rallapadu Division in Nellore district, is to be wound up and, if so, why? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The answer is in the negative."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" May I know if the Government are going to re-arrange the existing engineering divisions and, if so, would they consider the desirability of each backward district being given one Executive Engineer for Irrigation? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

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Demarcation of wards in Panchayats.

* 165 *Q.*—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the demarcation of wards in panchayats is made after due consultation with the concerned panchayat boards;

(*b*) whether there is any prior publication of the matter in the Gazette so as to elicit the opinion of the villagers;

(*c*) whether the Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(*d*) if so, the action the Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) No, as Section 9 (1) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act 1950, contemplates only consultation with panchayats in the matter."

" (*c*) Yes; in some individual cases.

" (*d*) These complaints have been transferred to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for necessary action as he is vested with powers under the Act to deal with questions relating to ward divisions."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Will the Government now at least consider the desirability of publishing it in the Gazette to elicit public opinion so as to make any amendment that may be required? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I am afraid the Act does not contemplate such notification; only consultation is prescribed."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" Will the Government be able to give an assurance that all eligible voters will be enrolled before the ensuing local board elections and is it a fact that the Government are delaying the elections in order to save their face from impending defeat? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" No delay is made in conducting elections to the panchayats and municipal councils."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the elections would be held only for the existing boards or will the villages be split up as per the Panchayat Act and then fresh elections ordered? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The elections are being conducted only for the existing panchayats."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know what the policy underlying the demarcation is? Is it to increase or decrease the number of wards? "

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" According to the Act, I think second-class panchayats are being demarcated into wards only now."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Do the Government propose to hold the elections on the basis of adult franchise according to the Panchayat Act? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question relates only to the demarcation of wards. I have, however, no objection if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Certainly, Sir."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know if the Government propose to conduct elections to minor panchayats by the show of hands and if so, do not the Government think that this method of election would cause bitterness and factions in the villages? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to remind the hon. Member that this question deals with demarcation of wards and has nothing to do with elections. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Non-payment of full wages to the workers engaged in Famine Relief Works.

* 166 *Q.*—SRI T. NAGI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any complaints about the non-payment of full wages to workers by the contractors engaged in public works opened for famine relief, and, if so, the action taken thereon? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes. The Government examined the complaints in consultation with the Collectors of season-affected districts and the Famine Commissioner. They ordered departmental execution of works. Where, however, works are to be executed through contractors, instructions have been issued to ensure that at least 87½ per cent of the estimate is paid out as wages."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know the number of complaints the Government have received, the number of complaints that the Government have disposed of and the number of contractors on whom the Government have taken action in view of the fact that there has been great dissatisfaction in the districts where the contractors have been asked to take up famine works? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has clubbed three questions into one supplementary question."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am sorry I cannot tell the number without notice. As for the complaints, I have gone into them and as a result of enquiries, departmental execution of works has been ordered."

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SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" In view of the fact that the earth-work rates for excavating channels are quite low and are only on the subsistence wage level, will the Government consider the desirability of raising the rates so as to ensure fair wages? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I will not concede that the wages are subsistence wages. The wages range from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0, and on an average the wages are one rupee here."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister said that as a result of departmental enquiries orders have been passed for giving as much of the works as possible to be executed departmentally, but in the question put by my hon. Friend, Sri Nagi Reddi, he wanted to know what action has been taken by the Government on those occasions where there has been non-payment of full wages. I wish to know whether any action has been taken to see that the balance of wages due to the workers has been paid by the contractors; if not, what is the action proposed to be taken by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If any specific instances are brought to my notice I will look into them."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that the delay in check-measurement of the famine works by the Assistant Engineers and the delay in the issue of cheques to the contractors resulted in the delay in payment of wages to the labourers? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member should resume his seat after putting his question."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I admit that there has been some delay in some cases; but that is due to the peculiar Budget that we were having this year; the Budget was only for four months, and for the rest they will have to wait till the new Budget is passed. But meanwhile, the Government have passed orders that they could be paid."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Minister gave us the assurance that if particular instances were brought to his notice, he would look into them. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Sri P. Ranga Reddi, M.L.A., and also by the District Famine Relief Secretary of the Congress Committee of the Anantapur district, in which they have made specific complaints against contractors, with specific dates and places? Might I ask if the Government have gone into those cases and whether the contractors have been given enough punishment and the workers given relief? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In these days, many statements are made but I do not have time to go into them all. If any specific instances are brought to my notice, I will look into them."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Minister was good enough to say that some works have been undertaken by the Government; may I know how many works have been taken up by the Government and how many have been given to contractors? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I want notice of that question, Sir."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I know, Sir, whether definite rules have been laid down regulating the relationship between the contractors and the labourers? I am asking the question because the contractors have been misusing their position and exploiting labour."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" That is why, Sir, the Government have ordered that at least 87½ per cent should be paid as wages to labourers. In the human set up of things, some misuse or abuse may arise, but if hon. Members would bring them to my notice, I will look into them."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the contractors were not given money in time and the contractors did not pay to workmen and that all this is due to the peculiar state of the Budget. Is the Hon. Minister aware that there is a Contingency Fund of Rs. 1 crore, from which he could draw money? " 10-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member has been in this House longer than myself and I am thankful to him for the information he has given. Perhaps taking advantage of that, the Government have ordered that the money could be paid."

Scheme of metalled roads for the Malabar district.

* 167 Q.—JANAB K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to place on the table a copy of the scheme of metalled roads recommended for the Malabar District by Mr. Vipen?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The scheme of metalled roads recommended by Mr. Vipen for Malabar District will be found on pages 134 and 135 of the " Scheme of Road Development of the Madras Presidency " by Mr. Vipen, published in 1935. A copy of the scheme is available in the Library of the Legislature."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" What is the total number of road miles in Malabar and its ratio or relationship with other parts of the State—Andhra and Tamil Nad? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Notice, Sir."

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SRI PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER :—" May I know whether the Vittri-Thariod Road in Wynaad is going to be metalled, and if so, when do the Government propose to take up the job as there is heavy timber traffic on this road? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Even for this question, notice is required. Anyway, the suggestion will be considered."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know how many of the roads recommended by Mr. Vipen have been constructed after the report was submitted? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I think, this scheme is an old scheme and it has been revised. Many more roads are added. To give detailed information, I want notice."

Gruel centres for Cuddapah district.

* 168 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the Collector of Cuddapah to stop opening any more gruel centres in Cuddapah district or to go slow with them ; and

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representations from the public and the Taluk Famine Relief Advisory Committees to open gruel centres in Rajampet, Pulivendla and Kamalapuram taluks?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) & (*b*) No."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that more than 25 gruel centres in the Cuddapah district—22 in Kamalapuram sub-taluk and 3 in Cuddapah taluk—have been closed a week back though the famine conditions remain the same in that area? If not, will the Government take cognizance of the same and order their immediate restoration and also assure this House that no gruel centre will be closed until conditions of large-scale employment prevail, that is, till the harvest time? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" My information is that no gruel centres have been closed. On the other hand, instructions have been given that if more centres are required, they must be opened."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" Sir, have the Government ordered to close gruel centres in the famine affected areas of Nellore district? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main question is about Cuddapah district. Let the hon. Member give notice of a fresh question."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that dangerous diseases like cholera are widespread in the Cuddapah district, will the Government consider the desirability of opening not only more gruel centres but also substantial food centres, so that the people's resistance power could be raised and the incidence of cholera might, to an extent, be cut short? "

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" We are here concerned with gruel centres. As for food centres, it can be considered separately. I may inform the hon. Member that there are 407 gruel centres working in the Cuddapah district."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Sir, will the Government direct the Collector to open gruel centres in the places selected by the Taluk Famine Committees? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot say about the Taluk Famine Committees. But the Collectors have got the absolute discretion to open new gruel centres wherever the need arises."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The hon. Member, Mr. Sivarami Reddi, who put the question, said that 25 gruel centres in the Cuddapah district had been closed. In view of this information, will the Hon. Minister pay a special visit to this district and find out for himself whether the report supplied to him by the officials, or the report given by the hon. Member here, is correct? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I wonder why the hon. Member requires me to go to Cuddapah to see whether gruel centres are closed. I can as well find out here and my information is about a week old and I do not think anything untoward would have happened during the course of one week."

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether it is a fact that gruel centres must be opened only in places where the Congress got full support in the last General Elections? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, politics has nothing to do with gruel centres."

Protection to groundnut crops.

* 169 *Q.*—SRI N. MAHALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a certain worm (kampilipulu) destroys the groundnut crops year after year in Pollachi taluk; and

(*b*) if so, what steps they have taken in the matter and propose to take to eradicate the same?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) The pest, namely, kampilipulu is the red hairy caterpillar of groundnut which appears sporadically and not every year in the Pollachi taluk.

" (*b*) Treatment of the crop by dusting or spraying with Benzene Hexachloride was found to be effective in controlling the pest when the caterpillars were young. With this insecticide an area of 76 acres was successfully tackled in Pollachi, Bhavani and Erode in the year 1950. In 1951 also, an area of 57 acres was successfully treated in Avanashi, Bhavani and Bogi. Sufficient quantities of the insecticides and appliances required are stocked in the Taluk Agricultural Depots in Pollachi taluk and elsewhere to meet the demands of the ryots. The Plant Protection staff are helping the ryots in combating the pest and the local District Agricultural Officer has been instructed to take timely action whenever the incidence of the pest is noticed."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Is the pest prevalent all over the State? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is not always that the pest is prevalent all over the State."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Wherever such cases are reported, the Agricultural Department take their own time to go to these places. Inasmuch as there is a lot of delay, will the Government issue strict instructions to these people to proceed to the spot immediately and take effective and quick action? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the trouble is not with the officers of the Agricultural Department at all. When the bug (kampilipulu) is small and is less than 15 days old, it can be tackled. But when it puts on hair all over its body after 15 days, it becomes too difficult to control even with the help of Benzene Hexachloride. If the cultivator is alert enough to notice the bug before it is 15 days old, then the treatment becomes easy. The Agricultural Depots will have stock of this insecticide and it is available in almost all the depots in Madras."

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR :—" The Hon. Minister, in his answer, said that the pest (kampilipulu) could be controlled by spraying with Benzene Hexachloride. We, in Ramanathapuram district, are completely in the dark about the existence of this insecticide. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take effective steps to propagate this insecticide all over the districts? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The Department has already taken steps to give this information to the cultivators through its various channels."

11 a.m. SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Sir, are the Government aware that this pest is universal in all the districts where groundnut is grown; and if so, will they issue instructions to the agricultural officers to eradicate this evil? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The evil cannot be eradicated completely. If that were possible it would have been done. It can be eradicated only after its presence is found out. It is true, it is prevailing in all places where groundnut is grown. If the cultivator is alert enough and watchful then he can see that something is eating the groundnut leaves. That is a sure sign of the presence of the pest. Immediately he can go to the nearest Agricultural Demonstrator and seek his help. There are spraying machines and dusting machines kept with the taluk demonstrator. The agriculturist can secure them and make use of them. It costs only Rs. 6 or 7 per acre to do so."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will extend the anti-pest operations to South Arcot district, since that district is the granary of groundnut in the south? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—*தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மணிலா சாகுபடி செய்யும் நில விஸ்தீரணம் மிக அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் . . . "*

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will put a separate question. If each hon. Member puts a question with reference to his own district, and if I am to allow them all, there will be no end to that. The present question relates to Pollachi taluk."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the agriculturist must be intelligent enough to find out the pest before the worm puts on hair, and at the same time he said that the demonstrators are there to help them. Sir, will it not be possible for the intelligent demonstrator to anticipate the coming of the pest and do the needful in the matter as all agriculturists are not as intelligent as the Hon. Minister wants them to be? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I said nothing about the intelligence of the agriculturist at all. I know our cultivators are very intelligent. I said, if they are alert enough to find out the presence of the worm before they are two weeks old, it would be possible to bring the pest under control soon. Nobody can anticipate the coming in of the bug."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Are the Government aware that more than three thousand acres under groundnut have been affected this year by this pest? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Where are those acres situated? "

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" In Pollachi taluk."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" In Pollachi taluk in the Taluk Demonstrator's office as well as in the District Agricultural office, there are spraying machines and also this dust. They can be taken by the cultivator and used. As a matter of fact, in areas where this pest regularly appears, it is better

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for the cultivator to own and keep both the sprayer and a little bit of this dust as a precaution against the appearance of this pest."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that in most cases, or may I say, in almost all cases, the agricultural preventive officer appears on the stage only to kill the worms after the worms have killed the crops entirely? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, we have lakhs and lakhs of acres under groundnut in this State; in some districts there are lakhs of acres under this crop, and so it would not be reasonable on our part to expect either the demonstrator or the District Agricultural Officer to notice where the bug is coming in, in any one of the fields. I submit it is the duty of the cultivator, who has after all only a small acreage under this crop, to take care of his crop."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Even when the injury done by the worm is brought to the notice of the agricultural demonstrators at once, are the Government aware that the movement of these officers is unequal to the movement of the worm? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the caterpillar moves very slowly."

Receipts under sales tax and commercial tax from Pudukkottai Division.

* 170 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the amount of receipts under sales tax and commercial tax from Pudukkottai division of Tiruchirappalli district each year since Pudukkottai's merger in Madras State?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The information required by the hon. Member is given in the statement [a], copies of which have been laid on the table of the House."

Representations from the ryots of the enclaved villages of Partala.

* 171 *Q.*—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations from the ryots of the enclaved villages of Partala of Agir (Krishna district) that the arrears of land rent for the fasli 1358 be postponed; and

(*b*) if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 895 supra.

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SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether there are any arrears of land revenue to be collected in these villages? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There are about ten enclave villages taken over by this Government. A Special Assistant Settlement Officer has been appointed to go into the question and he is examining the whole thing."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know with reference to these ten enclave villages whether they were not surveyed at all after they had been taken over; and also during the fasli 1357, due to the confusion prevailing there in those days the land rent collected was greater—for it was not collected so to say, but was taken away without notice—and so will Government consider the desirability of cancelling the land rent for that period? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The question here is about the present and future collection of rent. It does not refer to past collections."

SRI P. RAMA RAO :—" అధ్యక్షా, నైజాంనుంచి మన గవర్న్‌మెంటు కలుపుకున్న గ్రామాలలో శిస్తులు మార్చబడ్డాయా, లేక యిదివరకు వున్నటువంటి శిస్తుతో యిప్పుడు కూడా వసూలు చేస్తున్నారా ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, what the hon. Member wants to know is, has there been any change in the system of land revenue now, or is the old system prevailing? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, some of the villages were proprietary villages. But before they were transferred to our Government, they were converted into ' Diwani ' or as we call it " ryotwari ' land. The whole question is being considered. It is for that purpose a special officer has been appointed with his headquarters at Masulipatnam, where he goes into the question."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the supplementary question has not been answered."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question if he feels that his question has not been answered."

Extension of electricity system to Madurantakam, Chingleput district.

* 172 *Q.*—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the extension of electricity system to Madurantakam and Uttiramerur areas in Chingleput district will be put into operation?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The scheme for Madurantakam has been sanctioned and that for Uttiramerur is under consideration. Both will be taken up for execution in their turn when funds and materials become available."

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SRI V. K. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR :—" Sir, inasmuch as many electricity schemes have been sanctioned in other areas in this State, will the Hon. Minister give priority to these two areas in view of chronic famine prevailing there? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" There are a number of schemes sanctioned; but it is only administrative sanction that is given. Since administrative sanction is given to it, it does not mean it will be taken up for execution."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the question has not been answered. The question put by the hon. Member was, ' will Government give priority to these two areas, since there is an ever recurring famine there? ' Instead of giving an answer to that particular question, the Hon. Minister is giving a vague answer. He can very easily give a direct answer to the question."

11-10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you will pardon me for intervening. There is a certain scope for supplementary questions of this kind, but surely Members should not sit and function like Speakers over other people's questions that are being answered or that are being looked into. It may, no doubt, be permitted if it is casual but the language adopted by Sri Nagi Reddi is the language of the Speaker of the House."

SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to extend the scheme to Sriperumbudur also in Chingleput district? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, have the Government a time-table for the extension of electricity to rural areas? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, there is no time-table for the extension of electricity to rural areas? "

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any idea of nationalizing electricity? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This has nothing to do with the extension of electricity to Madurantakam. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state, in what year was the scheme for the electrification of Madurantakam was sanctioned by the Secretariat and why there is so much of delay in spite of a lot of material now being available for construction purposes and especially when such schemes sanctioned for other places have been put through? Why should this kind of step-motherly treatment be given to Chingleput district simply because our ex-Minister for Public Works is not in the Cabinet to carry them out? "

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, Government's sanction was accorded on 8th December 1951 but technical sanction has yet to be given because the estimate for Madurantakam is still under preparation."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" ఈ ప్రశ్నకు మంత్రి గారు యిచ్చిన సమాధానం సంతృప్తికరంగాలేదు. విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సౌకర్యం చేసే విషయమై యీనాటి సమావేశానంతరం ఒక అర్ధ గంట చర్చకు అనుమతించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను ".

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the hon. Member requests that you should allow a half hour debate on this question of electricity in the Chingleput area."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not see any necessity for this as the Demand under Electricity will be very shortly before the House for discussion."

Representations regarding the recovery of well subsidies.

* 173 *Q.*—SRI N. MAHALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been received recently regarding the recovery of well subsidies that were given to agriculturists in 1947–48, etc., in Pollachi taluk and what action has been taken in the matter;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that many agriculturists who have spent more than Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 apart from the subsidy for digging the well, are being forced to repay the subsidy amount; and

(*c*) in how many cases recovery has been ordered for subsidies given in 1946–47, 1947–48 and 1948–49 in Pollachi taluk?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) Yes. The Collector has been asked to pay special attention to the matter and send a report to the Government.

" (*b*) Yes. Recovery of subsidy is ordered in all cases where the well-work is incomplete even though the grantees have spent more than Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 apart from the subsidy. Besides, under the New Well Subsidy Schemes subsidies were to be advanced only to wells which were not likely to cost more than Rs. 2,000. The reason was that the Government held that a ryot who was able to spend over Rs. 2,000 on a well should be well-to-do and not in need of financial assistance from the Government. So, recovery of subsidy can be effected also in case of completed works which cost over Rs. 2,000 each. But in individual cases the Government are examining the justification for a relaxation of this rule wherever necessary.

" (*c*) The particulars for 1946–47 scheme exclusively for Pollachi taluk are not readily available with the Government. The number of cases under the 1947–48 and 1948–49 schemes in which recovery of subsidy has been ordered in Pollachi taluk are 19 and 14 respectively."

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SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the question of writing off of the amounts in view of the fact that famine conditions are prevailing in the taluk even though the wells have not been completed according to specifications? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, as I said in answer to clause (*a*), we have asked the Collector to pay special attention to the matter and send a report to the Government. Also, as stated in reply to clause (*b*), in individual cases the Government are examining the justification for relaxation of this rule to recover the subsidy wherever necessary."

Co-operative Rural Housing Scheme.

* 174 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Harijans are benefited under the Co-operative Rural Housing Scheme; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to construct houses under the housing scheme in Cuddapah district for the Harijans?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (*a*) No Harijan has so far joined any rural housing society and so no one has so far been benefited under the scheme.

" (*b*) Some Harijans in Cuddapah district have applied for construction of houses. The Special Development Officer, Cuddapah, is examining the question of organizing housing societies for them. There is no other proposal."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Sir, may I know what is the amount of share capital to be contributed by the members, the amount of loan that would be granted for constructing the house and the number of instalments for the repayment of the loan? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Sir, it is a very well-known and obvious principle. The loan to be advanced by the Government will be three times the paid-up share capital and the loan has got to be paid back over a period of twenty years."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—" Will the Hon. Minister consider the question of appointing a special officer of the Co-operative Department to assist the slum dwellers of Madras City in forming house building co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Sir, it is a suggestion made by the hon. Member."

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—" ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கின்ற ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற ஆபீசர்களுக்கு, வீடு கட்டித்தரும் கிராமக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் இருப்பது தெரியுமா? அம்மாதிரி இருப்பது இதுவரையிலும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாமலிருந்தால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இனிமேலாவது அவர்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கத்தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? "

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THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Sir, I request the question may be translated into English."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Sir, the hon. Member is asking whether the Harijan Welfare Officers in the districts know that such rural co-operative house-building societies are existing and, if they do not know of it as yet, will the Hon. Minister send circulars to all these officers to inform the Harijans that such schemes are in existence? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Sir, the District Welfare Officers know the existence of this facility and, as a matter of fact, in regard to this particular instance in Cuddapah district, the District Harijan Welfare Officer has addressed the Special Development Officer."

Loans to the Agriculturists for the purchase of bulls.

* 175 *Q.*—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government intend giving loans to the agriculturists for the purchase of bulls in the famine stricken area of Kadiri, Tadpatri, Madakasira and Hindupur taluks in Anantapur district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes. Provision already exists in the rules for the grant of loans for such purposes."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that cattle including bulls have died for want of fodder and in view of the fact that the agriculturists have been reduced to a poverty-stricken state on account of famine conditions, may I request the Hon. Minister to consider proposals for advancing special grants to the poor and deserving agriculturists to facilitate agricultural operations? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I am afraid, that Anantapur is already having a lion's share of these loans and the details will show that even Mr. T. Nagi Reddi could be satisfied. The details are—

	RS.
Loans for deepening wells ..	1,83,000 and odd.
Agricultural Loans and Land Improvement Loans	15,27,000 ,,
Subsistence Loans	1,65,000 ,,
Loans for installation of pumping sets	1,95,000 ,, ,,

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the fact that some thousands of cattle have died in Kadiri taluk, and in view of the fact that rains have now come and that the agriculturists have to cultivate the fields again, will the Government consider the question of 11-20 a.m.

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making a larger allotment for the grant of loans to the agriculturists in a large number of cases for the purchase of bulls in that taluk so that agricultural operations may continue and we can have some food next year at least? ''

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—'' The Government have since permitted the Board of Revenue to authorize the Collectors to incur expenditure over and above the amounts allotted already.''

Vasili tank, Atmakur taluk.

* 176 *Q.*—SRI G. C. KONDIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether in Vasili village, Atmakur taluk, the Vasili tank breached during the floods of 1943 and 1952 as the Boggeru was in floods and ran into it and what steps the Government have taken to prevent similar breaches in future?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—'' The breaches in 1943 and 1952 were not caused by floods in the Boggeru but by the villagers cutting the bund to prevent damage to the huts near it.

'' The tank bund was adequately strengthened during 1943 and will not breach by floods in the Boggeru. The possibility of devising measures to obviate cutting of the bund to save dwellings is being examined.''

Cancellation of bus conductor's pass by executive orders.

* 177 *Q.*—SRI 'T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIYAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state how many cases have occurred where the conductor's pass of bus conductors have been cancelled or suspended by a mere executive order of the District Superintendent of Police during the year 1951?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—'' Orders suspending or cancelling conductor's pass of bus conductors are quasi-judicial in nature and not mere executive orders. There were 888 cases of cancellation or suspension of conductors' passes in the whole State in 1951 by the District Superintendents of Police and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras, who are the licensing authorities.''

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—'' May I know, Sir, if any appeal lies over the orders of these officers? ''

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—'' Sir, in the mofussil the appeal is to the Regional Transport Authority and in the City it is to the Road Traffic Board.''

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—'' May I know, Sir, whether the Government will amend the rules, to conform to the principles of justice, so that orders for the cancellation of passes may be passed only after the conductors are found guilty before a court of law? ''

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—'' The procedure now followed is this. In every case of suspension under Rule 242 of the Motor Vehicles Act, an opportunity is given to the delinquent to show cause in writing within a specified time as to why his license should not be suspended. This explanation is duly considered as also any witnesses' statements which may be submitted. The Government have ordered that where punitive departmental action is possible, prosecution should not be launched, except for special reasons or in very grave cases.''

Thiruvadi anicut.

* 178 *Q.*—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there are increasing leakages in Thiruvadi anicut in South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—'' There has been no leakage after grouting was done in May last.''

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—'' May I know, Sir, why then so many acres of wet lands are lying waste? Is it not due to inadequate supply of water? ''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' The main question is with reference to leakages in Thiruvadi anicut and the Hon. Minister has answered that there has been no leakage.''

Representations from the labourers in Cinchona estates, Anamalais.

* 179 *Q.*—SRI N. MAHALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations from the labour from its Cinchona estates in the Anamalais;

(*b*) whether the labour are demanding supply of a pair of rugs per year; and

(*c*) whether the labour are demanding to and fro charges at the time of the annual recess and whether such allowances are allowed to labour in other estates?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—'' (*a*) Yes, Sir.

'' (*b*) The Government have sanctioned the supply of a cumbly free of cost, every year, to the workers in the Government Cinchona Plantations and the Quinine Factory.

'' (*c*) The Government have sanctioned the payment of one way rail or bus fare from the Estate to the native village of the worker or *vice versa* plus an allowance of annas twelve per day of journey to each worker employed in the Government Cinchona Plantations and the Quinine Factory every year subject to the condition that he has worked for a period of not less than ten months on each occasion. It is understood that such allowance is allowed to workers in private estates also.''

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SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" In answer to my question (*b*) as to whether the labourers are demanding supply of a pair of rugs per year, the Hon. Minister is pleased to answer that the Government have sanctioned the supply of a cumbly. I request the Hon. Minister to clarify his answer? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I said, Sir, that one cumbly was supplied."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Will the Government consider giving two cumblies to each labourer? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" A good cumbly is just as good as two rugs."

Roads laid under famine relief works in Srikakulam district.

* 180 *Q.*—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the number, length and cost of the roads laid under the scheme of famine relief works during the period from 1941 to 1945 in Srikakulam district?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" 26 roads for a length of about 70 miles were formed during 1943–46 when test works to provide employment to Burma Evacuee labour were undertaken at a cost of about Rs. 40 lakhs in the composite Visakhapatnam district. Out of these 26 roads, 13 to a length of 54 miles had been completed and 13 remained incomplete when the relief works were closed. All the 13 incomplete roads and eight completed roads lie in the Srikakulam district. Information regarding details of the total length and the cost of the 21 roads in the Srikakulam district is not available."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know, whether the Government are aware that all the roads, both completed and not completed, are in a dilapidated condition and that no repairs have been undertaken till to-day in spite of repeated requests? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" These roads have to be taken care of by the district boards. The complaint of the hon. Member will be referred to the concerned district boards."

* 181 *Q.*—

Assignment of lands in Allur-Nizampatam, Guntur district.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" As this is an important question, I would request the Hon. Speaker to take up this question tomorrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know whether the hon. Member Sri V. Sri Krishna would agree to take up this question tomorrow? "

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" I have no objection to this question being taken up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will then take up this question tomorrow."

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City Bus Transport.

* 182 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIYAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of profit, if any, that was derived by Government by its City Bus Transport undertaking; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to extend the scheme to the mufassal; and if not, why not?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) A statement[a] furnishing the information required is laid on the table of the House.

" (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to the Legislative Assembly Question No. 9 given on the floor of the House on the 1st July 1952 which is reproduced below :—

' Government have decided to defer extension of nationalization of motor transport outside Madras City for administrative and general policy considerations '."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—" లాభాలు ఎక్కువగా వస్తున్నాయంటున్నారు, గనుక సిటిలో బస్ రేట్లు తగ్గిస్తారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government will reduce the bus fares paid by passengers in view of the fact that the Government are making a profit? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" We shall consider the suggestion if the profits continue for all time."

SRI D. LAKSHMAYYA :—" On a point of order, ఆధ్యక్ష, గోపాలకృష్ణయ్యగారు తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న అడిగితే మంత్రిగారు ఇంగ్లీషులో సమాధానం ఇచ్చారు. మాబోటివారికి ఇంగ్లీషు రాదు. మంత్రిగారు ఏమి సమాధానమిస్తున్నారో మాకు ఆర్థం కావటంలేదు. ఇంగ్లీషు సమాధానాలను తెలుగులోకి తర్జుమా చేయిస్తేనే కాని మేము సభలో వింజరుగుతోందో తెలుసుకోలేము. ఈ విషయంమై రెండు పర్యాయాలు జాబులు పంపుకొన్నాము. వాటికింకా జవాబు రాలేదు. ఈ విషయంమై స్పీకర్‌గారు సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయాలి."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, what the hon. Member says is this : When a question is asked in the Telugu language, the answer is given in the English language, and many of us do not understand the answer that has been given in the English language. It is very disadvantageous for all of us when a question is put in the Telugu language and answered in English. I request the Chair to make arrangements for translating the English answers also into Telugu."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will arrange for the issue of monthly concessional bus passes to students and non-gazetted officers? "

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 896 infra.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The matter was considered and for administrative reasons it was given up."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that the policy of the Government is not to extend nationalization of motor transport outside Madras City. In view of the above general policy of the Government, will the Government also consider the question of abolishing nationalization of motor transport in the City and handing it over to private managements? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, in the statement, furnishing the amount of profit derived by Government by the City Bus Transport undertaking, placed on the Table of the House, the Government have stated that in 1948–49 they got a profit of Rs. 8,59,296, that in 1949–50 they got a profit of Rs. 1,47,602, and that in 1950–51 they got a profit of Rs. 4,21,937. May I know whether the Hon. Minister has gone into the question of the reasons for the fall in the profits derived by the Government, and whether the Hon. Minister has gone through the Three-Man Committee Report appointed by the previous Government, in this connexion? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" So far I am aware, the answer is simple. The buses were new in 1947 and therefore we got large profits in that year. In 1951, the buses became old and required lot of repairs. The spare parts were also costly. Therefore the expenditure went up in 1951. That is the only answer I can give. I have studied the report of the Three-Man Committee. If the hon. Member puts any specific question I will answer it."

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

II.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

11-30 a.m. SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" On a point of information, Sir, regarding the business of the House . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Leader of the House will state the programme of business to-morrow."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Will there be any non-official day during this sitting? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" When the programme of business is announced to-morrow, the hon. Member will be in a position to know whether there is a non-official day or not."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952–53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

SRI P. S. RANGASWAMI NAIDU :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்த தொழில் இலாகா மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். கனம் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமது பிரசங்கத்தில் இந்த மான்யத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் பல விதமான பிரிவுகளைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள்.

அதில் சர்க்கார் ஆதிக்கத்தின் கீழ் இருக்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களைப் பற்றியும் அதாவது ஆந்திரா காகித உற்பத்தி தொழிற்சாலையைப் பற்றியும் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைப் பற்றியும் இன்னும் பல விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தைப் பார்க்கும் போது கொள்கை அளவில் ஏதோ ஒரு நல்லெண்ணத்தைக் காட்டுவதாக இருந்தாலும்கூட அதில் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் கணிசமான அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்குப் போதுமான நல்ல திட்டங்களை எடுத்திருப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை. உதாரணமாக இரும்பு, பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி, மைக்கா போன்ற உலோகங்களில் சர்க்கார் எந்தத் துறையில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் என்பதும் தெளிவாகத் தெரியவில்லை.. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரக்கூடிய வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப் பார்த்தால் வரவிற்கும் செலவிற்கும் இட்டத்தட்ட சரியாக செலவாகி வருவதோடு செலவு கூட ஒரு பங்கு அதிகமாக இருப்பதையே பார்க்கிறோம். இம்மாதிரி பூமியின் கீழ் புதைந்து கிடக்கும் மூலப்பொருள்களை எடுத்து, நாட்டை செழுப்பான முறைக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சர்க்கார் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவு செய்ய தவையாக இருக்கலாம். ஒரு ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரிலுள்ள வரவு செலவை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு நிறை வேற்றுவதற்கு சாத்தியமாக இருக்கும் திட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் எடுத்து நடத்தலாம். எதற்கு எடுத்தாலும் நிதி நிலைமை சரியாக இல்லை. நிதி சௌகர்யங்கள் போதாது என்று சொல்லி விடலாம். ஆனால், இந்த நிதி நிலைமைக்கான வசதிகளை சர்க்கார் எப்பொழுதுதான் செய்யப்போகிறதோ என்பது தெரியாத விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து இந்திய சர்க்காருக்குப் போகக் கூடிய நிதியிலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதியை ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் பெற்று இம்மாதிரியான பெரிய திட்டங்களை இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும் ; அல்லது பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு மத்தியில் பணத்தை எழுப்பியோ, அல்லது செல்வம் படைத்தவர்களிடமிருந்து பணத்தைக் கடனாக வாங்கியோ இந்த மாதிரியான திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நிறை வேற்றலாம். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் இம்மாதிரி நிதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லாமல் இவைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் நிதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே போய் பேசாமல் இருந்தால் பூமியில் புதைந்து கிடக்கும் இரும்பு, பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி, மைக்கா முதலிய பெரிய மூலப்பொருள்கள் இருந்தும் அவைகளை எடுத்து வேலை செய்ய சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாமல் போகலாம்.

" கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். சென்ற யுத்தத்திற்குப் பிறகு இந்நாட்டில் மிகவும் கஷ்டத்திற்கு ஆளான ஒரு ஜாதி யார் என்று கேட்டால் இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள்தான் என்பதை தயக்கம் இல்லாமல் சொல்லலாம். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் அவர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைத்தால் கூலி கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது, கூலி கிடைத்தால் நூல் கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது. சென்ற 20 வருஷ காலமாக இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்னை பெரிய பிரச்னையாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பிரச்னையை இவ்வளவு லகுவாக உடனடியாக தீர்க்கமுடியாது என்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். இருந்தாலும் நேற்று தினம் கூட கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் குறிப்பிட்ட மாதிரி நம்முடைய தேவைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய வேஷ்டிகள், துண்டுகள், புடவைகள் சேலைகள் போன்ற சரக்குகளை மில்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதை மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் இந்த சர்க்கார் கலந்து ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் இந்த பிரச்னையை தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு உபகாரமாக இருக்கும். மற்றும், இன்றைய தினம் ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கின்ற கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலம் இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்னையை ஒருவாறு சமாளிக்க முடியும். இன்றையதினம் ராஜ்யத்தில் போதுமானதாக சிறிதளவு பரிகாரம் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் அவ்வளவு சௌகரியம் கொடுக்கக் கூடியதாக இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய போதுமான ஸ்தாபனங்கள் கிடையாது. அந்த மாதிரியான கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். இதற்கு ஒரு யோசனையை சர்க்காருக்கு நான் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். உணவு கட்டுப்பாடு காலத்தில் மத்திய கூட்டுறவு பண்டகசாலைகள் பல

ஜில்லாக்களில் நடைபெற்று வந்தன. அந்தக் கூட்டுறவு சாலைகள் எல்லாம் இந்த உணவு கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்தான பிறகு மூடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன அவைகளை நடத்திய வியாபாரிகளிடம் நிதி முடங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அவர்களிடம் இன்றைய தினம் குறைந்தது 50 லட்சம், ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் நிதி முடங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அதை உபயோகித்து இந்தக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும்பொருட்டு ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"There is too much noise in the Assembly."

SRI P. S. RANGASWAMI NAIDU :—"அது மட்டுமல்ல, இந்த மூலதனத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கூட்டுறவு முறையில் ஸ்தாபனங்களை இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஸ்தாபிக்கமுடியும். இதைச் செய்தால் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு நிவாரணம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

"மூன்றுவதாக, கதர் அபிவிருத்திக்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் மறுபடியும் ஆதரவு கொடுக்க முன்வந்ததை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய சில நண்பர்கள் கதரைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது,' 'அது அனுவசியமானது, அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகப் பணம் விரயமாகின்றது" என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆனால், இன்றையதினம் சர்க்காரின் கீழ் நடைபெற்று வரும் கதர் இலாகாவின் மூலம் 46 ஆயிரம் சொச்சம் நூற்போர் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்றால், வாஸ்தவத்தில் அது கதர் சரித்திரத்திலேயே ஒரு கணிசமான முன்னேற்றமாகும். ஆகவே, கதர் அபிவிருத்தியை சர்க்காரே ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு நடத்த முன்வந்திருப்பது நன்மையளிக்கக் கூடிய விஷயமாகும். ஆனால், கதருக்குச் சாயம் அச்சு போடுவதற்குப் போதுமான வசதிகள் கதர் இலாகாவில் கிடையாது. திருப்பூர் சர்க்கார் சங்க ஆதரவில் நடைபெற்றுவந்த சாய அச்சு இலாகாவை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற யோசனையை சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

11-40 a.m.

* SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—"అధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈ కొత్త తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ మాట్లాడుచున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వము మొత్తము బడ్జెటులో 65 కోట్లు ఖర్చుపెడుతూ, ఈ పరిశ్రమలకుగాను రెండు కోట్లు, మూడు లక్షలు మాత్రమే అనగా సూటికి మూడు రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉంది. అయితే ఒక ప్రక్కన ఈ ప్రభుత్వము, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము మరియు అధికారములో ఉన్నటువంటి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ వారంతా గత ఆయిదు, ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుండి మన దేశాన్ని పారిశ్రామికంగా అభివృద్ధి పరచాలని ప్రచారము చేయడమే కాకుండా అనేక రకముల plans వేస్తూ వచ్చారు. కాని ఈ బడ్జెటు విధానాన్ని బట్టి చూస్తే, వీరి ప్రచారము, వీరి plans అన్నీకూడా కాగితాలమీద ఉంటున్నవేగాని, ఆచరణకు తీసుకు రావడం లేదని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఇప్పుడున్నటువంటి కొద్ది పరిశ్రమలవల్లగూడా, అనగా రాజమండ్రిలో ఉన్నటువంటి పేపరు మిల్సు, గూడూరులో ఉన్నటువంటి సిరామిక్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ, మలబారులో ఉన్నటువంటి కేరళా సోప్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ వగైరాలవల్ల లాభాలు వస్తున్నాయని మంత్రిగారు వారి ఉపన్యాసములో స్పష్టం చేశారు. కాని ఈ రీతిగా ఒక ప్రక్కన ఈ పరిశ్రమలవల్ల లాభాలు వస్తూయుండి కూడ ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకుగాను ఈ పరిశ్రమలను ఎక్కువ చేసి అభివృద్ధిపరచడం లేదు అనేటటువంటి విషయాన్ని ఆలోచించవలసిన ఆవసరమున్నది. మన దేశంలో పరిశ్రమలకు ఎంతటి ఆవకాశమున్నది అని చూచినట్లయితే, మన దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో ఆంధ్రలోను ఆంధ్ర దేశములో అనేక రకాల ఖనిజ సంపద ఉన్నదనేది స్పష్టమైన విషయమే. ఇండస్ట్రియల్ ప్లానింగు కమిటీవారు ఈ విషయాన్ని పరిశీలించి, మన రాష్ట్రంలో వివిధ జిల్లాలలో ఏ రకమైనటువంటి ఖనిజములు దొరుకును

వాటిని ఏ విధంగా అభివృద్ధి చేయవచ్చును అనే విషయాలను గురించి వారి రిపోర్టులో సూచించారు. 1948 వ సంవత్సరములోనే ఈ కమిటీవారు రిపోర్టు తయారుచేసి ఇచ్చినాగూడా—అనగా ఇప్పటికి నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలైనది—ఈనాటికి కూడ వీరి సూచనలు ఏవి ఆమలుజరుపబడలేదు. కారణమేమిటో తెలియడం లేదు. కాని వీరు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానాలను బట్టి చూస్తే వీరియొక్క మూలసూత్రాలన్నిలోపమున్నదని స్పష్టపడుచున్నది. ఎంతో ఖనిజ సంపదగల మన దేశంలో, ముఖ్యంగా మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కాకుండా ఉండడానికి కారణమేమిటి? వీటి అభివృద్ధికి ఏ అటంకమున్నదని ఆలోచించినట్లయితే ఒక విషయము స్పష్టముగా తెలియుచున్నది. బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల పరిపాలన కాలంలో వారు మన దేశంలో వివిధ పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కాకుండా అటంకపెట్టారు. కాని బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల పరిపాలన పోయి ఇప్పుడు మనకు సర్వ స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చిన ఈ రోజులలో కూడ ఎందుకు పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కావడం లేదు అంటే ఆ బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు ఇంకా మన దేశంలో ఉన్నందువలననే నని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. స్టీరీ అంకు లో మొదలైనటువంటి విదేశీ కంపెనీలు చిట్టివలస, సాలూర్లపోటు, మదరాసు, మధుర మొదలైన పెద్ద పట్టణాలలో స్థానం ఏర్పరచుకొని పరిశ్రమలను హస్తగతం చేసుకొని మన దేశంలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ సంపదలోను, జాతీయ ఆదాయములోను కొంత భాగాన్ని ప్రతి సంవత్సరము మన దేశంనుంచి తరలించుకొని పోతున్నారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో మనయొక్క పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధికావడానికి అటంకము కలుగుచున్నది. మన దేశంలో పారిశ్రామికాభివృద్ధి కాకపోవడానికి మరొక కారణమున్నది. దేశంలో ఎక్కడ చూచినప్పటికినీ ఇప్పుడు slump ఏర్పడిందని మనము వింటున్నాము. ఒక ప్రక్కన ఈ slump కారణంగా ధరలు పడిపోవడంచూచి సంతోషిస్తున్నాముగాని మరోప్రక్కన విచారిస్తున్నాము. ఎందుకనగా ప్రజలు వస్తువులను కొనుక్కోడానికి శక్తిలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఆనేక దుకాణాలలోను, ఆనేక కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలలోను చేనేత బట్టలు ఆమ్ముడుపోక సరుకు మూలుగుతున్నది. అంటే ప్రజలకు ఈ బట్ట ఆవసరం లేక కాదు, బట్టలు ఆవసరమే గాని వారికి కొనడానికి శక్తి లేక పోవడంవల్లనే బట్ట అంతా దుకాణాలలో మురుగుతున్నది. దీనికి మూలకారణం దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా ఎక్కువ జనాభా అనగా సూటికి 80 మంది రైతాంగం బీద రైతాంగం అయినందువలననే నని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఆయా పరిశ్రమలలో తయారయ్యే సరుకుకు మార్కెట్ లభించడం లేదు. దీనికి ప్రధానకారణం భూస్వామ్య విధానం రద్దుచేసి ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తిని అభివృద్ధి చేయక పోవడమే. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా యుద్ధ కాలంలో (Tanneries) తోళ్లు పరిశ్రమల పాపులు రెండు వందలు వరకు ఉండేవి. వాటిలో 20 వేల వరకు కార్మికులు పనిచేస్తూ ఉండేవారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు ఈ తోళ్ల పరిశ్రమలు మూలపడ్డాయి. అందువల్ల ఈ కార్మికులందరు నిరుద్యోగులై పోయారు. సరుకును విదేశాలకు ఎగుమతి చేసుకొనే సౌకర్యాలు లేకపోవడంకూడా ఈ పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కాకపోవడానికి ఒక కారణమని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వము సత్వర చర్య తీసుకోవలసిన ఆవసరమున్నది. తరువాత పొండిచ్చేరి విషయంలో ఇవి యుద్ధ కాలంలో 270 వరకు ఉండేవి. వీటిలో చాలాపు 10 వేల మంది కార్మికులకు సరిపోయినంత పని దొరికేది. కాని ఈ పొండిచ్చేరి అన్నీ ఈ రోజు మూత పడిపోయినాయి. ఒక్క బెజవాడలోనే 70 పాపులుండేవి ఇవన్నీ ఇప్పుడు పనిచేయడం లేదు. ప్రస్తుతము సామాన్యంగా ఉన్న వీటిలో పనిచేస్తున్న కార్మికులు వందకంటె ఎక్కువ లేరు. ఎందుకనగా ఈ పొండిచ్చేరియొక్క యజమానులు వాళ్లకు వచ్చినటువంటి కోటానుకోట్ల వ్యాపారం చేస్తున్నారు. వాళ్లు తయారు చేసినటువంటి సరకు మార్కెట్లకు

[Sri M. Veerabhadram] [22nd July 1952

దొరకక పోవడం ఉనేది జరుగుతున్నది. తరువాత ఆదేమాదిరిగానే అలుమీనియం ఫ్యాక్టరీ కూడ మూలపడుతున్నది. కనుక వీటన్నిటిని ప్రభుత్వము తీవ్రంగా ఆలోచించి తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకోవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఆంధ్ర దేశములోని ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నీ చూచినట్లయితే గత 5 సంవత్సరాల ప్రభుత్వ కాలంలోగాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వ కాలంలోగాని ప్రభుత్వము ఆంధ్రదేశాన్ని సవతి తల్లి ప్రేమతో చూస్తున్నదని స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. ఆంధ్రలోను రాయలసీమను చాలా అన్యాయంగా చూస్తున్నారు. ఏ విషయంలో చూచినప్పటికిని ఇరిగేషన్ ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలోగాని, ఎలక్ట్రిసిటి విషయంలోగాని, పరిశ్రమల అభివృద్ధి విషయంలోగాని, ఆన్ని విషయాలలోను రాయలసీమ పట్ల ప్రభుత్వము చాలా అన్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది. విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలు కూడ వెనుకబడిన జిల్లాలు. వీటి విషయంలో కూడ ప్రభుత్వము సరియైనటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడం లేదు. ఈ మధ్య చాల్లో కొన్నిచోట్ల ఫ్యాక్టరీలు పెట్టి అపరిటివ్ బేసిస్‌మీద ప్రారంభించినప్పటికి ఇవి ఉపాధ్యాయ ఉద్యోగస్థులకు—సెక్రటరీలు గాని మేనేజర్లుగాని—చేతులలో పడడం వల్ల వీరి హస్తం భస్మాసుర హస్తంగా తయారయింది. ఈ ఫ్యాక్టరీలు పడిపోయినాయి. విశాఖపట్టణంలో Metal and Timber Works ఉండేది. అది కూడా ఈ Co-operative department వల్లనే దివాళా తీసి మూసివేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ Metal and Timber Works ను ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని నడిపించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆదేప్రకారంగా విజయనగరంలో రైస్‌మిల్లో సోప్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ ఉన్నది. అది కూడా సరిగా నడుపలేక పడిపోతూయున్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము దానికి తగిన ఆర్థ ఇచ్చిగాని, లేక దానిని స్వాధీనము చేసుకొనిగాని దానిని నడిపించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదేమాదిరిగానే కళింగపట్నం, భీమునిపట్నం, కాకినాడ మొదలైన ప్రదేశాల్లో ఉన్నటువంటి మైనరు పోర్టులను ప్రభుత్వము కోస్తా వ్యాపారాన్ని అభివృద్ధిపరచడంద్వారా ప్రభుత్వము తగినటువంటి చర్య తీసుకోవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలకు సంబంధించినంత వరకు ఈ జిల్లాలలో అనేక రకమైనటువంటి ఖనిజములు దొరుకుతున్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా బీమునిపట్నం తాలూకాలో manganese దొరుకుచున్నది. ఈ manganese అంతా ఎగుమతి export చేయడం జరుగుతూంది. సందూరు మాంగనీస్ export contract 1953 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు వరకు ఉంటుందని తెలుస్తున్నది. మాకు ఇంత ఖనిజ సంపద ఉన్నప్పటికి దీని అభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి చర్య తీసుకోక పోవడం చాలా విచారకరంగా ఉంది. మా దేశంలో ఉన్న ఈ manganese బీమునిపట్నంనుంచి విశాఖపట్నం పోర్టుద్వారాను, మరికొంత మద్రాసు పోర్టు ద్వారాను ముఖ్యంగా అమెరికాకు, ఇతర దేశాలకు ఎగుమతిచేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. కనుక ఈ ఎగుమతిని తగ్గించి, ఈ ఖనిజ సంపదను అయా ప్రాంతాలలోనే తగినటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి కొన్ని ఫ్యాక్టరీలు నిర్మించడానికి సావకాశమున్నది గనుక ప్రభుత్వము దీనికి చూనుకోవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో డుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును గురించి చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ డుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును slow down చేసింది పని త్వరగా పూర్తి చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. దీనివల్ల వచ్చే electricity ద్వారా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో అనేక రకాల కొత్తకొత్త ఫ్యాక్టరీలు నిర్మించడానికి అవకాశముంటుంది. దీనియందు ప్రభుత్వం సరియైన శ్రద్ధ చూపడం లేదు. ఆఖరుకు 1953 వ సంవత్సరములో కూడ దీనిని ప్రభుత్వము పూర్తిచేస్తుందో లేదో అనే అనుమానమున్నది. కనుక 1953 వ సంవత్సరములోనైనా ఈ డుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును పూర్తిచేసి దీనివల్ల వచ్చే electricity ద్వారా విశాఖపట్టణం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలను పారిశ్రామికంగా అభివృద్ధిపరచవలెనని కోరుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

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* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand. One British economist has observed that the Indian Budget is a gamble. It is not independent by itself like the budgets of the other countries of the world. It depends upon seasonal conditions. When there is good rainfall, the Budget is balanced. Last year, we had famine conditions in Rayalaseema and that has very adversely affected our present Budget. This year also, the south-west monsoon seems to be very disappointing in Rayalaseema. We have seen the statement issued by the Collector of Kurnool that the monsoon has failed very badly in the Kurnool district. The position is similar in Bellary and Chittoor. I am afraid that this Budget which we are discussing to-day, has to be changed due to unexpected adverse seasonal conditions in Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema seems to be a drag on the revenues of the Madras State. 11-50 a.m.

" The handloom industry in our State is a very ancient one handed over to us by our ancestors. The British did not do anything, and even the Congress Government have not done anything to improve the industry. For the first time in Madras State, the industry is faced with very adverse conditions. It may be divided into several categories like the manufacture of panchas, and manufacture of sarees, etc. I consider the manufacture of sarees is practically the monopoly of the handloom industry. Since it is the biggest industry, it deserves our sympathetic consideration. Dr. J. C. Kumarappa said in one of his speeches that the cottage industries in Japan have been making rapid progress because the people there are patriotic enough to purchase the goods manufactured by cottage industries. That national spirit prevalent in Japan is lacking in India as we are not purchasing handloom products to an appreciable extent. That is why our handloom industry is not making any progress. For the development of the saree industry, the Hon. Chief Minister said in his speech at the Saidapet meeting that it needs protection from the competition of the mill industry. Provision of technical assistance by the State to develop and improve the saree manufacture is very essential, and the Government have not taken any interest so far in this direction. I come from the Bellary district, Sir, where a large number of weavers are manufacturing silk sarees. Even Benares silk sarees are manufactured in Rayadrug. There is a power mill in Rayadrug with 50 looms where silk shirting and coating cloth are manufactured. Technical assistance is very essential to improve the handloom industry. After cinemas have become popular, fashions have been changing very quickly. Therefore, it is essential to appoint a Marketing Officer to study the up-to-date fashions and several designers to prepare designs for sarees, etc., to suit the taste and temperament of consignors. I reiterate that technical assistance to the industry has not been provided so far in this respect. There must be standardization of production so far as the saree is concerned. I understand that saree industry has made good progress in Coimbatore, Madurai, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. I am told that Coimbatore sarees find a market in Calcutta. Colour institutions must be established and the fastness of the colour must be guaranteed by the State to the consumer. The Government

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must help by establishing colour institutions and by making available to the handloom industry the services of technicians and designers to enable it to improve and compete with large-scale industry. In Rayadrug there is one factory by the name of Jayanti Fabrics. It has got 50 power looms and is able to compete very successfully with large-scale industry. Hence, electricity is essential to improve rural industries. In Japan, electricity is used extensively for the development of rural industries. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to expedite the supply of electric power so that the handloom industry, which is now languishing, may stand firm and be in a position to compete with large-scale industry.

" In Bellary, we have got iron ore, manganese, cotton industry and sugar industry. There is scope for the development of sugar industry. I think we can open two or more sugar factories there to supply sugar for the Madras State. There is also the cumbly and the carpet-weaving industries. The Government have been pleased to open a cumbly mill at Bellary. Carpet-weaving as a cottage industry has to be improved. In Rayalaseema the installation of electric power has been making very rapid progress. We want technical personnel to meet the demand. The Government have spent Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings for the Rayalaseema Polytechnic at Bellary. Though the institution has been built at such a huge cost, the instructions that are given are too poor regarding Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, etc. Courses in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering should be introduced there at an early date as the personnel trained in these courses is very essential for the economic development of Rayalaseema.

" Rayalaseema stands first in Madras State so far as minerals are concerned. There is iron ore, manganese, red oxide, white oxide and yellow oxide. White paint is available in Rayalacheruvu and yellow paint is manufactured at Bonthalacheruvu. The Madras Government should employ a large number of geologists to make an extensive survey and find out the possibility of establishing an iron and steel industry, particularly in Sandur. In 1949, two experts were sent to Sandur. They declared that there is 70 per cent of iron in the iron ore, and recommended the starting of an iron and steel industry there. With the construction of the Tungabhadra Dam, opportunities have been made available for the production of 30,000 k.w. of electric power and more, and the prospect of starting the industry now is much brighter in 1952 than what it was in 1949."

12 noon * SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to confine myself to a few items in this Demand, viz., khadi and cottage industries. There is a feeling in the mind of the Government that by cottage industries we always mean only toy manufacture, bangle-making, coir matting, pot-making, glass beads manufacture and similar small industries. But if we really want to make headway, the scope and content of the term ' cottage industry ' must be expanded. Cottage industries do not always mean those very same things which existed here long long ago in

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the days of Mohenjo Daro and we cannot always take pride in the beauty of the pot-making or the glass-bangles industry. On the other hand, as I said, we must increase the scope and content of the term ' cottage industry '. Cottage industry really should be small-scale industry run on the most modern lines. Then only the expression ' cottage industry ' will have some meaning and purpose.

" Sir, at the time when India was fighting for Independence, we had to look back to the past generally because the present pride is always rooted in the achievements of the past. We certainly found that the villagers had several occupations and that they developed a kind of skill which was the marvel of the entire world. Therefore, we based our theories upon those cottage industries. The spirit behind this was the spirit of decentralization, to help the villages to grow up into good, self-sufficient units. But this was not understood by the departments for they had been brought up in a different tradition. They understood industry only as large-scale industry run with machinery purchased from the West and which was designed only to suit cut-throat competition. If machinery was designed in Germany, it was designed to capture the world markets. If it was designed in New York, it was equally designed to capture the world markets. Whenever we wanted to imitate the Westerners, we also used to plan and design our industrial schemes on the Western lines, with the result that the idea of decentralization of the industry and the spreading of the prosperity to the villages had been lost sight of. That is why some emphasis is now being laid from time to time on cottage industries and even great planners like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are saying that they are not against cottage industries or small-scale industries and that, in fact, we must find a reconciliation between the large-scale industry and small-scale industry. Now let us equate, therefore, this small-scale industry with the cottage industry which we have. Let us become modern. Sir, simply because Gandhiji said that we must have khadi—and I am a believer in khadi—it does not mean for centuries together and for millenniums together we should have the same kind of charka. In fact, if one studies the development of the charka and the part played by Gandhiji in the development of the charka, one will find that Gandhiji was not content with having an old-time charka. Every year he was calling for improvements to the charka. What was the idea behind it? It is this. Although it is an instrument to be handled by a single person so that a man will not have scope for exploiting others, still the instrument must be perfected. The charka of the olden days cannot give more than 300 yards per hour. It is our duty, therefore, to find ways and means of improving its speed so that we can get more yarn out of it. So, we must take only the principle behind what Gandhiji said. Gandhiji never said that manual power is equal in all persons. It may be that some people have got more skill and they get more yarn out of the charka. It may be some charkas are more efficient and, therefore, those persons may get more yarn out of them. If efficiency is the test of a single charka, we must also find if there is any possibility of improving its speed by modernization. We should encourage the devising of charkas with single spindle or two or three spindles which are

run by electricity. I am not merely dreaming. In fact, the same charka which I used to ply was connected by one of the workers of the All-India Spinners Association at Anakapalle to the motor of an ordinary table fan and thereby he could get results which were astounding. He could get not 300 yards per hour but about 1,000 yards. But, unfortunately that poor worker died. He belonged to a place in Telugu Desa and he could not get recognition for his work. Apart from the question of recognition, we could not take advantage of the mechanical skill of that gentleman. But still it is a lesson to us that we can improve the charka and make it an electrically-driven one. After all, what is a textile mill? A textile mill is an assemblage of spindles. If we can design a machinery with 12,000 spindles, we can also design a small machinery with one, two, three or four spindles, which will be within the reach of the ordinary middle-class men. In that case, the yarn shortage in this country will be completely wiped out. Not only that, in its wake, it will solve so many other problems of large-scale industry and disputes between capital and labour. It is an item which our mechanical engineers and electrical engineers might take upon themselves to examine. In that way, we must increase the scope and content of the term ' cottage industry '. I have given charka just as an instance. Other industries also might follow suit.

" Now, our Industries Department is content with thinking out plans of only large-scale industries. It has not given any fillip to or taken any initiative in the inventing of new machinery or designing of any small-scale machinery. I think it is the duty of the Industries Department to open a separate department with that view. For example, the film industry has come to stay. Like coffee and tea which we may not like, films, though we may not like them, have come to stay. We have got the necessary machinery and I know that with a little effort we can manufacture all the films that we want and all the parts of the machinery that we want except the lenses. Why does not the Industries Department think of taking it up?

" As has been said, electricity is our god-father, friend, guide and philosopher. If, with electricity, so much of machinery could be constructed in Western parts on a large scale, why is it not possible for our engineers of the Industries Department to devise small-scale machinery to suit our needs? Take, for example, the ordinary washing of clothes. In the rainy season if our friends happen to go through the City, they will find that a good number of washermen are washing the clothes in water which is mixed up with drainage water. In all the low-level areas it is done. Even in this City in the year 1952, it is done. It is because efficient arrangements have not been made for water-supply, and modern equipment for washing has not been designed to suit our needs. It is not always possible and I am not suggesting that all electrical washing machinery must be imported wholesale, but it is up to us to follow the principle. Is it not possible for the Industries Department, for example, to construct community washing houses where the washing machine is run by electricity so that about 2,000 to

3,000 clothes can be washed in an electrically operated washing tubs provided with rollers, almost within ten minutes or so and then handed over to the washermen? It will help us to have clean washing and the ' dhobi itch ' will be a thing of the past, if we adopt that method. In the mufassal also washermen wash our clothes by the railway line. We think that our clothes are very clean but it is in dirty water that they are washed. Still we are wearing them. Will it not be possible for the Industries Department to follow the principles of the mechanized and electrically managed civilisation of the West and then design for ourselves small-scale machinery for our industries? My plea, therefore, is that we must build, upon what we know from the West, our own economy.

" Then, Sir, I find from the Budget that the Government are spending a sum of nearly Rs. 43 lakhs on a hydrogenation factory. I do not know why, when there was so much of dispute and discussion over the efficacy or the effects, good and bad, of these factories, the Government should take upon themselves the running of the hydrogenation factory. In fact, there was adequate private enterprise. I think, seven or eight factories were opened and there were several protests and still these factories were given a lot of State aid. Still why should the Government take upon themselves the running of the hydrogenation factory? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is a continuation of what has been done already and not a new thing." 12-10 p.m.

*SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It may be so, Sir. This Government, of course, follow some of the principles of Wardha. In this particular case, if Wardha is against a hydrogenation factory, it is high time the Government have the question considered afresh and they can certainly stop further expenditure on the factory. The expenditure incurred on this factory till now is not very much under this head—just a lakh or so. If the Government drop this item altogether, they will not incur any great loss, as they have budgeted for Rs. 43 lakhs and have not incurred much expenditure.

" Now, coming to khadi, I wish to make an earnest plea with the Government that they must either believe in khadi or must disbelieve in it. There is no point in spending Rs. 43 lakhs and getting a return of only Rs. 30 lakhs. I am not looking to the profit side. What I wish to emphasize is this. We have been on khadi for years and years and yet we have not improved the quality. We cannot always depend upon the patriotism of the people for our khadi. I personally like khadi because it gives a direct subvention to the poor man. People must be able to take to khadi as a profitable occupation. Merely by giving subsidies and at the same time imposing restrictions on its free production or sale, you cannot improve khadi. If the quality of khadi is improved, it will certainly recommend itself to others. But I am sorry to say that I am ashamed of the quality of khadi that is produced in India after 30 years of its introduction in this country. We find that it is costly also and that is the complaint we hear. To-day, I am obliged to buy khadi from the Government stores,

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which is the same in quality as the khadi that was produced in 1922 and 1923. Besides, the All-India Spinners' Association also lay down some conditions, resulting in the killing of khadi. If you think that khadi is to be killed, please do it without wasting public funds in the manner in which you have been doing hitherto. On the other hand, if you have belief in the potency of khadi, as I have, and if you are convinced that it is a direct subvention by those who can afford to the poor people of this country, then you must open your eyes and take immediate steps to improve the quality of khadi so that everybody in India, friend or foe, will be induced to go in for khadi. Now, people are complaining against khadi and its quality and rightly too. We consider khadi as the instrument by which we were able to win our Independence, and as an instrument which forged a united nation in this country. Naturally, we are greatly pained to hear such criticisms against khadi. The previous Government, I know, had a step-motherly affection for khadi. They did not, in fact, kill it, but they did not allow it to live either. That is why we see that though a large amount had been spent on this item, the return was very poor. As I said already, the quality of the present-day khadi is the same as the one produced in 1924 and there is no improvement whatsoever. I, therefore, submit that those who are in charge of the khadi development scheme must concentrate their attention on the improvement side. They should take pains to see that they produce best quality khadi. They should not rest content with the quantity that they produce, but should also concentrate on the quality. Unless the quality is improved, it would not be economical and it would be wrong to waste public funds by providing subventions like this. If it is not possible to improve the quality, then the Government would do well to leave this thing to be taken over by private people. If this is done, the private people, bereft of all the irksome regulations of the Government and all the licensing orders and other instructions issued by the All-India Spinners' Association, will be able to produce khadi of a much better quality. As a matter of fact, the fine khadi produced at Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts would withstand competition anywhere. If there was anything which created difficulties for the production of khadi, superior khadi and khadi which will bring us reputation and which has brought India reputation in the last one century or so, it was the mismanagement of this khadi department and it was the intervention of the Government and the intervention of unknown officials of the All-India Spinners' Association. It is true that no one does it with malice. But let us face the facts. I therefore make an earnest appeal on behalf of those who still believe in khadi and the uplift of the poor man in this country, that this khadi must be improved in quality. About Rs. 40 lakhs or so has been spent. It does not matter. Why should we incur loss? That is what I am not able to understand. Certain figures are given in the book entitled 'Demands for Grants and Detailed Budget Estimates for the year 1952–53.' But no details are given there. I think those figures cannot be wrong, though they may require some explanation. For example, they have budgeted for Rs. 9 lakhs for the purchase of

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yarn. In the column 'Preliminary Account' the figure given for the same item, viz., cost of yarn is Rs. 21 lakhs and odd. How does the preliminary account show an increase of Rs. 12 lakhs against this item? Is it due to the increased cost or is it due to their having purchased so much with a view to cornering the market and having lost in the end? The House will certainly be interested to get an explanation from the Hon. Minister in the matter. Similarly, for the purchase of cotton they had budgeted Rs. 2,30,000, but the figure under 'Preliminary Account' shows Rs. 7,63,001. What is the reason for all these increases? After all, this is not a new nascent venture. This has been there for years and has helped the poor people to a very great extent. When private producers who have undertaken the production of khadi have not lost, it is almost ununderstandable why the Government alone should be losing in this fashion. We are really unable to understand the reason for this deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs. This will definitely bring khadi into disrepute. Therefore, I make an appeal to the Government and to the department concerned to look into this matter. I know the department has some officers who seem to have an intense love for khadi, but this is not enough. The other departments of the Government and the Government machinery as a whole must allow those officers to have their own way. They have not complained to me and I am making this suggestion with a view to improving matters. There is this deficit, there is the quality of khadi which is very poor. This defect must be rectified. If they cannot rectify this defect and if the general set-up of the Government is against this improvement, then let the Government drop this scheme altogether and wait for better times when another Government which have belief in the Sarvodaya ideal may come forward to take it up. My only plea is that the Government should not waste public funds like this and bring khadi into disrepute. I am making this appeal, because people have been criticising those of us who still believe in khadi. Such criticisms naturally pain those of us who have intense love, faith and admiration for khadi inasmuch as it has been the instrument which was greatly responsible for the Independence that we have attained.

"There is one other matter on which I wish to say a few words. That is with regard to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of this State. Yesterday, the Hon. Minister was telling the House that there was no finance and private enterprise was not forthcoming. Then I said if the sub-soil resources were not tapped, the nation will deteriorate. Thereupon, the Hon. Chief Minister came up and said that the nation's resources would further deteriorate if we undertook this work when there was no finance. May I tell the Hon. Finance Minister, the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Industries Minister that one way of improving the financial position of this State is to tap the sub-soil resources? That is the only thing that those in authority must do in the present circumstances. You cannot improve your finances by simply talking on industries and industrial development. If you want to improve the real wealth of the country, and not the artificial wealth, you cannot do it by showing figures of deficit or

surplus in budgets. The real wealth of the country can be improved only by tapping the sub-soil resources. Surely, a nation's prosperity will not deteriorate by undertaking such schemes as would promote the tapping of sub-soil resources. If they did not take up this work immediately and postponed the same to a future date then only the nation's prosperity would deteriorate. At present, we are obliged to import many things from foreign countries. Therefore, I appeal to the Government and to those who are interested in the prosperity of this country to strain every nerve of theirs to tap all the available sub-soil resources. Friends from the Rayalaseema have been saying in season and out of season that they have ample mineral wealth in their place which remains unexploited. They are right. It is a well-known fact that our Peninsula which belongs to the pre-Cambrian age is more than 40 crores of years old. Nowhere you have more mineral wealth than in these parts of the Peninsula. So, it is only a question of exploitation. The depth of the earth is something like 7,000 miles. Yet, we have gone only 28 miles below the crust and that too in another part of the world and not here in our country. Therefore, our Peninsula which is more than 40 crores of years old will surely give us a lot of mineral wealth if only we care to exploit it.

12-20 p.m. " Let not the Government say that they have no finances, that private enterprise is not forthcoming and that, therefore, they will not do anything but sit tight on all the records and papers. If they do so, worms will eat away all the records in course of time. Things would be worm-eaten. I submit that the Government should take a more realistic view of the matter and take the industrialists, people with money and the zamindars to whom they are going to pay some money, into their confidence and devise a scheme by which we can tap successfully the sub-soil resources of the State.

" With these words, Sir, I support the Cut Motion."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to some of the points raised by hon. Members in the course of the discussion yesterday and to-day. They have given us some points—some good food for our thought —with regard to cottage industries and khadi, with which I have something to do. I would like to divide the criticisms of hon. Members into two separate sections, i.e., those pertaining to khadi and the rest to cottage industries.

" Taking khadi first, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Pragada Kotaiah, suggested that khadi centres should be converted into co-operative societies and that Government should not take up the responsibility of running them but must give subsidies to the societies. As a matter of fact, the Government are not discouraging any co-operative societies being run at the khadi centres, that is, the khadi centres being run by co-operative societies. But, where there are khadi centres now run by the Government, co-operative societies could not be formed in view of the fact that they could not compete with other khadi centres. There is no objection to societies coming into existence."

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao said that the Government did not object to the formation of co-operative societies in areas attached to khadi centres. Kailasapatnam is a village attached to the Uratla centre and the weavers there approached the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with the share capital necessary for the formation of a society. I myself had written to the Registrar and the Development Secretary to permit them to organize a society in that area and the reply we got from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was that no society could be formed in the Uratla centre."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" The Hon. the Minister says that the Government did not object to the formation of societies and I say the Government have objected to the formation of a co-operative society at the Uratla centre on the ground that no society should exist which deals with mill yarn."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I stick to my original position. I am not speaking about mill yarn. I am speaking about khadi development. We have no objection to the spinning and weaving of khadi by co-operative societies. But if in the name of khadi, mill yarn is mixed with it and if it is called khadi, then I object. That is my object. My hon. Friend drew my attention to the fact that we are not allowing in the name of khadi development any co-operative societies to function and still call the whole scheme as one of development of khadi, a cottage industry. The idea of the Government is to keep pure khadi for sale to the public and not khadi mixed with mill yarn. That is not khadi. If there is private enterprise coming forward to run the khadi centres independently, the Government will certainly not stand in the way. We are anxious to produce pure and quality khadi and that is our main idea.

" Mr. Viswanatham, Leader of the Opposition, has rightly pointed out that even after twenty or thirty years, if we are to produce the same old quality that we produced thirty years ago, there is no point in running these centres. I must say, Sir, that if there is any progress in these thirty years, it is the purity of khadi that has been maintained all through. We maintain the quality to the extent possible under the existing circumstances. After all, production of good khadi depends upon so many circumstances. It is not spinning and weaving alone. There must be a proper market also. There must be sufficient number of people to encourage this handspun and hand-woven cloth. If there is no other progress made, as was alleged by the Leader of the Opposition, it is probably because the mills have come to compete with khadi centres. But, all the same, proper care is being taken to see that no such clash actually takes place between the two interests and that more and better varieties of cloth are produced by the khadi centres.

" Sir, it is with this view that the Government have formed a Khadi section separately to which, Mr. Viswanatham, rightly paid

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compliments. The Department is doing its best. It is trying to do its best, at any rate. We give special preference to the Khadi development scheme over other cottage industries schemes. Khadi development work receives the highest priority in the scheme of development of rural industries.

" Recently, Mr. Kotaiah and I toured some of the places where khadi work is going on and it was represented to me that the 1949 khadi rules stand in the way of progress at these centres. Recently we went into those rules and we are trying to relax some of them to see that the pace of development of khadi gets faster. We want that more people should take to this industry and improve the quality of khadi also without any restrictions whatsoever from the Government. We are looking into the rules and we shall try to do something to meet the public demand.

" There are a few other friends like Mr. Sambandam and Mr. Nallasivam who said that the expenditure on the Khadi scheme was a criminal waste and that the money might be utilised for the benefit of the weaving industry. I must humbly point out that that is their personal opinion only. I do not think that the expenditure is a waste. Probably the work done has not come up to the expectations of the hon. Members. Perhaps it is their feeling that the results achieved were not achieved as speedily as they should have been. The Government khadi scheme is based on the fact that handspinning and charka spinning will make a good cottage industry and will bring about simplicity in dress. Villages may not only become self-sufficient if this scheme succeeds but the rural population during the agricultural off-season may get themselves engaged in some useful employment.

12-30 p.m. " The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that there was a loss of about 10 lakhs of rupees in this department. (Sri T. Viswanatham : Deficit.) I submit that the stocks are still there unsold due to the slump in the market and other difficulties. Even though there might have been a small deficit the stock is still there. The hon. Member, Mr. Seetharamiah, also said that there was a loss of about 9 lakhs under this scheme during the year 1951-52. As I have already said the stock is there and even if there is a small loss it is due to the slump in the market. When the market conditions improve we shall try to make up as much as possible by selling the stock.

" It has been generally agreed that this industry requires encouragement and should be taken care of. I can assure my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham, that we shall strive our very best with the limited resources at our disposal to improve the khadi scheme. If, however, at a later stage we find that in spite of our efforts we could not improve the industry we will confess it to the House.

" The hon. Leader of the Opposition suggested that we should try to effect some improvements to the charka by providing two or three spindles and run it with electric power so that we can increase the production of yarn."

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SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" I would like to know the reaction of the Government to this suggestion. The Leader of the Opposition said that the charka could be worked with an electric motor."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I am coming to that. The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that if the charka is improved we can increase the outturn of yarn and also the quality of the yarn would be superior. We have absolutely no objection to try and encourage that type of charka. I might inform hon. Members in this connection that this suggestion was already discussed by the Advisory Board and we are trying to give special prizes for the invention of new and better types, not only of charka but also of small machinery used in other cottage industries. It is most welcome and such researches should be made to invent new models of charkas. I can only assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition that Government are equally anxious to improve the quality of khadi produced and supply pure khadi to the public.

" Now, coming to cottage industries in general, about 27 hon. Members took part in the discussion on the ' Industries ' Demand and some of them touched on cottage industries. They criticised that the cottage industries have not been developed as they ought to have been. To some extent I confess we could have shown better progress. Cottage industries being rural enterprises, people are slow in taking to them. And the conditions in the country, namely, the slump and other things, did not bring about such good progress as we expected. But the Government are trying their very best to improve the industry.

" One hon. Member suggested that tools and raw materials may be supplied. As a matter of fact, Government have set apart 5 lakhs of rupees to be spent on free supply of up-to-date tools to the artisans in various places. Under the village industries scheme improved and labour-saving tools and implements are freely distributed to artisans engaged in village industries. The Government have also appointed 13 demonstrators to give the artisans necessary training in the use of the tools. Raw materials estimated at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs are being supplied to the artisans through co-operative societies. One crore out of the Harijan Welfare Fund of 4 crores has been set apart for the development of cottage industries.

" An hon. Member from Malabar said that coir making and cashewnut factories should be opened in that district which would give employment to the people of that district. As was already mentioned by my Hon. Colleague there are two Coir Training Schools, one at Beypore and the other at Baruva and one Coir Demonstration Centre at Mogral in South Kanara district. The school at Beypore gives training to 40 students every year and the course extends over a period of two years. The coir school at Baruva gives training to fishermen and every year 30 candidates are admitted in the school. In the coir school at Mogral training

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in spinning of coir yarn on the charka is given. About 25 to 30 students are trained here. This school continues to do the good work done during the war period.

" As regards the cashewnut factory the Government will consider the suggestion. I can assure the House that if facilities are there and funds are available we shall certainly look into the question of establishing a factory.

" The hon. Member, Mr. Latchanna, said that Government are not taking interest in the development of cottage industries. He further said that much attention was not paid to the Srikakulam district even though there was an industry existing. As I have already said there is a coir school at Baruva wherein people are trained every year in batches in the coir industry. Government will try their very best to give some aid if private persons come forward with capital to start this industry.

" The hon. Member, Mr. Subba Reddi, said that cottage industries such as slate making, blanket and cumbly weaving should be encouraged by Government. I might inform the House that
12-40 p.m. Government have constituted Advisory Boards for selecting cottage industries suitable for various districts with a view to improve the economic condition of people in those places. Woollen cumbly and blanket weaving are the industries that have been selected for Bellary district. The hon. Member, Mr. N. Mahalingam, said that the Government should open research stations and that they should prohibit centralized production in the field of cottage industries like hand-pounding, oil-pressing, and that electricity should be supplied to the villages, etc. I wish to say, Sir, the Government also are thinking in that line and recently they have sanctioned the establishment of a research station which will be located at Madras and which will give training in about 15 cottage industries like carpentry, blacksmithy, etc. We are trying our best to develop cottage industries. There is no force in the argument of the hon. Member when he said that there should be further decentralization because cottage industries and centralization are contradiction in terms. Extension of electric supply is being done on a top priority basis under the intensive rural electrification schemes and it has always been considered as the chief item in the development of cottage industries.

" The hon. Member, Mr. K. R. Nallasivam, said that the dyeing and ginning industry should be revived and that oil-pressing should be extended as a cottage industry so as to provide work for the agriculturists. The Government are fully aware of the fact and with a view to ensure a speedy revival of cottage industries, the Government have opened a training centre at Avanashi as an experimental measure and we are watching the progress. In the matter of coir schools, as I have already mentioned, Government have opened two training schools, one at Beypore and the other at Baruva and a number of students are being trained there. Four Flaying and Tanning Demonstration parties have been sanctioned, one for Northern Circars, one for Tamil districts, one for Ceded districts and one for other areas. They demonstrate to the village

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tanners the correct method of flaying, curing and processing hides and skins and also impart instruction in the manufacture of leather goods. The Ceramic Centre at Rajahmundry provides training in improved methods of production of glazed earthenware.

" Sir M. Visweswarayya's industrialization scheme has been sanctioned as an experimental measure in two taluks in each of the two districts of Nellore and Tiruchirappalli. Two officers of the grade of District Industries Officer have been sanctioned and sent to Mysore to gain a first-hand knowledge of the working of the scheme that is being implemented there under the personal guidance of Sir M. Visweswarayya himself. This scheme provides for development of cottage industries in a group of villages having a total population of 10,000 to 20,000. If this experimental measure were to prove a success, we will extend this scheme to other areas.

" The financial resources of almost every cottage industry being slender, the need for financial assistance has long been realized. Statutory provision has been made in the Madras State Aid to Industries Act and the Director of Industries and Commerce has been empowered to grant a loan or subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 to those who desire to start or carry on a cottage industry which has an important bearing on the development of the country. It has been pointed out that the Director of Industries and Commerce should be in a position to run the cottage industries as in Uttar Pradesh. The question is still under consideration.

" Sir, I have tried to reply to all the points raised by hon. Members. I wish they had given me more constructive criticisms. All the same, all their suggestions will be looked into. Subject to the availability of financial resources, we shall certainly try our best to improve the cottage industries. And I assure the House that there would be no slackening on our part and with a sincerity of heart and purpose I hope to be able to show some progress at next year's budget session. With these few words, Sir, I request the hon. Member, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, to withdraw the cut motion and the House to pass the Demand."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I moved the Demand for Industries including cottage industries, my Colleague, the Hon. Sri Pattabhi Rama Rao, has given a categorical reply to many of the points raised by the hon. Members in respect of khadi development and other cottage industries. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the major industries and the policy in regard to yarn and textiles.

" As many as 27 hon. Members have taken part in this debate and have given us very many valuable suggestions. I should take this opportunity of thanking them all for their good suggestions. The hon. Gentleman, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, when he moved his cut motion accused me of making a speech which looked like one that was made 20 years ago and the Demand that I presented was similar in many respects to the budget that the British Government would have presented, and that, since the British have left

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this country, there has been no progress whatever in the industrialization of our country. I shall try my best to see if I could meet some of his arguments. Sir, in the course of his speech he produced some statistics with regard to national economy. I have been trying to find out wherefrom he got them. I have failed. I should therefore like the hon. Gentleman to give me a copy of the national economy statistics so that I could study it and give my reply on a future occasion."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" It is in the book published by the Madras Government itself, Madras Information Handbook with graphs, etc. I can give it to the Hon. Minister at the end of the debate."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Sir, I thank him for the information. I want to give a few figures to show how far industrialization has progressed in this State:—

		In the year 1952.
Joint Stock Companies (1944).	1,695	3,544
Oil Mills (1945) ..	349	1,192
Sugar factories (1945) ..	14	17
Cement factories (1945) ..	3	4
Textiles (1945) ..	67	75

To bring about this, the Government have extended State Aid to industries. In the year 1945 till the close of British administration, the total amount of loans sanctioned was Rs. 1,11,500 and from 1946 to 1952 the total amount of loans sanctioned is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,00,91,720.

12-50 p.m. " Since 1945 we have allotted 5,65,857 spindles. Sir, I submit that though our achievement is not very much, it can really be said that we have done something and I hope my friend, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, will agree that this Government have not been sleeping but have been doing something for the industrialization of our State.

" Many hon. Members have criticised us for our lack of policy. I can only say that the policy of this Government cannot be anything outside the policy of the Government of India. The Madras Government cannot therefore have any policy which does not work within the framework of the Constitution of India. According to their policy, the Planning Commission has directed that the resources of this Government are to be devoted primarily to Agriculture, Irrigation and Power and Social Services. It is therefore very necessary that expansion of industry should mainly depend upon private enterprise. Sir, I shall refer to the cost of starting an industry in our State. The figures are staggering. It gave me a flutter when I looked at them. Faced with slender financial resources, I think this is not the ripe moment to start any industry

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" Some of my friends have criticised that foreign monopolists exploit our natural resources and dominate our industrial market. I shall bring to the notice of the House what our own Prime Minister of India has said at a meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India in the year 1949. He observed—

' Indian capital needs to be supplemented by foreign capital not only because our national savings will not be enough for the rapid development of the country on the scale we wish, but also because in many cases scientific, technical and industrial knowledge and capital equipment can best be secured along with foreign capital.'

I do not think that the Madras Government can explain their attitude towards foreign capital in better words than these. In all these things the Government of India and the State Government follow the same policy. As a matter of fact I know some of these foreign capitalists treat their labour quite decently. The employees are provided with medical and other attendant facilities. They have no reason to have any displeasure. I may mention in this connection that even in Russia, England and some European countries, they invited foreign capital in the initial stages for their industrial advancement. May be, that after we have expanded considerably in the industrial line and our men have learnt to handle the machinery, we can say good-bye to them and say that they have no business hereafter to remain on our soil. After all, as I have observed earlier, these foreign capitalists are treating their labour quite comfortably and labour has absolutely no reason to complain."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether we want foreign capital placed at our doors and we run the industry with our own men or do we invite foreign capitalists to exploit us."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" For the starting of new industries the policy which we have been hitherto pursuing will continue to stand. So far as industries that exist in this country go, it will take some time for us to effect a change. Therefore, I would request my friends to have some patience. (Hear, hear.)

" Many friends coming from different parts of our State have pleaded for every conceivable industry in their localities. Friends coming from sugarcane growing parts have pleaded for a sugar factory, those from the groundnut area, for a Vanaspati factory, those from the bamboo-growing area, for a paper mill, and those from places wherein limestone is found in abundance for a cement factory. Friends like Mr. Pragada Kotiah coming from places wherein common-salt is prevalent, have requested the Government to start a soda-ash factory. Of course, our State would have advanced industrially very much if we are endowed with sufficient finances to start these industries. Let me give the staggering figures for the starting of each factory.

Name of factory.	Cost involved.
	Rs.
Vanaspati	30 to 40 lakhs.
Sugar	30 to 50 lakhs.
Paper	50 to 60 lakhs.
Cement	1 crore.
Soda-ash	2 crores.
Pig-iron	50 crores.

How hopelessly bad are we in not being in a position to start these factories! My friend the hon. Leader of the Opposition was referring to our mineral resources. I have always felt that I should have been a Minister for Industries not in Madras State but in a country like America when I will have ample dollars at my disposal to order the starting of any industry and important mining concerns. Most unfortunately we lack the necessary finances to start these factories, which I would have very much wished to start, had I the requisite capital."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHY :—" The Hon. Minister for Industries seems to be worried over finding the necessary finances for capital works. May I tell him that the total amount of profits exported from this country by foreign concerns is to the tune of Rs. 120 crores. Can we not divert some of these profits to our industrial expansion? "

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Opinions on how capital could be found to finance some of our capital works may vary with individuals. I therefore do not want to be dragged into any controversy with my hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthy. So far as we are concerned, we shall leave it for a debate in future in this House.

" Sir, I was referring to the request made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition for the exploitation of our mineral resources and the starting of mining concerns. No doubt, it is a good suggestion. It is right that he has said so. For myself I sincerely wish that our mineral resources should be exploited to the full. But where are we? Are we having the necessary funds to start mining companies? I pray that the time should come soon when we could have the necessary funds for the same.

" Friends have complained about our Polytechnics. They have complained that a lot of students have been rejected by these institutions. The problem is not new, Sir. It happens in every State. We could admit students only according to the capacity of our technical institutions. Let me give the figures. During last year, as many as 3,082 students applied for seats in the Polytechnics. Out of them 1,241 students were selected. This year the number of applicants totals 2,385. So far we have selected 1,056 candidates and a few more are likely to be selected shortly. Those who have been rejected are those who do not possess the

requisite qualifications in engineering or the knowledge expected of them in mathematics. I am of the view that our Polytechnics have done well on the whole. The Government are considering seriously the question of increasing the strength of these Polytechnics and extending the courses of study in civil and mechanical engineering.

" I shall now come to the question of our handloom industry."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" In view of the inconveniences caused to the students in Andhra Desiya Kalamandir, will the Government consider the desirability of taking over that institution? "

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Because that institution was under private management, I did not refer to it. Now that the hon. Member has asked for information let me reveal that the hon. Member has asked for information let me reveal that this Andhra Desiya Kalamandir was advised by the Government to conform their syllabuses to those prescribed in Government Polytechnics. But the private management chose to adopt their own courses of study. This is one particular case wherein private managements have mismanaged resulting in consequent sufferings for the students. But I have come to the rescue of the students. I have given an assurance to the students that those who are qualified will be taken into the first-year course. I am not making any remarks against anybody. I am only saying that the Government have done their best in the matter and have not kept silent over it.

" I am afraid that this is not the occasion for me to give a 1 p.m.
categorical reply to my Friend, Sri Venkateswarlu, as the matter has got to be examined separately and its financial implications have got to be worked out. If the authorities of the school do put up such a proposal, we shall certainly see what can be done.

" I must congratulate my hon. Friends, Sri Kotaiah, and Sri Arunachalam, for the very excellent suggestions that they have made in respect of yarn and handloom cloth. It is very fortunate that we have two experts whose experience and knowledge of the industry must be respected by all including the Minister. I have just now taken over this portfolio, but Mr. Kotaiah and Sri Arunachalam have spent a lifetime upon it and have been Members of a Legislature for years together, but still I am surprised they put so much blame on the Central Government and on the State Government. Knowing as they do that we are working within the framework of the existing Constitution and knowing as they do being members of the Provincial Handloom Committee, that the Government of India control the mechanism connected with this industry, I was rather surprised that they should have made a speech on the floor of the House creating the impression that the Madras Government and the Madras Ministry have got so many things to offer to the weavers but are not offering them, and that having every right to protest to the Government of India, they have not protested. Friends must remember that the Central

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Government have got powers over the mills and their production with regard to the counts and quantity of yarn and also price fixation which is subject to quarterly revision by the Textile Commissioner who does it with the help of the Central Cotton Committee and the Tariff Board. My hon. Friend, Sri Arunachalam, referred to the fact that the price of 26s has suddenly gone up. He will remember that after 1948, yarn was arranged in groups of five and 20s to 25s formed one group and 26s to 30s formed another group and in this arrangement the difference in price has been even to the extent of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, which is inevitable in the matter of this grouping of various counts. I can assure hon. Members that the State Government have protested against the increased price and that they will continue to protest as long as it lies in their power. Friends have also suggested that we should ask the Government of India to ask our mills to spin the counts that we wanted. We have taken up this question and it was only the other day we had a conference with the Under Secretary to the Government of India and the Assistant Textile Commissioner and they have asked for statistics regarding the total quantity of yarn that may be necessary and I am hoping that in the near future, we shall be getting a favourable answer. At the Centre, luckily for us, we have as the Minister, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, who, I think, has got sympathy for the Madras State and my Friends must admit that the mills at Ahmedabad have got a pull with the Central Government which is beyond our powers. Regarding one-third of the Indian cotton yarn, my friends are asking why that should not be stopped. My information was that two months ago this one-third cotton was not lifted but now there is demand. Instead of allowing them to lapse, the Government thought that they might advise that the mills might sell one-third of their cotton yarn to people of their own choice. Now, unfortunately the prices have gone up and there is some difficulty. Sri Kotaiah was giving evidence to show that the Madras Government had taken up the matter with the Central Government that this one-third quota should be removed and I hope they will agree.

" Sri Kotaiah made out a point that in the distribution of yarn the quantity given to the composite mills must be reduced before the weavers are given their quota. This again I should tell him is a matter for the Central Government and I can only say that if this advice is followed, there will be less of production of mill cloth. Then, Sir, the increase in the price of yarn is also a matter for the Central Government to consider and the Government have addressed the Government of India to revise the price of yarn with reference to the reigning price of cotton. I assure hon. Members that we shall do our very best. My hon. Friend, Sri Ramamurthy, was asking why a Committee should not be appointed to work out the actual fundamental basic price of yarn so that we can impress upon the Government of India the necessity to lower the price of yarn. He also pointed out that there was enormous difference between the production costs and the price charged by them. It is, I submit, Sir, a very good suggestion which has got to be considered and I can assure him that it shall be considered

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" With regard to the handloom industry, I should here again thank Messrs. Kotaiah and Arunachalam for their very valuable suggestions and my thanks are also due to Sri Nagabhushanam and others. They asked why we should not advance a crore of rupees to the Society as loan. I am not sure if the Society has asked for it, not that I am assuring them that in case they come up with such a request, it will be given; but if they do, I shall have to look into the matter as it is a matter concerning finance. I am sure even if the Government want to give that assistance to the Society, the Co-operative Society can have it from its own financing banks.

" Sri Arunachalam pointed out that in some places the wages were below those fixed by the Government. I have not heard of any such complaints but if the hon. Member will bring specific instances to my notice, I shall certainly look into the matter. My Friend also suggested that the Government must buy all the unsold cloth. It is, I submit, Sir, a costly process and I am afraid that a lot of money will be involved in the matter."

Sri Pragada Kotaiah rose from his seat.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am sorry I cannot yield unless it is a point of order that is going to be raised.

" It is a very costly process to buy up all the existing cloth and I am afraid if you undertake that responsibility, the State finances will not be sufficient . . ."

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Minister was telling the House, Sir, that the handloom weavers wanted the Government to purchase the entire accumulated stock of cloth with the primary societies. The primary societies never wanted it, nor did the handloom weavers want it, but they wanted financial assistance. Now the Hon. Minister says that they can approach the financing banks. Let me tell him, Sir, that we have approached them and we could not. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I was only trying to explain the views put forward by member after member in this House that the unsold cloth should be taken over by the Government and I was only saying that our finances are not sufficient for the purpose. I am afraid that even if Sri Chintaman Deshmukh were to come to our help, it would not be sufficient. The scheme we are now trying is to be tried for three months and, therefore, let us wait and see. There will be time enough to consider these suggestions after the three months' period is over, if the Hon. the Finance Minister is able to spare a crore of rupees.

" Friends talked about standardization and reservation. So far as standardization is concerned, the handloom weavers' society

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have got some sort of standardization. If what our Chief Minister wanted, namely, dhoties with border and coloured sarees are reserved, the problems of the handloom weavers would be solved for years and years to come and I can assure the House that we are taking up this matter with the Central Government and we shall see what can be done and if we fail, it shall not be for want of our efforts but for some other reasons beyond our control.

1-10 p.m. " Sir, it has been suggested that we should have a separate department for the handloom industry. The Development Department looked into the matter and found that the amount of work now existing is not sufficient to warrant a separate department but they have, however, employed a separate Superintendent in the office of the Director of Controlled Commodities to be in charge. As for the necessity for a separate Minister, it is for my Chief Minister to decide and if he decides to hand this subject over to some other Minister, I shall only be very thankful.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Pragada Kotiah, criticized the working of the Textile Institute. I can only say that, having been a product of that institute, it rather surprises me to hear what Mr. Kotiah has to say about it. I believe, if Mr. Kotiah is what he is to-day, it is due to that institute. Sir, usually students are grateful to their *Alma Mater*, but Mr. Kotiah seems to be an exception. So far as my knowledge goes, the Textile Institute is doing good work and it trains boys in bleaching, dyeing, weaving, jacquard weaving, powerloom weaving and knitting. Of course, preference is given mostly to the sons of those who have been engaged in the trade. I have visited this institute informally. But, I am not such an expert and I would like to take Mr. Kotiah next time when I visit that Institute, so that we can look at the working of the Institute with an expert eye and decide the future of this Institute.

" Sir, some hon. Members wanted that we should split the Development Department and have a separate department for the handloom industry. At the present moment, the Development Department includes many more things outside my portfolio. The Development Department is a composite department consisting of at least 10 sections dealing with subjects like fisheries and so many other things, of which mine is only one.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Kotiah, suggested that the Government should decentralize mills. It is true that at the present moment all these mills are concentrated in the areas of Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and portions of Tirunelveli. It is unfortunate that where capital is available, there the mills are started. Where capital is not available, the mills are also not there. Well, Sir, we have considered 10,000 spindles as an economic unit. Still, in response to requests, we have permitted two people to work on 1,000 spindles as an experiment. But, I am sorry to say, that one has now come forward to say that he is afraid that it would not work and has asked for concessions. I am only saying this because the less the number of spindles the more the danger of its not working economically. Therefore, it is a matter for investigation.

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" My hon. Friend, Mr. Arunachalam, referred to two matters which are of very great importance. One is about the departmental order—which he showed to me—wherein people are not permitted to become members of the Primary Co-operative Weavers' Societies beyond a particular date. I am not questioning the correctness of his statement and I have seen the order. But there must be some confusion in the understanding of the position taken up by the Government. We suggested that everybody seeking relief must be admitted to the existing societies. The Government will make an advance at the rate of Rs. 25 a member. In the case of new societies formed, the Government have made only one condition, that either 50 per cent of the members will pay their capital in full or all of them should pay 50 per cent of the capital. I quite agree with Mr. Arunachalam that what I am saying appears to be different from what he is saying, but I can assure him that I will have the matter looked into.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Ratna Goundar, said that only 80 to 100 counts yarn are supplied in Karur where only low counts are wanted. I will look into the matter.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Gopalakrishna Reddi, complained that Nellore district has not been included in the scheme prepared to give relief to handloom weavers through co-operatives. I will look into this matter.

" Now I come to the complaint that sufficient attention has not been paid to the development of industries in Rayalaseema in particular and Andhra in general. Sir, the Andhra Paper Mills is the only one of its kind in South India and it is in Rajahmundry. The Government have set up a Ceramic Factory at Gudur in the Nellore district. The Government have established three Polytechnics at Vuyyuru, Kakinada and Bellary. Industrial schools have also been attached to the Polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyuru. An Oil Technological Institute has also been set up at Anantapur. The Rayalaseema Development Board has recommended the establishment of paint and lithopone factories at Thimmancherla and Vempalle. The proposals are under the consideration of the Government. The Government have also sanctioned financial aid to the industrialists of Andhra Desa to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs during the years 1946—52.

" With regard to Rayalaseema, I have to state that under the post-war plan for the development of the cement industry, permission was given to set up a cement factory at Kurnool with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. A capital of Rs. 1 crore was permitted to be used by the concern and the Government intended to take 51 per cent of the shares. But due to lack of public response, the promoter finally expressed his inability to proceed with the scheme and the permission accorded was revoked. Another industrialist then came forward to set up a cement factory at Kurnool. This Government have recommended the case to the Government of India and I hope that Kurnool will have a cement factory in the near future. One textile mill at Adoni has started production. There is a Polytechnic at Bellary. The Government have given financial aid to industries in Rayalaseema to the tune of

Rs. 19 lakhs. The Government have also given financial assistance to the following four sugar factories in the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts :—

(1) The Vizagapatam Sugars and Refineries, Ltd., Anakapalle.

(2) The Etikoppaka Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society, Ltd., Etikoppaka.

(3) The Sri Rama Sugars and Industries, Ltd., Sithanagaram.

(4) Sri Rama Sugars and Industries, Ltd., Bobbili.

There is also a vanaspathi factory in the Srikakulam district, set up under the post-war plan, viz., the Vizagapatam Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bobbili. The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4,50,000 to the Visakhapatnam Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bobbili. The Government have permitted the Indian Chemicals and Fertilisers, Visakhapatnam, to put up a caustic soda factory at Visakhapatnam. Last but not the least—the Government can take pride over it—the Caltex Company, Ltd., investigated the possibilities of setting up an oil refinery plant at Visakhapatnam on the model of the Burma Shell plant at Bombay. Agreements to that effect are understood to have been made. After hearing all this, I hope my Andhra friends will not have much reason to complain. In fact, it should have been the other way, for my Tamil friends could have complained that enough attention is not given to Tamilnad. I am glad that they did not raise any regional issue on this question. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sambandam, raised that point and he did not pursue it further. Sir, as long as we work together, we should make no difference between Andhra and Tamil and especially in the allotment of money for the development of the State.

" Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ari Gowder, referred to the losses sustained by the tea companies. I am not sure if Mr. Ari Gowder has got any interest in the tea companies. The people say that they make plenty of money. He also raised another point that the Minimum Wages Act must not be enforced in the tea estates. I may tell my hon. Friend that labourers not only want the implementation of this Act but also many more amenities.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Raju, referred to the tanning industry. It is a fact that thousands of workers are now without work because the tanneries have been closed down. What was the reason? There is a slump in the leather trade. Owing to the Korean war, people began to buy leather at whatever cost and accumulated large stocks of leather. Suddenly the slump has come and the tannery owners got panicky and they sold their leather at whatever price that was offered—from Rs. 60 to 70 it has come down to Rs. 20 to 30. What was the result? Banks refused to advance money and they have to close down their tanneries. They had exhausted all their money in this gamble on leather. This House is aware that I immediately called a conference of owners of tanneries and impressed upon them the necessity for opening the tanneries. While in some places, they have opened the tanneries, in other places, they have not opened them. I also impressed upon them that it is their

primary duty to take back all the workers whom they had dismissed. In some places like Dindigul the tanneries are working. Of course, there are good and bad owners. Though the Government are not responsible I shall see that as far as possible discharged workers are taken in first before outsiders are admitted.

" There is the other demand of the tannery workers who want that a subsistence allowance should be given to them for the period for which they have no work. This seems to be reasonable but it is a matter for negotiation between workers and tannery owners as it involves finance. I cannot compel the owners to give effect to this proposal.

" Some hon. Members asked the Government to make the tannery owners open their tanneries. I must say, the High Court judgment is against us. We cannot force them to open their tanneries.

" Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Raju, wanted to hold auctions of hides and skins in India. We are thinking on those lines. We have appointed a committee of seven of the biggest tannery owners in this State. We are working out a scheme by which these auctions will be held in India. If that is done our tanneries will get more benefit. So, Sir, that is the way in which this Government is working. It may take some months before practical results are got. 1-20 p.m.

" Then, my friend was referring to the beedi industry. There are about 90,000 persons employed in it. Owing to the persistent agitation of the labour leaders to improve the condition of the persons working in that industry, a clever attempt was made by the beedi factory owners to defeat their purpose. They opened several branches and put them under the head of a manager in each place. To-day there are 2,900 managers in this State. The manager employs the labour under him. The managers are advanced money by the beedi factory owners. The managers pay the labourers under them. The managers have no money of their own. So, if any strike takes place the managers as well as the labourers under them will be thrown out of work and neither the Industrial Tribunal Award nor the Minimum Wages Act can be enforced there. Still Government are looking into the matter to see whether anything can be done to improve the lot of the labourers there.

" My Friend, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, made allegations about the condition of workers in the Andhra Paper Mills and in other industries. I do not know where he got that information. I may inform him that the relations between the Government and their labour are very cordial. I hope it will continue to be cordial, and there will be no occasion to say that it is not so.

" Then, Sir, some friends have laid the charge that Government commercial concerns are working at a loss. I refute that allegation. It is wrong. I shall give the House an idea of the profits earned by the several commercial concerns. The Andhra Paper Mills has earned a profit of Rs. 1·68 lakhs; the Kerala Soap Factory has earned a profit of Rs. 48,868; the Ceramic Factory has made a

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profit of Rs. 4,065; and the Silk Factory has made a profit of Rs. 2,817. These are the profits for the last year. The profit earned by the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop in 1950–51 is Rs. 75,222. Regarding the Vanaspathi Fectory, this Government was not responsible for the starting of that concern. It was started on the assumption that the bye-products of the industry may be utilized for soap-making. It is true that Rs. 43 lakhs have been sunk without committing oneself as to whether hydrogenation is good or bad. The matter has been investigated by Government whether we should proceed with it, or whether we should sell the machinery and all that, or whether we should hand it over to some private enterprise. It is unfortunate that that factory should be started in an area where there is no groundnut grown. (Laughter.) The machinery is ready. I submit it is an unfortunate thing. I do not blame anybody. Government will see how the mistake can be set right.

" Sir, Mr. Adityan spoke about the lignite deposits and enquired about the prospects of that fuel. Sir, expert opinion is unanimous about its potentialities. Government will continue to carry on the operations now undertaken. I can only say the plant and machinery for that is very costly. Merely for the digging of the well to investigate the scheme, i.e., to get rid of the double-air friction, so that the well may be got in proper form, it is going to cost Government 79 lakhs of rupees. In this the Government of India have given us the loan of the machinery, which will cost Rs. 20 lakhs. Sir, as our financial resources are now slender, I am afraid, we cannot do our best in the matter. I think the same hon. Member asked about the handing over of this business to an American company. There are American engineers now employed in that work. It was asked whether that company had any interest in working the scheme. When investigations are completed it is then time for us to think about the future of the scheme, whether we should hand it over to other persons outside India to work it, or whether we have enough capital in our country to take up the scheme ourselves. Sir, I think I have made out a case to show how under difficult circumstances the Industries Department is doing its job. So, may I, in all humility, ask Mr. C. V. K. Rao to withdraw his cut motion? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I rise on a point of information. May I ask the Hon. Minister why the amount under the State Aid to Industries Act this year has been reduced. The Hon. Minister has not explained it."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, this question was raised by some other hon. Member. Sir, in reducing the amount this year, we have not shirked our responsibility towards nascent industries. We have started an Industrial Finance Corporation, whose duty it is to advance money for such concerns. So, we thought, 'Let us delegate our function to that body. Let us not compete in the field of assisting major industries. Let us confine ourselves to helping small industries.' That is why, Sir, the amount under State Aid to Industries Act has been reduced this year."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What about the handloom weavers in Malabar? "

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" With regard to the handloom weavers of Malabar, we wrote to the Collector about it. He has replied that the Registrar's scheme will not be applicable to Malabar. We wrote to him that we were asking two Deputy Registrars to go to the place and see whether these factories may be converted into co-operative societies or made to work under the direction of the Collector of the district. Before that letter reached the Collector, the Collector has written to us saying that some agreement has been entered into between the factories and the workers. I have no idea of what the details are. But the Collector writes that he has every hope the agreement now arrived at will be worked and the difficulties of the weavers will be got over."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—Sir, since this debate started nothing has happened to justify my withdrawing the cut motion. (Laughter.) So, I am not withdrawing my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put the cut motion of Sri C. V. K. Rao to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI —Industries, be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 1,19,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'

" The elementary requirements which have to be satisfied before an individual or a community can be healthy or happy are adequate food of the right quality, wholesome drinking water and a hygienic house in sanitary surroundings. These basic needs of life have so far not been provided for the mass of our people. Poverty, ignorance and disease go together in countries of low economic development like ours. Our primary problem is to break this vicious circle in order that we may reap the material benefits of our newly won political freedom.

" The object of the Medical Department is to cure or alleviate disease by establishing well-equipped hospitals and dispensaries and

motherhood and childhood has become a primary concern of the modern State. The WHO has given high priority to maternity and child welfare work in its programme of health development. There are at present 511 maternity and child welfare centres in our State, of which 30 are under the Madras Corporation, 40 are managed by Government, 277 by district boards and 164 by municipalities. Fifty-three of these institutions can be classed as maternity homes since they have 4 to 6 beds in each. The Tanjore District Board has the best organized maternity and child welfare scheme, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Chingleput and Chittoor District Boards are nearly as good as Tanjore. Among the municipalities, Madurai takes the first place, Coimbatore and Salem come next. Eighty-seven women medical officers, 10 resident matrons, 133 health visitors and 1,055 maternity assistants are employed in the various schemes of maternity and child welfare work. Some of the sanctioned posts of women medical officers are vacant on account of lack of qualified persons. Several voluntary organizations such as the Red Cross Society, the Kasturba Gandhi Trust and the Guild of Service are actively participating in this work. Budget provision has been made to open 37 new centres this year and to train 47 additional maternity assistants in the languages of the State. It is gratifying to note that private philanthropy is increasingly contributing to the opening of new centres in a number of places.

Family planning.—Excessive increase of population and the consequent pressure of food-supply has now become a subject of serious concern in all countries. The need for controlling the rate of population growth in our country on grounds of health and economy has been stressed by the Planning Commission. The Prime Minister has supported the idea of family planning and aroused public interest in the subject. At the instance of the Government of India, the WHO has initiated pilot experiments in the use of the ' rhythm method ' of population control. One such experiment is proposed to be done at the Poonamalle Health Unit. If this experiment succeeds, it will provide a useful method for the limitation of family and proper spacing of child-births for those who object to artificial methods of contraception.

Water-supply and drainage.—Provision of a pure and adequate water-supply and of proper drainage facilities are basic requirements for the maintenance of health. They are of special importance in our country which suffers badly from water-borne and insect-borne diseases of great magnitude.

Rural water-supply.—The special fund of rupees one crore created by the end of 1947 was fully utilized by 31st March 1951. The expenditure on rural water-supply is now met from the current revenues. The Five-Year Programme of the rural water-supply scheme began its operation in 1948–49. During the last four years, 10,793 wells have been completed. 4,523 well works are in progress. A sum of Rs. 262 lakhs has been spent for this purpose during this period. The present Budget provides Rs. 82 lakhs for

the rural water-supply scheme. An Underground Water Specialist who has returned after foreign training has been appointed a short time ago. He has three technical assistants for work in Rayalaseema area. With a view to quicken the pace of execution, Government have sanctioned the purchase of 50 pumpsets.

Urban water-supply and drainage schemes.—During 1951–52 water-supply schemes for 27 municipal towns (new schemes in 15 stations and improvement schemes in 12 stations) and 11 panchayats were under execution. Drainage schemes were in progress in 8 municipal towns. One panchayat drainage scheme was under execution, as also the composite rural water-supply scheme for the Kayalpatnam and other coastal villages in the Tirunelveli district. The total expenditure for the year on all these schemes was rupees 82·26 lakhs, comprising Rs. 39·54 lakhs as Government grant, Rs. 35·34 lakhs as municipal and panchayat contributions including loans, and Rs. 7·38 lakhs from the rural water-supply allotment. Bulk quantities of cast iron pipes were also purchased against the reserve stock, for a total value of about Rs. 12 lakhs. For the current year, 20 municipal water-supply and 6 municipal drainage schemes and 6 panchayat water-supply schemes have been included in the Part I Budget for execution, the total anticipated expenditure being Rs. 50·14 lakhs. In addition, a provision of Rs. 11·55 lakhs has been made for the execution of the Kayalpatnam composite rural water-supply scheme. It is expected that 7 more municipal water-supply and 2 more municipal drainage schemes will be taken up for execution this year.

" Sir, *Public Health knowledge and technique* have made great advances only within comparatively recent times. Yet it has been so effectively applied in countries like the U.S.A. that it has greatly reduced morbidity and mortality rates and it has increased the average span of life almost to the biblical age of ' three score and ten '. If we could pay more attention and devote more money to public health measures, we too could improve our national health in a similar manner and at the same time reduce our expenditure on curative services to a considerable extent."

2-50 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'

" I allot three hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will begin his reply at 5-45 p.m. I hope half-an-hour will be enough for the Hon. Minister to reply? "

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

MR. SPEAKER:—" The House will have to sit till 6-15 p.m. to-day."

* SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

' *That the allotment of Rs.* 1,49,10,400 *under Demand XVII —Public Health—be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

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" I appreciate the brilliant speech made by the Hon. Minister for Public Health. He says he has made adequate provision for all items under Public Health and in all tracts. But I have to point out that he has not made adequate provision for Agency Tracts. He says that malaria has vanished, but still it is very rampant in Agency Tracts. Vatangi, Ramavaram and Gortedu in Yellavaram taluk are glaring examples of highly malarial places. He says he has made adequate provision for giving nutritious food. The Agency people take the gruel made from tamarind seeds. He says that maternity and child welfare work is given a high priority. But there is not even a single maternity hospital in several of the backward agency taluks. He says he has provided for rural water-supply. But even now hundreds of villages, especially in the Agency Tracts, have no drinking water facilities. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the chair.)

" Being an Agency tracts man, I concentrate my attention on Agency areas. The Agency areas are in Northern Circars. They measure roughly about 15,000 square miles. They, particularly the scheduled areas in the Northern Circars, are the very embodiment of ill-health. If there is any one area in the entire State that can be singled out as being most unhealthy and most pernicious, it is this area called the Agency tracts. Two hundred years of British rule passed by neglecting the Agency Tracts. The extreme backwardness of the area to-day is a standing condemnation of the British rule in India and should be a disgrace to any Government.

" In point of health, the Agency Tracts are the veritable black-spots, the plague-spots of the earth in this land of ours. Malaria freely preys upon the people and koya disease, spleen enlargement and black water fever follow suit and complete the picture of misery there. No one can escape malaria, especially in the winter season, and every house has as many malaria beds as there are members in it. The East Godavari Agency records the highest death rate from malaria in the entire State, excepting of course South Kanara—vide report of the Health Conditions in Madras State, 1950 (Government publication). But what should disturb one, and what is in fact most injurious to the Agency Tracts is not the death rate as such, not even the number of deaths due to malaria, but the colossal undermining of human energy and of human health due to malaria. The Agency malaria is a low fever of a malignant, lingering type which does not cause death usually, but saps the vitality of the people and renders them unfit for all work. As every one knows, malaria is caused and propagated by mosquito bite and the Agency Tracts provide fertile breeding-grounds for mosquitoes. The houses of the Agency people are low, constructed amidst insanitary surroundings, close to forests and under the shade of tamarind trees. Hundreds of Agency villages have no drinking water wells and women go with their pots three or four miles to get even there not good water but only water from stagnant pools where mosquitoes swarm in large numbers. The very air of the interior Agency Tracts seems to be so pernicious that strangers going there even for a jolly trip get malaria, whatever be the precautions they take. Above all, malaria gets a stronghold in the Agency because of the extreme poverty of the land. The people are very poor and lazy, and laziness itself is the effect of malaria. They cannot work hard and cannot produce food. But yet their stomachs have got to be filled up and they fill them up with all sorts of things. They eat the tender shoots of bamboo, the pith of the sago palm, the gruel made from tamarind seeds and every edible root, fruit, leaf and flower available in the forest. The Hill Tribes are allowed free tapping and especially in the summer months, they live mainly on drink. In this state of malnutrition or starvation, they have no resistance power to the malarial germ. Poverty, starvation or malnutrition and insanitary conditions bring about malaria and the economic wastage on account of it is so great that it cannot be exaggerated. The provision of adequate medical facilities and sound publis health administration are therefore the most crying needs of the hour in the Agency.

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" Now, Sir, I offer a few suggestions.

(1) Anti-malarial operations are being carried on in several Agency taluks and they are effective to a certain extent. But as though Yellavaram Agency is a very healthy area, it is entirely left out of the picture. In the whole Agency area, I submit, Yellavaram taluk is the worst, and its villages Vatangi, Ramavaram and Gortedu not merely rival but also excel any of the worst Agency villages in their malicious nature. So, I submit that an anti-malarial unit may be started at once in Yellavaram Agency, giving topmost priority to the worst portions—Vatangi, Ramavaram and Gortedu and round about.

(2) The Government are distributing cinchona febrifuge tablets through their Health Inspectors and they are doing good work. The Health Inspector, Addatigalu, is doing the distribution work regularly. But much more quantity is necessary to give the people the full benefit of the free supply.

(3) Mobile medical units are more necessary in Agency Tracts than anywhere else because the Agency areas do not have adequate medical aid. Doctors must be made to go round, especially in the winter season—November, December and January—giving quinine injections to regular sufferers from malaria.

(4) Drinking water wells must be sunk in every village irrespective of its size.

(5) A belief is prevalent among the hill tribes that opium and arrack work as prophylactic against malaria. I request the Hon. Minister to investigate whether this belief is well-founded or not.

(6) Whether the plantation of eucalyptus along the banks of hill streams (for instance, the hill stream at Vatangi, the waters of which are used for drinking) must be encouraged or not is also a matter for investigation.

(7) Poverty must be eradicated and this is a big question involving improvement of agriculture, irrigation, road development, co-operation and so on.

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"I wind up by saying that if the Agencies have got to be rescued from the demon of malaria, if the Agencies have got to be made habitable and if they have to come out of their primitive backwardness, the Government should not follow a lukewarm policy but resort to a progressive policy—a policy of bold and liberal expenditure—both on humanitarian grounds and on grounds of economic improvement of the country. In this connexion, I beg to point out that the Rs. 57·69 lakhs provided for the Scheduled Areas for 1952–53 is miserably inadequate and it does not meet the needs of the situation. I appeal to the Government to invest at the rate of one crore of rupees a year for a few years on Scheduled Areas, giving a lion's share to Agency Tracts. Soon their backwardness will become a thing of the past and the Agency Tracts will become a land of plenty, giving rich dividend to the State."

3 p.m. * DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know it is very easy to offer criticisms and give suggestions how to expand and extend the scope of the work of public health and I know that under the present financial conditions, we cannot expect anything very substantial. Therefore, I would like to limit my suggestions to reorganization and reorientation of the services, getting enough of qualified men in the field of public health or at least training of ancillary personnel and exploiting the public to give them the public health measures they need.

"Firstly, I would like to say something about the integration of public health and medical services. Sir, it was agreed long ago that there should be only one department for this purpose and that should be a Directorate of Health Services. Everything belongs to the public health and not to the medical service because disease is only incidental and not the order of the day. I think without any additional financial commitment this integration could be carried out straightway, because now we have a Director of Medical Services and that term could be changed into Director of Health Services. I need not go into details in this connection because the scheme is there in front of the Government and it has only to be implemented.

"Next, I would like to say something about nutrition. I was happy to hear that there was going to be a Nutrition Research Department. But I would like to submit that there is no use in doing research in nutrition and in trying to find out whether vitamin C exists in Sathukudi orange or some other thing of that kind which is not within the reach of our people. I would like the Nutrition Research Department to do extensive and intensive research work and find out how a balanced diet could be evolved within the reach of the common man. I would say that food should not cost any one person more than Rs. 8 a month because an average family consists of five to six persons and the average income of the family is Rs. 35. Many families are not getting even Rs. 35 a month. Here I agree with the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Sri Viswanatham. But he wanted that the cost of food should be within Rs. 5 per person. Really it is humanly impossible to have a balanced diet within Rs. 5. Therefore, I

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would go as far as Rs. 8. It should be our endeavour not to find out costly foodstuffs. If we do not attach vital importance to the dietetics, we will only be treating patients in the hospital, spending crores of rupees and sending them back to the same conditions which produced the diseases and which will make them come back to the hospital again and again.

"Another thing I want to refer to is this. I do not know whether it is correct on our part to say that we need crores of rupees for starting Medical Colleges. I beg to submit that the construction of one of the very fine Medical Colleges in Trivandrum with the hygiene block and everything necessary for the first three years' study was completed within Rs. 9 lakhs. I have been to that place and I have seen the whole thing. It is a beautiful, spacious building. Why can't we take to such a course? Why should we say that we want Rs. 2 crores and so postpone it indefinitely? Under the present circumstances, we should deprecate the spending of such huge sums of money on lifeless brick and mortar. We can very well spend that money on things which will give us the health that we need very badly.

"Then, with regard to the medical personnel, I would like to say a word. Naturally, being a medical person, I mix freely with them and I know something of the mind of the medical men and women. I won't say that it is very correct to say that medical men and women do not want to go to rural areas. I would say that they are not given even the primary requisites to enable them to go to rural areas. I hear that hundreds of them are going to Malaya and Burma where their future is not very settled as it used to be before, and there are hundreds of young men at least who are willing to go to rural areas, especially to work in the primary health units, etc. But they should be given proper amenities like housing and certain other conveniences. I won't say that they should be given high pay because it is beyond our reach but they should be given reasonable pay and a house because in the villages the real difficulty is to get a house with sanitary conveniences to which we, educated men and women, are accustomed. If that is done, I am sure many of them will go and work these primary health units successfully. (Interruption.) The primary health units are there for which money has been sanctioned. Only they are kept closed due to want of adequate medical personnel.

"Then, I come to ancillary service. I would like to say in this respect that the training of midwives should first of all be reorganized and reorientated to suit our present needs. I have a lot to do with these midwives and so, I know their training and their working conditions. Now, they are taught only to help a doctor in his work. So, for everything they say, 'Do such and such a thing or call for a doctor.' I ask, where is a doctor available in the rural areas? Sometimes one may have to run for ten miles or go by boat or sometimes there is absolutely no conveyance because it is black soil and one cannot go through it if there is rain. In view of this, the syllabus for the training of midwives should be absolutely reorganized in such a way that the trained people cannot only render maternity and child-welfare service but can also treat

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minor ailments and look after public health measures to the extent that they are capable of, and especially they can help in the prevention of cholera, smallpox, etc. It is very easy to teach them to do vaccination. We draft School Final or IV or V Form failed students, give them about 15 days' training and then send them out to the villages to do vaccination work. Why can't we train our own midwives for that purpose? There are at least a thousand people available for this work in our rural areas, as our Hon. Minister pointed out. If these thousand girls can start doing vaccination in the rural areas, how much we can improve. Therefore, this midwives' training should be reorganized in such a way that they can really be fit to be in charge of integrated public health work in an elementary way and help the public health personnel by taking active part in the prevention of cholera, smallpox, etc.

" Then, a few words about the control of infectious diseases during our festivals, etc. That is the starting point of epidemic diseases and, therefore, it should be more effectively controlled. But I am very sorry to point out the indifferent manner in which it is managed by our public health officers. I have no quarrel with them because they are more of administrators than field workers. They are given such inadequate sum of money, that also depending on the sweet will and pleasure of so many others, that it really becomes a farce. Either we should not spend money, fritter away money, or we should spend it in a planned way. So, it is the control of infectious diseases in *melas* and festivals that should really demand our attention.

3-10 p.m. " When I come to the educational side of it, I am of the view that it is of no use to teach hygiene to a select few. Even in the nursery classes, the syllabuses should contain the inculcation of hygienic habits, cleanliness and elementary principles of sanitation, etc. I know it is very difficult and really hopeless to teach adults, as from my personal experience of adults I have seen them engaging in bad habits again and again. If we really teach children, even when they are three or four years old, we will get excellent results. That is why so much importance is given to the nursery schools and pre-Basic education. Our Educational authorities must frame syllabuses according to the stage of development in the schools so that the students in the primary school, elementary school, secondary school, and college will go through this curriculum and learn something about hygiene and clean living and by and by bring that knowledge into practice. That is the only way in which we can improve our general health. For example, what is the use of our teaching the pupils about dietetics, when we see our people polishing the rice even four times and eating? Thus, people are knowingly falling from health standards.

" I am a village faddist and so I would again like to say more about the villages. It is accepted that 80 per cent of the people live in villages, and yet only about 7 per cent of the people in the villages get maternity and child-health services. I have no quarrel with the city people. Cities are overcrowded and they have their own importance and I do not deny that. But, let us plan in future in

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such a way that we do see the villagers get their legitimate conveniences. The Hon. Minister said that there were 1,000 midwives. If we want to afford reasonable maternity and child health services, we should have at least 12,000 midwives. When are we going to produce them? Wherefrom are we going to get them? The only way in which we can get this help is not by depending on the Government. Government can never do it at least in our generation. They cannot train 12,000 midwives and make their services available to the villagers. So, it is up to us who are public-minded to exploit the public co-operation and build up these health services which are very necessary and which are the primary needs of the community at large. My request to the Government is to come forward and help generously and give financial help. If they give one-fourth of the expenditure, the other three-fourths will be borne by the public. We must encourage the local boards, I mean the District Boards and major panchayats. Of course, the Municipalities have their own health services. But the panchayats should bear their own responsibility. It should be made clear to them that they too must have maternity and child health services. Wherever possible they must open such centres. The Government must encourage them in this matter. (The Deputy Speaker sounded the going). I have not finished even half of what I wanted to say. Can I have some more time, Mr. Deputy Speaker?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I allow the hon. Lady Member five more minutes."

* DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Thank you, Sir. It is for the Government to make things easy for the public and institute a health insurance scheme. Why not the Government take this matter up at least in Municipal towns and other places if medical men and women come forward to implement such a scheme. I would suggest the taking up of this scheme as a first measure in the Municipalities to begin with for the benefit of not only the industrial workers but everybody. (Interruption.) I know I am not giving a lecture here and I also know it is not going to help much. I only want to suggest a few ways and means for meeting this demand. That is all.

" I wish to state that instead of concentrating too much on Medical Colleges, let us try to establish these health services. We must also train hundreds of midwives or maternity assistants as they are called now, and health inspectors. We must have at least four such centres in each taluk. We must also train more and more ancilliary personnel, that is, technicians for the hospitals so that some of the medical men and women could be made free for service in the rural areas. There is no use of complaining that medical men and women are not coming forward to serve in rural areas. We should make it compulsory and ask them to serve in villages, just as they are made to serve in jails, Agency Tracts and other places which they do not ordinarily like. Therefore, the service rules should be amended in such a way that after they serve in regular institutions for three or four years—I say this because there is no use of sending these raw graduates to the villages where

expert doctors are not available at present—they should be asked to go and serve in the rural parts for a minimum period of five years. Only after they serve in the villages for this period, they should be made eligible for their promotions, etc. Somehow, we must tackle this rural health problem. Otherwise, I am afraid, the health of the nation as a whole will deteriorate. By giving a little more money to the local boards and encouraging them to start more centres we can extend the scope of the work.

" I do not know if there will be great opposition if I make yet another suggestion. Nowadays it has become a fashion to start more and more tuberculosis sanatoria. I know the importance of the sanatoria, but they themselves do not solve the problem. They take away huge sums of money. The first thing that we must do is to stop the spread of tuberculosis which could be done only by organising isolation sheds near the patients' homes so that the patient can be kept away from the rest of the family and thus prevent those people getting infected with the disease. If this is done, the Government need not bear the diet charges on these patients, as they could be given food by their families and it will be sufficient for the Government to meet their extra cost. That is one of the very important ways of checking the spread of tuberculosis. Sanatoria are places where early cases could be taken and treated.

" I would be unfair to my godmother, Srimathi Muthulakshmi Reddi, if I did not refer to the Cancer problem. Cancer is one disease which makes people suffer so much as no other disease does. In England and other civilised countries, mercy killing by doctors or by themselves is allowed in advanced Cancer cases. Curiously enough, Cancer can be cured if diagnosed early. I would like to suggest to the Government that facilities for training medical personnel, from maternity assistants to high specialists, must be given. Diagnostic facilities must be made available in every taluk and district headquarters hospital. The cost is not very much and I think it is about Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, for one diagnostic equipment. We are told that Cancer could be cured if diagnosed early. One in seven persons die of Cancer. Of course, that is the statistics supplied by the Americans. I think many hon. Members may laugh at me when I quote these American statistics. But, that is the only statistics available, as we have no statistics in India. So, it is said that one in seven persons in America dies of Cancer. In our country, the number of deaths may be greater. Apart from all those things, if any one of you had visited the Cancer Ward in the General Hospital or the Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, you would definitely plead for giving top priority for not only removing Cancer but for doing research in detecting and combating this fell disease.

3-20 p.m. " One minute more and I finish. I should like to point out that the doctors themselves fail to diagnose Cancer in time. Just now I have heard about two cases in one of which the case was misdiagnosed and in the other, the doctor herself did not know that she was suffering from Cancer. She went on thinking ' it cannot be Cancer '. This shows the ignorance of my own profession in this field and how much the doctors have to be educated about it. Therefore, I would like the Government to take up the work in right earnest and provide a good sum of money for not only propaganda to educate the people about Cancer but give them facilities for treatment by supplying diagnostic sets to different hospitals.

" I shall next come to leprosy. This is really a stigma on our society because leper means an outcaste. He has no place in society according to the old conception of lepers. Now, however, opinions are changing and we are learing that leprosy is not such a foul disease as it used to be. It is again a rural disease. If we only enquire of lepers here, we will find that they have migrated from the villages to the City. This is another field to which I would like to invite the attention of the Government as well as Members sitting here, who are the custodians of the interests of their constituencies.

" Sir, I am grateful to you for having allowed me a few extra minutes. I would, in conclusion, request the Government to undertake training of the proper type of maternity assistants and health inspectors. More than any other type of training, this is important and they must give priority to this work. They must train medical social workers to be in charge of leprosy and tuberculosis work so that prevention could be effective."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" On a point of information, Sir. I want to know from the Lady Member, after her nice speech on Public Health, whether she is supporting the Demand or opposing it." (Laughter.)

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Quite right. Thank you. I support the Demand because we have to support it, and not only to support it but to get your support also so that we can fight for a public cause, that is, Public Health." (Laughter.)

SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட மான்யத்தின்மீது பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்ட வெட்டுப்பிரேரணையை நான் ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசுவதற்கு எழுந்துள்ளேன்.

" புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்து மட்டும் ஒரு தேசத்தில் மக்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்தைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாது. அந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக் கூடிய மக்களுடைய முகவிலாசம், குழந்தைகளுடைய சந்தோஷம், தொழற் சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளிகளின் தோற்றம் இவைகளை யெல்லாம் வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் அந்த தேசத்தினுடைய பொது சுகாதாரத்தை நன்கு தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். புள்ளி விவரங்களும் ஒரு பக்கத்திலிருக்கின்றன. இருந்தாலும், ஒரு தேசத்தின் சுகாதாரத்தை அந்த தேசத்து மக்களுடைய முகத்திலேயே தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். இந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கப்போனால், இன்றையதினம் இந்த நாட்டு மக்களின் சுகாதார நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் கூறத் தேவையில்லை.

" குறிப்பாக, சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்து ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் ஆகிவிட்டன. ஐந்து ஆண்டு ஆட்சியில் எந்த அளவு தடுக்கப்படக்கூடிய சீக்குகளை நாம் தடுத்திருக்கிறோம்; மக்களின் உயிரை கொள்ளை போகாமல் நாம் எந்த அளவு காப்பாற்றியிருக்கிறோம்; குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியை எந்த அளவிற்கு நாம் அதிகமாகச் செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றும் அதிகமாகச்செய்து

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விட வில்லையென்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் கொடுத்திருக்கும் 1950-ம் ஆண்டுத்திய 'ஹெல்த் ரிப்போர்ட்'டைப் பார்த்தால் எந்த விதத்திலும் நாம் முன்னேறவில்லை யென்பதைப் புள்ளி விவரம் எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. இது ஒரு சாதாரண தனிப்பட்ட விஷயமல்ல. அரசியல் கொள்கை எப்படி இருக்கிறதோ, அதனுடைய பிரதிபலிப்பு தான் சர்க்காரின் ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் இருக்குமென்பதற்கு பொதுஜன சுகாதாரம் ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இருக்கிறதென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்.

" புள்ளி விவரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மரண விகிதம் ஆயிரத்திற்கு 20 என்று அந்த ரிபோர்ட்டில் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

" காலராவினால் இறந்தவர்களின் கணக்கைப் பார்த்தால் 1940-ல் 6,418 பேர்கள் இறந்தார்களென்று சொன்னால், 1950-ல் 33,004 பேர்கள் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

" வயிறு உளைவு, அஜீர்ணம் போன்ற வியாதிகளினால் இறந்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், 1946-ல் 62,621 பேர்களும், 1950-ல் 73,436 பேர்களும் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

" காச நோய் போன்ற 'ரெஸ்பிரேடரி வியாதிக'ளினால் இறந்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால் 1946-ல் இறந்ததைவிட, 1950-ல் 1,000 பேர் அதிகமாயிருக்கிறது.

" எல்லாவற்றையும்விட கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் சௌந்தரம் ராமச்சந்திரன் சொன்னதுபோல, 100-க்கு 7 பேர்களுக்குத்தான் கிராமாந்தரங்களில் பிரசவ உதவி கிடைக்கிறது. 100-க்கு 93 தாய்மார்களுக்குப் பிரசவ உதவி கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிற தென்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இது எவ்வளவு முக்கியமான விஷயமென்பதைப்பற்றி நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. தாய்மார்களின் மரண விகிதம் பிரசவத்துடன் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறதென்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

" இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 1,000 மருத்துவச்சிகள் (midwives) இருக்கிறார்களென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் சௌந்தரம் ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள் 12,000 மருத்துவச்சிகள் வேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். பிரசவத்தின்போது தாய்மார்கள் எத்தனை பேர்கள் இறந்திருக்கிறார்களென்ற கணக்கைப் பார்க்கும்போது, 1949-ல் 9,979 பேர்களும், 1950-ல் 16,492 பேர்களும் இறந்திருக்கிறார்களென்று தெரிகிறது. அதிக மருத்துவச்சிகளைத் தயார் செய்து, வேலைக்கு வைத்துக் கொண்டு தாய்மார்களின் மரண விகிதத்தைத் குறைப்பதற்குப் போதிய பணம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லலாம். இன்னும் பல காரணங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், மக்களுடைய உயிரைக்காப்பதற்கு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட காரியங்களை இந்த மந்திரிசபை முதல் பொறுப்பாகக் கொண்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள வியாதிகளைத் தடுத்து மக்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கப் பணம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், இதே ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள 5½ கோடி மக்களைக் கட்டி மேய்ப்பதற்காக 7½ கோடி ரூபாய் போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்திற்குச் செலவழிக்கும்போது இந்த 5½ கோடி மக்களுக்குச் சாதாரண சீக்குக்கூட வராமல் தடுக்க சுகாதார வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுப் பதற்கு வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு நபருக்கு 5 அணா வீதம் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் தான் செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறதென்றால், இந்த ஆட்சியின் அரசியல் தன்மை எந்த வகையிலிருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் சொல்லத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது, இந்தச் சபை முன்பாக.

" தொழிலாளர்கள் வைத்தியவசதி பற்றியும் இன்றையதினம் குறிப்பிடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பெரும்பாலான தொழிற்சாலைகளில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளிகள் உள்ளே அடைந்து, புழுங்கி, அதிக நேர வேலையினாலும், குறைந்த சம்பளத்தினாலும், ஜீவனம் செய்யமுடியாத நிலைமையிலிருப்பதனால், பலவிதமான வியாதிகளுக்கு ஆளாகின்றார்கள். அப்படி நோயினால் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படும்போது, அவர்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி அளிக்கப்படுகிறதாவென்று பார்க்கும்போது, மிகவும் கேவலமான நிலையில்

22nd July 1952] [Sri C. Kandaswami]

தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்று வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அவர்களுக்கு வைத்தியவசதி கொடுப்பது எவ்வளவு அவசியமும், அவசரமும் ஆகுமென்பதை நான் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

" சீனாவில் இப்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் 850 தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஒரு டாக்டர் வீதம் டாக்டர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு, தொழிலாளிகளின் சுகாதாரம் கவனிக்கப்படுவது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதாகும். ஆனால், இங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை சற்று சிந்தனை செய்துபார்த்தால், எந்த அளவுக்கு தொழிலாளிகளின் சுகாதாரத்தில் சர்க்கார் அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவரும். ஆகையால், தொழிலாளிகளின் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 3-30 p.m.

" அடுத்தபடியாக, சுகாதார இலாகாவைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. ஏற்கனவே, அந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருக்கும் கனம் சகோதரி அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் சௌந்தரம் ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள், வைத்திய இலாகாவையும் பொது சுகாதார இலாகாவையும் (curative as well as preventive) ஒன்றுபடுத்துவதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். வைத்திய இலாகாவும், வியாதி வருமுன் தடுக்கும் இலாகாவையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து ஒரே டைரக்டரின் கீழ் வைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற கோரிக்கையானது இவ்வளவு காலம் தாமதப்பட்டு வந்ததன் காரணம் இன்னதென்று தெரியவில்லை. முன்பாகவே, Bhose Committee இந்த முடிவைக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்த போதிலுங்கூட இதுவரையில் ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அவ்விதம் ஒரே டைரக்டரின் கீழ் வேலை செய்தால் அந்த இலாகா அதிகமான திறமையுடன் வேலை செய்யும் ; சிக்கனமும் ஏற்படும் ; பல விஷயங்களில் அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படும். அது விஷயமாக ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரமாக ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

" சர்க்கார், போஷாக்கு சக்தி (nutrition)க்காக, மக்களுக்குப் பிரயோஜனமில்லாத வகையில் பணத்தை விரயம் செய்கின்றார்கள். பருப்பில் சத்து இருக்கிறது, நெய்யில் சத்து இருக்கிறது, காய்கறிகளில் சத்து இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டுமா என்று பார்க்கும்போது, இது மக்களைப் பரிகசிப்பது போலிருக்கிறது. கஞ்சிக்கும், கடித்துக்கொள்ள ஒரு மிளகாய்த் துண்டுக்கும் ஏழை மக்கள் லாட்டரி யடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, 'நூட்ரிஷனை'ப் பற்றி பெரிய பெரிய ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஒரு பக்கம் ஏழை மக்கள் உயிரைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்வதற்கே திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இன்னொரு பக்கம் சர்க்கார் 'நூட்ரிஷன்' ஆராய்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. 8 ரூபாயில் ஒருவன் ஜீவனம் செய்ய முடியுமா, 40 ரூபாய் வருமானத்தில் 6 பேர் கொண்ட ஒரு குடும்பம் ஜீவிக்கலாமா என்றெல்லாம் பேசக்கூடிய மோசமான அளவுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஒருவனுக்கு மாதத்திற்கு 8 ரூபாய் செலவில் ஒரு சாப்பாடு பட்டியலே " நூட்ரிஷன் " நிபுணர்கள் தயாரித்துக்கொடுக்க முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இது வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. மக்களைப் பரிகசிப்பதுபோலிருக்கிறது. மக்களின் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க சர்க்கார் சரியான முறையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, சுகாதார இலாகாவில் ஒரு " நூட்ரிஷன் " நிபுணரும், உணவு இலாகாவில் ஒரு " நூட்ரிஷன் " நிபுணரும் எதற்காக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை: மக்களின் போஷாக்கைப் பாதுகாக்க இருக்கிறோமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இவ்வளவு பெரிய நிபுணர்கள் தேவையில்லை. இதனால் பணம் விரயமாகின்றதென்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்குச் சாப்பிடத் தெரியும். அவர்கள் எப்படிச் சாப்பிடவேண்டும் என்பதை ஒருவரும் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கத் தேவையில்லை. சாப்பிடும்போது என்னென்ன சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பது பாட்டிக்குக்கூடத் தெரியும், வீட்டிலிருக்கக்கூடிய ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் தெரியும். இந்த நாட்டில் வருமானம் குறைவு ; வேலைக்குத் தகுந்த வருமானம் இல்லாது நாடு சீரழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. தடுக்கக்கூடிய சீக்குகளும் தடுக்கப்படாமல் எவ்வளவோ மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. இந்தத் துறையிலும் அரசாங்கம் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, சுகாதார இலாகாவில் முக்கியமானவர்கள் ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும், வாக்ஸினேடர்களும் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. மாகாணம் பூராவும் 595 ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பொது சுகாதார இலாகாவின் அச்சு போல அவர்கள் இருந்து கொண்டு முக்கியமான காரியத்தைச் செய்கிறார்கள். தாலூகா பூராவும், ஜில்லா பூராவும், மாகாணம் முழுவதும் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் சுற்றியலைந்து, வியாதிகளைத் தடுப்பதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் 595 பேர்கள் இருப்பது போதாது. மேலும், அவர்களுடைய வேலைக்குத் தகுந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால், அவர்கள் சம்பளத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்தவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வுக்கு சந்தர்ப்பமே இல்லை. ஒருவன் ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக வேலைக்குப் புகுந்தால், அவன் சர்வீஸ் பூராவும் அம்மாதிரியேதான் இருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மற்ற இலாகாக்களில் சிப்பந்திகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய அளவு உத்தியோக உயர்வுக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் இவர்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. சுமார் 10 லக்ஷம் ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட ஒரு பிரதேசத்திற்கு ஒரு ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வீதம் வைத்திருந்தார்களானால் எப்படி இந்த நாட்டில் வியாதிகள் வராமல் தடுக்கமுடியுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். இது சம்பந்தமாக, அவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை அதிகப்படுத்தி, இன்று அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய சம்பளத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்தி, அவர்களுடைய வேலை சிரமத்தைக குறைத்தால், சுகாதார நடவடிக்கைகள் தகுந்த முறையில் ஓரளவு நடைபெறுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங் டிபார்ட்மெண்டானது, பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டோடு சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என் அம்மாதிரி இணைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு தனியாக இருப்பது அவசியமல்லவா? ஒரு தண்ணீர் டாங்க் கட்டுகிறார்களென்று சொன்னால், அங்கு ஊறக்கூடிய ஜலத்தைப் பரிசோதனை செய்வது; அந்த ஜலம் சுகாதார முறையில் இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பதையெல்லாம் கவனிப்பதற்குத் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் இருப்பது அவசியமாக இருக்கும்போது, அதை பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டோடு பிணைத்து வைத்திருப்பது சரியல்ல. பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங்கில் கொஞ்சம் பயிற்சி அளித்து, ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்து இன்னொரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு மாற்றும் நிலைமையில் இருப்பதனால், பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் பொருள் பாழாகியிருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு பல உதாரணங்களைக் காட்டமுடியும். ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங்கில் சிறந்த முறையில் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள் ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டாகத் தனியாக இயங்குவது கூடாதாவென்று நான் யோசனைக் கேட்கிறேன்.

"கடைசியாக, முனிசிபாலிடிகளிலும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளிலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய லக்ஷக்கணக்கான 'ஸ்காவஞ்சர்கள்' மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளத்தில் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்போதாவது தங்களுக்கு 'சம்பளம் போதவில்லை, கொஞ்சம் அதிகக் கூலி வேண்டும்' என்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்களானால், அவர்களை எந்த அளவுக்கு மிருகத்தனமாக சென்ற காலத்தில் நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்களென்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இந்த மாகாணம் பூராவும் ஸ்காவஞ்சர்கள், சுகாதாரத்தைக் காப்பாற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய பாட்டாளிகள், இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு ரூ. 5 அல்லது ரூ. 10 சம்பளத்தில் உயர்த்திக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்த காலத்தில் தஞ்சாவூர், திருச்சி போன்ற இடங்களில் அந்தத் தொழிலாளிகளின் வாழ்க்கையை சர்வநாசம் செய்வதற்காக, வீடு வீடாக வேலையிலிருந்து துரத்தப்பட்டு ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் வேலையின்றித் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அது சம்பந்தமாக புனராலோசனை செய்து, மீண்டும் அவர்களை வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அவர்கள் கண்ணியமான முறையில் நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். மற்ற சர்வீஸ்களில் இருப்பதைப்போல் அவர்களுடைய சர்வீஸை மாகாண சர்வீசாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு முனிசிபாலிடியில் அவர்கள் 100 கக்கூசுகள் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது, இன்னொரு முனிசிபாலிடியில் 50 கக்கூசுகள் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி தாரதம்மியம் இல்லாமல் திட்டவட்டமான

வேலை, சம்பளம் முதலியன நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இந்த மாகாண சுகாதாரத்திற்கு முதுகெலும்பு போன்றவர்கள் என்பதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"கடைசியாக, கிராமப்புரங்களில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் சேரிகளில் வசிக்கும் நிலைமையைக் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நகர்ப்புரங்களில் "ஸ்லம்ஸ்" என்று பேசப்படுகிறது. அதைவிட மோசமாக, கிராமப்புரங்களில் சேரிகளில் வாழும் மக்கள் ஒரு எக்கர் நிலத்தில் 100 குடிசைகள் வரையிலும் போட்டுக்கொண்டு, சுற்று புறத்திலும் சதுப்பு நிலங்களால் சூழப்பட்டு, மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி லக்ஷக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்திக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் சரியான வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டு சுகாதாரமான இடங்களில் வசிக்கச்செய்வது சுகாதார இலாகாவின் கடமை. அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த வெட்டுப்பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து, உண்மையாகவே இந்த நாட்டின் வளர்சியில் அக்கறையுள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் இந்த வெட்டுப்பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* **Sri T. K. RAMA** :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நான் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கிற மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த ராஜ்ஜியத்தில் இன்று எந்தத் தொத்து நோயும் பரந்த அளவில் இல்லாமல் பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தை உன்னத நிலைமையில் வைத்திருப்பதற்கு நாம் எல்லோருமே பெருமைப்படவேண்டும்.

"பொதுச்சுகாதாரச் சட்டம் செய்யப்பட்டு இந்தப் பதினைந்து வருடங்களாக அந்தச் சட்டம் எப்படி அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் எராளமான பிரிவுகள் ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மையைக் கருத்தில்கொண்டு, பல காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு அனுகூலமாக இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையெல்லாம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வர சர்க்கார் எந்த நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. இப்படியே சென்று, இன்னும் ஒரு பதினைந்து வருடத்திற்கு அந்தச் சட்டம் பிரயோஜனமற்ற தாகவே இருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். எனெனில் நம்முடைய கவனமும் சிந்தனையும் அணைக்கட்டுதல், மின்சார வசதியை அதிகரித்தல், உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குதல் போன்ற பல விஷயங்களிலே செலுத்திக்கொண்டு அந்த துறைகளிலேயே அதிகமான பணத்தையும் ஒதுக்கி செலவழித்து வருகிறோமே தவிர ஜனங்களுடைய பொதுச்சுகாதார விஷயங்களில் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தவேயில்லை. தேவையான பணத்தையும் ஒதுக்கி அதற்கு வேண்டிய எற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவுமில்லை. ஆகையால் வருங்காலத்தில் ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிற எல்லாப் பிரிவுகளையும் எப்படி அமுல் நடத்தப்போகிறோம்? அதனால்தான் இன்னும் பதினைந்து வருடங்களுக்கு அந்தச் சட்டம் பிரயோஜனமற்றதாகவே இருக்குமென்று நான் கருதவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனாலும் இந்த சட்டத்தால் இப்பொழுது நகரசபைகளுக்குப் பெருவாரியான கெடுதல் அதன் நிர்வாகத்தில் எற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் அழுத்தமாகத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டத்தினால் சுகாதார அதிகாரி ஒரு தனி அதிகாரியாக இருக்கிறார். நகரசபையின் வரும்படியில் 30% பணத்தை அவருடைய இலகாவுக்காக ஒதுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எல்லா நகரசபைகளும் இன்று தங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் வருவாயில் 40%, 50% வரை சுகாதாரத்திற்காகச் செலவழித்து வருகிறது. நகர சுகாதார அதிகாரி இன்று கவுன்சிலுக்குக் கட்டுப்பட்டவர் அல்ல. அவருக்குக் கீழ் வேலைசெய்யும் சிப்பந்திகளும், நகர சுத்தித் தொழிலாளிகளும், சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் போன்றவர்களும் இன்று அவர்கள் சம்பளம் வாங்கும் நகரசபைகளின் சிப்பந்திகளாகத் தங்களை எண்ணிக்கொள்ளுவதில்லை. அந்த நகரசபைக்கு விஸ்வாசமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் நினைப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுடைய எஜமானர்கள் சென்னையில் இருப்பதாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்துவருகிறார்கள். நான் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொன்னால் நீங்கள் ஒருக்கால் ஆச்சர்யப்படுவீர்கள். சில நகரசபைகளில் முனிசிபல் கமிஷனருக்கும், ஹெல்த் ஆபீசருக்கும் நேரிடையே பேச்சு வார்த்தை நடந்து பலமாதங்களுக்கு மேல்கூட

[Sri T. K. Rama] [22nd July 1952

ஆகியிருக்கலாம். அவர்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் File மூலம், அதாவது எழுத்துமூலம் நிர்வாக விஷயங்களைக் கவனித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களே தவிர நேரிடையாக கலந்துப் பேசி நகரத் தேவைகளைக் கவனிப்பதே இடையாது. பொதுவாக முனிசிபல் சேர்மன் அவர்கள் நகரசபையின் கமிஷனருடன் நகரத்தைச் சுற்றிப் பார்ப்பதற்குப் புறப்பட்டால், சுகாதார அதிகாரியின் கீழுள்ள சில ஸ்தாபனங்களுங்குப் போவோம் என்றாலும், "அது அந்த சுகாதார அதிகாரியின் இலாகா. அதற்கு நான் எதற்கு வரவேண்டும் ? அவரைக் கூட்டிக்கொண்டு போங்கள்", என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இதுமாதிரியாக நிர்வாகம் பிளவுபட்டிருப்பது நகரசபையின் ஒழுங்கான நிர்வாகத்திற்கு நல்லதல்ல. மக்களுக்கு நகாசபை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுகிற நன்மைகள் செய்யமுடியாமல் குந்தகம் விளைவிப்பதாகவும் இது இருக்கிறது. இதுமாதிரியாக நகரசபையின் நிர்வாகத்தில் இரட்டை ஆட்சி இந்தச்சட்டத்தால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாம் எல்லோரும் அன்னியர் ஆட்சியில் இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்த இரட்டை ஆட்சியை எவ்வளவு வெறுத்தோம் என்பது உங்கள் அனைவருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இந்த இரட்டை ஆட்சி நகரசபையில் நீடித்திருக்கவிடாமல் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றவேண்டியது அவசியமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஆனால் தொத்துநோய்கள் வேகமாகப் பரவும் காலத்தில் சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சுயேச்சையான அதிகாரம் இருந்தால்தான் அதைச் சுலபமாகத் தடுக்கமுடியுமென்று சொல்லப்படலாம். அது உண்மையே. அவ்விதம் இருக்கவேண்டியதும் அவசியம்தான். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது எல்லாக் காலங்களிலும் அவர்களுக்குச் சர்வாதிகாரம் கொடுத்திருப்பதுதான் மிகவும் வெறுக்கத்தக்கது. அது நல்ல ஆட்சிக்கும் உகந்தது அல்ல. ஆகையால் தற்போதைய பொதுச் சுகாதாரச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றி விசேஷமான காலங்களில் சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளுக்கு விசேஷ அதிகாரமும், மற்ற காலங்களில் நகரசபையின் சட்டதிட்டங்களுக்கு உட்பட்டு, கவுன்ஸிலின் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கும் கமிஷனரின் அதிகாரத்திற்கும் அடங்கி நடக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி சட்டத்தை திருத்தவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

3-40 p.m. "அடுத்தபடியாக மதுரையைப் போன்ற பெரிய ஊர்களிலும்கூட குடிதண்ணீர் வசதியும், பாதாளச் சாக்கடையும் எல்லா பாகங்களிலும் இல்லாதிருப்பது பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு மிகவும் அபாயகரமாக இருக்கிறது. 1937-ம்வரு ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுத்து அதை நிறைவேற்றத் தயாராயிருந்தோம். ஆனால் அப்பொழுதிருந்த சர்க்கார், அவர்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருந்த உலக யுத்த முயற்சியில் உதவி செய்ய மறுத்ததால் மதுரை போன்ற நகரசபைகளின் வேண்டுகோள்களை ஏற்று உதவி அளிக்கமாட்டோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அப்பொழுது நிறைவேற்றமுடியவில்லை. ஒரு லக்ஷம் பேர்களுக்கு என்று வகுக்கப்பட்ட பழைய (மூதல்) திட்டம் இன்று சுமார் 4 லக்ஷம் பேர்களுக்கு பயன்படுத்த வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. வருகிற பதினைந்து வருடங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஒரு விரிவான திட்டமொன்றை, சென்ற இரண்டு வருஷங்களில் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவில், பரிசீலனை செய்து, வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இத்திட்டத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு சுமார் 2 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எந்தத் திட்டத்தையும் நிறைவேற்ற பணம்தான் பிரதான 3தவையாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை கடனாகவும், மானியமாகவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் பலமுறையும் சர்க்காரிடம் விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். மதுரை நகர சபையார் இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்காக 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் சொந்தமாகவே செலவு செய்துவிட்டதால். 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலே ; தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட திட்டம் பிரயோஜனமற்றதாகப் போனதைப் போல் இதையும் ஆகவிடாமல் எப்படியாவது நிறைவேற்றிவிடவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் சொல்லியிருக்கிற யோசனைகளை ஒத்துக்கொண்டு உடனடியாக 50 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயை கடன் வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும், மேலும் 50 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயை கடனாகப் பெருவதற்கு வரியை உயர்த்தவும் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற கடனாகவும், மானியமாகவும் மதுரை நகரசபையாருக்கு சர்க்கார் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி, மதுரை நகரின் பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற எல்லா உதவியையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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"இந்த ராஜ்ஜியத்திலுள்ள தொத்து நோய் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளைப் பற்றி கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அவைகள் சரியானபடி இருக்கவில்லை. தொத்து நோய்கள் பரவாமல் ஜனங்கள் காப்பாற்றப்பட வேண்டும். சுகாதார இலாக்கா சரியான முறையில் இயங்காததால்தான் இப்பொழுது பொதுச்சுகாதாரமும் கெட்டு பலவிதமான தொத்துநோய்களும் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இது மதுரை நகருக்கு மிகவும் பொறுந்தும். நகரங்களில் தொத்து நோய்களை தடுத்து குணப்படுத்தும் பொறுப்பு நகரசபைகளிடமிருக்கிறது. அவசர காலங்களில் விஸ்தாரமான அளவில் இதைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு தனியாக ஒரு தொத்து நோய் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். சர்க்காரும் இதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு மதுரை நகரசபையாரின் வேண்டுகோளுக்கு இணங்கி ஒரு I.D. ஆஸ்பத்திரியை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கான நிலமும் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தையும் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். நில ஆர்ஜிதத்தை ஜூரர் படுத்தி, ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யப்பட்ட நிலத்தில் ஆஸ்பத்திரியை சீக்கிரம் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதுமாதிரியான ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இல்லாததால் தான் மதுரை ஜில்லாவாசிகள் இரண்டு வருடங்களுக்குமுன், பல ஆயிரம் உயிர்களை இழக்க நேரிட்டது.

"உலக சுகாதார ஸ்தாபனத்தின் யோசனையையும் உதவியையும் கொண்டு மேக ரோக தடுப்பு வேலைகளைச் செய்ய மதுரை நகரசபையார் ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சிப்பந்திகளை நியமித்து, சிம்லாவிற்கு அனுப்பி அவர்கள் விசேஷ பயிற்சியும் அளிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். இத்தடுப்பு வேலையை செய்துமுடிக்க மதுரை நகரசபையாருக்கு 2 வருஷங்களில் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்குமேல் தேவையாக இருக்கலாம். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரின் யோசனைப்படி, சென்னை சர்க்கார் பண உதவியைச் செய்வதாக ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது போன்ற விசேஷமான காரியங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பின் வாங்காது பண உதவியை செய்தால்தான், நகரசபைகளுக்கு ஊக்கமுண்டாகும். ஆகையால் மதுரை நகரசபையாருக்கு வேண்டிய பண உதவி அளிக்கவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject under discussion is a very important one, affecting as it does the public health of a vast majority of the population of the State. But, unfortunately, the time at our disposal for discussion is very limited and, therefore, I wish to confine myself to one or two important aspects of the question.

" Speakers before me have dealt with some aspects of public health as it is being maintained by the Public Health Department. When the Hon. the Minister was reading out his speech while moving the Demand, he gave us a maze of figures with regard to a number of subjects, such as how D.D.T. has now replaced some other drug and so on. But one vital and most important thing he forgot to tell us about or he did not want to tell us, and that was, as a result of the measures taken during the last five years, how far the public health in this State has improved. He did not tell us what the vital statistics connected with the public health of this State are, whose study will reveal whether the measures taken by the Government have really contributed to the improvement of the health of the people or whether it has deteriorated despite all the measures that they have taken. These will help us to find out what exactly the causes are that led to the deterioration of the health of the people and what exactly are the causes that have brought about such a heavy incidence of malaria,

cholera, plague and other epidemic and endemic diseases. When I speak on this Demand, I want to make a present to the Government —to the Hon. the Minister for Public Health and to the Secretary to the Public Health Department who is sitting in the Secretaries' Gallery—of certain books. I hope that they will not refuse to touch them because they deal with public health in a country, the very mention of whose name is anathema to some of the Members of the Government. Well, I am referring to the ' Medicine and Health of the Soviet Union ' by Henry Czeeswich. He is a doctor and he is not a Red. He is not a Communist. There is also another book
3-50 p.m. by Mr. Newman. He was an anti-Communist but nevertheless he visited the Soviet Union. These books were reviewed by no less a person than Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastry, who by no stretch of imagination can be called pro-Communist. What is the opinion of these people? Their unanimous opinion is that the Soviet Union has tackled the problem within a period of 20 years which no other civilised country has done in spite of the fact that that country was the hot-bed of preventible diseases. This is the opinion of unbiased people, people who are in no way politically connected with the Soviet Union. How was it able to do it is the simple question that I want the Public Health Minister and people interested in the public health of this State to address themselves to. In the Soviet Union the problem was tackled at the source. It is not a question of finding vaccines or administering them to an increasing number of people. I am not saying that these are not necessary. But you are not attacking the fundamental and the root cause of the problem. The Soviet Union attacked the root cause, the environmental cause, the environmental sanitation and hygiene. They tackled the problem of nutrition and adopted various other ways. I need not dwell upon these for the time at my disposal is limited.

" Turning to our own State, if we want to keep the health of the people of our State, if we want to prevent the onset of diseases, one of the most important and basic needs that we have got to meet is the supply of protected drinking water for the entire population. Without this, much of the measures that we might take with regard to public health are not going to bring us results. What have the Government done to supply protected drinking water to both rural and urban areas? After all the Public Health Department gets only Rs. 82 lakhs, whereas the Police gets Rs. 7 crores. This is by the way. But this shows that the public health of this State has been relegated to the background, and the maintenance of law and order has become more necessary. In our State there was a Committee which was appointed in June 1947. The Hon. Mr. Ranga Reddi was also a Member of that Committee. Surprisingly enough that Committee submitted its report very soon. It went into the whole problem and one of its findings was: ' In 1940 a Rural Water-Supply Committee was appointed and that Committee had submitted its report as early as 1940, with its recommendations. The Government passed orders from time to time on individual issues only without visualising the picture as a whole '. This report has not seen the light of day. Even to-day we do not know what its recommendations were regarding the

general picture of the State as a whole, in respect of rural water-supply. Even now we do not have a definite picture about these problems. As a matter of fact, that Committee was suffering from this handicap, namely, it was not able to get details from the Collectors of districts. The Collectors were asked to furnish information to the Committee as to the number of drinking water wells sunk in the villages, how much water was available in the wells, wheher the water in the wells actually proved to be useful for drinking purposes or not and so on. The Collectors were not able to furnish information to the Committee on these points. Even now we are not able to get any information on these. The Hon. Minister for Public Health even does not know what happened to the recommendations of the Committee and how far the recommendations were implemented. ' This Committee made a number of recommendations and the Government of Madras, that is, the party in power then, in the year 1949—on the eve of the elections—said they have formulated a five-year plan for supply of drinking water. Will the Hon. Minister now tell us what has happened to it? Was that plan executed at all? If so, what is the total number of water-supply schemes that have been executed as a result of this plan? Or has it gone the way the other plans that were drawn up by the party in power have gone? We would like to know something about it.

" Again, Sir, there are a number of water-supply schemes taken up by the Government, for instance, the Calicut Water-supply Scheme, the Salem Water-supply Scheme, the Mangalore Water-supply Scheme, etc. I would like to know what has happened to these schemes. Is it not a fact that after spending lakhs of rupees in Mangalore it was found that the water was brackish? Who was responsible for taking up the scheme? What was the sort of investigation made by the Government? Do not the Government first of all investigate and find out whether the water is drinkable or not before taking up the scheme for execution, or do they take up the scheme only to find in the last moment that it is not possible to get good drinking water and so drop the scheme? That is why I say this is not a Public Health Department but a Public Wastage Department. What about the Salem Water-supply Scheme? After spending a huge amount, and after Rajaji inaugurated the water supply-scheme, we are told that this scheme cannot ensure supply of water for the residents of Salem for all time to come. When I went to Salem I found it was not Cauvery water—Cauvery water stated to have been distributed to people when Rajaji opened the water-supply system—that is supplied through the taps but it is Cauvery water with local well water that is supplied in Salem. I ask why all this wastage? There is something rotten in the State of Denmark and the Denmark State is the Pubilc Health Department.

" Therefore, I would say that such schemes ought to have been carefully investigated before they were taken up. The hon. Member, Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran, said so much regarding the need for proper investigation. I was wondering why she should be on the other side if she were true to what all she spoke. The

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immediate thing the department has got to do is to investigate the working of the department and reorganize the entire department so that the huge moneys that are to-day collected by way of taxes are not wasted on such idiotic and stupid schemes as I would call them."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the hon. Lady Member, Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran, has spoken there is not much that we could speak about. All the same, I want to submit a few points here before the House. Sir, it might have been a great news when a woman gave birth to a babe in mid-air in an aeroplane or in a running train. But I can give thousands of instances where women half-dead gave birth on the roadside, often the mother and the child dying. In the aeroplane and the train the mother and child were delivered safely at their destination, but in the villages they are delivered to the grave. That is the position in the villages. There is absolutely no safety for the poor and the middle class people there. There the hospitals are without doctors and medicines. It is a miserable plight that we see in the villages. In my own firka I am a silent witness to all these things. In many cases women die while being carried to the hospital in carts. This is the case throughout the countryside. I know there is a desire and effort to do something. But the only
4 p.m. hurdle is lack of funds. My hon. Friend, Comrade Ramamurthi, said that some of the funds provided for the Police department should be diverted to this demand. I should say that the whole lot should be diverted to this demand. Money should be found for law and order too. If we are to push through our programme of development we need law and order and at the same time we want more money for Public Health also. I agree with Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran that midwives should be trained. I suggested to the Kasturba Memorial Trust that midwives should be trained from amongst the villagers whether they are barbers, dhobies, etc. If we want to send M.B.B.S. doctors to our villages, it will take a century. Even if we want to send trained midwives, I mean midwives trained for two years or three years, on a scale of pay of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 per mensem it will again take a century. Therefore I wish to give one suggestion. The present midwives in the villages are the women belonging to barber and dhobi communities. That is our lot. Members need not stare at me. (Laughter.) Let each one of us ask his mother who attended on her at the time of his birth. It is an untrained midwife with unclean hands. It is lucky we are alive to-day. (Laughter.) These untrained midwives should be brought to the headquarters hospitals and given training for six weeks or two months how to use modern medicines and instruments. Do the Members know, Sir, how the village midwives cut the cord binding the mother and the child? They use the knife used for cutting grass. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that these untrained midwives in the villages should be given training for some time in our headquarters hospitals.

" In regard to rural water-supply, I wish to say a few words. It is a criminal waste of money that is going on at present in the

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name of rural water-supply. I throw a challenge to the Government, whether the wells for which the specification provides double side stone construction, are not constructed with one side stone construction only. It is public cheating and governmental cheating in the name of rural water-supply. Where wells are constructed and where stone construction is provided in the specification, it is a connivance between the contractor and the Government officer. I am myself a direct witness. A relative of mine is a contractor and I asked him to give me details as to how he dug a well; he told me that he had been trained by the officer himself how to dig a well and make the margin as much as possible; when the total cost was Rs. 2,600 he saved Rs. 1,350. It is not an untruth; it is not an exaggeration; it has actually happened. Sir, in our State some area or other has dearth of water and steps are always taken in the last minute to dig wells by mechanical device. In the Budget about Rs. 80·0 lakhs is provided for rural water-supply. Are they going to dig 5,000 wells? I very much doubt, Sir, whether they can dig even 1,000 wells. I hope, when the Hon. Minister comes with a demand in the next year's budget (if he continues in office) he will be able to supply us the statistics as to how many wells he would have dug with the amount he is now asking. Sir, every factory in this State and even the Government will be telling us every year that they have lost so many working days and so many man-hours. Let us calculate the working days that are being lost by the villagers when they have to spend about three hours each day in getting water. Let us take a hamlet of 100 houses. If 3 hours is multiplied by 100 and again multiplied by 30 and 12 and divided by 8 it comes to about 13,500 working days in a year; let us take a day's earning at the rate of Re. 0-8-0; let us also multiply it by the number of villages in our State. Sir, it will be a staggering figure: it is a national waste. Every agricultural labourer is a factory by himself; he is the proprietor, manager and worker. It is not a question of saving him; it is for saving ourselves, our State and our country that we have to take care of the villages. Let us have more wells as early as possible. When every Hon. Minister goes to the villages on tour, let him ask for donations for digging wells in the same way as Mahatma Gandhi asked for donations for hospitals, etc., while travelling, instead of claiming his T.A. of Rs. 100 or Rs. 300. I want every Hon. Minister to give an account of the money that he collects while on tour and spend that money for starting a poor men's hospital or for digging a well or for some such good purpose. Thank you, Sir."

SRI D. LAKSHMAYYA :—" ఉపాధ్యక్షులు, ఇప్పుడు చర్చలో పాల్గొని మీరు [illegible] యీ ఆరోగ్యశాఖవల్ల ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగం జరుగుటలేదు. ఇది అంతా పేరుకుమాత్రమే పుస్తకశాలగాయార్పై ఒక ఫార్మసీలెక్కుంది. [illegible] గ్రామాలలోని, వీధిప్రజానీకానికి యీ శాఖవల్ల ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగం జరుగుటలేదని చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. ఈ శాఖవారిపనులు పట్నాలకాసాలలోపలా చెప్పుకోదగిన ప్రశంసనీయంగాలేవు. గ్రామాలు మురికి కుప్పలుగాఉంటున్నాయికాని, ఈ శాఖవారిచ్చిన ఆర్డరు ప్రజలకుఎటువంటి సదుపాయంకల్గుటలేదు. గ్రామాలలో రోగ

ముఖ్యాకుండా కాపాడేనిమిత్తం యీశాఖఉద్యోగులు ఎటువంటి ప్రయత్నం చేయుట లేదు. ఇక మంత్రులైనా గ్రామమునకువచ్చి ఆక్కడళున్న ప్రజలయొక్క కష్టసుఖాలు తెలుసుకోరు. వారు పర్యటనకువచ్చినపుడు వి భాగ్యవంతుల యిండ్లలోకో, ట్రావలర్సుబంగళాలోనో విడిచివుంటారు. గ్రామాలలోని పేదప్రజలువచ్చి తమ కష్టసుఖాలను తెలుపుకోటానికైనా అస్కారంలేకుండావుంది. గ్రామాలలో మురుగునీరుపోక ఎన్నోరోగాలకు కారణం ఆవుతున్నది. ఈ మురికి కూపాలలో నివశిస్తూవుండడం వల్ల పేదవారు శాలాబాధలుపడుతున్నారు. ఆయినప్పటికీ వారికష్టసుఖాలను విచారించటమనేది యింతవరకు జరుగలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా గ్రామాలలో హరిజనులు నివసించే వాడలు ఎంత అపరిశుభ్రంగావుంటాయో, ఎంత అనారోగ్యకరంగా వుంటాయో వేరుగా చెప్పవక్కరలేదు. మురుగుగుంటలమధ్య పెంటకుప్పలమధ్య నివసించే ఈ హరిజనుల వాడలకు ఎంతమంది ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు వెడుతున్నారు. ఎంతవరకు ఆక్కడవుండే అనారోగ్య కారణాలను, తొలగిస్తున్నారో చెప్పవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ హరిజనులకు యిండ్లవసతిబొత్తిగాలేదు. ఆరోగ్యశాఖవారివల్ల గ్రామములలోని యీ ప్రజలకు ఏ కొద్ది మాత్రమైనా ఉపయోగంలేదు.

4-10 p.m. "ఆరోగ్యశాఖక్రింద జిల్లాలలో హెల్త్ ఆఫీసర్లని, తాలూకాలలో హెల్త్ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్లని వున్నారు. వీరివల్ల ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగముంటున్నదో ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి తెలియడంలేదు. ఏ గ్రామంలోనైనా కలరావంటి మహోజాడ్యం సంభవించినప్పుడు వానిని ఈ అధికారులకు తెలుపుకోన్న 15 రోజులకుగాని వారు గ్రామాలువైపుకు రారు. యీలోగా జాడ్యం విజృంభిస్తుంది. పేదవారు ప్రతిసంవత్సరం ఈ విధంగా ఎటువంటి వైద్యసహాయంలేకుండా చనిపోతున్నారు. గ్రామాలలోని హరిజనులకు ఇతర పేదప్రజలకు వుండుటకు ఇండ్లు తినుటకు తిండిలేవు. ఈ కనీస అవసరములైనా లేని ఈప్రజలు రోగాలకుగురికాకుండా కాపాడబడడంఎలా, దీనికి ప్రభుత్వం యేంచర్యతీసుకుంటోంది; ఈ ఆరోగ్యశాఖవారివల్ల రాష్ట్రజనాభాలో అధికసంఖ్యాకులైన ఈప్రజలకు యెటువంటి మేలు కల్గుతోంది; ఈ విషయాలు ప్రభుత్వం ఎప్పుడైనా ఆలోచించిందా; ఈశాఖ నామమాత్రంగా వున్నశాఖకాని ప్రజోపయోగార్థమై పనిచేస్తున్న శాఖకాదని చెప్పవలసివస్తున్నది. ఇక పట్టణాలలోకూడా పేదవారు నివసించేపల్లెలలో ఈ శాఖ వారు చేస్తున్నపనులైనా బాగుగాలేవు. ఉదాహరణకు చూడండి. మా గుంటూరు పట్టణంలో (1) సంగడిగుంట, (2) యిజారియిల్‌పేట, (3) చాంగరాలబీడు, (4) రెడ్డిగారితోటమొదలైన పేటలలో హరిజనులు నివసించే పల్లెలు ఈ విధంగా ఎంత అనారోగ్యకరంగా వుంటూన్నాయోచూడండి. హవుస్ బిల్డింగ్ సొసైటీలను ప్రభుత్వం వారు విస్తారుచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ సంఘాలకు అప్పులిచ్చి ధనసహాయంచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ సొసైటీలు కడుతున్న యిళ్లు ఎవరికోసాని; మురికికూపాలలో నివశిస్తూ రోగాలతో నిత్యం సతమతమవుతున్న పేదప్రజలకొరకా లేక ధనవంతులకొరకా; ఈ గృహనిర్మాణ సహకార సంస్థలు భాగ్యవంతులకొరకు 20,000, 30,000 ఖరీదుచేసే ఇళ్లు కట్టిస్తున్నారు. ఇంతపెద్ద మొత్తాలు ఖర్చుచేసేనట్లయితే ఎంతమంది పేదవారికి సామాన్యగృహాలు కట్టవచ్చునో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. 2,000, 3,000 లతో నిర్మించగలిగిన ఇండ్లను ఎన్నిటిని ఈ సహకారసంస్థలు నిర్మించాయి. యింతమట్టుకు పేదవారికి సహాయంచేసేనిమిత్తం ఎటువంటి ప్రయత్నం జరగలేదని చెప్పవలసివుంది. మా గుంటూరు పట్టణం తీసుకోండి, చంద్రమౌళినగర్ అని, పట్టాభినగర్ అని రెండు నగర్లునిర్మించబడ్డాయి. ఎవరికోసం ఉద్దేశించి చేసినపనియిది. ఇండ్లులేక వూరిగుడిసెలలో నివసించే పేదవారికొరకా, మేడలలో నివసించే భాగ్యవంతులకొరకా!

"గ్రామాలలో హరిజనులు క్రైస్తవులు చిన్న యిండ్లు కట్టుకోటానికైనా స్థలాలు లేవు. లభ్యమయ్యే ప్రభుత్వభూములనుకూడా పెద్దభూస్వాములు, పలుకుబడికలవారు

ఆక్రమించుకుంటున్నారు. హరిజనులు యిళ్లుకట్టుకొని విడ్డలతరబడి నివసిస్తున్న ప్రదేశాలనుంచి వారిని తొలగించివేస్తున్నారు. తహసిల్దారులు, డెప్యూటీ కలెక్టర్లు కలిగినవారికే సహాయపడుతున్నారుకాని, పేదవారిబాధలు ఏమీ గుర్తించటంలేదు.

"ఇక పోతే పల్లెపాంతాలలోవుండే రూరల్ డిస్పెన్సరీస్ ని విధంగానిర్వహింపబడుతున్నాయో గమనించండి. సంవత్సరంలో కనీసం 10, 15 రోజులైనా ఈ ఆస్పత్రుల తలుపులు తెరచిన పాపానపోలేదు. వైద్యుడుకుయిచ్చే జీతంకూడా కాలాతక్కువ. మందులుకూడా అంతవిమీళుంచివు. మందులు ని 3, 4 వందల రూపాయిలకరిదుచేసేవి జిల్లాబోర్డు ఫార్మసీలనుంచివస్తాయి. ఈ ధన్తాలు, కొప్పులుమొదలైనవి సీసాలలోవేసి వుంచుతారు. ఈ విధంగా 10, 15 రోజులైనతర్వాత ఈ మందులు కంపుకొడతాయి. ఇవి పల్లెపాంతాలలోని బీదప్రజాసీకంయొక్క ఆరోగ్యాన్ని కాపాడటానికి, ప్రభుత్వం, స్థానిక సంస్థలుఅనుసరిస్తున్నవిధానం. నామమాత్రంగా ఆరోగ్యశాఖ అని పెట్టి ధనవ్యయంచేయడంమాత్రమే కన్పిస్తోందికాని ప్రజలకేమీ ఉపయోగంకల్గడంలేదని చెపుతున్నాను. ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యం గురించి శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవడం ప్రభుత్వం వారిఉద్దేశ్యమైతే అనుసరించవలసిన పద్ధతి యిదికాదు. కనీసం 10, 15 వేలజనాభాకు ఒక రెగ్యులర్ హాస్పిటల్‌చొప్పున ఏర్పాటుచేసి ఉపకారం చేయటానికి ప్రయత్నంచేయాలి. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంయేమీ ఆలోచించడంలేదనిచెప్పి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

* SRI V. DURGAPRASADA VEERABHADRA DEO BAHADUR:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important subject. This reminds me of the saying which I had read in my younger days, viz., ' health is wealth '. It is needless to say that unless the health of our people is preserved and maintained well in this country, it will retard our progress in every respect. There is not much time allotted to me to cover the entire field on the Public Health Demand of our State. I shall confine myself to one or two aspects specially with regard to the Agency Tracts. Agency Tracts are found in the two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. The hygienic conditions of the people residing in these localities are very poor. The people suffer from malnutrition. The epidemics take a heavy toll of lives and there are certain endemic diseases like malaria, leprosy and other ghastly diseases. Most of the hill tribes suffer from yaws. This, I believe, belongs to the family of venereal diseases like syphilis. But it is not actually syphilis. It is a very ghastly disease. If the disease is not properly attended to and if it is neglected, the person looks like a leper. In bad cases the bone gets exposed and the person suffers terribly. But it responds wonderfully to penicillin. Three injections of one million units of penicillin per day, for three consecutive days completely drives the disease out. Yaws relief camps should be started. I live on the borders of the Agency Tracts, wherein this disease is prevalent. We have started a small Yaws Relief Committee of which I happen to be the President. We are handicapped by the non-availability of this wonderful drug in sufficiently large quantities. We have no financial means to carry

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on these relief measures extensively. I sincerely request the Government to take note of this terrible disease and see that it is eradicated.

" The malarial conditions in the Agency Tracts are also pretty bad. They are due to the filthy living conditions of the hill tribes. The hill tribes are poverty stricken. They suffer from lack of proper communications. Though this does not come under the purview of this Demand, I am constrained to bring it to the notice of the House. The poor ryot is exploited by the merchants and has to depend upon their machinations. Therefore I would specially request the Government to open proper means of communication for these poor men, so that they could carry on their dealings freely with the people outside.

" As far as the dispensaries are concerned, I would like to inform the House that we have only one or two rural dispensaries in our Agency Tracts. I would like to submit that these dispensaries are of no use. They are run on annual grants from the Government. The Government pay about seven to eight hundred rupees as grant which is barely sufficient to meet the remuneration of the doctor and the cost of medicines. The doctor has no incentive to work. These rural dispensaries are practically serving no useful purpose and I would, therefore, request the Government to do away with these rural dispensaries and start regular Government hospitals in their place, in large numbers.

4-20 p.m. " As far as epidemics are concerned the main source of infection is through water. Unless good and covered wells are sunk in rural as well as urban areas and water-supply schemes implemented, we cannot escape the frequent visitations of water-borne diseases. Malaria is another terrible disease and if we visit the Agency area, we find that children up to the age of 10 and 12 have enlarged spleens. Regarding that, nothing is being done. I would suggest the inauguration of mobile medical units which would do some real good service to people in the Agency areas both in regard to the curative side and also preventive side. If mobile medical units are made to operate in these areas, they will be of immense service to the people. Each unit can comprise one doctor and a compounder and it could distribute free quinine and paludrine. Maternity aid in the Agency areas is practically nil. There are one or two midwives here and there but even they do not have the necessary equipment of medicines and instruments to deal with maternity cases. So, it is of paramount importance that maternity centres should be established in proper places so that they can cater to the needs of the poor hill tribes in those areas. Sir, one of the duties of the mobile units which I suggest, should be the free distribution of multi-vitamin tablets to fortify the people against any disease by increasing their power of resistance. I know, Sir, it was being done in the coastal areas in the Srikakulam district. It has already been experimented upon and it has done immense good and the same thing could be done for the Agency people also which they richly deserve. There are people who are in charge of preventive work, like vaccination and inoculation, but I think, the

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staff is quite inadequate. In our country, everybody here will agree with me when I say that the number of people vaccinated and inoculated is very much less than that in other countries of the world. Here the percentage of literacy is very low and therefore the unthinking masses do not know what is good and what is bad. So, the vaccinators and inoculators should go round to people from house to house and see that every adult and child is inoculated and vaccinated. Here it is not like our going to the doctor to get ourselves vaccinated or inoculated but on the other hand, people run away at the sight of a vaccinator or an inoculator. People must be taught that preventive measures will keep away epidemics. But to do that it is necessary that the staff should be increased and they should be told that they should visit village after village and explain to the people that if any epidemic should break out, it would take a heavy toll of lives.

" Now coming to drainage and water-supply schemes, I would recommend them very much. I come from the district of Srikakulam where there are a couple of municipalities and three are four major panchayats. I am ashamed to tell the House, Sir, that not even one municipality has got protected water-supply. I have to repeat what I said on the last occasion that these two districts have been particularly neglected being at the tail-end of the State. It is high time that the Government really looked into these things. I would request the Government to pay more attention to these districts and see that they are developed, so that we may feel that we are keeping pace with our sister districts in all respects. I thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member the Rajah Sahib of Kuruppam was saying that Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam were neglected because they are the tail-end of the State. I must protest, Sir, for we are the head of the State." (Laughter.)

SRI V. DURGAPRASADA VEERABHADRA DEO BAHADUR :—" Whether at the tail-end or at the head of the State the result is the same."

* SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I go into the Budget, let me congratulate those friends, the medical students, who have gone to Rayalaseema to help the famine-stricken people and also the Mayor on his initiative in arranging for their despatch from this place. It will be agreed on all hands, Sir, that to maintain the proper health conditions of the people, first of all the nation's standard of living should be improved; one follows the other. When we see the Budget from that angle, I am sorry I have to confess that it is a thorough failure, because this is a Budget for the Police and not a Budget for the health of the people, for the education and the general well-being of the people. In order to develop the health conditions of the people, the standard of living of the people should be improved by all means. I am sorry for the hon. Gentleman,

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Sri Thimma Reddi, because he thinks that by spending Rs. 7 crores he can ensure the maintenance of law and order. My submission to the House is that we cannot buy law and order for the price of Rs. 7 crores. But we can only attain it by helping the improvement of the standard of living of the people. Then only we can expect law and order and not by organizing Gundadals and Sevadals.

" The previous Government allotted Rs. 186 lakhs for the Health Department. Even with that the Government were unable to cope with the situation. But to-day what is the position in the country? There are extraordinary and abnormal conditions, and to add to that there is famine, there is drought and there is lack of rain. With all that the Government have only allotted Rs. 149 lakhs. I do not know how they have reconciled themselves to this reduction and how the Government are going to meet the situation created by these adverse conditions. Everybody recognises that the Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes are very important for the purpose of controlling cholera. The previous Government allotted Rs. 108 lakhs but they were unable to prevent the outbreak of cholera effectively. Let us take the figures. In the year 1946, we had only 753 deaths from cholera but in 1950 what is the figure? It is 33,004, an increase of nearly 4,283 per cent. I do not know how by reducing the amount the Government can cope with the disease, because famine conditions prevail in Rayalaseema and small-pox is spreading now. In Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Rajampet and Chittoor, cholera is spreading but the Government have only allotted Rs. 80·54 lakhs. I should ask for a direct answer from the Ministry as to how they are going to prevent the outbreak of cholera by reducing the allotment by Rs. 20 lakhs under this important head. The number of deaths from small-pox is increasing day by day. In 1949 it was 5,918 but now it is 14,269, nearly an increase of three times.

4-30 p.m. " Sir, in the case of small-pox, there is no doubt that we have an effective preventive, but the difficulty is lack of adequate qualified staff with suitable conditions of service. This is what is stated on page 84 of ' The Report on Health Conditions '. Why is there no effective control over small-pox? The reason is, the area allotted to a vaccinator is very extensive and he rarely finds time for a second visit to a village with the result that a large number of unprotected children is left behind unvaccinated till his next visit. Also, there is an acute shortage of qualified vaccination staff, mainly due to inadequate pay and prospects of vaccinators. From the same report it will be seen that the Government have not cared to improve the conditions of service of the vaccinators. They have not trained a large number of qualified vaccinators. They must also increase their pay and status. It is all due to the negligence of the Government that the incidence of small-pox is growing day by day and the death rate has also increased on account of small-pox.

" Now, I come to diseases like tuberculosis, dysentery, diarrhoea, leprosy and other diseases. The death rate is increasing day by day on account of these diseases.

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" Sir, malaria is taking a heavy toll of human lives every year. The Hon. Minister for Health said that malaria has been effectively controlled in one or two centres. More such centres should be taken up in every district. Malaria is prevalent throughout the coastal areas of this State and especially in the Kovuru taluk of the Nellore district. This disease is also a hindrance to the agricultural operations. Therefore, this disease should be effectively controlled.

" I now come to industrial hygiene. The Government have neglected the health of the industrial workers. The Acts passed by the Government have not been implemented by the municipalities. In many instances, the local bodies have utterly disregarded the opinion of health officers and granted permission, with the result that the indiscriminate establishment of factories, etc., has become a source of nuisance and danger to public health. This is also from the same report. Because of the negligence of the Government, the municipalities are not implementing the Acts of the Government and so there is danger to public health. I want to know from the Hon. Minister for Health, why section 89 of the Madras Public Health Act has not been implemented by the municipalities?

" Sir, the health of the industrial workers is deteriorating day by day. The industrialists are not implementing the Public Health Act. These industrialists think that they can defend themselves in a court of law even if a case is brought against them.

" Now I come to mica workers. There are mica mines at Gudur in the Nellore district. The workers in these mines are doing labour for the last 64 years without any major accidents. But, after the introduction of Jack Hammers in the mines for boring holes, the accidents have increased very much. On account of using dry Jack Hammers, generally the dust is making its way into the eyes and mouth of a labourer in the absence of proper masks to the head and he is subjected to eye troubles and tuberculosis. Therefore, the Government must issue orders to the effect that they should use only wet Jack Hammers and they should supply proper masks to the heads of the labourers to avoid the falling of dust in the eyes and cover the ears so that the tremendous sound of the Jack Hammers may not deafen the ears and they should use not more than 10 dynamites at a time. Also they should minimise the working hours of labourers who work on Jack Hammers by making them work only for six hours during day time and three hours during nights.

" Now I come to municipal workers. Their health should be improved. The health of the municipal workers is fast deteriorating day by day. Their salaries are very low and they do not have the resistance power to combat diseases like cholera and malaria. There is also the zulum of the Health Officers. Government must see to it that these Health Officers do not extract free labour from them. Their rights and interests should be safeguarded by the Government so that they may feel their responsibility and work for the improvement of the health of the nation."

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* SRI C. MUTHIAH PILLAI :—" கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, சென்னை மாகாணத்தின் மொத்த ரெவினியூ 66 கோடி ரூபாய். அதில் 4·87 கோடி ரூபாய், அதாவது 7 சதவிகிதம் Health and Medical என்ற தலைப்பின்கீழ் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் அதிகப்படியே என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். 54½ மிலியன் டாலர் வரும்படி வரக்கூடிய United States-ல் கூட 2 சதவிகிதம் தான் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது நான் சர்க்காருக்கு சில யோசனைகளையும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

" 1941-ம் வருஷ சென்ஸஸிலிருந்து 1951-ம் வருஷ சென்ஸஸ் வரைக்கும் நம் மாகாணத்தின் ஜனத்தொகை 14·3 சதவிகிதம் அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்தவரைக்கும் 16·2 சதவிகிதம் அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. அதாவது ஏறத்தாழ 4½ லட்சம் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. Government of India Planning Commission-ல் சொல்லி இருக்கிறபடி இந்த Family Planning திட்டத்தை ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பிரசாரம் செய்தால் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகரித்திருப்பதை தடுக்க முடியும். தற்சமயம் சென்னை நகரத்தில் Family Planning திட்டத்தை பிரசாரம் செய்வதாகக் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும், ஒவ்வொரு ரூரல் டிஸ்பென்சரியிலும் Sanitary Inspector-கள் மூலமாகவும் Vaccinator-கள் மூலமாகவும் பிரசாரம் செய்தால் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகரிக்காமல் தடுக்க முடியும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். இந்த நிலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால 1961-ம் சென்சஸ்ஸில் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகரிக்காது. மேற்கொண்டு அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே போனால் நம் நாடு எந்த விதத்திலும் முன்னணிக்கு வரமுடியாது என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

" தற்கால கணக்கின்படி நம் மாகாணத்தின் மனிதனின் சராசரி ஆயுள் 20-க்கு மேல் போகவில்லை என்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒருவனுவது 60, 70 வயதிற்கு மேல் உயிருடன் இருப்பதில்லை. அதைப் போலவே இந்த Infant mortality-ல் ஆயிரம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு 123 குழந்தைகள் இறப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. எனென்றால் சிசுசம்ரட்சணைக்கு விடுதியில்லாமல் குழந்தைகளுக்கு சரிவர பராமரிப்பு இல்லாமல் ஆயிரத்திற்கு 123 குழந்தைகள் இறப்பதாக நேரிடுகிறது. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் ஆயுள் காலம் 20-க்குக் குறைவாக வருகிறது. இரண்டாவது உலகயுத்தம் முடிந்த பிறகு பிரிட்டனில் குழந்தைகளை பராமரிக்க அக்கரை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதாக தெரியவருகிறது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்த படியாக Prevention is better than cure என்று சொல்லும்படி வியாதி வந்தபிறகு அதற்கு சிகிச்சை செய்வது என்றில்லாமல் வியாதியே வராமல் முன் கூட்டியே தடுத்து விடுவது சிலாக்கியம் என்று கருதுகிறேன். W.H.O. அபிப்பிராயப்படுவது போல் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா டெல்டா பிரதேசமாக இருப்பதால் வருஷா வருஷம் நவம்பர் முதல் பிப்ரவரி முடிய உள்ள மாதங்களில் காலரா வந்து கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. அதை investigate செய்து அந்தந்த காலங்களில் அந்த வியாதி வராமலிருக்கும்படி நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். முக்கியமாக, Engineering, Education, Judicial முதலிய இலாகாக்களுக்கு தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை East and West என்று பிரித்து ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்திருப்பது போல் இந்த Health Department-க்கும் அவ்விதமே நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஜில்லா போர்டு recommend செய்திருப்பதாக கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை East, West என்று பிரித்து தனித்தனியாக ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியா : இப்பொழுது சிங்கிபட்டியில் நடந்துவரும் T.B. Sanatoria-த்திற்கு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா போர்டு 10 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், Public Donation 5 லட்சம் ரூபாயும் ஆக 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அந்த Sanatorium வெகு அழகாகவும் சிறப்பாகவும் நடந்து வருகிறது. எல்லா ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் சர்க்கார் கிராண்டு கொடுப்பது போல் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா, சிங்கிபட்டி Sanatoria-த்திற்கும் கிராண்டு கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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" கடைசியாக என் தொகுதியாகிய சீயாழியில் சில குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி சில யோசனைகளையும் கூறவிரும்புகிறேன். சீயாழியிலுள்ள பல பிரச்னைகளில் ஒரு முக்கிய பிரச்னையானது சுடுகாட்டின்மை. நான் M.L.A. ஆக வந்ததிலிருந்து எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் இறந்து போய் சுடுகாட்டிற்கு தூக்கிச் செல்ல இடமில்லாமல் போலீஸ் பந்தோபஸ்து தருவித்து ரோடில் பிணங்களை எரிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதை இங்கே வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். சில மிராசுதார்கள் சுடுகாட்டில் ஹரிஜன பிரேதங்களை விடாமல் தடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் நிலத்தை Acquire செய்து ஒரு பொது சுடுகாட்டை சர்க்கார் அமைத்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 4—40 p.m.

" மேலும் சீயாழியில் ஒரு Maternity hospital இருந்து வருகிறது. அந்த Maternity hospital-ல் எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் ஒரு லேடி டாக்டர் கூட இருந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. பலதடவை ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு தெரிவித்திருந்தும் இன்னும் ஒரு லேடி டாக்டரைக்கூட கொடுக்க வில்லை. காரணம் கேட்டால் எங்களால் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. லேடி டாக்டர் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்று பதில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஒரு லேடி டாக்டரைப் போடுவதற்கு இது வரையில் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இனி மேலாகிலும் ஒரு டாக்டரைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" மேலும் இரண்டு லட்சம் ஜனங்களுள்ள சீயாழி தாலூகாவில் இரண்டு லட்சம் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஐந்து ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள்தானிருக்கின்றன. இதில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் ஒரு Retired District Health Officer-ஐ போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவருக்கு வைத்யம் செய்யத் தெரியவே இல்லை. மேலும் இரண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு மத்தியில் 10 மைல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 10 மைல்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருப்பதால் ஜனங்கள் சிகிச்சைக்குப்போய் வருவது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் கிராமங்களுக்கு மோட்டார்களில் மருந்துகளை அனுப்பி ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் வைத்யம் செய்து கொள்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். வாரத்திற்கு ஒரு நாளாவது மோட்டார் மூலமாக வைத்யவசதி அனுப்பி வைத்து அதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கை செய்துதரவேண்டும். அதனால் எல்லோருக்கும் வைத்ய உதவி பெற முடியும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" கடைசியாக சர்க்காருக்கு வரும் ரிவினியூ (Medical and Health revenue) போதவில்லை யென்றால் கட்டாய வைத்ய insurance திட்டத்தை அமலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து அதன் மூலம் பெரும் வருமானத்தை அடைந்து எல்லோரும் நன்மை பெறும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்."

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the average life of an Indian is only 23 years, whereas that of an Englishman is about 63 or 65 years, it is absolutely necessary that adequate provision should be made in the Budget for Public Health in the interest of the general improvement of the health of every citizen in India. It should be the general principle that more provision should be made in the Budget for Public Health than for Medical. Because if adequate provision is made for Public Health and great precautionary measures are taken by way of Public Health measures, then, there will be no necessity to spend more money on medical relief. Now, in this Budget for Public Health only about a crore and forty-nine lakhs of rupees are allotted, and out of that, a greater amount is spent on urban areas than on rural areas. According to the Administration Report for 1949–50 for Public Health, as much as 307 lakhs have been spent on urban areas, while only 63 lakhs have been spent on rural areas. That works out to this: About five-times the amount has been spent on urban areas as compared with

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that spent on rural areas. Sir, this shows what scant consideration this Government are showing towards rural areas in respect of rural Public Health. If we analyse this further we find that under Public Health the expenditure per head in urban areas, according to the Budget figures of 1949–50, comes to Rs. 3–8–10, whereas in rural areas the expenditure per head comes to only Re. 0–2–3. That is, 1/25 of the amount that is spent on each citizen in urban areas is spent on each individual in the rural areas.

" Then, Sir, if at all Public Health has to be safeguarded it is absolutely essential that the food we consume must be well protected. Now the Food Adulteration Act should be strictly enforced to improve the general condition of Public Health in this State. About 18,000 and odd cases of food articles were examined. The articles were milk, oil and other foodgrains. It was found, as a result of examination, that in more than 8,000 cases, the food articles were adulterated. That is, more than 45 per cent of our foodstuffs are adulterated. It is to such low extent that the moral stantard of our merchants had deteriorated. That is why the Central Government Food Minister has been constrained to say that our reputation in the commercial field is going down in the international sphere. Therefore, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that in the interests of Public Health, the Food Adulteration Act should be strictly enforced. Sir, medical survey reports have revealed that at least 2,700 calories of food are necessary for a human body to exist under proper healthy conditions. Only 23 per cent of our population in this State are provided with 2,700 calories. All the rest are under-fed and under-nourished. It is due to the lack of vitamin that we find so much deterioration in the health of our people. So, Sir, Government should take adequate measures to give enough food without any adulteration, but with satisfactory vitamin contents to the people.

" Sir, it may be within the recollection of the hon. Members of this House that the Chamber of Presidents of District Boards and Council of Chairmen of Municipal Councils passed a resolution in their recent annual conference asking for more powers of control over Public Health officers under their employ. Under democracy it is absolutely necessary that the chosen representatives of the people should be given enough powers of control and supervision over the officers working under them. I understand that a committee was formed with all the heads of the Health Department and some members of the Chamber of Presidents of District Boards and Council of Chairmen of Municipal Councils with Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar as Chairman. That High-Power Committee was constituted to explore ways and means of improving Public Health. I understand that that committee submitted a very moderate report, and yet this Government are not going to implement it.

" Then, Sir, in order to protect Public Health it is absolutely essential that birth control should be enforced. Some scientific technical help should be given to the people in this regard in the place of the crude methods that are now being adopted by them.

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That will go to improve their health to a great extent. Then, Sir, there are several places in our State, particularly in Rayalaseema, which are malarial. There are villages after villages, where malaria is rampant. In fact some firkas are wholly affected by malaria. People there are undergoing untold sufferings due to that. Statistics prove that villages are gradually depopulated because of this scourge. I know of several villages where 80 per cent of the villagers have migrated to other places because of malaria. Hanumanthagudem, Yerraguda, Danavada and other places in Koilkuntla and Jammalamadugu taluks are completely evacuated as those villages are badly affected by malaria.

" Sir, in order to protect people from being affected by malarial diseases, it is absolutely necessary to open malaria control centres at such villages and stock them with an adequate supply of quinine and medicines for injection. To improve the health conditions of the villages, the villagers are also prepared to reconstruct their villages at some nearby places and the Government should feel that it is their duty to provide these villagers with immediate facilities for the reconstruction of their villages and thus help them. 4-50 p.m.

" Lastly, Sir, guinea worm is the most dreadful disease prevailing in one of the firkas of my constituency. In every village each man will be having at least 20 to 25 guinea worms. So far no scientific cure has been invented for this disease and it is absolutely necessary that some research should be conducted to find out suitable and effective medicines to protect people from this disease."

* SRI M. S. MUNISWAMY PILLAI :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். அதோடு, என் தொகுதி சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் சில குறைகளையும் சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியப் படுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன்.

" என்னுடைய நகரமாகிய திண்டுக்கல் நகரத்தில் இன்றையதினம் குடி தண்ணிர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் படும் அவஸ்தை சொல்லி முடியாது. இங்கு, பல பிரதேசங்களில் நிலவும் பஞ்சக்கொடுமையைப்பற்றி பேசப் பட்டது. ஆனால், குடி தண்ணீருக்காக திண்டுக்கல் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டத்தைக் கண்ணால் பார்த்தால், எவ்வளவு கஷ்டத்தை நாங்கள் அனுபவிக்கிறோமென்பது தெரியும்.

" கடந்த 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு மேலாகவே, எங்கள் ஊர் தண்ணீர் கஷ்டம் நிறைந்த ஊராக இருந்துவருகிறது. திண்டுக்கல் மலையடிவாரத்தில் ஒரு குளம் இருக்கிறது. மலை மீது மழை பெய்தால், அந்தக் குளத்தில் தண்ணீர் தேங்கும். சுகாதார அதிகாரிகள் " குடி தண்ணீர் அல்ல " என்று ஒரு போர்டு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி போர்டு போட்டிருந்தும் மக்கள் அந்தத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துக் குடிக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு அந்தத் தண்ணீரும் கிடையாது.

" அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில் இன்னொரு குளம் இருக்கிறது. ஊரிலுள்ள சாக்கடைத் தண்ணீரெல்லாம் அந்தக் குளத்தில் வந்து தேங்குகிறது. சாக்கடைத் தண்ணீர் நிறைந்திருக்கக்கூடிய அந்தக் குளத்திலும் இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர் இல்லை. குடிக்கத் தண்ணீர் இருந்தால் அல்லவா சாக்கடையில் ஜலம் இருக்கும் !

" அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில் ஒரு பள்ளம் இருக்கிறது. அந்தப்பள்ளத்தில் ஒரு ஊற்று இருக்கிறது, சகோதரி அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லவேண்டாமென்று நினைத்தாலும் இதைச்

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சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. அதாவது, ஆண்கள் மல ஜலம் கழித்துவிட்டு, அந்த ஊற்றில் கால் கழுவிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்களென்றால், தண்ணீர்ப்பஞ்சம் எந்த அளவில் எங்கள் ஊரில் இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். அந்தத் தண்ணீரை வண்டிகளில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டுபோய் காப்பி ஹோட்டல்களுக்கும், சாப்பாடு ஹோட்டல்களுக்கும் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காப்பி ஹோட்டலிலும், சாப்பாடு ஹோட்டலிலும் அந்தத் தண்ணீர் மக்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படுகிறது. வண்டிக் காரர்கள் தண்ணீர் எடுப்பதைப்பார்த்து அந்தத் தண்ணீரை குடிப்பதற்கு எடுக்கக்கூடாதென்று சொன்னால், 'ஹோட்டலுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நாங்கள் போகவில்லை, கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதற்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோகிறோம்' என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு, ஹோட்டல்களுக்கே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள்.

"பெண்கள் இரண்டு மைல் அல்லது மூன்று மைல் தூரம் குடங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, பக்கத்து கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றால், அங்கும் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் திரும்பி வரும்படியான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் பெண்மணிகளும் தாய்மார்களும் படும் அவஸ்தையை கண்கொண்டு பார்க்கமுடியவில்லை.

"முனிசிபாலிடியில் சில குழாய்க் கிணறுகள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு குடம் நிரம்புவதற்கு 15 நிமிஷம் ஆகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு குழாய்க் கேணியினருகிலும் இரவு எந்த நேரத்திலும் 'க்யூ' வரிசையில் தாய்மார்கள் நிற்பதைக் கண்ணால் பார்க்கலாம். இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு 1938–39-வது ஆண்டில், நமது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் சர்க்கார் இருந்தபோது சித்தயன்கோட்டைத் திட்டம் என்று ஒரு திட்டம் போடப்பட்டது. அதற்குள் யுத்தம் ஆரம்பித்தது. சர்க்கார் ராஜீனாமா செய்த காரணத்தினால் இந்தத் திட்டம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. இதுவரையிலும் அந்தத் திட்டமானது நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கப்படவில்லை. இன்றைக்கும் அந்தத் திட்டம் சர்க்காருடைய கையில் இருக்கிறதாக அறிகிறேன். சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீயர் அவர்கள் திண்டுக்கல்லுக்கு வந்திருந்தார். இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் பார்வையிட்ட பிறகு குடவனூறு திட்டம் என்ற குறுகிய காலத்திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் கூடுமானவரையில் மக்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை உடனடியாக நிவர்த்திக்கலாமென்று அவர் சொன்னார். அந்தத் திட்டத்தையாவது சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால் 6 மாத காலத்திற்குள்ளாகவாவது திண்டுக்கல் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஓரளவு தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கமுடியும். நீண்ட காலத்திட்டமாகிய சித்தயன்கோட்டைத் திட்டத்தையும் சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"நகர்ப்பிரதேசங்களில் மட்டுமல்ல, கிராமப்புறங்களிலும் தண்ணீர்க் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர்க் கஷ்டம் தாங்காமல் கிராமத்திலுள்ள தாய்மார்கள் 4, 5 மைல் தூரம் போனாலும், ஒரு குடம் தண்ணீர்கூட கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்தக் கஷ்டங்களை உடனடியாகப் போக்குவதற்கு என் மனதில் தோன்றிய ஒரு யோசனையைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்:

"எங்களுடைய தாலூகாவுக்குப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள பழனி தாலூகாவும் ஒரு வறண்ட பிரதேசம். அங்கு ராணுவத்தார் கேணிகளை ஆழப்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ராணுவத்தைக்கொண்டு எங்களுடைய நகரத்திலும், கிராமப் புறங்களிலும் நிறைய கேணிகள் வெட்டலாம். அப்படிக் கேணிகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு சௌகரியப்படாவிட்டால் இன்றைக்கு 'பவர் ப்ரில்'களைக் கொண்டு குழாய்க்கிணறுகள் தோண்டி தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு உதவிசெய்தால் நலமாக இருக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"திண்டுக்கல்லில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆஸ்பத்திரியை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நல்லமுறையில் விரிவுபடுத்தி மக்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்திற்கு உதவிசெய்யுமாறும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கிராமப் புறங்களில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், வேடசந்தூரில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. வடமதுரையில் ஒரு ரூரல் டிஸ்பென்ஸரி இருக்கிறது.

22nd July 1952] [Sri M. S. Muniswamy Pillai]

வேடசந்தூரிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரியையும் வடமதுரையில் இருக்கும் டிஸ்பென்ஸரியையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, பெரிய அளவில் அதை விஸ்தரித்து, அங்கே பிரசவ விடுதியொன்றையும் ஏற்படுத்தினால் கிராமப் புறங்களில் வசிக்கும் மக்களுக்கு மிகுந்த உதவிகரமாகவிருக்கும். இன்றைக்கு கிராமப்புறங்களில் மக்கள் பிரசவக் கஷ்டத்தினால் படக்கூடிய அவஸ்தையைப்பற்றி பல பேர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். பிரசவத்தினால் ஏற்படும் மரண விகிதத்தைக் குறைக்கவேண்டும். சிசு மரண விகிதத்தைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் மட்டும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. கிராமப் புறங்களில் மருத்துவ விடுதிகள் (Maternity Homes) அதிகமாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். வேடசந்தூரிலும் வடமதுரையிலும் மருத்துவ விடுதிகள் ஏற்பட்டுத்தினால் பல கிராம மக்களுக்கு அது பிரயோச ஜனமாக இருக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடையபேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

* SRI O. KORAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജന 5 p.m.
ങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യമാണ് ആ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സമ്പത്ത്. അപ്പോൾ ഈ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്ന നയവും പരിപാടിയും വെച്ച് നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ ഇന്നത്തെ അനാരോഗ്യപരമായ കാഴ്ചയിൽനിന്ന് സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു പരിപാടി ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന സംശയകരമാണ്. ഒന്നാമത് മലബാറിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാർ അനവധി പകർച്ചവ്യാധികളുടെ ഒരു കേളീരംഗമായി തീർന്നിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലബാറിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിലെ ആലത്തൂർ ഒരു കോളറബാധിതപ്രദേശമായി മലബാർ കലക്ടർ പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ 12 ആളുകൾ കോളറകൊണ്ട് മരണപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വർത്തമാനം 'മാതൃഭൂമി' പത്രത്തിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. എന്താണ് ഇതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനം എന്ന് ചോദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന് ആലത്തൂർ പ്രദേശത്ത് പണ്ടത്തെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട തൊഴിലായിരുന്ന നെയ്ത്തുകൊണ്ട് ജീവിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ പട്ടിണിയും പാട്ടുമായി കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. തന്മൂലം പട്ടിണിയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ ഇന്ന കോളറക്ക് വിധേയരാകുന്നതിൽ എന്താണ് അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുവാനുള്ളത്. ആലത്തൂരിൽ തുടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ള ഈ പ്രവർത്തനം മലബാറിൽ അങ്ങോളമിങ്ങോളം ആവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ പോവുകയാണ്. കാരണം എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള ശ്രമിയും വേതനവും കിട്ടാതെ അവർ പട്ടിണിയും പാട്ടുമായി ജീവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവർ കോളറക്ക് വിധേയരാവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു സ്വാഭാവികമാണ്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മിഥുനം, കർക്കിടകം മാസങ്ങളിൽ, അതായതു, വർഷകാലങ്ങളിൽ വസൂരിരോഗം കൂടുന്നതു സാധാരണ പതിവാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ കാണുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വസൂരികൊണ്ടു വളരെ അധികം ജനങ്ങൾ മരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു. ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗം കാണാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അടിയന്തര ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അതു ഏറ്റവും വ്യസനകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമായിരിക്കും. വളരെ അധികം ജനങ്ങൾ കോളറയും വസൂരിയുംകൊണ്ട് മരിക്കുവാൻ പോവുകയാണ്.

"മറ്റൊന്ന് മലബാർ ജില്ലയിലെ തലസ്ഥാന നഗരമായ കോഴിക്കോടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു. കോഴിക്കോട് പട്ടണത്തെപ്പോലെ വൃത്തിഹീനമായ കേളികേട്ട ഒരു നഗരം മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽതന്നെ ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന സംശയമാണ്. കോഴിക്കോട് മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലെ നിരത്തുകളിലുള്ള ചളിയെപ്പറ്റിയും മറ്റു വൃത്തികേടുകളെപ്പറ്റിയും (സ്വന്തമായി) പോലെയുള്ള ആളുകൾ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ എഴുതുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്നും ഈ വൃത്തികെട്ട നഗരത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ആരോഗ്യപരമായി ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യമില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പതിനെട്ടു ലക്ഷം രൂപ്പിക ചിലവു ചെയ്ത് അവിടെ ഒരു ശുദ്ധജലവിതരണത്തിനുള്ള പദ്ധതി ആരംഭിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഏതാണ്ട് വെള്ളം കിട്ടാൻ അടുത്തപ്പോൾ ആ വെള്ളം ശുദ്ധിയുള്ളതല്ല എന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ട് അതിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറെറടുത്ത ആളുകളിൽനിന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നോക്കണം, പതിനെട്ട് ലക്ഷം രൂപ്പിക ചെലവു ചെയ്ത് ഇതിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറെറടുത്ത് അതിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തി പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയപ്പോൾ ആ വെള്ളം ശരിയില്ല എന്ന് പറയുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൊള്ളരുതായ്മക്ക് ഏറ്റവും മികച്ച ഒരു ഉദാഹരണമാണു. മറ്റൊന്ന കാരോ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കും വെള്ളം കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്ന

മെയിൻസ് ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഇയ്യം വളരെ കവന്ന് പോയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പത്രങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. കോഴിക്കോട്ട് നഗരത്തിലുള്ള തോട്ടിതൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് ആരോഗ്യപരമായി ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള എടുപ്പുകളും മറ്റ് സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ഇന്നു അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. മലബാറിലെ മറ്റു നഗരങ്ങളിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന തോട്ടിതൊഴിലാളികളുടെ സ്ഥിതിയും ഇതുതന്നെയാണു്. ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് Health Department ആണല്ലൊ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറെടുക്കുന്നതു്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഏതാണ്ടു് ആറെഴുകൊല്ലം പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച് പത്തുപതിനെട്ട് വാക്സിനേറ്റർമാർ (Health Assistants) ആ ജില്ലയിലുണ്ട്. അവർക്ക് ആറുകൊല്ലം സർവ്വീസ് ആയിട്ടും ഇനിയും അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് യാതൊരു വരിപാടിയും എടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അവരെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താത്തതു് വളരെ കഷ്ടതരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണു്. മലബാറിനെപ്പോലെ മറ്റു ജില്ലകളിലും ഈ കാര്യം മുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാം. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് വേണ്ടുന്ന ശ്രദ്ധ ചെലുത്തും എന്നാശിക്കുന്നു.

" Dispensary കളെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആലത്തൂരിൽ ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ dispensary കൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇനിയും മരുന്നു് ശരിയായി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നും, തിരൂരിൽ ഒരു Dispensary സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടു കുറെ മാസമായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇനിയും ഒരു ഡോക്ടർ വരുകയാകട്ടെ മരുന്ന് കൊടുത്തു തുടങ്ങുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നും പറയുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ഒരു midwife നെയും നിശ്ചയിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. നാട്ടിൻപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നാടൻ പേറിച്ചിമാരെയാണു് സ്ത്രീകളുടെ പ്രസവത്തിനു് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താറു് പതിവു്. യാതൊരു പരിശീലനവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഈ നാടൻപേറിച്ചിമാർ അനവധി സ്ത്രീകളുടെ മരണത്തിനു് ഇടയാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പരിശീലനവും ലഭിക്കാത്ത ഈ നാടൻപേറിച്ചിമാരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം തടഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാ പ്രദേശത്തും മിഡ്വൈഫ്മാരെ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ട ആരംഭം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിന്നു. ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏറ്റവും പിന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഭാഗമാണു് മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ. അവർ താമസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കുടിലുകൾ ചേരപാമ്പുകളും കാട്ടുമൃഗങ്ങളും ഏറ്റ് മുട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമായിട്ടാണു് ഇന്നും ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആരോഗ്യപരമായ യാതൊരു സൌകര്യങ്ങളും അവർക്കില്ല. പകർച്ചവ്യാധി ആദ്യമായി പിടിപെടുന്നതു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബങ്ങളിൽ ആണു്. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ഉടനടി ഈ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി ഇല്ലായ്മചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള നടപടി എടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അഹോരാത്രം പാടുപെട്ടും പറമ്പിലും പണിയെടുത്തു ജീവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു മനുഷ്യന്മാരെപ്പോലെ ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു വീടുനിർമ്മാണപദ്ധതി ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതായി കേട്ടു. അതു് വെറും പറങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥലം പിടിച്ചുതല്ലാതെ ഇന്നും പ്രവർത്തനരൂപത്തിൽ വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ചിന്തിക്കുകയും ഈ പാവങ്ങളായ സാധുക്കൾക്കു വൃത്തിയിൽ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാണു്. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ സമ്പത്തു് ആ രാജ്യത്തിലെ അദ്ധ്വാനിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളാണല്ലൊ. അദ്ധ്വാനിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഭാഗമാണു് ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കുന്ന പണം ലുബ്ധമാക്കുകയില്ല തീർച്ച. അവർ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നന്നാക്കി മനുഷ്യന്മാരെപോലെ ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള സ്ഥിതി ഉണ്ടാക്കിതീർക്കാൻ ഉള്ള പരിശ്രമം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

" നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ പരിശോധനക്കു അയച്ചിരുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ലിട്ടീക് ഭരണകാലത്തു് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു് അതു തീരെ നിർത്തൽചെയ്തതായി കാണുന്നു. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ മെഡിക്കൽ പരിശോധനക്കയച്ചു ആരോഗ്യപരമായ ഭക്ഷണപദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ നല്കി ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭാവി പൌരന്മാരെ നോക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിനു വളരെ അധികം തകരാറുണ്ടു്. അവരുടെ ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുകയും പഴയകാലത്തെപ്പോലെ അവരെ മെഡിക്കൽ പരിശോധനക്കയച്ചു് മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻവേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് പരിശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ പരിജ്ഞാനം നൽകുവാൻ പത്രങ്ങൾ മുഖേനയും പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ മുഖേനയും ഒരു പരിശ്രമം സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഇന്നും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വസൂരിമുതലായ പകർച്ചവ്യാധികൾ പിടിപെടുന്നതു് പ്രേതങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് ഒരു അന്ധവിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ വക അന്ധവിശ്വാസങ്ങളെ ദൂരീകരിച്ചു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ പണം വകയിരുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിന്റെ വളർച്ചകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമേ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതി കൈവരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുംകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

*SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—" மதிப்பிற்குரிய அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே! கிராமங்களில் போதுமான அளவு சுகாதார முறை அனுஷ்டிக்கப் படவில்லை என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி அதனால் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பல கஷ்டங்களை எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரை சொல்ல முன் வந்துள்ளேன். 5-10 p.m.

" தலைவர் அவர்களே! கிராமாந்திரங்களில் இப்பொழுது மூன்று விதமான நோய்கள் பரவி வருவதை நான் கண்கூடாகக் கண்டிருக்கிறேன். தக்க வசதியை சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுக்காததின் காரணமாகத் தான் இவ்வாறு இந்த மூன்று வியாதிகளும் பரவி வருகிறது என்பதை நான் என் அனுபவ ரீதியில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி நல்ல முறையில் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு வினியோகம் செய்யப்படாததினால் தான் இன்று நரம்புச் சிலந்தி என்று சொல்லப்படுகிற அதாவது ஆங்கிலத்தில் hookworm என்று சொல்லப்படுகிற வியாதியானது அதிகமாகப் பரவுகிறது. அதுவும் இந்த நரம்புச் சிலந்தி என்கிற வியாதியானது திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவிலே பல கிராமங்களிலே பரவி வருவதை நான் கண்கூடாகக் கண்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த வியாதியானது வந்தால் குறைந்தது மூன்று மாத காலத்திற்காவது தொடர்ச்சியாக இருந்து அந்த நோய் பீடிக்கப்பட்டவர் எழுந்து நடமாடக் கூட முடியாத நிலையிலே மிகுந்த துன்பத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. அதைக் குணப்படுத்த சரியான மருந்து கூட கிடையாது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் அந்த வியாதிக்குத் தகுந்த மருந்தைக் கண்டு பிடித்து அதை கிராம மக்களுக்கு வினியோகம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கிணறுகளிற் சில, உரை போடப்படாது கிணற்றுக்குள் இறங்கி தண்ணீர் மொண்டு போகக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றன. இம்மாதிரியான கிணறுகளில் இன்று கிராமத்திலிருந்து நடந்து வருகிறவர்கள், வழியில் எதை மிதிக்கிறார்களோ, எந்த ஆபாசத்தை மிதிக்கிறார்களோ, அதே கால்களுடன் கிணறுக்குள் இறங்கி தண்ணீரில் கால்களை நன்றாக அலம்பிக்கொண்டு, காஷாயம் போன்ற அதே நீரையே மறுபடியும் குடிப்பதற்கு மொண்டு கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். இது பொது சுகாதாரத்தை எவ்வளவு பாதிக்கும் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி உரை போடப் படாத கிராமப் பொதுக் கிணறுகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக உரை போட்டு அந்த நீர் எப்பொழுதும் சுத்தமாக இருக்கும்படி பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதில் உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் தான் மிகவும் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக அம்மை, காலரா போன்ற வியாதிகள் கிராமத்தில் வந்தால் தற்போது கிராமத்திலுள்ள மூட ஜனங்கள் ஆண்டவனின் கோபத்தால் தான் அவைகள் வருகின்றன என்று எண்ணிக் கொண்டு ஆண்டவனுக்குப் பூசை போடுகிறார்கள். மாரியம்மனுக்கும், காளியம்மனுக்கும் பூசை போடுவதால் காலரா, அம்மை போன்ற வியாதிகளை வராமல் தடுக்க முடியுமென்று எண்ணுகிறார்கள். காரணம் என்னவென்று கேட்டால் அவர்கள் காலரா கண்டவுடன் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினாலும் கூட ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் 20, 30 மைலுக்கு அப்பாலுள்ள நகரங்களில் இருக்கின்றனவேயொழிய கிராமங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளே இடையாது அதனால் போதிய வைத்திய உதவியை உடனே அடைவதற்கு அவர்களால் முடிவதில்லை. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் 'மொபைல்' ஆஸ்பத்திரி களையாவது ஏற்படுத்தி காலரா, அம்மை போன்ற வியாதிகள் அதிகமாகப்

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பரவக் கூடிய மாதங்களில் கிராமப்புரங்களுக்கு மிக அதிகமாகச் சென்று கிராம மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" மேலும் கிராமங்களில் நிறைய மருத்துவச்சிமார்களை போடவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதிகமான பேர்களை எப்படி சர்க்கார் நியமித்து அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க முடியுமென்று கேட்கலாம் ? நான் சொல்வது என்ன வென்றால் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் பஞ்சாயத்து சபைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த பஞ்சாயத்து சபைகளிலிருந்து பாதிச் சம்பளமும், சர்க்கார் பாதிச் சம்பளமும் கொடுத்தால் நிறைய பேர்களை நியமிக்க முடியும். ஏனென்றால் நிறைய பிரசவ கேஸ்கள் வருகின்றன. தாய்மார்களுக்கும், சகோதரிகளுக்கும் ஒரு பெரிய கண்டம் போல் இருக்கின்ற இந்த பிரசவ விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு நிறைய மருத்துவச்சிமார்களை நியமித்து அவர்களுக்குச் சௌகர்யம் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" மேலும் கிராமங்களில் குப்பை கூளங்களை ஒதுக்குப்புரங்களில் போடாமல் இப்பொழுது பொதுப் பிரதேசங்களிலேயே ஜனங்கள் போட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே வீட்டுக்கு அருகிலேயே அசுத்தம் செய்தும் விடுகிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு கிராமத்தில் ஒரு ஆபீசர் இப்பொழுது கிடையாது. ஒரு செகண்டு கிரேட் முனிசிபாலிடியாக இருந்தாலும் கூட இப்பொழுது நான்கு அல்லது ஐந்து சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு தாலூகாவிற்கு இன்று ஒரே ஒரு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் தான் இருக்கிறார். இது போதாது. இவர்கள் ஓரிடமிருந்து மற்றொரு இடம் வருவதற்குள் தொத்து நோய்கள் வந்தால் அது மிகவும் கெடுதியை விளைவித்து விடுகிறது. சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கு எல். ஐ. எம். படிப்பாவது இருந்தால் அவர்கள் இன்னும் நன்றாகவும் திறமையாகவும் தங்கள் தொழிலை நடத்துவார்கள் என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். இதற்குச் சர்க்கார் ஆவனசெய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" கிராமங்களில் நடக்கும் தேர்திருவிழாக் காலங்களில் நிறைய மக்கள் வந்து குவிந்து தொத்து நோயைப் பரப்பிவிட்டுப் போகிறார்கள். இது மாதிரியான காலங்களில் மக்கள் எப்படி சுகாதாரத்துடன் வாழவேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி நிறைய சினிமாப்படங்கள் காட்டி அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் கோவில்களில் ஜனங்கள் மூட நம்பிக்கை காரணமாக அபிஷேக நீர் கொட்டக் கூடிய சாக்கடையிலிருந்து வழியக்கூடிய அசுத்தத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துக் குடிக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் அபாயகரமானது என்பதை ஜனங்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" மேலும் இன்றைக்கு எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் T.B. என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய வியாதியானது பெரிய அளவில் பரவிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை முன் ஜாக்கிரதையுடன் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். அந்த வியாதியைத் தடுப்பதற்கு இன்று திருச்சியிலே ராஜாஜி சானிடோரியம் என்று ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. கோயம்புத்தூரில் பெருந்துறை என்ற இடத்தில் ஒரு சானிடோரியம் இருக்கிறது. இதற்குப் போவதற்கே மக்களுக்கு நிறைய ரயில் சார்ஜ் ஆகிவிடுகிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த வியாதியைக் குணப்படுத்த ஒவ்வொரு லோகல் போர்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலும் அதற்குத் தக்க வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதே மாதிரி லெப்ரசி வார்டும் ஏற்படுத்தியே தீரவேண்டும்.

" மேலும் இப்பொழுது ஹோமியோபதி முறை என்று வைத்தியத்தில் ஒரு புதுமுறை கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அதிகமாகப் பரவி வருகிறது. சர்க்கார் இதற்கு இப்பொழுது ஆதரவு அளிக்கிறதா இல்லையாயென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த ஹோமியோபதி முறையினால் ஆபரேஷன் செய்யக் கூடிய பெரிய பெரிய

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வியாதிகள் கூட மிகக் குறைந்த செலவில் குணப்படுத்தப்படுகிறதென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதனால் இதற்காக ஒரு காலேஜ் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" மேலும் அம்மை குத்துவது சம்பந்தமாக இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அம்மை குத்துபவர் என்றாலே கிராமத்தில் குழந்தைகள் முதல் பெரியவர்கள் வரை நடுங்குகிறார்கள். தாய் மார்களுக்கு அந்த வேலை கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் யாரும் அப்படி பயப்படாமல் இருப்பார்கள். இந்தப் பெண்களும் தாயைப்போல மென்மை யானவர்கள். இந்தப் பெண்களும் தாயைப்போல மென்மை, ஜனங்கள் மனதில் பயமூட்டாமல் தங்கள் காரியத்தைச் செய்து கொண்டு போவார்கள். அவர்கள் சம்பளத்தையும் உயர்த்தவேண்டும்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக கரூர் தாலூகாவைப் பற்றி ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கவனித்துக் கேட்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரவக்குறிச்சியில் சுமார் 2 லக்ஷத்துக்குமேல் முஸ்லிம் ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கரூர் தாலூகாவில் அரவக்குறிச்சி, பரமத்தி, வெள்ளாளபாளையம் என்ற இடங்களில் லோகல் போர்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருந்து அதை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். அந்த பள்ளபட்டி லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நாளது வரையில் எந்தவிதமான ஏற்பாடும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதை கவனித்து ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இரண்டு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவிட்டு புதிதாக வார்டுகள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை இரண்டு மந்திரிமார்கள்வந்து தான் திறந்து வைத்தார்கள். அதை சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு ஒவ்வொரு பிர்க்காவின் தலை நகரத்திலும் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை அவசியம் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" சர்க்கார் மக்களின் பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தில் அதிகமாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் தான் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

5-20 p.m.

*SRI A. VELOO :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, பொது சுகாதார மான்யத்தை எதிர்த்து கொண்டுவந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் வைத்திய இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் மருத்துவ மான்யக் கோரிக்கையைப் பற்றி கடைசியாகக் குறிப்பிட்டபோது ' மக்களுக்கு உண்ண உணவும், குடியிருப்பு வசதியும், உடுக்க உடையும் நல்ல சுற்றுப்புரமும் இல்லாவிட்டால் எவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை மருத்துவ வசதிக்கு ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்தாலும் அந்தத் தொகை பிரயோசனப்படும்படியாகாது ' என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். கனம் மந்திரி கூறிய அடிப்படையிலேயே பொது சுகாதாரத்தை நாம் நோக்கினால் பொதுவாக எல்லா தொத்து வியாதிகளும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறிய காரணங்களால்தான் பெரும்பாலும் உண்டாகின்றன என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்ததே. இந்த நிலையில், பாழும் சமூக அநீதியினால் அல்லற்படும் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் குடியிருப்பு வசதியின்றி உண்ண உணவின்றி உடுக்க உடையின்றி மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல சுற்றுப்புர வசதியின்றி, நடக்க பாதையின்றி அல்லல் பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். கனம் முத்தையா பிள்ளை அவர்கள் கூறியபடி இறந்த பிறகு சுடுகாட்டில் அந்த பிரேதத்தைப் புதைப்பதற்குக் கூட அவர்கள் அல்லல் பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒன்று ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தன்னுடைய மனைவி இறந்தபோது அவர் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவராதலால் மற்ற ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களுடைய பிரேதங்கள் புதைக்கப் படும் சுடுகாட்டில் அவருடைய மனைவிக்கு இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதற்காக அவர் வெட்கப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு அந்த ஜில்லாவிலிருக்காமல் வேறு ஜில்லாவிற்கு மாற்றிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்.

" இப்பொழுது பெம்ம பகுதியினரானஜன சமூகத்தினரான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் மிகவும் கொடுமைகளுக்கு ஆளாகி அல்லல் பட்டுக்கொண்டு

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வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இருக்கும் இடத்தைப் பார்த்தால் மேலே கூரை முழுதும் ஓட்டையாகவும் சுற்றுப்புரங்களில் வயல்களும், சேற்றில் கொசு மொய்த்துக்கொண்டும் உள்ள இடங்களில் வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றார்கள். நாள்தோறும், நிமிடந்தோறும் தங்களுடைய வீடுகளே எப்பொழுது பிரித்துக் கொண்டு வெளியேற்றிவிடுவார்களோ என்று எங்கிக்கொண்டு வருந்து கிறார்கள். இந்த மக்கள் எவ்வாறு சுகாதார நிலையில் நன்றாக வாழ முடியும்? தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இன்றைக்கு வீட்டைவிட்டு கடத்தியவர்களைக் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் சுமார் இரண்டாயிரத்திற்கு மேற்கொண்ட ஆதிதிராவிட மக்கள் வெளியேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவரும். இவற்றை யெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் நன்றாக கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வசதி செய்துதரவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய மக்களுக்கு வியாதி வரும் போதும் காலரா அம்மை வரும்போதும் மாரியம்மன்தான் தொல்லைப் படுத்துகிறாள் என்று கவலைப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கும் வியாதி கள் வந்தால் அதை நீக்க அவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொள்ளத் தெரி யாமல் கவலைப்படுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல பிரசாரம் செய்து magic lantern, cinema போன்றவைகளை வைத்து பிரசாரம் செய்ய சர்க் கார் நல்ல ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்துதரவேண்டும். பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு magic lantern வைத்து மக்களுக்கு நல்ல பிரசாரம் செய்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவற்றை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். சர்க்கார் மக்களுக்கு நல்ல சுகாதார முறைகளில் நல்ல பயிற்சிபெற அவர்களுக்கு வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"பெரும்பாலான வியாதிகள் தண்ணீர் மூலம்தான் பரவுகிறது. ஏழை ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லை. அவர்கள் வாய்க்கால் தண்ணீரையும் சிறு குட்டைகளிலுள்ள சேற்றுத் தண்ணீரையும் தான் குடித்து வாழ்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல தண்ணீர் வசதி அளித்து அவர்களுக்கு சுகாதார வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு வசதிசெய்யும் படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நல்ல சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படுவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு ரோடு வசதி இல்லை. ரோடு வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தால் Sanitary Inspector களும், அம்மை குத்தும் அதிகாரிகளும் டாக்டர்களும் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்வது இல்லை. எனென்று கேட்டால் ரோடு வசதி இல்லையே, நாங்கள் எப்படி வரமுடியும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படி எவ்விதம் சொல்லமுடியும்? ஏழைகள் தான் வரிப் பணத்தை கிராமங்களிலிருந்து கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். அவ்விதம் வரிகொடுக் கும் மக்கள் வசதி இல்லாமல் அல்லல்படுகிறார்கள். இவற்றை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன்.

"மூன்று மைல்களுக்கு ஒரு மருத்துவ விடுதி வைத்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பெண் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய மருத்துவச்சிகள் இல்லாததால் பெண்கள் கவனிப்பாரற்று அவர்களுக்குப் பிறக்கும் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான குழந்தைகள் இறந்து விடுகின்றன. இவற்றை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து மூன்று மைல்களுக்கு ஒன்றுவது மருத்துவ நிலையங்களை அமைத்துக் கொடுப்ப தோடு நல்ல பயிற்சிபெற்ற மருத்துவச்சிகளையும் நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRIMATHI T. KOTAMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on this occasion on the subject of mother and child care. I would urge on the Government to pay more attention to mother and child care. In the words of a great author, I submit—

'Let us glorify the mother whose love knows no bounds, who has suckled the whole world. All that is beautiful in man comes from sun shine and from the milk of our mothers, that is what fills us with the love of life. Without sunshine there are no flowers, without love there is no happiness and without mother there is neither poet nor hero.'

22nd July 1952] [Srimathi T. Kotamma Reddi]

In view of this I would like to impress upon the Government that mother and child care is the primary duty of the State as in our country child and mother care is very much lacking in comparison with foreign countries. A mother who has begotten more and more children will be considered a blessed being and she is even awarded a prize in foreign countries, but the conditions in our country are quite different. I therefore submit that special laws should be enacted to pay more and more attention to mother and child care. The managements of industrial concerns should be made to grant special leave for a certain period to pregnant women before and after confinement. I would also like to submit, Sir, that nursing mothers should be granted some breaks during working hours. They should also be granted a nursing allowance. Special laws should be enacted to prohibit pregnant women from working overtime. Social conditions should be so raised as to prevent women from taking to abortion and abandonment of children. It is only out of bitter necessity that women are compelled to renounce motherhood. Let her not feel that her motherhood is a curse instead of being hailed as 'mother heroine'. In order to bring about this change, more maternity homes and nurseries should be established. These nurseries would enable the children to find 'second mothers' when their mothers are at work. I submit, Sir, that the Government should appoint a body to study the problem of the protection and care of mothers and children. Infant homes should be provided for destitute children. These children should be given free food and clothing and they should also be protected from being attacked by diseases.

"Sir, as we are all aware, most of the women in our country are ignorant and down-trodden. They are not able to understand motherhood properly and they fall an easy prey to the evil advice of old women who administer harmful drugs to them when they are pregnant. I would therefore once more stress the necessity for opening maternity centres and nursing homes. There should be women and child consultation centres also. 5-30 p.m.

"Lastly, Sir, I request that the Government should establish sanatoria for the children to educate them in hygiene and other problems. These sanatoria are an absolute necessity in order to save the mothers and the children from poverty and disease and from the miserable conditions from which they are now suffering. The Government might say that they have no funds to meet these demands but, it is imperative that the Government have got to devise some means to save the mothers and children because it is the health and the radiance of the nation that are at stake, for the mother is the backbone of the nation and the child is our future hope. (At this stage the Speaker occupied the Chair.) I therefore, Sir, request the Government to give some priority to my suggestions. I thank the Speaker for having given me this opportunity."

* SRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, பொது சுகாதாரத்தின் கீழ் சில விஷயங்களை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுதுள்ள சுகாதார சட்டத்தை சரிவர

[Sri A. Senapathi Gounder] [22nd July 1952

அமுல் நடத்தினால் நன்மைகள் கிடைக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக நமது சிறிய நகரங்களிலுள்ள காப்பிக் கடைகள் சுகாதார சட்டத்தின்படி சரியாக அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. அவைகள்தான் தொத்து வியாதிகளுக்கு உறைவிடமாக இருக்கின்றன. காப்பிக்கடைகளில் இந்த சட்டத்தை சரிவர அமுல் நடத்தினால் இந்த வியாதிகளைத் தடுக்கமுடியும். அதற்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். அதைப் போலவே பஸ் நிலையங்களிலும், கோயில் திருவிழா காலங்களிலும், வார சந்தைகூடும் இடங்களிலும் பல விதமான தொத்து வியாதியுள்ள நோயாளிகள் இருப்பதால் இந்த தொத்து வியாதிகள் பரவுவதற்கு இடம் பெருகின்றன. தற்போதுள்ள சுகாதாரச் சட்டத்தை சரிவர அமுல் நடத்தினால் இதை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு அதிகாரிகள் சரிவர நடந்து கொண்டால் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட ஒரு பெரும் இடங்களில் தொத்து வியாதிகள் மேற்கொண்டும் பரவாமல் தடுக்க ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். ஆகவே இப்பேற்பட்ட இடங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சட்டங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, பல நல்ல சுகாதார முறைகளையும் இந்த சட்டத்தையும் அமுல் நடத்தி கையாண்டால் பெரும் செலவு இன்றியே பல காரியங்களை நாம் சாதிக்க முடியும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் மருத்துவ வசதி மிக மிகக் குறைவு. அங்கெல்லாம் அது அவசியம் வேண்டும் என்பதை எனக்கு முன் பேசிய பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்துள்ளார். நானும் அதைப்போலவே இந்த மருத்துவ வசதி ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் தகுந்த முறையில் நல்ல விஞ்ஞான ரீதியில் படிக்கப்பட்ட மருத்துவ ஸ்திரீகளை கிராமங்களுக்கு நியமித்தால் மிகவும் சிறந்த சேவையாய் இருக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பேற்பட்ட மருத்துவ ஸ்திரீகளை பெரிய நகரங்களில் படிக்கவைக்க அதிக தொகை செலவு செய்ய தேவை இல்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சாதாரண மாக தாலூகா தலை நகரங்களிலுள்ள சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலேயே கிராமப் பெண்களை அனுப்பிவைத்து மருத்தவ தொழிலுக்கு அவசியமான கல்வியை போதித்து பழையபடி கிராமங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி சேவை பெறலாம் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இப்பொழுது என் தொகுதியாகிய தாராபுரம் ஒரு சிறிய நகரம். சுமார் 25 ஆயிரம் ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் கிடையாது. அதற்காக பத்து வருஷ காலமாக தண்ணீர் வரி விதித்து அந்த தண்ணீர் வரியினால் பெரிய நிதியும் சேர்ந்துள்ளது. இதில் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் இந்த நிதியைக் கொண்டும் மேற்கொண்டும் சொற்ப செலவில் குழாய் வசதி செய்து தரலாம். என்ற ஒரு நதி நகரத்தின் மத்தியில் ஓடுகிறது. அந்த நதியிலிருந்து சுத்தமான ஜலத்தை எடுத்து மக்களுக்கு குழாய் மூலமாக சப்ளை செய்தால் பல வருஷம் தவறாமல் வரும் காலரா, ப்ளேக் போன்று மக்களை பீடிக்கப் பட்டுவரும் கொள்ளை நோய்கள் வராமல் தடுத்துவிடலாம் என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். எந்த விதமான தொத்து நோய்களையும் பரவவிடாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டியது குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி. அதைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். தற்சமயம் அதற்குப்போதுமான நிதி இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் வேண்டுமானாலும் நிதி திரட்டமுடியும். இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தி இந்த திட்டத்தை பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது அம்மை குத்தும் விஷயம் பற்றி ஒன்றை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் அம்மை குத்தும் அதிகாரி வருவதற்கு ஒரு மணி நேரத்திற்கு முன்னால் தலையாரி தண்டோரா போடுகிறான். அப்பொழுது 4, 5 ஊர்களிலுள்ள குழந்தைகள் அங்கு வந்து சேரவேண்டும். மூன்று மைல்களுக்குள் இருக்கும் குழந்தைகளைக் கொண்டு வரும்படிக் கடுமையான ஒரு உத்தரவைப் போடுவார். அவ்விதம் குழந்தைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுபோவதற்குள் அவர் போய்விடுவார். சாதாரணமாக பார்க்கும்போது கிராமங்களில் ஆணும்

22nd July 1952] [Sri A. Senapahi Gounder]

பெண்ணும் பகல் நேரங்களில் வீடுகளிலிருக்கமாட்டார்கள், அவரவர்கள் காடுகரைகளுக்குப் போயிருப்பார்கள். அவர்கள் தண்டோரா போட்டபின் கேள்விப்பட்டு குழந்தைகளை எடுத்து வந்தால் குறித்த நேரத்திற்கு முன்பாகவே அதிகாரி போய்விடுவார். பிறகு அவர்கள் மேல் பக்கத்திலுள்ள கோர்ட்டுகள் மூலம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டு மக்கள் பல அல்லல்களுக்கு ஆளாகின்றார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி அநேகம் கேஸ்கள் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வந்து கிராம மக்கள் அல்லல் பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். தனித்தனியாக அந்தந்த ஊர்களுக்குச் சென்று குறிப்பிட்ட சில நேரங்களில் குழந்தைகளைக்கொண்டு வரச்சொல்லி அம்மை குத்திகொள்ள சொல்லலாம். அது தான் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்

" கடைசியாக கிராமக்கிணறுகள் முக்கியமாக சீர்திருத்தப்படவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் முக்கியமாக நூற்றுக்கு 60 கிணறுகள் படிக்கிணறுகளாக இருக்கின்றன. அதில் இறங்கிச் சென்று கால்களை அலம்பி வரும்படியான நிலைமையிலிருக்கின்றன. கூடியது சீக்கிரம் அவைகளை இறைக் கிணறுகளாக மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். "

* SRI A. RAMASWAMI THEVAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a well-known fact that in our country, which is very poor, the rate of mortality is very high on account of our low resistance to diseases. It is, therefore, essential that we should spend as much money as is possible on public health activities so as to prevent the spreading of diseases. The Government have already undertaken a five-year programme for the development of rural water-supply and for carrying out drainage schemes. I request the Government to expedite the same so as to improve the health of the people living in the villages and towns. 5-40 p.m.

" I wish to offer a few remarks for improving the water-supply scheme of my own town, Tiruchirappalli. The water-supply works at present existing in Tiruchirappalli were originally designed for supplying water to a population of about a lakh of people. Now the population of Tiruchirappalli town is more than two and three-fourth lakhs and there is also a large floating population. I therefore, request the Government to improve the water works scheme, at present existing in the town.

" Since the Sanitary Engineer is also present here, I wish to offer a few remarks about the execution of the drainage scheme in my town of Tiruchirappalli. I would very much like the Sanitary Engineer to go and live in Tiruchirappalli for some time so that he can understand the distress of the rate-payers there. The execution of the drainage scheme has been going on for a long time and still it has not been completed. It is rather highly unfair and uncharitable on the part of the department to delay it so long.

" Next I wish to refer to the T.B. Hospital at Tiruchirappalli. The Government are giving a grant of only six thousand rupees to the T.B. Hospital. This is not sufficient. The T.B. Hospital (Rajaji T.B. Sanatorium) is working very well, and I request the Government to increase the grant from six thousand rupees to twenty-five thousand rupees every year to enable the institution to work efficiently.

" As regards the Gandhi Memorial Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, I find that the Government have ordered the

[Sri A. Ramaswami Thevar] [22nd July 1952

stoppage of the construction of buildings for additional accommodation. I request the Government to allot additional sums to improve the condition of the main hospital as also the hospital at Pudukottai where there are no doctors for the last eight months.

" Further, I request the Government to allot space for a playground in Tiruchirappalli town. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue has promised that he will consider the matter in consultation with other Members of the Government.

" Sir, there are here many Members who are Chairmen of municipalities. My friend, Mr. T. K. Rama, Chairman of Madurai Municipality, has given the House a true picture of the condition of Sanitary Inspectors and scavengers. Their scales of pay are very low. There are no chances of promotion for them. Just as every one of the 375 Members of this Assembly is aspiring for the post of a Minister in the Government, the employees also should be provided with opportunities for getting higher appointments. As it is, Sanitary Inspectors and scavengers have no salvation and they have got no chances for getting higher appointments at all. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the scale of pay of Health Visitors employed by local bodies is much lower than the scale of pay of Health Visitors employed by the Government. I would request the Health Minister to order the Government scale of pay to be given to all Health Visitors as recommended in the Bhore Committee Report.

" In conclusion, I request the Hon. Minister for Public Health as also the Sanitary Engineer, and the P.W.D. Engineer to visit Tiruchirappalli town in connexion with the improvement of the water-supply works in the town and also the execution of the drainage scheme.

" I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to say a few words."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As some more hon. Members want to take part in the debate, I shall allow only five minutes to each Member. The hon. Member Sri K. Veeranna Padal will now speak."

* SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—" అధ్యక్షమహాశయా, మన రాష్ట్రానిలో విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం, తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలలోని ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలు ముఖ్యంగా మలేరియా ప్రాంతాలని ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించుచున్నాను. ఆ ప్రదేశాలలో ప్రజలు మలేరియాతో బాధపడి తర్వాత నిమోనియా fever, black water మొదలైన వాటితో అనేక బాధలుపడి మరణించుచున్నారు. ఈ మలేరియాకు కారణముయేమిటంటే దోమలు జాస్తిగాపుంటుటవల్ల ఎక్కడచూచినా మలేరియాజ్వరములతో ప్రజలు బాధపడుచున్నారు. దోమకుట్టిన తొమ్మిదిరోజులకు మలేరియాజ్వరంవచ్చి, ఆ జ్వరము నిమోనియాలోకిదిగి తర్వాత మరణించడం సంభవిస్తున్నది. ఈ ప్రదేశాలలో యీ రోగాలకు తగినచికిత్స లేకపోవుటవల్ల ప్రజలకు ఎవిధమైన మందులసహాయములేకుండా వున్నది. ఈ ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఎక్కడచూచినా మలేరియా ఆనునది కాలా విపరీతముగావున్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ ప్రాంతాలలో D.D.T. spray చేసి ప్రజలను యీ బాధలనుండి తప్పించగలందులకు కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక mobile van ను 15 దినములలోకసారి, ప్రస్తుతమునకు, గ్రామగ్రామానికి పంపించి

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డి.డి.టి. spray చేసి మలేరియాబాధనుండి ప్రజలను వెంటనే కాపాడవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా యీ ఏజన్సీప్రాంతాలలో permanent గా కొన్ని centres open చేయించి అనగా పదిహేనుమైళ్లకుగాని, అంతకు తక్కువలోగాని centres open చేయించి యీ D.D.T. spray చేయించగలందులకు కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదికాకుండా యిక్కడ ప్రజలకు కొంతమందికి యీ వెంటర్లలో ట్రైనింగు యిప్పించి, 15 దినములలోకసారి యీ ప్రాంతములన్నిటిలో యీ D.D.T. spray చేసినట్లయితే చాలావరకూ యీ మలేరియా నిర్మూలముకాగలదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించుచున్నాను. యీ పైనచెప్పిన విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా గూడెం ఏజెన్సీప్రాంతం ఎటు చూచినను 18 వందల మైళ్లదూరమువిస్తరించియున్నది. ఇక్కడ ప్రజలలో యీ రోజునగూడా గవర్నమెంటుఆంటే వీమిటో తెలియనివారున్నారు. ఈప్రాంతాలలో కొన్నివేల సంవత్సరాలుగా వీ medical aid గూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారివల్ల యిక్కడ ప్రజలు పొందియుండని కారణముచేత ప్రజలకు యీ మలేరియా బాధఎట్లు నివారింపబడగలదోకూడా తెలియదు. మన ప్రభుత్వంవచ్చి అయిదు సంవత్సరములు పైగా అయినది. ఇప్పటికిని యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారైనను ఎవ్విధమైన medical aid యీ ప్రజలకు యివ్వలేదు. D.D.T. Penicillin మొదలైనవి supply చేసి ప్రజలను యీ మలేరియానుండి తప్పించలేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతములలో ప్రజలు యీ మలేరియానుండి యేగాకుండా యింకాయితర రోగాలవల్లగూడ బాధపడుచుండుటు నాకు బాగాతెలుసును కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే యీ ఏజన్సీప్రాంతాలలో ప్రతి 15 మైళ్లకు ఒక dispensary ని open చేయించి D.D.T. spray చేయించినట్లయితే యీ ప్రజలు మలేరియానుండి తప్పించబడగలరు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ముఖ్యంగా యీ ఏజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో dispensaries ను వెంటనే open చేయించి అక్కడ ప్రజలను మలేరియానుండి తప్పించమని వినయపూర్వకముగా విన్నవించుచున్నాను."

* SRI S. CHINNAKARUPPA THEVAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand. I wish to say that owing to the failure of monsoon in recent years, many areas became quite dry and the people in those areas suffered a lot for want of drinking water. Hence various measures had to be taken, such as digging and deepening of wells, to provide drinking water to the people. In many parts of the State, including my constituency, people generally resort to ponds and tanks for taking drinking water. Even when there is adequate rain, these ponds and tanks are not looked after properly. They are used for other purposes also than the supply of drinking water. So, I urge the Government to dig wells and to deepen the existing wells in every village so that drinking water may be made available in sufficient quantity even during the time of failure of rains. In this connexion, I wish to say that the provision of pure drinking water is one of the means of preventing epidemics, especially cholera. 5-50 p.m.

" The question of drainage in village is a matter which must engage the attention of the Government at present. The grant under the head is poor. Villages are increasing in size and drainage facilities have got to be provided in them. There are six major panchayats, namely, Tirupparankundram, Avaniapuram, Melur, Vallapatti, Naniaripatti and Kottampatti and twenty minor panchayats in my constituency. I urge the Government to provide water-supply and drainage facilities in them. Tiruparankundram in my constituency is well known to every Member of this House.

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It is a pilgrim centre of very great importance. Every day a large number of pilgrims come there for worship. There is immediate need to provide water-supply and drainage facilities there so that public health may not suffer.

" Epidemics break out in rural parts and cause considerable havoc. The Government are not rendering help quickly, as the jurisdiction of each Health Inspector is very large. Hence I request the Government to take adequate preventive measures.

" The two entire taluks of Madurai and Melur in my constituency consist mostly of Backward and Scheduled Classes. Hence the Government should pay special attention not only to the provision of public health facilities but also to medical facilities, education, irrigation, agriculture, etc."

* SRI P. URKAVALAN :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் சுகாதார மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். சங்கரன்கோயில் நகரத்தின் ஜனத்தொகை சுமார் 40,000. அது தமிழ் நாட்டில் சரித்திரப் பிரசித்திபெற்ற க்ஷேத்திரமுமாகும். அங்கு நடக்கும் திருவிழாக் காலங்களில் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான மக்கள் வருவார்கள். குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டத்தை பல முறை நாங்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்து சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். சுகாதார இலாகா அதிகாரிகள் குடிதண்ணீர் திட்டம் சம்பந்தமாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து அதற்கு 4 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவாகுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுமக்களி டமிருந்தும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டிலிருந்தும் ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபாய் வசூலித்துத் தருகிறோமென்று சங்கரன்கோயில் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டும், எங்கள் ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

" நான் மறுபடியும் சொல்வதென்னவென்றால், நாங்கள் ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபாய் வசூலித்துத் தருகிறோம். சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்து உடனடியாக வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as 21 hon. Members have taken part in the discussion of this Demand, including the two lady Members. The main points dealt with by them come under epidemic control, malaria, nutrition, maternity and child-welfare centres, water-supply and drainage and family planning. The severest condemnation of the Health Department and its work came from my hon. Friend, Sri Ramamurthi. I do not think the Health Department deserves such condemnatory remarks as ' there is something rotten in the State of Denmark'. My hon. Friend did not listen to the speech I made in moving the Demand. (Sri P. Ramamurthi :—' I did listen.') I saw he was busy talking to his friends. The observations he made distinctly show that he has not listened to what I said. Otherwise he would not have asked me such questions as he did. Anyway, I like his ingenuity, and welcome his criticisms and I shall try to answer them to the best of my knowledge.

" Before proceeding to answer some of the criticisms made by several hon. Members on the Ministerialist side as well as the Opposition side, I shall make a few general observations dealing with the main points raised by the hon. Members. It is true the level of health in our country is very low. Death rates are high and diseases most common, especially among the poorer

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classes. The most striking fact in relation to the health situation in our country is the repeated overlap of health with poverty, with housing, with food and with water-supply. Poverty is a major factor in disease. Lack of health education contributes greatly to this situation. Poverty and ignorance are at the bottom of the whole trouble. In the richer and more advanced countries of the West, most dramatic results have been obtained by the environmental services they have established and by the personal health services they have set up. The greatest achievement of preventive medicine is the control of infectious diseases. Medical men have now understood the nature of infectious diseases and the way to control them by sanitary measures and by preventive inoculation measures. Infectious diseases are fighting a losing battle against an improving environment and the weapons of the laboratory. When epidemics break out, they adopt isolation and chemotherapy which give very striking results. The great victories of preventive medicine are allowed to pass unheeded and unsung. Here also we undervalue the work of the Health Department. I do claim that the Public Health Department, in spite of the limited funds placed at its disposal and the very inadequate staff provided for it, has achieved very good results. Look at epidemic control. The incidence of cholera has been very low for a number of years. Only on account of the peculiar circumstances that have arisen in the drought-affected areas, this epidemic has flared up since last month particularly in Cuddapah and Chittoor. The coolies in the labour camp at the Tungabhadra Project site got the infection and they have gone about in all directions spreading the infection. Health Inspectors of the Epidemic Reserve have been posted to the affected areas, mobile vans have been sent, mass inoculation is being done and the result is that in the Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor and Cuddapah, the epidemic has been brought under control. Plague was raging fiercely for several years in some parts of our State. Now there is a distinct decline in the incidence of plague and that is due to the use of D.D.T. in rat burrows. My Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, made rather cynical remarks about D.D.T. He does not know that this is a wonderful insecticide which has been discovered during the war time and it has given good results in controlling rat fleas.

" One hon. Friend was telling that we must pay more attention to preventive work than to curative work. It is quite true that we have in the past been paying too much attention to curative services. We have not paid sufficient attention to preventive work, such as good housing and provision of water-supply and drainage.

" It has been said that improved housing and feeding will 6 p.m. reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and many other diseases. If we could provide better water-supply and better drainage facilities, we shall be able to remove the causes of water-borne epidemics and air-borne infections. If we could banish poverty and hunger, we could surely make the incidence of disease of all kinds go down. Sir, the Planning Commission have understood this question in the proper manner. They have given the highest priority to economic

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development. Schemes for increasing agricultural production and industrial output take precedence over the claims of social services like education, medical and public health work. Irrigation and electricity schemes get the biggest amounts. In view of the limited funds available to us, they have drawn up a programme of priorities in regard to health activity. They have said that for the next five years, additional resources must be concentrated on preventive work rather than on curative services. So, the allotment for Public Health is Rs. 9 crores under the five-year plan and the allotment for Medical work has been cut down to Rs. 3 crores. They have said that rural areas must receive the greatest attention.

"Several hon. Members have referred to malaria and the measures that have to be taken to control it. No doubt, malaria control is the first problem in public health. It is a rural disease because malarial mosquitoes breed in clean water during the rainy season. Malaria attains its height during harvest time and hits the farmer most. Agricultural work, when it is most needed, suffers on account of the prevalence of malaria. Therefore, control of malaria in areas where it is endemic is a great help for increasing food production. There are many areas like the Agency Tracts and the lower parts of the Eastern and the Western Ghats where malaria is hyperendemic. In such areas by controlling malaria, we can reclaim those tracts and make them suitable for agricultural production. Madras State has extensive malarial tracts. About 4 million persons seem to be in such malarial tracts and anti-malarial operations have been started, as I said, in 3,600 villages over an area of 10,000 square miles and two millions of these people have now come under the controlled tract. I can say boldly without any fear of contradiction that the anti-malarial work done by the department is one of its great achievements. We expect to extend the anti-malarial work to further tracts and bring all malarial tracts within the scope of this work.

"Then, the hon. Gentleman, Sri P. Ramamurthi, and some others referred to water-supply and drainage. I do concede that water-supply and drainage are basic requirements for health. The hon. Gentleman mentioned about the Water-supply and Drainage Committee constituted in 1947 and the recommendations made by that Committee. It is not correct to say that no action has been taken on those recommendations."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"What about the Five-year Plan?"

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Sanitary Engineering Branch was reorganised in 1949 and made an independent unit, and five public health engineering divisions are now working under the Sanitary Engineer. Financial assistance to local bodies has been liberalised. Local bodies now pay contributions for water-supply and drainage schemes only to the extent of their taxing capacity and the Government meet the entire balance of the expenditure. The committee have drawn up priority lists for water-supply and drainage separately for the northern circle and the

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southern circle. The Five-year Plan has begun to operate since 1949–50. I have mentioned in the statement I read out at the beginning, how many water-supply and drainage schemes have been taken up and executed and how many schemes are in progress."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Under the Five-year Plan, how many schemes have been planned out and how many have been completed?"

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I am coming to that. A reserve stock of cast iron pipes and specials has been built up and during the last five years, we have spent Rs. 80·4 lakhs on getting a stock of these materials. So far, among the municipal water-supply schemes, 52 have been completed and 26 are under execution. Among drainage schemes, 13 have been completed and 9 are under execution. During the last three years, the expenditure incurred by the Government under 'Grants and Loans' is Rs. 1·32 lakhs. We have still to provide 43 water-supply schemes for municipalities and 82 drainage schemes. In addition to these, many of the existing schemes have to be improved and expanded. Hon. Members may be interested to know the approximate cost of the schemes we have yet to undertake and accomplish. The municipal water-supply schemes will cost Rs. 34 crores and drainage schemes Rs. 50 crores. That amounts to Rs. 84 crores. The non-municipal urban schemes for drainage and water-supply will cost Rs. 64 crores. That means a total amount of Rs. 148 crores. If we have a twenty-year plan for water-supply and a thirty-year plan for drainage, we shall require Rs. 3·4 crores for each of the first twenty years and Rs. 1·7 crores for the next ten years. Government and municipalities were spending on these schemes during the last six decades, before the reorganization of the Department, an average amount of Rs. 3 lakhs a year. Now we are spending on an average Rs. 75 lakhs a year. I know that the health value of water-supply and drainage schemes cannot be measured in terms of rupees, annas and pies. I shall indeed be most glad, even more glad than the hon. Gentleman, Sri P. Ramamurthi, if we could achieve greater progress in the execution of these schemes and see them completed in the course of a reasonable period of time.

"Two hon. Members, Sri Muthiah Pillai and Sri Venkatasubba Reddi, spoke about family planning. The problem of rising population is the greatest of all problems before the world to-day. The World Health Organization has taken up this question. Dr. Abraham Stone, the World Health Organization Consultant on Family Planning, came to India towards the close of 1951. There is now a marked interest in family planning all over the country and a growing recognition of its need. Family planning has now become a matter of national importance. The growth of population in India has increasingly become a serious problem. I do not know whether our Communist friends are interested in this problem. Several measures have been suggested for controlling the rate of population growth. One of them is deferring the age

6-10 p.m

of marriage for girls. They say 15 to 19 years is the period of the greatest fertility and if we postpone the marriage of girls till they pass the age of 19, they will have less children. The second thing is improvement in the standard of living. This tends to lower the birth-rate. A highly important fact is that between countries and within a given country increased prosperity is normally associated with lower reproductive rates. That is why we notice a sharp contrast between eastern and western Europe. Birth-rate is highest among the most ill-fed people. The improvement of diet and raising the standard of living seem to be very effective methods to keep down the growing population rate. No ideal contraceptive method has yet been devised. The mechanical and chemical contraceptives and the 'rhythm' method which has become very popular nowadays can be used only by the intelligent sections of the population. The majority of our people being very poor and illiterate, they will find it very difficult to buy contraceptive appliances and use them in the proper way. It is the duty of the State to awaken the people to the need for restricting the size of the family and controlling the growth of population and to spread the knowledge of birth-control among all sections of the people.

"The hon. Gentleman, Sri Ramamurthi, and another hon. Member referred to the Calicut water-supply question. It is true some mistake has been made in this matter by the people who were previously in this department. All of them have now retired. It was only last year, when the pumping installation was completed the present Sanitary Engineer discovered that there was too much iron content in the water. The Water and Sewage Purification Committee which met to consider this question has recommended certain treatment measures in two stages. The first measure will cost about Rs. 4 lakhs and I hope that very soon steps will be taken to adopt these measures and see that water is provided for the people at least in the next summer season."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What about Mangalore? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I think a similar mistake was made in Mangalore also. It seems to be a peculiar phenomenon that water in the West Coast places contains rather too much iron."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What about Tirupati? "

*THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I do not know about Tirupati. So far as Mangalore is concerned, the Sanitary Engineering Department had to find out whether water will be adequate for the needs of the growing city and whether the water will be quite all right for use. However, before much money was spent they saw that there was another source of water-supply and now it has been investigated and found that the Netravati river would give Mangalore a larger supply of water and water free from iron. Though about a lakh of rupees has been spent on preliminary work at the Gurpur river bed, the present scheme is expected to be cheaper by about Rs. 10 lakhs. It seems to be a blessing in disguise.

" Among the several hon. Members who spoke, Sri Krishna Rao who moved the cut motion spoke about the Agency Tracts. Sir, a ten-year development plan has been drawn up by a Special Officer for medical relief as well as for other purposes and it is expected to be put into operation very soon in the Agency Tracts.

" Special plans have also been drawn up for combating malaria in the Agency areas. Malaria is very well under control in places where anti-malarial measures are already in operation such as Paderu, Araku Valley, Machkund Hydro-Electric Project site, Chintalapudi, Krishnadevipeta, etc.

" The hon. lady Member, Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran, mixed up both Medical and Public Health subjects. Many of the points mentioned by her, such as Medical Colleges, Leprosy control and so on, have already been dealt with under the Medical Demand. Regarding the training of larger number of maternity assistants, the Government appreciate very well the efforts which she and her organisation are making for training a large number of this very useful class of ancillary personnel. She referred to Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddi's anti-cancer propaganda efforts. I know that the Cancer Relief Fund of the All-India Women's Association has been doing very useful in regard to cancer, making people aware of the dangers of cancer and the need for taking early measures for detection and treatment.

" Hon. Member, Sri Ramamurthi, and some others asked, 'What do your vital statistics show? What are the results achieved by the work of the Public Health Department? What is the progress that you have made from year to year?' From the figures we have at our disposal, there is an appreciable fall in death rates since 1945. Maternal death rates and infantile mortality rates also have declined. If these hon. Members look into the Administration Reports they will themselves find what has been achieved.

" My hon. Friend, the Rajah of Kuruppam, spoke about the problem of Yaws in the Agency Tracts. The World Health Organisation has been carrying on a mass campaign against this disease in many countries. In our State this disease seems to be confined to small areas and hill-tribes. It is something allied to syphilis, and Penicillin is an excellent remedy for this disease. I am told that one of the places selected in connection with the W.H.O.'s work for controlling Yaws is the place mentioned by my hon. Friend. Sir, there are several other suggestions made by him and they will be given due consideration. I have dealt with the important points raised by hon. Members. The other points raised by them will be taken note of and given due consideration. I trust that the Mover of the Cut Motion will be good enough to withdraw the same." 6-20 p.m.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Before the cut motion is put to vote, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Health to enlighten us as to the analytical tests conducted at the King Institute, Guindy, in connection with the protected water-supply schemes of the Government. We would like to know the results of the tests.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [22nd July 1952

I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that the analysis has shown in a majority of cases that the water analysed and tested did not come up to the standard prescribed, and if it is a fact, what the Government propose to do in the matter.

" Then, Sir, with regard to Family Planning also, do the Government think of importing any American experts? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" With regard to family planning, the W.H.O. has, at the instance of the Government of India, instituted pilot studies in the Rhythm method and one such experiment has been proposed to be tried at the Poonamallee Health Unit area.

" With regard to tests and analysis of water, it is rather a technical question. If the hon. Member will kindly write to me on this subject, I shall have the matter examined and let him know what is being done and what has got to be done."

Sri P. Venkateswarlu rose up to speak.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allowed the hon. Member enough time already in the morning. I cannot allow him to speak again."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Just only one question, Sir. I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to take up water-supply schemes if the panchayats and municipalities are prepared to bear half the cost of the schemes."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Government will consider and take up such schemes."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Does the Mover of the Cut Motion with draw it or press it? "

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, while I appreciate the politeness of the request of the Hon. the Minister and the gift of the gab of the Minister, I regret my inability to withdraw my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then I will put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII —Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I adjourn the House to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 170 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1952, page 804 supra.]

Statement showing the receipts under various commercial taxes from Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district each year since the merger of Pudukkottai in the Madras State.

SALES TAX.

Year.	Tax.	Licence fee.	Miscellaneous fees.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1948–49 (1st November 1948 to 31st March 1949).	2,00,815 14 3	28,396 0 0	234 0 0	2,29,445 14 3
1949–50 ..	7,41,088 14 11	35,446 8 9	4,003 0 0	7,80,538 6 11
1950–51 ..	7,82,585 3 10	29,531 0 0	3,175 11 0	8,15,291 14 10
1951–52 ..	8,33,164 6 7	30,685 4 0	3,797 8 0	8,67,647 2 7

MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Year.	Tax.	Show tax.	Miscellaneous fees.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1948–49 ..	16,577 5 6	....	....	16,577 5 6
1949–50 ..	50,358 0 0	3,357 0 0	140 0 0	53,855 0 0
1950–51 ..	51,810 6 0	5,655 0 0	100 0 0	57,565 6 0
1951–52 ..	49,039 5 6	3,042 0 0	50 0 0	52,131 5 6

MADRAS SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION ACT.

Year.	Tax.	Miscellaneous fees.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1948–49	9,462 15 6	....	9,462 15 6
1949–50	32,688 13 0	20 0 0	32,708 13 0
1950–51	41,140 11 6	....	41,140 11 6
1951–52	89,830 11 6	....	89,830 11 6

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 182 asked by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1952, page 883 supra.]

Statement showing annual savings to the State since the inception of the State Transport Department.

Accounting period.			Government Bus Service.	Government Automobile Workshop.	Government Coach Building Factory.
			RS.	RS.	RS.
Since inception—					
1947-48	..	..	6,00,461	— 1,208 (loss)	(Not in existence.)
1948-49	..	..	8,59,296	32,960	2,07,317
1949-50	..	..	1,47,602	1,07,147	1,03,291
1950-51	..	..	4,21,937	2,03,048	85,414
1951-52	..	..	Accounts not yet audited.		
	Total	..	20,29,296	3,41,947	3,96,022

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