INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

Volume IV (Nos. 1 to 8).

23rd to 26th and 28th to 31st July 1952.

PAGES

A

Aboriginals—
Question *re* — of Kannavam forest area 724–726

Adikesavalu Naidu, Sri K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Adityan, Sri S. T.—
Bills—Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 782
Demand for Grant *re* Co-operation 563
See Questions and Answers.

Adjournment motion *re*—
Hunger-strike by political prisoners in Cannanore Jail 123–124
Place names in Hindi, erasure of — from the name boards in railway stations in Tamil Nad 735, 737

Administration of Justice—
Demand for Grant *re* — 589

Agricultural loans—
Question *re* extension of period of repayment of— 493–494

Agriculture—
Demand for Grant *re* 563–588

Aiyanar, Sri—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 140–142

"Ambi's Cafe"—
See "Trade disputes".

Anandan, Sri L.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 163

Anantha Pai, Sri T.—
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties 482–484
See Questions and Answers.

Anthony Pillai, Sri S. C. C.—
Bills—
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. .. 807, 808
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 774, 784, 785

Demand for Grant *re*—
Co-operation 537
Labour including factories 387–392

Motion *re*—
Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, amendment to Schedule IV to the— 758
Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, notification under section 3 (1) of the—approval of — 749, 750

A—*cont.*

PAGES

Anti-Hindi agitation—
Adjournment motion *re* erasure of place names in Hindi from the name boards in railway stations in Tamil Nad 736, 737
Anti-pest chemicals—
Question *re* distribution of — to ryots 719–720
Antony Peter, Sri—
Demand for Grant *re* Agriculture 573–575
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952—
See Bills.
Appu, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue
See Questions and Answers. 275–276
Arthanareeswara Gounder, Sri K. S.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 203–205
Arumugam, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 166–167
Arumugam, Sri V.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 155–156
Arumugham, Sri R. S.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 302–304
Audinarayana Reddi, Sri Y. S.—
See Questions and Answers.
Audit fees—
Question *re* collection of — from mutts and temples 373
Ayurvedic preparations—
See Prohibition—
Ayyaru, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 167–168

B

Badinegadda project—
See Irrigation 618
Balakrishnan, Sri V.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 794
Business of the House, programme of — 80–81
Condolence resolution *re* death of Sri V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Raja of Kuruppam 698
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 279–281
Speaker, Mr., announcement of the arrival of — 225
See Questions and Answers.
Balarama Reddi, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including factories 396–398
Banjar lands—
Question *re* pattas for — in Anantapur district 709–710
Bapaiah Chowdary, Sri M.—
See Questions and Answers.
Bapanayya, Sri G.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 158–159
Bapanna Dora, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 277–278
Bapu Naidu, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* —
Co-operation— 559, 560
Electricity 249–250
Forest 40–41
Basic Educational institutions—
Question *re* instructions imparted in— 731–732

B—*cont.*

PAGES

Bharathapuzha—
Question *re* bridge on—, construction of 603–604
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952—
See 'Bills'.
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952—
Message from the Governor *re* — 620
Taken in consideration 621–693
Passed into law 693
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952.—
Message from the Governor *re* — 621
Referred to Select Committee 850–852
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952 —
Referred to Select Committee 853, 854
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952—
Referred to Select Committee 791–820
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952—
Referred to Select Committee 820–849
Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952—
Not moved 854
Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952—
Message from the Governor *re* — 621
Taken into consideration 763, 764
Passed into law 764
Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952—
Message from the Governor *re*— 621
Introduced 763
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952—
Referred to Select Committee .. .. 764–791.
Blood banks—
Question *re* particulars of — attached to Headquarters and Maternity hospitals 735–736
Board of Revenue—
Question *re* abolition of— 7–9
Bomman, Sri K. H.—
Demand for Grant *re* Forest 32–33
Brahadambal High School, Pudukkottai—
Question *re* management of— 713–714
Bridge—
Question *re* —
Construction of — at Boyallachiruvilla on the Nellore—Bombay Road 603
Construction of a — at Chetwai, Ponnani taluk 4
Buckingham and Carnatic Mills—
Question *re* stationing of a police force in — 370–371
Business of the House—
Motion under rule 24 for transaction of Government business on a non-official day 738
Programme of— 80–81 854. 855

C

Cannanore Jail—
Question *re* hunger-strike by Communist convicts in— 486–487
Capital Outlay on Civil Works—
Demand for Grant *re* — 591
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—
Demand for Grant *re* — 591
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—
Demand for Grant *re* — 590
Capital Outlay on Irrigation—
Demand for Grant *re* — 590

PAGES

C—*cont.*

Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes—
Demand for Grant *re* — 591

Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading—
Demand for Grant *re* — 591

Capital punishments—
Question *re* Number of execution carried out in 1951 708–709

Cattle—
Question *re* mortality of — in Chittoor district 617

Chadayan, Sri M.—
See Questions and Answers

Chidanandam, Sri V.—
Bills—Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 783, 784
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 250

Chinna Ramanna, Sri—
Question *re* petition from — *re*-lands taken away from him 508

Chinnasami Naidu, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re* Forest 31–32

Chinnathambi Thevar, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties. 511, 512

Chockalingam, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 286–289

Cholera—
Question *re* Incidence of—in Royachoti taluk 619–620

Cinchona and Fisheries—
Demand for Grant *re* — 589

Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant—
Demand for Grant *re* — 589

Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid—
Demand for Grant *re* — 589

Civil Works—Works—
Demand for Grant *re* — 589

Cold storage plants—
Question *re* erection of—in Andhra area, proposals for — 2–4

College (s)—
Question *re* second grade—for Bhadrachalam, starting of — .. 367

Committee—
Rules Committee, appointment of — 753, 754

Communists—
Question *re* hunger-strike in Cannanore Jail by — 486–487

Commuted Value of Pensions—
Demand for Grant *re* — 591

Condolence resolution *re* —
Durgaprasad Veera bhadra Deo Bahadur, Sri V., Raja of Kuruppam, death of— 697–699

Co-operation—
Demand for Grant *re* — 533–563

Co-operative department—
Question *re* Joint Registrars in — number of — 733–734

Co-operative societies—
Question *re* liquidation costs, collection from — 117

Copyists—
Question *re*—
— in the Judicial department— 501
—in the Revenue department.. 722

PAGES

D

Dairy farms—
Question *re* subsidy to owners of — grant of — 734

Dam—
Question *re* construction of a — across Maharajasamudram river.. 611

Dasarathan, Sri D.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 83–86

Deivasigamani, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 462–463

Demand for Grants *re*— 589
Administration of Justice 563–588
Agriculture 591
Capital Outlay on Civil Works 591
Do. Electricity Schemes 590
Do. Industrial Development 590
Do. Irrigation 591
Do. Road Transport Schemes 591
Do. Schemes of State Trading 589
Cinchona and Fisheries 589
Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant 589
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid 589
Civil Works—Works 591
Commuted Value of pensions 533–563
Co-operation 187–191, 193–222, 247–269
Electricity 15–47
Forest 469–484, 510–533
General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties .. 48–79, 81–97, 124–187
Harijan Uplift 433–469
Jails 377–433
Labour including factories 269–324
Land Revenue 591
Loans and Advances by the State Government 590
Miscellaneous 588
Motor Vehicles Acts 590
Payments of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the zamindari system 589
Pensions 588
Registration 590
Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses 588
Stamps 324–349
State Legislature 590
Stationery and Printing 589
Veterinary .. ..

Demands for Grants—
Motion *re*—
Change in the order of voting on 377

Dharmalingam, Sri M.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 663–665
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 138–140

Dispensaries—
Question *re*—
Rural — in the State, details *re* 112–113
Shop Assistants Act, application of 500

District Board (Guntur)—
Question *re* unsatisfactory working of — 6–7

District Board (Tiruchirappalli)—
Question *re*—
Nomination to — from Pudukkottai 115, 116–118
Sanction of advances to 232–233

Division List—
Rectification of errors in — 191–193

Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Sri V., Raja of Kuruppam—
Condolence resolution on the death of 697–699

E

PAGES

Elaya Pillai, Sri V. T.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952
See Questions and Answers. 648–651

Elections—
Question *re*—
Allowances to staff employed on — 487–488
Propaganda by Ministers during official tours 361–363

Electricity—
Demand for Grant *re*— 187–191
Question *re* supply of — to South Kanara district 193–222, 247–269

Electricity Department—
Question *re* operative subordinates of the — representation from .. 372

Elumalai, Sri T. P.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 495–496

Engineering Colleges—
Question *re* admission to — 145–146

Essences—
See Prohibition. 502–505

Estates—
Question *re*—
Chintalapadu Vanthu estate, survey of —
Munagala estate, survey of — 711–712
Paritala Jagir villages, rates of rent in — 708
Venkatagiri estate, collection of grain rent in — 240–241
—in Tanjore district, taking over of — 618

Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952—
See "Bills". 732–733

Evictions—
Question *re* Suits for — in South Kanara 720–721

F

Factory Inspectors—
Question *re* number of — in the State 723–724

Fair Price Shops—
Question *re* rations supplied in — in Coondapoor taluk 502

Famine—
Half-hour debate *re* starvation deaths in Chittoor and Anantapur districts (not allowed)
Question *re* do. 376–377
Question *re*— do. 359–360
Gruel Centres in Palnad area 247
Gruel Centres in Chittoor district 485–486
Orphanages, opening of, for destitute children in famine areas .. 606
Relief measures in Chittoor district 611
Relief measures in Penukonda and Kadiri taluks 368
Relief measures in Tirumayam and Kolathur taluks 500

Finance Commission—
Question *re* representation to — by Madras Government 105–107

Fish—
See "Sales Tax".
See "Statistics".

Five-year Plan—
Question *re* irrigation schemes included in— 791–793

PAGES

F—*cont.*

Foodgrains—
Question *re*—
Ordinance to control dealings in— 593
Central Government's orders *re*— 595–597
Paddy, village-site price of, in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli 246–247

Food Production Committees—
Question *re* abolition of— 242–243

Forest—
Demand for Grant *re* 15–47

G

Gajapathi Raju, Sri P. V. R.—
See Questions and Answers.

Gangappa, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 514, 515

Gangayya Naidu, Sri B.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 156–158

General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—
Demand for Grant *re* 469–484
510–533

"Ghiriyar Project"—
Question *re* investigation, etc., of— 107–108

Gopala Gounder, Sri V.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 87–89
See Questions and Answers.

Gopalakrishnaiah, Sri Vavilala—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. .. .. 624, 625, 654, 655
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 838–840

Demand for Grant *re*—
Agriculture 571–573
Electricity 262–263
Land Revenue 320

Gopalakrishnan, Sri P. K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 247–249
See Questions and Answers.

Gopala Menon, Sri N.—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 840–841
Motion *re* Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, amendment to Schedule IV to the 758–759

Gopalan, Sri K. P.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including Factories 380–385
432–433
See Questions and Answers.

Gopalan Unni, Sri K. C.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 810
Demand for Grant *re*—
Forest 22–23
General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 476–477

Govindan, Sri G.—
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties. 477–478

Govinda Rao, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 295–297, 320
See Questions and Answers.

PAGES

G—*cont.*

Govindasamy Nayagar, Sri A.—
Bills—Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 779,1780
Grain dealers—
Question *re* licence for— 593–595
"Grow More Food" Campaign—
Question *re* expenditure on—in 1940–1952 13–14
Gruel Centres—
See "Famine."
Gunniah, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 86–87

H

Half-hour Debate *re* starvation deaths in Chittoor and Anantapur districts (not allowed).
Handloom Industry— 376–377
Question *re*—
Handloom factories in Malabar, allotment of yarn to— 244
Handloom weavers of Malabar, unemployment among— 355
Hanumantha Rao, Sri M.—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 832–834
See Questions and Answers.
Harijans—
Question *re*—
Grant of house-sites to— 14, 492,
Grant of lands to— 615–616
Grant of well subsidies to 492, 730
Harijan Uplift— 731
Demand for Grant *re*— 48–79
Hindi place-names in railway stations— 81–97, 124–187
See "Anti-Hindi agitation."
Hosdrug sub-taluk—
Question *re* inclusion of—in Malabar zone 114
Hospital (s)— 500
Question *re*— 710
Application of Shop Assistants' Act to—and dispensaries 608
Badagara Headquarters Hospital, shifting of— 120–121
King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, bed strength in— 604–605
King George Hospital, private practice of doctors working in— .. 607
Tiruchirappalli Headquarters Hospital, working of— 111–112
Tirupathi Government Hospital, increase of accommodation in—
Veterinary Hospital for Munagala Parganas, opening of a
See "Blood Banks".
House rent allowance—
Question *re* payment of— to menial staff of municipalities 494
Hunger-strike—
Adjournment motion *re*—by political prisoners in Cannanore Jail .. 123–124
Question *re*—by Communist convicts in Cannanore Jail 486–487
Indrayya, Sri C. H.—
See Questions and Answers.

I

Industrial development—
Question *re* expenditure incurred on account of—
Iron and steel— 726
Question *re* supply of—for agricultural purposes 727–728
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952—
See "Bills".
Irrigation projects—
Question *re*—
Badinegadla (Pullampet) Project 618
—in Tiruchirappalli district 609
—included in the Five-year Plan 701–703

PAGES

I—*cont.*

Ishwara, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan uplift 135–136

J

Jagannathan, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including factories 405–406
Jail (s)—
Adjournment motion and question *re* Cannanore Jail, hunger-strike of Communist prisoners in 123–124
486–487.
Demand for grant *re* — 433–469
Question *re* —
Salem Central Jail, representation from prisoners in 373–375
Salem Central Jail, shooting incident in, report of the committee of enquiry into— 719
Under-trial prisoners of Chirakkal taluk, death of 496–500
Jayarama Reddiar, Sri S.—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 837
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties. 516, 517
Jeevanandam, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including factories 398–401
See Questions and Answers.
Joseph, Sri G.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 149–151
Journals and Presses —
Question *re* list of — from which securites was demanded 729
Judiciary—
Question *re* separation of — from executive in Malabar district .. 601–603

K

Kalyanasundaram, Sri M.—
Demand for Grand *re* Jails 439–441
See Questions and Answers.
Kanaran, Sri C. H.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including factories 415–416
See Questions and Answers.
Kandasami, Sri C.—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 834–836
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 271–274, 323
Karuthiruman, Sri P. G.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952.. 639–641
Demand for Grant *re*—Electricity 210–211
Kattimuthu, Sri—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan uplift 70–73
Kolkebail, Sri S. S. —
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 193–195
Motion *re* Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, notification under section 3 (1) of the— 741, 742
See Questions and Answers.
Kondayya, Sri G. C.—
Demand for Grant *re* 147–148
Harijan Uplift,—
Labour including factories 414–415
See Questions and Answers.
"Koppam Panganttiri Road"—
See "Roads"

K—*cont.*

PAGES

Koran, Sri O.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan uplift 78–79

Kosalram, Sri K. T.—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 674–676
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 780–782
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 195–197
See Questions and Answers.

Kotaiah, Sri Pragada—
Demand for Grant *re* Co-operation 547–550
See Questions and Answers.

Kothapalem—
Question *re* assessment of silted-up lands in — 506

Koti Reddi, Sri K.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution,) Bill, 1952 .. 808–810

Krishna Ayyar, Sri V. R.—
Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 626–629
See Questions and Answers.

Krishnamurthy Goundar, Sri D.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 292–295

Krishnan, Sri R.—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 845, 846
Demand for Grant *re*—Land Revenue 301–302
See Questions and Answers.

Krishna Rao, Sri K.—
Bills—Stage Crrriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 778
Demand for Grant *re*—
Co-operation 542–547
Jails 457–459
See Questions and Answers.

Krishna Rao, Sri Y. V.—
See Questions and Answers.

Krishna Rao, the Hon. Dr. M. V.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan uplift 48–53, 172–184

Krishna Rao, the Hon. Dr. U.—
Bills—Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 786–790
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including factories 377–380, 397, 424–432

Krishnaswami, Sri Venugopala—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 250–252

Krishnaswami Naidu, Sri R.—
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties. 479–481

Kune Rao, Sri M.
Demand for Grant *re* Forest 33–35

Kunhan, Sri E. T.—
Demand for rGant *re* Harijan Uplift 148–149

Kunhirama Kidav, Sri P.—
Bills—land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 844, 845
See Questions and Answers.

Kunhir ma Kurup, Sri C.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 221–22

Kuppuswami, Sri R.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including factories 385–387

K—*cont.*

PAGES

Kuttikrishnan Nayar, the Hon. Sri K. P.—
Bills—Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952—Not moved 854
Demand for Grant *re* Jails. 433–438, 465–468

Kuttipuram Bridge—
Question *re* — 490, 603–604

L

Labour including Factories—
Demand for Grant *re* 377–433

Lakshmana Das, Sri L.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 297–299
See Questions and Answers.

Lakshmanaswami, Sri M.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 811, 812

Lakshminarasa Raju, Sri B.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 805, 806

Lakshminarayana Reddi, Sri T.—
Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 672–674
Demand for grant *re* Forest 39–40
See Questions and Answers.

Lakshmipathy Naicker, Sri K. S.—
Demand for grant *re*—
Agriculture 581, 582
Forest 29

Lands—
Question *re*—
Assignment of — to political sufferers, complaints *re*— 363–364, 508, 704–705
Assignment of — in Allur-Nizampatam, Guntur district 1–2
Assignment of — to Sri Kallur Subba Rao, complaints *re*— .. 375
Government waste lands, grant of pattas to Harijans for— .. 731
Government waste lands in Bapatla village, complaints *re* leasing of— 365–366
Government waste lands in Kaikalur taluk reserved for ex-toddy tappers but granted to political sufferers 616–617
Government waste lands in Narsapur taluk, grant of pattas, levy of penalties for unauthorised cultivation, etc. 611–615
Government waste lands on the sides of Romperu Drainage canal, complaints *re* allotment of, to political sufferers 501
Lanka lands assigned to Field Labour Co-operative Society, 712–730
Government waste lands, penalty for unauthorized cultivation of— Mulakallanka 369–370

Land Revenue—
Demand for Grant *re* 269–324
Question *re*—
Collection of — in Zamindari villages of Udayagiri taluk .. 121–122
Revision of assessment in Pattukottai and Arantangi taluks .. 228–230

Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952—
See ' Bills '.

Latchanna, Sri G.—
Bills—
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 799–801
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 845
Demand for Grant *re*—
Land Revenue 307–311
State Legislature 332–334
See Questions and Answers.

Legal Aid—
Question *re* grant of — to poor litigants in Malabar 601–603

PAGES

L—*cont.*

Legislature—
See State Legislature.

Lignite deposits—
Question *re* Investigation of—in South Arcot district 728–729
Report of the Expert Committee and High Power Committee *re* — 716

L.I.M. and L.M.P. courses—
See Medical Education.

Livestock Farm—
Question *re* opening of — in Nandyal taluk 508–509

Loans—
Question *re*—
Grant of Taccavi loans and subsistence loans to agriculturists in Anantapur district 360–361
Grant of — under State Aid to Industries Act 735
Grant of — to Venkateswara Paper and Strawboard Mills .. 244–246

Loans and Advances by the State Government—
Demand for Grant *re* — 591

Local bodies—
Question *re* scales of pay of employees in — 599–600

M

Madanagopal, Sri V.—
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties. 512–514

Madhavan Nambiar, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 452–453
See Questions and Answers.

Madras City Municipal Act, 1919—
Motion *re* Amendment to Schedule IV to the — 754–762

Mahalingam, Sri N.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including factories 410–412
See Questions and Answers.

Malakondayya, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 154–155

Malliah, Sri T—.
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 68–70

Manickam, Sri P. G.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 73–75
Jails 450–452

Manickasundaram, Sri M.—
Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. .. 668, 669

Manickavelu Naicker, the Hon. Sri M. A.—
Bills—
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 .. 850, 852
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952 853
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. .. 791–793, 817–819
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 820–821, 847–848, 849
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 269–271, 319–323

Manjaya Shetty, Sri Y.—
See Questions and Answers.

Marimuthu, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 148

PAGES

M—*cont.*

Medical College(s)—
Question *re*—
Admission to — 705–707
Opening of a — at Madanapalle — 597–598

Medical Education—
Question *re*—
L.I.M. course, abolition of — 118–120
L.M.P. course, revival of — 118–120

Menon, Dr. K. B.—
Bills — Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 777
Condolence resolution *re* — death of Sri V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Raja of Kuruppam. 698
Demand for Grant *re* —Co-operation 537–542

Messages from the Governor *re*—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 620
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 .. 621
Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952. 621
Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952 621

Minimum Wages—
See "Wages".

Minister(s)—
Question *re*—
Chief Minister, salary drawn by — 230–231
Election propaganda by — during official tours — 361–363
Travelling allowance for Chief Minister for his tour in Coimbatore district. 505
Travelling allowance for Finance Minister for his tour in Aruppukkottai. 365

Miscellaneous—
Demand for Grant *re*— 590

Mogral, Janab M. S.—
See Questions and Answers.

Moidu, Janab K.—
Demand for Grant *re* —Electricity 255–256

Motor Vehicles Acts—
Demand for Grant *re* — 588

Motor Vehicles Tax—
Question *re* Revenue from — in Malabar district in 1951–52 .. 357

Motor Vehicles Taxation Act—
See 'Papers placed on the table of the House.'

Mounaguruswamy Naidu, Sri N.—
Demand for Grant *re* — General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties. 474–476

Municipalities—
Question *re* salaries and allowances of Public Health menials in —.. 122–123, 494

Muni Reddi, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Agriculture 579–581
Labour including Factories 412–414
See Questions and Answers.

Munisami Pillay, Sri M. S.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Labour including Factories 401–402

Muniswami Gounder, Sri P. M.—
Demand for Grant *re* — General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties. 518–519

PAGES

M—*cont.*

ıthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad, Raja —
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 629–634
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 797–799
Land Revenu (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 829–832
Demand for Grant *re*—
Electricity 252–253
State Legislature 328–332
ıthu, Sri V.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 89–92
ıthukumaraswami, Sri—
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 94–97
Iuthuswamy, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Land revenue 292–293

N

Nagan Gouda, the Hon. Dr. R.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Agriculture 563–571
Forest 15–17
Nagarajan, Sri V. R.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Agriculture 42–47
Nageswara Rao, Sri G.—
Bills — Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 575–578
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 815–816
Nagi Reddi, Sri T.—
Adjournment motion *re* — Hunger-strike by political prisoners in Cannanore Jail. 132–135 124
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 634–639
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 794–797
Demand for Grant *re*—
Land Revenue 818
State Legislature 320
Half hour debate *re* starvation deaths in Chittoor and Anantapur districts, request for— 330, 331
Motion under rule 24 *re* — Business of the House 376–377
See Questions and Answers. 782
Nakkalagandi tank—
Question *re* Construction of 716
Nallasivam, Sri K. R.—
Bills, Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 841, 842
Nallaswami, Sri B. K.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Co-operation 550, 551
See Questions and Answers.
Nanjappa, Sri O. A.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 81–83
Narasa Raju, Sri B.—
See Questions and Answers.
Narasimha Reddi, Sri P.—
See Questions and Answers.
Narayana, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 66–67

PAGES

N—*cont.*

Narayana Kurup, Sri M.—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. .. 677, 678
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 849
Demand for Grant *re* — General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 478
See Questions and Answers.
Narayana Nambiar, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Land Revenue 306–307
Narayana Nambiar, Sri T. C.—
Adjournment motion *re*— Hunger-strike by political prisoners in Cannanore Jail 124
Bills—Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 778, 779
Demand for Grant *re* —Jails 463–465
See Questions and Answers.
Narayanappa, Sri S.—
See Questions and Answers.
Non-Gazetted Officers—
Question *re* Confidential reports about—abolition of 490–492

P

Paddy—
See 'Foodgrains'.
Padmaprabha Gounder, Sri—
Demand for Grant *re* —Electricity 200–201
See Questions and Answers.
Pakkirisami Pillai, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Harijan Uplift 153–154
Labour including Factories 408–410
See Questions and Answers.
Palaniandi, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Harijan Uplift 163–164
Labour including Factories 402–405
Palaniappan, Sri R. M.—
See Questions and Answers.
Palanimuthu, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re* —Electricity 253–254
Palanisami, Sri N. K.—
See Questions and Answers.
Palanisami Gounder, the Hon. Sri V. C.—
Bills—Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952—Introduced 763
Panchayat Boards—
Question *re* Functioning of—as village courts 243
Panchayat Board (Salur)—
Question *re* Conversion of—into a municipality 9–10
Panchayat Board (Udangudi)—
Question *re* Administration of 717–718
Papers placed on the table of the House—
Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, exemptions from—(G.Os. No. 2095, dated 11th June 1952 and No. 2293, dated 26th June 1952.) 484
Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, amendment to notification under —
(G.O. No. 1868, dated 26th May 1952) 484
Sivakasi Municipal Electrical Undertaking, acquisition by Government—[G.O. Ms. No. 2374, P.W. (Electricity), dated 2nd June 1952] 855

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Paramasiva Udayar, Sri N.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. .. 671, 672

Pattabhi Rama Rao, the Hon. Sri S. B. P.—
Demand for Grant *re*—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 469–470
Motion *re*—Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939—Notification under section 3 (1) of 525–533
738, 739

Payments of compensation to Landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System—Demand for Grant *re* — 590

Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952—
See 'Bills'.

Pensions—
Demand for Grant *re* — 589

Police—
Question *re* —
Constables, quarters for— 489–490
Constables, salary and allowances of— 607–608
Inspector of Police, Visakhapatnam, instructions to, regarding people approaching Communist Legislators 719–711, 721
Manjeri Police Station, detection of crimes in the jurisdiction of— .. 368–369
Police officers of coastal Andhra districts, Conference of— .. 225–228
Pudukkottai State Police, absorption of, in Madras State Service 230
Special Armed Police, stationing of— 720
in Jaggayapet 703 704
in Kanur, etc., villages 233–240
in Tanjore district 234–235
in West Godavari district 237–238

Political prisoners—
Adjournment motion *re* hunger-strike by—in Cannanore Jail .. 123–124

Political sufferers—
Question *re* assignment of lands to— 363–364

Poll— 508, 704–705
See 'Division Lists'.

Presses—
Question *re* demand of securities from— 729

Preventive Detention Act—
Question *re* Correspondence with the Union Government *re* — .. 598–599

Prisoners—
See 'Jails'.

Producer-cum-Consumer-Co-operative Societies—
Question *re* Amount collected by—in Malabar district 495

Prohibition—
Question *re*—
Arrack, unauthorized sale in Srikakulam 376
Ayurvedic preparations, restrictions on— 120
Convictions under the Prohibition Act— 367–368, 714–715
Essences (banana, pine-apple, etc)., sale of— 609
Loss due to— 714–715
Nira (sweet toddy), tapping of— 730
Number of unemployed in South Kanara due to— 369, 507

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952.—
See 'Bills'.

Public Service Commission Examinations—
Question *re* number of candidates from Andhra districts for the June 1952 Examination— 375–376

Pudukkottai State—
Question *re* —
Assets and liabilities of—at the time of merger 71
Police personnel of—absorption of, in Madras State Service .. 720

Pudukudi Tank—
Question *re*. restoration of the— 367

Pullampet Project—
See Irrigation Projects.

Pulla Reddi, Sri C.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 803–805
Demand for Grant *re*—Electricity 253–255

Pumpsets—
Question *re* number of—in Udayarpalayam taluk 716–717

Pundarikakshacharyulu, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re*.—Land Revenue 284–286
See Questions and Answers.

Q

Questions and Answers—
Adikesavalu Naidu, Sri K.—
Question *re*—
Government Hospital, Tirupathi — increase in accommodation. 607
Venkateswara Paper and Straw-board Mills, Tirupati, amount of loan advanced to 244–246

Adityan, Sri S. T.—
Question *re* travelling allowance for the Finance Minister for tour in Aruppukottai 365

Anantha Pai, Sri T.—
Question *re*—
Audit fees, Collection of, from mutts and temples 373
Ayurvedic preparations — restrictions on tincture, etc. .. 715
L.M.P. Course — proposals for revival of — 118–121
Shop Assistants Act — cost of implementation of — 356

Appu, Sri A.—
Question *re*—
Bharatapuzha, construction of a bridge across— 603–604
Dairy farms, grant of subsidy to owners of— 734

Audinarayana Reddi, Sri Y.—
Question *re* Cholera in Royachoti taluk 619–620

Balakrishna, Sri V.—
Question *re*—
Brahadambal High School, Pudukkottai, management of — .. 713–714
Co-operative Department, number of Joint Registrars in — .. 733–734
Co-operative Societies, collection of liquidation costs from — .. 117
Estates in Tanjore district, taking over of — 732–733
Factory Inspectors in the State, number of — 723–724
Maharajasamudram river, construction of dam across — .. 611
Police personnel of Pudukkottai State — absorption in Madras State Service 720
Pudukottai State-assets and liabilities at the time of merger. 13
Tuberculosis Hospital of Pudukkottai, construction of a — .. 507

Bapaiah Chowdary, Sri M.—
Question *re*—
Gruel centres in Palnad area, number of— 247

Chadayan, Sri M.—
Question *re*—
Harijans — grant of lands to— 492

PAGE

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Gajapathi Raju, Sri P. V. K.—
Question *re*—
Cold storage plants, proposals for erection of — in Andhra area 2-4
Fish catches, collection of statistics *re* 114-116

Gopala Gounder Sri V.—
Question *re*, Prohibition — loss due to introduction of — 730

Gopalakrishnan, Sri P. K —
Question *re*—
Bridge construction at Chetivai, Ponnani taluk 4
Producer-*cum*-Consumer Societies, amount collected by, in Malabar 495
Public Health menials, salaries, etc., of — 12-123

Gopalan, Sri K. P —
Question *re*—
Cannanore Jail, hunger-strike by Communist prisoners in— .. 486-487
Municipal employees, minimum wages, house allowance, etc. of — 3 3-365
Police constables, salary and allowances of— 494,
Salem Jail, report of the enquiry into the firing in— 710-711
Yarn, basis of allotment to handloom factories in Malabar .. 719

Govinda Rao, Sri K.— 244
Question *re*—Sugarcane, payment of cost by factories in instalments 11-13

Hanumantha Rao, Sri M.—
Question *re*:—District Board, Guntur, unsatisfactory working of — 6-7
Prisoners in Salem Jail — Representations from — 373-375

Indrayya, Sri C. H.—
Question *re*.—Sugarcane prices, reduction of — representation from ryots against,— 114

Jeevanandam, Sri P.—
Question *re*—Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, stationing of Police force in — 370-371

Kalyanasundaram, Sri M.—
Question *re*—
Journals and presses, demand of security from — 729
Political sufferers in Tiruchirappalli, assignment of lands to— .. 363-364

Kanaran, Sri C. H.—
Question *re*—Sales Tax on fish, levy of, in West Coast 364-365

Kolkebail, Sri S. S.—
Question *re*—
Chief Minister's Salary 230-231
Copyists in the Revenue Department—payment of allowances to — 722
Prohibition in South Kanara, number of unemployed on account of — 4-6

Kondayya Sri G. C.—
Question *re*—
Bridge at Boyallachiruvilla on the Nellore — Bombay road, construction of— 603
Relief works in Chittoor district 611

Kosalram, Sri K. T.—
Question *re*—
Ghiriyar Project, Investigation of — 107-108
Shenbagavalli Dam—Execution of — 111
Udangudi Panchayat Board—administration of — 717-718

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Kotaiah, Sri Pragada—
Question *re*—
Madras State Aid to Industries Act — Loans granted under— 735
Romperu Drainage Canal bank lands — allotment of — .. 501
Waste lands in Bapatla taluk, leasing of — 365-366

Krishna Ayyar, Sri V. R.—
Question *re*—
Aboriginals in Kannavam forest area 724-7
Anti-pest chemicals—distributions to ryots 719-720
Capital punishment — number of executions carried out in 1951 708-709
Jaggery manufacture by Co-operatives in Malabar — permission to tap "Nira" 369
Judiciary and Executive—Separation in Malabar 601-603
Motor Vehicles Tax, revenue in 1951-52 from Malabar, amount of— 357
Prohibition Act—convictions under— 609
Sea water, use for agricultural purposes, research on— 707-708
Travelling allowance paid to teachers on election work 488

Krishnan, Sri R.—
Question *re*—
Ayurvedic medicines—duty on banana and pineapple essences.. 714-715
Foodgrains, Central Government's orders *re* 595-597
Handloom weavers of Malabar—representation from — .. 355

Krishna Rao, Sri K.—
Question *re*—
Blood banks attached to Headquarters and Maternity hospitals 735-736
Copyists in Judicial Department 501
Grain rents — collection in Venkatagiri estate 618
Kothapalam village, silt clearance in wet lands in — 506
Lignite deposits in South Arcot, investigation of — 728-729
Nellore to Kanigiri railway line, construction of — 619
Police constables—daily batta for railway journeys 721
Policemen, provision of quarters for — 489-490
Police officers of Coastal Andhra Districts, Conference of — .. 225-228
Preventive Detention Act—State Government's views on — .. 598-599
Rayalaseema Development Board—Nominations to — 508

Krishna Rao, Sri Y. V.—
Question *re*—
Second Grade College for Bhadrachalams—Starting of a— .. 367

Kunhirama Kidav, Sri P.—
Question *re*—
Kuttipuram Bridge — progress of work on — 490

Lakshmana Das, Sri L.—
Question *re*—
Village officers, travelling allowance for attending taluk head quarters 236-237

Lakshminarasa Raju, Sri B.—
Question *re*—
Agricultural loans—Extension of period of repayment 493-494
Waste lands in Narasapur taluk — cultivation of — 611-615

Lakshminarayana Reddi, Sri T.—
Question *re*—
Famine relief works in Penukonda and Kadiri taluks—Details *re*— 368

Latchanna, Sri G.—
Question *re*—
Five-year plan, irrigation schemes included in— 701-703

Madhavan Nambiar, Sri K.—
Question *re*—
Salem Jail firing—Enquiry committee report, publication of — 719

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers.—*cont.*	Pages
Mahalingam, Sri N.—	
Question *re*—	
Coal, extraction of, from Neyveli area	716
Manjaya Shetty, Sri Y.—	
Question *re*—	
Electric power for South Kanara district, supply of —	372
Evictions, number of suits filed in South Kanara	720–721
Fair price shops in Coondapur taluk	502
Nira parlours in South Kanara district, opening of —	507
Menon, Dr. K. B.—	
Question *re*—	
Poramboke lands, penalty for cultivation of, by landless labourers	712–713
Mogral, Janab M. S.—	
Question *re*—	
Hosdrug Sub-taluk, inclusion of, in Malabar zone	114
Muni Reddi, Sri M.—	
Question *re*—	
Well Subsidy Scheme, details *re* expenditure, etc., on —	
Nagi Reddi, Sri T.	
Question *re*— ..	357–359
Banjar lands in Anantapur district, grant of pattas for — ..	709–710
Chinna Ramanna, Sri—representation *re* land taken away from —	508
Lands in Kanchi Samudram village, petition *re* assignment of—	
Orphanages—Opening of, in famine affected areas for destitute children	375
Travelling allowance drawn by Chief Minister for tour in Coimbatore district	606
Nallaswami, Sri B. K.—	
Question *re* L.I.M. Course—Abolition of—	505
Narasimha Reddi, Sri P.—	
Question *re*—	
Badinegadda irrigation project—Execution of — ..	600–601
Rajampet Deputy Collector's Headquarters—Transfer of — ..	618
Narayana Kurup, Sri M.—	
Question *re*—	
Grow More Food Campaign,—details of expenditure in 1940–52 on—	243
Industrial development, expenditure incurred on account of — ..	13–14
Teachers in aided schools, revision of salary of —	726
Narayana Nambiar, Sri T. C.—	241–242
Question *re*—	
Under-trial prisoners in Chirkkal taluk, death of —	
Narayanappa, Sri S.—	
Question *re*—	496–500
Local bodies—Pay of employees in —	
Vigilance committees, constitution of —	599–600
Padmaprabha Gounder, Sri M. K.—	506
Question *re* Asavas and Arishtas, inclusion in the prohibition list..	367–368
Pakkiri-ami Pillay, Sri S.—	
Question *re* Ambi's Cafe, Madras, conciliation of dispute in — ..	231–232
Palaniappan, Sri R. M.—	
Question *re*—	
District Boards, nomination to, from Pudukkottai	
Famine-relief measures taken in Thirumayam and Kolathur taluks	115–116
Palanisamy, Sri N. K.—	
Question *re* policemen—reduction in daily batta for —	500
	607–608

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.*	Pages
Pundarikakshacharyulu, Sri P.—	
Question *re*—	
Arrack, unauthorized sale in Srikakulam district —	376
Thumbrada-Jamparakota road, construction of	605
Radhakrishnan, Sri S.—	
Question *re* Vanamadevi and Thiruvendipuram dams in South Arcot, silt clearance from	605–606
Rajachidambaram, Sri P. B. K.—	
Question *re*—	
Headquarters hospital at Tiruchirappalli	604–605
Rural Dispensaries in the State, details *re* —	112–113
Rajagopalan, Sri N.—	
Question *re* Tiruchirappalli District Board—Nomination to, from Pudukottai	118
Rajagopala Rao, Sri K.—	
Question *re*—	
Harijans of Jami Golivipalli village, house-sites for	615–616
House-sites—grants of, to Harijans	615–616
Veterinary College, Madras, number of students admitted in 1948–52	108–110
Rajeswara Rao, Sri M.—	
Question *re*—	
Government lands, grant of pattas to Harijans for —	730
Political sufferers, assignment of lands to—	704–705
Revenue and expenditure of the Madras Government, district — war particulars—	14–15
Revenues derived from West Godavari district	730
Shop Assistants Act, application to hospitals and dispensaries..	500
Well subsidy scheme—Subsidy granted to Harijans and others	731
Ramachandra Rao, Sri P. S.—	
Question *re* Special Armed Police in West Godavari district, stationing of —	237–238
Ramalingam, Sri S.—	
Question *re* Madras Electricity Department Operative Subordinates Service Association's representation	495–496
Rama Rao, Sri G.—	
Question *re*—	
Board of Revenue, abolition of —	7–9
Election propaganda at Kakinada by Ministers —	361–363
Government waste lands in Kaikalur, reservation of, for ex-tappers	616–617
House-sites for Harijans granted during 1946–51	14
Non-Gazetted officers, confidential sheets *re*—	490–492
Rama Rao, Sri N. V.—	
Question *re* Lanka lands given to Field Labour Co-operative Society, Mulakallanka, reasons for auctioning of —	369–370
Rama Rao, Sri V.—	
Question *re* Rent rates in Paritala Jagir villages, Nandigama taluk—	240–241
Ramaswami, Sri C. Rajam—	
Question *re* Iron and steel, supply for agricultural purposes ..	727–728
Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sri V. K.—	
Question *re* Advances to District Boards, sanction of —	232–233
Ramesam Sri K. V.—	
Question *re*—	
Ayurvedic medicines, exemption from Prohibition Act	120
Panchayat Boards, notification to make them function as village courts	243

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Ramiah Chowdary, Sri K.—
Question *re*—
Land Revenue in Zamindari villages of Udayagiri, etc., collection of 121-122
Tamidapadu and Nakkalagandi tanks, construction of .. 716
Rangaswami Reddiar, Sri P.—
Question *re*—
Irrigation projects for Tiruchirappalli district 609
Paddy price (village-site) in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts 246-247
Sankaranarayana Menon, Sri V.—
Question *re*—
Basic educational institutions—Instructions imparted in .. 731-732
Koppam-Penganttiri road, Walluvanad taluk, construction of— 121
Sankara Varma Raja, Sri E. K.—
Question *re*—
Food Production Committees, abolition of 242-240
Headquarters Hospital at Badagara, Shifting of.. 713
Satyanarayana, Sri G.—
Question *re* Special Armed Police at Kanur Agraharam Stationing of 238-240
Seetharamiah, Sri D.—
Question *re*—
Cattle mortality in Chittoor district 617
Deaths due to starvation in Chittoor and Anantapur districts 359-360
Gruel centres in Chittoor district 485-486
Medical College at Madanapalle, opening of a — 597-598
Seethi, Janab K. M.—
Question *re*—
Crimes within the jurisdication of Manjeri Police Station, detection of 230
Foodgrains, Ordinance to control dealings in 593
Sivarami Reddi, Sri N.—
Question *re* Election staff, payment of allowance to 487
Sri Krishna, Sri V.—
Question *re* Land assignment in Alur-Nizmpatnam, Guntur district. 1-2
Subba Reddi, Sri M.—
Question *re* Livestock Farm—Opening of, in Nandyal taluk .. 508-509
Swaminathan, Sri R. V.—
Question *re* Tenants—Eviction by landlords in Kumbakonam taluk 619
Swayamprakasam, Sri S.—
Question *re*—
Engineering Colleges—Admission to 502-505
Medical Colleges—Admission to 705-707
Veerabhadran, Sri M.—
Question *re*—
Inspector of Police, Visakhapatnam—Instructions to, *re* people approaching Communist legislators for help 368-369
King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Bed-strength in .. 608
Doctors working in, private practice by 120-121
Public Service Commission examination held in June 1952—
Number of candidates from Andhra districts 375-376
Vema Reddy, Sri K. V.—
Question *re* Takkavi loans, applications from agriculturists in Anantapur district for 360-361

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Venkata Jagga Rao, Sri R.—
Question *re* Grain dealers—Licence for— 593-59
Venkatanarayana Dora, Sri K.—
Question *re*—
Panchayat Board, Salur, conversion into municipality 9-10
Salur-Bobbili Railway line, restoration of— 357
Venkatarama Iyer, Sri S.—
Question *re* Land revenue levy in abolished inam and zamin villages in Arantangi and Pattukottai taluks 228-230
Venkatasubbayya, Sri P.—
Question *re* Pullampet project—Execution of— 618
Venkatesa Sholagar, Sri P.—
Question *re* Special Armed Police in Tanjore district, stationing of— 234-235
Venkateswarlu, Sri Pillalamarr—
Question *re*—
Chinatalapadu Vanthu Estate—Survey of — 711-712
Munagala estate, survey of— 708
Special Armed Police stationed at Jaggayyapet 703-704
Veterinary Hospital for Munagala Pargana, proposals for opening a— 111-112
Viswanatham, Sri T.—
Question *re* Finance Commission, Representation by Madras Government to— 105-107
Viswanathan, Sri K. R.—
Question *re*—
Pudukudi tank, restoration of— 367
Pump sets in Udayarpalayam taluk, number of— 716-717

R

Radhakrishnan, Sri S.—
See Questions and Answers.

Raghava Madaliar, Sri E. L.—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 842-843
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 213-214

Railway (s)—
Question *re*—
Nellore-Kanigiri line, construction of— 610
Salur-Bobbili line, restoration of— 357

Rajachidambaram, Sri P. B. K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 202-203
See Questions and Answers.

Rajagopalachari, the Hon. Sri C.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. .. 668, 683, 684
Demand for Grant *re*—Electricity 263-269
General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 520-523
Harijan Uplift 129
Land Revenue 317-319
State Legislature 324, 342-347
Motion *re*—
Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, amendment to Schedule IV to the— 757, 758
Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, notification under Section 3 (1) of the— 743, 744, 746, 750-752

PAGES

Rajagopalan, Sri N.—
See Questions and Answers.

Rajagopala Rao, Sri K.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 806–807
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 459–462
See Questions and Answers.

Rajampet division—
Question *re* Transfer of headquarters of— 243

Rajeswara Rao, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Co-operation 555, 556
Harijan Uplift 75–78
See Questions and Answers.

Raju, Sri D. K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 197–199

Rama, Sri T. K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 214–216

Ramabrahmam, Sri D.—
Demand for Grant *re* Forest 23–25

Ramachandra Rao, Sri P. S.—
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties. 517, 518
See Questions and Answers.

Ramachandra Reddiar, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* Co-operation 551 553

Ramakrishna Reddi, Sri B.—
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 444–447

Ramalingam, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 207–209
See Questions and Answers.

Ramamurthi, Sri P.—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. .. 625, 656, 659
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 817–818
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 822–829, 831
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 770–773
Demand for Grant *re*—
Labour including Factories 417–424
Land Revenue 313–317, 322–323
State Legislature 336–337
Motion *re*—
Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, amendment to Schedule IV to the 755, 756
Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, notification under section 3 (1) of the, approval of 742, 743, 745, 749

Rama Rao, Sri G.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 57–60
See Questions and Answers.

Rama Rao, Sri N. V.—
See Questions and Answers.

Rama Rao, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* Co-operation 553–555

Rama Rao, Sri V.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 217–220
See Questions and Answers.

R—*cont.*

Ramasami, Sri C. Rajam—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 843, 844
See Questions and Answers.

Ramasami, Sri V. V.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 514
Harijan Uplift 52–55, 184

Ramasamy Kandar, Sri N. C.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricty 249

Ramasamy Naidu, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re* General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 478–479, 522

Ramasamy Padayachi, Sri S. S.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 676–677

Ramasamy Thevar, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 456–457

Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sri V. K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Ramesam, Sri K. V.—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 837, 838
Demand for Grant *re*—
Electricty 205–207
General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 481–482
Division List, rectification of errors in — 193
See Questions and Answers.

Ramiah Chowdary, Sri K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Rami Reddi, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 220–221

Ranga Rao, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including Factories 393–396

Ranga Reddi, the Hon. Sri N.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 187–191, 256–263

Rangaswami Reddiar, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 454–456
See Questions and Answers.

Rao, Sri C. V. K.—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. .. 655, 656
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. .. 802, 803
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 768, 769, 770, 789

Rathina Gounder, Sri N.—
Demand for Grant *re* Electricity 216–217

Ratnaswami, Sri A. M.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 55–57

Rayalaseema Development Board—
Question *re* Nomination to — 508

Registration—
Demand for Grant *re* — 588

Rents—
See Estates.

Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952—
See Bills.

Resolution *re*—
Durgaprasada Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Sri V., Raja of Kuruppam death of — 697–699

PAGES

R—*cont.*

Revenue and Expenditure (Madras Government)—
Question *re*—
Districtwar particulars for 1946-52 14-15
— of West Godavari district 730
Roads—
Question *re* Koppam-Penganttiri road in Walluvanad taluk, construction of — 121
Road Transport Schemes—Working expenses—
Demand for Grant *re* — 590
Romperu Drainage Canal—
Question *re* Lands on the banks of — allotment of — 501
Rules Committee—
See Committee.
Rulings—
Divisions—A Member is bound by the vote he has actually given though he inadvertently goes into the wrong lobby 192
Rural Dispensaries—
See Dispensaries.

S

Sahajanandam, Sri A. S.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 60-63
Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939—
Motion *re* Notification by the Governor under section 3 (1) of the —. 738-752
Sales tax—
Question *re* Levy of — on fish in West Coast—information *re* — .. 364-365
Salur-Bobbili railway line—
Question *re* Restoration of — 357
Sambandam, Sri K. R.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 304-306
Sambasivam, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 311-313
Sanjivayya, the Hon. Sri D.—
Demand for Grant *re* Co-operation 533-536, 560-562
Sankaranarayana Menon, Sri V.—
Demand for Grant *re* Co-operation 558
See Questions and Answers.
Sankara Reddi, the Hon. Sri N.—
Motion *re* Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, amendment to Schedule IV to the — 754, 755, 761, 762
Sankara Varma Raja, Sri E. K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 453-454
See Questions and Answers.
Sannasi, Sri T. V.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 131-132
Santhappa, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 151-153
Satyanarayana, Sri G.—
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 448-450
See Questions and Answers.
Sea water—
Question *re* Research on the use of —for agricultural purposes .. 707-708
Security—
Question *re* Demand of — from journals and presses 72

PAGES

S—*cont.*

Seetharamiah, Sri D.—
Half-hour debate *re* starvation deaths in Chittoor and Anantapur districts, request for — 376
See Questions and answers.
Seethi, Janab K. M.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Electricity 211-212
Forest 35-37
General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 510, 511
See Questions and Answers
Selvaraj, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* Jails 447-448
Senapathi Gounder, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re* Agriculture 587, 588
Shanmugham, Sri T.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift .. .. 91, §169-170
Shenbagavalli Dam—
Question *re* Execution of — 111
Shop Assistants Act—
Question *re*—
Application of — to hospitals and dispensaries 500
Cost of implementing the 356
Siddanna Gowd, Sri R.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 801-802
Demand for Grant *re* — Forest 17-21
Sivakasi Municipal Electrical Undertaking—
See Papers laid on the table of the House.
Sivarami Reddi, Sri N.—
See Questions and Answers.
Somasundara Goundar, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 289-290
Somayajulu, Sri S. N.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 644-648
Soundaram Ramachandran, Dr. T. S.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Harijan Uplift 124-128
Jails 441-444
Speaker, Mr.—
Adjournment motion *re*—
Erasure of place-names in Hindi from the name boards in railway stations in Tamil Nad 736, 737
Hunger-strike by political prisoners in Cannanore Jail 123, 124
Announcement of the arrival of — in the House 225
Bills—
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 .. 850-851, 852
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952 .. 853 854
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. .. 793-794, 813, 819-820
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 822, 837, 845, 848, 849
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 .. .. 768, 790, 791
Business of the House, motion for transaction of official business on a non-official day 738
Business of the House, programme of — 854, 855
Condolence resolution *re* death of Sri V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Raja of Kuruppam 697, 699
Division list, rectification of errors in 191-193

Speaker, Mr.—*cont.*
Half-hour debate *re* Starvation deaths in Chittoor and Anantapur districts 376–377
Legislative Assembly Chamber, loud-speaker arrangements in the — 105
Motion *re* Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, notification under section 3 (1) of the — approval of — 739, 740
See Rulings. 742, 744, 746, 747

Sridharan, Sri K. T.—
Demand for Grant *re* Labour including Factories 392–393

Sri Krishna, Sri V.—
Bills—Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. .. 812, 813
Demand for Grant *re* Land Revenue 281–284
See Questions and Answers.

Srungaram, Sri V.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 144–145

Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952—
See Bills.

Stamps—
Demand for Grant *re*— 588
"Starvation deaths"—
See Famine.

State Aid to Industries Act—
Question *re* Loans granted under 735

State Legislature—
Demand for Grant *re* 324–349
Loud-speaker arrangements in the Assembly Chamber 105

Stationery and Printing—
Demand for Grant *re* — 590

Statistics—
Question *re* collection of — of fish catches 114–115

Subba Reddi, Sri K.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 813–815

Subba Reddi, Sri M.—
See Questions and Answers. 647

Subbiah, Sri A. K.—
Demand for Grant *re* Harijan Uplift 142–144

Subramania Gounder, Sri K. S.— 558, 559
Demand for Grant *re* Co-operation .. ..

Subramaniam, the Hon. Sri C.—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. .. 621–624, 684–693
Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952. 763, 764
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 764
Business of the House, programme of — 767–768, 776
Business of the House transaction of official business on a non-official day. 80–81 738
Condolence resolution *re* death of Sri V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Raja of Kuruppam 697
Demand for Grant *re* State Legislature 324, 347–349
Demands for Grants, change in the order of voting on — .. 377
Motion *re*—
Rules Committee, appointment of— 753, 754
Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, notification under section 3 (1) of the — approval of — 745, 747

Sugarcane Prices—
Question *re*—
Payment of, by factories in two instalments 11–13
Reduction in — Ryots' representation *re* — 114

Suryanarayana, Sri G.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 165–166

Suryanarayana Raju, Sri Raja Sagi—
Demand for Grant *re* — Agriculture 578–579

Swaminathan, Sri R. V.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 669–671
Demand for Grant *re*—State Legislature 334–336
See Questions and Answers.

Swayamprakasam, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Harijan Uplift 136–138
See Question and Answers.

Syamasundara Rao, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Harijan Uplift 92–94

T

Takkavi Loans—
See "Loans".

Tamidapudi Tank—
Question *re* Construction of— 716

Teachers—
Question *re*—
Salary of, in aided schools, Revision of— 241–242
Travelling allowance paid to — on election work 488

Tenants—
Question *re* Eviction of — by landlords of Kumbakonam taluk .. 619

Thangavelu, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 162–163

Thangavelu, Sri R.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 161

Thimma Reddi, Sri P.—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 665–667
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 773–777
Condolence resolution *re* death of—Sri V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Raja of Kuruppam 598
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 170–172

Thinakarasamy Thevar, Sri S.—
Bills—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 651–654

Thirumurthi, Sri P. K.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Harijan Uplift 159–160

Thumarada-Jamparakota Road—
Question *re* Construction of— 605

Trade dispute—
Question *re*—in Ambi's Cafe, Madras 231–232

Travelling allowance—
Question *re*—
For Chief Minister's tour in Coimbatore district 505
For Finance Minister's tour in Aruppukkottai 365
For teachers for doing election work 488
For village officers for attending taluk headquarters 236–237

Tuberculosis Hospital— 507
Question *re* Construction of a—for Pudukkottai .. .. ..

PAGES

V

Vagheesam Pillai, Sri G.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Agriculture 582–583

Vaikuntam, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Harijan Uplift 168–169

Vanamadevi and Thiruvendipuram Dams—
Question *re* Silt clearance of— 605–606

Varadarajulu Naidu, Dr. P.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Harijan Uplift 172–173

Veerabhadram, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Labour including Factories 407–408
See Questions and Answers.

Veloo, Sri A.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Harijan Uplift 160–161

Velukkan, Sri C.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Harijan Uplift 65

Vema Reddi, Sri K. V.—
See Questions and Answers.

Vemiah, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Co-operation 556, 557
Harijan Uplift 63–65

Venkaiah, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Agriculture 587

Venkata Jagga Rao, Sri R.—
See Questions and Answers.

Venkatakurmi Naidu, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Agriculture 584–586

Venkatanarayana Dora, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Forest 27–28
Land Revenue 299–301
See Questions and Answers.

Venkatarama Ayyar, Sri S.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Land Revenue.. 290–292
See Questions and Answers.

Venkataramana Gowda, Sri K.—
Demand for Grant *re*—
Forest 25–27
Land Revenue 278–279

Venkatasubba Reddi, Sri M.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Forest 41–42

Venkatasubba Reddi, Sri T. N.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 803

Venkatasubbayya, Sri P.—
See Questions and Answers.

Venkataswami Reddi, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re* — Forest 37–38

Venkatesa Sholagar, Sri P.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Agriculture 586–587
See Questions and Answers.

Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati, Sri—
See Loans.

Venkateswarlu, Sri Pillalamarri—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 659–663
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 782–783

PAGES

V—*cont.*

Demand for Grant *re*—State Legislature 324–328
349

See Questions and Answers.

Veterinary—
Demand for Grant *re*— 589

Veterinary College—
Question *re* Number of students admitted to the *Degree Course* during 1948–52 108–110

Veterinary Hospitals—
See "Hosptials."

Vigilance Committees—
Question *re* Constitution and functions of — 506

Village Courts—
See Panchayat Boards.

Village Officers—
Question *re* Travelling allowance for attending taluk headquarters. 236–237

Vinayakam, Sri K.—
Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 641–644
667, 668
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 .. 851–852

Demand for Grant *re*—
General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 471–474
529, 533
Harijan Uplift 128–130
Motion *re*—Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, amendment to Schedule IV to the — 756–758
762

Virupakshayya, Sri S. C.—
Bills—Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 846–847
Demand for Grant *re*—Forest 21–22

Viswanatham, Sri T.—
Adjournment motion *re* — Hunger-strike by political prisoners in Cannanore Jail 124

Bills—
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 678–683
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (*Amendment*) Bill, 1952 .. 851
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952.. .. 853
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 817
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 847
Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 785–786
Business of the House, programme of — 80, 854–855
Business of the House, transaction of official business on a non-official day 738
Condolence resolution *re* death of Sri V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Raja of Kuruppam 697–698
Demand for Grant *re*—
Electricity 258–259
268
Forest 44, 46, 47
General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 519–525
526, 527
173–178
Harijan Uplift 186–187
337–343
State Legislature 192–193
Division List, rectification of errors in — .. ..

PAGES

V—*cont.*

Viswanatham, Sri T.—
Motion *re*—
Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, amendment to Schedule IV to the — 759–761
Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, notification under section 3 (1) of the — 739–740
741, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 750, 751, 752
Speaker, Mr., announcement of arrival of — 225
See Questions and Answers.

Viswanathan, Sri K. R.—
Demand for Grant *re*—Forest 30–31
See Questions and Answers.

Votes—
Rectification of errors in the counting of — 191–193

W

Wages—
Question *re* Minimum — for municipal employees, fixation of — .. 353–355

Well Subsidy Scheme—
Question *re*—
Amount spent on — 357–359
Subsidies granted to Harijans under the — 731

Y

Yarn—
Question *re* allotment of—to handloom factories in Malabar .. 244

Yellamanda Raddi, Sri G.—
Bills—Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. 810–811

Z

Zamindaris—
See Estates.



D
V211,31 N52
N53-4

V211.31 N52
N53.4

Monday, the 28th July 1952.

PAGES

I Questions and Answers 485–509, 592

II Voting on Demands for Grants for the year 1952–53—*cont.*
(1) Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—*cont.* 510–533
(2) Demand XX—Co-operation 533–563
(3) Demand XVIII—Agriculture 563–588
Demands III, V, VI, XII, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, and XXX to XLII 588–591

Tuesday, the 29th July 1952.

I Questions and Answers 593–620, 694–695

II Messages from the Gov[illegible] 620–621

III Government Bill—The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 .. 621–693

Wednesday, the 30th July 1952.

Condolence Resolution on the death of Sri V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Raja of Kurupam 697–699

Thursday, the 31st July 1952.

I Questions and Answers 701–736; 856–875

II Adjournment motion *re.* movement for the erasure of place-names in Hindi from the name boards in Railway Stations in Tamil Nad 736–737

III Government Motions—
(1) Motion under rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules .. 738
(2) Notification made by the Governor under first proviso to section 3 (1) of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 738–752
(3) Rules Committee 753–754
(4) Amendment to Schedule IV to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 754–762

IV Government Bills—
(1) The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952 762
(2) The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952 763–764
(3) The Madras Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 764–791
(4) The Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 .. .. 791–820, 849
(5) The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 820–849
(6) The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 850–852
(7) The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952 .. .. 853–854, 855
(8) The Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952 855

Papers laid on the table of the House 855

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 23rd 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.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to inform the House that the Hon. the Minister for Industries is not keeping good health. Therefore, all questions pertaining to his Department on to-day's agenda will be taken up tomorrow."

Assignment of lands in Allur-Nizampatam, Guntur district.

[a] *181 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have recently received any communication from the District Collector of Guntur offering suggestions with respect to the assignment of lands in Allur-Nizampatam block (disafforested for the purpose); and

(*b*) what steps the Government propose to take upon those suggestions?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The Collector has been asked to give higher priority to the landless poor including the Harijans in the matter of grant of these lands and to give the political sufferers only whatever land remains, provided they are entitled to the assignment under the stricter conditions recently imposed in respect of grant of land to political sufferers."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"In view of the revised policy of the Government and the recent statement and promise made by the Hon. the Chief Minister on the floor of the House and in view also of the recommendations of the Collector of Guntur, will the Government cancel the orders granting 823 acres of land to political sufferers in that area, as the orders have not yet been executed and as the lands in question are already in the possession of the local landless poor?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I think the hon. Member refers to the order dated 30th December 1950. If it is so, I want to inform him that that order is not in force now."

[a] Postponed from the list of questions for 22nd July 1952.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

Volume IV (Nos. 1 to 8).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		PAGES
	Wednesday, the 23rd July 1952.	
I	Questions and Answers	1–15, 98–104
II	Voting on Demands for Grants for the year 1952–53—*cont.*	
	(1) Demand IV—Forest	15–47
	(2) Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift	48–79, 81–97
II	Programme of Business of the House	80–81
	Thursday, the 24th July 1952.	
I	Loud-speaker arrangements in the Chamber	105
II	Questions and Answers	105–123, 223–224
II	Adjournment motion *re* hunger-strike in Cannanore Jail	123–124
V	Voting on Demands for Grants for the year 1952–53—*cont.*	
	(1) Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift—*cont.*	124–187
	(2) Demand XXVIII—Electricity	187–191, 193–222
V	Rectification of an error in counting of votes	191–193
	Friday, the 25th July 1952.	
I	Announcement of the arrival of the Honourable Speaker	225
II	Questions and Answers	225–247, 350–352
II	Voting on Demands for Grants for the year 1952–53—*cont.*	
	(1) Demand XXVIII—Electricity—*cont.*	247–269
	(2) Demand I—Land Revenue	269–324
	(3) Demand X—State Legislature	324–349
	Saturday, the 26th July 1952.	
I	Questions and Answers	353–376
II	Request for half-hour debate	376–377
II	Government Motion *re* change in the order of Voting on Demands for Grants	377
V	Voting on Demands for Grants for the year 1952–53—*cont.*	
	(1) Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories	377–433
	(2) Demand XIII—Jails	433–469
	(3) Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties	469–484
V	Paper placed on the table of the House	484

[23rd July 1952

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Suppose a Harijan, a political sufferer, a landless poor person and an ex-serviceman apply for land at one and the same time. May I know who will get the highest priority? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The highest priority goes to the landless poor, and the Harijan is supposed to be included in the category of landless poor persons."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Arising out of the question put by the hon. Member who preceded me, may I know the policy of the Government with regard to the grant of lands to political sufferers? May I also know whether there are any political sufferers now in this State? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I think there should be some political sufferers in the State now. On the question of policy, the first preference goes to the landless poor and then come the political sufferers and the ex-servicemen respectively."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is it not a fact that the revised policy of the Hon. the Chief Minister enjoins that political sufferers should not trespass on lands already in the possession of others? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Political sufferers do not ordinarily trespass on other's lands."

Cold storage plants in the Andhra area.

* 183 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON (on behalf of Sri P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to erect cold storage plants in the Andhra area;

(*b*) whether there was a proposal before the Government to erect one at Kakinada; and

(*c*) if so, what is the stage at which the proposal stands?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) There was a proposal by the Fisheries Department to acquire a 70-ton capacity cold store at Visakhapatnam, but this was dropped since the plant in question was considered to be too big for that area for profitable utilization. There is another proposal by the Fisheries Department to instal two units of ice factory-*cum*-cold storage plants on the East Coast under the Technical Co-operation Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America. The question whether a plant could be erected at Kakinada will be examined when the proposals are finalized."

23rd July 1952]

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are the Government going to have any plants for the preservation of food that is wasted during the glut period? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The plants which I have referred to are meant for fish. If there should be a glut in the market in respect of other foodstuffs, and if they require to be kept in cold storage and there is enough room for the purpose, the matter will be considered."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Although the question relates to Andhra, may I ask what the idea of the Government is in the matter of installing such plants in other parts of the State? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is a proposal for installing three plants, one on the West Coast and two on the East Coast. One of the latter two is likely to be in the Andhra area."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Is there any proposal before the Government to have refrigerators for the purpose of moving perishable food from one area to another where there is no food? "

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

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know who will be managing such a plant, if one is installed in Kakinada and also what work have the Americans to do with it? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I expect the Fisheries Department will be managing the plant. What the Americans have to do is, under the Technical Co-operation Agreement entered into by the Government of India with the American Government, the latter should help increase the quantity of marine fishery products now available to the consumers."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture was pleased to state that in three places cold storage plants would be installed; one on the West Coast and two on the East Coast of which one might be in Andhra area. May I know whether the third one is proposed to be installed in the Madras City and if so, may I inform the Hon. Minister that there is already one cold storage plant in the City managed by the Corporation of Madras? Since another plant in the City will be superfluous, may I suggest that the new plant may be installed in the coastal area of Tamil Nad, where one may be really necessary? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Yes, Sir. It will be located at a place where it is most needed and most suitable."

10-40 a.m.

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that the proposals for the installation of the cold storage plant in the Andhra Desa are getting finalized. May I know the approximate time that will be taken by the Government for the finalization of the proposals? "

[23rd July 1952

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, I said they were being considered. I cannot tell exactly how long it will take to finalize them."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether canning does not come under preservation of food and if so, will the Government consider the question of reviving the canning factory at Beypore? "

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

Construction of a bridge at Chetwai, Ponnani taluk.

* 184 *Q.*—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state : whether the Government proposed to construct a bridge at Chetwai in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The proposal is under consideration."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, it is understood that Rs. 7 lakhs were collected by P.C.C. Societies in Ponnani taluk over and above the scheduled price of rice that was supplied, of course by mistake, and that amount has been taken over by the Government with the promise to construct the bridge. Therefore, will the Government take up the issue immediately and do the needful? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, it was thought that the bridge would cost Rs. 13½ lakhs but now as the bridge is proposed to be constructed at the estuary of the river, it is estimated that it would cost much more. Detailed report and estimates of costs have been called for. After these are received, formal sanction will be accorded for the construction of the bridge."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether there are proposals to construct any other bridge in Malabar? "

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

Number of persons thrown out of employment in South Kanara on the introduction of Prohibition.

* 185 *Q.*—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state how many persons have been thrown out of employment in South Kanara district after 1st October 1947 as a result of the extension of the Prohibition Act?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine persons were thrown out of employment in South Kanara on the introduction of Prohibition. A majority of the ex-tappers are now employed in tapping sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery and the rest are employed in other avocations as agricultural labourers, etc."

23rd July 1952]

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Sir, may I know whether the figure given by the Hon. Minister refers only to tappers, or tappers and their dependants? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Sir, it refers to tappers only."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, may I know the total number of unemployed tappers in the State? "

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

SRI N. N. SUVARNA :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether the jaggery societies are languishing for want of business? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Notice, Sir."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, will it not be desirable for the Government to collect statistics of persons thrown out of employment consequent on the introduction of Prohibition, not only of tappers but also others connected with the trade? "

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

SRI Y. MANJAYYA SHETTY :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to grant lands to the landless tappers, on a priority basis, putting them in the place of political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Sir, that question must be put to another Hon. Minister."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Hon. Minister gave a figure, 9,000 and odd, as showing the number of people thrown out of employment due to the introduction of Prohibition. Does this figure include toddy contractors and their dependants or does it include only toddy tappers? Is it a fact that some of those who were thrown out of employment due to the introduction of Prohibition, are now employed in illicit distillation? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not allow the second part of the question."

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Sir, the figure given refers only to ex-tappers."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister informed us that some of these ex-tappers are employed as agricultural labourers and that some others are employed in the manufacture of jaggery. In view of the fact that there is already a great pressure on land and forcing the ex-tappers to work in the fields as agricultural labourers will create greater difficulties, will the Government consider the question of finding alternative employment for these ex-tappers? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Yes, Sir. Government are trying their best to find other occupations for these ex-tappers."

[23rd July 1952

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Sir, may I ask the Government to furnish this House with information regarding the steps taken by the Government to provide employment for these ex-toddy tappers? "

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

District Board, Guntur.

* 187 *Q.*—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the District Board, Guntur, has got debts amounting to several lakhs of rupees, and as a result the employees and contractors of the District Board are not regularly paid ; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) The present outstanding debt of the Guntur District Board is Rs. 4·5 lakhs. The employees of the District Board are being paid regularly. The outstanding balance to contractors is Rs. 2·72 lakhs.

" (*b*) The present cash balance of the District Board is Rs. 3·9 lakhs. The District Board has been asked to settle the claims of the contractors promptly."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that the salaries of teachers for the month of March could be paid only in the first week of July? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, anyhow the salaries are paid. (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" తమకు తిండి లేదనే కారణంతోటి, హిందీ విద్యాబోధనను డిస్ట్రిక్టు బోర్డు స్కూల్సులో రద్దు చేస్తారని గవర్నమెంటుకు తెలుసునా. అందుకు గవర్నమెంటు ఇప్పుడు ఏమి చేయబోతున్నారు? ".

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put to the Hon. the Minister for Education."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, may I know the source from which this sum was borrowed and for what purpose? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, there was no loan oustanding against the District Board till the end of 1950–51. In 1951–52 an advance of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned to the District Board to enable it to meet expenditure on road works in progress both under Public Works Road and village road programmes, the advance being repayable in 10 equal instalments of Rs. 50,000 each. The District Board has since paid one instalment and the balance outstanding is Rupees 4,50,000."

23rd July 1952]

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Has the attention of Government been drawn to the report on local administration for 1949 regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the administration of the Guntur District Board and if so, what steps have the Government taken in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Notice, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, besides Guntur, several other District Boards are involved in debts. May I ask the Hon. Minister to investigate into those cases also? "

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

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" From the answer of the Hon. Minister it appears that the debt incurred by the Guntur District Board was more or less for purposes of election roads. Are election debts binding upon District Boards? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" It was for road works, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I pass on to the next question. The Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue will reply." 10 a.1

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, Order."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNIAH :—" On a point of order Sir ,—Question No. 188—Land Revenue గురించి వేసిన ప్రశ్నకు ఆర ఘంట నేపు చర్చ కావాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order. The hon. Member will resume his seat."

Board of Revenue.

* 188 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish the office of the Board of Revenue?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is no proposal to abolish the office of the Board of Revenue at present."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that a major part of the work of the Members of the Revenue Board and Revenue Divisional Officers is only in the nature of making recommendations to the Government and hence they are doing post office work? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the Revenue Board does not do the business of a post office; the post office does the post office business; the Revenue Board does many things which, if the hon. Member wants, I will let him know."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the sanctioned strength of the Revenue Board and if there is any proposal to increase or reduce the number? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There are at present five Members. The question of increasing or decreasing the number is not engaging the attention of the Government now."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" In view of the fact that a large number of Members here are expressing a desire that the expenditure on the Revenue Board should be minimized, will the Government constitute an Enquiry Committee to go into the matter? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The whole question was gone into by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and they submitted certain recommendations and proposals regarding this matter; they are under the consideration of the Government."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Does not the Revenue Board contain the accumulated wisdom of Collectors and experienced district officials which is helpful and useful to Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I wish the other hon. Members also realize what the hon. Member Mr. Balakrishnan has realized."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" What are the suggestions made by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It is a voluminous report and so, I cannot reply to this interpellation at question-time."

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" In view of the opinion expressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister about the necessity of retaining the Revenue Board which has also to look after the work of District Collectors, will the Government consider increasing the strength of the Revenue Board, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It will be considered when it is felt necessary. We will try to do with the present strength now."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" In view of the long delay and red-tapism in the Revenue Board, will the Government change the present procedure of its working? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The word ' red-tapism ' is used in a very loose way. People are in a hurry no doubt. But things have to be done correctly. Hon. Members do not know the volume and nature of the records that are kept and have to be maintained on the revenue side in a central place in this State, and the Revenue Board is where we have the record of every field, who is in possession of it

and its history. And there are many other departments on the revenue side which have to be looked after in the same way."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Was not the abolition of the Revenue Board one of the pet policies of the Congress? If so, why has it been given the go-by now? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" When there were Collectors of districts who were very senior and who thought very highly of themselves, this proposal was made. But such is not the case now."

Salur Panchayat Board.

* 189 *Q.*—SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reason for converting the Salur Panchayat Board into a municipality ;

(*b*) the action taken on the petitions submitted by the people of Salur requesting the Government to abolish the municipality ;

(*c*) whether the Government will abolish the municipality at least now; and

(*d*) the action taken upon the charges levelled against the Special Officer of the municipality?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) A municipality was constituted for Salur as the town, being the taluk headquarters and an important commercial centre, was badly in need of better amenities.

" (*b*) As the main grievance of the people was that they were burdened with additional taxation, taxes were reduced. No other action was considered necessary, as a municipality was necessary in the interests of the town.

" (*c*) No.

" (*d*) The matter is under enquiry by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards."

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA ;—" నా ప్రశ్నకు జవాబు తెలుగులో కోరుతున్నాను, Sir."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI ;—"(*a*) & (*b*) నాలూరు తాలూకా headquarters అయినందువల్లను, మరియు ఆది ముఖ్య వ్యాపారస్థలమైనందువల్లను అచ్చట కొన్ని వసతులు కావలసినందున, ఆది మునిసిపాలిటీ చేయబడెను. అయితే పన్నులు అధికంగా వేయబడినవని ప్రజలు కంప్లైంటు చేసినందువలన, పన్నులుకూడా తగ్గింపబడినవి.

" (*c*) లేదు.

" (*d*) Inspector of Local Boards విచారిస్తున్నారు."

[23rd July 1952

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, on what grounds this panchayat board was converted into a municipality? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I have already answered this question, Sir."

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—" సాలూరు, బొబ్బిలి, పార్వతీపురం మునిసిపాలిటీలుగా మార్చుతారని చెప్పారు. కాని బొబ్బిలి, పార్వతీపురం మాత్రం ఎందుకు వదిలిపెట్టారు? అందుకు విశేషమైన రాజకీయ కారణము లున్నవా?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" నాకేమి తెలియదు. అయితే విచారించి చూస్తాను."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, I want the English translation of the supplementary question and the answer."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Translation is not possible."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" What is the population of Salur, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The population of Salur is somewhere between 25,000 and 30,000."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" What is the basis on which this panchayat board was converted into a municipality? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" More amenities are required by the people. If the income is good and the town is growing, then it is converted into a municipality."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" Will the Government consider converting the other taluk headquarters also into municipalities on the same grounds? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know, Sir, why Parvathipur and Bobbili were omitted even though it was notified that they also would be converted into municipalities and even though their income and population are greater than those of Salur? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Notice, Sir."

11 a.m.

SRI V. P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" The Government have said that they have converted Salur Panchayat into a municipality so that more amenities could be provided. May I know what better amenities have been provided in the Salur Municipality for the last three years? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" When municipalities are newly constituted, usually a Special Officer is appointed to provide additional amenities consistent with the income of the municipality. In due course, I think the Salur Municipality will provide additional amenities."

23rd July 1952]

Payment of the price of sugarcane in instalments.

* 191 *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued orders to the effect that the price of sugarcane supplied to the sugar factories be paid in two instalments instead of one;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the second instalment would be paid six months after the delivery of cane, that is, by 31st October and if so, what is he basis for this order; and

(*c*) whether the Government took into consideration the duration of the crushing season in the State at the time of passing the order?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) The Government of India and not this Government have issued the orders in question.

" (*b*) The last date by which the second instalment should be paid has been notified by the Central Government as 31st October 1952.

" (*c*) Does not arise as the Government of India issued the order."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the crushing season in the State of Madras commences from the month of November and lasts until April, have the Government of Madras urged upon the Central Government that Madras should be exempted from the operation of this order? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" Most of the peasants in Vuyyur Sugar Factory area gave their sugarcane to the factory as early as 18th April 1952. May I know whether the Government will consider measures to pay their dues as early as possible? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is not the Madras Government but the concerned factory that has got to pay for the sugarcane supplied."

SRI G. NAGABUSHANAM :—" What is the remedy if the amount is not paid in time, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The cane-grower, who is the supplier, and the factory owners have entered into an agreement, which is binding on both the parties. It is up to them to enforce the agreement."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister has told us that it was the Government of India who issued this order. May I draw his attention to section 12 of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act in which it is said that the Government may, after consulting the advisory committee by notification, ask the owner of the factory to pay the price payable by him under this section? When such is the case, will the Hon. Minister explain how the Central Government issued this order? "

[23rd July 1952

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Till about the year 1950, this Government used to fix the price of sugarcane. Since 1950, the Government of India have taken over the powers under, I believe, the Sugar and Gur Control Order, so that they could fix the price of sugarcane on an All-India basis."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Will the Government say when the representation was made to the Government of India, in this connexion? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Immediately after the Government of India issued their orders, this Government made the representation."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is clear from the answer of the Hon. Minister that the Centre have taken the powers of the Madras Government. May I know whether this Government have made representations to the Government of India that they should not be deprived of their powers in this manner? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Well, Sir, the Government of India have been fixing the price of sugarcane on an All-India basis only for the last two years."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, what was the reply of the Central Government to our representation? Did the Central Government take the views of any committee when they said that prices could be paid in two instalments? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, I want notice, Sir. For the former part, I shall say that we represented that since the end of our crushing season is about the 30th of June, it is necessary that payment for sugarcane should be made completely before the end of June. But the Government of India could not agree to it."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" There are a large number of small agriculturists who grow sugarcane and sell it to the factories. If the payment of the price of their sugarcane is postponed till October, it would work great hardship on these poor agriculturists. Will the Madras Government, therefore, make effective representation to the Centre to direct that payment should be completed at least before the end of June? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The hon. Member should realize that the month of June is over. July is partially over and we are entering into the month of August. I quite agree that the postponement of payment would cause great hardship to the agriculturists. Not only the small cultivators but even the big cultivators will be hit. The sugarcane growers have planted their sugarcane as early as April 1951. We have made representations to the Government of India that if payment is delayed till the end of October 1952, it will work untold hardship on the poor cultivator and he will not be able to carry on his cultivation for the next season."

23rd July 1952]

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" With regard to the fixation of price of sugarcane, may I know whether the recommendations of the Tariff Board in this regard are taken note of? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is the Government of India who do the job of fixing the price of sugarcane, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether the Government of India consulted the Madras Government before fixing the present instalments of payment for sugarcane and if so, what was the representation made by this Government in that connexion? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" In the correspondence that went on between this Government and the Centre, we definitely stated that no payment should be delayed beyond the 30th June."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know what were the specific reasons given by the Government of India for allowing payment in two instalments? In view of the fact that many hon. Members of this House are of opinion that the payment should be made in one instalment, will the Government of Madras urge upon the Centre to direct the payment to be made in one single instalment? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Hon. Members know that during the year 1951-52 we had a bumper crop of sugarcane. Consequently the stocks of sugar in the factories increased and they were not able to dispose of all their stocks. Nor were they able to get the necessary financial help from the Reserve Bank or local banks to pay to the cane-growers this year. Consequently the factory owners were put to difficulty. As a sort of help to them, the present arrangement of payment in two instalments has been made. These are the instructions from the Government of India."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Does it mean that the factory owners of Madras have got greater pull with the Government of India than the Madras Government? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I do not think so, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

5. *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the amount expended by the Government on account of ' Grow More Food ' Campaign from April 1940 and inclusive of March 1952?

A.—The Grow More Food Campaign was started in Madras State in the year 1943. The following statement shows the total actual gross expenditure on account of all Grow More Food Schemes (both irrigation schemes and agricultural schemes) from 1943-44 up to 1951-52. The figures represent only the total *gross expenditure* and

[23rd July 1952

not the *net expenditure* to the Government after setting off the anticipated or actual receipts or recoveries under each scheme.

Year.	*Total gross expenditure.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
1943-44	17·40	Final figures for March 1952 for one or two schemes are not yet available and in those cases figures up to February 1952 have been adopted.
1944-45	43·94	
1945-46	39·70	
1946-47	833·97	
1947-48	570·11	
1948-49	671·79	
1949-50	674·00	
1950-51	978·17	
1951-52	785·27	

6. *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of house-sites acquired and granted to Harijans during the following financial years :—

(1) 1946-47,

(2) 1947-48,

(3) 1948-49,

(4) 1949-50,

(5) 1950-51, and

(*b*) the total amounts spent for the acquisition of house-sites during the above years?

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

7. *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total revenue derived by the Government from each district during the years 1946—52; and

(*b*) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on a districtwar basis on

(i) irrigation works;

(ii) education; and

(iii) Harijan Uplift during the said period?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The accounts of the Government are not kept by districts. The receipts directly received and payments made in the treasuries in districts do not represent the total receipts and payments pertaining to the districts, as some large receipts and payments are made in Madras City and are not allocated separately to each district. The time and labour that would be involved in compiling a districtwar statement of revenue and expenditure for the period 1946—52 would be disproportionate to the public interest that would be served thereby. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure (on revenue account) in the districts of the Madras State for 1948-49 was specially compiled in January 1950 and a copy of the statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 98 infra.

23rd July 1952]

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir. బాంబ్లో డబ్బు అసలు లేదని చెప్పి మళ్లా డబ్బు చెల్లించారంటారు, ఏమిటి ? " 11-10 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are going to sit till seven o'clock to-day. It is not a point of order that has been raised by the hon. Member. It could not be discussed. Secondly, the hon. Member should learn that when the Chair is on its legs, he should resume his seat."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not as if hon. Members do not want to obey the Chair. What really happens is that the Speaker is accustomed to speak very fast and it is not possible for new Members of the House to catch what the Hon. the Speaker says. Therefore, Sir, some slow exposition of the procedural etiquette will enlighten Members better."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am surprised to hear these remarks from the hon. Member who has been in this House for the last six years."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" This is a submission which I have made on behalf of all; it is not with reference to me, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What the hon. Member raised is not a point of order."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On a point of information, Sir. I came to know that a Privilege Motion had been given notice of by the hon. Member Sri Gopalan Unni. I wish to know what has become of it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants to have information about it, let him come to my Chamber and I will give him the information."

[*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 IV—FOREST.

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" On the recommendation of the Governor, I move, Sir—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,48,000 *under Demand IV—Forest.'*

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving this Demand, I wish to make as briefly as possible a statement on the Forest policy of the

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 99-104 infra.

[Dr. R. Nagan Gouda] [23rd July 1952

Government. The Forest Department in this State administers a total area of 18,827 square miles of reserved forests besides an area of 3,500 square miles of estate forests that have been recently added, making a total of about 22,000 square miles. The Chief Conservator is the administrative Head of the Department as well as the technical adviser to Government in matters relating to forest administration. He is assisted at headquarters by a Personal Assistant and an Administrative Assistant, six Conservators, five of whom are each in charge of a territorial circle. There are 32 territorial divisions and each division is organized into ranges, each being in charge of a Range Officer, while each range is made up of several beats.

" The Budget appropriations for the Department under this Demand for 1951–52 and 1952–53 are as follows :—

	Revised Estimate for 1951–52.	Budget Estimate for 1952–53.
	RS.	RS.
General administration ..	**1,90,400**	**1,98,100**
Conservancy and Works ..	**36,37,400**	**35,21,300**
Establishments ..	**42,22,800**	**46,13,000**

The keynote of the Forest policy of the Government is to work the forests to the best advantage according to the prescriptions contained in the Working Plans and on a scientific rationale dictated by sylvicultural considerations and regenerational necessities.

" The present area of reserved forests in the State is 18,827 square miles which includes 3,389 square miles of ryots' forests, which works out to less than 15 per cent of the total land area of the State. The target is 25 per cent and the policy of the Government is set towards securing an equitable regional distribution of the forests conditioned by the physical, agricultural, industrial and defence requirements of the State and towards developing the existing resources to their optimum benefit.

" The management of ryots' forests by elected panchayats under the control of the Revenue Department was a failure and the Government have, therefore, re-orientated their policy in this regard. It will be recalled that the Forest Panchayats were organized in 1925 and they have had almost fully a trial of more than 25 years and it is unfortunate that these panchayats were not a success. The agency of administration has been, therefore, switched over from the Revenue Department to the Forest Department and excepting a segment of about 336 square miles still under panchayat management, all the remaining panchayat reserves have come under the control of the Forest Department. The aim of the department is to repair the evils that had overtaken the panchayat forests under the quondam management due to overgrazing, denudation, etc., and to rehabilitate the forests. Working plans are under preparation to regulate their exploitation, regeneration, etc.

23rd July 1952] [Dr. R. Nagan Gouda]

" Consequent on the abolition of zamindaris, estate forests, about 3,500 square miles in extent, have been taken over by the Forest Department and some more remain to be taken up, and working plans will be drawn up to regulate the exploitation and regeneration of the estate forests that have been taken over.

" Till July 1948, the Government were imparting forest education through the Forest College, Coimbatore. The management of the College has now been transferred temporarily to the Government of India for a period of four years from the 1st July 1948, to be run as a Central Government Institution in Forestry. Seats are reserved in the College for trainees belonging to this State.

" To regulate the exploitation of private forests, the Government re-enacted in 1949, the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act of 1949. Legislation to amend the Madras Forest Act of 1882 so as to enforce and secure the scientific management of private forests is under consideration.

" The main activities of the Department in regard to afforestation, regeneration, etc., will be dealt with in detail after the cut motions have been moved, but it may be germane here to delineate the main features of the programme of work. Large-scale plantations of teak and other hard woods to meet the timber requirements of the Government Departments, Railways, Co-operative House Building Societies, private institutes, etc., of soft wood species to cope with the ever-increasing demands of the match and plywood industries, of wattle to supply indigenous vegetable tanning material to the tanning industry of pyrethrum for the manufacture of pyrethrum extract for use in anti-malarial and pesticidal operations, and of casuarina to meet the fuel requirements of the people at large, have been taken on hand and are worked out on a phased programme. During the Vanamahotsava, the Department concentrated on tree-planting in all the divisions and distributed seeds, saplings, etc. 11-20 a.m.

" Sir, I told the House what the expenditure of this department was and I wish now to tell them that during 1950–51, the Department realized a net revenue of Rs. 186·26 lakhs as against Rs. 164·80 lakhs obtained in the previous year.

" Sir, I now move that this Demand be granted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,48,000 under Demand IV—Forest.'

I allot two hours for the discussion on this Demand."

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 83,48,000 *for Forest be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

While moving my cut motion, I wish to refer to the wide disparity in the existing grazing fees between the departmentally-managed forests and those which were being managed till recently, by panchayats and which have now been taken over by the

Forest Department. I also wish to discuss the policy of closure periods and the restriction on cattle grazing. In this connection, I also wish to suggest some measures for putting down corruption among the subordinate staff.

" We should congratulate ourselves on the allocation of this subject to the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda, who has spent his lifetime in the midst of agriculturists and there need be no difficulty for him to understand the difficulties, the needs and the requirements of the villagers, especially those residing in the vicinity of forests.

" There are also some cut motions the movers of which question the wisdom of the transfer of the forests from the panchayats to the Forest Department. It is too late in the day to question the wisdom that has led to the transfer of these forests from the panchayats to the Forest Department. I am very sorry to say that panchayat forests were not efficiently administered. Therefore, I, for my part, do not question the wisdom of those who were responsible for taking over the management of these forests from the panchayat administration. Nevertheless, I feel it my duty to request the Hon. Minister to pay his attention to some of the hardships that the ryots are often subjected to, at the hands of petty subordinates of the Forest Department. In this connection, let me refer to the Grazing Notice for 1951–52, for the Anantapur Forest Division, item 4, wherein the Forest Rangers and foresters have been authorized to issue permits to graziers. Sir, about forty years ago, there were, what was called, permit-issuing *gumasthas* appointed on a temporary basis for a period of three or four months, or on a commission basis. Then, they used to visit villages to issue grazing permit to villagers. Now the issuing of permits by the Rangers, especially, by the foresters leads to corruption. Firstly the foresters are often found absent from their houses and they are not accessible to the villagers when they come for taking permits. Secondly, as soon as the money is paid to the forester, the forester is not in the habit of giving permits for all the money that he receives. Sometimes, he gives permits for 50 per cent of the money that he receives and sometimes, he does not give permits at all. Sometimes, he evades giving permits, telling that he has urgent work and that the villagers might approach him later for a second time. When that forester is transferred, the villagers have to pay grazing fees once again. Under these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the villagers that the old system of issuing permits by permit-issuing *gumasthas* either on a commission basis or on a temporary basis, should be revived so that we can wipe out corruption. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

" Sir, I now refer to the wide disparity in the existing grazing fees between one reserved forest and another in the Anantapur district. The grazing fees for departmental reserves are as follows: For a buffalo it is 8 annas; for a cow 4 annas; and for a sheep 2 annas and 9 pies.

" As regards Chittoor district, the grazing fee for a buffalo is 6 annas; for a cow 3 annas; and for a sheep 1 anna and 6 pies.

" Now I come to the forests managed till recently by panchayats. In the Penukonda and the Madakasira taluks, the grazing fee for a buffalo is 1 rupee; for a cow 8 annas; and for a sheep 4 annas. In the reserved forest in Vayalpad range, the grazing fee for a buffao is 12 annas; for a cow 6 annas; and for a sheep 3 annas. In the same Vayalpad range, in the Neradikonda reserved forest, the grazing fee for a buffalo is 8 annas; for a cow 4 annas; and for a sheep 2 annas. In the Madakasira North Sankaragallu reserved forest and the Hottabetta forest the grazing fee for a buffalo is 1 rupee and 4 annas; for a cow it is 10 annas; and for a sheep it is 5 annas. It is high time that grazing fees were fixed at uniform rates for all the forests throughout this State. Sir, I urge the immediate abolition of this discrimination. Only if it is abolished, the ryots will be saved from heart-burning. 11-30 a.m. I am sure that the Hon. Minister or the Chief Conservator of Forests will not plead that there is superior pasture in forests where higher grazing fees are being collected.

" Sir, now I come to the question of closure periods. There are what are called open season and closure season. In the months of June and July, some of the so-called panchayat forests are closed for grazing, whereas in all the departmentally-managed forests this restriction is not at all enforced. Formerly, even in the departmentally-managed forests, there was a closure period lasting for two months. But its enforcement was found to be impracticable, for there was hardly any unassessed waste land outside the forest area to allow the cattle to graze, and so what is called the closure system was then abolished. Unfortunately, this system is being continued in the so-called panchayat forests giving rise to a lot or corruption and difficulties. It is within the common knowledge of the hon. Members of this House that there is hardly any unassessed waste land outside the forest reserves for allowing the cattle to graze. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect from the Hon. Minister that this closure period will be abolished, in order that the ryots may be saved from the clutches of the subordinate officers and also in order to bring those forests to the level of Government reserved forests.

" Thirdly, Sir, there is also restricted grazing with regard to the animals that are admitted into forests. Even in this respect, there is a distinction between the Government reserved forest and those which were being managed by panchayats. In the Government reserved forests, all herds of cattle are allowed to graze, whereas in the panchayat forests, all animals are not allowed to graze. There is what is called a limitation of cattle. Only a certain number of cattle fixed in accordance with units are allowed to graze. If a ryot possesses 100 sheep this year, next year he may have 150 sheep or 200 sheep. If a ryot owns this year 50 cows, next year he may have 100 cows or they may increase to 200 cows. In such cases, when the permit for the next year comes to be issued, the permit will be issued only for the number of cattle for

[Sri R. Siddanna Gowd] [23rd July 1952

which the ryot had already held the permit in the previous year. That is, he will not be given the permit for grazing the entire cattle he has during the current year. Under these circumstances, the ryots are forced to offer bribes to the subordinates of the Forest Department. It is high time that this system of closure period and this restriction on the animals to be allowed to graze were abolished. Therefore, I deem it my duty to request the Hon. Minister to remove this limitation on grazing of cattle.

" I now come to another point, namely, the removal of fodder and fodder leaves. Sir, although the ryots are allowed to remove head-loads of fodder free of cost, as also leaves, they are harassed by the subordinates of the department in doing so. For example, they are not permitted to take sickles with them. I can understand the forest subordinates forbidding the taking of axe, which may be used for the illicit cutting of branches and small trees. But why should they forbid the taking of sickles? Without sickles, how can the ryots cut the grass and leaves? Can anybody cut branches of trees and small trees with sickles? Sir, this prohibition of taking sickles causes much heart-burning to the ryots. This rule leads to false prosecutions of ryots. So, I request the Government to see that in the proclamation notice issued for grazing, the forest subordinate officers are instructed to exempt sickles from being prohibited to be taken to the forests, so that the ryots may be able to cut fodder and leaves, unmolested.

" Sir, I now come to my next point. As per the rules now in force, the ryots are not allowed to take dry fuel from the forests. Sir, the forest subordinates should be made to understand that the forests exist for the benefit of the poor ryots. So, the ryots should be allowed to take dry fuel from the forests. They should also be permitted to take scrub jungle for fencing their crops and gardens. Even when they are prepared to pay the cost of dry fuel in the form of seigniorage, they are not allowed to take it. I request the Hon. Minister to allow the ryots to take scrub jungle out of the forest, for fencing their crops and gardens, even if it be on the levy of a nominal fee.

" Then, Sir, provision for water-supply in the forests should be made. For this, kuntas should be constructed. There are forests which have no kuntas to afford drinking water to animals. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that small kuntas and tanks should be constructed for the use of the animals which go to graze in forests. Now that the Forest Panchayats are abolished, I
11-40 request the Hon. the Minister for Forests to consider the ques-
a.m. tion of appointing what are called advisory bodies to instruct the Forest Rangers and Foresters so that the harassment, oppression and corruption on the part of the subordinates may be stopped.

" Lastly, Sir, I come to this question of corruption and the collection of mamools by the various Forest subordinates. It is this corruption and collection of mamools that led to the institution of Panchayat Forests about thirty years ago and it has come out once again to the forefront in all its vividness and ugliness.

23rd July 1952] [Sri R. Siddanna Gowd]

Unless corruption and collection of mamools are stopped, Sir, the Government is bound to become unpopular and it will have to face the odium of the villagers at the next elections."

SRI VIRUPAKSHAYYA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand under ' Forest '. Forests are not only very valuable for any and every country but much more so for an agricultural country like ours. They not only supply us valuable timber, sandalwood and other valuable products but they are also essential to maintain the livestock of the country which is very essential for an agricultural country like ours. Further, it has been held that the rainfall also depends upon the forests and their maintenance and, as such, I request the Government to see that indiscriminate felling of trees, which I now learn is very prevalent, is stopped. Bee-keeping and dairy farming must be encouraged, wherever it is possible. The new scheme of Vanamahotsava for raising the forest wealth of the country has got to be dealt with in a more serious fashion than at present. Of course, the Government take pleasure in reaching a big target and planting a number of saplings but, I am afraid, they are not bestowing as much attention as is needed to see that these saplings are reared properly. Statistics must be called for with respect to the number of trees planted and the number of trees that have actually grown. More attention of a serious nature has got to be bestowed over this Vanamahotsava.

" Sir, I am given to understand that in rural parts the authorities are very careful and very eager to auction away dead trees but they do not take the same interest in seeing that they are replaced by new trees. This question of replacement has got to be attended to. In our neighbouring State of Mysore, the nearest pattadar is saddled with the responsibility of raising a tree in the place of another which falls down or becomes dead. The pattadar has also got the right to carry away the dead tree. I think that at least this system which is working very well in Mysore should be introduced here.

" Sir, I also wish to bring home to the Government the fact that the Forest Officers are harassing the poor, ignorant and uneducated people who come into contact with them from day to day. They must try to educate these people about the forest laws and by doing so, they will not only get valuable co-operation from them but also very useful advice which would go a long way in keeping the forests intact. Instead of harassing the poor people who come into contact with them by resorting to prosecution in courts of law, they should educate them not to overstep the laws.

" I also wish to make a small suggestion in respect of the permits that are now being issued to the pattadars. A pattadar felling trees in his own patta lands is now asked to go to the District Forest Officer to obtain permits for transporting to his home these felled trees. I think, Sir, this has been causing incalculable inconvenience to the ryots. They have to go to the District Forest Officer with their applications after the trees are felled and are ready

[Sri Virupakshayya] [23rd July 1952

for transport. The District Forest Officer sends the application to the Forest Ranger who in turn sends it to the Forester who goes and checks whether the trees are ready for transport or not. The petition has again to retrace all these steps and reach the District Forest Officer who will eventually issue the permit to the pattadar, who, very often when he goes to the fields, finds that much of the valuable trees that he has cut down have already been stealthily removed. It can thus be easily seen that the pattadars are very much inconvenienced and a lot of trouble is given to them. Prior to the introduction of this system, the Village Officers used to issue such permits. I think this old system has got to be revived as otherwise the pattadars will be greatly inconvenienced.

"Another point which I wish to make is, Sir, that the Forest contractors, either with the knowledge of the Forest Officers or the Forest Officers winking at their actions, are allowed to transgress beyond the limits of their contracts. This has got to be checked rigorously.

"I have also got to make some other suggestions, namely, that free permits for grazing cattle should be given to landless labourers, and headloads of fuel should be allowed to be carried on payment of a very nominal fee. The forest roads are in a very bad condition at present. These roads are not only useful to the forest officials but they also serve as a means of intercommunication for the villagers who live in villages in the interior of the forests, and as such these roads should be maintained in good condition and later on transferred to the Pbulic Works Department. With these words, I support the Motion and the Demand."

* **Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI** :— "Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ വനനയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കണക്കുകളും പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള നയവും തമ്മിൽ വളരെ അധികം വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടെന്നു ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ നയം 25 ശതമാനമെങ്കിലും ഭൂമി വനത്തിനു നീക്കിവെക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണെന്നു മുമ്പു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വായിക്കാം--**Every tropical country should have a third of its area under forests**—ഇതാണു പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതിയിൽ പറയുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയിൽ 15 ശതമാനം മാത്രമാണു് കാടുള്ളതു്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു വളരെ അധികം ശ്രദ്ധചെലുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പത്രങ്ങളിൽ കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംസ്ഥാന ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പഴയ നയംതന്നെ തുടരുകയാണു്. വനത്തിന്റെ പ്രാധാന്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടില്ല. വനസംരക്ഷണം ഇല്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല വനനശീകരണം നയമാണു് ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു തുടരുന്നതു എന്നു എനിക്കു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മുക്കഴിഞ്ഞ യുദ്ധത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ അനവധി കാടുകൾ നശിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ കാടുകളിൽ നിന്നു മരങ്ങൾ മുറിച്ചെടുക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ മുറിച്ച സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പുതുതായി മരങ്ങൾ വെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിക്കുക എന്ന നയം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വനസംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി, ഇന്നു ബഡ്ജറിൽ നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എൺപത്തിമൂന്നു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലവാനം ഉദ്യോഗിയിൽ അഞ്ചിൽ ചിലവാനം ലക്ഷം ഉദ്യോഗിയാണു് പുതുതായി കാടു വെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു കാണുമ്പോൾ ഇതിന്റെ യാഥാർത്ഥ്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

"മാത്രമല്ല ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ മറ്റു ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനേക്കാളും എത്രയോ അധികം corruption ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനുതന്നെ അറിയാം. രാജാധിരാജനെ ഈ

23rd July 1952] [Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni]

Forest department ൽ വളരെ അധികം corruption ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു ഈ സഭയിൽ എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവുള്ളതാണു്. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഫോറസ്റ്റുകാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു യാഥാർത്ഥ്യം ഇതാണെങ്കിൽ, സാധുക്കാടുകളുടെ സ്ഥിതി ഇതിലും എത്രയോ അധികം ഭയങ്കരമാണു്. Preservation of Forest Act എന്ന നിയമം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മരങ്ങൾ മുറിച്ചു എടുക്കുവാൻ ഇന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ജന്മിമാർക്കു അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അനുവാദം കിട്ടിയതിലും എത്രയോ അധികം മരങ്ങൾ മുറിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻ ഉള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഇന്നു ജന്മിമാർക്കുണ്ടു്. അതിനെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന Range officer ക്കു കുറച്ചു പണം കൊടുക്കുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. ഈ ഫോറസ്റ്റ് ഇനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഈ കാടുകളിലെ നിവാസികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ഇന്നു് യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണു്. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലം അട്ടപ്പാടി മലയുടെ അടിവാരത്തിലാണു്. ആ രാജ്യത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന പതിനായിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള നിവാസികൾക്കു പൈതൃകസമ്പത്തും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ഒന്നും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പിന്നെ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ മരം മുറിക്കുവാനുള്ള കരാറു് കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിൽ ഉറുപ്പിക ഇറക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചില കരാറുകളാണു് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളതു്. ഒരു ലോട്ടായി നാലു ലക്ഷം അഞ്ചു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കരാറുകൾ നടക്കുവാനുള്ള തുണി നമ്മുടെ കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കും കരാറുകാർക്കും ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലില്ല. ചെറിയ ചെറിയ തീപ്പെട്ടിക്കമ്പനിക്കാരുടെ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ഇതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇത്ര അധികം സംഖ്യ കൊടുക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു വിദേശീയ കമ്പനിയായ വിംകൊ (Wimco) കമ്പനിയാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ കരാറുകൾ എടുക്കുവാൻ പതിവു്. ചില്ലറ കാടുകൾ ലേലത്തിനു വരുമ്പോൾ സാധാരണക്കാരനു കൊടുക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതിലധികം ഒരു വില ഇപ്പോൾ കമ്പനികൾ തന്നെ കൊടുക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള ചെറിയ ചെറിയ തീപ്പെട്ടിക്കമ്പനികളുടെ അധഃപതനത്തിനുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടുതന്നെ ഏറെടുക്കണം. ഇതു വളരെ അധികം പ്രാവശ്യം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങളോടുതന്നെ കമ്പനിക്കാർ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനു നല്ലാം ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വമായ ഒരു വനനയം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു സ്വീകരിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇന്നിപ്പോൾ അനവധി കാടുകളുണ്ടു് സാധുക്കളായ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു് സ്വന്തം ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ കാടുകളിൽനിന്നു ചുള്ളി പിറുക എടുക്കാനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമില്ല. ഈ കാടുകളിലും കുന്നുകളിലും കന്നുകാലികളെ മേയ്ക്കുന്നതിൽ പിടിച്ചാൽ അവയെ പിടികൂടുക fine ഇടുക്കുക ചെയ്യും എന്നുള്ളതു് തീച്ചയാണു്. ഈ നയം മാറി എവിടെയെല്ലാം കാടുകളുണ്ടോ അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കാടുകളുടെ ആവശ്യകത പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടു ജനങ്ങളുടെ സഹകരണത്തോടുകൂടി കാടുകൾ നന്നാക്കുവാനുള്ള പരിപാടി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധകൊടുത്തായി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ വനനയത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ഭരണയിൽപ്പെടാത്ത സംഗതികൾ അന്വേഷിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു Expert committee യെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു നിയമിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ ഗവേഷണങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ടതാണു്. കോയമ്പത്തൂരിൽ ഒരു Forest College ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്. അവിടെ നമ്മുടെ കുറെ ആളുകൾ പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ മരങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ വളർത്തണം, എങ്ങിനെ സംരക്ഷിക്കണം എന്നിവയെപ്പറ്റി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം ഈ വനനയത്തിനു യാതൊരു ഗുണവും ലഭിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്ന മാത്രമല്ല ഇതു വളരെ അപകടം പിടിച്ചതാണെന്നുകൂടി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ താക്കീതു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു."

* **Sri D. RAMABRAHAMAM** :—"అధ్యక్ష, ప్రస్తుతము మన ముందు ఉన్నటువంటి యీ అడవుల డిమాండును ఆమోదిస్తున్నాను. ఈ అడవుల శాఖలో 11-50 ప్రస్తుతము మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు అడవుల పెంపకములో చాలా ఆశ్రద్ధ చూపుచున్నారని చెబుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు మన అడవులు యే స్థితిలోవున్నవో ఎట్లు తగ్గిన్నవో క్లుప్తులకు పూర్తిగా తెలుసును. యీ అడవుల శాఖ మూడు భాగాలుగా విభజింపవచ్చును. మొదటిది పారెస్టు పెంపకము, రెండవది ఉత్పత్తి, మూడవది ఉత్పత్తి సేకరణ. యీ అడవుల అభివృద్ధి విషయములో ప్రత్యేక గ్రాంట్లు

(grants) మంజూరు చేసి, అడవులను అభివృద్ధిచేయ ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. రిజర్వు అడవులలో సారవంతమైన బయళ్లు అనేకం వున్నాయి. వేలాది వెట్లు ఈ అడవుల బయళ్లలో సరీగా పెరిగివున్నప్పుడు అడవుల సంపద పెరగగలదు. ముఖ్యంగా చందనపు వెట్లు పెంపకం విషయములో శ్రద్ధవహించవలెను. మన స్టేటులో, Sandalwood Factory ఒ ఆరు వున్నవి. అందులో ఆంధ్రదేశములో మూడు, తమిళదేశంలో ఐదు ఉన్నాయి. వీటినుంచి సంవత్సరానికి, దేశానికి లక్షల ఖరీదుచేయు sandalwood ఎక్కను ఫ్యాక్టరీలవారు కొంటున్నారు. యీ వెట్లను అడవులలో అక్కడక్కడ పెంపకముచేసి, వాటికి తగిన వసతులు కల్పించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా యీ అడవులలో యింకా అనేక రికము లైనటువంటి ముడివస్తువులు, లభిస్తున్నాయి. మన రాష్ట్రంలో అడవుల సరిహద్దులలో కొన్ని కుటీర పరిశ్రమలకు ఏర్పాటుచేసి యీ డిపార్టుమెంటు నేకరించుచున్నటువంటి ముడిపదార్థములు యీ కుటీర పరిశ్రమల అభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడుటకు వీలుకల్పుగ చేయవచ్చును. యీ పరిశ్రమలలో పనులు చేయుటకు ఎంతోమంది కార్మికులు కావలసివుండును. కనుక రాష్ట్రంలో బిక్షాటనచేయు వారిని, సరైన దారిద్ర్యనుగల వారి నందరిని యీ పరిశ్రమల వృద్ధికి కేంద్రీకరించవలెను. యీ బిచ్చగాండ్రు బిక్షాటనవల్ల ప్రతుకుచున్నవారు చాలామంది ఉంటున్నారు. వీరిని బిక్షాటనచేయకుండా ఒక శాసనాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏర్పాటు చేసి యీ పరిశ్రమల వృద్ధికి పనిచేయించిన బాగుండునని నేను ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సలహా యిస్తున్నాను. యీ బిచ్చగాండ్రు దినమునకు రెండు, మూడు రూపాయలు సంపాదించుకొనడమువల్ల, వారే కూలిచేస్తే ఆంత సొమ్మురాదని, సోమరితనముచేత యీ బిక్షాటనకు అలవాటుపడి యున్నారు. ఇంకనూ వీరు చిన్న చిన్న దొంగతనములు కూడా చేస్తున్నారు. ఇందువల్ల మన స్టేటు ప్రజలు చాలా దురవస్థలకు పాలౌతున్నారు. కువంటివారినందరిని, యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏర్పాటుచేసి Beggar homes తీసివేసి, యీ కుటీర పరిశ్రమలకు అలవాటు చేయవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇట్లు చేసిన ఎడల యీ కుటీర పరిశ్రమలు స్వయంపోషకంగా మూడు సంవత్సరాల కాలములో నిర్వహించవచ్చునని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. యీ అడవి పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో Rural Welfare Department చేసేటువంటి కార్యాలన్నీ పంచాయతీ బోర్డుల ద్వారా, ప్రభుత్వంవారు కొంత గ్రాంటును యిచ్చి, వాటిని స్వయం పోషకంగా నెలకొల్పవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

"ఇక నా నియోజకవర్గము ఆయివటువంటి పల్నాడు తాలూకా రెండు భాగాలుగా వున్నది. కొంతభాగము రైతువారీ ప్రాంతము గాను మరికొంత భాగము జమీందారీ యిలాకాలోనూ వున్నది. రైతువారీ ప్రాంతంలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో Forest reserve లు గ్రామ సరిహద్దులలోనే వున్నవి. అక్కడ Forest ఉద్యోగస్థులు రైతులకు అప్పుడప్పుడు కొన్ని యిబ్బందులు కల్పిస్తూ ఉంటారు. ఈ కారణాలలో కొన్ని అభిప్రాయభేదాలు ఉన్నప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారినుండి కొన్ని ఉత్తరువులు కావాలని కోరుతున్నారు. యిటువంటి యిబ్బందులు ఈ రైతులకు కలుగకుండా వారి అనుకూలానికి అనుగుణంగా ఈ రిజర్వు లైను ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇక జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో, ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారి ఎస్టేటులు స్వాధీనపరుచుకొనున్నారనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో యీ జమీందారులు చాలా ఆక్రమాలు జరుపుతున్నారు. మా చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో మూడింట రెండు భాగాలు అన్నీ జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలే. యీ జమీందారులు అడవులను అంతటను కొట్టించి నాశనముచేశారు. యీ అడవులు

ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలో చాలావరకు పోయాయి. యీ జమీందారులు un-reserved forest ప్రాంతము నంతయును ప్రభుత్వంవారికి స్వాధీనము చేయకుండా వుండాలనే దురుద్దేశ్యంతో లోగడ చేదీలతో కొన్ని పట్టాలను యిచ్చివేశారు. రైతులు చాలామంది యీ జమీందారుల పరీకుతో చాలావరకు unauthorised cultivation చేసుకుంటున్నారు. రైతులయొక్క మేకలు, పశువులు, గొర్రెలు మొదలగు పశుజాతిని మేపుకొనకుండా యీ జమీందారీలు, యీ ఆక్రమ పట్టాదారులు యిబ్బందులు పెడుతున్నారు. జమీందారులు, యింకా సర్వే కాక పోవడమువల్ల రైతులు ఈ యిబ్బందులకు గురి అగుచున్నారు. కనుక ఈ reserve line ను త్వరలో సర్వే చేయించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నారు. గనుక రైతుల మేకలు, గొర్రెలు మొదలైనవి మేపుకొనేటందుకు వీలుగా త్వరలో ఈ unreserved-line తీర్చి చేయించి unauthorised cultivation లో ఉన్నటువంటి పట్టాదారులను తొలగించి ఈ పేద రైతులకు యిబ్బందులు లేకుండా తగు ఆవకాశాలను కలిగించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను."

* SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking in support of the Demand on Forests, it becomes my duty to urge the Government to realize the difference in the conditions of Malnad and elsewhere. 12 noon.

" Malnad is a region of hill and dale and forests, scattered homesteads, and sparsely populated villages isolated by numerous rivers and streams which will be flooded during the major part of the year on account of excessive rains ranging from 150 to 300 inches. It is lacking in facilities of communications and is extremely malarial. Its people, composed largely of scheduled and backward classes, are illiterate. Thus, it is seen, that the Malnad area is under-developed. The Malnad tract of South Kanara district extends to nearly three hundred villages along the foot of the Western Ghats.

" In the past, important criticisms have been levelled against the Administration concerning Malnad. One is that the economic potential of Malnad has not been adequately developed. In the matter of public revenue and expenditure, Malnad is a surplus tract. It can easily become surplus in the matter of production also, if adequate and sustained efforts are made. In these days of shortage of food, Malnad can easily become the granary of the adjoining parts, if properly developed. There are, in South Kanara, even according to Government figures, about 24,000 acres of wet lands included in ryots' pattas, for which they continue to pay assessment, formerly growing paddy but which are now lying fallow for various reasons, the chief of which are firstly prevalence of malaria and secondly want of communications. There will be another 10,000 acres of level land with plenty of water and without tree growth included in the reserved forests of Government fit for paddy cultivation. The district of South Kanara is deficit in food by at least 10,000 tons of rice. These 34,000 acres, if brought under cultivation, can give immediately 15,000 tons of rice without any large outlay. These areas of the district offer the best prospects for immediate food production on account of the

[Sri K. Venkatramana Gowda] [23rd July 1952

perennial water-supply in them and also, of the availability in plenty of labour in the coastal tracts of the district.

" Another important criticism is that because of its remoteness from the seat of Administration, it does not receive the attention of the Government in a fair or appropriate manner in respect of all ordinary amenities like Education, Medical Relief and Communications in particular. Now, for seven months in the year, from the middle of May to the middle of December, the Malnad area is cut off altogether from the rest of the State. Marketing of produce cannot be done. Even Government timber in the vast reserves of these areas cannot be transported. District Board Rural Dispensaries in these areas do not get medical men, for nobody cares to go and live in places wherefrom they cannot move for months together. And even patients in serious cases cannot be moved to hospitals in taluk headquarters. Government officials find it difficult to visit these areas during these months even for official purposes. Primary schools are situated miles apart. There is not even the daily postal service to some of the important places in them. Such are the miserable and pathetic conditions of the people of Malnad tracts.

" It is but just that as in the case of less fortunate communities, these backward regions should receive not only the treatment that other fortunate areas receive, but something additional and special to bring them into line with those developed areas.

" Besides the necessity of dis-reservation of suitable forest lands for cultivating food crops and for raising other commercial produce, numerous grievances arise to the ryots from the severity of the administration of the Forest Laws. These relate to, among others, protection of crops from wild animals and infection by pests, and control of malaria. Anti-malarial operations of Government have brought down the incidence of malaria to a large extent and they should be continued, sustained and expanded further. By pushing back forest enclosures to a reasonable distance of one mile from cultivable lands and by grant of gun licences liberally, crops can be protected. Issue of free permits to ryots on a permanent basis for the use of water from forest streams, allowing rights of way and relaxing the existing rules so as to liberalize the grant of timber and fuel required for *bona fide* domestic and agricultural purposes, and discontinuance of levy of grazing fees are matters which Government should concede in the interests of the ryots who are attached to forest areas.

" These and other allied problems have been fully represented by the ryots and the leading public to the ' Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara ' which was constituted by the Malnad area in South Kanara and to suggest measures required to solve them and to improve the material conditions of the Malnad people. The Committee has reported long ago. The recommendations of the Committee do not involve expenditure by Government to any considerable extent. I, therefore, urge the Government to implement them without delay.

23rd July 1952] [Sri K. Venkatramana Gowda]

" The function of a Welfare State is to improve the material condition of its people. Having stated briefly what is the condition of the Malnad people, it becomes the duty of the Government to formulate measures to improve them. The problems of Malnad are numerous. I have suggested only a few of them within my time-limit. To relieve the Malnad people from the difficulties arising from the forest reservation policy requires only sympathetic consideration and relaxation of the rules, while there is imperative need to take short-term measures to develop the backward conditions existing in the Malnad area by providing ordinary amenities like education, medical relief, communications and so on. For this, a Malnad Development Board may be constituted on the lines of similar bodies for other areas, to give special attention."

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—" సభాపతి, ప్రభుత్వము జమీందారి విధియాలను స్వాధీనం చేసుకొనేవరకు, అనగా మొన్న మొన్నటివరకు ఈ విధియాల్లో ఉండే అడవులు జమీందార్ల స్వాధీనములో ఉండినవి. జమీందారులు తమ ఎస్టేట్లకు ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొంటుందని ముందుగానే తెలుసుకొని తమ ఆధీనములో ఉన్న అడవులన్నీ ఏనాడో నరికివేసినారు. ఇది ప్రభుత్వం ఆధీనములోనికి వచ్చిన తరువాత ఈ అడవులన్నీ ఇప్పుడు రేంజర్లు, ఫారెస్టర్లు, గార్డులు వీరి చేతులో పడిపోయి, సర్వాధికారము వీరే చలాయిస్తున్నారు. జిల్లా అధికారులు ఎప్పుడో మూరంగా పట్టణాలలో ఉంటారు. గాన ప్రత్యక్షంగా ఈ అడవుల పైన, వీటిలో నివసించేటటువంటి కొండజాతులపైన, సర్వాధికారము, సర్వస్వాతంత్ర్యము ఈ రేంజర్లకు, ఫారెస్టర్లకు, గార్డులకు వీరికే ఇచ్చివేసినట్లున్నది. అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి అనాథలు, నిరాధారులు అగుపడటువంటి బీద ప్రజానీకానికి ఏలాటి సౌకర్యాలు లేకుండా, తుదకు కట్టుకొనుటకు గుడ్డ గాని, తినుటకు ఆహారముగాని లేకుండా, ఏవో శెంకలు, ఆకులో అలమో, చింతపిక్కలు తింటూ నానావస్థలు పడుచుండగా ఈ రేంజర్లు గార్డులు, మొదలగు ఉద్యోగస్తులు, కొబ్బెర కాయలు కావాలని, గుమ్మడికాయలు కావాలని, ఏవేకో తెచ్చిమ్మని ఈ బీద ప్రజానీకాన్ని నానాహింసలు పెడుతూ ఉంటారు.

" ఈ కొండజాతులవారు ఇదివరకు అచ్చట పోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొని జీవించేవారు. అదికూడ ఇప్పుడు లేకుండా నిర్బంధించారు. ఈ బీద ప్రజానీకము అడవులలో ఏమి కొట్టుకోవాలన్నా ఫారెస్టర్లయొక్క అనుమతి కావాలంటారు. అయితే ఈ రేంజర్లు, ఫారెస్టర్లు, గార్డులు మాత్రము వారికి కావలసిన వస్తువులంతా ఎవరి అనుమతిలేకనే ఈ అడవుల నుంచి కొట్టించి తెప్పించుకొంటూ యుంటారు. అక్కడఉండే బీద ప్రజానీకము ఏమైనా తీసుకుంటే వారిని మాత్రము పట్టుకొంటారు. యీనాడు అడవి ప్రదేశాలలో ఉండే కొండజాతి ప్రజలకు ఒక గోచి గుడ్డ తప్పితే మరేమిలేదు. వారి తిండి గురించిగాని, వారి స్థితిగతులను గురించిగాని విచారించే దిక్కులేదు. వీరికి ఎక్కడ రోగము డిపో ఉంటుందో, ఎక్కడ ఆహారము దొరుకుతుందో, ఎక్కడ గుడ్డలు అమ్మబడతాయో, ఏమి తెలియకుండా బాధపడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరకు ఉంటున్న వ్యవసాయానికి కూడ ఇప్పుడు అవకాశములేకుండా ఉన్నందువల్ల కొద్ది ప్రదేశాలలోని ప్రజలు బిరిస్సా రాష్ట్రానికి వెళ్లిపోతున్నారు. ఆ విధంగా వీరికి సరియైన జీవనాధారము లేకుండా యున్నారు. వారికి ఉన్నదిఅంతా కర్రగొట్టడానికి ఒక గొడ్డలి, కట్టుకోడానికి ఒక గోచిగుడ్డ, ఇవి తప్పితే మరేమిలేదు.

[Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora] [23rd July 1952

వారికి రాత్రిళ్ళూ దీపముకూడలేదు. వీరు కర్రిచుట్టను అంటించుకొంటారు. అదే వీరికి దీపము. అదే వీరికి అన్ని యీ విధంగా వీరు అన్నివిధాల వెనుకబడి ఉన్నారు. కనుక ఇటువంటి అనాగరిక అనాది ప్రజలను సంరక్షించాలంటే, యీ అరణ్యాలలో గుగ్గిలము, లేకు, గంధపు మొక్కలు నాటించి వాటిని అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసి యుంటుంది. యీ కొండ పర్జాసానికి ఆర్థికంగా సహాయం చేస్తేగాని, వీరు అభివృద్ధి చెందరు. ఇప్పుడు, వీరున్న ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులు చూస్తే యీ రెండు కాళ్ళ జంతువులకంటె, నాలుగు కాళ్ళ జంతువులే మేలు అనిపిస్తున్నది. తరువాత వీరికి తిండిగాని ఇతర ఆరోగ్య వసతులుగాని లేనందువల్ల ఎప్పుడు అనారోగ్యముతో జబ్బుతో బాధపడుతూ యుంటారు. వీరికి మందు, మాకు ఇచ్చే దిక్కులేదు. వీరికి దాదాపు నూరుమైళ్ళ దూరములో ఎక్కడా కూడా ఏలాటి సౌకర్యాలు లేవు. వీళ్ళ అది కని విచారించే నాధుడు లేడు. కడకు వీరి కష్టాలను గురించి మహజరు పెట్టుకోవాలన్నా కూడ వీలులేకుండా ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వముగాని యీ శాసన సభగాని వీరి స్థితిగతులను విచారించి వీరికి తగిన సహాయము చేయక పోవడం కాలా విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. ఆడవులలో వీరు 4 కాళ్ళ జంతువులను వింటూయుంటే, రేంజర్లు, ఫారెస్టర్లు, గార్డులు యీ రెండుకాళ్ళ జంతువైన వీరిని వింటున్నారు. ఇంకా యీ రేంజర్లు ఆడవి ప్రదేశాలలో తిరిగేటప్పుడు, డోలీలలో కూర్చొని ఆక్కడ ఉన్న కొండ ప్రజలతో మోపించుకొని పోతూయుంటారు. యీ డోలీలను కలుగురు నలుగురుగా మోసుకొని పోతూయుంటారు. ముందే వారు తిండిలేక అలసటితో ఉండే వారిని యీ ఉద్యోగులు యీ విధంగా నానాబాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు ఇటువంటి అలవాట్లను అలవరచుకొంటున్నారు, అంటే ఇది సహించదగినది కాదు. ప్రభుత్వము యీ విధానాన్ని వెంటనే ఆరికట్టవలసి యున్నది.

"తరువాత యీ ప్రజలకు సరియైన ఆహారముగాని, ఇతర సౌకర్యాలుగాని లేకుండా నీళ్ళకు, ఎండకు ఇబ్బందిపడుతూ, ఆకులు అలములు తినుచున్నందువల్ల ఆరోగ్యము కోల్పోయి, మలేరియా జ్వరముతో బాధపడుతూ ఉంటారు. అంతే కాకుండా కుళుచి కూడా వస్తూయుంటుంది. కాన, వీరికి యీ వ్యాధినుండి నివారించడానికి, టీకాలు వేసేటటువంటి విచ్చాట్లు కూడ ప్రభుత్వం చేయలేదు. ఒక Health Inspector కూడ అక్కడికి రావడంలేదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ కొండజాతి అమాయకపు ప్రజలు. అరణ్యాలలో నానాబాధలకు, రోగాలకు గురి అయి చచ్చిపోతున్నారు. కనుక వీరి విషయమై ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధతీసుకొని వీరిని అభివృద్ధిపరచి, వీరికి తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించి, వీరిని రక్షించాలంటే, ఇదివరకు జమీందార్లు నరికివేసినటువంటి ఈ అరణ్యాలను ఈరోజు అయినా పెంచి, వారికి అవసర సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి వ్యవసాయానికి కూడ అవకాశము కల్పించి, మరియు వారికి ఆరోగ్య సదుపాయలు కల్పించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను ఈ ప్రజలు వ్యవసాయం చేసుకోడానికి ప్రభుత్వమువారికి అప్పులు ఉచితార్థంగా ఇచ్చి సహాయము చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాము. అంతేగాకుండా, ఆ ప్రదేశాలలో కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు పెట్టి, చౌక డిపోలు పెట్టించి వారికి ఆహారము, గుడ్డ, ఇతర వస్తువులు సులభంగా దొరికేటట్లు చేస్తూ, ఈ ప్రజా పరిపాలనలోనైనా వీరికి అన్ని సౌకర్యాలు ఉన్నాయని శాసన సభలో మాట్లాడేందుకు మాత్రమేకాకుండా, ప్రతిరంగంలో వీరికి కూడ సాధన కుందని చెప్పేందుకు వీలుగా ప్రభుత్వము వీరిని సాంఘికంగాను, ఆర్థికంగాను అభివృద్ధి పరచవలెనని కోరుతూ విరమించుకొంటున్నాను."

23rd July 1952]

SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHY NAICKER:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வன நிர்வாகத்திலே அனேக குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றனவென்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் வன நிர்வாகமானது சரியான முறையிலே நடத்தப்படவில்லையென்பதைக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றேன்.

"முதலில், சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய வனங்களின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் ஜமீன் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருந்துகொண்டிருந்து, இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் ஏராளமான மாறுதல் இருக்கிறதென்பதை சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக, கால்நடைகளின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக வனங்களில் அதிகமான புற்கள் வளரக்கூடிய இடங்களில் கால்நடை வளர்ப்பதற்குச் சலுகை காட்டி, அவைகளை அங்கே மேய்த்துக் கொள்ளுவதற்கு அனுமதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய முதல் கோரிக்கையாகும்.

"இதற்கு முன்னால், இப்பொழுது நடைமுறையிலிருக்கும் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்திலே வன பாதுகாப்பு என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ், ஜமீன் காடுகளாக இருந்து, இப்பொழுது சர்க்காருடைய நிர்வாகத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய காடுகளின் பாதுகாப்புக்காக போதுமான அளவு சிப்பந்திகளை வைக்கவில்லை. அதிலும், சில ஜமீன்களை சர்க்கார் வசப்படுத்திக்கொண்டதற்குப் பின்னால், அங்குள்ள காட்டு நிலங்களை சர்க்கார் நேரடியான பராமரிப்பில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சர்க்கார் வசப்படுத்தாத ஜமீன்களில் காட்டு நிலங்களிலுள்ள மரங்களை அழித்து அவைகளை விற்பனை செய்து, அதனால் வரும் லாபத்தை அடைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் ஜமீன்தார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த நிர்வாகமானது தாறுமாறுகத்தான் நடந்துவருகிறது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒரு இடத்தில் அவர்கள் வன மகோத்சவம் கொண்டாடிக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். மற்றொரு இடத்தில் வனங்கள் அழிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றனவென்பது சர்க்காருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கமுடியும். அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கத்தான்கூடும். ஆனால், இதைப்பார்க்கும்போது நேர் எதிரிடையான விஷயங்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றனவென்பதை சர்க்காருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவராமலிருக்கமுடியாது. ஒரு இடத்தில் அவர்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிற வனமகோத்சவத்திற்கு எதிராக மற்றொரு இடத்தில் வனங்கள் அழிக்கப்பட்டு வருவதற்கு அவர்கள் எந்தவிதமான தடை உத்தரவோ அல்லது அவைகளை தடுப்பதற்கான வேலைகளையோ செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

"கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லும்போது, 1946-ம் வருஷத்தில் Preservation of Private Forests Act என்பதன் கீழ் சொந்த வனங்களை அழிக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்கிறதென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் வசப்படாத, ஜமீன்தார்கள் அழிக்கக்கூடிய வனங்களைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அந்தச் சட்டம் இடங்கொடுக்காதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இதனால் சர்க்கார் அந்த வனங்களையெல்லாம் அடையும்போது வெறும் மொட்டைக் காடுகளாகவும், ஒன்றுமில்லாது அழிக்கப்பட்டு, சுடுகாடுகள் போன்ற காடுகளைத்தான் எடுத்துகொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கான முயற்சிகளை இப்பொழுது எடுக்கத் தவறினால், ஏராளமான நஷ்டத்தை சர்க்கார் உண்டுபண்ணிக்கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதிலும் கால்நடைகள் என்ற குறிப்பில் முக்கியமாக காடுகளில் வளரக்கூடிய வெள்ளாடுகளை மேய்ப்பதற்கு காட்டிலாகா அனுமதி கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால், காட்டிலுள்ள பலவித மான தழைகளைத் தின்னக்கூடிய கால்நடைகளில் முக்கியமானவை வெள்ளாடுதான் என்று குறிப்பிடவேண்டும். பசுக்களைப்போல புல்லைமட்டும் தின்று வெள்ளாடுகள் ஜீவிக்கமுடியாது. காட்டிலுள்ள பலவிதமான தழைகளைத் தின்று அது வளரக்கூடியது. ஆகையால், நிலங்களுக்கு மிக அவசியமான எரு கிடைப்பதற்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு லாபகரமாக இருக்கக்கூடியதுமான வெள்ளாடுகளை மேய்த்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு காடுகளில் சிற்சில நிலங்களைப் பிரித்துவைத்து, அதற்கென ஒரு இடத்தை (ரிசர்வ் பாரஸ்டுகளுக்குள் நுழையாதபடி) தனியாகத் தடுத்து, வெள்ளாடுகளை மேய்ப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

[23rd July 1952

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. We all know of what great use a forest is to the country. People living in the areas surrounding the forests use the forests in a variety of ways. They graze their cattle and use the pliable plants growing in the forests for basket-making and similar cottage industries and also for large-scale industries. The foremost benefit the people derive from forests is rain. The green vegetation attracts clouds and the places in and around the forests get more rain.

" I now turn to my own constituency which is in Udayarpalayam taluk. It can get water only by rain and not by any other means. In this taluk there are the estate forests and the Government forests. Government forests were managed by forest panchyats in olden days. Mismanagement by forest panchayats was the cause for the ruination of forests, and the transfer of the management from the forest panchayats to the Government has been for good. With regard to estate forests, the zamindars began to deplete them as soon as the abolition of zamindaris was decided upon. They earned profits by cutting and selling away big trees. They did not have proper control over the maintenance of forests. Thus, even before the transfer of the estates to the Government, there was ruination of the estate forests. After the Government took over the estate forests, they did not make adequate arrangements to preserve them. Many mahazars were sent by the people living in the areas surrounding the forests. But the Government did not take any immediate steps. In spite of repeated reminders, they never appointed adequate personnel to look after the forests. The result was that many acres of forest land were converted into cultivable waste. I would suggest to the Forest Department to take immediate steps on the matters represented as soon as it receives any representations from the people. Red-tapism in the Department should be put an end to as soon as possible. I also received mahazars from the people. I sent a representation complaining about the depletion of forests, but neither the Chief Conservator of Forests nor the District Forest Officer cared to send me a reply.

12-20 p.m. The Government should see that at least the mahazars or representations preferred or forwarded by the representatives of the people are replied to for the sake of courtesy. I would give an instance of this practice. In the Government of India, if people make complaints, the Departments concerned are in the habit of acknowledging receipt of those complaints or representations as the case may be. If that method is followed here also, it will be beneficial to the people.

" Then in some parts of the Tiruchi district, in the river beds casuarina trees are grown by the Forest Department. It has been represented by the people that those river beds are generally used for grazing purposes. If casuarina is grown in the river beds, they cannot be used for grazing purposes. But instead of the casuarina trees, it is suggested that if kodukkapulli trees are grown in the river beds, the dry leaves of those trees could be eaten by the cattle. They are a good fodder for the cattle and, therefore, the river beds, while being used for growing trees, can also be used for grazing

23rd July 1952] [Sri K. R. Viswanathan]

purposes. Since both the purposes are served by growing kodukkapulli trees, I would suggest that this step may be taken by the Government.

" Lastly, I would make a suggestion with regard to the putting down of corruption. Next to the Public Works Department, this Department is the worst-stricken, if I may say so, by corruption. To stop corruption, the hon. Member Sri P. Ramamurthi suggested a few days back that village committees might be constituted. The Hon. the Chief Minister said in this connection that non-official committees would be of no use. I would suggest that some committees, not necessarily village committees, may be constituted. Here I want to say that if an officer or a clerk joins duty in any particular place, the people of the area begin to come into contact with him and judge him. Within about a month or two, that officer or clerk gains a reputation from the public whether he is honest or dishonest. So, the only question is how a dishonest person is to be caught and how charges are to be framed against him. I would suggest in this connection that a committee of non-officials and an official may be constituted for putting down corruption in the Department. A taluk may be taken as a unit for this purpose. The revenue head of the taluk may be the official member of the Committee which will include other impartial non-official members also. If such Committees are constituted and invested with powers of investigating allegations against officials, it will go a long way to put down corruption not only in the Forest department but in other departments of Government also. With these words, I support the cut motion."

* SRI S. CHINNASAMI NAIDU :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, காட்டு இலாகா மந்திரி கோரியிருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

" என்னுடைய வட மதுரைத் தொகுதியானது நாற்பது மைல் நீளமும் முப்பது மைல் அகலமும் கொண்டது. இந்த நாற்பது மைல் நீளம், முப்பது மைல் அகலம் கொண்ட இந்தத் தொகுதி பூராவும் மலைகள் அடர்ந்த பிரதேசமாகும். இந்த மலைப் பிரதேசங்களிலே நூற்றுக்கணக்கான கிராமங்களிலே, பத்தாயிரக்கணக்கான ஜனங்கள் வசிக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற காலங்களில் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள சில காடுகளை பஞ்சாயத்துக் காடுகள் என்றும், ரிசர்வ் செய்யப்படாத காடுகள் என்றும் இரண்டு பிரிவுகளாக ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருந்தார்கள். அந்த ரிசர்வ் செய்யப்படாத காடுகளில் விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் கால்நடைகளை மேய்த்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள். தழைகளை ஒடித்துப் போவார்கள் நிலத்திற்கு உரம் போட. சுள்ளிகள் பொறுக்கிச் செல்வார்கள்.

" ஆனால் தற்பொழுது அந்த ஒதுக்கப்படாத காடுகளையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டதின் பயனாக அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் கால்நடைகளை மேய்ப்பதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதை னம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு அனுகூலமாக அந்தக் காட்டில் கால்நடைகளை விவசாயிகள் மேய்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடுகூட அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் இதற்கு முன் னால் காடுகளிலிருந்து நிலங்களுக்கு மிகவும் உரமான பசும் தழைகளை யறுத்துக் கொண்டு போவதற்கு ஒரு கட்டுக்கு இவ்வளவு அணா ஒரு வண்டிக்கு இவ்வளவு அணா கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தாராளமாய் நிர்ணயித்து விடுவார் கள். அதேபோல விவசாயிகளும் பணத்தைக் கட்டிவிட்டு தழைகளை அறுத்துப் போவார்கள். இப்பொழுது அப்படிச் செய்வது கிடையாது. முன்போலே

[Sri S. Chinnasami Naidu] [23rd July 1952

இப்பொழுதும் அம்மாதிரி பசும் தழைகளுக்கு தாராளை நிர்ணயித்து விவசாயிகள் தழை அறுத்து கொண்டுபோவதற்கு வேண்டிய அனுகூலங்களைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக அந்த வடமதுரைத் தொகுதியிலே வேலாயுதம் பாளையம் to மணக்காட்டூர் என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய ஊருக்குச் செல்லும் காட்டு ரோட்டை ஜில்லா போர்டிலே எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அதைச் செப்பனிட வேண்டுமென்று மக்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். மதுரை ஜில்லா போர்டிலே நான் மேற்படி ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பர் என்னும் முறையிலே இதற்காக ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வந்து இந்த ரோடை செப்பனிடுவதற்கு சாங்கஷனும் வாங்கி வைத்திருக்கிறேன். காட்டிலாகா அதிகாரிகள் இதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுப்பதற்கு காலம் கடத்திக் கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். அதை சீக்கிரம் அனுமதிக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அந்த மலைப் பிராந்தியத்தில் அணைக்கட்டுகள் போடக்கூடிய நீர் ஓட்டமுள்ள அனேக இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதிலும் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருக்கிற்கு மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது அங்கேயுள்ள காட்டிலாகா கார்டுகளுக்கும் வாட்சர்களுக்கும் மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் ஒரு மலையில் ஒரு சம்பளம், அடுத்த மலையில் வேறு ஒரு சம்பளமுமாக கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கைக்குத் தேவையான சம்பளம் கிடைக்கும்படி எந்தவிதமான ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுமில்லாமல் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அவர்களது சம்பளத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் கூட்டியும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கடைசியில் மறுபடியும் நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கேரியிருக்கிற மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI K. H. BOMMAN:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! காட்டிலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் பிரேரித்திருக்கின்ற மானியத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதேசமயத்தில் சில விஷயங்களையும் அவருடைய கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வர நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"அதாவது 1948-ம் வருஷத்திலே வனமஹோத்சவம் என்ற திட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு வருஷா வருஷம் செடிகளை நட்டு காடுகளை வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டும் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வருகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் அதே சமயம் மற்றொருபுறத்தில் பார்த்தால் எத்தனையோ காடுகளை அழித்துக் கொண்டே வருகின்றனர். அது எனக்குத் தெரியும். என்னுடைய தொகுதியான நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் மலைப்பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள காடுகள் பல அழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள பணக்காரர்கள் அங்கேயுள்ள அதிகாரிகளுடைய செல்வாக்கைப் பெற்று காடுகளையெல்லாம் அழித்து அந்தப் பூமியில் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கான ஏற்பாடு களைச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். செய்துமிருக்கின்றனர்கள். இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து இந்தக் காடுகளை அழிக்கப்படாமலிருப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

12-30 p.m. "இருப்பினும் இப்பொழுது கனம் காட்டிலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் பைரெத்திரம் எனும் மலேரியா தடுப்புக்கு உதவும் ஒருவித மருந்துச் செடிகள் பயிராகின்றது என்று சொன்னார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் நிறையப் பணம் செலவு செய்து நூற்றுக்கணக்கான எக்கரா நிலத்தில் பயிரிட்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அதில் எவ்வளவு பலன் சர்க்காருக்கு கிடைத்தது என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. கடந்த மூன்று வருஷங்களாக சர்க்கார் சாகுபடி செய்யாமலிருக்கிறார்கள், கடந்த இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு மேற்படி நிலத்தில் சில விஸ்தீரணம் ஏலத்தில் விட்டார்கள். ஏலம் எடுத்தவர்கள் உருளைக்கிழங்கு விவசாயம் செய்து வந்து

23rd July 1952] [Sri K. H. Bomman]

இப்பொழுது மேற்படி நிலங்கள் காலியாகி உள்ளன. அந்தப் பிரதேசம் மலை நாடு என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய இடம். மழை அதிகமாகப் பெய்யும் காலங்களில் அந்த பூமிகளிருந்து மண் சரிவு ஏற்பட்டு அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களின் பூமி சத்து அழிந்து விடும். மழை சில காலமாக இல்லாததால் இந்த மாதிரியான மண் அரிப்பு ஏற்படவே சந்தர்ப்பமில்லை. இதைத் தடுக்க சர்க்கார் ஒரு டிபார்டுமெண்டு வைத்தால் மிகவும் பணம் வீண் விரயமாகும். இந்தச் செலவை தடுக்கவும், மேற்படி நிலத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கவும் வேண்டுமானால் மேற்படி நிலங்களை அங்கேயுள்ள ஏழை நிலமில்லாத ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தலைக்கு ஒரு ஏக்கரா, அரை ஏக்கரா என்று கொடுத்தால் அந்த ஏழை ஜனங்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான குறுகிய அளவுள்ள பூமியில் நிலச்சரிவு ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்வார்கள். விவசாயிகள் எப்பொழுதும் நுட்ப புத்தி உடையவர்கள் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்கள் விவசாயத்தையும் அதிகம் செய்வார்கள் என்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

"தவிரவும், இருபது வருஷ திட்டத்தின் கீழ் தனிப்பட்டோர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்து உதவி மரம் நட்டு வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் சரியாக அமலில் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் அதில் இன்னும் தீவிர கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் நிறைய மரம் வளர்க்கக் கூடிய புல்லாந்தரை பூமிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தியாவில் வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு 2½ லக்ஷம் பவுண்டு கொய்ஞ தயாரிக்கவேண்டும் இந்த திட்டத்தின்படி. அதனால் இம்மாகாணத்தின் அரை பாகத்திற்கு மேல் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் நம்மாகாணத்தில் மாத்திரம் இன்று 20 ஆயிரம் பவுண்டு கொய்ஞ தயாரிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனைமலை ஆஸ்பத்திரி தொழிற்சாலை வேலை துடங்கினால் வருஷத்தில் 80,000 பவுண்டு கொய்ஞ கிடைக்கும் என்று சர்க்கார் அறிக்கை கூறுகிறது. உண்மையிலேயே நமக்கு இன்னும் ஒரு 45,000 பவுண்டு தான் அதிகமாகத் தேவைப்படுகிறது. இந்தத் தேவையை பூர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டுமானால் புல்தரையுள்ள நிலங்கள் அரை அதிகமாகவிருக்கிறது. அதை தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் குறிப்பிட்ட விஸ்தீரணமுள்ள பூமிகளை கொடுத்து அதில் சிங்கோனா பயிரிடும்படியும் செய்து இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும். இதைத் தவிர வாட்டில் மரங்கள் பயிர் செய்வதற்கும் வசதியுண்டு. இப்படி கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்களுக்கு ஒரு பொதுவான கந்தாயம் போட்டால் இதனால் ஒருவிதமான வருமானமும் சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்படுகிறது. அந்த மலைப் பிரதேச நிலங்களை ஏழை ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் சொந்தமாகவே பயிரிட்டுகொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக அதிகமான உற்பத்தியையும் செய்வார்கள். அதனால் பாட்டாளி மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவதோடு மாத்திரம் அல்லாது நம் தேசத்தின் வருமானத்தையே மிகவும் அதிகரிக்க வழி செய்தது போலவுமாகும்.

"ஆகவே இம்மாதிரி விஷயங்களில் எல்லாம் கவனம் செலுத்தி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI M. KUNE RAO:—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా, నేను రోజ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఫారెస్టు పరిపాలన రైతులపైన పెద్ద గుదిబండగా తయారైనది. ఆంతే కాకుండా ప్రస్తుత ఫారెస్టు పరిపాలనా విధానంవల్ల రైతులకు, కూలీలకు తీరని అపకారం ఇరుగుతోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. 1948-49 వ సంవత్సరంలో జమీందారీలు కూడాసాలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు స్వాధీనం చేసుకొనినతరువాత అయా ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న అడవులపై పూర్తి అధికారం ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటువారికి సంక్రమించినది. ఈ ఫారెస్టు శాఖలోని ఉద్యోగులు కూడా నిరంకుశంగా వర్తిస్తున్నారు. రైతులను ఎన్నో విధాల ఇబ్బందులు పెడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరలో రైతులకు ఉండే హక్కులను ఎంతమాత్రం లక్ష్యపెట్టడంలేదు. ఇదివరలో ఈ అడవులకు సమీపమున ఉన్న పల్లెలలోని కూలీలు అడవులకు పోయి ఎండు పుల్లలను తెచ్చుకొని, పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకొనిపోయి ఒక కూపు రూ 0-8-0 లో, రూ 0-12-0 లో అమ్ముకొని పొట్ట పోసుకొనేవారు. ఆ ప్రాంతా

అలా ఉండే రైతులు తమ పశువులను ఈ అడవులలో మేపుకొనేవారు. ఈ సౌకర్యములన్నింటిని ఈ నాడు కోల్పోయారు. వినాశకాలే ఈ అడవులను ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల చేతులనుంచి తప్పించి ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటు వారికి ఇచ్చినారో అప్పటినుంచి ఈ శాఖలలోని ఉద్యోగస్తులు అవలంభిస్తున్న నిరంకుశ విధానంవల్ల పేద ప్రజలు ఎన్నో విధాలైన అన్యాయాలకు గురిచేయబడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరలో ఉండే ఫారెస్టు పంచాయితీల ప్రెసిడెంట్లు పేదవారిపట్ల కొంత కనికరించేవారు.

"ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటు ఉద్యోగులు ఎంత నిర్దయతో ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారో తెలియజేసేందుకుగాను ఒక ఉదాహరణను మనవిచేస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా మా చింతలపూడి తాలూకావంటి ప్రాంతాలలోని మట్టి అంతగట్టిగా ఉండదు. నీరు పడితే కొట్టుకొని పోతుంది. ఆ ప్రాంతాలలోని పేద ప్రజలు ఈ మట్టినే ఉపయోగించి గోడలు పెట్టుకోవాలి. కాని ఈ మట్టి గోడలకు ఉపయోగపడదు. అందుచేత కంపతో దడులు కట్టుకోవాలి. ఆ విధంగా కామవరపుకోట గ్రామంలో రైతులు దడులు కట్టుకుంటే ఆవి అధికారులు, ఉద్యోగులువచ్చి బలవంతంగా పీకి తీసుకొనిపోయి ఆడవి పుల్ల కొట్టారనే కేసుపెట్టి రైతులను కోర్టులచుట్టు త్రిప్పుతున్నారు. పేద ప్రజానీకం ఎంతో కాలం నుంచి తమ గ్రామాలకు సమీపాన ఉన్న అడవులనుంచి కంప తెచ్చుకొని ఇళ్ల మరుగుకు పశువులు కట్టుకొనుటకు ఉపయోగించుకోవడం పరిపాటి. మా ప్రాంతాలు గవర్నమెంటు వారు స్వాధీనం చేసుకోని క్రితంకూడా జమీందారులు, మొఖాసాదార్లు ఆనాధి సిద్ధంగా ఈ హక్కును గుర్తించేవారు. కాని ఈ నాడు అడవులు ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటువారి చేతులలోనికి వచ్చిన తరువాత ఆటువంటి సౌకర్యములు సన్నిటిని రద్దుచేసివేశారు. ఆనేక సందర్భాలలో పేద ప్రజలు అడవులలోని కంప తెచ్చుకొని దడులు కట్టుకొన్నారనే కారణంచేత ఫారెస్టు ఉద్యోగులు ఈ దడ్లను కూడా కూలదోసి వేస్తున్నారు. ఇది కూలా అన్యాయం. పండ్లు తరబడి రైతులు, కూలీలు అనుభవిస్తున్న సదుపాయాలను చిక్కుముడి తొలగించివేయడం వల్ల ప్రజలు కూలా ఆసంతృప్తి చెందుతున్నారు. ఈ కష్టాలకు తోడుగా గ్రామాధికారులు, కరణం, మునసబులుకూడా గ్రామాలలోని పేద ప్రజానీకాన్ని ఎన్నో విధాల బాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. కూలి నాలి చేసుకొని జీవించేవారు ఎండు పుల్లలను ఏరుకొన్నాకూడా వారిపై కేసులు పెట్టి జరిమానాలు విధించేటట్లు చేస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా ఆనేక సందర్భాలలో ఉద్యోగులు కంట్రాక్టర్లు మొదలైనవారితో లాలూచీ పడి చెట్లను కొట్టించి ఆమ్ముకొంటున్నారనికూడా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. పేద కూలీ ప్రజలు ఎండుపుల్లలు విరుకుంటుంటే కేసులు బనాయించే ఈ అధికారులు ఎన్నో అక్రమాలు చేస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ అధికారుల చేతులలోనుంచి ఈ అడవుల పరిపాలనను తొలగించి పూర్వము వలెనే వాటిని ఫారెస్టు పంచాయితీలకు వప్పగించవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. నాడే గ్రామాలలోని రైతులు, ఇతర కూలిజనం తాము ఆనుపృతంగా అనుభవించుచున్న హక్కులను కాపాడుకోగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇక జమీందార్లు, మొఖాసాదార్లు ఎస్టేట్లు తమచేతులలో ఉన్నప్పుడు, భూములను సాగుచేస్తూ ఉన్న కొంతమంది రైతులకు రసీదులుగాని, పట్టాలుగాని ఇవ్వలేదు. ఎస్టేట్లను ప్రభుత్వంస్వాధీనంచేసుకొనిన తరువాతకూడా ఎంతోకాలంనుంచి సాగుచేస్తున్న రైతులకు పట్టాలు యివ్వక ఆ భూమిని రిజర్వు ఆడవులుగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించింది. ఈ ప్రాంతంలోని సాగుకు వీలైన భూములలో రైతులు ఈ సంవత్సరం సుళ్వ పైరు చేశారు. ఆటువంటి రైతులను భూములనుంచి తొలగించుటకు అధికారులు ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. యెన్నిసార్లు పట్టాలు యివ్వమని, యిది అడవికాదు పది సంవత్సరాల

నుంచి మేము సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నామని అధికార్లకు పిటీషన్లు పెట్టుకున్నా ఆజా ఖజా లేదు. యిలా పంట భూములను రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టులుగా ప్రకటించటం యెంత అవివేకమో ఆలోచించమని కోరుతున్నాను.

"ఇదే విధంగా కృష్ణా జిల్లాలోని సముద్ర ప్రాంతములోవుండే పల్లెవారిపైకూడా ఈ ఉద్యోగులు చాలా అన్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. ఈ సముద్ర ప్రాంతాలలో అడవులలోవలె పెద్దపెద్ద చెట్లేమీ పెరగవనే విషయం అందరకు తెలిసిందే. ఈ ప్రదేశాలలో మడచెట్లు అనే చిన్న చెట్లుమాత్రమే పెరుగుతాయి. వీటివల్ల హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనమేమీలేదు. ఈ చెట్ల కర్రను వంటచెరుకుగాను ఆకులను పశువుల మేతగాను ఉపయోగిస్తారు. యివి ఒక గజముకన్న పెరగవు. ఈ సముద్ర ప్రాంతాలలో నివశించే వారు చాలాపేదవారు. ముఖ్యంగా సముద్రంలో చేపలు పట్టుకొని జీవించడమే వారి వృత్తి. ఇదే వారి జీవనాధారం. సముద్రపు నీరు పోటువల్ల ఈ మడచెట్లు లోనికి వస్తుంది. ఆ సమయంలో చేపలు పట్టుకోవడానికి పల్లివారు వెళ్లితే ఆధికారులు వారిని ఎన్నో విధాల బాధిస్తున్నారు. చేపలు పట్టుకోవడానికి వచ్చినవారిపై చెట్లను కొట్టుకొని పోటుకు వచ్చారనిచెప్పి కేసులు పెడుతున్నారు. ఎంతోకాలంనుంచి ఈ పల్లివారికి ఈ ప్రాంతంలో చేపలు పట్టుకోవడం ప్రధానవృత్తి. కాని ఈ నాడు సముద్రపు ఒడ్డున ఉన్న ఇసుక ప్రాంతాలు కూడా అడవులకింద classify చేయడంవల్ల వీరు ప్రజలు కాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ విధమైన అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతుంటే ప్రజలు ఏ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వంపట్ల విశ్వాసం చూపుతారో గమించగోర్తాను. ప్రభుత్వం వారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానాల పట్ల ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి సదభిప్రాయంలేదు. ఈ విధానానికి ప్రజాభిప్రాయం వ్యతిరేకముగా ఉన్నది. మద్యపాన నిషేధంపట్ల ప్రజలు వివిధంగా వ్యతిరేక భావం కలిగి ఉన్నారో ఆదే విధంగా ఈ ఆటవీ పరిపాలన విధానంపట్ల ప్రజలు వ్యతిరేక భావంకలిగిఉన్నారని గుర్తించాలి. ఆటవీశాఖ పరిపాలనలోవున్న ఆవశక వక విధానాలవల్లనే, ఆక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ లోటుపాట్లు సవరించే నిమిత్తం ముందుగా ఈ అడవులను ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల ఆధీనమందించవలెనని, ప్రజలు అడవులలోకిపోయి ఎండు పుల్లలు తెచ్చుకోవటానికి, పశువులను అడవులలో మేపుకోవటానికి, పచ్చి ఆకు, కంప తెచ్చుకోవడానికి అవకాశం కలుగజేయవలసిన దని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా సముద్ర ప్రాంతంలోఉండే జాలరి ప్రజలు స్వేచ్ఛగా ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో సంచరించి చేపలు పట్టుకోవడానికి, వలలు ఉన్నుకోవటానికి అవకాశం కలుగజేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా జమీందార్లు, మొఖాసాదార్లనుంచి స్వాధీనంచేసుకొన్న అడవులలోని సాగుకు లాయకైయిన భూమిని, బంజరు భూములను అడవి భూములనిచెప్పి పేదలకు అన్యాయం చేయకుండా వారికి సాగుకు యివ్వమనికోరుచున్నాను.

"అంతేకాకుండా అడవులను పెంచి, పోషించే విషయంలోకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధలేకుండా కోవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. అడవులను సరిగా పెంచినట్లయితే వర్షములు సకాలంలో కురిసి కరువు కాటకాలకు ఎటువంటి అవకాశముండదని అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. ఈ విషయంలో సోవియట్ రష్యాలో అడవులను పెంచే విధానం ఉదాహరణగా తీసుకోండి. ముఖ్యంగా అడవులకు సమీపాన ఉన్న గ్రామములలోని ప్రజలు ఎంతోకాలంగా అనుభవించుచున్న హక్కులను రద్దుచేయవద్దని కోరుచున్నాను. రైతులకు నష్టదాయకంగా పరిణమించే శాసనములు చేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమించుచున్నాను."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I propose to speak on this Demand to emphasize the point raised

[Janab K. M. Seethi] [23rd July 1952

by the Muslim League Legislature Party in the cut motion which we have given notice of and which among other things, relates to the administration of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act in the Malabar forests. Coming as I do from the Malabar district, I feel it my duty to bring to the notice of the Government the importance of the point that the vast possibilities of utilizing the minor produce of the Malabar forests like wax, honey, bamboos, reeds and rattan, for the purpose of starting very useful industries have to be explored by the Government and that greater attention than at present has to be devoted to this matter, and that steps have to be taken on the basis of the recommendations made by a delegation that had been deputed by the Government of India to go to Japan and report on the subject after making necessary investigations. This is going to be a source of very valuable income
12-40 p.m. to the Government and I request the Hon. Minister to take early and necessary steps for investigating the possibilities of this line of industries.

" Coming to the administration of the Preservation of Private Forests Act, it is my regretful duty to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that it has become a scandal in the district. I wish to observe that the working of the various provisions of the Preservation of Private Forests Act has not resulted in the preservation of the forests to any appreciable extent. As a matter of fact, I regret to say that the Act has only accentuated the destruction of the forests. The provisions of the Act are being evaded by certain people and no attempt has been made by the concerned authorities to check this. They must take steps to ensure the proper administration of this Act. This, they are not doing at present with the result that some of the officers of this department are reported to have become partners in the income derived out of these forests along with certain dealers in forest produce. Sir, this has become a regular scandal as I said, and it is freely said that a certain percentage is given to some of the forest officers for issuing unauthorized permits to dealers for removing timber from the forests and for certain other concessions. The post-war statistics, if taken, will show that there is a larger quantity of timber in the market now than at any time in the past. This is because a large quantity of timber has come to the market with the knowledge of the forest officers concerned and without obtaining regular permits from the officers. The dealers get surreptitious permission for removing the timber from the forests and bringing the same into the market. This is the reason why we find a large quantity of timber in the market at the present moment without profit to the State. I wish to take this opportunity to urge upon the Government that an emergent enquiry must be made into the working of the Preservation of Private Forests Act. On the basis of the recommendations submitted by such an enquiry committee, the Government might take adequate steps to ensure the preservation of the forests and avoid the abuses that are now going on without any check or control. Only if the Government take steps in this direction, they can achieve satisfactory results in the matter of preservation of forests and checking abuses.

23rd July 1952] [Janab K. M. Seethi]

" As some of the forests are inaccessible to ordinary men, the forest administration also seems to be inaccessible to proper supervision and check. I wish to emphasize that the higher authorities of the Forest department must exercise greater check and control over the affairs of forest administration. I reiterate my request that an emergent enquiry might be made into the working of the Preservation of Private Forests Act, with special reference to the forests in the district of Malabar, and the Government might take suitable steps, on the basis of the results of such an enquiry, to ensure the better working of this Act."

*Sri P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Demand. దేశముయొక్క సహజ సంపదలలో అటవీ సంపద ప్రాధాన్యం వహించినది. కానియద్ధకాలంలో ఏర్పడిన క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితుల వల్ల అడవులు నిర్దాక్షిణ్యముగా నష్టముచేయబడినవి. వర్షాభావమునకు యిదియునూ ఒక కారణముగా శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు చెప్పుచున్నారు. ఇట్టి తరి అడవులు పెంపుచేయడము ప్రభుత్వం ప్రాధాన్యముగా గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఈ సందర్భములో జమీందారీ యిలాకాలోని అడవులు యే విధముగా నిర్లక్ష్యముచేయబడుచున్నవో మనవిచేయదలచుకున్నాను. జమీందార్లు అగ్రహారందార్లు అనేకమంది తమ ఎస్టేట్లను ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్వాధీనపరచుకోవడము చట్టపరమ్మతముగా చెల్లనేరదని హైకోర్టులో రిట్ను file చేసి ప్రభుత్వమువారు సదరు ఎస్టేట్లకు సంబంధించియే జోక్యము కట్టించుకోకూడదని యింజెక్షను ఉత్తరులు పొందియున్నారు. ఈ కారణములవల్ల ఎస్టేట్లలోని అడవులు మరల జమీందారుల స్వాధీనములోనికే వచ్చినవి. ఈ అడవులు వారు స్వంతముగా నీరుపోసి సత్తువకొట్టి పెంచినవిగా తమ స్వంత ఆస్థిగాచూచి సమూలముగా నరికించి, విక్రయించి డబ్బు సంపాదించుకొనుచున్నారు. అక్రమముగా వారు డబ్బు సంపాదించుకోవడంకంటె అడవులను సమూలముగా నాశనముచేయడముద్వారా దేశానికి అనర్థము కలిగించబడుచున్నది.

" కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు దరిమిలాన Constitution కు సవరణ ప్రతిపాదించి జమీందారి అబాలిషన్ బిల్లు చెల్లునట్లుచేసినారు. ఇందువై సుప్రీం కోర్టుకుకూడా అప్పీలు జరిగి, జమీందారి అబాలిషన్ బిల్లు చెల్లుతుందని తీర్పుజరిగియున్నది. ఇది జరిగి ఆరు మాసములకుపైగా అయినది. కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు త్వరపడి రిట్ను రద్దు చేయించకుండా రోస్టర్ కోర్సులో జరిగేటట్లు చూస్తున్నట్లున్నది. అట్లాగైతే యిక ఆరు మాసములకు యీపల యివి వీర్యానములౌతవు. ఈ లోపుగా అమూల్యమైన అడవులు సంపూర్తిగా నాశనమునౌగలవు. అచ్చట రైతులకు అది విరని గొడ్డలిపెట్టు కాగలదు. ప్రభుత్వమునకు విపరీత నష్టము కలుగును. నష్టము విలువ యింతయని estimate చేయుటకు శక్యముకాని పని. ఈ సందర్భములో నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో వెంకటగిరి జమీందారుగారుకూడా రిట్ file చేసి అడవులు స్వాధీనముచేసుకొనియున్నారు. వెంకటగిరి అడవులలో తూర్పు కనుమలుకూడా చేరియున్నవి. వాలా విలువగల అడవులు. విపరీత నష్టమునకు లోనగుచున్నవి. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో గాల్లి పల్లి, కలవగుంట అడవులు పూర్తిగా నరికివేయబడినవి. ఫుమారు ఒకటిన్నర లక్షల రూపాయలు ఆ జమీందారు సంపాదించుకున్నాడు. అడ్వకేటు జనరలుకు directive యిచ్చి రిట్ను సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో రద్దుపరిపించ తగునని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ఇది సాధ్యముకాకపోయినచో ordinance ద్వారానైనా యీ అటవీ సంపద నష్టపడకుండా చూడవలసిందని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను మరిన్నీ వెంకటగిరి జమీందారుగారు రిట్ను రద్దు అగునని తెలిసి పెట్టి పరిస్థితులలోను అడవులు ప్రభుత్వమునకు స్వాధీనము

[Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi] [23rd July 1952

చేయగూడదని ఇరువది సంవత్సరముల లీజుకు ప్రభుత్వమును కోరియున్నారు అడ్డుపై forest అధికారులపచ్చి అడ్డులు తనిఖీచేసిపోయిరున్నారు. కాని రైతుల అక్షేపణలు విచారించి తెలుసుకోలేదు. అచ్చటి రైతులకు ఉండుచున్న (customary and prescriptive rights) అనాది ఆచార అనుభవ హక్కులు విషయమై గొన్ని సంవత్సరాలు జమీందారుతో పోరాడి వ్యవహారములు జరిగి, రైతు అనేక కష్టనష్టాలకు పాలై, తుదకు తనకు ఉన్నటువంటి కనీసపు హక్కులు వనరులు—అనగా పశువులను, గొర్రెలను, మేకలను మేపుకొనుట, కట్టె కంప పచ్చి ఆకు కొట్టుకొనుట మొదలగునవి, ఖరీదు మాత్రంగా తెచ్చుకొనుటకు హక్కు స్థిరపడి అనుభవించుకొను చున్నారు. ఇట్టివారి అడ్డులు మరల జమీందారుకు లీజుకు యివ్వడము అనవసరముగా రైతులకు జమీందారుకు తగాదాలు కలిగించినట్లు అగును. కాని ఎట్టి పరిస్థితులలోను జమీందారుకు లీజుకు ఇవ్వకూడదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. అడవులన్నియు ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనపరచుకొని ప్రతి గ్రామమునకు సాముదాయిక భూమిగా ఆయకట్టుకు రెండింతలకు తక్కువలేకుండా పశుసంపద ననుసరించి ఆర్‌శిక్ష్య క్రింద పదలివేసి గ్రామ సాముదాయికులకు free of charge తో కట్టె, కంప, ఆకు పన్నైరాలు తెచ్చుకొనుటకు, పశువులు, గొర్రెలు, మేకలు మేపుకొనుటకు క్రమపద్ధతిమీద వసతి కల్పించి ప్రభుత్వము control లోనే ఉంచుకొని మిగతా అడవులు reserve చేసి కాపాడవలయునని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఇట్టి పద్ధతులు అమలుజరిగితేనే అటవీ సంపద కాపాడ బగును.

"జమీందారీ రద్దు బిల్లులో "రైతులు అనాదిగా అనుభవించుచున్న ఆచార అనుభవ హక్కు" లకు భంగము కలుగకుండా చూడబడునని యున్నది. కాని settlement చేయునప్పుడు స్పష్టముగా విచారించి రైతుల హక్కులు కాపాడబగునని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

"వెంకటగిరి జమీందారీ రైతులకు హక్కుల విషయమై తగాదాలు వచ్చినప్పుడు రైతులను అన్యాధీనములు అడుపులో ఉండుటకోవలయునని మొత్తము అడవులు reserve చేసి Forest Act అమలుజరుపవలెనని unreserve చాలినంత వదలకుండా reserve చేయుటకు లైను కొట్టించియున్నారు. కొన్ని చోట్ల ఈ లైను గ్రామ సాగుబడి భూములను ఆనుకొనియున్నది. ఎన్నేటు ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనముచేసికొన్నమిదట అడవులు reservation కు ప్రపోజల్స్ తయారుచేయుటకు Assistant Conservator of Forests వచ్చినప్పుడున్నూ, Conservator of Forests తనిఖీకి వచ్చినప్పుడున్నూ ఈ సదభిప్రాయము తెప్పుకున్నాము. కాని యివి అన్నియున్నూ పరిపూర్ణము దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొని జమీందారీ రైతులను అడుపులోపుంచుకోవలెనని కొట్టించిన లైను స్థిరపరచుకుండా చాలినట్ట unreserve వదలివేసి రైతులయొక్క హక్కులను కాపాడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాము.

"మరియు జమీందారుగారు ఈ అడవులలో అనేక వేల ఎకరాలు తమ స్వంత కరుతం భూములని తప్పుడువిధముగా తమకు కావలసినవారిపేర బినామీగా పట్టాలు పేపుకొనియున్నారు. ఈ విషయమై Commissioner for Settlement of Estates వచ్చినప్పుడు వారికిన్నీ, ప్రభుత్వంవారికిన్నీ memorandum ద్వారా తెలుపుకొనియున్నాము. కాని ధరిమిలా ఏమి జరిగినదిన్నీ తెలియదు. ఇట్టి అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా అయితే శ్రద్ధగా విచారణ జరిపి సవరు పట్టాలు రద్దుపరిచిండబడునని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

23rd July 1952]

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, forests constitute a nation's greatest wealth. At present, people are not made to realize that forests are the greatest national wealth. I do not criticize the Hon. Minister who is in charge of this portfolio for this state of affairs. The previous Ministers had for a very long time neglected the forests. People have not been educated about the usefulness of the forests. That is the reason why crimes have increased. People go into the forests and cut down the trees. They do not realize the value of wood and the consequent loss to the State. If they had been educated, they would not have gone into the forests to cut down wood, and many crimes could have been prevented. There are reserved forests and the Government have completely neglected these areas. People from my area have been complaining for decades that the reserved forests are neglected by the Government. This is the complaint from every section and from every quarter. Each area is in charge of a guard and a watcher. The reason why cutting of trees is going on is that the area is in charge of these two people, who are ill-paid. Because they are ill-paid, they are forced to take illegal gratification. Their wages and salaries are taken for the supplies of the Assistant Conservators and others and the watchmen and guards are forced to resort to such illicit means. I do not say that all District Forest Officers and Assistant Conservators are such. But many depend upon the poor guards for their maintenance—for supplies and services. Many of the guards give away their salaries to the rangers and others above. When they give away their salaries, how are they to maintain themselves? Naturally they foist cases on innocent persons and take money. This is the root cause of corruption. Men at the top are to blame. If the guards and watchers are given better wages and if men at the top behave better, they will protect the forests and preserve the wealth. I know certain circulars have been sent to these officers to behave properly but no action appears to have been taken on these circulars. The general complaint continues as before. 12-5 p.m

" Then, Sir, in certain forests, cows and sheep are allowed to graze and there is a permit system obtaining for this purpose. But this does not give full relief. There are a good number of tanks and wells in the reserved forests constructed long ago by our ancestors, may be with a philanthropic motive, to supply water to the cattle. But this civilized Government have not done anything even to repair those tanks and wells. It is sheer injustice to the villagers who send their cows and sheep for grazing in the forests that these tanks remain unrepaired. Of course, during famines, these are repaired. One cannot expect a famine to occur everywhere to make one think of repairing the tanks. I would request the Government to undertake immediately repair works so far as tanks and wells in the reserved forests are concerned.

" Then, Sir, plantations have to be improved. Plantation is the most important aspect of afforestation. If the Government want the ryots to contribute to the forest wealth of the nation, they must undertake fresh plantations. This work can be undertaken during

[Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi] [23rd July 1952

the rainy season but it is not being done now. The existing plantations need to be improved. Also, fresh plantations have to be undertaken every year. If not, the forest wealth will decrease year by year and we cannot afford to forgo this national wealth.

" Sir, I was referring to the permit system for grazing purposes. In my district, there are some closed areas. These areas are opened only when famine comes. I suggest that they should be kept open every summer. If we take statistics, we will find that these areas are silently destroyed by certain mischievous elements. In order to avoid the wastage of forest wealth in this way, the Government can allow cows and sheep to enter these areas by keeping them open at least in summer. There are a large number of cows in my place —Bukkapatnam—which have to go ten or fifteen miles for grazing in the reserved forests. I suggest that these cows can be allowed to have penning in reserved forests for a little fee. This can be done without any loss to the department.

" Sir, forest crimes have increased from 32,000 in 1935–36 to a very high figure now. The income from fines and forfeitures has risen from Rs. 32,500 to Rs. 57,21,000. Crime is increasing and it is not as if the people are committing offences for offence's sake. It is because, poverty is there. Poverty is at the root of crime. Instead of tackling the root cause, there is no use of catching hold of people who carry headloads of wood or manure leaves. Have more plantations and give better wages to the forest guards and watchers. They are to-day poverty-stricken and downtrodden. Give them something and they will save all the wealth of the forests.

" Sir, the fundamental reason why all this happens is, the Forest officers and the head of the department, whenever they inspect the forest areas, do not contact the people around. They do not get into touch with the people of the surrounding areas. If they contact them, they will know their grievances and take their suggestions also. This will enable the department to do something good for them and the villagers themselves will be the best guards of the forests. By mingling and mixing with these people, the departmental officials can ensure the safety of the forests. I hope the Government will take note of this suggestion.

" With these few remarks, Sir, I support the Cut Motion."

SRI P. BAPU NAIDU :—"అధ్యక్షా, మద్రాసు రాజధానిలో ఫారెస్టు నిబంధనలు విధిపరకములుగా నున్నవి. ఈ నిబంధనలు ప్రభుత్వమువారిచే ప్రవేశపెట్టి బడి బహుకాలమైనది. అప్పటి ప్రభుత్వము అప్పటి పరిస్థితుల ననుసరించి అటవీ శాఖ చట్ట నిబంధనను విర్వాటుచేసినది. నాటికీ నేటికీ పరిస్థితులు చాలా మారినవి. కనుక, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యేకముగా ఒక నిపుణుల సంఘమును నియమించి, ఈ సంఘము వారు అటవీ ప్రదేశములలో చర్యటించి, ఆయా ప్రాంతీయ ప్రజలకు ఆటవీ సంపద సుపయోగించుకొన గలుగునటువంటి అవకాశములను కల్పించురీతిగా ఈ అటవిక చట్ట నిబంధనలను సవరింపవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము ఆటవీ శాఖలో పనిచేయు చున్న ఉద్యోగస్తులు పూర్తిగా నైతికపతనము జెందియున్నారు. వీరు బీదప్రజలపై చేస్తున్న దౌర్జన్యములు రానురాను ప్రబలుచున్నవి. ఇటువంటి వీరి ప్రవర్తనవల్ల పలు

23rd July 1952] [Sri P. Bapu Naidu]

అటవిక ప్రాంతములలోని ప్రజలకు సహనము తప్పి, శాంతికి భంగమువాటిల్లే పరిస్థితులు విర్పడినవి. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయములను గుర్తించి త్వరగా తగు చర్యలను తీసుకొనవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత అటవీ ప్రాంతీయాభివృద్ధి గురించి కొన్ని సూచనలు ప్రభుత్వము నకు మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

"గంజాము జిల్లాలో దిగువ లోయ ప్రాంతములు పోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసు 1 p.m కొనుటకు అనకూలించబడినవి. ఈ విధముగా పోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుటవల్ల సాధారణ సాంకేతిక శాస్త్రీయ పద్ధతుల దృష్ట్యా వి విధమైన వాని జరగలేదని అనుభవమునైన రుజువైనది. కనుక ఆయా ప్రాంత ప్రజలు ఈ విధముగా పోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనే అవకాశము కల్పించి వారిని ఆర్థిక యిబ్బందులనుండి విముక్తి చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. మరియు ప్రజలు అడవులలో కట్టెలు గొట్టుకొనుటకును, పశువులు, గొర్రెలు, మేకలు మేపుకొనుటకును పూర్తి అవకాశము కల్పించవలెననికూడ కోరుచున్నాను. పశువుల పుల్లరిమీద 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఆదాయము వస్తున్నది. కాని ఈ పుల్లరి పేరుతో ప్రజలకు ఒక కోటి రూపాయల నష్టము ; బాధ, అవమానము కలుగుచున్నది.

"అటవీ లోయలలో వివిధ ఫలవృక్షములను పెంచి ఒక ప్రక్కన ఆదాయము, రెండి అభివృద్ధిచేసి, మరొక ప్రక్కన ప్రభుత్వానికి మైన చెట్లను పెంచవచ్చును. విశాఖ పట్నం జిల్లాలో సింహాచలము, పంచదార క్షేత్రము, తలకోన మొదలగు సుక్షేత్రాల వద్ద పెద్ద తోటలను ఆవర్శముగా పెట్టుకొని, కొండ లోయలలో రైతులు తోటలు పెంచేందుకు పట్టాలు ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. మరియు, పడమటి సముద్రతీరాన కొండలమీద, బరియలమీద పెంచే జీడి తోటల్ని, టీ, కాఫీ, రబ్బరు తోటలవలె, ఒక 50 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి తూర్పు సముద్రతీర ప్రాంతపు కొండలలో, విశాఖ పట్నం జిల్లాలోకూడా ఇటువంటి తోటలు పెంచవలెనని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

"రైతులకు వ్యవసాయమునకును గృహనిర్మాణమునకును అవసరమైన కలప, వెదురు, గడ్డి ప్రభుత్వము స్వల్ప ధరలతో ఇచ్చి, ఫారెస్టు రైతులకొరకే ఉన్నదని రుజువుచేసినచో, అడ్డల నాశనము తగ్గిపోవును.

"తరువాత ప్రభుత్వములో అన్ని డిపార్టుమెంటుల గురించి ప్రబోధము, ప్రచారము జరుగుచున్నదిగాని ప్రాణాధారమైనటువంటి ఫారెస్టు సంపద అభివృద్ధిని గురించి వీలాటి ప్రచారము జరుగుటలేదు. కనుక దీనిని గురించి కరపత్రములు, పుస్తకములు, పటముల ద్వారా ప్రచారము సాగించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"ఇంక, ఆడవి ప్రక్కలనుండే రైతులయొక్క ఇబ్బందుల విషయములో, వీరి గోడు వర్ణింపనలవిగాదు. కొండలనుండి వేగము ప్రవహించే విర్లును, వంకలను గ్రామాల పద్ద సరియైన రోడ్లు, వంతెనలు లేనందున అనేక పశువులు ఏటేటా నష్టముగావడము, నైద్యపు పనులు ఆగిపోవడము, సాహసించి ఈ వంకలను చాటుటకు ప్రయత్నించు మనుష్యులు అందులో చిక్కుకొని చావడము తటస్థించుచున్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వము అటవీ ప్రాంత గ్రామాలకు ఎక్కువ రోడ్లును, వంతెనలను సెంక్షన్ చేస్తూ, ఇంతకు ముందు మనవిచేసిన తదితర సౌకర్యములన్నియు కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుచూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a regrettable fact that ever since the Congress came into power, it has failed to implement the resolutions passed

[Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi] [23rd July 1952

by it when it was fighting the British Government for the freedom of our country. Then the Congress used to say that it would abolish this ' Pullary ' tax, that is, the grazing fees, if it came to power and thus improve the cattle prosperity of this country. It is absolutely essential that, in an agricultural country like India, Government should allow the cattle to graze freely in the forests. But the Congress Government not only imposed the grazing fee but enforced it strictly. Due to the recent floods in the Rayalaseema area, there has been a heavy loss of cattle. Thousands and thousands of sheep, goats and other cattle were destroyed. The Yadhava community was the worst affected by this flood. In order to serve these poor people at least, Government should give up collecting the grazing fees and allow them to graze the cattle in the forests free without paying any tax. There is no use of sanctioning loans to them which they cannot repay unless they are helped to improve their cattle by removing the tax.

" Sir, in Banganapalle State, there are a number of barren hills with no vegetation, with not even a tree worth the name. After the merger of the State, the Government have demarcated these areas under reserved forests, though they are barren, and are putting the people to unnecessary suffering. Petitions and mahazars were sent to the Government for the cancellation of this demarcation of reserved forests. An agitation against this was also put up by the people. But so far there has been no response from the Government. I would request the Government not to demarcate the forests indiscriminately as reserved forests.

" Then, Sir, I would like to make a suggestion regarding disafforestation of areas where the lands are fertile and could be brought under cultivation with the least effort and expenditure. Government may not approve of my suggestion when they are engaged in carrying out the tree-planting programme. But I feel Government can overlook this fact and allow disafforestation in order to bring more lands under cultivation and thus help the Grow More Food Campaign. In my constituency, there are some deserted villages like Seetharamapuram and Vajragiri. These are now demarcated under reserved forests in spite of the fact that there is not even a single tree worth the name in the area. It is but proper that Government should allow such areas to be brought under cultivation by forming land colonization schemes and thus help people to grow more food. Further, there is a feeder channel which flows into the Jwalapuram tank. With minimum expenditure, bunds could be constructed alongside of the channel, and hundreds of acres could be brought under cultivation.

" Sir, I appeal to the Government that wherever there are fertile lands and wherever there is the possibility of disafforestation, they would do well to disafforest that area and bring the lands under cultivation. With these few words, I resume my seat."

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

1-10 p.m. * THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, within the short time that you have been kind enough to allow for the debate on this Demand, as many as sixteen hon. Members have

23rd July 1952] [Dr. R. Nagan Gouda]

spoken and given their valuable suggestions on the various problems affecting the forest policy and the utilization of forest products in this State. It would be very difficult for me to go one by one into the various points that have been raised by the hon. Members. But I will try to reply to the various points which relate to general policies.

" One important change was made about 25 years ago in the forest administration of this country. Previous to that, so far as I can remember, the forest administration was in the hands of the Government, free from non-official influence. As far back as 1912, the question was raised whether it would not be proper to bring some element of non-official influence into the administration of forests. Sir, the matter was discussed and conferences were held, but the First World War intervened. Later, it was decided that what are known as ryot's forests, i.e., the fringe of the forests with which the ryot comes into touch, should be managed by the villagers themselves. In 1925, forest panchayats were organized and they came into force, I believe, almost all over Madras especially in areas other than the zamindari forests. So, for the next 20 years, the forest panchayats had been taking care of the forests. I do not think there is any hon. Member in this House who comes from a rural constituency and who is not in touch with the working of the forest panchayats. Sir, I do not want to go into details of what has happened. From 1946 onwards, investigation was made into the working of the forest panchayats and it was found that forests suffered during the last 25 years and that the forest panchayats that were under the control of the Revenue Department had not delivered the goods and had not been able to serve the purpose for which they were intended; so it was decided that these forest panchayats should be abolished and that the forests should be taken back by the Forest Department. It was quite recently that the Forest Department took over the forests from the panchayats.

" If I may try to analyse the points, hon. Members seemed to express that the cultivator, the grazier and the ryot are suffering quite a lot when they come in contact with the guard or the watcher or the ranger. It is, of course, difficult to make the cultivator feel that the guard is there to watch the forests and the ranger to take care of the forests and that the forests cannot be used indiscriminately. But the cultivator says there is considerable amount of corruption in the lower ranks of the Forest administration. Sir, this department is always ready to put down corruption and whenever specific complaints have been brought to the notice of the Government, they have taken adequate steps to see that such things do not recur.

" The hon. Member Mr. Siddanna Gowd who moved the cut motion and one other hon. Member suggested that it would be better if a non-official advisory body could be constituted in the villages which would act probably as a liaison between the departmental officers and the cultivators, and that it might be able to solve the problem that the cultivator was up against. Sir, this is a matter which requires consideration. It is only recently that we

[Dr. R. Nagan Gouda] [23rd July 1952

have abolished the forest panchayats. Therefore, this suggestion, coming as it does from the hon. Member Mr. Siddanna Gowd who has had much to do with forests, will be considered.

" Another point of great general importance that has been touched here is about the forests that have been taken over from the zamindars. Sir, I wish to say that, during this transition period of taking over of the estate forests by the Government, the rights and privileges that were being enjoyed by the cultivators and the ryots in those areas, will not be disturbed. At present, except stopping the admission of goats into these estate forests, almost all the privileges that the cultivators were enjoying before are being allowed."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Has not the Hon. Minister received several representations from the villagers near the outlying forests of Vizianagaram and Tuni zamindaris and elsewhere that the ryots are prevented from enjoying their customary rights which they used to enjoy when the forests were in the possession of the zamindars and that they are now deprived of them? "

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There has been some confusion in this matter. We have taken steps to instruct the forest guards and other departmental officers who are in charge of these forests that until further orders, the privileges and concessions they were enjoying before should be allowed even now."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" They are not reaching the ryots."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I can give a copy of the order to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition if he wants.

1-20 p m. " Sir, it was suggested that dry brushwood in the forests in Tuni zamindari area, could be offered for sale at a nominal rate. This matter is engaging the attention of the Government. So long as it is not found to be detrimental to the forest interests, we have no objection to allow private parties to purchase dry brushwood, until we introduce the coupe system in the zamindari areas.

" Many hon. Members of this House complained about the ' closing period '. In fact many hon. Members do not know the exact meaning which the expression conveys. Even though the panchayat forests were meant to be closed during the two months of June and July for grazing purposes, in reality such a thing was not done. Though the orders to that effect are in the papers, they were not carried out in practice. The order was not put into force in the panchayat forests. So, as soon as the Government took over the forests in areas which were hitherto under panchayats, they introduced the change. Some hon. Members seem to be worried about this change. In some of the areas wherein this change has caused hardship, we have issued instructions that the closing period should be held in abeyance.

" The hon. Member, Mr. Seethi Sahib, has asked us whether we could not appoint an enquiry committee to go into the working

23rd July 1952] [Dr. R. Nagan Gouda]

of the Preservation of Private Forests Act as applied to Malabar. I may tell the hon. Member straightway that this matter will be carefully gone into. I may also tell hon. Members of this House that the Madras Forest Act of 1882 will be amended suitably so that we could give better protection to private as well as Government forests. The other points which the hon. Member Mr. Seethi Sahib referred to, will be taken due note of.

" There is one other interesting point which some hon. Members have referred to. It has been alleged that in some of the estate forests even though they have been nominally registered as forests, cultivation has been going on. The hon. Gentleman Mr. Venkateswarlu asked : where some portions of the forests under Government control had been allowed for cultivation, why could not the Government consider the suggestion to assign these lands on patta? This is not a matter on which any generalisation could be made. As I said, at the time of introducing this Demand, only 15 per cent of the total area of Madras State is under forests. In any country normally at least 25 per cent of the area should be under forests. Unfortunately in this country we do not have even one-fourth of our area under forests. All hon. Members know that our rainfall depends to a very large extent upon the extent of our forests. If we allow portions of our forests to be cultivated indiscriminately what will happen? Our rainfall will be seriously affected. That is a factor which we should never lose sight of.

" One of the hon. Members urged the necessity to appoint gumasthas for issue of licences. This is another question which has been affecting our forest administration. Hitherto we have been issuing licences for grazing sheep and taking dry wood from our forests. Hitherto it was the forest panchayat president who issued the licence. Now the licences are issued by the forest rangers. Sometimes the cultivator has to travel long distances—even twenty to thirty miles—to meet the ranger and get the licence. A suggestion has been made by the hon. Member Mr. Siddanna Gowd that the Government could consider the appointment of gumasthas for this purpose. While I agree that it is a worthwhile suggestion, I am afraid it would not be economical. Government will have to pay something for these gumasthas by way of commission. There has been another suggestion that we may have an informal or advisory body for this purpose. The Government will carefully consider the suggestion and will soon take a decision on this matter.

" While dealing with the question of cultivation of some forest lands, I should like to refer to the *kumri* system of cultivation that is practised in some of our forests. Many of the hon. Members in this House may not be quite familiar with the *kumri* system of cultivation. I shall try to explain it. By *kumri* system is meant the raising of trees in rows in forests and producing crops in between the rows. Up to the time the trees grow into big ones, which would take normally between three and four years, the cultivation is carried on. Then it is put a stop to. The special feature in this system is that side by side with the growing of

[Dr. R. Nagan Gouda] [23rd July 1952

trees, the crops are also raised. Both growth of trees and cultivation are thus encouraged. We have found this a useful experiment. Wherever possible, the Forest Department has been advocating this *kumri* system of cultivation in the forests.

" The Speaker had been kind enough to allot twenty minutes for my reply. I think I have sufficiently covered my ground in that limited time. I have replied to many of the criticisms of hon. Members of this House about our forest administration.

" Before I close, I would like to touch upon the points which the hon. Member Mr. Bapanna Dora had made in his speech. I should like to pay a tribute to Mr. Bapanna Dora for the beautiful Telugu speech he made. I was moved while I heard it. Mr. Dora was referring to the sufferings which the poor hillman was
1-30 p.m. put to in the Agency areas. He made certain general allegations and wanted that the Government should take action. I may point out that it is not enough if we send a circular stating : ' Do not use the hillman to carry your dholi.' Such a circular won't be giving effect to my friend's wishes. But if my friend Mr. Dora will give me some specific instances . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Hundreds of them."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" One instance will be enough for me from the Leader of the Opposition, to take action. As I was saying, if my friend will give me specific instances, we will be able to take action, and within a very short time we will be able to put down this bad habit.

" My friend also referred to the forest officers snatching away pumpkins,—Gummidikaya and Budithagummidikaya—belonging to the hillmen. Again, if the hon. Member will give specific instances, we will not hesitate to take action, and we will see that the matter is set right.

" There is one more point which the hon. Member Mr. Siddanna Gowd mentioned, viz., about the uniformity of rates of grazing fees to be fixed for these forests. He is himself a person well acquainted with forests and he knows that it was the panchayats that fixed all sorts of rates for the grazing of cattle. Government have only one uniform rate, but it is the panchayats that fix varying rates such as 4 annas, 8 annas, 1 rupee and so on. I think the hon. Member also mentioned Re. 1-4-0 as the rate in one instance. Well, Sir, I may inform this House that we have just taken over these panchayat forests, and this question of having a uniform rate will be gone into. But may I tell the hon. Member that the Government rates which are very low, were fixed very very long ago: and if the panchayat rates are now found to be very reasonable, I cannot understand why we should not keep them."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" The rates were fixed in the year 1947."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Anyhow, this question of uniformity will be gone into. It has got only one merit,

23rd July 1952] [Dr. R. Nagan Gouda]

and that is, that the cultivator will know that the rate of grazing fee he has to pay for a cow or a sheep or a buffalo is fixed—it does not matter which forest it is—and it will be very convenient for him. As I said, this will be gone into.

" Sir, I hope that within the short time which has been allowed to me, I have tried to answer the various points that have been raised by the various speakers. I now request the hon. Mover of the cut motion to withdraw it."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" I press my cut motion, Sir."

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

' That the allotment of Rs. 83,48,000 for Forest, be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The motion was declared lost.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I demand a poll, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I want to know if the hon. Member presses for a division. It is already past 1-30 p.m. now."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" That seems to be the desire of the Members."

(The bell was rung for two minutes and hon. Members were seen entering the Chamber and taking their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now understand that the Opposition Members are not pressing for a division. I shall again put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 83,48,000 for Forest, be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will now put the original Motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,48,000 under Demand IV—Forest.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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

(After lunch 2-30 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" To-morrow, day after to-morrow and or Saturday the House will sit till 8 p.m."

(2) DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.'

In moving this very important Demand, I shall briefly refer to the general lines on which Harijan work has been so far conducted and the result that has been achieved in recent years and I shall be looking forward to the views and constructive suggestions of hon. Members of the House at the end of which I will be in a position to make a more lengthy statement in answer to the various points.

" The total estimated expenditure on Harijan Uplift and Backward communities is Rs. 1,22,57,000 and of this Rs. 1,12,00,000 is estimated as expenditure on Harijan Uplift work and Rs. 10 lakhs on the concession to Backward Classes. Now the money not covered by this Rs. 74,00,000 that I referred to, is met from the general funds under Rural Reconstruction and the Harijan Uplift Fund. However, the total amount that becomes available for the work connected with Harijan Uplift and the Uplift of the Backward Classes comes to Rs. 122 lakhs odd. As hon. Members are aware, Harijan Uplift work was started by the Madras Government thirty years ago under the Labour Department but it was progressing in slow degrees. However, it has made rapid progress, especially during the last 10 or 12 years. It is common knowledge to all hon. Members how the movement for Harijan Uplift received a great momentum as the Father of the Nation took up this subject from 1932 onwards. In 1932 as a result of the Poona decision, the Harijans and the Backward Classes were given their legitimate share and the movement for giving them their legitimate share in the Government of the country was started from that time and we know the progress that has been achieved from that time onwards on all fronts so far as the oppressed sections of the society are concerned. Last year, the amount spent on concessions to the eligible communities was Rs. 117 lakhs and this year also in spite of the acute financial stringency, the Budget figure is about Rs. 112 lakhs. I must say, in this connexion, that our provision is intended to maintain the level and we were not able to make as much provision as we would wish to make in addition to what we have provided because the conditions in the State are such and large diversion of funds to deal with famine conditions in Rayalaseema and elsewhere, has become necessary. The chief measures adopted for the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and other eligible communities are as follows :—

' Provision of house-sites, maintenance of schools, grant of scholarships and stipends, boarding grants, grants for the purchase of books, slates and clothes, etc., for the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department;

' provision of wells, tanks, etc., for the supply of drinking water;

' provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lights and burning and burial grounds; and grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities.'

" I shall first deal with the question of provision of house-sites. It is one of the most important questions connected with the living conditions of these communities. The Government have given high priority to the scheme of providing house-sites to the Harijans in their programme of ameliorative work. House-sites are provided to them by assignment of land at the disposal of the Government and by acquisition of private land. During 1950–51, 3,999 house-sites covering an extent of 247·91 acres were provided in several districts in the State. Since 1949, all the poor Harijans including converts who do not possess houses of their own and cannot afford to pay the cost of the lands are made eligible for the grant of free house-sites at the rate of 3 cents in wet and 5 cents in dry areas.

" According to this changed policy, an extent of 204 and odd lakhs of acres was acquired during 1950–51 at a total cost of Rs. 2,36,000 providing thereby 3,500 house-sites.

" Sir, I now come to education. Great emphasis continues to be laid on the educational advancement of the Harijan community and a large sum of Rs. 87·4 lakhs has been set apart for expenditure on educational activities of the Harijan Welfare Department. This includes a sum of Rs. 22·5 lakhs for payment of boarding grants to hostels, Rs. 21 lakhs towards pay and allowances of teachers and other staff employed in the Harijan Welfare schools, Rs. 17·02 lakhs for midday meals, Rs. 12·02 lakhs for compensation payable to schools for admitting Harijan students free of fees in elementary and secondary schools, Rs. 9·76 lakhs for scholarships, and Rs. 2·36 lakhs for the maintenance of 22 hostels run by the Government themselves.

" Scholarships of this department are open to Hindus as well as converts to other religions from Hinduism, and all the communities which were previously getting scholarships from the department continue to get them.

" The policy of the Government has been to get the pupils belonging to 'eligible communities ' admitted in the schools already existing in the locality and to open separate schools for them only in places where, either owing to caste prejudices or other causes, the need for such schools is acutely felt. There were 1,349 separate schools run by the Government in 1950–51. They are called labour schools. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy teachers have been employed therein. The total number of children on the rolls at the close of the year 1950–51 was 98,000. Free midday meals are given to all pupils belonging to ' eligible communities '. The expenditure on this item during the current year is estimated to be about Rs. 17 lakhs and odd.

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [23rd July 1952

" Besides running separate schools, a number of scholarships and stipends to pupils belonging to ' eligible communities ' are sanctioned. These scholarships are also given for professional, commercial and industrial courses.

" The Government are at present giving lump-sum boarding grants to the hostels at the rate of Rs. 150 per annum per pupil. This system has been in vogue since 1948-49. Prior to this, individual boarding grants were given to the students. The expenditure on boarding grants during 1951-52 was Rs. 20·37 lakhs and the expenditure in 1952-53 is estimated at Rs. 22·09 lakhs. It will be seen from the above, that there has been an increase of expenditure towards the payment of subsidy to privately-managed hostels and in view of the present financial stringency, it will not be possible to provide for much larger sums. It is a matter for regret for the Government themselves that more provision could not be made in this direction this year. As against 356 subsidized hostels in 1949-50 for 8,581 pupils and 451 hostels in 1951-52 for about 13,000 pupils, the present number of hostels is 492 with about 14,726 pupils. In addition to the subsidized hostels, the Government are also running 22 hostels of their own. The Government are also making half grants towards the cost of constructing buildings for hostels which have been in existence for five years and more. It is proposed to give during 1952-53 a grant of Rs. 80,000 under this head, for buildings which are under construction. We could not make more provision for the construction of new buildings this year in view of the financial stringency, to which I have already made a reference. It will be seen from the above that the Government are making every affort in a progressive way to provide hostel amenities to the Harijan students in all places where educational facilities are available.

" Then, I come to the provision of wells, tanks and other amenities. The Collectors of the districts are, as in the past, continuing to sanction non-recurring grants up to Rs. 4,500 for each item of work on the various measures relating to the welfare of the Harijans, such as sinking of wells, provision of pathways, latrines, etc. Nine thousand five hundred and seventy-four wells and 21 drinking water tanks were constructed or repaired at a total cost of about Rs. 53 lakhs from the beginning of the year 1950 up to 1951. The expenditure incurred over this item during 1951-52 was Rs. 5·14 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for 1952-53 is Rs. 5 lakhs. This includes provision of sanitary amenities like pathways, street lights, cremation of burial grounds, flaying enclosures, etc.

" I shall now refer briefly to the Acts that have been passed by the Legislature in favour of the rights and privileges of the Harijans—the Temple Entry (Authorization) Act, and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act which was suitably amended and brought up to date in 1947. We passed these two Acts in anticipation of the provisions made in the Constitution for the welfare of the Harijans. Although the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act has been in force for more than a decade, I regret and I have to confess that

23rd July 1952] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

the provisions of this Act have not been observed in some parts of the State and especially in the rural areas. There have been cases of harassment of Harijans by the so-called Caste Hindus. Let me assure this House that during the last few months every complaint that came to the notice of the Government was acted upon in a vigorous manner and the results were also noted in each case. An attempt in the same direction will be made because enforcement at every point is an indication of the earnestness of the Government to see that these Acts are not honoured more in breach than in observance. Sir, I shall not fail to take any opportunity that arises to impress upon the various services of the Government to see that these enactments of the Legislature are respected and popularized and that the knowledge of these enactments is made available to the people who are living in the villages. I trust there will be improvement in the situation. Cases of harassment of Harijans by the so-called Caste Hindus will be promptly dealt with by the district authorities. Social service organizations, notably the Harijan Sevak Sangh, have co-operated with and assisted Government officials in detecting such cases and bringing to book offenders. In this connexion, I need hardly stress that however much the Government may try to put an end to the curse of untouchability by legislation, without the co-operation of the people and the social service organizations, it will be a difficult task. I am glad to say that that co-operation is forthcoming in a larger measure now than ever before. Still, there is much headway to be made in the villages. In particular parts of the State, things are a little better but in some parts of the State things are not so good.

" The Department of Harijan Welfare is also in charge of the work relating to the grant of educational concessions to Backward Classes. Lump-sum provision for this purpose is being increased gradually year by year in order to meet the demands of the Backward Classes. During 1949-50, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made and this provision has been increased to Rs. 10 lakhs during this year. 2-50 p.m.

" The department of Harijan Welfare came into existence on 1st April 1949 with Sri V. Bashyam Ayyangar, retired Judge of the Madras High Court and a tried worker in the cause of Harijan Uplift, as Honorary Director. He resigned his office with effect from 1st April 1952, just a week in advance of the taking up of office by the present Ministry. For appointing a new Director, we took a little time, for we wanted to get a whole-time officer to be in charge of this very important department. Government have now appointed Mr. R. S. Malayappan, a trained officer of the rank of Collector to be in charge of this department as Director of Harijan Welfare. The large expenditure incurred through this department constitutes somewhat a proper index of the welfare services rendered by the department. During the last three years of its life, the department has been responsible for spending sums of greater magnitude on welfare work than in the previous years. I hope with the experience gained, the department will be able to gain substantial and abiding results in the years to come.

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [23rd July 1952

" Special reference must be made in this connexion to the very valuable services rendered willingly to the department by Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, as Honorary Director of the Department, and the good results so far achieved are largely due to his untiring efforts. I am very glad to inform the House that the good offices and advice of Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar are always at our disposal even now, and I thank him for placing his services even now at the disposal of this department.

" Sir, I shall not anticipate the contents of the speeches that will be made by hon. Members of the House. I dare say there will be many points which may be raised, regarding the difficulties that are experienced in the working of this department at the various places in the periphery of this State. The Government are not unaware of the difficulties that are experienced in the districts and in the villages. It will be our endeavour to take note of every little bit of criticism, more especially constructive criticism, and bring about improvement in the working of this department. I beg to say that we are aware that we are only at the beginning of this great movement. It cannot be judged purely from the financial provision that has been made. What is more important is to see that every pie spent on this work is properly spent, that it reaches those for whom it is intended, and that those who are concerned with this movement whether in the services or outside, do their work in a spirit of dedication and missionary zeal. That spirit, we hope, Sir, with the changing times, will be forthcoming, and that will enable this Government to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, with the co-operation of hon. Members of this House. With these words, Sir, I commend this Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift for the acceptance of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.'

I have allotted the longest period of time of eight hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the discussion on this Demand to-morrow and not to-day.' "

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

' That the allotment of Rs. 74,00,000 for Harijan Uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, I am glad that I have been given this opportunity to initiate the debate on this Demand. But, at the same time, I feel very much depressed to think that such a department as Harijan Uplift Department should still remain in our country, which claims to be a civilised country and that too in a Gandhian era. Sir, what I find is, though this poor community, the Harijan community, has engaged the attention of the Father of our Nation, the several things done in their behalf are being exploited in the name of this community, by some organization or other. I would suggest, if this

23rd July 1952] [Sri V. V. Ramasami]

department is to be continued, it should be changed into Sin Atonement Department—atoning for all the sins committed by the other communities in this country in the name of religion and in the name of even God. Anyhow, I feel that all the sympathy shown and all the help rendered by the Government or by the various departments—all this, will not go far to help this community to rise up. For, a sense of duty must rise in their own heart; then only will the spirit of help come in them. So, for the present we can only pave the way for that community to stand on its own feet.

" Sir, I heard with great interest the speech of the Hon. Minister. I was really moved by the tone of sincerity and sympathy that sounded in his words. He admitted that more should be done, but it had not been done, and said that more could have been done but for the financial stringency. I accept that. But if the Government had taken us into their confidence before framing the Budget, we could have suggested to them ways and means of finding more money to be allotted to this department, by cutting expenditure on some other department which might be considered as unnecessary and waste from our point of view.

" Sir, I find, as was also observed by the Hon. Minister in his opening speech, that the legislative enactments passed previously have only touched the fringe of the problem. Here I must point out that those who are responsible for the passing of those legislative measures are to-day in power. Therefore, they stand self-condemned. Anyhow, Sir, I am glad they feel now—and they are realizing and frankly admitting that much has not been done to this community. The hon. Gentleman Swami Sahajananda the other day claimed that one-fifth of our population comprised this community. Sir, if only they are united, they will be the natural and legal rulers of this land. Sir, during my election campaign, whenever I went to the villages of the Harijans, this was what I told them : ' Brethren, remember you are the inheritors of this land; you are the ancient rulers of this land.' "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" So, it is in that way you exploited them." (Laughter.)

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" I spoke the truth; I never exploited them. So, Sir, first of all, they must be united. For that they must be given all facilities for education. If the Harijan problem is solved, then, I think, the other problems in our society can easily be solved, and thereby much money can be saved.

" Then, Sir, much emphasis was laid by the Hon. Minister in his opening speech on the provision made in the Budget for wells, schools, hostels, etc. Sir, in this connexion if I lay stress on rural areas, then, the Hon. the Minister for Finance will at once say that urban areas should not be forgotten. But he must remember that most of our people live in villages and so, it is the duty of the Government to pay more attention to the welfare and uplift of the rural population.

3 p.m. " For example, much difficulty is experienced by these people in getting drinking water. They want separate wells but it is difficult to find a drinking water source in the particular locality where these poor people live but, wherever a drinking water source is available in localities where Harijans live, it must be well protected. An overhead tank should be erected and pipelines should be laid and all the people in the village should be allowed to take water from this source so that they could mix and mingle with the Harijans forgetting all social barriers.

" In regard to schools for Harijans, because of the recent legislation, pupils from this community are freely admitted in all schools including schools under private management. However, this community feels that it should have its own schools. I suggest, Sir, that wherever a necessity is felt for schools exclusively for Harijans, they should be managed by the Harijans and they must also be open to members of all castes and special encouragement should be given to the managements of such schools to admit caste pupils. Thus the Harijan pupils and the caste pupils will have a chance to mingle together and understand each other. It is the fashion, Sir, nowadays to encourage Harijan hostels. In a similar manner, I wish to suggest, that wherever we give encouragement to managements for opening hostels for Harijans, special encouragement should be given to them to admit caste students also.

" In the rural parts, Sir, to whichever village we go, we find a small hamlet usually called ' Paracheri ' which is exclusively occupied by the Harijans. Generally these cheris are very insanitary. Special attention must be paid by the Panchayat Boards and District Boards to keep the streets of these cheris clean. The approaches to these cheris are particularly horrible. There is no road to these hamlets and even if there is a pathway, it is very narrow. Even a cart owned by the Harijans cannot pass through. The local boards should, therefore, pay particular attention to provide broad and neatly kept pathways from these hamlets to the major villages.

" Again, Sir, the so-called caste people play havoc with these poor, downtrodden Harijans in the matter of giving them facilities for burying and cremating their dead. Though the caste people have their own burial and cremation grounds, they do not give even a small stretch of land for the use of these poor people. Special attention must, therefore, be paid by this Department to provide the Harijans with burial and cremation grounds.

" Lastly, Sir, though there are departmental officers in each district for Harijan Welfare, in my opinion, the Collector should be made fully responsible for administering this department, and he must be asked to send a half-yearly report to Government so that Government could review the work and place it before the public and the Legislative Assembly. Nowadays a number of Personal Assistants have been sanctioned for the Collectors for various kinds of work and, moreover, with the separation of the executive and the judiciary, the Revenue Department officials have much less work to do and could, therefore, be made responsible for attending

to the Harijan Welfare work. If the Collector is made responsible for this work, the people will have the confidence that the Government are very sincere and the Collector will also be in a position to enforce every section of the Acts relating to Harijan Welfare and also attend to their grievances. The Collector will also be in a position to see that his orders are executed quickly and not delayed on some pretext or other.

" Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare has said that a competent officer has recently been appointed and, I am sure, that Mr. R. S. Malayappan, with his experience will address himself to this task and show a distinct and clear advance in the course of the next six months."

* SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Demand so ably put forth by the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Uplift. Sir, the community can really be proud to-day when we see young men of the community occupying high posts like District Collectors and District Superintendents of Police, and a number of educated men holding appointments as Deputy Collectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police, and also when we see a number of young men studying in the Engineering, Medical and Law Colleges and even women belonging to the community occupying respectable places in this State. Certainly, Sir, we have every legitimate reason to be proud when we look back on the condition of the community some 10 or 15 years ago when the community was certainly not treated in any dignified or respectable fashion by the Caste Hindus.

" Sir, before proceeding further, I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay my humble homage and also our loving tributes to the great leader, the Father of the Nation—Mahatma Gandhi—for the dynamic and illustrious leadership which he gave to his countrymen when he gave the clarion call to the country that unless untouchability was removed totally from the Hindu religion and completely from this country, there would not be any hope either for the religion to which we belong or to the country where we were born. I should also take this opportunity to pay my humble tribute to that great departed soul, Sri Dewan Bahadur Rettaimalai Srinivasan, for the dynamic leadership he gave to the community when the community was devoid of proper and effective leadership.

" Certainly, Sir, our community has every legitimate reason to be proud and we are really occupying a fairly respectable and dignified place in this country, but I would like to tell you, Sir, that with all the advancement we have made in the social and economic spheres—even in the political sphere when we find no less than 66 representatives in this House representing the interests of the Scheduled Castes—the advancement that the community has made is really far from satisfactory. The Government have been approaching this problem as if the problem of the Scheduled Castes is more an urban issue than a rural issue. It is all right when we

find a member of the community occupying a highly exalted place like the post of Secretary to the Government or the post of a District Collector or any other similar high post.

3-10 p.m. " But, let us not assume, Sir, that the problem of the Harijan community has been solved because some members of the community are occupying the posts of District Collector or District Superintendent of Police. We must look into the sufferings of our people in the rural parts. I feel, Sir, much has got to be done. The Government must re-orientate their policy regarding the welfare of Harijans. There is still, Sir, economic slavery of the Harijans. I find in the rural parts hundreds of people labouring under very great difficulties and very great economic handicaps. When I went to a place called Thiruvaduthurai, some time ago, I found the members of the Harijan community being treated as slaves not only by the Caste Hindus but also by the Head of the Atheenam there. There is a *chota* Hitlerite regime in that part of the country. I very earnestly request the Government to go into this question and see how far the condition of the Scheduled Castes in that part of the country can be improved. There is the fact that they are suffering under economic slavery which nobody can deny or dispute. It is true, Sir, that a number of temples were opened to Harijans and closed again in a number of rural parts. Under your leadership, Sir, I was a happy participant in that glorious campaign of temple-entry. But what happened in a number of places where the Scheduled Caste people picked up courage to visit the temples? The very next day after their visiting the temples, Sir, they were tied up to a tree and beaten black and blue. Thereafter, Sir, they had no courage to visit the temples at all. Until the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes is improved, such things are bound to happen. We felt happy when the temples, which were closed to the Harijan community for hundreds of years, were allowed to be visited by the members of Scheduled Castes. But unfortunately the Harijans could not avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the temples because of their economic conditions. Therefore, Sir, unless the Government take radical steps to improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes, I am afraid, that inspite of the great steps that have been taken under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and also under the leadership of Rajaji whom we are fortunately having to-day as our Chief Minister, it would take a long time for the Harijan community to improve their position, culturally, economically and socially.

" Next, Sir, I wish to refer to the question of slums in the City of Madras. There are about 250 slums in the City and the condition of the people, mostly Harijans, living in those slums is anything but satisfactory. These Harijans have put up huts, after spending some money, in some places belonging to certain private parties. One fine morning, the Corporation officials assisted by the Police Department come and very easily demolish the huts raised by these Harijans with so much difficulty. Therefore, I should like to request the Government to see that the members of the Scheduled Castes living in a number of places in the City are given

suitable and respectable accommodation. There are lands available outside the City limits. Even within the City, I find a large number of sites kept unused by rich landlords. I do not see any reason why our Government should not acquire those vacant sites and put up buildings in those places for the use of the members of the Scheduled Castes."

* SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. Before I go into the details of the provisions made in the Budget for the welfare of Harijans, I would like to state something about the present miserably low economic condition of Harijans and about the obstructions that have been placed in the way of their social and economic progress in spite of the several constitutional protections and reservations laid down for them in the Statute Book.

" When we look at the question of Harijan Welfare, we should not forget that there are fifteen millions of unfortunate Harijans. In spite of their honest service to the people as true tillers of the soil and in spite of their doing the most humble task of scavenging, they are suffering for want of food, clothing and shelter. They have been made economic slaves and social outcastes.

" Sir, it may be gratifying to us to have the several Acts, the Abolition of Untouchability Act, the Temple Entry Act, the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, and also the observance of a ' Harijan Day ' every month but they have not solved the difficulties of the Harijans. These Acts remain as paper doctrines only.

" Even to-day Harijans have not been allowed to take water from public wells and tanks, have not been allowed to enter into public resorts and not allowed even to pass through Caste Peoples' streets in certain places.

" If any Harijan raises his voice against any kind of oppression, injustice and ill-treatment caused to him, he is undone. He cannot eke out his livelihood afterwards. A number of criminal cases will be foisted on him by virtue of the power, influence and wealth of the landlords who will use all unscrupulous ways and means to oppress him and exploit him. The pity of it is that these acts of the landlords cannot be proved in any Court of Law. Thus the Harijan has no protection of any kind. Even to-day, in Madras City, which is said to be a seat of culture, Harijans have to pose themselves as Naidus to get houses for residential purposes.

" It is shameful to let this House know, Sir, of a heinous crime committed by a landlord in Kannathur village of Gudivada taluk some six years ago to evict from his land the 20 Harijan families who had been dwelling there for the last 40 years. The story runs that one day the Collector of the district who happened to see these Harijan families living there himself ordered the acquisition of this site for the use of these people. The landlord with a view to get them evicted burnt their houses to ashes and got orders afterwards from the Civil Court prohibiting the entry of these Harijans into the site. The criminal offence was hushed up with the help of the police. The papers are still pending in the

office of the Welfare Officer for the last six years. The Harijans are now dwelling in the private site of another person, and their stay is uncertain even to-day in this place.

" Very recently, Sir, a Harijan of Golvepalli of Gudivada taluk was ruthlessly murdered by three ryots of that village. His only offence was that he was responsible for taking the initiative in getting sanction for the acquisition of a site belonging to these three ryots for the purpose of constructing houses for Harijans. This incident happened some two months back and the Police have not so far arrested any one. I can enumerate a number of incidents of this type where Harijans were murdered and nothing was done by Government. This incident has not only intimidated the Harijans of that village but also the Harijans of several villages and, therefore, they fear to represent to Government about anything they are really in need of.

" Therefore, as long as this ruthless exploitation is freely allowed and as long as caste prejudices and religious fanaticism play a major part in our day-to-day administration, there is no salvation for Harijans. When a Malan in South Africa refuses franchise for Indians, we speak at the top of our voice that he is a Dictator, a Fascist and a Hitler. What about our National Malanism which is more dangerous and which is tinged with caste hatred and religious fanaticism in addition to the traits of economic enslavement? I am afraid, there are Malans—Malans capable of greater injury in India, who now wield much influence over our ruling classes. It is the policy of the landlords to-day to keep the Harijans in want, poverty and servitude, so that the Harijans may necessarily depend upon them, and their exploitation of the Harijans may go on freely. The Acts made for the benefit of Harijans have become null and void, and our Fundamental Rights are a big hoax. Even thousands of paper Acts of this type cannot protect them from the increasing aggression and exploitation of the landlords unless the Harijans are made independent of their exploiting masters by being provided with land to cultivate independently. How far are the Government honest about this issue of making them independent? I will tell you, Sir, how the Government are shirking their responsibility in this respect. In every village, every facility is given for rich people and landlords to encroach upon and cultivate the Government waste lands with free support and favour of Government. To-day statistics will show that in every village, three-fourths of the extent of the Government wastes and porambokes is lying in the hands of landlords and rich ryots. The village karnam and the higher officials try to safeguard the interests of the landlords for reasons known to themselves. Railway lands have been leased out to landlords, lanka lands have been auctioned so that landlords can get them easily. Temple lands have been given to rich people for cultivation. Several wastes and abandoned tank-bed areas have been placed in the hands of landlords, and the Government stand for the protection of their rights. A number of lake-bed areas in Kolleru and other places have been purposely granted by Government to landlords for cultivation under pumping installations instead

3-20 p.m.

of helping the agricultural labourer. In a number of cases, Harijans were got evicted to give place to political sufferers. In a number of villages such as Remalli, Elukupadu, Nuasannapalem, Numa and Bonnulur in Krishna district, Government purposely kept several hundreds of acres of land waste, though agricultural labourers assured the Government that they would grow food on the lands in the interest of the State. But it seems rather more important for the Government to protect the landlords and keep the lands vacant than to give them to poor agricultural labourers to grow food and solve the food problem. It has become a great trouble for poor Harijans to possess any piece of patta land. They cannot retain the lands not because they are foolish but because the landlord uses all unscrupulous means, by refusing irrigation facilities, by encroaching on the lands until they leave off the land and sell it at a cheaper rate to the landlord himself. There are a number of cases where Harijans were dispossessed of even their patta lands.

" As regards the well subsidy scheme and credit facilities like the grant of takkavi loans, etc., the poor man is not helped. He has no access to the sanctioning authorities, he has no favours to confer and, therefore, his petition is kept pending till the whole allotment is over. In every form of assistance provided by the Government 95 per cent of the benefit goes to landlords and big ryots. That is how the Harijans are forced by Government to depend upon their exploiters. The Government are shirking their responsibility to help Harijans.

" The landlord, in his own interest, is exploiting the Harijans. The Government on the other side are also doing the same thing by taxing what little they earn to supplement their insufficient means of livelihood by way of levy of abnormal penal assessment on the lands they cultivate and by delaying the enactment of an Agricultural Wages Act to protect them from the landlord's aggression. In what way are the Government better than the landlord in the matter of exploitation?

" As regards the representation of Harijans in the public services, much injustice is being done to them. When a post is reserved for Harijans, Government provide at the same time exceptions to rules, to disqualify them; then how is the object of reservation for Harijans attained?

" Turning to the Budget, Sir, an amount of Rs. 112 lakhs has been allotted for Harijan Welfare. This includes the amount met from the Resreve Fund of Rs. 1 crore set apart for Harijan Welfare some four years ago. There is an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs remaining in that Reserve Fund of Rs. 1 crore. Last year Rs. 116 lakhs was sanctioned, but Rs. 3 lakhs and odd was surrendered at the close of the financial year. I do not know how the amount of Rs. 1 crore was spent in the absence of particulars. This year the provision has been reduced by nearly Rs. 4,25,000 as compared with the provision made for last year and some Rs. 3 lakhs was surrendered last year. This very fact shows how Government are taking care of the Harijans. Out of these Rs. 112 lakhs, Rs. 10

[Sri G. Rama Rao] [23rd July 1952

lakhs has been set apart for Backward Communities. The balance is intended for the welfare of Harijans, Sugalis, Yenadis and for a number of works for the reclamation of tribesmen.

"I would like to draw attention to the important works for the uplift of Harijans which the Government have been evading to do. The immediate need of the Harijans is the provision of house-sites. This important item has been completely overlooked by the Government and the Budget provision made for the purpose for this year has been reduced by Rs. 1 lakh.

"I submit, Sir, that the condition of Harijans is hopelessly miserable. Every Harijan cheri is hopelessly congested and situated in the most insanitary places around which the filth of the entire village is heaped and allowed to stagnate. When this is a serious matter from the point of view of Public Health, the Government have not cared to attend to this. They claim that they have provided 46,000 house-sites so far from the time of the inception of the Labour Department in 1924. To relieve congestion even to a very little extent, some 50,000 house-sites are required in every district. Government collected some lakhs of rupees from Harijans towards the cost of land acquisition for house-sites. No house-sites have been provided till to-day to several of the depositors. The poor man's earnings are thus kept as dead money with Government without any interest. As provision of house-sites is very urgent from public health point of view, I hope Government will apply the emergency provisions of Land Acquisition Act, just as it has been done for the provision of canals, roads, etc.

"As regards Harijan hostels under private management, I need not tell much about them as Government know perfectly well that a regular business is going on in the name of Harijan Welfare. I would like to suggest to Government to put an end to this policy as early as possible and maintain these hostels directly by themselves."

* **Sri A. S. SAHAJANANDAM** :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மான்யத்திற்கு நானும் ஒரு cut motion கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதை நான் பிரேரேபிக்கப்போவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதாக ஏழு டிபுடி தாசில்தார்களையும் ஒரு சப்-கலெக்டரையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் 18,500 மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜூன் மாதத்திற்குள் கட்டிடம் கட்டவேண்டும் என்று நோட்டீஸ் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம்கட்டாவிடால் மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று அந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் பழனியப்பன் அவர்கள் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அவ்விதம் ரத்து செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று உத்தரவு போட்டால் ஜூன் மாதத்திற்குள் இந்த 18,500 மனைக்கட்டுகளும் கட்டமுடியாது. அவைகளில் பல நஞ்சை நிலமாக இருப்பதால் எவ்விதம் அதற்கு மண் அடித்து கட்டிடம் கட்டமுடியும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் வயிற்றுக்கு உழைத்துவிட்டு வந்து ஒழிந்த நேரங்களில்தான் மண்ணை வெட்டிப்போட்டு கட்டிடம் கட்ட ஆரம்பிக்க முடியும். அவர்களிடம் மண் அடிக்க வண்டிகள் ஏது? உடனே வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு பணம் ஏது? அதற்கு வசதி இல்லை. ஆகையால் சர்க்காரே அவர்களுக்கு கட்டிடங்களை கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேணுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் கட்டிக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் வாடகை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு 10, 15 என்று வாடகையாக வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். மனைக்கட்டு கொடுத்த உத்தரவை ரத்து பண்ணக்கூடாது. ஜூன் மாதத்திற்குள் கட்டிக்

23rd July 1952] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லாமல் மூன்று வருஷத்தில் கட்டிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று உத்தரவு போடலாம். இல்லாவிட்டால் சர்க்காரே கட்டிடங்களைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் ரத்து செய்தால் இவ்வளவு நாட்கள் ஏழு டிபுடி தாசில்தார்கள் வேலை பார்த்துவந்து செலவாகிய பணம் வியர்த்தமாகிவிடும். ஆகவே மனைக்கட்டுகளை கொடுத்த உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்யவேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் Building Society என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஆங்காங்கே பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கு நாலு வீடுகள், ஐந்து வீடுகள் வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து புதிய கட்டிடங்கள் கட்ட உதவுகிறார்கள். ஏழைகள் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு கொடுத்து கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக வசூல் செய்துகொள்வதாக இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கு இந்த உதவியைச் செய்யவேணுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சீயாழி, நன்னிலம் தாலூகாவில் நிசர்வ் போலீஸை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அக்கிரமம் செய்ததைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தோம். மகாநாடு கூட்டித் தெரிவித்தோம். கனம் பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள்கூட ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு தந்தி கொடுத்து நிறுத்தினர். இந்த விஷயத்தில் இந்த சட்டசபையில்கூட ஒரு adjournment motion கொண்டுவந்தேன். நாங்கள் விசாரணை செய்கிறோம் பிறகு அறிக்கை வெளியிடுகிறோம் என்றும் இப் பொழுது இதை வற்புறுத்த வேண்டாம் என்றும் அப்பொழுது பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த கனம் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார். ஆனால் இதுவரைக்கும் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. போலீஸ் மான்யம் வந்த போதுகூட இதைப்பற்றி பேசினேன். பதில் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இந்தமாதிரி பதில் கொடுக்கவில்லையென்றால் வெளியே இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு இங்கே சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்றும் அராஜகம் நடக்கிறது என்றும் சிந்திக்கும்படியாக இருக்கும். அதனால்தான் இப்பொழுது சீயாழியில் கம்யூனிசம் பரவி இருக்கிறது. ஏதாவது செய்தால்தான் சர்க்காரின்மேல் நம்பிக்கை உண்டாகும், காங்கிரசின்மேல் விசுவாசம் உண்டாகும். ஆகவே உடனே ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து பாரபட்சமில்லாமல் விசாரித்து ஒரு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட வேண்டும்.

"மேலும் குடியிருப்பதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. வாரத்திற்கும் குத்தகைக்கும் நிலம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. வேலைக்கும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. உள்ளூரிலுள்ளவர்களை சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாமல் வெளியூர்களிலிருந்து கொண்டுவந்து வேலை செய்யும்படி இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமிருந்தால் நாட்டில் அராஜகம்தான் நடக்கும் என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன்.

"மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு போதுமானபடி கல்வி வசதி கிடைக்கவில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இதுவரைக்கும் 22, 24 வருஷங்களாக சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவோ பணம் செலவு செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செலவு செய்தும் டிகிரி பெற்ற யாரும் வெளியே வரவில்லை. ஆகவே கல்வி விஷயத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா ஒரு நன்மையையும் அடையவில்லை.

"தென்னூற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பல ஊர்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வீடுகளை பிரித்தெரிந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். சர்க்காருக்கு அதைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தும் இது வரைக்கும் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஏதாவது சொன்னால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் specific ஆக எந்த ஊரில் நடக்கிறது என்று எழுதிக்கொடுக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார். எவ்வளவோ விண்ணப்பங்கள் போட்டிருக்கின்றனர். அவைகளின் பேரில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதம் நடவாமலிருக்கும்படியாக ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் உத்தரவு போட்டு அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அனுதாபம் காட்டவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் அங்கே புதிய மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு பண்ணவேண்டும். ஒரே ஒரு Labour Officer-ஐப் போட்டால் அவருக்கு நேரம் இல்லாததால் அவரால் வேலையை சரியர நடத்தமுடியாது. இரண்டு மூன்று டிபுடி தாசில்தார்களைப் போட்டு வேலையை தொடர்ந்து நடத்தவேண்டு

S-3 P.M

மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்குகள் உள்ளபடி பொதுவுக்கு பயன்படுவதைத் தவி மற்றவைகளை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது வாய்க்காலகளிலும் வரப்புகளிலும் வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காரணம் சௌகர்யமான இடம் இல்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பயிரிடுவதற்கு நிலம் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் பயிரிட்டுவந்த நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் வேறொருவருக்கு விற்கக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு இரண்டு எக்கரா நிலம் வீதம் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பணமில்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. இப் பொழுது ராமபாதசாகருக்கு சர்க்கார் கோடிக்கணக்கான பணம் செலவழிக் கிறார்கள். அதனால் சில லட்சம் எக்கரா நிலங்கள்தான் பயிராகும். அதனால் மிராசுதார்களுக்குதான் பயன் ஏற்படும். ஏழைகளுக்கு வராது. அந்த அணைக்கட்டுக்கு போடும் பணத்தை எடுத்து ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால், அதாவது ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு இரண்டு எக்கர் வீதம் நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அவ்விதம் செய்யும் படியாக சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"மேலும் நாட்டில் மூலாதாரக் கல்வி பரவவில்லை. டியூடி இன்ஸ் பெக்டர்கள் எதோ சில காரணங்களுக்காக பாடசாலைகள் முன்னேறவிடாமல் தடுக்கிறார்கள். கூடுமானவரையில் அதிக பாடசாலைகளை திறந்துவருவதாக தெரியவில்லை. நேற்று ஒருவர் சொன்னமாதிரி 25 பெண் பிள்ளைகள் இடையாது. அதனால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது சில மாணவர்கள் ஒரு ஊரைவிட்டு இன்னொரு ஊருக்குப் போய் படிக்கலாம். இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வேண்டாம் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம்தான் வெண்டும் என்றும் சொல்லலாம். பெண் குழந்தைகள் இல்லை என்று பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை எடுத்துவிடக்கூடாது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கும்படியாக சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டாயிரம் கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. 140 labour schools இருக்கின்றன. இது போதுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைத்துக்கொடுப்பது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

"தென்னர்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இன்னும் பரவவில்லை. புது ஹாஸ்டல்கள் வைப்பதில்லை. 1951-52-ல் 4, 5 ஹாஸ்டல்கள்தான் நடத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். புது ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு மானேஜ்மெண்ட்டாரால் நடத்தப்படுபவைகளுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார் கள். அவ்விதமே உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1952-ம்ஹு ஜூன்மீ 30உ-ல் அந்த உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

"அந்த உத்தரவின்படி சர்க்கார் கிராண்டு கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைய விடாமல் தடை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கனம் கூர்மையா அவர்கள் மந்திரியாக இருக்கும் காலத்தில் வடக்கே ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒன்றுக 40 ஹாஸ்டல்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார் ஆனால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் 4, 5 ஹாஸ் டல்கள்தானிருக்கின்றன. இவ்விதமிருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எவ்விதம் முன்னுக்கு வருவார்கள். Harjan Welfare Committeeயில் நூறுக்கு 25% அடுத்த வருஷம் increase பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருந்தார்கள். அந்தவிதமாக இருக்கும்போது புது ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கும் கிராண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி கேட்டபோது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எதுவும் பதில் சொல்லாமல் மழுப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் மனதும் சமாதானமாகா மல் புழுங்கிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளை போக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது Part II Scheme-கள் தள்ளப்பட்டன. பல கிராமங் களில் தள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. Part II schemeபடி ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் பொறுப்பு பண்ணி அதை கமிட்டியாரும் ஹரிஜன டைரக்டரும் அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள். 16 பேர்களை சிபார்சு பண்ணியதை அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள். ஒன்பது பேர்களை கலெக்டர் சிபார்சு செய்ததையும் அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள்.

திருச்சியில் 25 பெண்களை சிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்டு அங்கீகாரம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார் கள். மதராசில் 30 பேர்களை சிபார்சு செய்து 20 பேர்களுக்கு அங்கீகாரம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் நந்தனர் ஸ்கூலுக்கு நூறு பேர்சளை சிபார்சு செய்து 50 பேர்களை அங்கீகாரத்திற்கு அனுப்பியதில் அது போன இடம் தெரியவில்லை. Finance செக்ரடரி அதை எடுத்து எரிந்துவிட்டார் களோ என்னமோ தெரியவில்லை கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே Part II scheme-ல் முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

"ஹரிஜன மெம்பர்கள் பேசுவதற்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு மணி நேரம் அதிகமாக அவகாசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்களுடைய குறை களை அசெம்பளியில் எடுத்து சொல்லிக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆகவே முக்கிய மாக மூன்று விஷயங்களுக்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லவேண் டும். தஞ்சை மனைக்கட்டுகள் விஷயத்தில் யாரும் தலையிடக்கூடாது. ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு அதிகமான கிராண்டு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பயிரிடும் நிலங் களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றக்கூடாது. இந்த மூன்றுக்கும் சர்க்கார் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். பயிரிட்டு வரும் நிலத்தை பிடுங்கக்கூடாது. இவை களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். இந்த மூன்றுக் கும் உத்தரவு வந்தால்தான் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் விசுவாசம் இருக்கும். இல் லாவிட்டால், என்னுடைய வயிறு எரிந்துகொண்டேதானிருக்கும்."

* SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion moved by Sri Ramasami Nadar and oppose the original motion of the Hon. Minister. In doing so, I submit that the Members neither on that side nor on this side belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will be satisfied with the meagre amount of Rs. 74 lakhs set apart for the benefit and uplift of the Harijans and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, this morning when the hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna asked, when a political sufferer, an ex-Army man and a landless poor Harijan applied for a particular piece of land, who should get the priority, the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue was pleased to say that the highest priority should be given to the poor Harijan. If so, I want to know whether G.O. No. 1523, was amended or not. Now the first and foremost priority is being given to the political sufferers, next to ex-army men and then to landless labourers. But I am really very glad to know from the Hon. Minister that preference should be given to the poorest man over all other people. If the policy of the Government is to raise the economic status of the poor people, namely, Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities, the amount set apart is quite inadequate to meet all the requirements. To build up the economic status of these poor people, the British Government were pleased to reserve a certain percentage of lands for them, but the present National Government do not care to provide any reservation for poor people in granting or assigning lands. If the intention of the Government is really to ameliorate or raise the conditions of these poor people, they should take note of this and reserve a certain percentage of lands and assign them immediately, giving pattas to these poor people. For the last so many years certain lands have been under the occupation of these poor people and though the assignment order was passed in the year 1949, pattas have not at all been granted so far. I request the Government to amend G.O. No. 1523, and allow these poor people to have a chance of getting priority over others.

"The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that so many Acts like the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry

[Sri S. Vemiah] [23rd July 1952

Act were passed for the benefit of the Harijans. But they are good for nothing. They are only on the Statute Book. For instance, two days back when the Union Minister for Food visited Chittoor, at a relief centre organized by Srimathi Durga Bai, most of the Harijans went to him and complained that they were not allowed to have shelter in a particular temple. But the Caste Hindus then and there replied that they were going to erect a shed within the compound of the temple. I want to know what action the Government have taken on this.

4 P.M. "With regard to the provision of house-sites, the Government are no doubt taking some steps, but much delay is being caused at every stage. For instance, I can bring particular cases—I am not speaking in general—to the notice of the House. In Nellore Municipality, the Harijans of Muthyalapalem and Dakshinamalavada have been trying to get house-sites for the last 12 years and 14 years respectively. It was brought to my notice that the section 4 (1) notification was also published and much money was wasted on this subject. The Commissioner of Labour and Directors, and Collectors and other officials visited the area in the past. They could not acquire any land under the Land Acquisition Act and I am told that the Government have withdrawn the cases. They were directed to select another plot. This is a great injustice shown to the Harijans, as they are considered as untouchables by the Caste Hindus and thus are not allowed to remain in the previous site selected by the authorities in the midst of the Caste Hindus' quarters.

"With regard to drinking water wells, though preference is being shown to Harijans, the contractors are not at all doing the work properly. To suit the purse and convenience of these contractors wells are being sunk as they like. There is no proper check on these contractors and they are allowed to do the work in the manner most suitable to them. The Harijans are not given the chance to become contractors. I can give an example. In the village of Uppalapadu in Atmakur taluk in Nellore district, the Harijans are suffering for the last several years. They were allowed to take water from a well intended for them. Unfortunately, as these people touched that well, the well was poisoned and kerosene was poured into the well and it was used neither by the Caste Hindus nor by the Harijans. In the last three years, several cases have been launched against the Harijans on account of the dispute over drinking water of this well.

"Coming to labour schools, though there is a provision to give a chance to the Harijans for getting contracts for supplying midday meals, I note that 99 per cent of the contracts are given to the Caste Hindus. Several instances are being brought to the notice of officials, but nothing is done in favour of the Harijans, in villages like Manubolu, Leguntapadu, Yellayapalam, etc.

"About irrigation facilities, I must tell one thing. At Paddisonpet, that noble gentleman Paddison built a village and set apart 1,000 acres of land for the poor people. Most of them are tribes and Harijans and they have been applying for the early supply of water for the last 12 years or so. But, the reference is

23rd July 1952] [Sri S. Vemiah]

kept pending with the Chief Engineer or some other official. Though water facilities are available within a mile from the reservoir, these people are not able to get water. Those who live 4 or 5 miles away are taking water. But, the poor Harijans, Scheduled Caste people, Scheduled Tribes and other backward community people are not allowed to take water.

"Again, this village is situated in the midst of forests. The forest authorities issued grazing permits to the poor Harijans, but after one or two years, the permits were cancelled. Thus, these poor people are denied these grazing permits even though these forests are adjacent to their place."

*SRI C. VELUKKAN :—"ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്പീക്കർ, സാർ, വയനാട്ടു നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ രണ്ടു എം.എൽ.എ. മാരാണുള്ളതു്. കരു സവർണ്ണരും മറ്റൊരു ജന്മി കുടിയായ്മത്തീർപ്പെട്ട ആദിമരാണു്. മലബാറിൽ 1/5 ഭാഗം വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള നിയോജകമണ്ഡലമാണു് എന്റേതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നിയോജകമണ്ഡലം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചതു് കേവലം സ്ഥാപിതതല്പര്യക്കാർക്കുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണെന്നു് ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു് ഉണർത്തിക്കുന്നു. വയനാട്ടിലെ ജന്മിവർഗ്ഗത്തിന്റെ വൈശാചികമായ പെരുമാറ്റവും ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ പരിതാപകരമായ പരിതസ്ഥിതിയേയും പറ്റിയാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. വയനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും ഹരിജനങ്ങളും പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുമാണെന്നും അവരെല്ലാം ഭൂമിയില്ലാതെ ജന്മിമാരാൽ ചൂഷണം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നവരുമാണെന്നും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ഞാൻ ഉണർത്തിക്കുന്നു. കാട്ടുപ്രദേശമായിരുന്ന വയനാടു്. ഇന്നു നാം കാണുന്ന രീതിയിൽ. കൃഷിത്തോട്ടങ്ങൾ വെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇവിടത്തെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ കാട്ടുമൃഗങ്ങളോടും കാലാവസ്ഥയുടെ കാഠിന്യത്തോടും മല്ലമ്പനിയോടും മല്ലിട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് നിരവധി ദുരിതങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ഈ വിധം സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജന്മിമാരുടെ കൈയ്യിലാണു്. സാധാരണ ഒരു ജന്മി ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി ഒരു ഹരിജനു് അഞ്ചോ പത്തോ പതിനഞ്ചോ ഏക്ര സ്ഥലം കൃഷി ആവശ്യത്തിനു വാങ്ങാൻ കൈവശം കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഹരിജൻ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു് കാട്ടു തെളിയിച്ചു് കൃഷിചെയ്തു രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു് പൂർണ്ണാരോഗ്യത്തിൽ എത്തിക്കഴിയുമ്പോൾ ജന്മി ആ സ്ഥലം ഹരിജനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിഞ്ഞുവാങ്ങി പകരം പേരെ കാട്ടു നിറഞ്ഞ കൊള്ളിസ്ഥലം വാങ്ങാൻ കൈവശം കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ വയനാട്ടിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ വെറും ഒരു ഉപകരണമാക്കിയാണു് കാട്ടുസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളാക്കി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. കരുപ്രദേശങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളവും ഇതേ പ്രകാരംതന്നെയാണു്. ഒരു ഹരിജനത്തിനു രണ്ടോ ഏക്ര കണ്ണോ മലയോ വാങ്ങാൻ കൈവശം കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ആ ഹരിജൻ പ്രയത്നിച്ചു കാടു തെളിയിച്ചു് കാപ്പിയോ നാണ്യവിളയോ വെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിച്ചുവരുമ്പോൾ തോട്ടം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ജന്മിമാരുടെ സ്വാധീനശക്തി ഉപയോഗിച്ചും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തിയും റജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ മറ്റു വല്ലവരുടെയും പേരിൽ ആക്കിതീർക്കുന്നു. ആ സാധു ഹരിജന്റെ പ്രയത്നഫലം വ്യാമോഹിലാകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. വയനാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഫലപ്രദമായ രീതിയിൽ കൃഷി നടത്തുന്നതു കൂടുതലും മറ്റു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുമാണു്. യാതൊരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുമില്ലാത്ത ഭൂവുടമസമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ ഇവർക്കു് കൃഷിക്കു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഏക്ര വയൽ മാത്രമാണു്. ഇതുതന്നെയും എത്രയും കഷ്ടതരമായ വ്യവസ്ഥയിലാണു്. മൂന്നു ഏക്ര സ്ഥലത്തിനു ഒരു ജോടി കാളിയും അതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങളും ആവശ്യമാണു്. തന്നെ വയനാട്ടിലെ കൃഷി സമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനവാശ്യം ഒരു ഏക്രായെങ്കിലും കൈവശമുള്ള ഹരിജനം ഈ ഒരു ജോടി കാളിയെ അതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങളും വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ധനവും കൊണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഏതു ജന്മിക്കു നിസ്സംശയം സൌജന്യമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഏക്ര വാങ്ങാൻ കൈവശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്റെ രഹസ്യം ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ സ്വന്തം കായികമെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു് രാവിലെ 6 മണി മുതൽ 12 മണിവരെ ഉഴുതു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു ഗ്ലാസു് കാപ്പി മാത്രമാണു്. കൂടാതെ എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട നെന്മേനി, നൂൽപ്പുഴ, കിടങ്ങനാടു്, മുഴപ്പയിനാടു് എന്നീ അംശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ആദിവാസികളായ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഭൂമി മുഴുവനും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് എടുത്തു് കോളനിക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്. ഇതു് ഏറ്റവും വലിയ അന്യായമാണു്."

3-50 p.m.

*SRI K. NARAYANA:—"అధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిదివరలో హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమై 74 లక్షలు ప్రత్యేకించినట్లు ప్రచురింపబడినది. ఇందులో ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక లక్ష రూపాయల చొప్పున హరిజనులకు విద్యా సౌకర్యం కలుగజేసే నిమిత్తం ఖర్చు చేస్తారని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా హరిజనులకు యిండ్లస్థలాలు యిచ్చే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. గత ఐదు సంవత్సరములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ విషయమై శ్రద్ధ వహించారనీ, దానితో సుమారు హరిజనులకు యిండ్లకు స్థలాలిచ్చారనీ మంత్రిగారు చెప్పియున్నారు. మా శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో గత ఐదేండ్లలో 30 గ్రామములలోని హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల స్థలములిచ్చినట్లు ఐదేండ్ల ఆభ్యుదయం పుస్తకంలో ప్రకటనచేసియున్నారు. ఇది సరికాదు నాకు తెలిసినంతమట్టుకు ఒక గ్రామంలోకూడా యిండ్ల స్థలములు సరిగా యివ్వబడలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను ఆనేక సందర్భాలలో Welfare Department లోని ఉద్యోగస్తులే హరిజనులకు అన్యాయం చేసున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యిచ్చిన భూములకు యితరులచేత ఆభ్యంతరం వచ్చేటట్లు చేస్తున్నారు. భూస్వాములైన సవర్ణులచేత హరిజనులకు యీ స్థలములు యివ్వకూడదని పిటీషన్లు పెట్టిస్తున్నారు. హరిజనులకు స్థలములు యివ్వకుండా చేయటకు ఉద్యోగస్తులే సాయపడుతున్నారు చీపురుపల్లి తాలూకాలోని లావేరు, పెరుమాళ్ళ, రేపాక, బిళ్లెలవ్వ మొదలైన గ్రామాలలో criminal cases కూడా పెట్టియున్నారు. ముష్టేపై గ్రామాలలో ఒక గ్రామంలోకూడా సరిగా నివేశన స్థలములు వేయలేదు. హింసా సంఘంలో హరిజనులు చాలా వెనుకబడియున్నారని, సాంఘికంగానే కాకుండా ఆర్థికంగాకూడ సర్వవిధాల వేదతనముచేత ఆర్థిక లోపముచేత నున్నారని ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తెలియనిదిగాదు. హరిజనులకు ఉండటానికి యిల్లుగాని, తినటానికి తిండిగాని, కట్టడానికి గుడ్డగాని లేవు. ఇటువంటివారిపై ఉదార బుద్ధితో ప్రవర్తించాలని గవర్నమెంటువారు అధికారులకు తెలియజేయాలి. హరిజనులను సాంఘికంగా యితరులతో సమానముగా చేసే నిమిత్తం అస్పృశ్యతను నివారించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక శాసనంచేశారు. అందుకు వారిని అభినందించవలసియున్నది. కాని ఆచరణలోనుట్టుకు యీ శాసనం అమలు జరుపబడుట లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ జాతులవారిని అభివృద్ధిపరచాలంటే ముఖ్యంగా వారి ఆర్థికస్థితి బాగుపడేటట్లు చేయాలి. అప్పుడే వారికిగూడా సంఘంలో కొంత విలువ వస్తుంది. ప్రతీ గ్రామంలోనూ గవర్నమెంటువారికి చెందిన బంజరు భూములు యెన్నోవున్నాయి. ఇటీవలలో కొన్ని బంజరు భూములను విదేశీయ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆధికారాహంకోత్పత్తి స్కీముల కింద హరిజనులకు సాగుకు యిచ్చారు. గత బిదేండ్ల కాలంలో రాజకీయ బాధితులకు భూములు యిచ్చే సందర్భములో హరిజనులు యెంతో కాలంగా సాగుచేస్తున్న భూములనుంచి తొలగింపబడ్డారు. గ్రామాలలోని కరణం మునసబులు హరిజనులకు భూములు యివ్వకుండాచేయటకు యెన్నో ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తున్నారు. ధనవంతులకే బంజరు భూములు సాగుకు యిచ్చేటట్లు యీ గ్రామాధికారులు చూస్తున్నారు. నేను శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలు తిరిగిచూసియున్నాను. ఆనేక గ్రామాలలో యిదే విధంగా హరిజనులకు అన్యాయం జేయబడుతోంది. ఉద్యోగస్తులకు హరిజనులపట్ల యింటువంటి దయలున్నట్లు కనిపించుటలేదు. అమాయకులు, విద్యాహీనులు అయినా హరిజనులను విశాసఘాతకులుగా పెట్టుకొన్నట్లున్నది. అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణ విషయంలో హరిజనులకు న్యాయం జరగటంలేదు. ఆనేక సందర్భాలలో హరిజనులు హీనంగా చూడబడుతున్నారు. అధికారులవద్దకుపోయి యీ విషయము మనవిచేసుకొన్నా యింటువంటి భోగ్యం తీసుకోబడటంలేదు. న్యాయంగా ఆలోచిస్తే ప్రతీ తాలూకా కచేరీలోనూ యెన్నో కేసులు హరిజనులకు వీలుగా తీర్పు చెప్పబడవలసియున్నవి. కాని

అధికారులు యీ కేసులను క్రోసిపెట్టేస్తున్నారు. అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణ చట్టాన్ని హృదయపూర్వకంగా అమలు జరిపాలని హరిజనులు అనుక్షణంతవరకూ ఆ చట్టంచేసిన ప్రయోజనం ఉండదనుకొంటున్నాను. జిల్లాలోవున్న ఉద్యోగస్తులు హరిజనులపట్ల దయతో ప్రవర్తించేటట్లు చూడగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"హరిజనులను అభివృద్ధిపరచే ఉద్దేశ్యంతోనే ప్రత్యేకంగా హరిజన వెల్ఫేర్ డిపార్టుమెంటును స్థాపించారు. ఏమప్పటికీ హరిజనులకు తగినంత సౌకర్యం కలుగజేయబడుటలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరలో చెప్పినట్లు హరిజనులను ఆర్థికంగా బాగుచేయాలంటే మొట్టమొదట ఉండటానికి చూరి గుడిసైనా లేని హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల నివేశస్థలాలకు యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వం విశేషంగా శ్రద్ధచూపాలి. స్థలములు యివ్వకుండా కాగితాలమీద రిపోర్టులు పంపినంత మాత్రాన హరిజనుల స్థితి బాగుపడదని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని దృష్టిపుంచాలనే కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా గ్రామాలలోని బంజరు భూములు హరిజనులకు సాగుకివ్వాలి. హరిజనులలో సూటికి నూరు పాళ్లు వ్యవసాయమే ముఖ్య వృత్తిగాగలవాళ్లు. దినమంతా కష్టించి భూమిని సాగులోనికి తెచ్చే యీ కూలీలకే భూములిచ్చినట్లయితే వారు యెంతో శ్రద్ధచూపి త్వరగా భూములను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివస్తారు. కష్టించి వ్యవసాయం చేసేవారికి కాకుండా ధనవంతులకు భూములు యండజేయున్నవి అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. మంచినీటి బావులు త్రవ్వించే విషయంలోగూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. ఇంతవరకూ త్రవ్వించిన బావుల విషయంలోగూడా చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరిగాయి. కొన్ని ప్రదేశాలలో హరిజనులను నూతులలోనుంచి నీళ్లుతోడుకోనీయుటలేదు. ఈ విషయాలలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు దర్యాప్తుచేయించి అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా చూడవలసిందని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను ఈ శాసన సభలో ఆరువై మంది హరిజన సభ్యులున్నారు. హరిజనులకు న్యాయం కలుగజేయాలంటే యిద్దరు ముగ్గురు హరిజనులకు మంత్రి పదవులు యివ్వవలెను. ఆ విషయమైగూడా ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు ఆలోచిస్తారని నమ్ముతున్నాను. కాలేజీలలో చదువుకొన్నటువంటి కుర్రవాళ్లకు తగిన ఉద్యోగాలిచ్చి ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. రెండు సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట B.L. చదువుతున్న ఒక హరిజన విద్యార్థి హరిజనులకు మంచి నీటి బావి తగాదా విషయంలో సత్యాగ్రహం చేస్తే అధికారులు ఆతని స్కాలర్‌షిప్పు తొలిగించివేశారు. ఈ విషయం మా జిల్లాలోని యితర శాసన సభ్యులకుగూడా తెలుసును. హరిజనులకు జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయాలను ప్రతిఘటించే వారిపట్ల అధికారులు నిరంకుశంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. స్థానిక ఉద్యోగులకు హృదయపరివర్తన వస్తేనేకాని ప్రభుత్వం యెన్ని శాసనాలు చేసినప్పటికీ హరిజనుల యిక్కట్లు తొలగవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ అధికారుల నిరంకుశ విధానంవల్ల హరిజనులకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. హరిజనుల స్థితి బాగుపడాలంటే వెంటనే ఆమలు జరుపవలసిన కనుక (1) బంజరు భూములు వారికి శాస్వతంగా సాగుకు యివ్వటం, (2) యిండ్లు కట్టుకొనటానికి నివేశన స్థలాలు ఉచితంగా యివ్వటం, (3) మంచినీటి బావుల త్రవ్వించటం, (4) విద్యాభివృద్ధికి కొంచెం యెక్కువ కేటాయింపులు చేయాలి. ఒక్కొక్క జిల్లాకు ఒక లక్ష రూపాయిల చొప్పున కేటాయించి దానిని యీ వెనుకబడిన జాతుల విద్యాభివృద్ధికి ఖర్చు చేయాలని కోరుచున్నాను. మా శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలు మిగతా జిల్లాలకన్న యెంతో వెనుకబడియున్నాయి. వాటిని గురించి తగిన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. నేను చెప్పిన విషయాలపై ప్రభుత్వంవారు చర్య తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతూ యింతతో విరమిస్తా."

4 p.m. *SRI T. MALLIAH :—"అధ్యక్షా, 1937 వ సంవత్సరంనుంచి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం అధికారంలోకి వచ్చిన తర్వాత హరిజనాభివృద్ధికి గాంధీ మహాత్ముని ఆదేశం ప్రకారం కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వములవారు శ్రద్ధచూపుతున్నందుకు మేము యెంతో సంతోషిస్తున్నాం. గత ఐదు సంవత్సరములలో హరిజనులకు సహాయపడే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో ఆ ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేశారు. అనుకున్నంత అభివృద్ధి జరగలేదని, హరిజనులస్థితి యేమంత బాగుపడలేదని చెప్పటకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులను యితరజాతులవారిగా స్థాయికితెచ్చే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో పది సంవత్సరాలపాటు వారికి ప్రత్యేక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసినదని మన రాజ్యాంగ చట్టంలో తెలియజేశారు. అందువల్లనే 10 సంవత్సరాలవరకూ Reservation యేర్పాట్లుచేయబడ్డాయి. తరతరాబుగా హరిజనులు వెనుకబడియున్నారు. యెన్నోవిధములైన సాంఘిక, ఆర్థిక అన్యాయములకు వారు గురిచేయబడ్డారు. ఇటువంటివారు యితర జాతులతో సమానంగా రావాలంటే 10 సంవత్సరములకాలం యెంతమాత్రం సరిపోదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సాంఘికంగానేకాకుండా ఆర్థికంగా హరిజనులు అధోగతిపాలైయున్నారు. జనాభాలో దాదాపు అయిదవవంతున్న యీ అమాయక నిరుపేద ప్రజలను అభివృద్ధి పర్చాలంటే యింకా యెన్నో సంవత్సరాలు పట్టుతుంది. హరిజనులలో చాలామంది బలిచేసుకొని జీవించేవారే. ఈ వ్యవసాయ బలీలకు సంవత్సరంలో మూడొద్ది కాలమో మాత్రమే పనివుంటుంది. మిగతాకాలంలో పనిలేక జీవనోపాధిసంపాదించుకోలేని స్థితిలో హరిజనులున్నారు. ఇటువంటివారికి వృత్తులు కలుగజేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఇంకా తగినంత శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి. ముఖ్యంగా వారి ఆర్థిక సంపదను పెంపు చేయటానికి సంస్కరణలు చేస్తేనేగాని ప్రభుత్వంవారి హరిజనోద్ధరణ ఆశయము నెరవేరదు. ఎప్పుడూ రాత్రిం బగళ్లు భూములలో పనిచేసే యీ హరిజనులకు భూవసతిలేదు. ఇతర భూస్వాముల భూములలో కూలీలుగానే వారు పనిచేస్తున్నారు. హరిజనులకు భూవసతి కలుగజేసినట్లయితే దేశంలో ఆహార కరువు ఉండదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం వారిపరంగావున్న బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు మంజూరుచేయాలని కోరుచున్నాను. వారు ఆర్థికంగా బాగుపడితేనేగాని యితర సంస్కరణలవల్ల హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనం ఉండదు. బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు మంజూరుచేసినట్లయితే కొద్దిపాటి కాలంలో చాలా భూమిని సాగులోకి తీసుకొనివచ్చే హరిజనులకు సొంతభూమి లేకపోవటం వల్లనే మనదేశంలో ఆహారధాన్యాల కొరత యేర్పడుతోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"కో ఆపరేటివు విధానంవల్లగూడా హరిజనులకు హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనం కలగటంలేదు. హరిజనులకు కో ఆపరేటివు సొసైటీలలో మేర్లు ఉన్నప్పటికీ వాటివలన హరిజనులకన్న యితరులే హెచ్చు లాభం పొందుతున్నారు. పేదవారివటంచేత, అమాయకులవటంవల్ల హరిజనులకు సాధారణంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సొసైటీలలో ప్రవేశంలేదు. కో ఆపరేటివు సొసైటీలద్వారా యెవిధమైన మేలు కలిగినా అదంతా యితరులకే సంక్రమిస్తోంది. అందుచేత హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సొసైటీలను యేర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. వ్యవసాయ పరికరాలు, ఎరువులు, యితర వస్తువులు సరియైనటువంటి ధరలకు లభ్యంకావాలంటే, హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సొసైటీలను యేర్పాటుచేయటమే సరియైన పద్ధతి. లేకపోయినట్లయితే ప్రస్తుతమున్న కో ఆపరేటివు సొసైటీలవల్ల వారికి అన్యాయమే జరుగుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులకు వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి, యితర పనులకు, అప్పులిచ్చే సందర్భంలో ఆ అప్పులను తీర్చే గడువు ఒక సంవత్సరంనుంచి మూడు సంవత్సరాలకు

పెంచవలెనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులు యితరులకన్న వేదవారవటంచేత వారిని ప్రోత్సహించి అభివృద్ధిపరచే నిమిత్తం అప్పులు చెల్లించే గడువు పెంచవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

"హరిజన బాలురకు విద్యనేర్పు విషయంలోగూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయదలచారు. ముఖ్యంగా hostels నిర్వహణలో చాలా శ్రద్ధచూపాలని కోరుచున్నాను. ఒక ముఖ్యవిషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. హరిజనోద్ధరణశాఖకై నూట పన్నెండు లక్షల రూపాయలు కేటాయించినామని మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేశారు. ఈ డబ్బును సక్రమంగా వినియోగించే విషయంలో యెంతో శ్రద్ధచూపవలసియుంది. ఉద్యోగస్థుల జీతభత్యాలకే యీ నూట పన్నెండు లక్షల రూపాయలలో చాలాభాగం ఖర్చవుతోంది. 'ఒక్క కులంవారికే యింత పెద్దమొత్తం ఖర్చుచేయదలచాం' అని చెప్పటం అంత సమంజసంగా లేదేమో ననుకొంటున్నాను. ఈ హరిజన వెల్ఫేరు డిపార్టుమెంటులో యెంతోమంది సవర్ణులు పనిచేస్తున్నారు. వీరి జీతభత్యాలంతా కే యీ శీర్షికలో చాలాభాగం వ్యయపర్చవలసియుంది. ఇదంతాపోతే కేవలం హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమే ఖర్చుచెల్చే మొత్తం తక్కువగా కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ నూట పన్నెండు లక్షలూ హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమై ఖర్చుచేయాలంటే సాధ్యమైనంతవరకూ హరిజన వెల్ఫేరు డిపార్టుమెంటులో హరిజనులనే నియమిస్తే బాగుంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"విద్యా విషయంలోగూడా ప్రస్తుతమున్న యేర్పాట్లలో కొంతమార్పుచేయవలసియుంది. Midday meals క్రింద 10 లేక 12 లక్షల రూపాయలు యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారు. సాధారణంగా ఎలిమెంటరీ పాఠశాలలు గ్రామాలలోనే ఉంటాయి. అక్కడ విద్యార్థులు మధ్యాహ్నంపూట యిళ్లవద్దకే భోజనం చేసి రావటానికి సావకాశం ఉంది. కాబట్టి యీ midday meals క్రింద ఖర్చుచెసే 10 లేక 12 లక్షల రూపాయలనూ secondary education క్రింద ఖర్చుచేస్తే హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు యెక్కువ ఉపయోగముంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అందువల్ల హెచ్చుమంది హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు high schools లోనూ hostels లోను ప్రవేశం కలుగజేయవచ్చని నా మనవి. ఎలిమెంటరీ యెడ్యుకేషన్ విషయంలోకన్న సెకండరీ యెడ్యుకేషను విషయంలో శ్రద్ధచూపాలని కోరుతున్నాను. మంత్రిగారు ఆయన ఉపన్యాస సందర్భంలో హరిజన విద్యార్థుల నిమిత్తమై యిన్ని హాస్టల్లు యేర్పాటు చేశామని చెప్పారు. అది హర్షింపదగిన విషయం. కాని హాస్టల్లు యేర్పాటు చేయటంతో మాత్రమే సంతృప్తిపడక hostel buildings కూడా సరిగా వుండేటట్లు చూడవలసిందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. Hostel buildings సరిగా లేకపోవటువల్ల చదువుకొనే విద్యార్థులకు చాలా యిబ్బందిగా ఉంటోంది. హాస్టల్ల నిర్వహణ సరిగా ఉండాలంటే ప్రతి జిల్లాలో కొన్ని హాస్టల్లనయినా ప్రభుత్వం నడుపుతూ వుండాలి. అవి మిగతా hostels కు ఆదర్శవంతంగా వుండేలా చూడాలి. అప్పుడే వీటి నిర్వహణ సక్రమంగావుంటుంది. ఈ నాడు జరుగుతున్నాయని చెప్పబడిన లోటుపాట్లు సవరించుకోటానికి అవకాశం యేర్పడుతుంది. ఈ హాస్టల్లలో విద్యార్థులకు కలుగజేసే సౌకర్యాల విషయంలోనూ గ్రాంటుల విషయంలోనూ ప్రస్తుత విధానం మార్పు చేయాలి. కాలేజీ యెడ్యుకేషన్ విషయంలోగూడా హరిజనులకు హెచ్చు సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసివుంది. ప్రస్తుతం యీ పద్ధతిను పట్టణంలో అనేకమంది హరిజన విద్యార్థులు కాలేజీలలో seats దొరకక బాధలుపడుతున్నారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం కాలేజీలలో ప్రవేశించే విషయంలో విద్యార్థులు చాలా యిబ్బందులకు గురి కావలసివచ్చింది. June 28 వ తారీఖు నాటికే ఆప్లికేషన్లు కాలేజీ అధికారులకు చేరవలెనని అన్నారు. కాని S.S.L.C. ఫలితాలు ఆలస్యంగా ప్రకటింపబడినందు

[Sri T. Malliah] [23rd July 1952

వల్ల చాలామంది విద్యార్థులు సకాలంలో అప్లికేషన్లు పంపుకోలేకపోయారు. కాలేజీలలో seats దొరకక చాలామంది హరిజన విద్యార్థులు నిస్పృహచెందారు. తరతరాలుగా విద్యాగంధం లేక అజ్ఞానులై ఉన్న హరిజన జాతి విద్యార్థులు యీరోజు విధంగా చదువుకోని కాలేజీలలో జేరుదామనివస్తే వారికి seats దొరకకపోవటమనేది చాలా విచారకరమైనవిషయం. ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమ, విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం వంటి వెనుకబడ్డ జిల్లాలనుంచివచ్చే విద్యార్థులకు ప్రభుత్వం హాస్టలసదుపాయం చేయవలసియున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. హరిజన బాలుర విద్యాభివృద్ధికోసం ప్రభుత్వం యెంత శ్రద్ధతీసుకొంటే అంత త్వరగా హరిజనులు అభివృద్ధిపొందుతారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అప్పుడే ప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బందిలో తగినంతమంది హరిజనులు ఉండగలరు.

"ఆంధ్రేతరాంధ్రులకు హరిజనులకు గృహావసతి కల్పించే విషయంలోకూడా ప్రభుత్వం హాస్టల్ శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి. ఇండ్లు నివేశనస్థలాలు యివ్వటంలో ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు మొక్కుబడి తొందరగా పనిచేయాలి. గ్రామాలలో హరిజనవాడలు మురికి కూపాలుగా వున్నవాటిని పరిశుభ్రంచేయటానికి వారికి, యిళ్లు కట్టుకోటానికి, స్థలాలీయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం సత్వరచర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను."

4-10 p.m. *SRI KATTIMUTHU:—"కణం తలైవர் அவர்களே, இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஹரிஜனமுன்னேற்றம் வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இங்கு வாதாடுகிறோம். நமது மகாத்மா காந்தி ஒருவர் இருந்திருப்பாரேயானால், இவ்வளவுதூரம் நாங்கள் வாதாட வேண்டிய அவசியம் எற்பட்டிருக்காது. அந்த ஒருவர் இல்லாத குறையினால் தான் நாங்கள் இவ்வளவு தூரம் வாதாட வேண்டி மிருக்கிறது: அவர் ஒருவர் இருந்திருந்தால் நாங்கள் எவ்வளவு நேர்மை யாக இருந்திருக்க முடியும்! அவர் எதற்காக உயிர் நீத்தார் என்பது ஒரு பெரிய கூட்டம். இப்பொழுது நாங்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்திலே குடிக்கத் தண்ணீர் இன்றியும் வசிக்க இடமின்றியும், உடுக்க உடையின்றியும் படும் கஷ்டங்கள் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. அதிலும் அறிவின்மை அதிகமாக இருந் துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. குடியிருப்பதற்கு இடமில்லையென்று அதிகாரி களைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டால், அவர்கள் நாலுகக்கடத்திக்கொண்டு போகிறார் களே தவிர, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடியிருக்கவேண்டிய வசதியொன்றையும் செய்து கொடுப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

"எங்கள் தாலூகாவில் இரண்டொரு கிராமங்களில் (சேப்பாக்கம், நகர் இடையூர்), எவ்வளவோ ஹரிஜனங்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்தும் அவர்கள் குடியிருப்புக்கு வசதி கிடைக்கவில்லை. சேரி என்றால் என்ன வென்பதைப் பற்றி சொல்லாமலே தெரிந்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அதிகாரிகள் கிராமங் களுக்கு வந்தால், கிராமம் எது, சேரி எது என்பதை, அங்கிருக்கும் நிலை மையைப் பார்த்தே கெரிந்துக்கொள்ளலாம். சேரிகளில் எந்தவிதமான சூழ்நிலையில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களென்பதை நேரில் பார்த்தால் அதிகாரிகள் தெரிந்துக் கொள்ள முடியும். இந்த அரசாங் கத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவது நியாயமே அல்ல. இன்று ஏற்பட் டிருக்கும் அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காகத்தான் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் தீவிரமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். மகாத்மா காந்தி கொண்டு வந்த திட்டம் எங்களுக்காகத்தான் ஏற்பட்டது. அப்படிப்பட்ட அரசாங்கத் தில் நாங்கள் குடியிருக்க இடமும், உண்ண உணவும். உடுக்கஉடையும் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்படுவதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பது அரசியல் கட்சி யாருக்கு பொருத்தமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் எழைப் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க வசதியில்லாமல் படும் கஷ்டத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர் கள் நேரில் சென்று பார்த்தால்தான் பிள்ளைகளின்கஷ்டங்களைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும்.

"ஐந்நூறு ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருக்கும் கிராமங்களில் லேபர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் திறக்கப் படவேண்டுமென்று சட்டங்கள் இருந்தும் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் திறக் கப்படவில்லை. ஐந்நூறு பேர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் உள்ள இடங்களிலெல்லாம் லேபர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் திறக்கப்படவேண்டும். லேபர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை திறந்து, மத்தியான உணவு பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

23rd July 1952] [Sri Kattimuthu]

"ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்றிருந்த சிவாஜமா நிலங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சுமார் 20, 25, வருஷங்கள் உழைத்தும் அதை தயார் செய்து வந்தும் நாளது வரைக்கும் யாயொரு விதமான பாத்தியமும் இல்லாமல் இருக் கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் அவர்களை நிலங்களிலிருந்து விலக்கிவிடலாம். சொந்தமாக்கிக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற நிலைமையில் இருக் கிறதேயொழிய ஒரு விதமான சுதந்திரமும் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டு பயிர் செய்துகொண்டு ஜீவித்து வரும் தரிசு நிலங் களை அவர்களுக்குக் கண்டிப்பாக அடமானம் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி அடமானம் செய்யத்தவறினால் அவர்கள் கதி ரொம்ப கவலைக்கிடமாக இருக்கும்.

"தீண்டாமை என்பதைச் சட்டப்பூர்வமாகச் செய்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் என்ன அக்கிரமம் நடக்கிறதென்பதை யாரும் தெரிந்து கொள்வதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எத்தனையோ அதிகாரிகளைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், தீண்டாமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எந்த அதிகாரிகளையும் போட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் ஐயோ, நான் ஒரு எம். எல். ஏ. என்னுடைய கிராமங்களில் கூட நான் எவ் வளவு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்! என்பதை நீங்கள் கண்கூடாகப் பார்க்க முடியும். கிராமங்களில் ஜாதி இந்துக்களால் நாங்கள் எவ்வளவு விலக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதை நினைக்கும் போது மனம் புண்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், தீண்டாமையைக் கிராமங்களினின்றும் அறவே ஒழிப்பதற்கும் கோவில், குளங்கள், சத்திரம், சாவடிகள் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு எல்லோ ரும் செல்வதற்கும் வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய தகுந்த அதிகாரிகளைப் போட்டு தீண்டாமை சட்டத்தை சரிவர அமல் நடத்த வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு ஹரிஜனனும் பொருளாதாரத் திலும் கல்வித்துறையிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டும். மற்றவர் களைப்போல எங்களுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் வேண்டுமென்றோ, கண்டிராக்ட் வேண்டுமென்றோ நாங்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. ஜீவனத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உண வும், உடையும், இருப்பிடமும் கிடைத்தால் அதுவே எங்களுக்குத் திருப்தி.

"சில கிராமங்களில் குடியிருப்பு வசதி சரியாக இல்லாத காரணத் தினால், டலவிதமான வியாதிகள் கிராமங்களில் பரவி இருக்கின்றன. பெருவியாதி, நரம்புச்சிலந்தி காலரா போன்ற வியாதிக்குள்ளாகிறவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் தான். அவர்கள் தான் சுகாதாரமான சூழ் நிலையில் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், சுமார், 3 அல்லது 4 கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியையாவது ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். பிரசவ வசதிக்காக மருத்துவச்சிகளும் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கும்படியும் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"எங் மாடுகள் வாங்குவதற்கும், கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கும் நிலங் களைச் சரி செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்தார்கள். உண்மையிலே அம்மாதிரி கடன்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. 100க்கு 2 பங்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாங்கியிருந்தால் அதுவே அதிகம். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அந்தக் கடன்கள் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. பணக்காரர்களும். பெரிய மிராஸ்தார்களும் தான் அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கினால் சர்க்கார் கொடுத்த கடனை அனுபவித் தார்களே யொழிய, ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் அதை அனுபவிக்க முடியவில்லை. கடன் கொடுப்பதற்குப்போதுமான சொத்து இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு நிபந்தனை விதித்திருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் கொடுத்திருக்கும் நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக இல்லாமலிருக்கும் போது அவர்கள் சொத் துக்கு எங்கே போக முடியும். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இந்தத் துறையில் வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி கடன்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்களையும் முன்னுக்கு கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கத்தார் வசதி செய்யவேண்டும்.

"அரசியல் சட்டப்படி பத்து வருஷத்திற்கு அவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளித் திருக்கிறார்கள். பாதி காலம் கடந்துவிட்டது. ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் கூடுமான

வரைக்கும் எங்களுக்கு சகல துறையிலும் முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்தால் நாங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைந்து மனிதத் தன்மையாக வாழமுடியும். அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்து வருஷத்தில் நீங்கள் சரியானபடி செய்யத் தவறினால் மறுபடியும் நாங்கள் பிற்போக்கு நிலைமையில் தான் இருப்போம். மகாத்மா காந்தி சொன்ன அந்த உண்மையான திட்டப்பிரகாரம் நாங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியாது ஒரே நிலையில் தான் வைக்கப்படுவோம். ஒவ்வொரு மந்திரியும், ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் கண்டிப்பாக இதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

" ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக சர்க்கார் 74 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. அதில் 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மீதமுள்ள 64 லட்சம் ரூபாய் தான் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகச் செலவிடப்படும். இந்த 64 லட்சம் ரூபாய் 1948-49லிருந்தே வழக்கமாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையே தவிர, புதிதாக இப்பொழுது ஒன்றும் அதில் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற மாதிரியே பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தால், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு வித நன்மையும் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியாது. இதேமாதிரியான நிலைநீடித்துக் கொண்டு வந்தால், ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸ் மீது எப்படி அன்பு பாராட்ட முடியும்? 22-ந் தேதி யன்று, தமிழ் நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவர் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன் அவர்கள் தரங்கம்பாடியில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசும் போது, " ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்பிருந்த மாதிரி காங்கிரஸின் பேரில் பற்றுதலாக இல்லை " என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு காங்கிரஸின்பேரில் ஏன் பற்றுதல் இல்லையென்பதை அவர்கள் உணரவில்லை போலும். தகப்பனிடத்தில அன்பில்லாத குழந்தைகள் இருக்குமா? அப்படி தகப்பன் பேரில் அன்பில்லாமல் குழந்தைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால், அந்த குழந்தைகளுக்குவேண்டிய வசதிகளை அன்றுடம் அந்தத் தகப்பன் செய்துகொடுக்கவில்லையென்று தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. அந்தத் தகப்பன் குழந்தைகளுக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்துக் கொடுக்காததனால் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அந்த தகப்பன் பேரில் வெறுப்பு ஏற்படுவதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையில தான் ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸினிடத்தில் இன்றைக்குப் பற்றுதல் இல்லாத முறையில் காங்கிரஸ் அவர்களை நடத்தியிருக்கின்றது. ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த 64 எம். எல். ஏ. க்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யத் தவறினால் கண்டிப்பாக நாங்கள் அதிற்குத்தகுந்த முறையில் இந்த சபையை விட்டு வெளியேறத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம். ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நலன்களை கவனிப்பதற்கென்று தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு மந்திரி கண்டிப்பாகச் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

" விருத்தாஜலத்தில் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். வருஷத்திற்கு 2, 3 ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகள் கூட அதில் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஹாஸ்டலில் வருஷமொன்றுக்கு 25 அல்லது 30 ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஓரளவு திருப்திகரமாக இருக்கும்.

" ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கோவில்களைத் திறந்துவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், எந்த நிமிஷம் ஆலயப்பிரவேசம் நடந்ததோ அதற்குப் பிறகு அதைப் பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப் பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திருஞானசம்பந்தர் சொன்ன மாதிரி கோவில் தர்மகர்த்தா ஸ்தானங்களில் ஒன்றை ஹரிஜனருக்குக் கொடுத்து வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று சட்டப்பூர்வமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

" சில காடுகளில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கூடுமான வரையில் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் பிழைப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

" விருத்தாஜலம் தாலூகாவில் வெல்லிங்டன் ரிசர்வாயர் என்று ஓர் ஏரி இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாக மழையில்லாமல் அந்த ஏரியில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்திற்கு அதிகமான வரிபோடப்படுகிறது. அதாவது ஒரு செண்டுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வரி போட்டால், ஹரிஜனங்கள் வரியைக் கட்ட முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அந்த இடத்தில் அதிக வரி

போடாமல் இருக்க சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். "

* **Sri P. G. MANICKAM** :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தற்போது ஹரிஜன இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். 4-20 p.m.

" காலஞ் சென்ற நம் தேசப் பிதா மஹாத்மா காந்திஜீ அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி என்ன சொல்லி வந்தார்கள் என்பதை நான் இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபைக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, ' நமக்கு சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைக்கலாம். ஆனால் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்துவிட்டதாக யாரும் நினைக்கக் கூடாது. என்றைக்கு நம்மால் இன்று தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலைமையில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஹரிஜனங்கள் நமக்குச் சரிநிகராக எல்லா நிலைமையிலும் முன்னேறுகிறார்களோ அன்றைக்குத்தான் இந்த நாட்டிற்கும், இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் சுதந்திரம் வந்ததாக நான் கருதுவேன் ', என்பதாக அவர் அடிக்கடிச் சொல்லி வந்ததை நாம் மறக்கக் கூடாது. இந்தப் பொன் மொழிகளை நம் சிந்தனையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால் இன்று நம் நாட்டிற்கு உண்மையில் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த விட்டது என்று யாரும் சொல்லிவிட மாட்டார்கள். உண்மையாக இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு சுதந்திரம் கொடுப்பதற்கான முயற்சியில் தான் நாம் இப்பொழுது ஈடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதையும் உணர வேண்டும். நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஒரு ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது. அந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கென்று ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. ஹரிஜனங்களின் க்ஷேமத்தைக் கவனிப்பதற்காகவே ஒரு ஹரிஜன க்ஷேமாபிவிருத்தி இலாகாவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அதற்குப் பிறகு பார்த்தோம். ஆலயப் பிரவேச மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டு சட்ட சபையில் பாஸானதோடு மட்டுமல்ல ; தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு மசோதா ஒன்றும் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டு சென்னை சட்ட சபையால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆக ஒன்றின் பின் ஒன்றாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு பல காரியங்கள் விடாமல் செய்யப்பட்டதை எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். வெளி மாகாணத்தவர்கள் சென்னை மாகாணத்திலே ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான காரியங்கள் மிகவும் ஜரூராக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன என்று ஆச்சரியப்படும் வகையில் காரியங்கள் நடந்தன. ஆனால் சென்னை சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு வேகத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணினார்களோ அவ்வளவும் குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் கொண்டு வரமுடிந்திருக்கிறதா ? ஹரிஜன சமூக முன்னேற்றம் இன்று சரியான முறையில் நடந்தேறியிருக்கிறதா ? இல்லையென்றே தான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். காரணமென்ன ? சர்க்காரின் அலக்ஷ்யப் போக்கு அல்ல. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்தின் அலக்ஷியப் போக்கினால்தான் இன்று எங்கள் சமூக மக்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாகவே, ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட மக்களாகவே, தீண்டப்படாத மக்களாகவே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே 1946-ம் வருஷம் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயையும் உண்மையான முறையில் எதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதோ அதற்கு முழுவதும் செலவு செய்திருந்தால் இன்று ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் வந்து எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு சரியான வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை ; ஒவ்வொரு ஹரிஜனனும் வீடின்றி இப்பொழுது கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான் என்று எதற்காகக் கூச்சல் போடப் போகிறோம். ' ஒரு லக்ஷத்து இருபதாயிரம் வீடுகள் இருந்தால் போதும். எல்லா ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சரியான வீடுகள் கொடுத்துவிடலாம்," என்பதாகக் கணக்கிடப்பட்டது. அதன் பிரகாரம் பார்த்தால் இருபதாயிரம் வீட்டு மனைகள் சர்க்கார் தர்காஸ்து நிலங்களிலிருந்தே கிடைத்து விடும். இன்னும் ஒரு லக்ஷம் மனைகளுக்குத் தான் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அந்த ஒரு லக்ஷம் மனைகள் வாங்குவதற்கு அதற்கென்றே ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயையும் பூராவாகச் செலவிட்டிருந்

[Sri P. G. Manickam] [23rd July 1952

தால் இன்று வீட்டுக் கஷ்டத்தை தீர்த்திருக்க முடியாதா? ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா கலக்டர்களுக்கும் இதைப்பற்றி அறிக்கை அனுப்பப்பட்டது. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒரு ஆயிரம் வீடாவது அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இன்று அந்த ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டப்படி ஐந்து வருஷங்களும் முடியப் போகிறது. உண்மையான முறையிலே நடந்திருந்தால் இன்று ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு இல்லையே என்று குறை சொல்வதற்கு வசதியிருந்திருக்குமா? உண்மையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உண்ண உணவு, உடுக்க உடை, இருக்க வீடு இவைகள் தரப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவதில் இருக்க வீடு எல்லோருக்கும் இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குள் கொடுத்திருக்க வேண்டாமா? அப்படி கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் இதெல்லாம் வெறும் பிரசாரத்திற்காகச் செய்யப்படும் ஏற்பாடுகள் தானே என்று ஹரிஜனங்கள் எண்ணுவதற்கு இடம் ஏற்படவில்லையா? ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஹரிஜனப் பண்டிலே வீட்டு மனைகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட 50 லட்சம் ரூபாயைத் தவிர்த்து மற்றும் ஐம்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதில் 10 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களின் மனைகளுக்காகவும், மீதமுள்ள நாற்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, மற்றும் சுகாதார வசதிகள் யாவும் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காகவும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இப் பொழுது அந்தத் தொகை என்னவாயிற்று? இந்தப் பட்ஜெட்டிலே ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. இவைகள் எல்லாம் வெறும் ரிபோர்ட்டுகளாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர உண்மையில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு செய்யப்படும் காரியங்களாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

"ஆலயப் பிரவேச நிட்டம் உண்மையிலேயே ஒரு நல்ல திட்டம். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நல்ல எண்ணத்துடன்தான் அதைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். நாங்கள் ஆண்டவன் சந்நிதானம் சென்று நாசித்து, 'எங்கள் கஷ்டங்களைப் பூராவாக எப்பொழுது தீர்க்கப் போகிறாய் கடவுளே,' என்று முறையிட்டுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு உரிமை கொடுக்கும் சட்டமிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் எங்கள் சமூகத்தவர்கள் ஆலயத்திற்குள் போக இன்று அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறார்களா? தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்து பாஸ்செய்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் அந்தச் சட்டம் இன்று உயிரில்லாமல் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய உண்மையில் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஹரிஜன மக்கள் தீண்டப்படாதவர்களாகவே இன்று ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படுகிறார்களே அதைத் தடுப்பதற்குச் சரியானதோர் சட்டமாக இருக்கவில்லையென்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் யோசிக்கும்போது தான் நாங்கள் இப்பொழுது என்ன சொல்வது என்றே தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறோம். வாயில்லாத பிராணிகளாக, என் வாயற்ற மிருகங்களாகத் தான் இன்றும் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எல்லோரும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்திருக்கிற நாங்களும் எங்கள் மக்கள் படும் துன்பங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லாவிட்டால் எங்கள் கடமையிலிருந்து தவறியவர்களாக ஆவோம் என்றுதான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். அதனால் நாங்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறோம் என்றால் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கென்று எவ்வளவு சிறிய தொகை ஒதுக்கினாலும் அந்தத் தொகையையாவது பூராவாக இன்று செலவு செய்யுங்கள், அதிகமான தொகையை ஒதுக்கி எவ்வளவுகெவ்வளவு வேலை செய்கிறீர்களோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்திலே எங்கள் சமூக முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படுமென்பதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் அருந்ததியர்கள் என்று அழைக்கப் படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் இன்று கிராமங்களிலே ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறவர்களுடைய பட்டா நிலங்களிலே மனைகட்டுகள் கட்டிக் குடியிருந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களால் இன்று அவர்கள் அடையும் கஷ்டம் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. 10 வருஷம், 20 வருஷம் என்று வருஷக் கணக்காக வீடுகள் கட்டிக் குடியிருந்து வருகிறவர்களை அந்த நிலச் சொந்தப் பட்டாதாரர்கள் இன்று ஏதாவது காரணத்தைச் சொல்லி மனையைக் காலி செய் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால்

23rd July 1952] [Sri P. G. Manickam]

உடனே அவர்கள் காலி செய்தாகவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் வீட்டை கொளுத்தி விடுகிறார்கள். அந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களின் சட்டிபானைகளை எடுத்துத் தெருவிலே போட்டு உடைத்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் உண்மையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் இன்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற பணத்திலிருந்து உடனே அந்த மனைக்கட்டுகளை வாங்கி அந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிரந்தரமாக வாழ்வதற்கு இருப்பிடம் அமைத்துக் கொடுங்கள் என்றுதான் நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கல்வி. இந்தக் கல்வி விஷயத்திற்காக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணம் இந்த ஹரிஜன இலாகாவின் அட்மினிஸ்டிரேஷன் செலவுக்கே போதாது போலிருக்கிறதே என்று நான் அஞ்சுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு எப்படியாவது தொழிற் கல்வியையும் கொடுக்க வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். சாதாரண எழுத்துப் படிப்புக் கல்வியையும் கொடுக்க வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். ஆக இரண்டு வகையிலும் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கான வழியில் அதிகத் தொகையை ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன இலாகாவையும், கல்வி இலாகாவையும் இன்று ஒரு மந்திரியே பார்த்து வருவதால் அந்த மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் தாராளமாகச் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி நான் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பும், மற்ற இதர சௌகர்யங்களும் ஒரு சில ஜில்லாக்களில் மிகவும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்து வருகிறீர்கள். ஆனால் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே அப்படிக் கொடுப்பது இடையாது. எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். நான் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லா ஹரிஜன கேஷ்பாபிருத்திக் கமிட்டியில் நான்கு வருஷங்களாக மெம்பராக இருந்து வருகிறேன். ஆகையினால் குறிப்பாக இந்த வருஷமாவது கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லா ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பும், இதர சௌகர்யங்களும் செய்து தருவதற்கு அதிகமான தொகையை ஒதுக்கி செலவிடவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். (நேரம் முடிந்து விட்டது என்பதற்கு அடையாளமாக சபைத் தலைவர் மணியை அடித்தார்.)

"தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் குறிப்பாகப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று எந்தந்த விஷயங்களைக் குறித்து வைத்திருந்தேனோ அந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி இன்னும் குறிப்பிடவேயில்லை. இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நேரம் கொடுத்தால் அதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்வேன். நேரம் கொடுக்க நீங்கள் மறுப்பதன் காரணமாக நான் ஒரே ஒரு வார்த்தையைச் சொல்லி முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் முதல் மந்திரியாக வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தியின் வார்த்தைகளை அப்படியே ஒன்று விடாமல் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு நம் ராஜாஜியை விட்டால் வேறு யாராலும் முடியாது. நம் ராஜாஜியும் அப்படியே செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறோம். ஆகையால் அவர் ஆட்சியில் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு அதிகமான நன்மைகள் செய்யப்படுமென்று எல்லோராலும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. மக்களுடைய நம்பிக்கை வீண்போகாமல் இருக்கும்படி கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எல்லா நன்மையும் செய்யவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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

* SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin my speech with a sentence from the report of the Madras Harijan Welfare Committee, 1948, which says, that the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government till now have not gone to the root of the problem and that, therefore, the problem of Harijans is very grave. At the very outset, I would 4-30 p.m.

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao] [23rd July 1952

like to submit to the House that the figures furnished in the Budget regarding Harijan Uplift are exaggerated. The provision made is not commensurate with the needs of the Harijans because the Harijan problem is very grave. I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members to the figures furnished to the House in this connexion. The total Budget Estimate for this State is Rs. 65·36 crores of which the Government propose to spend on Harijan Uplift Rs. 1,12,56,700. Out of this, one hundred and twelve lakhs of rupees, forty-eight lakhs is from the Harijan Reserve Fund which is meant for Harijan Uplift and Village Reconstruction work. That is to say, from the Revenue account, the Government are spending seventy-four lakhs of rupees of which again ten lakhs of rupees go for the benefit of backward classes. So an aggregate sum of sixty-four lakhs of rupees will be spent for Harijan Uplift. Sir, I have submitted time and again in this House that the Harijan problem is grave. This Demand affects the status of nearly a fifth of the population of this State and I say that the Government have neglected the cause of such a huge section of the population. I charge the Government of deliberate neglect of the interests of these people during the last five years. I think the Congress might have learnt the lesson of such a policy from the last election. I submit that in both the Addresses of the Governor and also in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, we do not find mention of the word ' Harijan ' anywhere in spite of the fact that a fifth of the population are Harijans. On the other hand, a community which is only a thirteenth of the population has been given something like two pages in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance. I, therefore, submit that the Government have no idea of the Harijan uplift work and what is being done now is nothing extraordinary.

" Coming to figures again, they are all exaggerated ones. Of the Rs. 112 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 55,87,700 is being spent on Education. The Harijan Welfare Committee has reported to the House—and the report was debated by both the Houses of Legislature, and approved—that Education should not come under the Harijan Uplift head because expenditure on Education is common to all people. Therefore, the expenditure should not be debited to the Harijan Uplift account. It should be debited to the general head of Education. Subtracting this amount of fifty-five lakhs of rupees from the main provision, we arrive at a sum of Rupees 56,64,000 which is supposed to be spent on Harijan Uplift work. Again, out of this sum, the Harijan Welfare Department is exclusively spending only Rs. 46,69,000 in the form of grants to Harijan private hostels, Harijan hostels maintained by the Government and for the grant of scholarships to Harijan boys and girls, and the rest of the amount, i.e., Rs. 10 lakhs is spent by the Government directly through the Development Secretary. The Government are spending about Rs. 10 lakhs for house-sites. That is to say, the Harijan Welfare Department is spending only Rs. 46 lakhs and for this a big Department is organized and is working. The cost is abnormal. Nearly, sixty-five lakhs of rupees is being exclusively spent on Establishment. This is a waste.

23rd July 1952] [Sri M. Rajeswara Rao]

Therefore, I submit that the expenditure on Harijan Uplift is very meagre and this does not meet the real needs of the Harijans.

" I would like to point out the various needs of the people and the nature of the work that the Government are doing. In the field of Education, the Harijan Welfare Department should not interfere. The whole educational activities of the Department should be transferred to the Education Department which can easily sanction scholarships, grants to hostels, etc., as it does in respect of other hostels and other students. On this head alone, the Department now spends Rs. 2,11,000 by way of travelling allowance to officials. This amount is unnecessarily spent. It can be stopped.

" There are certain schools in the interior parts of the State which are managed by the District Harijan Welfare Officers. I submit that this kind of education which is exclusive for Harijans should be put an end to. The whole work should be transferred to the Education Department so that the District Harijan Welfare Officers will have ample time to attend to other kinds of work, such as assignment of lands, construction of wells, etc.

" A sum of fourteen lakhs of rupees is unnecessarily spent on the provision of mid-day meals for the Harijan boys. I say it is a waste because not even a fourth of it is actually spent for the Harijan boys. This should be immediately abolished so that the provision made for this item could be usefully utilized for the acquisition of house-sites, construction of wells, etc.

" I shall next come to the question of hostels. There are certain hostels run by private individuals and subsidized by the Government. These subsidies should be immediately withdrawn. Here again the Harijan Welfare Committee has stated that no recognition should be given to any hostel which is run by private individuals and that no subsidies should be given by the Government to them. In spite of this recommendation, the Government have deliberately given recognition to certain hostels run by private managements. I say that ninety per cent of them are bogus and the Government are not aware of this fact. This system of subsidy should be immediately abolished and if possible, the Government should themselves take up the responsibility of running one or two hostels in every district for both boys and girls. In Masulipatnam, the Government are running a hostel and they should do the same in all districts.

" Sir, residential scholarships are granted only to those students who are actually residing in the hostels. The number that is given these scholarships is not enough. I request the Government, therefore, not to insist upon the students residing in a hostel to become eligible for the scholarship. They may be allowed to stay anywhere they like and granted scholarships provided they are otherwise eligible for them.

" Then, Sir, the students that are eligible for the scholarship should be given a portion of the amount at the beginning of the

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao] [23rd July 1952

year. This will enable them to pay their special fees, etc. I am glad that the Government have considered this question and decided to give interim relief to the students who are already receiving scholarships by directing the payment of the scholarship amount in the beginning of the year. I request that this concession may be extended to other students as well.

"Coming to the question of assignment of lands, I would request the Government not only to implement but also to amend the provisions of G.O. No. 1523 in such a way that the village officers will not stand in the way of assignment and try to evict Harijans. I would also request the Government to direct all the District Collectors to maintain records of the available extent of cultivable waste lands and poramboke lands, the total extent of lands assigned to Harijans and that which still remains to be assigned.

"I would further request the Government to encourage co-operative farming by liberally assigning lands or giving leases of lands taken over from the zamindars.

4-40 p.m. "Finally, I submit that the Government should grant loans liberally to the ryots under the Takkavi Loans and Lands Improvements Loans Acts. The loans must be interest-free and repayment should be on a long-term basis. This will enable the Harijan ryots to bring the assigned lands under cultivation quickly."

*SRI O. KORAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ധാരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ നിലപാടുതന്നെയും ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ ദയനീയസ്ഥിതി പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ അവസ്ഥ അതുപോലെതന്നെ പരിതാപകരമായിതീർന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയാണ് സ്വതന്ത്രഭാരതത്തിൽ ഇന്നും അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ എവിടെയുള്ളതിലുമധികം ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ സാമൂഹ്യവും, സാമ്പത്തികവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരവുമായ എല്ലാ മേഖലകളിലും അവശതയിലും, അടിമത്തത്തിലും, അന്ധവിശ്വാസത്തിലും ആണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശമാണ്. ഇതു എന്റെ വ്യക്തിപരമായ അഭിപ്രായം മാത്രമല്ല, അഖിലേന്ത്യാ കർഷകരക്ഷാകമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ പ്രസിഡണ്ടായ ഡോക്ടർ ജെ. സി. കുമരപ്പ ഇന്നു കുറെക്കൂടുള്ള പര്യടനാവസരത്തിൽ മലബാർ സന്ദർശിച്ചപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞതാണ്. മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, ഇന്ത്യയിലെങ്ങും ഇത്ര കഷ്ടം ഇത്രയധികം അധഃപതിച്ചു ജീവിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്ന്. മിസ്റ്റർ അയ്യനായകത്തിന്റെയും അഭിപ്രായം ഇതുതന്നെയാണ്. ഈ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ വ്യക്തമായി കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇന്നു മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ഏറ്റവുമധികം വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മലബാറിൽ അടുത്തകാലത്തു പാസ്സാക്കിയ മലബാർ കുടിയായ്മ ഭേദഗതി നിയമമാണ്. ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉൾക്കുടിക്കു കുടികിടപ്പിനും സ്ഥിരാവകാശം നൽകുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമായി മലബാറിൽ അങ്ങോളമിങ്ങോളം ഉള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ജന്മിമാർ നിർബ്ബന്ധപൂർവ്വം കുടി കഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും അതിനു വഴങ്ങാത്ത ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കൊണ്ടു നിർബ്ബന്ധപൂർവ്വം കച്ചീട്ടു എഴുതിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഇരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇതിനു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ വഴിപ്പെടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെപേരിൽ കള്ളക്കേസ്സുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിൽ ഹാജരാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു. അവർക്കു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിൽനിന്നു ഇന്നു് യാതൊരു രക്ഷയും കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നതിനുശേഷം ബാലുശ്ശേരിയിൽനിന്നു പന്ത്രണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കൂട്ടിഇറക്കിയതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വർത്തമാനം കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മലയാള മന്ത്രിയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പൊന്നാനി താലൂക്കിൽ മണപ്പുറത്തു പന്ത്രണ്ടിൽപരം ഇത്തരം കേസ്സുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പാലക്കാട്ടിൽ ആലത്തൂരിൽനിന്നും മറ്റുഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കുടിയിറക്കുന്നതിനെ പറ്റി ദിവസംതോറും

23rd July 1952] [Sri O. Koran]

വർത്തമാനം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്താണ് ഇതു കാണിക്കുന്നതു? ഈ കുടിയായ്മ നിയമത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ്. അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ എം.എൽ.എ.മാർ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ കണ്ടു മലബാർ കുടിയായ്മഭേദഗതി നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിച്ചതിന്റെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ വല്ല ഭേദഗതികളും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കുടികിടപ്പു്, കുടിക്കിടപ്പു് ഇവകൂടിവേണ്ട രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതു് മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളോടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏറ്റവും ന്യായവും നീതിപൂർവ്വകവുമായ ഒരു പ്രവർത്തിയായിരിക്കും എന്നു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ മിനിസ്റ്റർ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മുമ്പത്തെ മന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുനീസ്വാമി പിള്ളയെ പറഞ്ഞുപോലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു രക്ഷ ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നാണ്. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കേസ്സുകൾ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ കൊണ്ടുചെന്നാൽ അവർക്കു നീതി ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല, അവരെ ഭീഷണിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും മർദ്ദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഭവങ്ങൾ സർവ്വസാധാരണമാണ്. ഇതിനു ഒരു മികച്ച ഉദാഹരണമാണ് ബാലുശ്ശേരി. അവിടത്തെ സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജന്മിമാർക്കു അനുനിന്നുകൊണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇവക സംഭവങ്ങൾ അടിക്കടി ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മറ്റൊന്നു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ പറ്റി അഖിലേന്ത്യാ ഹരിജൻ എം.പി.മാരുടെയും എം.എൽ.എ.മാരുടേയും ഒരു യോഗം നാഗപ്പൂരിൽവെച്ചു നമ്മുടെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്പീക്കർ ശിവക്ഷൺമുഖം പിള്ളയുടെ മഹനീയ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ കൂടി ഒരു പ്രമേയം അംഗീകരിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക ഉന്നമനത്തിനു ഹോട്ടലുകൾക്കു licence കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലും മറ്റും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു അവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മുൻഗണന നല്കണമെന്നും മറ്റും ആ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. മലബാറിൽ ഒരു ഹരിജനു ഒരു Bus route കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ കുറച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ആ പെർമിറ്റ് കാൻസൽ ചെയ്യുകയും അങ്ങിനെ അയാൾ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതായും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മറ്റൊന്നു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രധാനമായ കൈത്തൊഴിൽ കൊട്ടമടയലും പായമടയലുമാണ്. പക്ഷെ അവർക്കു ഇതിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥ ഫലം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. പായമടയലിനും കൊട്ടകെട്ടുന്നതിനും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന കൈതോലക്കാട്ടകൾ, ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ ഈ പ്രവർത്തി എടുക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു എന്തെങ്കിലും അവർക്കു അളവായോ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നകണ്ടു ജന്മിമാർ ഈ കാട്ടകൾ വെട്ടിനശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കുന്ദമംഗലം താലൂക്കിലും കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിൽ തിരുവങ്ങാട്ടു അംശത്തിലും കൈതക്കാട്ടകൾ ജന്മിമാർ വെട്ടിനശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികപരമായ ഉന്നമനത്തിനു ഈ കൈത്തൊഴിലുകൾ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം നല്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു സംരംഭം ആരംഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. അവർക്കു ഇന്നു ശരിയായകൃഷി അവരുടെ അധ്വാനത്തിനു അനുസരിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ശരിയായ ഒരു കൃഷി കിട്ടുന്നതുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി ആരംഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഇന്നു നീക്കിവെക്കുന്ന തുക വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണ്. മാത്രമല്ല കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിൽ ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഞങ്ങളും കൂടി ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വീടുകളിൽ പോയി സ്കൂളിൽ പോകുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ കണക്കുകൾ എടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാത്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായി അനവധി ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികൾ സ്കൂളിൽ പോകുന്നില്ലെന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട് അധികൃതന്മാർക്കു അയച്ചിരുന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരമായി ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇത്രമായ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ മാത്രമെ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളു. അതു കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉയർത്തി ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉയർത്താൻ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പരിശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നും, ഈ ഇനത്തിലേക്കു നീക്കിവെച്ച തുക വളരെ തുച്ഛമായതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മാത്രമെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉയർത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളുവെന്നും പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കൂടാതെ ഹരിജനകുട്ടികൾക്കു പുസ്തകം, പുസ്തകം സ്ലെയ്റ്റുപെൻസിൽ തുടങ്ങിയവ കൊടുത്തു അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കണം. മറ്റൊന്നു ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ ഹരിജൻ വെൽഫെയർ സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ മസ്റ്റുടി കൃത്യസമയത്തു കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തി ഇന്നു ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ല. കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വൈമനസ്യവും കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ മസ്റ്റുടി കൃത്യസമയത്തു കൊടുപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

III.—PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

4-50 p.m. * SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before you call on the next Member to speak, may I request the Hon. the Leader of the House to give us the programme of business for the week."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, as it is, voting on Demands will end on the 28th. On the 29th the Appropriation Bill will be taken up for consideration. I do not know whether it will take the whole of that day but the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is of the view that even if we finish the business early on that day, hon. Members would like to go home rather than take up any other business on that day itself.

" On the 30th and 31st, Government business would be to move a resolution to validate the Ordinance issued by the Governor imposing an additional tax on petrol. There is also a formal resolution to be moved for revalidating certain amendments to the District Municipalities Act. After that, the taxation Bills will be taken up. I have already given notice of motions to refer these taxation Bills to Select Committees. I had consultations with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and he agrees with me that since the motions are for reference of the Bills to Select Committees, there need not be much of discussion at this stage. So, I hope the business connected with all these Bills, that is, the Bill relating to the levy of betterment tax, the Bill relating to the surcharge on land revenue, the Stage Carriages Surcharge Bill and also the Bill relating to the levy of the cess in the Lower Bhavani Project area, will be over by the 31st. We will disperse on the 31st. That is the present programme.

" On the 30th and 31st, the Legislative Council also will be meeting. Therefore, on those two days we will revert to our old programme of sitting between 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. so that the afternoons might be available for the Council sittings.

" Therefore, the Assembly will disperse on the 31st. My present inclination is to have a sitting of the House, if possible, on the 25th of August. This is only my present inclination but I will fix up the date in consultation with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition so that it may suit the convenience of all hon. Members."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I want to submit only a few words for the consideration of the Leader of the House. I submit it will not be possible for the House to meet in the last week of August if the Bills are to be referred to Select Committees. They will take plenty of time to examine the Bills, take evidence and then finalize the Bills. I, therefore, suggest that we might meet again in the third or the fourth week of September. This will give sufficient time for the Select Committees to examine the Bills. Of course, this could be settled later."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition proceed on the basis that the entire House is committed to sending the Bills

to the Select Committees. I wonder whether they are not aware of the notices of amendments for circulation of the Bills to elicit public opinion."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am very well aware of them. Taking all these into consideration, two days are allotted for the business connected with the Bills."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, will the Hon. the Leader of the House tell us if any day has been allotted for non-official business? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Not at present, Sir."

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

(2) DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT—*cont.*

*SRI O. A. NANJAPPA :—" கனம் உபதலைவர் அவர்களே, வணக்கம் இன்றைய தினம் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நல உரிமைக்காக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் கிராண்டு தொகையை நான் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் கண்டிருக்கும் 74 லட்சம் ரூபாயை செலவழிக்க கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களையும் நான் முழுமனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். சிலர் சொன்னார்கள், தமிழ் தெரியாத ஒருவரை ஹரிஜன மந்திரியாக நியமித்திருப்பதால் மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதை ஒரு விதத்தில் வெறுக்கத்தக்க விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டார்கள். அது சம்பந்தமான எந்த அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் நான் எற்கவே இல்லை. எனென்றால் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களே வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் வந்ததும் முதலிலேயே எடுத்த ஆரம்பத்திலேயே பெரிய மாறுதலை உண்டாக்கி இருக்கிறார் என்பதை நாம் நன்கு அறிவோம். கடந்த மந்திரி சபையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதைத் தவிர ஒரு கோடியே இருபத்தைந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் இன்னும் அநேகம் திட்டங்களை கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த திட்டங்களைக்கொண்டு வந்திருந்தும்கூட சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் நல்ல முறையில் பயன்படாமலிருக்கின்றன. உதாரணமாக ஆலயப் பிரவேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். இந்த ஆலயப்பிரவேச சட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் அமுல் நடத்த கவர்ன்மெண்டு அதிகாரிகளும் மற்றும் பெரியார்களும் உதவுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் உதவியும் பொது ஜனங்களுடைய மனப்பான்மை மாறவில்லை. அதாவது ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களுடைய மனப்பான்மை மாறவில்லை. நாம் கோவில்களை திறந்தோமே தவிர அவர்களுடைய மனக் கோவிலை திறக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே ஜனங்களை சட்டத்தினாலில்லாமல் அனுபவத்தில் மாற்றவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜனங்களிடையே பிளவு இல்லாமல் இருக்கவே நமது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கனம் ஹரிஜன மந்திரி வேறு ஜாதியாராக அவர்களை நியமித்திருக்கிறார். அவருக்குத் தமிழ் தெரியாது. அவர் தெலுங்கர். நாம் சொல்வது அவருக்குத் தெரியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நாம் தமிழில் சொல்வதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ள அவர் பிரயாசப்படுவதின்மூலம் நமக்கு அவர் நன்மை செய்ய நல்ல சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுகிறது. முன்காலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கே இந்த மந்திரி பதவியை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவந்தது. இப்பொழுதும் அவ்விதமே கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் ஒரு நோயாளிக்கு மற்றொரு நோயாளி மருந்து கொடுப்பது போலிருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன் ஒருவரை மந்திரியாக நியமித்தால் கல்வி பொருளாதாரத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடையவில்லையே என்றால் அவர்கள் பழைய பல்லவியைத்தான் பாடிவருவார்கள். ஆனால் இப்

[Sri O. A. Nanjappa] [23rd July 1952

பொழுது நமக்கு வந்திருக்கும் கனம் மந்திரி ஹரிஜனங்களுடன் தன் னுடைய பாதி வாழ்நாளை கழித்து உழைத்தவர். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தொண்டு செய்தவர். அவருடைய குடும்பமே ஹரிஜனத்தொண்டில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தது என்பதாகக் கேள்விப்பட்டு சந்தோஷமடைகிறோம். இன்னும் ஐந்து வருஷத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் என்ன சேவை செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அதற்கு ஓர் சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அடைந்திருக்கிறார். ஹரிஜனங் களுடைய நன்மையைக்கோரி இன்னும் அதிகம் உழைப்பார் என்பதில் சந்தேகமே இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்ற காங்கிரஸ் கொள்கைப்படி கிராமங்களில் திட்டம் அமைக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு என்னென்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் செய்வார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

5 p.m. "ஹரிஜனங்கள் கல்வி பொருளாதாரம் இந்த இரண்டிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டுமென்றால் இந்த எழுபத்தி நாலு லட்சமோ அல்லது ஒரு கோடி இருபத்தைந்து லட்சமோ செலவு பண்ணினால் அவர்களில் முன் னேற்றத்தைப் பார்க்க முடியாது. முன்னேற்றம் என்றால் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக் கள் இவர்களுடைய நிலையை உணர்ந்து அவர்களுடைய மனப்பான்மையை மாற்றி வரவேண்டும். சட்டத்தினால் மாற்றுவது என்றிருக்கக்கூடாது. கவர்ன்மெண்டு எந்தந்த திட்டம் கொண்டுவருகிறதோ அதை ஜாதி ஹிந்துக் கள் அனுசரிக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையாகவே ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாழும் சேரி களையும் தெருக்களையும் பார்க்கும்போது அங்கே மனிதன் வாழ்வதா அல்லது வீழ்வதா என்று தோன்றுகிறது. நாம் போய் சேரியின் நிலைமையை பார்த்துவிட்டால் சாப்பிட முடியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இந்த City-யில்கூட 4, 5 சேரிகள் அந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றன. நாராய ப்பா தெருவு, மூர் தெருவு, 2nd line beach, first line beach இவை களில் மனிதன் வாழமுடியுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த மாதிரி யாக டவுனில் இருக்கும்போது, கிராமங்களில் கேட்பானேன். City-யில் அநேகமாக மின்சாரம் ஜலதாரை வசதி இருக்கிறது. City-யிலேயே இம்மாதிரி கஷ்டம் இருக்கும்போது கிராமங்களில் எப்படி இருக்கும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

"இந்த மாதிரி ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டம் இருக்கும்போது அவர் களுக்கு பொது ஜனங்கள் உதவிசெய்யவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் குடிசை களாவது இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் மதராஸ் Cityயில் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை சொம்பவும் வருத்தப்படவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் சாதாரணமாக மனிதன் தன் வீட்டிற்குள் மண்டி போட்டுக்கொண்டாவது உள்ளேபோகலாம். இங்கு அதுகூட இல்லை. இவ்விதம் சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் ஏழை குடும்பங்கள் இருப்பதாகக் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு மரத் தடிகூட இல்லை. இவர்களுடைய பிரச்னையை உடனடியாகத் தீர்த்து வைக்க வேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 74 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறது என்றால் இந்த City யிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு 50 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். சேரி யிலுள்ளவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழ்ந்தால்தான் பிறருடைய நல் வாழ் வுக்குதவியாக இருக்கும். சேலம், திருச்சி, முதலிய இடங்களிலிருந்து cityயைத் தேடிவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கு அதைவிட மோசமாக இருக் கிறது. யாரும் இதை கவனிப்பாரில்லை. மதராஸில் வந்து பார்த்தால்தான் இவர்கள் அதிகமான கஷ்டத்திலிருப்பது தெரியவரும்.

"ஹரிஜனங்கள் விருத்தியடைய வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுடைய சேரி கள் விருத்தியடையவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய கல்வி விருத்தியடைய வேண்டும், பொருளாதாரம் விருத்தியடையவேண்டும், இப்பொழுது ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் ரூபாயை தலைக்கு 10, 5 என்று பிரித்துக்கொடுக்கிறதா ? உண்மையில் இந்த 74 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பது போதாது சுவாமி சகஜானந்தம் சொன்னமாதிரி 30 கோடி ரூபாயை ஒரே டயத்தில் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். தலைக்கு இரண்டு எக்கர் நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும். Forest தர்காஸ்து நிலங்களை எடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு அந்தந்த இடங்களில் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியம் செய் வதற்கு தலைக்கு 150 ரூபாயும் கடனுகக் கொடுத்து அவர்களுடைய நிலையை உயர்த்தியடையும்படி செய்தால் ஜனத்தொகையில் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்காக

23rd July 1952] [Sri O. A. Nanjappa]

இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை விருத்தியடையும்படி செய்யலாம் அதன்மேல் அவர்களுடைய பொளாதார நிலைமையை எற்றிக்கொள்ளலாம்.

"மற்றும் படிக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான ஹாஸ்டல்கள் வைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களில் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் 40, 50 ஹாஸ்டல்களிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் அதில் பாதிகூட இல்லை. புது ஹாஸ்டல்கள் ஒரு வருஷம் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லையென்றால் கிராண்டு கிடையாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது கஷ்டமானது. இப் பொழுது கல்வி மந்திரியும், ஹரிஜன மந்திரியும் ஒருவராக இருப்பதால் தமிழ் நாட்டின் குறைகளை அறிந்து அதைத் தீர்த்து வைப்பார் என்று நினைக் கிறேன். ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களில் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் திறப்பதை நிருத்திவிட்டு தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஹாஸ்டல்களை திறக்கவேண்டும். இங்கிருக்கும் குறைகளை யும் தீர்த்து வைக்கவேண்டும். (At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.) தெலுங்கு நாட்டில் மட்டும் வசதி செய்துவிட்டு தமிழ் நாட்டில் செய்யாவிட்டால் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்த M.L.A.க்கள் 30 வருஷமாக ஜனங்களுடன் பழகி வந்தவர்கள்—வெறுப்படைவார்கள். உண்மையாகவே ஏழைகளுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று வந்தவர்கள்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் சில குறைகளிருக்கின்றன. ஒரு வருஷம் ஹாஸ்டல் நடத்தி இரண்டாவது வருஷம் நடத்துவதற்கு அவர்களிடம் பணம் இல்லை காசு இல்லை என்று கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் ஹாஸ்டல் திறக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதற்கு பூரா பணத்தையும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். எதோ ஒரு இடத்தில் மானேஜ்மெண்டு சரியானபடி இல்லை என்பதற்காக மற்றவர்களுக்கு கொடுப் பதையும் நிறுத்த வேண்டுமா ? மூட்டைபுச்சிக்காக வீட்டை கொளுத்துவதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் நடக்கும் ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு எத்தனை பேர்கள் வந்து சேருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு residential ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. பணத்தை மானேஜ்மெண்டு சரியாக கையாளவில்லை யென்றால்தான் மாணவர்களிடம் பணத்தை நேரடியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் அதிகமாகச் சொல் வதற்கு அநேகம் இருக்கின்றன. தலைவர் அவர்கள் இன்னும் டயம் கொடுத்தால் இன்னும் சொல்லலாம் என்றிருக்கிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"உங்களுக்கு கொடுத்த பத்து நிமிஷமும் முடிந்து விட்டது."

*SRI D. DASARATHAN :—"மிஸ்டர் ஸ்பீகர், ஸார், கடந்த ஐந்து வரு ஷங்களில் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காரானது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சரிவர நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவில்லையென்ற ஒரு காரணத்திற்காக ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸ் மீதுள்ள கோபத்தைத் தீர்த்துக்கொண்டார்களென்று பல தலைவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். இதை ஆளும் சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறதா ? அல்லது ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுமை செய்த சர்க்காருக்கு சரியானபடி பாடம் கற்பிக்க வில்லையா ? என்று தெரியவில்லை.

"தற்போது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தொகையானது மிகவும் குறைவாகவே இருக்கிறதென்பதைக் குறித்து பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எலக்ட்ரிக் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கும் போலீஸ் பாதுகாப்புக்கும் கொடு கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தொகையை விட மிகவும் குறைவானதாகவே ஹரிஜனங்க ளுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 85 லக்ஷம் பேர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற் காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் 74 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் போதுமா என்று சிந்திக்கும் போது, மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த 85 லக்ஷம் பேர்க ளின் கண்களைத் துடைப்பதற்கு ஏதோ ஒரு தொகையை ஒதுக்கிவிட்டோம் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, மற்ற நண்பர்கள் கூறுகிறபடி, அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படுவதற்கு வசதிகள் என் னென்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்களென்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றுமே செய்யப்பட வில்லை.

"இந்த சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தில் மிகவும் கவலை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லையென்பதை, தற்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் மந்திரிசபை அமைப் பிலிருந்தே தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஐந்திலொரு

[Sri D. Dasarathan] [23rd July 1952

பங்கு ஜனத்தொகை ஹரிஜனங்களாக இருந்தும், 15 பேர் கொண்ட மந்திரிசபையில், ஒரே ஒரு ஹரிஜன்தான் மந்திரியாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார் என்றால், இன்று ஹரிஜனங்கள் எவ்வளவு கேவலமான நிலையில் நடத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும். கணக்குப்படி பார்த்தால் கட்டாயமாக மூன்று மந்திரிகளாவது ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு இருக்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக, ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தை கவனிக்க ஹரிஜன் மந்திரி இருப்பது நலம் என்று எல்லோரும் எடுத்துக்காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் அதை ஆமோதிக்கிறேன். ஹரிஜன் மந்திரி இருந்தால் மட்டும் எல்லாம் செய்துவிடுவாரா? என்று பல பேர் கேட்கலாம். அவர் செய்வாரா? அவர் செய்ய மாட்டாரா? என்பதைப்பற்றி நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்லவிரும்பவில்லை. ஆனால், நாங்கள் அவரை அணுகி, எங்களுடைய குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு எங்களுக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அவரிடம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவோம். குறைகளை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு அவர் ஏதாவது செய்தால் பாராட்டுவோம். அவர் செய்யாவிட்டால் அவரை வாயார வேறுவிதமாக வாழ்த்த எங்களுக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், எங்களுக்கு உரிமைப்படி நடைபெறவேண்டிய இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று மந்திரி ஸ்தானங்களை கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று நான் உறுதியாகக் கூறுகிறேன்.

"ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் 74 லக்ஷ ரூபாயில், சரியாக கணக்குப்படி பார்த்தால், உருப்படியாக அவர்களுடைய நலனுக்காகச் செலவிடப்படும் தொகை மிகக் குறைவானதாகத்தான் இருக்கும். பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் முழுவதும் அவர்களுடைய நலனுக்குச் செலவிடப்படாவிட்டாலும், குறைந்தது 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் கூட அவர்களுடைய நலனுக்குச் செலவாகாமலே ஆபீசர்களுக்கும், வேறு சில வழிகளிலும் பணம் பறிபோகின்றது. ஹரிஜன க்ஷேமாபிவிருத்தி இலாகா என்று சொல்லப்படுவது எந்த நிலைமையில் வேலை செய்கிறதென்று பார்த்தால், அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் செய்துவிட்டதாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. அதிகாரிகளுக்குத்தான் அதிகப் பணம் செலவிடப்படுகின்றது.

"ஜில்லா வெல்பேர் ஆபீசர்கள் சுடுகாடுகளுக்கும், பாதைகளுக்கும், இணறுகளுக்கும், வேறு சில பாடசாலைகளை அமைப்பதற்கும் நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கும் விஷயமாக ஆபீசர்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளும் முறை வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு மனைக்காக மனு போட்டு 5, 6 வருஷங்களாகியும், மனைகளை அடமானம் செய்யும் விஷயமாகயாதொன்றும் பலனில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆபீசர்கள் அந்தந்த இடங்களில் முகாம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு தங்குவதற்கு செலவு என்ன ஆகிறதோ அதைவிட ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு அவர்கள் செலவு செய்வது மிகவும் சொற்பம் என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

"வீடு கட்டும் விஷயமாக பெரும்பாலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு நிபந்தனை விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதாவது, மனைகளைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும்போது, இரண்டில் ஒரு பங்கு, மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு, அல்லது நான்கில் ஒரு பங்கு அவர்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் உணவுக்கும் உடைக்கும் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு முன் பணத்திற்கு எங்கே போகமுடியும்? நிலம் வாங்கும்போது ஒரு தொகையைக் கொடுத்தால் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படும்; பணம் கொடுக்காவிட்டால், நிலம் கிடைக்காது என்று சொன்னால், அவர்களால் என்னசெய்யமுடியும்? பணம் இல்லாத ஒரு குறையினால் அவர்கள் நிலத்தைக் கைவிடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளின் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புக்குப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கடந்த வருஷத்தில், ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள வெல்பேர் ஆபீசர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி தகவல் கொடுக்காததால் சரிவர ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்று எனக்குத் தகவல் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. சொந்த ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்துகின்ற முறையிலும், தனிப்பட்ட முறையிலும் நடத்தப்படும் ஹாஸ்டல்கள், 100-க்கு 99 சரிவர நடக்கவில்லையென்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். மற்ற ஜாதி இந்துக்களுடன் ஒன்றுகூடி நடத்தும் ஹாஸ்டலாவது சரிவர நடக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால், அந்த ஹாஸ்டல்கள் எந்த முறையில் இருக்கிறது என்பது இப்பொழுது அமர்ந்திருக்கும்

23rd July 1952] [Sri D. Dasarathan]

அனேக அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் நன்கு தெரியும். மதராசிலுள்ள அனேக கலாசாலைகளில் நம்முடைய ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்க்கும் சமயத்தில் அவர்கள் ஹாஸ்டலில் சேர்ந்து படிக்கும் அளவு எந்த முறையில் இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரிந்த விஷயம். முன் பணமாக ரூ. 150, கட்டினால்தான் அவர்கள் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு நிபந்தனை இருக்கிறது. ரூ. 150 கட்டுவதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களால் எப்படி முடியும்? ஒரு நாளும் அவர்களால் கட்டமுடியாது. இதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்றால் அதுவும் இல்லை. இப்படியிருக்கும் சமயத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் எப்படி கல்வித்துறையில் முன்னேற முடியும் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்?

"வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு சிறிதளவு தொகையைக் கூட கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். அதனால் நாங்கள் சர்க்கார் காட்டும் ஓர் அளவு சௌகரியத்தையும் அனுபவிக்கமுடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். மற்ற ஜாதியினர் வாழும் இடங்களுக்கு ரூரல் வாட்டர் ஸப்ளை ஸ்கீம் முதலியவைகள் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டால் செய்யப்படுகிறதேயொழிய, சேரிகளில் ரோடுகள் போடவும், இன்னும் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கும் கோரிக்கைகள் நிராகரிக்கப்படுகிற அளவுக்கு விட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்றால், உண்மையாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான எண்ணமே யாருக்கும் இல்லையென்றுதான் தோன்றுகிறது. மேல் அதிகாரிகள் முதல் கடைசியில் இருக்கும் அதிகாரி வரை ஹரிஜனங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் அசிரத்தையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக கணக்குப்பிள்ளைகளிலைல் ஒரு சில கிராமங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் படும் அவஸ்தையை நேரில் சென்று பார்த்தீர்களானால், இம்மாதிரி எங்களை இம்சைக்கு உள்ளாக்கமாட்டீர்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். 5-10 p.m.

"ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஒரு சிலருக்கு ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் பதவிகளைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது போதாதென்று கருதுகிறேன். பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் வெகு காலமாக எங்கள் ஜாதியினர் ஒருவர்கூட மெம்பராக நியமிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஸெக்ரடேரியடிலும், ஸெக்ரடரி பதவிகளில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் யாராவது நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களாவென்றால், அதுவும் இல்லை. கடைசியாக உள்ள குமாஸ்தா உத்தியோகங்களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கம்பூனல் ஜி. ஒ. பிரகாரம் ஸ்தானங்கள் அளிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஜாதியின் கொடுமையினால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குரிய ஸ்தானங்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்று நினைக்கிறேன். பியூன்கள் உத்தியோகமும் எங்களுடைய மக்களுக்கு சரியான முறையில் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. எங்கள் ஜாதியினர் பியூன் உத்தியோகம் செய்யப்போனால், தானாகா ஆபீசிலும், மற்ற இடங்களிலும், அங்கு இருக்கும் ஆபீசர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்ற காரணத்தினால் எங்களுடைய ஜாதியாராகிய பியூன்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ள மறுக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வசதிக்கும் வீட்டு வேலைகளுக்கும் அவர்கள் உபயோகப்படமாட்டார்கள் என்ற ஒரு காரணத்திற்காக, பியூன் வேலைகள் கூட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காமல் அவஸ்தைப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, எங்களுக்கு உண்மையிலேயே முன்னேற்றம் உண்டாகவேண்டுமானால், ஜாதி இந்துக்களை நம்பிக் கொண்டிருப்பதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. உடனடியாக நல்லதொரு ஏற்பாட்டை சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும். எல்லா உத்தியோகங்களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் ஜாதி விகிதாசாரப்படி உத்தியோகங்கள் தர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

"இன்னும் அவசியமாக, ரோடுகள், சுடுகாடு, இணறுகள் இவைகளுக்கு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணத்திலிருந்து, வீணுக்காமல், ஜில்லா போர்ட், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்ட் ஸ்தாபனங்களிலிருந்து மேற்படி காரியங்களுக்கு செலவிட அவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கனம் சுவாமி சகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் சொல்லியபடி உடனடியாக பெருவாரியான தொகையை நிலங்களில் போட்டு ஹரிஜனங்களை முற்போக்குக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதைவிட, பெருவாரியான தொகைகளைக் கொண்டு 'இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ்' ஏற்படுத்தி, அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் ஹரிஜனங்களை

[Sri D. Dasarathan] [23rd July 1952

వేలివుక్కు అమర్‌త్తిక్‌కొండాల్, పొరుళాదారత్తిల్ హరిజనంగళై మున్నుక్కు వన్‌దువిడువార్‌గళ్. సర్‌క్కారుక్కుం హరిజనంగళైప్పత్తి వెగువాగ అక్కఱైకొళ్ళవేణ్డియ అవశియముం కుఱైన్‌దు విడుమెన్‌ఱు ఉంగళుక్కుత్ తెరివిత్తుక్‌కొళ్ళుగిన్‌ఱేన్.

"కడైసియాగ, మఱ్ఱ అంగత్తినర్‌గళ్ కూఱియపడి ఎంగళుక్కు పొరుళాదార నిలైమైయిల్ మున్‌నేఱ్ఱత్తై తర సర్‌క్కార్ ఎవ్వళవు ఉదవి సెయ్యవేణ్డుమో అవ్వళవు ఉదవి సెయ్‌దాల్ నలమాగ ఇరుక్కుం. ఎంగళుక్కాగత్ సెలవిడుం 70 లక్షత్తం రూపాయ్ పోదవే పోదాదు. హరిజన మున్‌నేఱ్ఱత్తిఱ్కాగ కుఱైన్‌దదు 2 అల్లదు 3 కోడి రూపాయావదు ఉడనడియాగ ఒదుక్కిత్ తరుమ్ అవర్‌గళ్ మున్‌నుక్కు వరముడియుమెన్‌ఱు తెరివిత్తుక్‌కొండు ఎన్ ఉడైయ పేచ్చై ఇత్తుడన్ ముడిత్తుక్‌కొళ్ళుగిన్‌ఱేన్."

* SRI P. GUNNIAH :—" అధ్యక్ష, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా, టీపురుపల్లి నియోజక వర్గమునుండి 1,50,000 ఓటర్ల తరపున కాంగ్రెసు అభ్యర్థిగా నేను ఎన్నుకోబడినాను. ఇందులో 320 గ్రామములలో ప్రజల సాధక బాధకములు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వారికి తెలియజేయుచున్నాను. మన రాష్ట్రములో ఎన్ని జిల్లాలకంటే శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా వెనుకబడియున్నది. అందులో ఎన్ని తాలూకాలకంటె మెట్టు ప్రాంతమైన టీపురుపల్లి తాలూకా, కరువు కాటకాలకు ఆలవాలమైన రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాలకన్న వెనుకబడియున్నది. సదరు తాలూకాలో ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు ఇంతవరకూ విమ్మతము జరుగలేదు. సదరు తాలూకాలో భూములు ఇదివరకు జమీందారుల స్వాధీనమై యుండుటవల్ల అప్పటయన్న నీటి వాగులకు ఎట్టి మరమ్మత్తులు లేక పరిపూర్ణ ప్రతి సంవత్సరం పాడుబడియున్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రస్తుతము సదరు చెరువులకు ఎక్కువ డబ్బు శాంక్షన్ చేయించి త్వరలో మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించి అక్కడనున్న రైతులందరికీ యివ్వబడునట్లు ప్రభుత్వమువారు తొలగించగలందులకు కోరుచున్నాను. 1952-53 సంవత్సరపు బడ్జెటులో 64 లక్షల రూపాయలకు మాత్రమే హరిజన సమూహమును గురించి యిచ్చియున్నారు. కాని అది చాలా తక్కువగాబట్టి ఒక కోటి రూపాయలవరకైనా పెంచి యీ వెనుకబడిన జిల్లాలో మా హరిజనులకు విద్యవిషయమై ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతి తాలూకాలో ఒక హాస్టలు నిర్మించి వారికి విద్య సౌకర్యాలను గురించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తోడ్పడుతారని ఆశించుచున్నాను. హరిజనులకు ప్రతి గ్రామములోను నివేశన స్థలములు గురించి యిప్పటికి 15 సంవత్సరములనుండి దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టి డబ్బులూ కూడా కట్టియున్నాను. ఇంతవరకూ అడబ్బు యివ్వకపోగా స్థలములు కూడా గ్రాంటు చేయలేదు. కాబట్టి గవర్నమెంటువారు యుద్ధసమయములో ఏ మూలస్థితో భూములను స్వాధీనము చేసుకున్నారో హరిజనులకు కావలసిన ఇండ్లకుగాను నివేశన స్థలముల విషయములోనూ అదే మూలు ఉపయోగించి ఇండ్ల స్థలములు త్వరలోనే హరిజనులకు కల్పించి వారి కష్టములన్ని పోగొట్టగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా, టీపురుపల్లి, బొబ్బిలి, పెక్కలి, చీపురుపల్లం, పోలాకి తాలూకాలలో వేలాది ఎకరాల బంజరు భూములున్నవి. ఆ భూములు భూమిలేని నిరుపేద హరిజనులకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు త్వరలోనే పట్టాలు ఇప్పించగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇప్పటికీ మూడు సంవత్సరములనుండి హరిజనులు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ఎంతో వ్యయప్రయాసలకోర్చి బంజరును సాగులోనికి తీసుకువచ్చి అనుభవించుచున్న ఈ బంజరు భూములన్నీ, పదిగాని, ఇరువదిగాని ఎకరాలకు పైగా ఉన్న పెద్దరైతులు ఆక్రమించుకొన్న ఇతర భూమినిన్నీ వారినుండి తొలగించి హరిజనులకు పట్టాలు యిప్పించగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. మన రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్న అన్ని

ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగములకన్న తక్కువ ఉద్యోగములగల గ్రామ తలారులజీతములు చాలా తక్కువగాయున్నవి. కాబట్టి నెల ఒకటింటికి 30 రూపాయలవరకైనా పెంచి యీ పేద హరిజనుల యిక్కట్లు తొలగించెదరని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

"ఆంధ్రదేశంలో చాకలి, మంగలి తలయారి, వెట్టివారికిచ్చినటువంటి భూములు పెద్ద భూస్వాములు ఆక్రమించుకున్నారు. అట్టి రైతులను తొలగించి ఆయా గ్రామ కాపరులకు ఆ భూములు ఇచ్చేటట్లు చేయగలందులకు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిని, మా ముఖ్యమంత్రివర్యులను కోరుచున్నాను. 5-20 p.m.

"హైస్కూళ్ల విషయములో గవర్నమెంటు కాలేజీలలో హరిజనులకు ఉచిత విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించవలెనని వినయపూర్వకముగా మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

"ఇంతేకాక విషయమేమిటంటే, ఈ నెల 27 వ తేదినుండి ఈ శాసనసభ సమయం 8-30 నుండి మధ్యాహ్నం 1-30 వరకూ జరుగుతుందని అన్నారు. ఎవరైనా ఆంగ్ల భాషలో మాట్లాడితే ఆ మాట వినిపిస్తూ ఆర్థం కాకుండా ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి ఆంధ్ర M.L.A. లు అందరు ఆంధ్రభాషలోనే మాట్లాడవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. వినవనగా, ఈ ఆంధ్ర M.L.A. లు చాలామంది ఎలెక్షను టైములో ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ఉన్న ప్రతి ఓటరుకున్నూ తెలుగులోనే శాసన సభలో మాట్లాడుతామన్నిన్ని, హరిజనులకు తగినటువంటి సదుపాయాలు చేయిస్తామనిన్నీ వాగ్దానములు చేసి వారిదగ్గరనుండి ఓట్లు సంపాదించుకొని ఎన్నుకోబడ్డారు. ఇంతేగాకుండా గ్రామ కాపరులు అయిన వెట్టివాళ్ళు, చాకలి, మంగలి మొదలైనవాళ్లందరు ఎన్నో కష్టనష్టములకోడి యీ M.L.A. లకు ఓట్లు సంపాదించిపెట్టి వీరిని గెలిపించారు. అటువంటి ఈ ఆంధ్ర M.L.A. లు ఈ శాసన సభలో ఇప్పుడు ఆంగ్లభాషలో కొందరు మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. అలాగున చేయుటవల్ల ఈ హరిజనులు మొదలైన ఓటర్లనందరిని మోసముచేసినట్లే అవుతుందని అంటున్నాను. అలా ఆంధ్రభాషలో మాట్లాడకపోవడంవల్ల నేను చాలా విచారించుచున్నాను.

"తదుపరి ఈ సభలో ఇకమీదట ఆయినను స్పీకరుగారు ఆంధ్ర M.L.A. లు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు అందరికీ అర్థము అయ్యేటట్లు translate చేయించగలందులకు Speaker గారిని ప్రార్థిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమించుకొంటున్నాను."

* SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject of Harijan Uplift is very interesting. It is intended to benefit all communities coming under the term 'Harijans' including the Scheduled Classes. Our Constitution provides that a fund may be instituted for the uplift of the Backward and Scheduled communities. Accordingly the Government have instituted a fund. But I find in the Demand that a major portion of the amount is allotted for Harijan Uplift and only a small portion for the uplift of other Backward communities. An amount of Rupees 64 lakhs has been provided under Harijan Uplift for repair of wells, pathways, burial grounds, etc., besides grants to private educational institutions. These are the improvements intended to be carried out. But, from my practical experience I can say with some authority that these improvements are not being actually carried out in the rural areas. I am not speaking of the urban areas, but in the rural areas these improvements stand only in name and they are not being carried out to the satisfaction of major sections of Harijans. If anybody goes to a cheri, he will find

[Sri V. Gopala Gounder] [23rd July 1952

that the condition of these people is very bad. Of course, the money allotted by the Government is somehow being spent by the officers entrusted with this work. My grievance is that simply because we are spending money, we cannot presume that all the improvements that are intended to be carried out by the Government are actually carried out. Sir, the administration of this fund is not properly done by the concerned departments. The money is given to various officers who are drawn from various communities and who have absolutely no sympathy for the Backward communities. An officer of superior caste is appointed to administer this department. This gentleman has absolutely no sympathy for these people and he does everything in his own way and distributes the amount as he likes or as recommended by his own friends. Therefore, I submit that if this department is put under the sole charge of an officer belonging to Backward communities, it will be better managed and administered to the satisfaction of all the people concerned.

" Sir, it is said that the money will be utilized for opening pathways. I would like to ask the Government whether they will be in a position to tell the House how many roads have been repaired and how many pathways have been opened during the last four or five years. Everywhere we find quarrels over these pathways and their usage by Harijans in the rural parts and no official of the Government takes notice of this; the officials are indifferent when matters are represented to them by persons interested in the Harijans; such is the state of affairs now in the rural areas.

" Then, in the case of burial-grounds we find lot of troubles. The poor Harijans are not allowed to carry the corpses along the streets of Caste Hindus and the difficulties that are being undergone by the Harijans are very many. There are perpetual quarrels leading in some cases to serious riots. The Harijans are also not allowed to take processions through the streets of the Caste Hindus. Therefore, Sir, even the simple amenities are not allowed to the Harijans in the villages and the amount allotted for Harijan Uplift is only a waste.

" The question of providing house-sites for Harijans is merely a farce because I know in one case in Gingee taluk some Harijans had to pay Rs. 1,200 for house-sites in 1948 and still they are not assigned any house-site. Representations were made to the Sub-Collector and he simply referred them to the Harijan Welfare Officer, who has not yet disposed of the paper with the result the poor Harijans are put to hardship. They are living in sites that
5-30 p.m. are surrounded on all sides by water. The sanitary conditions are very poor in their neighbourhood. This is how the officers of the Harijan Welfare department do their job. I submit, specific instructions may be issued to all officers, who are entrusted with the management of these things (viz., providing Harijans with house-sites) to do their job in earnest. Let them do their work in a most useful and effective way, so that the Harijans, who are to be benefited under the Harijan Uplift Programme may in reality be benefited. That is why I say that the Government should at

23rd July 1952] [Sri V. Gopala Gounder]

least from now onwards consider the desirability of appointing only members of the Harijan community as officers to administer the Harijan Welfare Department.

" Coming to the Backward Classes, I find that only 10 lakhs of rupees has been allotted for awarding scholarships to them. I do not know how the Government arrived at this meagre sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for providing scholarships for Backward Classes. They could have very well stopped giving scholarships in such a meagre sum. There are a very large number of Backward Class people and Harijans in our State. Even in this House nearly 50 per cent of the hon. Members belong to the Backward and Scheduled Castes. Still we are not in a position to increase the educational concessions for these communities. I am sorry to look at the very low figure provided in the Budget for awarding scholarships to students belonging to these communities. Government ought to have thought twice before arriving at such a low figure. Even now it is not too late. Let the Government provide some additional amount for the awarding of scholarships to Backward Class students, at least when they present the Supplemental Demand.

" I find in the last year's report of the Public Service Commission, that the concessions granted to the Backward Classes were withdrawn from the month of December 1951. In view of the fact that a very large number of people from the Backward communities have come forward and have been selected for public appointments, the age concession hitherto shown to them and the 35 per cent mark limitation have been withdrawn. So far as the Backward Classes are concerned, the argument is put forward that they have to compete with the other candidates of the Forward communities, for the prescribed qualification of 40 per cent of marks. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that we have not advanced to such an extent. Government should wait and see whether we have really come up to the level of the Forward Classes. They should not do things in a hurried manner. The Harijans should be properly taken care of. I do not say that the Government have not done anything towards the betterment of the Harijans. No doubt they have done something. I am thankful to them for what all they have done. It is due to their benevolent attitude towards the Harijans and other Backward communities that we find so many hon. Members belonging to those communities adorning this House. But that is not enough. The Government should proceed forthwith to improve the social and economic conditions of the poor Harijans both in the rural and urban areas, who are suffering very much at the present juncture. More scholarships should be provided for the Harijans and Backward Classes so that these poor boys could prosecute their studies further. Even now it is not too late."

* **Sri V. MUTHU** :—" கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே ! சபை முன்பு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டுள்ள ஹரிஜன மானியத்தைப் ஆமோதித்து, சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லப்பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இந்த மானியத்தைப் பற்றி விவாதிப்பதற்கு மற்ற எல்லா மானியங்களுக்கும் ஒதுக்கியதை விட மிக அதிகமான நேரம் (8 மணி) ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதற்காக தங்களுக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இந்த மாகாணத்தில் இதற்கு முன்பு இருந்த சர்க்காரும் தற்போதைய சர்க்காரும் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய அபிவிருத்தி விஷயத்திற்கு ஒரு முக்கியத் துவம் கொடுத்து, அக்கரையுடன் காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருவதைக் கண்டு நான் அவர்களைப் பாராட்ட கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். சென்னை மாகாணத் தில் நம் மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் 1937-இலே முதன் மந்திரி யாக இருந்த காலத்தில் தான் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு மிகவும் தடை யாக இருந்த ஆலயப்பிரவேச சட்டமும், சமூகத் தடை நீக்கச் சட்டமும், தீண்டாமை விலக்குச் சட்டமும் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டன. இந்தச் சட்டங்கள் மூலமாகத் தான் ஒன்றும் தெரியாமல் குக்கிராமங்களில் இருந்த ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒருவாறு விழிப்படைந்தார்கள். தற்போது தம்முடைய கோரிக்கைகளையும், உரிமைகளையும் போராடியாவது பெறக்கூடிய திறமையை ஹரிஜன சமூகத்திலுள்ள படித்த மாணவர்களும், மற்றவர்களும் அடையும் படி செய்தது அந்தச் சட்டங்கள் தான். அப்படியிருந்தும் கூட தற்போது சபையில் பேசிய பல ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்கள் சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருக்கிற குறைபாடுகளை மாத்திரம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி சர்க்காரின் போக்கை கண்டித்தது நலலதல்ல. எல்லோரும் கட்சி மனப்பான்மை அரசியல் பொருமைகள், சர்க்கார் கட்சியிடம் காடப்படும் துவேஷ மனப்பான்மை இல்லாமல் உண்மை யாக அவரவர்களுடைய ஹிருதயத்தைத் தொட்டுப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு சொன்னால் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக பலபல காரியங்களை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்திருக்கிறதென்பதை எல்லோரும் நிச்சயமாக ஒப்புக் கொள்வார்கள். சென்ற இருபது வருஷ காலமாக நான் சுத்த பட்டிக் காட்டில் படியாத ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் மத்தியிலிருந்து கொண்டு ஹரிஜனப் பணியாற்றி வருகிறேன். நான் இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள ஹரிஜன அங்கத் தினர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன். ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக சர்க்காரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிற சட்டங்களையெல்லாம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நம் சமூகத் தின் நன்மையைக் கருதி நாம் உபயோகித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்? சர்க்காரால் பலவிதமான சௌகரியங்கள் நமக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருந்தும் அதை நம் ஜாதியார்கள் முழுவதும் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள வில்லை யென்பது தான் உண்மை. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் உள்ள பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் கட்டாயமாக அதிக ஹரிஜனப்பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு கிராண்டு கிடையாது என்று சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தி யிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆசிரியர்கள் சேரி களுக்குச் சென்று பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கு கட்டாயம் அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று கெஞ்சிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். நம் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த தாய்மார் களும், தந்தைமார்களும் அந்த ஆசிரியர்களுடன் ஒத்துழைத்துப் பிள்ளைகளை பள்ளிக்குப் அனுப்பி வைக்கிறார்களா? அவர்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசையாக இருந்து நாமே குழந்தைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டாமா? இதைச் செய்யவில்லை, அதைச் செய்யவில்லை, என்று சர்க்காரிடம் எப்பொழுதும் குறை சொல்லிக் கொண்டே இருக்காமல் அவர்கள் நம் சமூகத்தின்பால் அன்பு வைத்து செய்யக் கூடிய நன்மைகளைப் பூராவாக உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்வது நம் கடமை இல்லையா? அந்தத் துறையில் நம் சமூகத்தவர் உழைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லையா? இந்த முறையில் பார்த்தால் நாம் மிகவும் அஜாக்கிரதையாக இருக்கிறோம். அலக்ஷியமாக இருக்கிறோம் என்று தான் எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கனம் மெம்பர் ஸ்ரீமான் ஷண்முகம் பிள்ளையவர்கள் மதுவிலக்கு மானியத்தின் மீது பேசும்பொழுது சொன்னார்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் படியாததால் தான் இப்பொழுது சொம்பப் பேர் குடிக்கிறார்கள் என்றும். கள்ளுக்கடையைத் கொண்டு வந்தால் சர்க்காருக்கு நிறையப் பணம் வரும். அது பூராவையும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் கல்விக்காகச் செலவிடலாம். ஹரிஜனங்களைப் படிக்கச் செய்து விட்டால் அவர்களே குடியை மறந்து விடுவார்கள், என்பதாகவும் சொன் னார்கள். உண்மையில் அவர் ஒரு சேரியிலே குடியிருந்திருப்பாரேயானால், அல்லது ஒரு சேரியின் அருகிலேயாவது குடியிருந்திருப்பாரேயானால் இம் மாதிரி சொல்லியிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். முன்பு சேரியிலே நடந்து கொண் டிருந்தது என்ன? உங்கள் பிள்ளையை பள்ளிக்கு அனுப்புங்கள் என்று பிள்ளையைக் கூப்பிடுவதற்காக ஆசிரியர்கள் சேரிக்குப் போவார்கள். அந்தச் சேரியிலே தகப்பன் தான் நிறைய கள்ளைக் குடித்திருப்பதோடு அல்லாமல் ஒரு இளஸ் கள்ளை மகன் வாயிலேயும் ஊற்றிக் கொண்டிருப்பான்.

பிள்ளையை பள்ளிக்கு அனுப்பு என்றால் குடி போதையில் இருக்கும் அவனு இதற்கு சம்மதிப்பான்? போதை வெறியிலே இருக்கும் அந்தப் பிள்ளைக்கு படிப்பு வருமா? வரவே வராது. ஆகையால் கள்ளும் கல்வியும் கலந்தால் சமூகம் வளராது. நண்பர்கள் சொன்னமாதிரி சேரிக்குப் பக்கத் தில் கள்ளுக்கடையை வைத்துவிட்டு, அந்தக் கள்ளிலிருந்து வரும் வரு மானத்தை ஹரிஜனபிள்ளையின் கல்விக்காக செலவிடு என்று சொன்னால் அது ஹரிஜன மக்கள் உண்மையில் முன்னேறவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத் தோடு சொல்லப்பட்ட யோசனையா? அல்லது ஹரிஜன மக்கள் விழிப் படையாது, என்றென்றைக்கும் அடிமைப்பட்டே வாழ்ந்து வரவேண்டு மென்ற எண்ணத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு சொல்லும் சூழ்ச்சிகர மான யோசனையா? 'கள்ளுக்கடையை ஒழித்ததால் சர்க்காருக்கு வருமானம் குறைந்துவிட்டது. அதனால் பல காரியங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றாலும் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் பணமில்லை. அனேகச் சலுகைகளைச் செய்ய முடியவில்லை,' என்றும் பலர் சொன்னார்கள். கள்ளுக்கடை ஒழிப்பால் ஏற்படும் ஏராளமான நஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கத் தானே வருமான வரி போட்டோம். அதனால் இன்றைக்கு ஏராளமாக வருமானம் வர வில்லையா? அந்த வருமானப் பணத்தை எடுத்து சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்குச் செலவிட முடியாதா? செலவிட்டுக் கொண்டும் வர வில்லையா? மேலும் எதற்காக கள்ளுக்கடையை கொண்டுவரவேண்டு மென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மது ஒழிப்பால் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் அதிக மாக ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறதே, அதை ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத் தோடா இந்த யோசனையைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்? ஒன்று உறுதி. இன்று கள்ளுக்கடை ஒழிந்ததால் தான் எங்கள் சமூக மக்கள் விழிப்படைந்திருக் கிறார்கள். சுய உணர்ச்சியை அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். தன்மானம் உடைய வர்களாக மாறி இருக்கிறார்கள். சேரியிலே கள்ளுக்கடையை வைத்து விட்டு பக்கத்திலுள்ள கல்விச்சாலைக்குப் போ என்று சொல்வது அவர்களை குழியில் தள்ளுவதைப் போலத்தான் ஆகும். அவர்கள் யாரும் படிக்கப் போக மாட்டார்கள். இதைக்கண்டும் கூட எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் நலனுக்கு வாதாடுப வர்களைப் போல சிலர் பேசியிருப்பது எங்களை மடையர்களாக்கி, முட்டாள் களாக்கி என்றைக்கும் அடிமைகளாகவே வைத்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு சொல்லப்பட்ட சூழ்ச்சியான எண்ணமேயாகும் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளாமல் இருக்க முடியாது". (ஸ்ரீ டி. ஷண்முகம் குறுக்கே எழுந்து பேச முயன்றார்.)

Mr. SPEAKER :—" பேசுகிறவர் உட்கார்ந்து இடம் கொடுத்தால் தான் நீங்கள் பேசலாம். அவர் உட்காரவில்லை". 'கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. முத்து உட் கார்ந்தார்.'

Sri T. SHANMUGAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! என் பெயரைக் குறிப்பிட்டு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பேசியதினால் நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கள் இப்பொழுது ஒழிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் கூட அவர்கள் இன்று குடித்துக் கொண்டு தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். திருட்டுத்தனமாக அவர்கள் இன்று சாராயத்தையும், மற்ற பல போதைப் பொருள்களையும் குடிப்பதினால் ஏராளமான பேர்கள் இறந்து கொண்டும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் தான் நான் சொன்னேன். இப்படி அவர்கள் கண்டாகண்ட போதைப் பொருளைத் தின்றுவிட்டு இறந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களே, கள்ளைக் கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டாலும் பரவாயில்லையென்பதாகத் தான் சொன்னேன். அதனால் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது குடிக்கிறதேயில்லை. புதியதாக கள்ளைக் கொண்டு வந்து அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க வெண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை யென்பதாக நான் தாழ்மையாகச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன்". 5-40 p.m.

* **Sri V. MUTHU** :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ டி. ஷண்முகம் பிள்ளையவர்களுக்கு இங்கே பதில் சொல்ல நான் விரும்ப வில்லை. அவரிடம் அதைப் பற்றித் தனிமையாக பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். தலைவர் அவர்களே! திருட்டுக் கள் சாராயம் காச்சும் தொழில் குடிசைத் தொழிலாகிவிட்டது என்றும் அதனால் கள்ளைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் தேவலை யென்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. தயவு செய்து கள்ளுக்கடைக் குடிசைத் தொழில் சேரிகளுக்கு வேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கடை

யிருந்த போது ஹரிஜனங்கள் வேலை செய்த சொற்பப் பணத்தையும் கள்ளுக்கடையில் போட்டு குடித்து, போதை வெறியோடு வீட்டிலே வந்தால் கஞ்சி வைக்கவில்லையென்று மனைவியையும் மக்களையும் துடைப்பக்கட்டையாலும் முறத்தாலும் மண்டை மயிர் கழிய போட்டடித்ததும் போதும். மண்டை மயிர் இன்னும் கூட முளைக்கவில்லை. அதற்குள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கல்விக்காகவென்று சொல்லி மறுபடியும் கள்ளுக்கடைகளை வைத்து ஹரிஜனங்களைக் குடிக்கவிட்டு வெறியர்களாகவும், மடையர்களாகவும் ஆக்கி விடவேண்டாம்.

"ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா அவர்களும் சொன்னார், 'கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கூட ஹரிஜனங்கள் மேல் கோபித்துக் கொண்டுதான் இம்மாதிரி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகமான சலுகை கொடுக்கத் தவறிவிட்டார்கள்' என்று. உண்மையில் நான் கேட்கிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களிடம் கோபமாக இருந்திருந்தால் சென்னை மாகாண ஹரிஜனராகிய தாங்கள் இந்த சட்டசபை சபாநாயகராக அமர்ந்திருக்க முடியுமா? தங்களைக் காலை வாறிவிட முயற்சித்தது யார்? எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் என்பதை சாமியவர்கள் நினைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக பத்து வருஷ திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். இதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு நல்ல யோசனை கூறுமல் ஹரிஜன இலாகாவுக்கு ஒரு ஹரிஜன மந்திரியைப் போடாமல் ஒரு பிராமண மந்திரியைப் நியமித்திருப்பதைப் பற்றிச் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறை கூறினார்கள். நான் கேட்கிறேன். கடந்த கால இரண்டு வருட ஆட்சியில் ஹரிஜன மந்திரி யார்? ஸ்ரீ கூர்மையா முன்பு இருந்தார்களே? அவர்கள் யார் பிராமணரா? ஸ்ரீ பரமேஸ்வரன் மந்திரியாக இருந்தாரே? அவர்கள் யார்? நாயக்கரா? அவர்களால் ஏன் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயையும் செலவழிக்க முடியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு சக்தியில்லையா? அவர்களுக்குச் செலவழிக்கத் தெரியவில்லையென்ற அர்த்தம்? இல்லை. நிர்வாகத்தில் ஏதோ சங்கடம் இருந்து கொண்டு தான் இருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும், தவிர இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒரு விஷயத்தைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒருசமயம் நானும் ஸ்ரீ கக்கன் அவர்களும் பேசிக் கொண்டபொழுது ஹரிஜன இலாகாவை ஒரு ஹரிஜனருக்குத் தருவதைவிட வேறு எந்த இலாகாவைக் கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று யோசித்தோம். அப்பொழுது ஸ்ரீ கக்கன் சொன்னார்கள், ஒரு ஹரிஜனர் ஹரிஜன இலாகாவுக்கு மந்திரியாக இருப்பதை விட கல்வி இலாகாவுக்கோ, ரெவின்யூ இலாகவுக்கோ மந்திரியாக இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் சௌகரியமாக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதிக சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்து தரமுடியும் என்று. இப்பொழுது கல்வியும் ஹரிஜன இலாகாவும் ஒரே மந்திரியிடம் இருப்பதால் ரொம்பவும் சௌகர்யமாகப் போய் விட்டது. ஆகவே கல்வி விஷயத்தில் அதிகமான சலுகையைக் கொடுக்க கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் அப்படியே செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் அதாவது மதுரை ஜில்லா உசிலம்பட்டி பிராந்தியத்தில் வாழும் ஹரிஜன விவசாய கூலிகளெல்லாம் அதிகுள்ள பாக்வேர்டு ஜாதியார்களை அண்டிப் பிழைக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விரண்டு சமூக விவசாயிகளுக்காக அந்த பிராந்தியத்தில் எலக்ட்ரிஸிடி டெவலப்மெண்டு சிஸ்டம் முதலிய திட்டங்களை நடத்தி அதன் மூலம் ஏழை ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகள் முன்னேறச் செய்ய வேணுமாய் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO :—"అధ్యక్షా, హరిజనులు ఎక్కువగా వ్యవసాయ కూలీలుగానీ, కౌలుదారులుగానీ ఉంటూ వున్నారు. వారికి వ్యవసాయ కూలీసంఘాలు, కౌలుదార్ల సంఘాలు ఉన్నాయి. వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు కనీస కూలీరేటు, ఒక రూపాయికి 0-1-6 లాభాన తక్కువకాకుండా ఉండాలని చెప్పి, ఆ రకంగా ప్రభుత్వం ఒక కూలిరేటు చట్టం చేయాలని చెప్పి వ్యవసాయకూలీలు కోరుతున్నారు. ఇదేరకంగా కౌలుదార్లకు కూడా ఒక కనీసం కౌలురేటు అనగా

ఐదింట మూడుపాళ్లు కౌలుదారుకు మిగతా రెండుపాళ్లు ఈనాందారుకు ఇచ్చేలా నేటట్లుగా ఉండాలి అని, ఈ కౌలుదార్ల సంఘాలు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వత్తిడిచేస్తున్నాయి. ఇదంతా గవర్నమెంటు హరిజనులకు, హరిజనులకంటె వెనుకబడినటువంటి తరగతివాళ్లకు చేయవలసి వుంది. అయితే కౌలుదార్లుగా, వ్యవసాయకూలీలుగా వీరు చేస్తున్న ఆందోళనను ఒక చట్టరూపముగా విరమింపుచేయలేదు. అది చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నేను గట్టిగా అడుగుతున్నాను. అలాగే హరిజనులకు కనీస కూలి కోర్కె కౌలుదార్లుగా ఉన్నటువంటివారికి కౌలుకంట్రోలును గూర్చి చేసిన ఆందోళనను గూర్చియే కుమారస్వామి రాజా ప్రభుత్వం నర్సాపురం తాలూకాలోని చించినాడి గ్రామంలో ఇద్దరు హరిజనులను పొట్టనపెట్టుకుంది. ఈరకంగా ఈ హరిజనులను కనీసపుకూలీలకోసం పోరాడినందుకే పొట్ట బెట్టుకోవటం జరిగింది ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వ మాయంలో. ఆదే కాంగ్రెస్ ఈ వేళ మరల గద్దెక్కి కూర్చుంది. ఆ ప్రభుత్వంలో శాసనసభ్యుడుగా ఉన్నటువంటిన్నీ, ఆ హరిజనుల మరణమునకు బాధ్యత వహించినటువంటిన్నీ ఆల్లూరు సత్యంగారే, తన స్వంత గ్రామంలోని హరిజనులకు కనీసపుకూలి ఒక రూపాయికి తక్కువ లేకుండా వుండాలని ఆడగగా శ్రీ ఆల్లూరు సత్యంగారు వారితరపున వున్నవారు. ఈ హరిజను లందరు కమ్యూనిష్టులని చెప్పి వాళ్లమీద ఆక్రమనిందలు మోపి చాలా హింసలు పెట్టి, అనేకమైన నిర్బంధాలు పెట్టారు. ఈ రూపాయి డబ్బుల కూలి ఆడిగినందుకే ఒకరాజు పుణ్యంకోసం హరిజనులకు త్రవ్వించిన మంచినీటిబావిని పూడ్పించడానికోరకు ఉయ్యాడు ఆ హరిజనవాడకు చాలాదూరంలో వున్న వెర్వునుండి నీరు తెచ్చుకోకుండ చేయడంకోసం వారు నడిచేరోడ్లు త్రవ్వించి ముళ్లకంపలు వేయించాడు. తర్వాత ఈ శ్రీ రాజాజిగారి ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చిన తరువాతనే సకినేటిపల్లి అనే గ్రామంలో కాంగ్రెస్ వాది, పెద్ద భూస్వామి అయినటువంటి శ్రీ లింగమూర్తి గారిని హరిజనులు కనీసపుకూలి కోరగా, వారు తమ సిబ్బందిని, హాలీను సిబ్బందిని తీసుకొని వచ్చి, తుపాకులతోను, బల్లెములతోను వచ్చి యీ హరిజనులను బెదిరించారు. ఈ వ్యవహారమంతా రాజాజీప్రభుత్వం వచ్చిన తరువాతనే జరిగింది. ఒక్కవిషయం తప్పకుండా చెప్పాల్సి వుంది. ఆదేమంటే అక్కడి హరిజనులు కోరినకూలి ఈ లింగమూర్తి రాజు తప్ప తక్కినవారు అంగీకరించి ఇచ్చారుకూడా, యిది భూస్వాములకు ధనికవర్గానికి ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించే ప్రభుత్వం కాబట్టనే భూస్వాముల పక్షాన్ని వుంటూ వారికి మద్దతు నిస్తుంది. అందువలన హరిజనులకు ఎక్కడ జీవించుటకు ఆధారము లేకుండా వున్నది.

"మా తాలూకాలో వేలాది ఎకరాలు బంజరుభూమి వున్నవి. ఈ భూములు మాజీసైనికులైన హరిజనులు ఎంతో కాలంగా సాగుచేసుకుంటామని ఆందోళనచేస్తే ప్రభుత్వంవారు బంజరుభూములు హరిజనులకు యిస్తామని చెప్పిన కారణంచేత వాన ఆనక, ఎండనక ఎంతో కష్టపడి సాగుకులే ప్రయత్నించగా వారి కేలాంటి సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించలేదు. ఇది గాకుండా యీ ప్రాంతములలోనే పెద్ద భూస్వాములైన నడింపల్లి భద్రరాజుగారికి 80 ఎకరములున్నవి, తాయి సత్యనారాయణగారికి రెండు వందల ఎకరములున్నవి, యింకొకరు పొన్నపల్లి బ్రహ్మణ్యంకు 80 ఎకరాలున్నవి సోసైటీలపేరట యిచ్చారు. వీరంతా పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు. ఇది కూడా రాజాజీప్రభుత్వం గద్దెక్కిన తరువాత జరిగినదే! యీ వ్యవహారములన్నియునూ యీ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియకుండా ఉండవనుకుంటాను. ఇదంతా ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిసియే తన్ను గానట్టి వూరుకుంటుందనేది అందరికి తెలిసినవిషయమే.

"మరొకవిషయము చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. నర్సాపురంలో బోనుమహ్యోడ్డు 5-వ ప్రక్కన జిల్లాబోర్డు స్వాధీనంలో ఒక భూ స్థలమున్నది. అది ఫలితములేకుండా

[Sri P. Syamasundara Rao] [23rd July 1952

ఖాళీగా ఉన్నది. ఈ భూమిని కాంగ్రెసువాదులమని చెప్పుకొనే K. Subbaraju, బంధారు రాజుగార్లకు యిచ్చారు. కాని పేదవారికి యిళ్ల కట్టుటకు యివ్వలేదు. ఇది ప్రభుత్వదృష్టికి లేగా ఆది జిల్లాబోర్డుకు సంబంధించిన విషయం అని తప్పించుకున్నారు. అయితే స్థానిక సంస్థలకు ప్రభుత్వానికి సంబంధములేదా? అయితే యీ విషయములో నేను ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సూటిగా ఒకటి ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. కాండ్రదనగర్ మునిసిపాలిటీని రద్దుచేసేందుకు ప్రభుత్వానికి అధికారం ఎక్కడనుంచి వచ్చింది? ఆ విషయంలో కలగజేసుకోవడానికి సంబంధమేలా కుదిరింది? అది కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమే చేసిఉండవచ్చు. ఎందుచేత కలగజేసుకుందంటే ఆక్కడ పబ్లిసంస్థగా ఆక్కడి మునిసిపాలిటి రూపొందినది. ఈ విధంగా పేదప్రజల సమస్యలకు, ధనికుల మధ్య వ్యత్యాసం చూపుతూ, తమ కవసరమైనచోట కలుగచేసుకుంటూ, కానిచోట తప్పించుకుంటుంది ప్రభుత్వం. ఎక్కడైనా బంజరుభూము లుంటే. అవి యీ హరిజనులు సాగు చేసుకుంటూ ఉంటే అవి లాగుకొనడము, ఎక్కడైనా భూస్థలము లుంటే, ఆక్కడ యిళ్లు వేగకుంటే, ఆక్కడనుంచి లేవగొట్టడము జరుగుచున్నది. ఇటువంటి అక్రమాలు అన్ని యసూ యీ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువారి హయాములోనే జరుగుచున్నవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు, రాజకీయ బాధితుడనని చెప్పుకుంటు తిరుగుచున్న ఫీయవరం తాలూకా వీరవాసరంలోని ఒకరికిష్ణమూరు అయిదు ఎకరాల భూమిని కాంక్షను చేయించారు. వీరు ఎన్నడునూ కాంగ్రెసులోనే తలయెత్తి పనిచేయలేదు. కాంగ్రెసు గద్దెక్కడం చూచిన తరువాతనే వీరు ఖద్దరువేయుట ఆరంభించారు ఇట్టివారు నిజంగా కాంగ్రెసులో పనిచేశారా, లేదా, యీ భూములు యివ్వటానికి విర్వచించిన రూల్సు క్రిందకు వస్తారా, రారా అనే విచారణ, విజ్ఞాపనలేకుండా భూమిని యిచ్చారు. వీరు స్వయముగా ప్రభుత్వంలో పలుకుబడిని సంపాదించుకొని direct గా అర్జీలు సంపాదించుకొన్నారు. ఈ పాలమును ఆక్రమించుకున్నారు. ఆ పాలము ఉప్పర్లు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నది. ఈ భూమి అతనికి కట్టబెట్టడంలో ఆక్కడి పోలీసుఆఫీసర్ల పాత్ర కూడ వుంది. ఇంతేకాకుండా కైకలూరు తాలూకాలో కలిదిండి ఎస్టేక్కనే లంక అనే గ్రామములకు చెందిన బంజరుభూమిని మాజీసైనికులయిన హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకొంటూ వుంటే కమ్యూనిష్టులు అనే నెపంతో ఆ భూమి లాక్కుకుని వాళ్లపై కేసులు బనాయించారు. అవన్నీ రుజువుకాకపోగా వాళ్లు నిర్దోషులని కోర్టు తీర్పుయిచ్చిన తదుపరి కూడా వాళ్లభూములు వాళ్లకివ్వకపోవడానికి కారణం ఏమిటని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇది కాకుండా గత యుద్ధములో పనిచేసిన ex-military వాళ్ళకి భూములు యిస్తానున్నారు. ఈ మిలిటరివారు వాళ్ల సంసారములను, బిడ్డలను, తలకొండాదు ఆస్తి విడిచిపెట్టి వేలసైన్యు సముద్రములో ప్రయాణముచేసి, గుండుదెబ్బలకు గురి అయి నానాకష్టాలు పడి యిళ్లకు తిరుగువున్నారు. ఇట్టివారికి భూములు యిస్తామని చెప్పిన కారణముచేతనే వీరు యీ యుద్ధమునకు వెళ్లియున్నారు. ఇట్టివారికి కూడా భూములు యివ్వనేలేదు. ఈ జిల్లాలలో ఉన్న రెండు మూడువందల ఎకరాలభూమి యీ ex-military వాళ్లు సాగుచేయుటానకు స్టాసైటీలు పెట్టి సాగుచేసుకోమని ఆ సొసైటీలు దోపిడిగాళ్ల చేతి కిప్పగించి, తిరిగి ఆదేమైందీ ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించ లేదు. వాళ్లు ఎంతో ఆప్పులుచేసి ఖర్చుపెట్టిన డబ్బుమట్టుకు దండగ అయింది. అప్పులు తీర్చలేని స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు వారిప్పుడు. గనుక యీ పైన చెప్పిన విషయములు అన్నియు గవర్నమెంటువారు పూర్తిగా విచారింపగలందులకు ఒక enquiry committee ని వేయించి యీ అన్యాయాలన్నియు పరిశీలించి, న్యాయము చేసూ యీ హరిజనుల జీవనోపాధిని కాపాడవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

*శ్రీ MUTHUKUMARASWAMI:—"ఘనం మద్దిపట్లగారు అధ్యక్షస్థానమును అలంకరించి యుండగా ఈ సభలో ఈ ముఖ్యమైన విషయమును చర్చించుటకు అవకాశము కలిగించినందులకు ముందుగా నేను మీకు కృతజ్ఞతలు తెలుపుకొనుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయమును చర్చించుటకు ముందు ఈ విషయమును గురించి ఇంతకు పూర్వము ఈ సభలో ఎవరెవరు ఏమేమి చెప్పినారో వారందరికి నేను ధన్యవాదములు తెలుపుకొనుచున్నాను.

நடக்கும் கொடுமைகளை பொறுக்கமுடியவில்லை. எல்லோரும் புழுங்கிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எத்தனையோபேர்கள் அடிபட்டு ஓடினார்கள். அப்படி ஓடியவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன். நான் பயந்து காரைக்காலில் போய் ஒளிந்து கொண்டேன். விசாரணை பண்ணிப்பாருங்கள் தெரியவரும். எந்த இடத்திலாவது யாராவது கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் இருக்கிறார்களாவென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். அப்படி யாராவது ஹரிஜன் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் இருந்தால் (சுவாமி சகஜானந்தம் அவர்கள்தான் தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்ளுகிறேன் என்று சொன்னாரே.) நான் காதை அறுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அங்கிருக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எல்லாரும் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் இல்லை என்பது எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும் என்பதை நான் சர்க்காருக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

6 p.m. "போலீஸால் அடிப்பட்ட ஊர்களின் பெயர்களை என்னால் சொல்ல முடியும். இதோ சொல்லுகிறேன்: நன்னிலம் தாலூகாவில் பூங்காவூர், நெடுஞ்சேரி, வடக்குத்தெருவு, தெற்குத்தெருவு, பொன்னாரை, திருமியெங்சூர், வடக்குத்தெரு, தெற்குத்தெரு, பண்டாரவாடை, சித்தாம்பூர், கோவிந்தசேரி, முதலிய இடங்களில் அடிப்பட்டவர்கள் பேரளம் லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றும் மேல பூதனூர், கொந்தை, விஷ்ணுபுரம், செறுதலைக்குடி, கீறனூர், முதலிய ஊர்களில் போலீசார் அடித்தார்கள், சித்தாம்பூரில் சிங்காரத்தின் மனைவியை பட்டப்பகலில் அநியாயம் செய்தார்கள், சொல்லமுடியாது. நான் கண்ணால் நேராகப் பார்த்தேன். அதைப்பற்றி நினைக்கும் போது மிக மிக வருத்தப் படுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி எங்கும் நடக்காது. மற்றும் சீயாழி தாலூகாவில் பனங்காட்டாங்குடி பக்கிரிசாமியையும் அவருடைய மருமகனையும் கட்டி வைத்து அடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் ஒரு ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பர். அப்படிப் பட்டவரையும் அவருடைய மருமகனையும் அடித்து ஹிம்சை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். நான் சொன்ன இடங்களிலெல்லாம் சென்று விசாரித்துப்பாருங்கள். அதற்கு ஒரு விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி அமைக்கவேண்டும். இதனால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களெல்லாம் இன்றைக்கு கொதிப்படைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரிடம் இன்னும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எற்படும் பலவிதமான குறைபாடுகளை சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு விசாரணைக் கமிட்டிபோட்டு இதை விசாரிக்கவேண்டும். நான் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"அவ்விதம் ஒரு விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி போடுவதாக இருந்தால் அதில் மதிப்பிற்குறிய கனம் சகஜானந்தம் அவர்களையும், பெண்களின் சார்பில் ஸ்ரீமதி சௌந்தரம் இராமச்சந்திரம் அவர்களையும் அந்தக்கமிட்டியில் போட வேண்டுமென்ற யோசனையை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் ஒரு விசாரணை கமிட்டி போட்டு விசாரித்து ஒரு ரிப்போர்ட்டை கவர்ண்மெண்டுக்குக் கொடுக்கச் சொல்லும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பிறந்து காங்கிரஸில் பல நாள் பாடுபட்டு காங்கிரஸ் வேலையிலீடுபட்ட கனம் G. நாராயணசாமி அவர்களை கூட கம்யூனிஸ்டு என்று நம்புகிறீர்களா? அவர் ஒரு காங்கிரஸ்காரர். அவரும் இந்த கூலி பிரச்னையைத்தான் சொல்லுகிறார். அவர் வேறு விதமாக சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் வேலையை இவர் செய்கிறார் என்று பல விதமாக சொல்லுவதாக கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அதைப்பற்றிக் கேட்க வருந்துகிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் சபையிலிருந்துகொண்டு ஹரிஜனங்களின் குறைகளைத்தான் எடுத்துச்சொல்லுகிறார் அவரும். வேறு ஒன்றும் அவர் சொல்லவில்லை.

"இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்காரில் மூன்று செண்டு நிலம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். என்றாலும் அதற்கு முதலில் என்னுடைய நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்கள் மீது கருணை கூர்ந்து மூன்று செண்டு கொடுக்கும் போது அதில் அவர்களுடைய குடும்பம் வாழமுடியுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்த மூன்று செண்டில் ஒரு புருஷன், அவனுடைய மனைவி, பிள்ளை, ஆடு, மாடு, மற்றும் எல்லாம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படி வாழமுடியும் என்பதை யோசித்துப்பார்க்க வேண்டும். இந்த மூன்று செண்டை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்தால் எப்படியாவது

மனைக்குப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள மீதி நிலத்தை பிராசுதார்கள் தன்னுடைய மனை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு பாத்தியத்திற்கு வந்துவிடுவார்கள். தனியாக கொடுக்கும் இந்த மூன்று செண்டு அல்லது ஒன்பது குழி நிலத்தை களம் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நிலை என்ன வாகும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மூன்று செண்டு போதாது, குறைந்தபட்சம் ஆறு செண்டாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டும்."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"உங்களுடைய நேரம் முடிந்து விட்டது".

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow, Thursday, 24th July.

The House then adjourned.

MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

II. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—*cont.*

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

		A. Telugu districts excluding six Kannada taluks in the Bellary district.	B. Other Districts including Madras City and six Kannada taluks in the Bellary district.	C. Total.
(1) Expenditure as shown on the previous page.		12,65·88	40,07·55	52,73.43
(2) Adjustment on account of share of allocable items included in the figures for Madras City—				
(*a*) Forest and Public Works Departments including Electricity Department (5,67·96).		2,21·91		
(*b*) Debt Charges (1,70·43)		52·00		
(*c*) Presidency payments excluding local transactions (3,14·00).		1,14·61		
(*d*) Miscellaneous items (2,01·76)		73,64		
(*e*) Net outlay on State Trading Schemes—			−4,40·25	
(*i*) Grain Supply Schemes—				
Gross Expenditure	4,67·77			
Deduct—Central Government's special bonus for procurement.	−2,10.42			
Net ..	2,57.35			
(*ii*) Other Schemes (— 60·02)		−21·91		
Total, Item (2)		4,40·25	− 4,40·25	..
(3) Total Expenditure on Revenue Account .		17,06·13	35,67·30	52,73·43
(4) Total Revenue excluding Excise as in statement I		14,87·05	34,71·71	49,58·76
(5) Deficit (—)		− 2,19·08	− 95·59	−3,14·67 *

NOTE.—The allocation in item (2) is only approximate. The allocation has been made on the basis of population (36·5 per cent for the Telugu Areas and 63·5 per cent for the other areas including six Kannada taluks in the Bellary District) for items (2) (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) (ii). No debit has been made to the Telugu areas under item (2) (*e*) (i). Net outlay on State Trading Schemes (Grain Supply Schemes) as these areas are generally surplus in the matter of foodgrains.

* According to the actuals of 1948-49, as now available, there was a surplus of about Rs. 51 lakhs in the Province as a whole but this was arrived at after including Excise Receipts of Rs. 3,66·54 lakhs. Excluding Excise Receipts, the net result would have been a deficit of about Rs. 3,15 lakhs as shown here.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 24th 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.—LOUD-SPEAKER ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CHAMBER.

MR. SPEAKER:—"A few minutes ago the Electrical Supervisor came to my room and told me that the relay switches were not in order for the mikes, and that he had temporarily fixed what are known as manual switches. Hon. Members should, therefore, press the button in the first instance, wait for a few seconds, and then put their questions. Then only the questions will be audible."

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to inform the House that the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour is not keeping good health and is not attending the House to-day. So, questions* relating to his departments will be taken up tomorrow."

Representation made to the Finance Commission.

* 191-A *Q.*—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have presented any memorandum to the Finance Commission during their present visit; and

(*b*) if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"(*a*) The Government of Madras have submitted Memoranda to the Finance Commission in regard to the allocation of a share of income-tax among the Part A States, grants-in-aid to States under Article 275 of the Constitution and the allocation of a share of Union duties of Excise to the State Governments. The Government have also had discussions with the Commission in regard to these and allied matters.

"(*b*) As the Finance Commission has not yet completed its enquiry on the representations made by the various State Governments, the Government are communicating with the Finance Commission about placing copies of the Memoranda on the table of the House."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"We are not able to hear the Minister's reply, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot help it. The mike is not working."

* Questions Nos. 186, 190, 192, 198 and 201 answered on 26th July 1952.

MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

I. REVENUE (1948–49)—*cont.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Districts.	General Sales Tax.	Other taxes and duties (Entertainments tax, Betting tax, etc.)	Other Direct Receipts (Education, Medical, Administration of Justice, etc.)	Total.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Telugu districts—				
(1) Visakhapatnam	44·59	4·15	10·75	1,64·19
(2) East Godavari	36·60	5·46	10·36	1,90·53
(3) West Godavari	29·09	4·38	6·22	1,58·93
(4) Krishna	39·88	6·63	6·81	1,82·13
(5) Guntur	41·00	5·45	11·22	1,97·15
(6) Nellore	15·43	2·01	5·96	67·90
(7) Cuddapah	15·43	1·30	7·17	49·05
(8) Ananthapur	15·03	2·86	9·18	51·50
(9) Bellary (three taluks)* ..	8·42	1·12	2·70	24·34
(10) Kurnool	20·40	1·07	8·35	60·09
11) Chittoor	15·86	2·91	9·35	48·71
Total A	2,91·73	35·20	88·07	11,94·52
B. Other districts—				
(12) Bellary (six taluks)†	16·84	2·24	5·41	48·68
(13) North Arcot	42·94	5·54	10·73	1,09·41
(14) Chingleput	22·71	5·71	11·23	1,02·21
(15) South Arcot	28·57	4·40	9·05	1,46·03
(16) Tanjore	51·66	5·53	12·28	2,06·14
(17) Tiruchirappalli	44·01	5·90	8·67	1,33·36
(18) Madurai	80·86	14·13	2·93	1,84·13
(19) Ramnaanathapuram	47·90	3·53	7·11	1,05·96
(20) Tirunelveli	60·22	3·61	9·40	1,72·22
(21) Coimbatore	1,13·05	0·52	33·61	2,38·32
(22) Nilgiris	..	16·11	4·13	34·74
(23) Salem	46·36	6·67	11·11	1,32·53
(24) South Kanara	35·43	3·94	11·91	1,18·61
(25) Malabar	1,09·84	10·64	23·47	2,54·18
(26) Madras City	3,20·89	84·69	1,29·81‡	7,32·19
Total B ..	10,21·28	1,72·12	2,90·85	27,18·71
C. Grand total (A plus B)	13,03·01	2,07·32§	3,78·92	39,13·23

* Figures given are one-third of the district figures.

† Figures given are two-thirds of the district figures.

‡ Includes Madras Bus Service gross receipts Rs. 90 lakhs.

§ Excludes tobacco tax compensation.

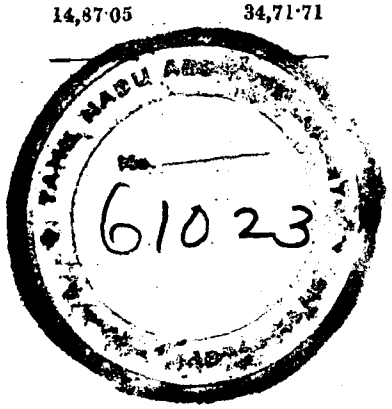
(NOTE.—Excludes Public Works Department, Forest and Electricity Department—Receipts.)

MADRAS STATE.

I. REVENUE (1948–49)—*cont.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	A. Telugu districts excluding six Kannada taluks of Bellary district.	B. Other districts including Madras City and six Kannada taluks in Bellary district.	C. Total.
(1) Direct receipts as shown on the previous page (including excise receipts). ..	11,94·52	27,18·71	39,13·23
(2) *Add*—Forest and Public Works Department Receipts (including Electricity Department). ..	17·73	1,93·12	2,10·85
(3) Share of Central Government's compensation in lieu of Provincial tax on tobacco. ..	7·70	14·30	22·00
(4) Share of income-tax proceeds. (On population basis*.) ..	3,07·41	5,34·81	8,42·22†
(5) Share of Central Grant for the year for Post-War Reconstruction and Grow More Food Schemes (Mainly on population basis*). ..	1,13·15	1,96·85	3,10·00
(6) Share of interest on Cash Balance investment. (On population basis*). ..	25·52	44·39	69·91
(7) Share of other common adjustments (On a population basis*). ..	— 15·66	— 27·25	— 42·91
(8) Total Revenue *including* Excise Receipts. ..	16,50·37	36,74·93	53,25·30
(9) Total Revenue *excluding* Excise Receipts. ..	14,87·05	34,71·71	49,58·76



* Population of Telugu areas *excluding* six Kannada taluks in Bellary district—36·5 per cent.

Population of other areas *including* six Kannada taluks in Bellary district—63·5 per cent.

† Includes Rs. 90 lakhs received in arrear as part payment for the pre-partition period in 1947–48.

MADRAS STATE.

II. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (1948—49).

(In lakhs of rupees.)

District.	General Administration.	Administration of Justice.	Jails and convict settlements.	Police.	Education.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Telugu Districts—					
(1) Visakhapatnam	33·50	6·32	3·87	28·14	48·46
(2) East Godavari	21·34	5·54	5·76	16·89	40·64
(3) West Godavari	18·44	4·51	0·54	16·62	33·83
(4) Krishna	19·14	5·37	1·50	20·75	28·89
(5) Guntur	25·11	6·97	1·15	20·06	46·25
(6) Nellore	20·64	3·93	0·76	16·23	21·44
(7) Cuddapah	17·48	2·75	0·75	12·55	16·76
(8) Anantapur	17·48	2·71	0·41	15·61	19·68
(9) Bellary (three taluks)*	5·65	0·91	2·97	9·27	3·78
(10) Kurnool	20·58	3·29	0·56	14·97	22·22
(11) Chittoor	19·03	3·40	0·79	16·95	21·01
Total—A ..	2,18·89	45·79	18·77	1,85·04	3,02·96
B. Other Districts—					
(12) Bellary (six taluks) † ..	11·30	1·82	5·94	12·55	7·55
(13) North Arcot	24·41	5·46	15·67	27·43	34·58
(14) Chingleput	22·15	4·04	2·86	24·30	27·63
(15) South Arcot	27·37	5·55	4·24	14·82	32·86
(16) Tanjore	32·87	9·01	2·69	19·51	33·83
(17) Tiruchirappalli	21·75	5·48	5·80	29·11	25·17
(18) Madurai	21·02	7·05	3·94	29·84	29·54
(19) Ramanathapuram	17·96	6·27	0·98	20·49	26·96
(20) Tirunelveli	21·64	5·06	3·34	19·37	54·45
(21) Coimbatore	25·07	6·75	17·06	27·07	31·19
(22) Nilgiris	4·81	0·80	0·10	5·52	6·38
(23) Salem	25·75	5·19	5·99	20·90	22·51
(24) South Kanara	17·23	4·72	0·65	9·82	37·06
(25) Malabar	24·16	11·96	5·94	44·66	1,29·13
(26) Madras City	67·30	24·57	16·71	1,51·57	87·13
Total—B. ..	3,64·79	1,04·33	91·31	4,66·96	5,86·97
C. Grand Total (A plus B) ..	5,83·68	1,50·03	1,10·08	6,52·00	8,89·93

* The figures given are one-third of the district figures.

† The figures given are two-thirds of the district figures.

MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

II. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (1948–49)—*cont.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

District.	Medical and Public Health.	Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation and Industries.	Other items of expenditure‡.	Total columns (1) to (9)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Telugu Districts—				
(1) Visakhapatnam	29·61	15·75	45·69	2,11·1[illegible]
(2) East Godavari	11·82	12·30	51·03	1,65·8[illegible]
(3) West Godavari	5·64	6·05	32·22	1,17·8[illegible]
(4) Krishna	6·56	6·24	39·99	1,28·4[illegible]
(5) Guntur	10·52	13·01	37·44	1,60·5[illegible]
(6) Nellore	6·03	6·28	23·87	99·1[illegible]
(7) Cuddappah	5·66	5·00	18·63	79·5[illegible]
(8) Anantapur	3·27	2·47	7·60	32·9[illegible]
(9) Bellary (three taluks) *	4·46	4·28	22·86	87·4[illegible]
(10) Kurnool	3·76	5·03	21·01	91·4[illegible]
(11) Chittoor	5·05	4·84	20·55	91·5[illegible]
Total—A. ..	92·38	81·25	3,20·89	12,65.8[illegible]
B. Other Districts—				
(12) Bellary (six taluks) †	6·54	4·95	15·18	65·8[illegible]
(13) North Arcot	10·83	7·70	41·93	1,67·4[illegible]
(14) Chingleput	22·94	6·00	35·37	1,55·2[illegible]
(15) South Arcot	5·03	8·93	41·18	1,40·98
(16) Tanjore	13·11	12·33	59·35	1,82·76
(17) Tiruchirappalli	8·05	4·71	42·31	1,42·3[illegible]
(18) Madurai	15·16	7·07	57·10	1,70·7[illegible]
(19) Ramanathapuram	5·14	5·70	31·73	1,15·2[illegible]
(20) Tirunelveli	4·59	11·15	41·27	1,61·4[illegible]
(21) Coimbatore	13·37	38·03	65·51	2,24·06
(22) Nilgiris	6.58	4·29	16·09	44·57
(23) Salem	8·49	9·53	36·17	1,34·53
(24) South Kanara	5·48	7·67	28·60	1,11·23
(25) Malabar	19·58	21·84	68·19	3,25·46
(26) Madras City	1,29·84	1,09·33	12,79·25§	18,65·70
Total—B. ..	2,74·73	2,59·23	18,59·23	40,07·55
C—Grand Total (A plus B) ..	3,67·11	3,40·48	21,80·12	52,73·43‖

* The figures given are one-third of the district figures.

† The figures given are two-thirds of the district figures.

‡ Excludes expenditure relating to the works of Public Works, Forests and Electricity Departments.

§ Includes working expenses of the Madras City Bus Service (Rs. 76 lakhs) and transfer adjustments common to the whole Province, which are allocated separately below.

‖ Excludes Rs. 51 lakhs transferred to the Revenue Reserve Funds

[24th July 1952

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I know, Sir, whether it will not be helpful to the Government if they take the House also into their confidence by placing the memoranda on the table of the House, so that they can have the opinion of the House in their favour to strengthen their hands? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I realize the value of the suggestion, Sir; that is why we are in communication with the Finance Commission to have their permission to place copies of the memoranda on the table of the House."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Will it be possible for the Government to consider not merely the suggestions made in the memoranda but also other suggestions which the House may make, and will the Government be able to allot a day to discuss those matters on the floor of this House? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I will consider this suggestion also."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—" Sir, will the Government consider the question of appealing to the Central Government for sanctioning a sum of Rs. 10 crores for the Rayalaseema Famine relief? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The present question relates to the submission of memoranda to the Finance Commission. How does the hon. Member's supplementary question arise out of this main question? "

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—" Sir, in the recommendations to the Finance Commission, this subject I have referred to may also be included."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The memoranda have already been submitted."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—" May I know whether our Government have been emphatic in their representations to the Central Government, and whether there is any hope of our getting substantial subventions from the Central Government from out of the divisible pool of income-tax and also excise duties? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" We have made representations; I do not know whether they will be considered as emphatic or positive or anything else. I think we have made fairly effective representations. The Finance Commission are almost a judicial body, and I think they will consider all aspects and come to a just conclusion. That is our hope."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" In view of the fact that this is an important question regarding the reallocation of the finances between the Centre and the States, in which the people of this State are very much interested, will the Hon. the Minister consider the desirability of placing the matter before the House, so that the people may be informed about it even without the permission of the Finance Commission, because I think their permission is unnecessary as this is a matter concerning the people? "

24th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I think the hon. Member has come a little late. This suggestion has already been made by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that the memoranda should be placed before the House, and I said I was quite prepared to consider that suggestion. Anyhow, I may say that we think it is necessary to have the permission of the Commission; and it is a matter of opinion whether such permission is necessary or not."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" May I know if the Government are prepared at least to give a gist of the memoranda submitted, so that the House may have an idea of what was going on? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I have stated that we are prepared to place the entire memoranda on the table of the House, so that hon. Members may go through them fully; but ordinary propriety requires that we should get the permission of the Finance Commission before we can place them on the table of the House."

Ghiriyar Project.

* 193 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the investigation of the Ghiriyar Project is complete;

(*b*) if so, what is its estimated cost; and

(*c*) whether it has been included in the Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) Yes. The results are being scrutinized by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

" (*b*) There are two alternative proposals for the scheme; the first alternative which is for the diversion of the waters of the Ghiriyar to the Kottaimalaiyar river is estimated to cost Rs. 188·9 lakhs and the second alternative which is for the diversion of the waters of the Ghiriyar to the Valaimalaiyar river is estimated to cost Rs. 92 lakhs.

[24th July 1952

DR. K. B. MENON:—"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House the schemes that are sanctioned in the Five-Year Plan, the number of schemes, the details and the amount sanctioned?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The schemes are mentioned in the Five-Year Plan, and if the hon. Member wants a copy, it will be supplied to him. All the schemes will be found in it."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—"In view of the fact that Sankarankoil taluk is one of the worst famine-stricken taluks in Tirunelveli district, will the Government give priority to the scheme as has been done in other famine areas?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"That also will be considered, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Arising out of the answer to the supplementary question of my hon. Friend Sri Kosalram, may I ask the Hon. Minister if it is the policy of the Government that wherever ryots come forward to finance schemes, then only the Government should take up irrigation schemes?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I never told the hon. Member or this House that the Government will consider schemes only when the ryots come forward with contribution. The hon. Member asked me: 'Supposing the ryots come forward with a contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs will the Government give any priority to the scheme' and my reply was that the proposal will be considered."

SRI D. LAKSHMAYYA:—"పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో ఒక ప్రాజెక్టును చేర్చుటకు పరతులేమి చెబుతారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో ఇదివరకే ఎక్టివేట్లు తయారుచేయబడి పని జరుగుచున్నటువంటి స్కీములు చేర్చబడినవి; తక్కిన స్కీములు చేర్చబడలేదు."

Veterinary College.

*194 *Q.*—SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many students are admitted into the degree course of Veterinary College, Madras, in the academic year of 1952;

(*b*) how many seats are allotted for the current year; and

(*c*) how many students were admitted in the years 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"(*a*) The selection of students for admission to the B.V.Sc. Degree Course at the Madras Veterinary College during 1952-53, has not yet been made.

24th July 1952]

"(*b*) 80 seats have been allotted during 1952-53.

"(*c*) The number of students admitted during the five academic years from 1947-48 are given below:—

Academic year.	Number admitted.
1947–48	100
1948–49	99
1949–50	80
1950–51	80
1951–52	75 "

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"May I know if there are . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member come nearer and put the question; as I told the House, the mikes are not working properly."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The mike seems to be working but the signals are not working."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The electrician told me this morning that they were not working."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"May I know whether there are applicants or not; if so, what are the grounds for a reduction in the number of seats in the degree courses year after year, especially this year?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"I believe there are enough applicants for all the seats provided in the Veterinary college. Ever since 1949-50, it has been found that we could accommodate only 80 students with all the conveniences required for carrying out laboratory work. The reason why in 1951-52 only 75 students were admitted and not 80 is this. Five seats were set apart as usual for foreign students, but by the time we got information from the Government of India that no foreign student was forthcoming for admission into the College, it was too late."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR:—"May I know, Sir, how many seats are allotted to the backward classes, and whether all these seats were filled up by them, and whether the Government will give them additional stipendiary help so as to make them self-sufficient?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, 25 per cent of the seats available for men students will be reserved for socially and educationally backward classes."

[24th July 1952

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

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"I have already answered the hon. Member Sri Kanaran's question completely."

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*), may I know, Sir, how many are Harijans?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Usually, 15 per cent of the seats are set apart for Harijans and I am sorry I cannot tell the hon. Member how many of them were availed of by those students."

10 50 a.m. SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"May I know how many applications have been rejected, and on what grounds?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Notice, Sir."

SRI P. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the strength of the Veterinary College as there is a great demand for Veterinary Assistants in rural areas?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The accommodation available in the Veterinary College limits the number of students who can be admitted."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that a sufficient number of students are not attracted to join this College as the maximum age limit for candidates is fixed at 22 years, with the result that year after year there is a decrease in the admissions to the College?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Notice, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Will it not be possible for the Government to increase the seats from 75 to 100, which was obtaining in 1947-48 by adopting for instance a kind of 'stage-system' every year? Also, will the Government consider the desirability of filling up the five seats allotted to students from foreign countries by our students if applications are not forthcoming from foreign countries?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The question of increasing the seats to 100 will be considered. As regards the other question, as a matter of fact, this year the number of seats set apart for students from foreign countries is 6. If applications are not forthcoming from students in foreign countries, I think, we will be able to give these six seats to our students."

SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI:—"Are the seats allotted districtwar or on the basis of merit?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"It is done on a regional basis."

24th July 1952]

Shenbagavalli dam, Sankarankoil taluk.

* 195 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have completed the investigation of Shenbagavalli dam in Sankarankoil taluk; and

(*b*) if so, when the scheme will be executed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The matter is under consideration."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"What is the estimated cost of the scheme?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 7,300."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"May I know, what is the production that is contemplated under the scheme?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to tell us, how much time it will take between the investigation of a scheme and the beginning of it?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The hon. Member should realise that it depends on the nature of each case. I cannot give a general answer."

Veterinary Hospital in Munagala Paragana.

* 196 *Q.*—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any Veterinary Hospital in Munagala Paragana?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture):—"No, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"In view of the fact that there are no veterinary hospitals near Munagala Paragana—within a radius of 20 to 30 miles—and also in view of the fact that it is an enclave of our State, will the Government start one veterinary hospital in Munagala Paragana?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The policy adopted with regard to the opening of veterinary institutions, is to open such institutions where there is real need for veterinary aid and where contributions are forthcoming either from local bodies or from the public of the locality towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure. Contributions in the form of gifts or buildings or rent-free accommodation for locating such institutions are also accepted."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"Are the Government aware that the system of Touring Veterinary Assistants is not satisfactory as they do not visit villages even once a year. Have the Government any plan to make them stationary?"

[24th July 1952

MR. SPEAKER:—"The main question is about the Veterinary Hospital in Munagala Paragana. The hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question."

Rural dispensaries.

*197 *Q.*—SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Rural Dispensaries (Indigenous and Allopathic) sanctioned for each of the districts of the State;

(*b*) how many of them are kept closed; and

(*c*) whether representations have been received by the Government to enhance the subsidy paid to the practitioners appointed to those dispensaries, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) & (*b*) A statement * is placed on the table of the House.

"(*c*) Yes. The matter is under consideration of Government."

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—"Is it not a fact that the rate of subsidy given to these practitioners was not raised when the pay of other Government servants was raised recently?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The subsidy was enhanced with effect from 1st April 1949."

11 a.m.

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"Sir, do the Government know that the rural dispensary at Alanallur in Walluvanad remains closed for so many years and that there is no doctor there? Will the Government enquire into it?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Several rural dispensaries remain closed to-day for want of doctors."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అచ్చంపేట లోకల్ డిస్పెన్సరీలో 9 నెలల నుంచి డాక్టరు లేనందువల్ల, రోగులు డిస్పెన్సరీకి వచ్చినా వెనుకకు పోతున్నారనే సంగతి ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలియచేసినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి చేసిందని అడుగుతున్నాను."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, even when the Government have been informed that the people at Achampeta dispensary have been asked to go back without medicine being administered to them, no action has been taken by the Government. May I know whether any action has been taken in that matter?"

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

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how many applications for opening dispensaries received from various district boards are pending sanction of the Government?"

* Printed as Appendix on page 222 infra.

24th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Notice."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Is it a fact, Sir . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Hon. Members will kindly note that they should press the button for the light. The light will not glow; but all the same, if they wait for a while, they will be heard."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It may be translated in all the languages."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"கனம் மெம்பர்கள் பேசுவதற்கு முன்பு மைக் பித்தானை அமுக்க வேண்டும். பித்தானை அமுக்கும் பொழுது வழக்கம் போல விளக்கு எரியாது, இருந்தாலும் கொஞ்ச நேரம் தாமதித்து விளக்கு எரிவது போல பாவனை செய்து கொண்டு பேசினால் அவர்கள் பேசும குரல் நன்றாகக் கேட்கும்."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"సభ్యులందరు వారి ముందరనున్న ఎలక్ట్రిక్ బటన్‌ను ఎర్రబెట్టుకోరకు నొక్కవలెను. కాని యీ దినమున ఆలెటు వెలగక పోయినను, లోపము నేను వేచియుండిన వారు చూచ్చాడినదంతయు వినబడగలదు."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, I rise on a point of information about this mike. I want to know why these mikes have gone out of order. I want to know whether they are tired of the speeches here or whether they are tired of the criticism of the Government?" (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. At the very outset I told the House that the mikes were not in order. That was the complaint made by the Supervisor of the Electricity Department."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that while we are in the midst of scarcity of doctors, the Public Service Commission of the Government of Burma is welcomed and feted by our Government in this State for the recruitment of doctors for Burma?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Private practitioners should have the liberty to go to any place, to Burma or to any other place."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Will the Hon. Minister inform the House by what magnificent amount was the subsidy increased in 1949, and what was the criterion or basic principle on which Government made this increase?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The subsidy in regard to medical graduates was increased from Rs. 720 to Rs. 900 in the plains and from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,080 in the Agency tracts. For licentiates, it was increased from Rs. 600 to Rs. 720 in the plains and from Rs. 720 to Rs. 900 in the Agency tracts."

[24th July 1952

Inclusion of Hosdrug subdivision in Malabar zone.

* 199 *Q.*—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether Hosdrug sub-taluk of Kasaragod taluk in South Kanara district has been cordoned off from South Kanara to prevent rice being smuggled into Malabar?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Yes; Government have decided to take out the Hosdrug sub-taluk from the South Kanara zone and to add it to the Malabar zone."

Fixation of price for sugarcane.

* 200 *Q.*—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Sri C. H. Indrayya is not in his place. So the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI C. H. INDRAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations recently from sugarcane growing ryots in the State requesting not to reduce prices;

(*b*) whether the Government have recommended to the Union Government a reduction of price for sugarcane which is supplied to the sugar factories in the ensuing season; and

(*c*) if so, on what basis such recommendation was made?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) No.

"(*c*) The question does not arise."

Collection of statistics with regard to fish catches.

* 202 *Q.*—DR. K. B. MENON: (on behalf of SRI P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of statistical officers appointed by the Government for collection of statistics with regard to the fish catches; and

(*b*) whether such statistics are separately collected for the Andhra area?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"(*a*) No separate statistical officers are appointed by the Government for the purpose. However, Marine Fishery statistics, census of fishermen, tackle, etc., are being compiled in the Marine Biological Station, West Hill, under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Marine Biology), West Hill. Details of the daily landing of fish are recorded by the staff of the fish-curing yards. Inland fisheries statistics are being collected from all districts by the regular executive staff of the Fisheries department and then compiled by one Statistical Assistant attached to the Fresh Water Fisheries Biological Station, Chetput.

"(*b*) No."

24th July 1952]

DR. K. B. MENON:—"Sir, are the statistics made available to the public; if it is not made available to the public, will that be made available to the Members of this House?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"It will be considered."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR:—"May I know, Sir, what steps Government are taking for the increased catching of fish in order to ease the food situation, and will Government also give statistics to show how many members of the fishermen community are employed in this department?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Notice, Sir."

Nominations to district boards from Pudukkottai State.

* 203 *Q.*—SRI R. M. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many members, if any, have been nominated to the concerned district boards from Pudukkottai State; and

(*b*) if none, when will the nominations take place?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"(*a*) No members have been nominated to the Tiruchirappalli District Board to represent the merged area of Pudukkottai.

"(*b*) The question of nomination is under consideration."

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR:—"May I know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister is aware of the fact that there was wanton delay and the previous Ministry played a dirty trick on the nomination, chiefly to please the Member who is in charge of the Tiruchirappalli District Board?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Chief Minister would like to have notice." (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Has not the duration of 4½ years been sufficient for our Ministers to confer rights of democracy on the people of Pudukkottai in regard to Tiruchirappalli District Board?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The Act was published in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only on 27th March 1951. The previous Government thought that there was no urgency; and this Government also thought that the district board elections would be over by October or November, and so it was felt there was no urgency. Now that the district board elections are being postponed, the nominations are under consideration and they will be duly dealt with."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister said that elections to the district boards had been postponed. The

[24th July 1952

Nominations to the District Board, Tiruchirappalli, in respect of Pudukkottai area.

* 205 *Q.*—SRI N. RAJAGOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) why no nomination was made under the Act of 1949 to the District Board, Tiruchirappalli, in respect of the Pudukkottai area; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to nominate six members from Pudukkottai area to the Tiruchirappalli District Board at least now?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" (*a*) It was only in Madras Act I of 1951 that power was taken for Government to nominate members to the district boards from the merged territories concerned. Certain proposals for nominations were considered by Government, but as ordinary elections to district boards from the merged territories and other areas were due in 1952, the nominations were not proceeded with.

" (*b*) As soon as a final decision is reached on the question of postponement of elections to district boards and extending their life the question of nominations will be considered again."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—" May I know, Sir, whether the present Government will consult the hon. Member, Sri A. Ramaswami Thevar, from Tiruchirappalli, if and when they consider the question of nomination to the Tiruchirappalli District Board? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" Sir, the Collector of the district is generally consulted and certain names have already been given by the Collector."

L.M.P. Courses.

* 206 *Q.*—SRI T. ANANTHA PAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to consider the question of permitting the starting of L.M.P. courses in the State of Madras;

(*b*) whether the Homœopathic Practitioners are allowed to register themselves as Medical Practitioners;

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the question of providing teaching facilities in Homœopathy in Government institutions; and

(*d*) when the Government expect the extension and repairs to the present buildings of the Government Hospital at Udipi to be completed?

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

" (*d*) Steps will be taken to push through the work."

24th July 1952]

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representation from the General Academy of Education, Udipi, to permit the opening of a Medical School at Udipi and, if so, what steps have the Government taken in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Sir, some representations have been received from Udipi and the matter has not yet been considered."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Sir, may I know the reasons why Homœopathy is not being given a place in the scheme of medical education so that it could be given a chance to prove its utility to the people, if it is properly taught to the students? I hear, Sir, that in a number of other States Homœopathy has been given a chance and the Governments have recognized it. Will our Government give a chance to homœopaths and provide teaching facilities in our Medical Colleges? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Central Government have constituted a Committee of Enquiry in regard to this subject, Sir, and this Government are awaiting the decisions of the Central Government on the Committee's recommendations. Moreover, if we are to start courses in Homœopathy we must have properly equipped and properly staffed colleges and also Homœopathic hospitals attached to them."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—" Will the Government think of opening any more medical colleges in view of all these replies? " 11-20 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Yes, Sir. Government propose to open Medical Colleges at Guntur and Madurai and they have made provision in the current budget."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" May I know, Sir, what are the objections of the Government to register these Homœopathic practitioners as medical practitioners "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" A large majority of the so-called Homœopathic practitioners have had no sort of training worth the name. They keep a box of medicines and a book and call themselves Homœopathic practitioners. It would be wrong, Sir, to register such people and recognize them as medical practitioners."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether these Homœopathic practitioners have recently submitted a memorandum to the Government, and whether the Government have considered it? In view of the opinion expressed by the Hon. the Minister for Public Health about the Homœopathic system, may I know, Sir, what is going to happen to the memorandum presented to the Government and to the Homœopathic doctors? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Government do not think, Sir, it would be possible to open another course in Homœopathy in the College of Indian Medicine because Homœopathy has nothing to do with Indian Medicine. It is a foreign system."

[24th July 1952

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether, during the Prakasam Ministry, a Committee was constituted to enquire into the possibility of giving Homœopathic treatment in this State and submit a report? May I also know, Sir, whether the Government have received the report of the Committee and if so, what the Government are going to do with that report?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Government have not thought it necessary to take any action on the recommendations made in that report."

SRI B. K. NALLASAMY:—"In view of the fact that doctors possessing the M.B.B.S. degree are not available for rural dispensaries and in view of the fact that L.M.P. and L.I.M. Courses are not to be reintroduced, will the Government consider the question of opening short term courses in Allopathy"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, the question of making rural medical relief work effective and of finding men for this work is being considered by the Government. Government are shortly calling a conference of a few medical men to consider this question."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Although the Government may not agree that Homœopathic system is good or useful, will they at least desist from showing contempt for it in answering questions?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has misunderstood the answer of the Hon. the Minister for Public Health. The Hon. the Minister for Public Health said that a large number of Homœopathic practitioners had not gone through any course of training which may be genuine or which may be substantial but were simply carrying on with a book and a box of medicines. He made no observations with regard to the system."

Preparation of Ayurvedic medicines.

*207 *Q.*—SRI K. V. RAMESAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines is exempted from the laws of Prohibition; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"(*a*) The preparation of Ayurvedic medicines, other than those that contain ganja or bhang and asavas and arishtas, are exempted from the laws of Prohibition.

"(*b*) Does not arise."

King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

*208 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Doctors in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, are permitted to take consulting fee from the patients?

24th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Medical Officers attached to the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, are not allowed to receive fees from patients for consultation in the hospital during working hours. They can, however, do consulting practice after hospital working hours and receive fees therefor."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that only those patients who pay consulting fees, as it is called, are admitted as in-patients?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No Sir. No such report has come to the Government."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that most patients who go to the hospital are asked to visit the doctor at his residence?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government are not aware of such cases."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will conduct an enquiry into this matter?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, some of these cases are under enquiry."

Construction of Koppam-Penganttiri road in Walluvanad taluk.

*209 *Q.*—SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the proposed Koppam-Penganttiri road in Walluvanad taluk in Malabar district is included in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The road referred to is not included in the five-year plan of Post-War Road Development but is included in the district board's village road programme."

SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON:—"Considering the difficulties experienced by the people of the villages near the proposed Koppam-Penganttiri road even in the matter of getting medical aid in urgent cases, will the Government be pleased to see that the work is taken up this year itself?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The road is included in the district board's village road programme and every attention will be paid to it."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"May I know, Sir, what is the total mileage for Malabar sanctioned in the Post-War Road Development Scheme?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"I require notice."

Land Revenue concessions to ryotwari villages.

*210 *Q.*—SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether

[Sri K. Ramaiah Chowdary] [24th July 1952

land revenue is being collected in zamindari villages in Udayagiri taluk though the Government have given remissions to its ryotwari villages?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Land revenue concessions on the scale granted to ryotwari villages, have been granted to all the estate villages in the Udayagiri and Pamur groups, excluding the area covered by Mopad Project."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell, Sir, whether it is a fact that, in famine-stricken areas like Visakhapatnam district, Government have been trying to collect all the arrears of rent for the last five years at one stroke? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" We are now in Udayagiri taluk. It takes a long time to travel to Visakhapatnam."

SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOWDARY:—"ఉదయగిరి తాలూకాలోని జమీం
11-30 a.m. దారీ ప్రదేశాలలో రైతులవద్దనుంచి శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారని పెద్ద ప్రభుత్వము వారికి అర్జీలు పంపుకొన్నారు. ఇది ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి వచ్చిందా? వచ్చియుండిన్, ఇక ఇటువంటి శిస్తులు అదాయము చేస్తారా?"

(Sri T. Nagi Reddi translated it into English.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" The peasants of Udayagiri taluk have sent a number of petitions regarding collection of land revenue in that area. Have they come to the notice of the Government and, if so, will the Government be pleased to issue instruction to the effect that land revenue should not be collected there? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The concessions given to the ryotwari areas apply to this area also *mutatis mutandis*."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Question No. 211."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Sir, I want to ask a very important supplementary question on the previous question."

MR. SPEAKER:—" There is no time."

Basic salaries of Public Health menials.

* 211 *Q.*—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the basic salaries of municipal menials, namely, scavengers, cartmen and sweepers working in different classes of municipalities;

(*b*) what are their dearness allowances;

(*c*) when were these scales of pay fixed; and

(*d*) whether they are given any annual increment, and if so, at what rates?

24th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Public Health menials such as scavengers, cartmen and sweepers are paid from contingencies according to market rates prevailing in the areas concerned. The rates vary from municipality to municipality. The rates of dearness allowance paid to the employees of local authorities are Rs. 18 up to a salary of Rs. 20 and Rs. 19 for salaries more than Rs. 20. The total amount of pay and dearness allowance paid to the Public Health menials does not exceed the market rate.

" (*c*) & (*d*) As they are paid at market rates, (*c*) and (*d*) do not arise."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—" In view of the fact that the salaries paid to Public Health menials in certain municipalities are not enough to meet the rise in the cost of living, will the Government consider an increase in their salaries? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" It is open to the local authorities to pay at a higher rate where the prevailing market rates and the financial position of the local authorities warrant it."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Are the Government aware that Vijayawada, Guntur and certain other municipalities are prepared to pay at higher rates but that the Commissioner and the Government are standing in their way? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Any particular instance brought to the notice of the Government will be enquired into."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Are the Government aware that labourers should not be called menials according to a communication sent by the Government of India and that in the Madras Corporation we use the term ' thozhilali ' instead of ' mazdoor ' which we in Tamilnad do not like? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" The objection is quite right, and I have been feeling it myself. Certain forms have to be changed. Hon. Members will be patient, I hope."

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* HUNGER-STRIKE IN CANNANORE JAIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows:—

' I hereby give notice to move that the business of this House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the hunger-strike by political prisoners Messrs. Arakkal Kunhiraman Nambiar and A. V. Chindan in Cannanore Central Jail with effect from 20th July 1952. '

[Mr. Speaker] [24th July 1952

An adjournment motion must relate to a definite matter of urgent public importance and the matter concerned must involve the administrative responsibility of the Government. I shall allow two or three minutes for the hon. Member to explain how his adjournment motion satisfies the above conditions. Then I will give my ruling."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the two political prisoners Messrs. Arakkal Kunhiraman Nambiar and A. V. Chindan have several times requested the Government through the Hon. the Minister for Jails and also through the authorities concerned that at least human treatment should be accorded to them. It is not for any great demands which are not possible of fulfilment by the Government that they are on hunger-strike. They are compelled to resort to hunger-strike as a last resort."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How is it a matter of urgent public importance? If they go on hunger-strike voluntarily, what have the Government to do with it?".

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The point that my hon. Friend wants to urge is that the Government are responsible for the treatment meted out to the prisoners and that it is as a result of the kind of treatment meted out that they have gone on hunger-strike."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not know why the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition smiles after explaining the intention of the Member who has given notice of the adjournment motion. Probably he is under the impression that the motion is out of order."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, here is a very important matter concerning the people, the Government and this House. Here we have an instance of representations being made to the Government, not once but oftentimes, that political prisoners inside the jails are not treated as political prisoners, and that their representations are not being cared for. Because the prisoners could not do anything else to draw the attention of the public, the Assembly and the Ministers, they went on hunger-strike as a last resort. It is a matter of great public importance to the people outside, the Government and this House. Hence I request that the motion may be allowed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hunger-strike does not involve the administrative responsibility of the Government. Hence I rule the motion out of order."

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

(1) DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT—*cont.*

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—"Sir, I wish to say at the very outset . . ."

24th July 1952]

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Lady Member knows English. If she speaks in English, quite a large number of Members will understand her. If she speaks in Tamil, those who cannot follow Tamil may ask for translation into English."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Members who do not know English may ask for Tamil translation. There is also that trouble."

*DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say at the very outset that the problem of Harijans and Backward Classes should be tackled in the basic way and not by just giving some scholarships and a few house-sites here and there. It is chiefly an economic problem as well as a social custom. Unless we root out these two things, we can never improve the condition of Harijans and Backward Classes. We all know that most of the Harijans and Backward Classes are landless agricultural labourers. Unless there are fundamental changes or reforms in the land system of our State, I do not think we can think of Harijan Uplift or uplift of the Backward Classes. In the villages, especially in the delta areas, an injustice has been done to the Harijans. How can we improve their condition unless we remove the cause for that injustice? All of us know how evictions are taking place. Landlords are afraid of drastic land reforms. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Therefore, they are trying to safeguard their own interests by evicting a large number of Harijan tenants from their lands, especially in the Tanjore district. I would like to request the Government to take immediate steps to rectify the wrong done to these Harijans. Unless we can guarantee to the Harijans the right to live, what is the good of talking about educational, housing and other amenities for them? Therefore, I would like to urge on the Government that they must take immediate steps to safeguard the Harijans from being evicted from their lands and driven out by big landlords here and there. It may be in Tanjore now, but it may spread everywhere in future unless it is prevented. 11-a.]

"Next I come to the question of fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labourers. Hon. Members on both sides of the House know that the so-called Backward Classes like Maravars, Padayachis, Naickers, etc., as well as the Harijans, are mostly agricultural labourers in the rural areas. Unless we give them a living wage, there is no use in tinkering with the problem of their education by giving some scholarships here and there and spending a few lakhs of rupees. So, their existence must be guaranteed to begin with, and they should be given a living wage. I want that at least the minimum wages should be enforced.

"Then, another thing I want to refer to is this. When Gandhiji named the Harijans as such, he wanted that the term 'Harijan' should denote not only those whom we call Scheduled Castes but that all of us should become Harijans, that is, there should be only one class, and that is the 'Harijan' class. I want

to know how far we have proceeded towards that goal. My quarrel here is not only with the Congress but with all the communal organizations and all my brothers and sisters who deny that fundamental freedom to their own people. For example, amongst the Backward Classes, do they treat each other alike? No. Amongst the Harijans also I know there is the same difficulty. Suppose we dig a well for *Paraiyas*. Then the *Chakkiliyars* won't be allowed to take water from it. Similarly, suppose we dig a well for *Kuravars*. Then the *Pallars* won t be allowed to take water from it. So, first of all, we have to root out the difference that exists between class and class not only among the so-called high castes but also among the Backward Classes and among the Harijans themselves. The Backward Classes and the Harijans should themselves come forward to abolish this caste system that prevails amongst them. This can be done effectively in one way. Why should we bring forward proposals to allot some money for supplying drinking water for Harijans alone separately? Why should we have such an allocation? It should be removed and the allotment for supplying drinking water for all communities should come under one heading. If there is any money allotted for supplying drinking water for the Harijans, it might go towards their housing schemes.

"Then, the Government should not dig any well hereafter except for the community which consists of all these different castes. I would even suggest that a drinking water well may be dug preferably in the Harijan area so that if the high caste people want drinking water, they may go to that Harijan area or make their own arrangements for supply of drinking water. If such insistence is made and also if we educate the people in that way, then I say that this won't be just a dream but would become a reality. My own experience in two villages is that Naickers, Gounders and Harijans have agreed among themselves to have a common well, and in two places these common wells are being dug with the co-operation of all sections of the community. So, if we are firm in this respect, we can achieve our object. I know that the Government are making an attempt in that way. But some of us also should take an interest in this matter and make it a reality that water, air, etc., are the common property, and that there should not be a separate well for each section. The same idea should prevail in the educational field also. I really want to make a request to the Hon. Minister that there should be no Harijan hostels as such hereafter. There must be a uniform policy in this respect. I know even my own Harijan friends might object to it, thinking that they would lose thereby. But I want to tell them that they should not be afraid, and I want to assure them that nothing would be taken away from them. Whether it is the Backward Class or the Harijan Class, we should plan in that way. Now in every place where there are hostels, Harijans and Backward Classes are given preference in a certain proportion or percentage. I have no quarrel with them if they are afraid. What I want is that there must be common hostels. I want to assure the authorities concerned that boys and girls belonging to castes

other than Harijans and Backward Classes will certainly come to such hostels if they are maintained properly and satisfactorily. So, this will be an inducement to have common hostels. The training of constructive workers is given on casteless basis. We have no dearth of applications simply because we mix Harijans, Backward Classes, Brahmans, Mudaliars, etc., together. Certainly there will not be any dearth of applications if we run such common hostels.

"Now, I would like to plead the cause of one or two special sub-sects like barbers, dhobis and certain other classes. Even amongst the Harijans, there are *Chakkiliyars* and *Kuravars*. Really they should be specially encouraged to come forward to get the facilities of education schemes provided by the Government. It is very difficult to get at them, especially girls, because they are all wage-earners. Therefore, special encouragement should be given to them.

"Then, I do not know whether we should go on increasing the number of hostels and taking away the children from their homes and bringing them up in an artificial way. Why can't we have good schools in the villages? Labour schools are intended only for Harijans and *Kallars*. I would like to suggest that such schools can be increased in number. Then, noon meal is given only to the Harijan children. Really I do not think we should make any difference between Harijan children and Backward Class children because the Backward Class children are also poor and cannot afford to go to schools unless they are given noon meal. Instead of taking away one child from his home and his environments to a hostel and giving him three meals a day, we could very well take three children and give them noon meal. I realize that, when these children are taken away from their homes, they develop a contempt towards their own *cheris* and their own homes and environments. They always want to run away from their own homes in the villages after they finish their education. Noon meals must be supplied by the school authorities; children will then learn to improve their own environments and homes and they will have a better influence in their own homes.

"Then, I come to the question of burning ghats. I feel very sorry for the injustice done to the Harijans in this regard, for I personally know it. But these burning ghats are public places. Just as we insist that there should be only common drinking water wells, is it not time for us to press that there should be only a common cremation ground and burial ground for all castes? I really think that if all the Assembly Members on either side get to work on that basis, then from drinking-water wells to burial or cremation grounds there will be no caste distinction either at the beginning or at the end.

"In conclusion, I want to say that this Harijan question can be solved effectively only if we assure the poor agricultural and landless labourers, living wages. (Interruption by Sri Swayamprakasam.) On hygienic grounds, drinking water wells should not be near burial grounds.

[Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran] [24th July 1952

"With these few remarks and with a request that this question should be tackled effectively, I conclude my speech."

11-50 a.m. * SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion so ably moved by my hon. Friend Sri V. V. Ramasami. On the face of it, it looks paradoxical that we, who clamour for more grant for the uplift of Harijans and Backward classes, should stand up to support the cut motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 74 lakhs by Rs. 100. The parliamentary procedure is framed in such a way that to show our dissent, we have got to support the cut motion. So, I join with Mr. V. V. Ramasami and support this cut motion. The social structure, as we find in our country, is such that for generations some sections of the population, by virtue of their birth, have been treated as Depressed Classes unfit to live with others or unfit to be touched by others. Days were such when the Depressed Classes were having an onerous existence. Now thanks to the able services rendered by the Congress organisation led by Mahatma Gandhi, the civil disabilities of the Depressed Classes are no more there, at least in the face of the law. There are my friends who can take up and champion the cause of the Depressed Classes. But I will concentrate a little on the Backward Community. That does not mean that my Friends of the Scheduled Castes should go away with the impression that I do not have any sympathy for them at all. I know there are friends like Mr. Ratnam and Mr. Dasarathan, and, on the other side, Gentlemen like Swami Sahajananda, who can fight ably for the cause of the Depressed Classes. I am now voicing forth the feelings of some of our Backward Community Friends in this House. Ther are not less than 100 Members of this Assembly coming from the Backward Classes. Whether we are in the Congress ranks, or in the Communist ranks, or in the K.M.P. ranks, or the T.N.T. ranks, or the Commonweal ranks, our grievances are the same. What is the composition of the T.N.T. party? Have the Government analysed the composition of the T.N.T. party or the Commonweal party? They are all mostly backward community men who have been denied proper chances in life. So, we thought of organizing ourselves into political bodies to fight out our issues in the Parliament and in the Assemblies concerned. The preferential treatment that is given to the Scheduled Castes is very little when compared to their wants. We do not grudge their being given so much, but we say that we also should be properly treated as they are treated. If the Government would club us with the Depressed Classes, we would be thankful to them. Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Government will give preferential treatment to the Depressed Classes only for a period of 10 or 15 years. What will happen afterwards? The Depressed Classes, of course, with the benignant blessings of the Government, will come up fully and create a gap in the social structure. Who will fill up that gap or vacuum which will be created by the Depressed Classes? It is only the Backward Communities that will fill up that gap. For us there are no Ambedkars, there are no Gandhis, there are no Swami Sahajanandas, and no sisters like Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran. We are very

24th July 1952] [Sri. K. Vinayakam]

glad that Swami Sahajanda and Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran take up the cause of the Depressed Classes. But who takes up our cause? What is our clamour? We want after all educational facilities to be given to us free. We do not quarrel with the Government for jobs. Jobs we can get by virtue of our merit. We can work our way through for the position of a Secretary or even a Minister in the Cabinet. We do not want any special privileges to be shown to us. But let Government at least give us education free. Education is the basic necessity for which these Backward Classes are clamouring. If the Government give us seats in the colleges, and also other educational facilities which are now being given to the Depressed Classes, we will be more than thankful to them. It has been the periodical experience of mine to go to the different colleges and high schools and request the principals and the management to allot seats here and there for our boys. Our boys, Sir, have been, and are very good at the examinations. In fact last year, it was a Backward Community student who stood first in the Intermediate examination. But that unfortunate student could not secure a seat in the Engineering College. They say that there is a provision for Backward Community students, viz., 25 per cent of the total seats. They say 'if you are quite efficient and if you stand the test of efficiency along with others, you will be treated along with other applicants coming under the 'efficiency category.' What actually happens now in the colleges is this—it has been my painful experience—all applications from the Backward Communities are tagged together, and they are considered with reference to the 25 per cent group allotted to the Backward Communities. On the other hand, my claim is that when applications are considered on the basis of efficiency, the applications from the Backward Community students also must be considered in the efficiency category. If our boys then, are able to sneak through some seats, it will be their good luck. Why should the Government bar us from the 60 per cent efficiency group?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, there is no question about it at all. These people are entitled normally on merits to take their places and their chances. Over and above that, this reservation is allotted to them."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" I knew, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister is a good man. He is an honourable man with a very good heart and a broad outlook. He is not aware of what happened last year. Let him please refer to the records, and then if it is found that I am in the wrong, I am prepared to withdraw what I said in this House."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, I only want one concession from the hon. Member. Let us not go to last year. In this year, after everything has been done, if any error is brought to my notice, I shall see that it is rectified."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" I am thankful to the Hon. the Chief Minister for the assurance he has given in the open House.

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [24th July 1952

In fact we were thinking of approaching him either to-morrow or the day after with a memorandum on this subject. We will now abstain from giving that trouble to him.

"Sir, Article 340 of our Constitution definitely lays down that the President of the Indian Union has the power to appoint a committee to go into the question of the Backward Classes and to see whether any steps can be taken to ameliorate their conditions. It is now four years since the Constitution came into force. Still the President has not thought it desirable or at least proper to constitute a Commission. We request the President through the Madras Government to constitute that Commission as early as possible.

"I have one more point to submit to the House. Members on the other side as well as the Cabinet are always terribly afraid of the Communists as a bull dreads the very sight of a red rag. They think that these Communists thrive on misery. It is a fact. Wherever there is misery, my red shirt friends catch hold of that situation. I do not object to their tactics, because they are right. The Congress has failed to help the people out of their misery. The very basis of the Congress creed is to root out misery, to root out illiteracy, and to root out inequality of incomes. The Congress has not tackled all these problems. Now there is an impression gaining ground in our country that the Congress organization is only supporting the capitalists and that it is for *laissez faire* and not for any change in the country. That is the reason why the Communist friends are getting popular in the country. The Government want to put them down. I say it is impossible. The Government should tackle the problem at its very root. There is discontent among us. We are University men, and our parents have spent their fortunes upon us to make us graduates. You know, Sir, that it is terrible experience for poor people to sell their lands and fortunes only to see their boys one day occupying good positions in life. I was found to be unfit for the post of a clerk by the Public Service Commission. I thank the Public Service
12 noon. Commission for having chucked me out. Otherwise I would not have been here as a Member of this House. It is not that I was expecting to become a clerk in a Collectorate or some other office. That is not the point. I only wish to point out that there was nepotism, and the backward communities were not properly treated. We were clubbed together with the class called Non-Brahmins who enjoyed priority. We had to depend on the Selection Boards and on those in authority with the result that not even a few positions are now being held by the Backward Community people. The Hon. the Chief Minister may verify my statistics. We are not occupying big positions like Collectors, Deputy Superintendents of Police or Deputy Collectors. We are not found fit to be even Inspectors of Police. Does that show that we are below the standard? The Hon. the Chief Minister, I know, will never give a categorical reply to that effect. We are found fit in all aspects, but still for want of godfathers we are now struggling. If you want to root out Communism from the land the only way is to keep us contented."

24th July 1952]

*SRI T. V. SANNASI :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கின்றேனென்றல், குறித்த மான்யம், குறித்த சமூகத்திற்கு, குறித்த காலத்திற்குள் கூடுமானவரையில் நல்ல பயனைத்தரும் என்கிற நிறைந்த நம்பிக்கையோடு ஆதரிக்கின்றன்.

"ஒரு விஷயமென்னவென்றல், சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற இந்த நாட்டுக்கு அவமானிச் சின்னமாக ஐந்திலொரு பங்கு மக்கள் இருந்து கொண்டு, அதற்குப் பிரதிநிதிகளாக சுமார் 60 எண்ணிக்கைக்கு மேற்கொண்டவர்கள் இருந்து கொண்டு, 'எங்கள் கோரிக்கைக்கு நீங்கள் திருவருள் புரிய வேண்டும். எங்களுக்குக் கல்வி இல்லை, குளம் இல்லை, பள்ளிகள் இல்லை, வீடு இல்லை" என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதை வெளிநாட்டார் பார்ப் பார்களேயானால் இது மிகவும் கேவலமாகவே தெரியும்.

"இந்த நிலைமையிலுங் கூட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்வ துறையிலும் ஒரளவு நன்மை காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி செய்திருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால் இந்த சபையில் ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தார் அங்கத்தினர்களாக வருவதற்கும் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கும் ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கொடுத்த பெருமையானது யாரைச்சேருமென்றல், அது காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியைத்தான் சரும் என்பதை வாழ்க்கையில் ஒன்றிரண்டு காலத்திலாவது உண்மையைப் பேசக்கூடிய எவரும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டுதான் ஆகவேண்டும்.

"ஜில்லாவாரியாக உள்ள வெல்பேர் ஆபீஸ்களைப் பற்றி அடுத்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் என்ன சொல்கிறார்களென்றல், 'ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமானால் ஹரிஜன் வெல்பேர் டிபார்ட் மெண்டுக்குப் போகலாம்' என்று இளார்க்குகள் சொல்லக்கூடிய குல்கள் இருக்கின்றனவே அது காதில் விழும்போது, இந்த நாடடில் இந்த சமூகத்திற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்னென்னவோ செய்திருந்தும் பயனில்லாமல் போகின்றனவேயென்று வருத்தப்படும்படியான நிலைமை தான் ஏற்படுகிறது.

"இம்மாதிரியான குறைகளெல்லாம் நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் முதலமைச்சராக இருக்கும் இந்தக் காலத்தில் பெரும் பாகம் விலகும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையானது எல்லோருக்கும் இருக்கிற தென்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"உதாரணமாக 10 வருஷ சலுகை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறதே, அந்தச் சலுகைக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இந்தச் சமூகம் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து விட்டதாக பல அறிஞர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். எதை அதற்கு உபமானமாகக் கூறுகிறார்களென்றல், அகில இந்தியாவுக்கும், சட்டத்தை வகுத்த கனம் ஸ்ரீ அம்பேத்காரின் உயர்ந்த நிலைமையையும் இந்தச் சபைக்கு அதிபராக இருக்கக்கூடிய எனது குலத் தலைவர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ சிவஷண்முகம் பிள்ளை அவர்களுடைய உயர்வையும் எடுத்துக்காட்டி இந்தச் சமூகமே முன்னேற்றமடைந்துவிட்டதாக அவர்கள் உண்மையை அறிந்து சொல்லி யிருக்க மாட்டார்கள்; ஆனால் அறியாத மக்களை ஏமாற்றுவதற்குத் தான் சொல்லியிருப்பார்கள் என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம் (சிரிப்பு).

"சட்டத்தின் நுணுக்கங்களைத் தெரிந்து, நீதிக்கு உறவினராக இருந்து, உயர்ந்த அறிஞராக இருக்கப்பட்ட ஒருவருக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஸ்தானம் இந்தச் சபைதலைவரின் ஸ்தானமாகும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு ஸ்தானம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று 'ரிசர்வ்' செய்து வைக்கப்பட்டதல்ல இந்த சபைத் தலைவரின் ஸ்தானம். கல்விமானுக்கும் அறிவாளிக்கும் சட்டநிபுணருக்கு மென ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இந்த ஸ்தானத்திற்கு ஹரிஜன வகுப்பில் பிறந்த ஒருவர், அவருடைய ஒப்புயர்வற்ற தகுதியின் காரணமாக, தலைவராக அமர்ந்திருக்கிறாரேயொழிய, அதனால் ஹரிஜனங்களெல்லோருமே முன் னேற்றம் அடைந்து விட்டார்கள் என்பதற்கு இதை எடுத்துக்காட்டாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்பவர்கள் உயர்வுக்குப் பாத்திர மற்றவர்கள் என்பதை கடவுளும், வேதமும், ஒப்புக்கொண்டுள்ள உண்மை என்பவர்களுக்கு பதில் கொடுக்கும் முறையில் அந்தச் சமூகத்திலும் அறிவாளிகள் உண்டு, அவர்களுக்கும் கல்வி கற்கக்கூடிய வசதியிருந்தால்,

[Sri T. V. Sannasi] [24th July 1952

அவர்களும் உயர்ந்த தன்மைக்கு வரலாம் என்று கூறுவதற்கு இது ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இருக்குமே தவிர, ஹரிஜன சமூகமே முன்னேற்றமடைந்து விட்டது என்பதற்கு இது ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டு என்று சொல்லமுடியாது.

"உதாரணமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், ஆங்கிலேயர்களும் வெட்கத் தகுந்த முறையில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் மிக அழகாகப் பேசக்கூடிய வல்லுனர்கள் நம் நாட்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதே ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசக்கூடிய வல்லுனர்கள் தங்களுடைய பிராந்தியத்தில் தேர்தலில் நிற்கும்போது தாமும் தம்மை ஆதரிப்பவர்களும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவார்களானால், கட்டிய டிபாசிட் தொகையைத் திரும்ப வாங்குவார்களா என்பது சந்தேகந்தான்.

"அது போலத்தான், அறிஞர்கள் கூடிய சபையில் தலைவர் கனம் சிவஷண்முகம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் இங்கு தலைவராக இருக்கலாம், அது இந்த உலகத்திலேயே அறிவுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அவர் பிறந்த சமூகம் இந்த நாட்டின் அவமானத்தின் சின்னமாக இன்றும் இருந்து வருகிறதெனபதை எந்த அறிஞனும் அறிவில்லாதவனும் மறுக்க முடியாது.

"இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த இலாகா எத்தனையோ நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய முன் வந்தாலும் கூட, அரசாங்கம் என்ன நல்ல திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து, எவ்வளவு பணத்தை ஒதுக்கினாலுங்கூட. அதை மக்களும் அங்கீகரித்தாலுங்கூட, நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்திலுள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்களே அவர்கள் மனம் வைத்தால்தான் ஒரு காரியம் இந்த நாட்டில் ஆக முடிகிறது. ஆனால், சாதாரணமாக அதிகாரிகளே முன்வந்து ஓரளவு சட்டத்திற்குப்பட்டும்கூட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்வதில்லை.

"எனவே எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே ஹரிஜன் வெல்பேர் ஆபீஸர்களாக இருக்கக் கூடிய அதிகாரிகளிடமும், கலெக்டர் போன்ற அதிகாரிகளிடமும் என் போலுள்ளவர்கள் ஏதேனும் குறைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆரம்பித்தால், அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், 'நாங்கள் என்ன ஐயா பண்ண முடியும்? நிறைய குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்குப் போதிய பணம் அரசாங்கத்தில் ஒதுக்கவில்லையே, நாங்கள் என்ன செய்வது?' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

"இம்மாதிரியாயுள்ள நெருக்கடியான காலத்திலுங்கூட, மாகாண வெல்பேர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருக்கின்ற தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பில் பிறந்த அதிகாரிகள், தங்களுடைய வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் சலுகை காட்டுவதாகவும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மற்ற பிரிவினருக்குப் பெரும் பாதகம் பண்ணுவதாகவும் குறைபாடான குரல் தமிழ் நாட்டில் நிறைந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த அபாயமான நிலைமையை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்காவிட்டால் இந்த தேசிய அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக எவ்வளவு தொண்டாற்றிய போதிலுங்கூட, அந்தப் பயீன ஹரிஜன மக்களெல்லோரும் அடைய முடியாதென்பதை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஞாபகமூட்டுகின்றேன்."

12-10 p.m.

*SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—"ఉపాధ్యక్ష, హరిజనాభివృద్ధిగురించి [illegible] చామ్‌స్వామి నాడార్‌గారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన cut motion ను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈ రోజున ప్రభుత్వము హరిజనాభివృద్ధికోసము 74 లక్షలు కేటాయించింది. అంటే ఇది నిజంగా హరిజనులయొక్క అభివృద్ధిగురించి వారి శ్రేయస్సునెంచి చేసిందా అని ఆలోచించి నట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వము నిజంగా ఆ అభిప్రాయముతో చేయలేదనే అనుకొంటున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము కేవలం హరిజనుల కళ్ళు నీళ్ళు కుడిచేందుకే వీరి అభివృద్ధికి అని జెప్పి 74 లక్షల రూపాయలు మాత్రము కేటాయించింది. నిజంగా హరిజనులయొక్క [illegible] లను, వారి అవస్థ చాలనుబట్టిచూస్తే ఈ రెండ్రి మొత్తము వారి అభివృద్ధికి ఏమాత్రము సరిపోదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. నేడు హరిజనుల దరిస్థితిని గమనించినట్లయితే హరిజను [illegible] కి ఏ అయిదుగురో స్కూళ్ళలో చదువుకొంటున్నారు. నూటికి అయిదు

24th July 1952] [Sri G. Nageswara Rao]

గురు మాత్రము రైతు కుటుంబములుగా యున్నారు. మిగతా 90 మంది హరిజనులు కేవలము వ్యవసాయ కూలీలుగా కాలిపనిచేసుకొంటూ బాధపడుతున్నారు. అటువంటప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము కేటాయించిన 74 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఈ విధంగా బాధపడుతున్న నూటికి 90 మంది హరిజన కుటుంబాల అభివృద్ధికి ఏవిధంగానైనా తోడ్పడుతుందా అంటే లేదనే చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వము ప్రస్తుతము హరిజనుల విద్యకుగాను స్కాలర్‌షిప్పులకుగాను ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నది ఏమాత్రమువాలదు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము వీరికి కేటాయించిన మొత్తాన్ని కనీసము మూడు రెట్లయినా పెంచాలని కోరుచున్నాను. వీరికి కాలేజీలలోను, టెక్నికల్ కాలేజీలలోను సీట్లు ఎక్కువచేసి వీరి విద్యాభివృద్ధికి ఎక్కువ అవకాశము కల్పించాలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా వీరికి వైద్యసౌకర్యము కూడ ప్రస్తుతం ఏమి బాగాలేదు. కనుక వీరికి సరైన వైద్యసౌకర్యములుకూడ ఏర్పాటుచేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. నూటికి 90 మంది వ్యవసాయ కూలీలుగా వుంటున్నటువంటి ఈ హరిజనులు నిజంగా అభివృద్ధి చెందవలెనంటే, వీరి ఆర్థికస్థితి ముందట బాగుపడవలసియుంటుంది. వీరు ఆర్థికంగా బలపడినాడే వీరియొక్క అంటరానితనము పోతుంది, వీరికి సమాజములో గౌరవము ఏర్పడుతుంది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము వీరియొక్క ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధికి ప్రయత్నించవలసియుంటుంది. అందుచేత ముఖ్యంగా డాక్టరు సౌందరం రామచంద్రగారు చెప్పినట్లు వీరందరికి దున్నుకోడానికి భూమినిచ్చి వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలుచేసినప్పుడే, వీరు ఆర్థికంగా బాగుపడుటకు వీలు అవుతుంది. అప్పుడే వీరికి సమాజములో గౌరవము చేకూరుతుంది. అయితే, ప్రస్తుత ప్రభుత్వ విధానము చూస్తే, ఈ ప్రభుత్వము హరిజనులయొక్కయు మరియు హరిజనులలాగే కష్టపడే ఇతరవర్గములయొక్కయు ప్రభుత్వముకాదని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. చానికి బదులు, హరిజనులకును, హరిజనులలాగే కష్టపడుచున్న ఇతర వర్గములకును శత్రువులుగా ఉంటున్నటువంటి భూస్వాములకు, జమీందార్లకు, గ్రామ పెత్తందార్లకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ప్రాతినిధ్యము వహిస్తున్నది ఈ భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని, జమీందారీ విధానాన్ని పూర్తిగా రద్దుచేసి కష్టపడే బీద వర్గానికి, హరిజనులకు దున్నుకొనేందుకు ప్రభుత్వము భూములివ్వడంలేదు. వీనాడైతే మనము భూస్వామ్యవిధానాన్ని, జమీందారి విధానాన్ని పూర్తిగా రద్దుచేసి హరిజనులకు దున్నుకోడానికి భూమినివ్వగలుగుతామో ఆనాడే వీరి ఆర్థికస్థితిని బాగుచేయగలుగుతామనీ అప్పుడే, నాగరికతలోగాని, విద్యలోగాని, గౌరవములోగాని వీరు ఇతర కులాలతోపాటు సమానస్థాయిపొందులకు వీలుకలుగుతుందని ప్రభుత్వము గమనించవలసియున్నది. అటుగాక, ఏదో నామమాత్రంగా హరిజనాభివృద్ధి అని జెప్పి సరియైన దృక్పథములేకుండా ఇటువంటి 74 లక్షల మొత్తాలు ఎన్ని ఖర్చుచేసిన, నిజమైన హరిజనాభివృద్ధి కలుగదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వము హరిజనాభివృద్ధి, హరిజనాభివృద్ధి అంటూ కేవలము మిసలి కన్నీళ్లు కారుస్తూందేగాని, హృదయపూర్వకంగా హరిజనాభివృద్ధిచేయాలనే దృష్టి ప్రభుత్వానికి లేదు. ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వము రెండు నాలుకలతో వ్యవహరిస్తున్నది. ఒక నాలుకతో హరిజనాభివృద్ధి అంటూ, ఇంకొక నాలుకతో హరిజనులను అణచివేయండి అని చెప్పుచున్నది. ఎందుచేతనంటే హరిజనాభివృద్ధికి పాటుపడుతున్నామని చెప్పుకొనేటటువంటి ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ఏ భూస్వాములు, ఏ జమీందారులైతే హరిజనులను నానాబాధలు పెడుతున్నారో, అటువంటి భూస్వాములకు, జమీందారులకు నేడు ప్రాతినిధ్యమువహిస్తూ, వారికి అన్ని విధాల సహాయముచేస్తున్నది. ఈ భూస్వాములు, జమీందార్లు, పెత్తందార్లు నేడు హరిజనులపట్ల ఏవిధంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారని చూచినట్లయితే, ఈ భూస్వాముల, పెత్తందార్ల పోలీసు ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్ల సహాయంతో ఈ హరిజనులపైన కేసులుపెడుతూ, అరెస్టులుచేస్తూ నానా బాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. ఈ బీద హరిజన వ్యవసాయకూలీలు కొంచెము ఎక్కువకూలి యివ్వండి అని అడిగితే అణగద్రొక్కుతున్నారు. ఇంతా

[Sri G. Nageswara Rao] [24th July 1952

ఈ హరిజనులయొక్క బాధలను, ఇబ్బందులను తెలుసుకోవలెనంటే ప్రభుత్వానికి వస్తున్న పిటీషన్లను సరిగా పరిశీలించినట్లయితే తెలుస్తుంది. ప్రభుత్వము నిజంగా హరిజనాభివృద్ధి చేయగోరితే, హరిజనులమీద నిజమైన కరుణ, అభిమానము కలిగియుంటే, ప్రభుత్వము ఈ పిటీషన్లను, కేసులను వెంటనే తీసుకొని దీనికి ఎవరు బాధ్యులో సరైన విచారణచేయించి అందుకు బాధ్యులైన భూస్వాములను, పెత్తనందార్లను శిక్షించవలసి యుంటుంది. ఈవిధంగా ప్రభుత్వముచేసినప్పుడే ప్రభుత్వమునకు హరిజనులమీద ప్రేమ ఉన్నదని అనుకొనడానికి వీలుంటుంది. కాని ఈ రోజున ప్రభుత్వము చేస్తున్నదేమంటే హరిజనులకు ఇళ్లస్థలాలు ఇస్తున్నామని చెప్పడమేగాని వారికి స్థలాలు గ్రాంటు చేయడములేదు. స్థలాలు శాంక్షన్ చేసినప్పటికీకూడ వీరికి ఆ స్థలాలు ముట్టడములేదు. కొత్తపేట తాలూకాలో దేవరిపల్లి గ్రామంలో ఒక పుంతలో రెండు వందల సంవత్సరముల నుంచి నివసిస్తున్న హరిజనులను ఇండ్లస్థలాలనుంచి వెళ్లిపొమ్మని ప్రభుత్వమే కాలా నిర్బంధం చేస్తున్నది. తరువాత 15 సంవత్సరాలుగా, 20 సంవత్సరాలుగా వ్యవసాయకూలీలైన హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకొంటూయున్న బంజరుభూములను రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ఇచ్చివేస్తున్నది. కొత్తపేట తాలూకా, గంటి గ్రామ హరిజనులు సాగుచేస్తున్నటువంటి బంజరును రాజకీయబాధితునికి యిచ్చి హరిజనులను ఆరెస్టు చేసాము. ఈ విధంగానే బాపట్ల తాలూకా రొంపేరు గ్రామములో హరిజనులు సాగు చేస్తున్న బంజరు భూములను రాజకీయబాధితునికి యిచ్చి అక్కడి హరిజనులను ఆరెస్టుచేసింది ప్రభుత్వము. వారిమీద కేసులుకూడా పెట్టింది. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వము ఒక ప్రక్కన హరిజనాభివృద్ధి అని మాట్లాడుతున్నదంటే, ఇది కిల్లగా కన్పిస్తున్నది. రెండవది హరిజనులు 10 సంవత్సరములుగా, 15 సంవత్సరములుగా సాగుచేస్తున్నటువంటి బంజరు భూములకు పెనాల్టీ వేస్తున్నారు. ఈ పెనాల్టీగూడ 15 రెట్లు, 20 రెట్లు వేస్తున్నారు. ఆ భూములకు ఇప్పటివరకు పట్టాలు ఇవ్వలేదు. ప్రక్కన ఉన్నటువంటి భూస్వాములు ఈ భూములను ఆక్రమించుకొంటున్నప్పటికి ఈ హరిజనులకు విచారించే దిక్కులేకుండాపోవున్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో వీటికి పెనాల్టీలు వేస్తున్నారంటే చాలా విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. కనుక ఈ భూములపై వేసిన పెనాల్టీ లన్నీ రద్దుచేసి హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకోడానికి ప్రభుత్వము బంజరు భూములను ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"గత 5 సంవత్సరములు జరిగిన రాజ్య పరిపాలనకు హరిజనులే ఎక్కువభాగము గురైనారు. భూస్వాములుచేసే ఈ దౌర్జన్య కృత్యాలకు హరిజనులు గురికాకుండా ప్రభుత్వము వీరిని రక్షించుటకు విమర్శకు ప్రయత్నించడంలేదు. అంతేకాదు, ఈ దౌర్జన్య విధానానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వమే దోహదము చేస్తున్నది. ఉదాహరణకు రాజోలు తాలూకాలో కాంగ్రెసును పెద్దలు అనుకొనేటటువంటి కళా వెంకటరాజు, రుద్రరాజు రామలింగరాజు, కనుమూరి సత్యనారాయణ రాజు, ముప్పర్తి వెంకటరత్నము నాలాంటి ప్రముఖ తాలూకాలో ఆల్లూరి సత్యం వీరంతా రౌడీలచేత, పోలీసులచేత హరిజన నాయకులను నానా బాధలుపెట్టించి వారిని కాల్పించారు. ఈ విషయంలో కళా వెంకటరాజు, రామలింగరాజు, ఆల్లూరి సత్యము మొదలైనవారందర్ని ప్రజాకోర్టు గుండా విచారణజరపాలని ఈ రోజున హరిజనులంతా కోరుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వము యీ విచారణ జరిపిస్తుందా? అని నేను అడుగుతున్నాను. కనుక ఈ విషయాలన్నీ సరిగా పరిశీలించి విచారణచేయవలెనని నేను కోరుచున్నాను. పోనీ, ఇప్పుడు రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చిచతరువాతకూడ కొన్ని సంఘటనలు జరిగినాయి. రాజోలు తాలూకా, అంతర్వేదిపాలెంలో ఒక హరిజన వ్యవసాయకూలీ నాయకుడ్ని రుద్రరాజు రామలింగరాజు తన రౌడీలచేత ప్రమాదకరంగా కొట్టించాడు. ఎక్కువకూలి

24th July 1952] [Sri G. Nageswara Rao]

యివ్వండని అడుగుతున్న హరిజనులను నానా బాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయము గురించి నేను ప్రధాన మంత్రికి స్వయంగా ఒక పిటీషనుగూడ ఇచ్చి, దీనిపైన వెంటనే చర్య తీసుకోవలెనని వారిని కోరినాను. కాని, దానిని గురించి ఇంతవరకు ఏమీ ఎక్నాలెడ్జ్ చేయలేదు. రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వములోగూడా హరిజనులకు బంజరు భూములు లేకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. భూస్వాములు హరిజనుల ఇళ్లస్థలాలను గుంజుకొంటూ వారిని నానా బాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. కనుక, ఇప్పుడైనా ప్రభుత్వము ఇదివరకు జరిగినటువంటి అన్యాయాలను దృష్టికి తెచ్చుకొని ఇక మీదనైనా ఇటువంటి అన్యాయాలు ఏమీ హరిజనులకు జరుగకుండా జాగ్రత్తగా చూడవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత హరిజనుల హోస్టళ్ళు గురించి ఆలోచించినట్లయితే ఈ రోజు మన రాష్ట్రములో సుమారు 5 వందలవరకు హరిజన హోస్టళ్ళు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ హరిజన హోస్టళ్లను నడుపుతున్నటువంటి మేనేజర్లు హరిజనులే అయినప్పటికిని వీరు హరిజన విద్యార్థులకుగాను ఇచ్చినటువంటి డబ్బులో సగానికంటే లేక అయిదవ వంతో మాత్రమే హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు ఖర్చుపెడుతూ తక్కిన డబ్బంతా కాజేస్తున్నారు. ఈవిధంగా హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు ఉపయోగపడకుండా చాలా డబ్బు వృథాగా పోతున్నది. బందరు మొదలగు చోట్ల ప్రభుత్వమే హోస్టళ్లను నడుపుతున్నది. ఆ విధంగా ప్రతి హరిజన హోస్టలును ప్రభుత్వమే నడిపిస్తూ ఇప్పుడున్నటువంటి హోస్టళ్లు చాలవు గనుక కనీసము ఒక్కొక్క తాలూకాకు ఒక్క హోస్టలు చొప్పున పెట్టి ఇవన్నీకూడా ప్రభుత్వమే మేనేజ్ చేస్తే చాలా బాగుంటుందని మనవి చేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* Sri K. ISHWARA:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Demand. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain points about the Harijan uplift work done in the State. The Government have opened a separate department in the year 1920 to tackle the Harijan problem throughout the Madras State. In the villages, the Harijans are still under the same old conditions and are still considered untouchables. Our Government passed the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Act. I think these Acts are not working properly in the rural areas, especially in my district of South Kanara. In my district, there are three big temples, namely, Udipi Sri Krishna temple, Dharmasthala temple and the Subrahmanya temple. Even to-day these temples are not open to the Harijans. I request the Government to see that these temples are thrown open to the Harijans at once. The Harijans are still suffering from various civil disabilities and the Act passed by the Government to remove these disabilities is not working satisfactorily, in the mufassal areas. Again, in the mufassal areas Harijans are not allowed to enter the hair cutting saloons and hotels. They cannot enter a hotel and take a cup of coffee, nor can they enter saloons for hair-cut. They are still considered untouchables. I request the Government to take necessary action in this matter. 12-20 p.m.

"Coming to my constituency, viz., Puttur General constituency, which is in South Kanara district, I wish to state that it is a very backward area. It is in the Malnad area. It is thickly populated with Harijans and hill tribes. There are only three or

[Sri K. Ishwara] [24th July 1952

four welfare schools in that area. I request the Government to open more schools in the Puthur taluk. The District Collector of South Kanara has strongly recommended the opening of more schools in my constituency.

" Regarding the assignment of lands, I wish to point out that in my district there are extensive waste lands and forest lands. I request the Government to give more house-sites to the Harijans.

" Sir, there is only one boarding hostel in my constituency, viz., Puthur taluk. The Government have not yet given sufficient grant to this boarding hostel. I request the Government to give more grants to this hostel. With these words, I support this Demand and conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I wish to point out to the Government certain imperfections in the working of the funds allotted to Harijan welfare. Whatever amount the Government may spend for a particular purpose, unless the human touch is there, nothing can be achieved. When they say that they are aiming at a Welfare State, they must also see that the amount that they spend on a particular scheme gives full benefit to everybody concerned. In the name of Harijan Welfare, so many schools and hostels are run not by Harijans, but by people belonging to other communities. However sympathetic those people may be, if those institutions are run by Harijans themselves or by people belonging to backward communities the results will be greater. So, I take this opportunity to appeal to the Government to consider this aspect of the question, namely, that these hostels and schools ought to be run by Harijans themselves or by people belonging to the backward communities to enable the people to realize the full benefit of this scheme. I think it will not be out of place for me to mention in this connexion that the starting of such hostels has become a sort of business in certain quarters. I appeal to the Government to go into this question also and see that full benefit is realized from these schemes.

" I want to impress on the Government another matter. At present, a large amount is being spent in a particular locality. I wish to suggest that instead of concentrating on any particular locality, the money should be distributed throughout the State so that people belonging to the different parts of the State may simultaneously get the benefit of this scheme.

" Now coming to the grant of house-sites, I wish to say a few words. On a previous occasion, I mentioned that in Tanjore district even though house-sites had been acquired, houses had not yet been built. Whatever may be the reason, it is high time the Government look into the matter. I wish to point out in this connexion that when agricultural lands are acquired after applying the emergency sections of the Land Acquisition Act, the crops and trees standing on the lands are being destroyed. Even after taking possession of such lands, they are allowed to remain waste. When crops are spoiled, nobody gets any benefit. If such things take place, they will affect the agricultural classes very greatly.

24th July 1952] [Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

When crops that are standing on the lands are destroyed, the Government must pay the agriculturists. Otherwise, they must issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities and ask them to allow the producers to realize their produce, and then only these lands should be acquired for building houses. At present, even after taking such lands, houses are not built. Specific instances were brought to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister yesterday and he was good enough to say that necessary instructions had been issued to allow the producers to realize the profits. I think it is an important question. In so many places in Tanjore district, producers have been similarly affected. In this connexion, I wish to mention the case of a plantain garden which has been acquired. It was about to be destroyed. If the agriculturists are to realize the profit out of the produce from this garden, they will have to wait for six more months.

" Another thing, I wish to point out is that in certain cases, in the name of acquisition of lands for house-sites, lands belonging to the Harijans themselves are taken away. When we are aiming at giving relief to the poor Harijans, in certain places, Harijans themselves are made to suffer. Lands from Harijans should not be taken away for house-sites unless it becomes absolutely necessary. Instructions to this effect should be issued to the departmental officials concerned so that Harijans, when they happen to possess lands, may not be asked to give them away. 12 P.

" Next, I would come to the question of treatment of backward communities. I find in the Budget some provision made for scholarships and certain other concessions for the benefit of the backward classes and nothing else, whereas the Harijans enjoy certain other concessions also. Last year a provision of eleven lakhs of rupees was made for the purpose of scholarships, etc., for the backward classes but this year it has dwindled to ten lakhs. When this is so, I do not know how the Government are going to give any relief to the backward communities. As I had said once, the backward communities are the backbone of the country. In certain places, the economic condition of these people is worse than the condition of the Harijans. This fact cannot be denied by anyone who has gone round and seen things for oneself. So, it is up to the Government to realize the present economic plight of the backward communities, make enquiries and give proper relief to them.

" Regarding admissions to colleges in the State, I was saying the other day that the boys in Madras found it very difficult to get admission to colleges. Just now, my hon. Friend, Mr. Vinayagam, was pleading that the 25 per cent of seats allotted for the backward communities should not be strictly adhered to, and that wherever boys and girls could come in by merit they should be given seats from the 60 per cent allotted for the forward communities. The Chief Minister was good enough to say that in addition to throwing open the entire sixty per cent for being filled up on merit, the twenty-five per cent would be a reservation for the backward communities. The point has been clarified thus, and this assurance of the Chief Minister will give some relief.

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam] [24th July 1952

There is also another suggestion that I would like to make. Where there are vacancies they should be available for being filled up by members belonging to other communities. For instance, if there are vacancies in the quota allotted for the Harijans—15 per cent—they should be filled by members of the backward communities. So also, Harijans may take the seats that may be available from out of the quota reserved for the backward communities—twenty-five per cent.

"The instructions issued last year clearly required not less than twenty-five per cent to be reserved for backward communities. But this year the instructions are that twenty-five per cent should be reserved for the backward communities. The words 'not less than' have been taken away. I have, however, heard from the hon. the Minister for Education that a press communique will be issued making it clear that Harijans and members of backward classes would independently of the reserved quotas compete on merits for the balance of 60 per cent. I hope this will satisfy many of the hon. Members. I also hope that the vacancies in the two reserved quotas will be filled by members from one of the two classes for whom they are reserved.

"As regards assignment of lands, in reply to an interpellation the other day, the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue said that if two persons applied for land at the same time—a political sufferer and a Harijan—the land will go to the landless poor person. But this is not the case in Tanjore district. In very many cases, lands in the possession of Harijans and landless poor persons were taken away by resorting to section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In many of these cases, I know the lands have been enjoyed by the Harijans and others ever since 1939. These lands have been taken away. So also, members of backward communities also are forced to give away their lands. I would request the Government to look into this matter and do what is necessary for the poor."

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Nadar.

"The Hon. Minister has moved for a grant of Rs. 74 lakhs for Harijan Uplift. The most important question before the House is whether the amount demanded by the Government is sufficient or not. As far as my knowledge goes, I feel that the amount demanded by the Government is insufficient. It is not necessary to go into this matter in detail because many of the hon. Members who preceded me have already explained the position clearly. Much of this amount is going to be spent on various other purposes than exclusively on Harijan Uplift work. Therefore, it is impossible for the Government with this small provision to do any good to the Harijans. We know very well that sweets can be prepared only if we have sufficient sugar or jaggery. If we do not possess these in sufficient quantities, we cannot prepare sweets. In the same way, if the Government do not find funds enough for this

24th July 1952] [Sri M. Dharmalingam]

purpose, how will it be possible for them to do any uplift work? In these circumstances, I would request Government to see that the amount is raised at least by some lakhs, if they are really interested in Harijan Uplift.

"Sir, I am glad to express my feeling, which comes straight from my heart, that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, with the boldest and strongest determination, will justify the confidence we have in his Chief Ministership. Everybody, including myself, says that he is the best administrator and the only well-experienced politician we have after Mahatma Gandhi. Taking up the responsibility of administering the affairs of this State of Madras, at the age of 73, is commendable. We really hope that he will prove worthy of the confidence we have placed in him. Let us wait and see whether he does it or not.

"I am glad to note that each and every Member of this House, though not a Harijan, has pressed the Government to see that all possible facilities are given for Harijan Uplift work. I know that all the Members of the House—excluding the Harijans would have realized the sufferings and difficulties the Harijans are put to, and they have also seen these in person. Hon. Members here would continue to hold the view that Harijans are not loked after if their lot is not improved and if they are not raised to the level of other Caste Hindus and Brahmans. 12-40 p.m.

"Sir, many important suggestions were put forward by many hon. Members who spoke on this Demand. I also want to put forward some important suggestions before the House and the reorganized, repolished and popular Congress Government for their sympathetic consideration and immediate action. In centres where there are high schools, hostels should be opened, and Harijan students coming from a distance of five miles and over must be given accommodation in those hostels. Residential scholarships must be granted to Harijan students coming from a distance of three miles, and who are not accommodated in the hostels. Ordinary scholarships must be granted to all Harijan students for the purchase of books and for enabling them to continue their studies without any break. I am glad the Harijan students are already enjoying fee concessions. I would request Government that they should exempt Harijans from paying special fees and admission fees. All Harijan students declared eligible for college course must be admitted in the various colleges without any objection. The managers of the recognized hostels must be directed to take in Harijan students without insisting on the production of a certificate from the Director of Harijan Welfare to prove that they are eligible for the scholarships. With regard to house-sites, some hon. Members already suggested that Government must acquire lands, if poramboke lands were not available, and give those lands to Harijans as house-sites. Because, it is a well-known fact that the cheris are already congested. If the Government are really interested in the removal of congestion in cheris, they must acquire lands and distribute them among Harijans.

[Sri M. Dharmalingam] [24th July 1952

"It is a known fact that poor Harijans are being prosecuted on false complaints made by influential landlords and zamindars. In such cases I would request Government to provide legal assistance to the poor Harijans for defending themselves. If any Harijan is arrested by the Police on false information or complaint, and if guilt is not proved beyond all reasonable doubt, Government should prosecute the complainant according to law.

"Sir, it is a known fact that promotions are not given to the Harijans in service according to seniority or according to merit and qualifications. If such cases are brought to the notice of the Government, the Government must take suitable action to enquire into the matter and see that deserving persons are promoted according to seniority. Harijans are not appointed as peons for the simple reason that they are not useful for domestic work. I am astonished to find that such feelings are still existing in the service even after our Hon. the Chief Minister has taken over charge of the Government.

"School fee concessions are granted to the non-gazetted officers even though they asked for an enhancement in their salaries. We, Harijans, are already enjoying this concession. The concessions now extended to non-gazetted officers do not benefit us in any way. For this reason, I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister, if he is really interested in the welfare of the Harijans, to grant to every Harijan boy a sum of Rs. 50 a year as tuition fee to bring him forward.

"Sir, the Government have undertaken the task of supplying mid-day meal to boys studying in labour schools. I would request Government to extend that concession to boys studying in Board schools and other schools."

* SRI AIYANAR :—"மேன்மை தங்கிய உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நான் இப்பொழுது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களால் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மானியத்தை ஆமோதிப்பதுடன் சில விஷயங்களையும் இங்கே கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய பல அங்கத்தினர்களும், நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ விநாயகமும், 'இந்தச் சபையிலே நாறு பேர்கள் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் இருக்கிறோம்', என்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தச் சபையில் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் சார்பாக 62 பேர்கள்தான் இருக்கிறோம். மேல் சபையிலே 75 ஸ்தானங்களிலும் ஒரு ஸ்தானத்தில் கூட ஹரிஜனன் இருக்கவில்லை. அதிலிருந்து நாங்கள் எவ்வளவு பிற்பேர்க்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம், எவ்வளவு ஆதரவு அற்ற நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம் என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் விநாயகம் சொன்னார்களே, 'பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களின் சார்பாக நாங்கள் நாறு பேர்கள் இருக்கிறோம்,' என்று, அந்த நாறு பேர்களும் இன்று பெரிய வியாபாரியாகவோ, அல்லது பெரிய பணக்காரராகவோ, அல்லது அவரால் அவர் சமூகத்திற்கோ, அல்லது உற்றார் உறவினருக்கோ அதிகமான நன்மை செய்யக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் செல்வாக்குடனே தான் இருந்து வருவார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கே ஹரிஜனங்களாகிய நாங்கள் 62 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறோம். இந்த 62 பேர்களினால் அவர்கள் சமூகத்திற்கோ, அவர்களது உற்றார் உறவினருக்கோ எந்தவிதமான ஒத்தாசையும் கிடையாது. ஒத்தாசை செய்யக் கூடிய அளவில் இவர்கள் யாரும் போதிய வசதியும் வாக்கும் உடையவர்கள் அல்ல. பணக்காரர்களும் அல்ல. இந்த இடத்திலும் அவர்கள் எல்லோரைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான

24th July 1952] [Sri Aiyanar]

நிலைமையில் தான் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோகள் என்பதைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இதை நான் சொல்வதிலிருந்து யாரும் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள், முற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள் போல் நான் எண்ணிக் கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு எதுவும் செய்யக் கூடாது என்ற காரணத்திற்காகச் சொல்வதாக நினைத்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடாது. அவசியம் அவர்களுக்கும் பல நன்மைகள் செய்யத்தான் வேண்டும். ஆனால் இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு அவர்களைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்ற ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதிக உதவியையும், சலுகையையும் தொடர்ந்து சர்க்கார் கொடுத்து வரவேண்டும் என்று எடுத்துச் சொல்லத் தான் விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்காரும் அப்படியே செய்தும் வரவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட எங்கள் சமூகத்திலுள்ள பல பிரிவு 12-50
களையும் அதாவது பள்ளர், பறையர் இம்மாதிரியான பல பிரிவினரையும், p.m.
ஒன்றுக ஹரிஜனர்கள் என்று அழைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக மஹாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அதே போல எங்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஹரிஜன மக்கள் என்றும் பெயர் கொடுத்தார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களிலே பல பிரிவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. எத்தனை பிரிவுகள் இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் சர்க்காரிலே பொதுவாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்று கருதப் பட்டால் போதும் என்றுதான் அந்தப் பெயர் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சர்க்காரில் இன்று பல விஷயங்களுக்கு பல பிரிவுகளின் பெயர்களும் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் வழங்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அந்த மாணவன் யார்? ஹரிஜனனாக இருந்தால் பள்ளனா, பறையனா? எந்த உள் பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்தவன்? என்பதாக பல விஷயங்களைக் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு முன்னேற்றமான காலத்திலும் கூட சர்க்கார் இப்படி ஹரிஜன மக்களைப் பிரிவு படுத்திவருவதானது சகித விஷயமென்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் ஒவ்வொரு மாதக் கடைசியிலும் 'ஹரிஜன தினம்' என்று கொண்டாடப்படவேண்டுமென்றும், அந்த தினத்தன்று ஹரிஜனமக்கள் எல்லோரையும் கூட்டி வைத்து சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்புச்சட்டம், மற்றும் இது போன்ற சட்டங்களை எடுத்து அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லி அவர்கள் உரிமைகளை அவர்கள் அடைவதற்கு லாயக்குள்ளவர்களாக ஆக்கத்தக்கமுறையில் பிரசங்கம் நடத்த வேண்டு மென்றும் அதைப்பற்றிய ரிப்போர்ட்டையும் பிற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்றும் நம்முடைய சர்க்காரால் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அது வெறும் பெயரளவுக்கு மாத்திரம் நடைமுறையில் நடக்கிறதே யொழிய உண்மையில் திறமையாக நடத்தப்படுகிறதில்லை. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் ஆங்காங்குள்ள ஒவ்வொரு போலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், மற்ற அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளைத் தலைவராகவும், காரியதரிசியாகவும் அமைத்து, அதில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மாத்திரமல்லாமல் மற்ற இதர பொது மக்களையும் கொம்பராக சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமனம் செய்து அந்தக் கமிட்டி ஒவ்வொரு மாதத்திலும் ஒவ்வொரு பிரதேசத்தில் ஹரிஜன தினம் நடத்தி அதன் ரிப்போர்ட்டை சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். எனெனில் இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்கள் சட்டத்தைப்பற்றி எதையும் பூர்ணமாக தெரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் தீவிரமாக ஒரே நாளில் சீர்திருத்தம் எல்லாவற்றையும் செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற உத்வேகத்தில் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்துவிட்டு பின்னர் கொம்பவும் சொல்லொணாத கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறதென்ற உடனேயே எல்லாவற்றையும் உடனே கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். எல்லா முன்னேற்றமும் ஒரே நாளில் வந்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணி விடுகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு நாளாக அடிமைப்படுக்கிடந்த தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் திடீரென்று நடந்து கொள்ளும் மாதிரியைக் கொண்டு ஆங்காங்குள்ள நிலச்சுவான்தார்களும், ஜாதிஹிந்துக்களும் இவர்களுக்கு அதிக மானத் துன்பம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள மனம் சீக்கிரத்தில் மாறுதல் அடைவது என்பது கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டம் தான். ஆகையினால் அவர்களும் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக சமூகத்தின் பல தலைவர்களைக் கலந்து கொண்டு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தீங்கு விளைவத்தால் சர்க்கார் நமக்குத் தண்டனை

[Sri Aiyanar] [24th July 1952

கொடுப்பார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்தையும் அறிந்து கொண்டு நாளாவட்டத்தில் தங்களை மாற்றிக் கொள்ள கொஞ்சம் சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதனால்தான் ஹரிஜனங்களை மாத்திரம் இந்தக் கமிட்டியில் மெம்பராக வைத்துக்கொள்வதைவிட மற்ற ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களையும் மெம்பராக வைத்துக் கொண்டால் இங்கே நடக்கும் விஷயங்களை அவர்களும் தெரிந்து கொண்டு காலத்திற்கு ஏற்றாற்போல் நடந்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதையும் அவர்கள் உணர்ந்து கொள்வார்கள். அதன்மேல் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றமும் மின்னல் வேகத்தில், மின்சார வேகத்தில் அதிகமாக ஏற்படுமென்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் நான் சொன்னமாதிரியாக ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக பலவிதமான கல்லூரிகள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. மெடிகல் கல்லூரி, இன்ஜினியரிங் கல்லூரி, பிரசிடென்சி கல்லூரி, போன்ற இந்தக் கல்லூரிகளுக்கு எல்லாம் மாணவர்களைப் பொருக்கி எடுக்கும் கமிட்டியில் (Selection Committee) ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகள் யாரும் நியமிக்கப்படவில்லையென்பதாக நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அந்த செலக்ஷன் கமிட்டியில் நிச்சயமாக ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளையும் மெம்பராக நியமித்தாலொழிய ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மையை இவர்களால் செய்யமுடியாது. ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களை பள்ளிக்குப் பொறுக்கி எடுக்கவும் இவர்கள் இருந்தால் தான் நியாயமாக நடக்குமென்பதாக நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் இப்பொழுது நகரத்திலுள்ள சேரிகளை சீர்திருத்துவதற்காக நகர கார்ப்பொரேஷன் அதிகாரிகள் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருவதாக அறிகிறேன். சர்க்காரிடம் கூட அவர்கள் 2 கோடி ரூபாய் Slum-improvements க்கென்றே கடன் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கார்ப்பொரேஷன் அதிகாரிகளே ஹரிஜனங்களின் நன்மைக்காக அதிகப்பணம் செலவிட்டு வருவதால் சர்க்காரும் அதிகமாக நகரங்களில் செலவிடவேண்டியது இல்லை. உயர்தரக் கல்வி விஷயமாக இங்கேயிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியந்தான். இருந்தாலும் அதிகமான பணத்தை ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக கிராமங்களில் செலவிட்டால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்குமென்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன்.

"இன்று பார்த்தால் அனேக ஜில்லாக்களிலே ஹரிஜனங்கள் குறைந்தது மூன்றாம் பாரம் வரையிலும் நிச்சயமாகப் படித்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமுமுறைப் பள்ளிகளில் இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அதனால் சொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அப்படியே ஒரு சிலருக்கு இடம் கிடைத்தாலும் கூட அவர்கள் இரண்டு வருஷங்கள் படிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்காக சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் உபகாரப் பணமானது மிகவும் போதாததாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொகையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு மாத்திரம் இவர்களால் சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டு படிக்க முடிவதில்லை. அதனால் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு போதனு முறைப்பள்ளிகளில் கொடுக்கும் உபகார பணத்தை கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்க பணம் தனியாக ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும், பேக்வார்டு கம்யூனிடி மாணவர்களுக்குமாக தனியான போதனு முறைப் பள்ளிகளை மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஒன்றாக ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று நடக்கும் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற விவாதத்தில் நண்பர் கனம் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் கொண்டு வந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்வதற்கு முன் வருகிறேன். இன்றைய சமூகத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஜாதித் துறையிலும், கல்வித் துறையிலும், அரசியல் துறையிலும், இன்னும் மற்ற சகல துறைகளிலும் தாழ்ந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை சகல அங்கத்தினர்களும் ஒப்புக் கொண்டார்கள். சகல நண்பர்களும் அதைப் பற்றி பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுப் புதற்கு மானிக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. மூன்று செண்டு நிலத்தை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பரம்பரையாக அவர்கள் வீடு கட்டிக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்து வருபவர்கள். அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு ஒரு

24th July 1952] [Sri A. K. Subbiah]

குடிசையைக் கட்டிக் கொண்டு வசிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்தை காலி செய்து விட்டு வேறு இடத்தில் வீடு கட்டிக்கொண்டு இரு, என்று சொல்வதானது அவர்களை மேலும் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு முடியாத நிலைமையில் கொண்டுபோய் விடுகிறது. அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் நிலமானது மூன்று செண்டு தான். அது போதாது. அவர்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதோடுகூட இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் குடியிருந்து வரும் மனைக்கட்டுகளை அவர்களுக்கே பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுடைய நிலங்களாகிய வயல் காடுகளில் இடக்கக் கூடிய இடங்களில் அவர்கள் வீடு கட்டிக்கொண்டு வசிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மனைக்கட்டால் எந்த நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு எவ்விதமான லாபமும் கிடையாது. மிராசுதார்களிடமிருந்து அந்த நிலங்களை வாங்கி அவர்களுக்கு பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பல இடங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களை வீட்டை விட்டு காலி செய்யும்படி பலாத்கார முறையில் மிராசுதார்கள் வீட்டைப் பிரிக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து அதை தடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சிறுகளத்தூர், நெடும்பலம், தெலுவாதி, முதலியார் கிராமங்களில் இன்னும் பல நூற்றுக்கணக்கான வீடுகள் பிரித்த பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அப்படி பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மீண்டும் அதே இடத்தில் வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொள்வதற்கு உடனடியாக அனுமதிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய மாணவர்கள் படிப்பதற்கு என்று, கல்வி நிதி, ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக ஹரிஜனங்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அவர்கள் அடிமையாகவே வாழ வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளைப் படிக்க வைக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எப்படியாவது படிக்க வைத்தாலும், கூட படிச்சப்பட்ட மாணவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைப்பதும் அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. எங்கங்கே படித்த ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் உடனடியாக வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்போது ஹாஸ்டல்கள் வைத்து நடத்தப்படுகின்றன. நானும் அதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் அது நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தப்படவேண்டும்.

"முத்துப்பேட்டை ஹைஸ்கூலில் மாணவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வேளை சாப்பாடு போடப்படுகிறது. அங்கே இன்னும் ஜாதி வெறி தலை விரித்தாடுகிறது. மாணவர்களை க்யூ வரிசையில் நிறுத்தி வைத்து, அந்த தலைமை ஆசிரியர் பொட்டலங்கள் மூலமாக உணவுகளை விநியோகம் செய்து வருகிறார். அதைத் தடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் உணவு அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். திருச்சி ஜில்லா, முசிரி தாலுகாவில், பெற்றோர்களிடம் பணத்தை வசூல் செய்து ஹாஸ்டல் நடத்துகிறார்கள். பெற்றோர்கள் ஹாஸ்டலின் கணக்குகளை கேட்டதற்காக ஒரு மாசமாக அந்த மாணவர்களுக்கு சாப்பாடு போடவில்லை என்று கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். இதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

"நேற்று பேசிய நண்பர் முத்துக்குமாரசாமி அவர்கள் தஞ்சையில் ஹிட்லர் ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்தார். உண்மையாகவே அங்கே அரசாங்கம் நடக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மந்திரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நடக்கக் கூடிய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மந்திரிகள் இல்லை. அங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய மிராசுதார்கள் தான் மந்திரிகள். அங்கே இருக்கக் கூடிய மிராசுதார்கள் தான் அரசாங்கம். இந்த முறையில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக எல்லா வேலைகளையும் விட்டு விட்டு, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மந்திரிகளுடைய கவனம் செல்ல வேண்டும். யார் தவறுதலாக நடக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை விசாரித்து தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவர்களை தண்டனைக்கு ஆளாக்க வேண்டும். வீட்டை விட்டு வெளியேற்றுவதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு உதவியாக ஒரு அவசரச் சட்டத்தையும் பிரப்பிக்கலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். சுப்பராயணியம் கமிட்டியின் ரிப்போர்ட்டு வெளி வந்ததின் பிறகு தான் இம்மாதிரி

[Sri A. K. Subbiah] [24th July 1952

கொடுமைகளை மிராசுதார்கள் கையாளுகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் தலையிட்டு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று முன் வந்தாலும் கூட, அதற்கு அவர்கள் முட்டுக்கட்டையாக இருந்து மிராசுதார்கள் இம்மாதிரியான ஒரு நெருக்கடியை ஏற்படுத்தி விடுகிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே ஒரு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்யப்பட்டது. அந்த ஒப்பந்தத்தின்படி கூலி கேட்டால் மிராசுதார்கள் கொடுக்க மறுக்கிறார்கள். கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும் என்று விவசாயிகள் கேட்பார்களேயானால், வேலைக்கு வேண்டாம் என்று வேலையை விட்டு வெளியேற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். உழுகிறவனை நிலத்தை விட்டு வெளியேற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரியான பெரிய இடைஞ்சல்களை மிராசுதார்கள் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். மனைக் கட்டிலிருந்தும், நிலத்திலிருந்தும் வெளியேற்றப்படுவதைத் தடுக்க ஒரு அவசர சட்டம் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The time-limit has been reduced from 10 minutes to 5 minutes and I hope hon Members will restrict their speeches and try to finish within the time fixed."

* **Sri V. SRUNGARAM:**—"అధ్యక్ష, నిజముగా హరిజనాభివృద్ధికాంక్షలం[illegible] ప్రస్తుత ఆర్థిక దుస్థితిపోవలెను. ఈ రోజు హరిజనుల ముక్క, పరిస్థితి చూచినట్లయితే, వాకి దున్నుకునేందుకు భూములు లేవు, తినేందుకు తిండిలేదు, కట్టుకునేందుకు బట్టలేదు, చదువుకునేందుకు డబ్బులేదు, ఈ కష్టాలన్ని తొలగినవాడే హరిజనులు నిజంగా అభివృద్ధికాగలరు. హరిజనులు 30, 40 సంవత్సరములనుంచి, దున్నుకొంటున్న భూములకు ఇంతవరకుకూడా పట్టాలు ఇవ్వలేదు. ఈ నాడు గ్రామాలలో హరిజనులు కరణాలచేతులలో చానిసలుగా ఉన్నారు. మమ్ములను కొండరికి M.L.A. లుగా చేసినంతమాత్రాన హరిజనులు అభివృద్ధి అవుతారని అనుకోవట పొరపాటు. వారు అభివృద్ధి పొందవలెనంటే, వారికి ప్రత్యేక సదుపాయములు కలుగచేయ కలసియుండును. హరిజనులు నివసిస్తున్న గుడిశెలు ఉండేస్థానాలను ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకోకుండా, వారికి కో ఆపరేటివ్ బిల్డింగ్ పద్ధతిన ఇళ్లు కట్టివ్వవలయును. హరిజనులు నివసించు ప్రదేశములలో బావులు త్రవ్వించి వారికి త్రాగునీటి సౌకర్యము కలుగజేయవలయును. తరువాత హరిజనులకు బజారులలో జీతాలు కట్టవలసిన పనిలేదు అన్నారు, చాల సంతోషము. కాని, ఆలాగే వెనుకబడియున్న క్రైస్తవ హరిజనులకుకూడా బడులలో జీతాలులేకుండా చేయవలెనని నోరు చున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వ బడ్జెట్టులో హరిజనాభివృద్ధికి కొద్ది మొత్తమే కేటాయించారు. ఇది చాలదు. హరిజనులలోకి ఇంకా ఎక్కువ మొత్తాన్ని కేటాయించవలెనని నోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము హరిజనాభివృద్ధి శాఖకు కొందరు ఆఫీసర్లను నియమించింది. ఈ ఆఫీసర్ల కొరకై ప్రభుత్వము 5,37,500 రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెడుతూ ఈ మొత్తాన్ని హరిజనాభివృద్ధికి కేటాయించిన మొత్తమునుంచే వాడుకొనుచున్నది. ఇప్పటికే హరిజనులకు కేటాయించిన మొత్తము చాల కొద్దిగాఉండగా, దానిలోనుంచి మరల ఈ ఆఫీసర్లకుకూడా ఖర్చుపెట్టుట సమంజసముకాదు. కనుక ఈ ఆఫీసర్ల కొరకు ఖర్చు అంతయును రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు భరించునట్లుచేసి వీరికొరకును ప్రస్తుతము హరిజన సంక్షేమ ఖర్చుపెట్టుచున్న 5,37,500 రూపాయలు హరిజన బాలబాలికల విద్యాభివృద్ధికి వాడినట్లయిన, దానినుంచి సుమారు 26,870 మంది హరిజన బాలబాలికలు విద్యాభివృద్ధి పొందగలరు. కనుక ఈ విధంగా చేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకున్న కొంతమంది బంజరు భూములను బలాత్కారముతో భూస్వాములు ఆక్రమించుకొంటున్నారు. కనుక ఇటువంటి ఆక్రమాలు జరగకుండా చూడవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా, బంజరు ఫిర్కాలోని [illegible] గ్రామములో 1948 వ సంవత్సరం జనవరి నెలలో ప్రారంభించిన చేదభావి ఈ

24th July 1952] [Sri V. Srungaram]

రోజున మూడు మట్లుకూడా సరిగ్గా త్రవ్వలేదు. కంట్రాక్టర్లు ఆశ్చర్యపడుచున్నారు. వీరిపైన ఏలాటి చర్య తీసుకోవడంలేదు ఈ విషయము గురించి వెల్ఫేర్ ఆఫీసరుగారికికూడా పిటిషను వ్రాసుకొన్నారు. ఓవర్సీర్‌కు కూడ ప్రజలు చెప్పారు. కాని ఎవరూకూడ ఏమిచర్య తీసుకోలేదు. తమనాత మూలవీరు తాలూకా బైరెడ్డిపల్లి ఫిర్కాలో ఉన్న మూగెన్నపల్లిలో వైద్యం మునెయ్యఅను నతడు హరిజన కమిట్టీ అధ్యక్షుడుగా ఉన్నాడు. ఇతనిమీద పోలీసు కేసుపెట్టించి అతనిని నానావస్థలపాలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ నెల 22 వ తేదినాకు జాబుకూడా వ్రాశాడు. ఈలాటి అన్యాయములు అక్రమాలు ఎన్నియో నేడు హరిజనులకు జరుగుచున్నవి. కనుక ఇటువంటి దౌర్జన్యాలు, అక్రమాలు ఏవి జరుగకుండా హరిజనులకు అన్ని సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేసి వారు నిజముగా అభివృద్ధిని చెందునట్లు చూడవలెనని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచూ ఇంతటితో నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని విరమించుకొంటున్నాను."

* **Sri T. P. ELUMALAI:**—"மதிப்பிற்குரிய உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் ஹரிஜன அபிவிருத்தி சம்பந்தமான மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கின்ற முறையில் நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"தேர்தல் காலத்தில் நான் மக்களிடத்தில் சென்றபோது, அங்கே ஹரிஜன மக்கள் வசிக்கின்ற இடம் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. சைதாப்பேட்டை தாலூகாவில் இருக்கின்ற அத்தனை மக்களுடைய பிரதிநிதியாக இருக்கின்ற எனக்கு, அந்த மக்கள் எந்த எண்ணத்தில் வோட்டு கொடுத்தார்களென்றால், அந்த மக்களுடைய துன்பத்தைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு, அவர்களுடைய குறைகளுக்கு வழிகாணுவதற்கு சட்டசபையின் மூலம் என்னாலியன்ற உதவியைச் செய்வேன் என்று அவர்கள் நினைத்து எனக்கு வோட்டு தந்தார்கள். ஆகவே குறிப்பாக அங்கே இருக்கின்ற ஹரிஜன மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் மிகவும் கேவலமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகின்றேன். அங்கே ரோடு வசதி கிடையாது, தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது, பயிர் செய்வதற்கு நில வசதிகள் கிடையாது. மேல் ஜாதியார் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய பணக்காரர்களிடத்தில் அன்றுடம் கூலி வேலை செய்து பிழைக்கும்படியான நிலையில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அதை எல்லோரும் அறிந்துதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும், அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் 'அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும், செய்யவேண்டும்' என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, காரியத்தில், நடைமுறையில், அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக யாதொரு விதமான நன்மையும் செய்யவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை பூரணமாக அபிவிருத்தியடைந்து விட்டதாகவும் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கல்வியளித்தால் மட்டும் போதும் என்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கல்வியினால் மட்டும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வந்துவிடலாம் என்று நினைக்க முடியுமா? முடியாது. அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் மிக கேவலமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பொருளாதார ரீதியில் முன்னுக்கு வர வேண்டும். பொருளாதாரத்தில் அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வந்துவிட்டால், கல்வி அபிவிருத்தியடைவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு அவகாசம் இருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகின்றேன்.

"ஆகவே, ஹரிஜன அபிவிருத்தி இலாகாவில் என்னென்ன ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்றால், சர்க்காரால் போடப்படுகின்ற திட்டங்களை உடனடியாக அமலுக்குக்கொண்டு வந்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்கள் ஏதாவது வீடுகட்ட மனைக்கட்டு வேண்டுமென்று மனுப்போட்டால், ஏறக்குறைய அவர்கள் இரண்டு வருஷம், மூன்று வருஷம் கடந்து, அந்தச் சலுகை பெறவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு காலதாமதம் ஆனபிறகு அவர்களுக்கு மனை கிடைத்தால், அவர்கள் என்ன நினைக்கிறார்கள்? சர்க்கார் சலுகை தந்தது என்று அவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்களா? இல்லை. எப்படி அவர்கள் அதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும்? ஏதோ தங்களுடைய சாமர்த்தியத்தால் இந்த வீடு கட்டும் மனையை வாங்கினேம் என்று 1-10 p.m

[Sri G. C. Kondayya] [24th July 1952

their exploitation. Therefore, Sir, if the Government are really serious of solving the Harijan problem, they must take still more effective methods by introducing legislation fixing the minimum wage for the agricultural labourers and assigning waste lands and house-sites to the Harijans."

1-20 p.m. * SRI M. MARIMUTHU :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹரிஜன மான்யத்தை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். ஹரிஜன மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு மகாத்மா காந்தியவர்கள் செய்த பெரிய தியாகம் என்னவென்றால், அழியாத செல்வமாகிய கல்விச் செல்வத்தை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அளித்தாலொழிய, அவர்கள் முன்னேறமுடியாது என்று நினைத்து, அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வந்தார். ஹரிஜன மக்களின் துர்திருஷ்டவசத்தினால் அவர் கொல்லப் பட்டார். அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக, தென்னாட்டு காந்தி என்று பெயர் வாய்ந்த நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஹரிஜன மக்களின் கல்வி முதலிய விஷயங்களை அவர் ஆயுள் பரியந்தம் கைவிடமாட்டார் என்பதை நான் அழுத்தந்திருத்தமாக உறுதி கூறுவேன்.

" ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுக்கும் விஷயமாக, நான் பழைய எம். எல்.ஏ. ஆக 1937-ம்ஞ்டிலிருந்து இந்த நிமிஷம் வரையில், ஹரிஜன மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் அடிக்கடி மந்திரிகளிடத்தில் வாதாடியது உண்மை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் கால்பாகம் சர்க்காருடைய நிலமாகவும், முக்கால் பாகமானது ஜமீன், இனாம், சத்திரவாரி, சோத்திரியம், கோவில் மான்யமாகவிருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன மக்கள் இந்த நிமிஷம் வரையில் படும் கஷ்டங்களை என்னைப்போன்ற சகோதர அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லியது உண்மையே. அந்த மாதிரியான கஷ்டங்கள் மேற்படி ஐந்து இடங்களில்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. சர்க்காருடைய நிலத்தில் இருக்கப்பட்ட ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு அந்தவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் அவ்வளவு இல்லையென்று நான் உறுதியாகக் கூறுவேன். இந்த 5 இடங்களில் இருக்கப்பட்ட ஹரிஜனங்கள் படும் கஷ்டங்கள் சொல்லமுடியாத முறையில் இருப்பதால், அது சென்ற அக்டோபரிலிருந்து ஹாருண்ய கவர்ன்மெண்டாரின் சக்கார் பார்வைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு சொந்த மனைக்கட்டு, நடைபாதை, குடி தண்ணீர் கிணறு, பாடசாலை, மயானம் முதலியவைகளை உடனடியாக கொடுக்கும்படி நான் சர்க்காருக்கு ஞாபக மூட்டுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் குறைகளை என்னைப்போன்ற இதர ஜில்லா அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்வதைக் காட்டிலும் அந்த ஜில்லாவாசியாக இருக்கப் பட்ட நான் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த ஹரிஜன மக்கள் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு, அதாவது ப்யூன், உபாத்தியாயர் முதலிய உத்தியோகங்களைத் தேடித் தருவதற்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருப்பது எம்பிளாய்மெண்ட் எக்ஸ்சேஞ் ஆபீஸ். இந்த ஆபீஸ் இருப்பதால், உத்தியோகம் தேடிக்கொள்ளும் விஷயத்தில் லஞ்ச ஊழல் இருக்காது. தஞ்சாவூர் எம்பிளாய்மெண்ட் ஆபீசைப் போல் இன்னும் இதர ஜில்லாக்களிலுமிருப்பதை பர்மெனன்டாக—ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கலாம். ஹரிஜனங்கள் ப்யூன் முதல் குமாஸ்தா வரையில் போவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்குமென்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு ஞாபகமூட்டுகின்றேன். இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

* SRI E. T. KUNHAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഞാൻ ഇതെ cut-motion നെ support ചെയ്യുകയാണ്. സർ, ഇന്ന് ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ടി 74 ലക്ഷം രൂപയാണ് ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ Budget ൽ നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജൻ ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾക്കു വേണ്ടി 16,300 രൂപയാണ് നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. പാലക്കാട് ഹോസ്റ്റലിലേക്ക് 7,100 രൂ.യും കോഴിക്കോട് ഹോസ്റ്റലിലേക്ക് 9,200 രൂ.യും ഒടി 16,300 രൂ.യാണ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അധഃപതനത്തിലാണ് എന്നു ഇതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. മാത്രമല്ല, ഉദ്യോഗവകുപ്പിൽനിന്നു ചിലതെല്ലാം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹരിജൻപോലും ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു തന്നെ അറിയുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിൽനിന്ന് മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു വ്യക്തമാകുന്നതാണ്. സർ, മലബാറിൽ ഇന്ന് ഹരിജനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളികളാണ്. ഈ കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളികളായ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ ജന്മിമാരുടേയും നാടുവാഴികളുടേയും അടിമകളായിട്ടാണ് ഇന്ന് നരകിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ അടിമകളായ കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് ഇന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന കൂലി 8 ണ.യും 6 ണ.യും ആണ്. കരു സ്വതന്ത്രനായ തൊഴിലാളിക്ക് 1 ക. യും 1 ക.യും കൂലികിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ അടിമയായ തൊഴിലാളിക്ക് 8 ണ.യും 6 ണ. യും ആണ് കിട്ടുന്നത്. മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ അടിമകളാണെന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിലെ വോട്ടർമാരുടെ list നോക്കിയാൽ തന്നെ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. വോട്ടർ മാരുടെ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കോഴിപ്പുറത്തു പടിക്കൽ താമി, അമ്പലക്കാട്ടു പടിക്കൽ ചാത്തൻ എന്നിങ്ങനെ എഴുതിക്കാണാം. ഇതാണ് മലബാറിൽ ഇന്നു അടിമത്തം നിലകൊള്ളുന്നതെന്നു പറയുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ അടിമത്ത സമ്പ്രദായം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളികളായ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള കൂലിയും പ്രവൃത്തി സമയവും നിജപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ പതിനെട്ടു ലക്ഷം ഏക്രസ്ഥലം തരിശായികിടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ തരിശുസ്ഥലം എല്ലാം തന്നെ കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. ഇതിനു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം സർ, മലബാറിൽ ഇന്നു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ പുരോഗമിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ജന്മിമാരും പോലീസുകാരും കൂടിച്ചേർന്നുകൊണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കഠിനമായി മർദ്ദിക്കുകയും അവരുടെ പുരോഗതി തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. കഴിഞ്ഞ തവണ ഏതാനും മർദ്ദനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ജൂലായി 7-ാം തിയ്യതി പൊന്നാനിയിലെ Circle Inspector ഒരു ഹരിജനെ ഭീഷണിപ്പെടുത്തി പീടിക ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. തൃക്കണാപുരം അംശത്തിൽ പടിക്കൽ പറമ്പിൽ കോമ്മൻ എന്ന ആളെ വിളിച്ചു വീട് ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും അതു ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു നീക്കാൻ ജന്മിക്ക് അനുവാദം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി ഒരു കമ്പിയും ഹരിജനിയും എനിക്കു കിട്ടിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. തിരൂരിലെ സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഒരു ഹരിജന്റെ മേൽ മോട്ടോർസൈക്കിൾ കേറ്റിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ആ ഹരിജൻ മരിച്ചുപോയി. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊരു കേസ്സും Sub-Inspector യുടെ മേൽ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നത്. ഇതിൽ സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ പേരിൽ വേണ്ട നടപടി എടുക്കുകയും മരണപ്പെട്ട അയ്യപ്പന്റെ കുടുംബത്തിനു നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. "

24th July 1952] [Sri E. T. Kunhan]

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI G. JOSEPH :—" ఆధ్యక్షా, గత 5 సంవత్సరముల కాంగ్రెసు పరిపాలనలో హరిజనులకు యేదో మేలుచేశామని కాంగ్రెసువారు చెప్తున్నారు. ఈ అయిదేండ్లపాలనలో హరిజనులకు మేము జరుగబోయే సరిగదా యింతో అన్యాయం జరిగిందని నేను ఆంధ్రుణ్ణి అవతలకాండా రాజాజీ ఆధ్వర్యంలోకి వచ్చికూడా హరిజనులను చిన్నచూపే చూచాడని నేను గట్టిగా చెప్పగలను. ఈ శాసన సభలో 64 మంది హరిజన సభ్యులున్నారు. అధమం నుగ్గురు హరిజనులకైనా ఈ మంత్రివర్గంలో స్థానముండవలసింది. కాని ఆయన ఒక్క హరిజనునకే మంత్రి పదవి యిచ్చేడు. హరిజనుల పట్ల ఆయనకుగల అభిమానానికి యిదే తార్కాణం. బహుశా Speaker పదవి తమకు యిచ్చినామని ఆయన హరిజనులను సంతృప్తి పరచవచ్చుగాని అది మాత్రం సరిగాదు. తమను Speaker పదవికి దొన్నుకొనినది కాంగ్రెసు పక్షం ఒక్కటే కాదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. స్పీకరు తెలివితేటలనుబట్టి ఎన్నికయ్యాడు. హరిజనులకు యేదో మేలుచేస్తామని చెప్పే కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు

[Sri G. Joseph] [24th July 1952

ఒక్క మంత్రి పదవితోనే వారిని సంతృప్తిపడమనిచెప్పటం అన్యాయం. హరిజనులకు భూమిపై ప్రకారం మంత్రిమండలంలో మూడు స్థానాలను యివ్వాలని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు గుర్తించాలి.

"దేవాలయ ప్రవేశ విషయంలోగూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేసిన చట్టం నిష్ప్రయోజనంగాయుంది. ఈ దేవాలయ ప్రవేశాలు ప్రదర్శనాలుగానేవున్నాయిగాని, ఆచరణలో యెక్కడా అమలుజరగటంలేదని ప్రభుత్వంగుర్తించాలి. ఇదేవిధంగా అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణ చట్టంగూడా సవర్ణులచేత పాటింపబడడంలేదు. ఈ విషయంలో యెన్నో సంఘటనలు గౌరవ సభ్యులకు తెలియజేయగలను. ఉదాహరణగా రెండు మూడు సందర్భాలగూర్చి మనవిచేస్తాను. రేపల్లె తాలూకాలోని నల్లూరిపాలెంలో హరిజనులను తెరువులలో నీరు ముంచుకోనీయరు. తెనాలి తాలూకాలోని చావలి గ్రామంలో హరిజనులు గొడుగువేసుకొని వెళ్లకూడదు cycle యెక్కకూడదు. ఇకకాజీపాలెంలో ఒక బజారు హరిజనులు దాటకూడదు. హరిజనులపట్ల ఆది 38 వ ఆర్టికల్ శంశేఖరంగా మారిపోయింది. ఇది అస్పృశ్యతనివారణ సక్రమంగానా లేక అక్రమంగానా అమలు జరుగుతున్నది ఆనేదానిని నిరూపిస్తుంది. దేవాలయ ప్రవేశం, అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణ అనే సంస్కరణలు నామ మాత్రంగానే వుండిపోయినాయి. కాంగ్రెసువారికి యిది ప్రచారబాణాలుగా పనికివస్తాయేమోగాని ప్రజలనుమాత్రం ఒప్పించలేవు. కాంగ్రెసు వారు గత 5 యేండ్లలో యీ నిష్ప్రయోజనమైన సంస్కరణలను చేశామని సంతోషపడుతున్నారు. కాని వారు హరిజనులకు ఆర్థికంగా యింత అన్యాయంచేశారో గమనించవలసియుంది. ఏండ్ల తరబడి హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకొన్న భూములను రాజకీయ బాధితులకు భూదానం చేసే నెపంతో తీసుకొంది. హరిజనుల బంజరు భూములను వ్యయప్రయాసలకోర్చి సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. ఈనాడు యిలాటి సమస్యలెన్నోవున్నాయి. ఇదేనా హరిజనోద్ధరణ అని అడుగుతున్నాను. రాజాజీ మంత్రిత్వం యేర్పడిన తర్వాతగూడా యిటువంటి అన్యాయాలు జరగటం తగ్గలేదు. దాలపూరు ఆనే గ్రామంలో హరిజనులు 10 సంవత్సరాలుగా బంజరు భూమిని సాగుచేస్తూ అనుభవిస్తున్నారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం మే నెలలో రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వం 144 వ సెక్షను అమలుపర్చి హరిజనులను ఆ భూములనుండి తొలగించివేసింది. దానితోనే సంతృప్తిపడక ఆ భూమిని తెనాలి కాపురస్థుడు కాకుమాని వెంకటప్పయ్య ఆనే ఆతనికిచ్చింది. నేద్యంచేసేవానిని తొలగించి బలవంతంగా భూమిని భాగ్యవంతులకు యివ్వటమనేది రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క ఉద్దేశ్యమాయని అడుగుతున్నాను. రాజకీయ బాధితులకు భూదానమనే నెపంతో హరిజనులు పది పదిహేను సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగుచేస్తున్న భూమిని లాగుకుంటోంది ఈ రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వం. రాజకీయ బాధితులలో భూమిని స్వయంగా సాగుచేసేవారు చాలా తక్కువ. ఇకనైనా ఈ విధానాలలోని న్యాయా న్యాయాలను గమనించి హరిజనుల వద్దనుంచి తీసుకొన్న భూమిని తిరిగి వారికి సంక్రమింప జేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు, యితర భూమిలేనివారికి యిచ్చినచో గాని మనదేశంలో వ్యవసాయం అభివృద్ధి చెందదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. హరిజనులకు న్యాయం కలుగజేయాలి.

"Field Labour Co-operative Societies విషయంలోగూడా చాలా అక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి కరణాలు, మునసబులు, హరిజనుల వద్దనుంచి లంచాలు గుంజుతున్నారు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం లీజు ప్రపోజల్స్ పంపించాలనే నిబంధన యున్నందువల్ల యీ గ్రామ కరణాలు ఒక సొసైటీకింత భూమిని లంచమియ్యని కారణంగా

24th July 1952] [Sri G. Joseph]

మరొక సొసైటికి లీజు ప్రపోజలు చేయటవల్ల సొసైటీల మధ్య అనేక తగాదాలున్నాయి. వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వము సొసైటీ భూములకు పట్టాలిచ్చి ఇటువంటి అక్రమాలను నివారించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను.

"ఆంతేగాకుండా పని ప్రభుత్వం వున్నరోజులలోగూడా నిమ్నజాతులవారికి సాగు కివ్వకూనికి కొంత భూమి ప్రత్యేకించబడింది. కాని కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చినతర్వాత ఆ భూమినికూడా రాజకీయ బాధితులకు పంచిపెట్టే ప్రయత్నించింది. ఇటువంటి విధానం రద్దుచేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఎరుకలు, వినాదులు మొదలైన జాతులవారిని యింతవరకు C.T. యాక్టుక్రింద బాధలు పెట్టేవారు దానికి బదులు Habitual Offenders Act ను పెట్టారు. అది యింకా బాధాకరంగా వుంది. యీ ఆమాయికులను పోలీసువారు యెన్నో విధాల పీడిస్తున్నారు. వాళ్లను బెదరించి కోళ్లు, కొక్కిరాయిలు కాజేస్తున్నారు. ఇక ముందైనా యిటువంటి అక్రమాలు జరగకుండా వారిపైనున్న ఆక్టులన్నీ రద్దుచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాను."

*SRI K. SANTHAPPA:—"ఆధ్యక్ష, యీ డిమాండుపై మాట్లాడుటకు నాకు అవకాశము ఇచ్చినందులకు మిమ్ములను నిండారా అభినందించుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం వారు తెచ్చిన ప్రతిపాదనను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు, మంత్రులు శాసనసభ్యులు హరిజనుల విషయం గురించి హెచ్చు శ్రద్ధ చూపవలెనని పార్థిస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులకు భూములు యిచ్చే విషయములో ప్రతి గ్రామమునందును హరిజనులు రైతులుగాను, భూమి దున్నుకునేవాళ్లుగాను ఉన్నారు. యిటువంటివి రెండు కేసులు నిన్ననే Harijan Welfare Minister గారికి యిచ్చాను. అనంతపురం తాలూకాలోని గార్లదిన్నె మజరా తలగిండపల్లె గ్రామంలో బుడ్డా రెడ్డి ఆనే రైతు ఉన్నాడు. ఈయన హరిజనులకు యిచ్చినటువంటి భూమిని ఫుమారు రెండు సంవత్సరాల నుంచి, ప్రభుత్వమునుంచి పుత్తరపులు వచ్చినసూ, దున్నుకొని అనుభవించుచున్నాడు.

"ఇప్పుడు మద్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టమును తిక్కరించినారినేవాళ్లను ఎట్టు శిక్షించుచున్నారో ఆలాగే గవర్నమెంటు ఆర్డర్లు ధిక్కరించినవారిని ఆదేవిధముగా శిక్షించినట్లయితే యీ పేద హరిజనులకు యిచ్చినటువంటి భూములు దున్నుకొనకుండా కొంత న్యాయము జరుగుతుందని నా నమ్మకము. ఆంతేకాకుండా హరిజనులకు యిచ్చినటువంటి యినాం భూములు, మాన్యము భూములు అన్యాయంగా యీ రైతులు ఆక్రమించుకొని యీ హరిజనులకు దక్కకుండా చేస్తున్నారు ఇటువంటి ఆక్రమణలలోవున్న భూముల పట్టికను తయారుచేయించి విచారించగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

"రెండవది, బిచ్చమెత్తుట నిమూలన దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా మన రాష్ట్రంలో బిచ్చమెత్తుట చేయువారు అనేకమంది ఉన్నారు. వీరిలో చాలామంది యువకులుగా వున్నవాళ్లు, దృఢశరీరులుగా ఉన్నవాళ్లు, స్త్రీలు, పురుషులు, సోమరితనం పెంచుకొని, ఇది లేలిక్కైన జీవితమని ఎంచి, ఈ బిచ్చమెత్తుటకు బయలుదేరి జీవించుచున్నారు. ఇంతేకాకుండా యీ బిచ్చకులు గ్రామాలలోనే కాకుండా పట్టణములలోనూ, ఇంకా ప్రతి రైలుబండిలోనూ ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశములో, ఇదే పనిలో జాస్తిగా వుంటూ యున్నారు. వీరి నందరిని కేంద్రీకరించి యిప్పుడు మన రాష్ట్రములోనున్న కార్మిక వర్గంలో చేర్చి వివేక్షమైనపని యిచ్చి, వారికి తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించినట్లయితే, బిచ్చమెత్తటతగ్గిపోవడమే కాకుండా beggar houses ఎత్తివేయ వీలగునని యీయూ, ప్రభుత్వంవారు యేర్పరచిన కర్మాగారాలకు ఉపయోగముకాగలదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

[Sri K. Santhappa] [24th July 1952

"ఇక మూడవది ఉద్యోగాల విషయము మనవి చేస్తాను. కర్నూలులోని హరిజనులు గవర్నమెంటు తరఫున ఉన్న రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటులో గ్రామ తలారి, వెట్టి, నీరుగంటి అనే ఉద్యోగములు చేస్తూ జీవించుచున్నారు. వీరికి యీనాము యిచ్చేటటువంటి జీతము పరిశీలించగా దినమునకు తొమ్మిది ఆణాలుగూడ గిట్టలేదు. యీ రోజులలో ప్రతి మనుష్యుడుగాని, స్త్రీగాని దినమునకు కూలి ఒక రూపాయివైగా సంపాదించుకో గలుగుతున్నారు. అటువంటిది యీ వెట్టివారికి యిప్పుడు యిస్తున్నటువంటి జీతము చాలా హీనముగావున్నది గాన, వీరికి నెల జీతము ముప్పది రూపాయిల వరకూ పెంచ వలెనని కోరుతాను. ఇంతే కాకుండా మన శాసనసభ్యులకు ఒక దినము యిచ్చే టువంటి సిటింగు యేలవన్సు ఆంతగూడా యీ వెట్టి ఉద్యోగికి లేనందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వం వారు వీరి జీతము ముప్పది రూపాయలవరకూ పెంచగలందులకు ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. కురియా యీ వుద్యోగులు హరిజనులుగా వున్నారు. గ్రామాలకు గవర్నమెంటు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఎవ్వరు వెళ్లినను ఆ గ్రామములో వారికిగల గవర్నమెంటుకు సంబంధించిన పని యీ వెట్టివారి మూలకముగా జరుపుకొనుచున్నారు. ఆ గ్రామములో యీ వెట్టివారు తప్ప మరెవ్వరివల్లను అట్టి గవర్నమెంటు పనులు నిర్వహించుకోనలేరు గనుక వారి services చాలా ఆవసరము అయినందునవారికి జీతము పెంచివ్వమని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను."

2-40 p.m. SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI:—"I rise on a point of order, Sir, when hon. Members are making speeches on the 'Harijan Uplift' Demand, the Hon. the Minister in charge of Harijan Uplift is not present in the House. The Hon. Minister is just now entering."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But other Hon. Ministers who are present in the House are taking down notes of what hon. Members are saying."

SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM:—"As a matter of fact, the Hon. Minister was sitting here, Sir".

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"When I am here, I represent the other Ministers also, Sir."

* SRI K. SANTHAPPA:—"మరొక విషయమేమిటంటే, ఈ హరిజనులు సాధారణముగా గ్రామాలకు చాలాదూరములో ఏ మురికికొంపో ప్రక్కనో, మూరుగా యిండ్లు కట్టుకొని నివసిస్తూవుంటున్నారు. పట్టణములలో గూడా వారు మూరుగా insanitary ప్రదేశములలో పుండ వేయబడుతున్నది. వీరియొక్క జీవితము అంతయు పరిశీలించి చూస్తే, చాలా హీనమైన జీవితము గడుపుతున్నారని చెప్పగలను. ఇండ్లుగాని, భూమిగానిగాని లేని నిరుపేద ప్రజాస్థికమైన యీ హరిజనులకు ముందిసి పల్ యొక్కగాని, జిల్లా బోర్డుల యొక్క గాని పంచాయతీ బోర్డు యొక్కగాని స్థలములు ఖాళీగాయున్న యెడల యీ హరిజనులకు యిండ్లు కట్టుకొనేందుకు యిప్పించ వలయునని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. అదే విధముగా గ్రామములలోకూడా గవర్నమెంటు స్థలములు ఖాళీగా వున్నయెడల యీ హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల స్థలములక్రింద యిప్పించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

"విద్యాభివృద్ధి విషయములో హరిజనులకు ఉచిత విద్యాసౌకర్యాలు కలిగించుటకూ, ప్రతి కాలూకాలోనూ ఒక hostel open చేయించవలెను. యీ విద్యార్థులకు జిల్లా బోర్డు పాఠశాలలోను, తదితర గవర్నమెంటు కళాశాలలోను scholarships యిచ్చి వీరియొక్క విద్యను అభివృద్ధిలోనికి తీసుకొనిరాగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వము వారి రాష్ట్రములోయున్న ఆస్తి జిల్లా బోర్డులకు ఉత్తరువులు పంపగలందులకు కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము యీ హరిజన uplift కు గాను 74 లక్షలు ఖర్చు చూపించబడియున్నది యీ సొమ్ము నిజముగా హరిజనుల uplift కొరకు చాలదని నా అభిప్రాయము. రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్న హరిజనుల కందరికి వారి సౌకర్యాలకుగాను యీ సొమ్ము చాలదు గనుక కనీసము ఒక కోటి రూపాయలైనను కేటాయించి హరిజనులకు విద్యసౌకర్యాలు, గృహవసతి, జీవనవృత్తి విస్తరచగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమించుకుంటున్నాను."

24th July 1952] [Sri K. Santhappa]

* SRI S. PAKKIRISAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswami Nadar. It is seen from the Budget that no radical change has been effected in the allotment of funds for Harijan Uplift during this year. We have also seen that during the past four or five years, Harijans have been neglected in spite of the promises made by Congress leaders that they would do their best to better the lot of the Harijans.

"In the villages the Harijans who remain in the remote localities did not assert themselves. Being illiterate they were guided by the literate high class societies who exploited them. The Harijans were thrown into the background and treated as untouchables. The Harijans were not courageous to assert themselves and come forward in life. Because they did not come forward to clamour for their rights, their voice was never heard. It was a cry in the wilderness.

"What is the case in Madras City? Nothing better. If some members of the Harijan community form themselves into an association and apply for certain facilities to be provided, the authorities are in a hesitant mood to grant the same. I shall cite an instance. About 250 members belonging to the Harijan community in our area formed themselves into an organization and requested the Government that their organization might be registered as a co-operative society. The Minister concerned was approached by them in this connexion. The Harijans approached the Co-operative Sub-Registrar to acquire for them the vacant lands so that they could put up superstructures on them. Every Harijan member meanwhile subscribed five rupees each. The total came to fourteen thousand rupees. Even then the Co-operative Sub-Registrar hesitated to give sanction to the Harijans to form themselves into a co-operative society, because he perhaps thought that Harijans were not the people who were fit enough to be helped. If this is the kind of treatment meted out to the Harijans, how can the Government say that they have effected improvement in the case of Harijans?

"I also know, Sir, that in a neighbouring place some of the Harijan members have put up superstructures on a private land and have been paying land rent to the land owner. All hon. Members know that of late the land value had risen abnormally. The land owner wants to sell his land at a higher rate. So he

[Sri V. Arumugam] [24th July 1952

கொள்ளுகிறேன். வீட்டு வரி, நீர் வரி என்று ஹரிஜனங்களிடமிருந்து அதிகமாக கிராமப் பொதுவில் பணம் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதையும் உடனடியாகத் தடுக்கவேண்டும்.

" ஹரிஜனங்கள் இன்று போவதற்கும் வருவதற்கும் ரோடு வசதியில்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திருச்செந்தூர், ஸ்ரீவைகுண்டம் போன்ற இடங்களில் முக்கியமாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் சொல்லமுடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. வயல்களுக்கும் நிலங்களுக்கும் மத்தியில் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது சிறிய இடத்தில் அதிகமான பேர்கள் குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கடைக்குச் சென்று சாமான் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு இராக்காலங்களில் போவது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்குப் போவதற்கு வேண்டிய ரோடு வசதியை செய்து தரும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதியின்றி ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் வாழக்கூடிய இடங்களில் எல்லாம் கிணறுகள் வெட்டித் தரவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக பாபநாசம் அணைக்கட்டிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—' அணைக்கட்டு விஷயங்கள் எல்லாம் நீர்ப்பாசன மானியத்திலே பேசவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நீங்கள் ஹரிஜன மானியத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் பேசுங்கள்.'

* SRI V. ARUMUGAM:—" தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் முன்பு சொன்னது போல இன்னும் பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இன்று கிராமங்களில் இருந்து கொண்டு தான் வருகின்றன. இந்தக் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. ராஜகோபலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் உடனடியாக தீர்த்து வைத்து ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு அதிகமான நன்மையைச் செய்வார்கள் என்று நாங்கள் நம்புகிறோம். அவர்களும் அப்படியே நடத்தித்தான் தீர்வார்கள் என்ற முழு நம்பிக்கையோடு நான் இந்த மானியத்தை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

3 p.m. SRI B. GANGAYYA NAIDU:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got to say something about the policy of the Government in regard to Harijan Uplift and the cut motion moved by my friend, Mr. Ramaswami. Sir, the Harijans who form a section of the Hindu society have been suffering from poverty and economic depression for ages now. Most of the Harijans are poor landless agricultural labourers. They are only getting agricultural wages, and the amount they so get is not sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their families. Even the agricultural wages are not given to them throughout the year; they are able to earn wages only during a certain portion of the year. After we got Independence, no doubt, these Harijans are treated equitably and justly under the provisions of the Indian Constitution, so far as status in society is concerned. Some legislative enactments have been passed in order to enable them to enter temples, hotels and public places. How far these legislative enactments are enforced is the question before this Honourable House. I submit they are not at all enforced strictly. Simply in name they are on the Statute Book. If you go to the villages, you will see how the Harijans are being harassed by the Caste-Hindus. Now, what are the steps taken by the Government for the economic improvement of the rural Harijan population? No doubt the Government have

24th July 1952] [Sri B. Gangayya Naidu]

started a separate department called the Harijan Welfare department; they have also appointed some Harijans to certain offices. But how far these officials are looking after the interests of the rural Harijan population is the main question to be considered. These officials are mostly living in district headquarters; they are not at all inclined to visit the villages to look after the welfare of the Harijans. There are innumerable Harijans in rural areas who are not able to get house-sites and who are at present living in thatched huts. Their population is increasing, but they are not able to get house-sites. There are of course rules saying that Government should acquire house-sites for them provided the Harijans pay one-fourth of the cost. The agricultural wages these Harijans are getting are already not sufficient for the maintenance of their families, and there is therefore no possibility of their being able to save anything out of their wages. Consequently they are not able to pay their one-fourth share of the cost of house-sites. Even granting that the Government give them house-sites, what about the money required for the construction or the erection of houses in the colonies? I suggest, therefore, that the Government should lend money to these poor people for erecting their huts, and they should be enabled to repay the amount of the loan in twenty equal instalments.

" As regards education, I wish to submit that as before, the teachers in the elementary schools continue to make the Harijan boys sit in a corner of the class room and continue to treat them with prejudice and partiality. So far as students who seek admission into high schools and colleges are concerned, they are asked to pay up the admission fee. Because of their poverty and their poor economic condition, they are not able to pay the admission fee in the first instance, although later on that amount may be refunded to them. I suggest, therefore, that Harijan students should be exempted from payment of the admission fee even at the time of their admission into the colleges and high schools.

" As regards Harijan hostels, at present, there are only one or two hostels for Harijan boys in each district. One or two hostels for a district are not sufficient; every taluk must have a hostel, so that it may be within the reach of every boy or girl who wants to live there and prosecute his or her studies.

" As regards drinking water wells, usually the caste-Hindus do not allow the Harijans to draw water from the wells which are common for the village. Especially in the Chodavaram taluk, a very large number of villages out of the 300 villages of the taluk, are suffering from scarcity of water. Generally, the huts of these poor Harijans are located at a distance from the village, and therefore the scarcity of water is felt by them more keenly. They have been sending petitions to the Tahsildar and the Collector to provide them with drinking water wells, but nothing so far has been done.

" One other point which I want to bring to the notice of this House is this; the Government have been repeatedly saying that banjars, porambokes and cultivable waste lands would be given

[Sri B. Gangayya Naidu] [24th July 1952

to the Harijans. How far they have implemented that promise must be found out. It is only after the requirements of the political sufferers and the military people are met that the balance available is given to the Harijans. Again, some Harijans who have been cultivating banjars and cultivable wastes for the past four or five years are now being sought to be evicted from their holdings, as the result, I am told, of a Government Order. If this is correct, something must be done to save these poor people from being evicted, and they should be enabled to continue in their holdings."

* SRI G. BAPANAYYA:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. While doing so, I want to bring to the notice of this House a few things which are essential for the uplift of the Harijans. In our Constitution, it is provided that the Harijans should be given preference in the matter of the assignment of lands because the Harijans have been socially oppressed and economically exploited for a long time. Are our Government giving preference to the Harijans or to the landlords? I say our Government give preference only to the landlords and not to the Harijans. Why? I shall give you some examples. In the Krishna district, in Kaikalur taluk, in a certain village, about 500 acres were granted to a big landlord for a minimum value of Rs. 15 per acre, while the Harijans of that same village who formed a co-operative society and begged the Government to give them some land, were refused any land. That is the policy followed by the Government at present. In another instance, in the East Godavari district, Sri Alluru Suryanarayana Raju who owns thousands of acres has been granted 554 acres of land, as if his thousands of acres are not enough for him. In the Anthervelipalem firka, about 3,500 Harijans and 1,000 fishermen are living; most of them are poor. Yet, a landlord owning thousands of acres is preferred to these poor Harijans. The mere passing of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act cannot improve the social conditions of the Harijans. Their economic condition should be improved first by granting them cultivable waste lands free and next by providing them with special facilities. Again, at present, the Harijans who are mainly agricultural labourers are paid very low wages which are not sufficient to meet both ends. I therefore submit that in the interests of Harijan uplift, it is necessary that minimum wages should be fixed. Legislation in this respect may be undertaken. Similarly, as most of the Harijans are tenants and are being asked to pay high rents, an Act fixing the fair rent is highly necessary. Without passing these laws, it is not possible to attempt to raise the economic and social conditions of the Harijans.

"Then again, most of the hostels are at present under the management of private individuals who treat them as business concerns. Harijans being poor, are nautrally put to a lot of difficulties in these hostels. I suggest therefore that the hostels must be managed by a committee consisting of philanthropists, sitting M.L.As., headmasters of schools and representatives of the local students of those schools, and they should not be under a single-man management. I wish also that in these Harijan hostels,

24th July 1952] [Sri G. Bapanayya]

Harijan Christians should be allowed, because they are also untouchables and they are also socially backward. Similarly, in Christian hostels which are getting Government grants, Harijans should be allowed. In Rayalaseema there are only a few hostels and so, more hostels should be opened in that area."

* SRI P. K. THIRUMURTHI :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, எங்கள் தொகுதி பொள்ளாச்சி தாலூகாவில் கிராமங்களில் கிணறுகள் இல்லாமல் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று அந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் சுமார் நூற்றுக்கு 25 கிராமங்களில் தான் இப்பொழுது கிணறுகள் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. பாக்கியுள்ள 75 கிராமங்களில்இன்றுகிணறுகள் இல்லாமல்தான் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கேயிருக்கிற ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடிப்பதற்கு தண்ணீர் வசதியின்றி சொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் எங்கள் தொகுதியிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் ஒவ்வொரு கிணறு வெட்டிக் கொடுத்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியை அவசியம் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 3-10 p.m

"பொள்ளாச்சி தாலூகாவிலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஆங்காங்குள்ள புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை, தரிசாகக் கிடக்க விடாமல் அதில் சாகுபடி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அங்கேயுள்ள மணியக்காரர், கணக்குப் பிள்ளை, கவர்ன்மெண்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து கொண்டு, இப்பொழுது புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிற அந்த ஹரிஜனங்களிடம் சென்று, "உங்களுக்கு ஏதுடா நிலம்? இதில் நீ எப்படி சாகுபடி செய்யலாம்," என்று சொல்லி நிலத்தில் விளைபவைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இப்படி கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மணியக்காரரும், கணக்குப்பிள்ளையுமாக சேர்ந்து கொண்டு நேற்மையற்ற முறையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் துன்பம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் அந்த புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை அவர்களிடமே கொடுத்து யாருடைய தொந்தரவும் இன்றி அவர்கள் சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கான ஏற்பாடு களைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கோவை ஜில்லாவில் பொள்ளாச்சி தாலூக்காவில் முனிசிபாலிடி சிப்பந்திகள், தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு தற்சமயம் கொடுக்கிற சம்பளம் 32 ரூபாய்கள் தான். அங்கே மிகப் பெரும்பாலும் ஹரிஜனத் தொழிலாளிகள் தான் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் சொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த முனிசிபாலிடி ஹரிஜனத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு சம்பளத்தை 45 ரூபாயாகவாவது கொடுக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். உடனடியாக அவர்கள் சம்பளத்தை 45 ரூபாயாக நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும்.

"ஆனைமலைத் தேயிலை தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்றைக்குத் தங்கள் குழந்தைகளைப் படிக்க வைக்க வசதியின்றி சொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். எஸ். எஸ். எல். வி. வரையில் படித்தவர்களும், அதில் பைலானவர்களும் இன்னும் பலரும் இன்று வேலை கிடைக்காமல் சொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஆனைமலைத் தொழிலாளர்களின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அங்குள்ள தொழிலாளர்களில் நூற்றுக்கு 95 பேர்களுக்கு மேல ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களது பிள்ளைகளுக்கு படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொள்ளாச்சியைச் சேர்ந்த ஆனைமலைப்பிரதேசத்தில் ஜனத் தொகை சுமார் 65 ஆயிரத்துக்கு மேல் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்கே ஒரே ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் தான் இருக்கிறது. போதுமான மாணவர்கள் அதில் சேர்வ

[Sri P. K. Thirumurthi] [24th July 1952

தற்கு இடம் போதவில்லை. ஆகையால் இன்னும் சில ஹாஸ்டல்கள் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த ஹாஸ்டலில் இப்பொழுது 25 பிள்ளைகள் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இது போதாது. குறைந்தது 50 மாணவர்களாவது இருப்பதற்குத் தக்க வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் நிறைய பேர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இப்பொழுது தோட்டத் தொழிலாளருக்கும், சர்க்கார் ஸ்தாபனத் தோட்டத் தொழிலாளருக்கும் ஒரு நாள் கூலி ரூ. 1-5-9 ஆக இருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கூலி ரொம்பவும் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் தொழிலாளர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு இப்போது இருப்பதை விட அதிகமான கூலி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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

*SRI A. VELOO :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுப்பிரமணிய நாடார் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்கள் அநேக நூற்றாண்டுகளாக பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்களுக்கு உள்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமுதாயத்தினர்கள் என்றும் அவர்களுக்கு பெயர் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டும் வந்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டிருந்தவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை உயர்த்தி அவர்கள் மற்றவர்களுடன் சமமான நிலையை அடைய வேண்டும் என்பது காந்திஜியின் நிர்மாண திட்டத்தில் ஒன்று என்று ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அந்தக் கொள்கையை நழுவ விடாமல் பாதுகாத்து வரும் நமது மூதல் மந்திரியின் நோக்கத்தை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். எனினும் இந்த நோக்கம் பரிபூர்ணமாக நடைபெறவில்லை என்பதை நான் மிகவும் வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" நமது அரசியல் திட்டத்தில் பத்து ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் பரிபூர்ண அந்தஸ்து உடையவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஆண்டு தோறும் ஏராளமான பணத்தைச் செலவு பண்ணுவதாக புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கொடுப்பதாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர உறுப்படியான வேலை ஒன்றும் நடை பெறவில்லை. ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்படும் பெரும் தொகையில் பெரிய பாகம் அந்த இலாகாவில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைய சம்பளத்திற்காகவும் அலவன்சுக்காகவும் செலவாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதில் உறுப்படியான முன்னேற்ற வேலை எதுவும் நடைபெறவில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் அந்த இலாகாவில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தில் அக்கரை கொண்ட ஹரிஜன ஆபீசர் இல்லாததால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உறுப்படியான வேலை ஒன்றும் நடைபெறவில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் பிறவியாலும் தன்னுடைய தலை விதியின் காரணமாகவும் அவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், என்று நினைக்கும் புராணப் பற்றுள்ள இரக்கமற்ற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருப்பதாலும் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் மூலம் யாதொரு முன்னேற்றமும் இல்லை. இவ்வித நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கும்போது அவர்கள் எதிர்பார்த்தது போல் இருக்க அந்த இலாகாவில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன உத்தியோகஸ்தர் இல்லாததால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்று ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்ட தொகையை செலவு செய்ய தனி டிபார்ட்மெண்டு அமைத்தும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் யாதொரு நன்மையையும் அடையமுடியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது எட்டு ஜில்லாக்களில் டிபுடி கலெக்டர்கள் ஹரிஜன வேலையை கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். பதினைந்து தாசில்தார்கள் அந்த வேலையை கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களில் ஒருவர்கூட ஹரிஜன் இல்லை என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற வேலையில் சர்க்காரின் வேலை நன்முக நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு அமைக்கப்பட்ட ஹரிஜன் Welfare Department-ல் நூறுக்கு 75 % ஹரிஜனங்களாகவே நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

24th July 1952] [Sri A. Veloo]

" அது மாத்திரமல்ல. Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Service Commission, Revenue Board, Railway Board, Employment Exchange முதலிய Selection செய்யும் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்ட்களிலெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களையே நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாம் சுதந்தரம் அடைந்த பின்னர் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஆதிதிராவிட மக்களுமான பங்கமாக நடத்தப்பட்டார்கள். அப்போது அங்கு இருந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கும் ஜில்லா சூப்ரெண்டண்டுக்கும் தகவல் கொடுத்தும் அவர்கள் சுய நலமிகளான மிராசுதார்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருந்ததால் அவர்கள் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. ஆகவே மக்களோக் கேட்டு அங்கு நடந்த கொடுமைகளை விசாரணைக்கு கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*SRI R. THANGAVELU :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே இன்றைய தினம் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச முன் வந்திருக்கிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ண்மெண்டு ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிடைத்திருக்கும் நன்மைகளைப் பற்றி இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதவசியமில்லை. ஆயிரக் கணக்கான வருடங்களாய் சேற்றில் அழிந்து கிடந்த ஹரிஜன மக்களை மேலே தூக்கிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே என்னைப்போன்ற ஹரிஜன மக்கள் இந்த காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காரை என்றென்றைக்கும் ஆதரிப்பார்கள் என்று உறுதியாகக் கூறுகிறேன். 3-20 p.m.

" தவிர சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு புரம்போக்கு நிலங்களை அடமானம் செய்யும்படியாக சர்க்கார் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சிலருக்கு அடமானம் செய்தும் பட்டா செய்யப்பட்டுமிருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலங்களெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது சாகுபடி செய்யப்படாமல் கரம்பையாக இருக்கின்றன. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் ஆறு வருஷ காலமாக மழை இல்லாததால் அந்த நிலங்கள் கரம்பையாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையினால் சர்க்கார் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பண உதவி செய்து கொடுத்து அதாவது நீண்ட கால கடன் கொடுத்து கிணறுகள் வெட்டிக் கொள்ளும்படியாக செய்தால் அந்தந்த நிலங்களையெல்லாம் சீக்கிரத்தில் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வர முடியும்.

" இரண்டாவதாக வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் அநேகம் கிராமங்களில் ஆதி திராவிட மக்கள் குடியிருக்க வசதி இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மனு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் பேரில் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் கொடுத்த உத்தரவின் பேரில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் பணம் திரட்டி அங்கங்குள்ள கஜானாக்களில் செலுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செலுத்தி மூன்று, நான்கு வருஷங்களாகியும் அந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இன்னும் இது வரையில் எந்த வீட்டு வசதிக்கும் மனைக் கட்டுகள் கொடுக்கவே இல்லை. இது ரொம்பவும் வருத்தப்படக்கூடிய விஷயம்.

" வட ஆற்காட்டில் திருவண்ணாமலை தாலூகா, செங்கம் தாலூகாக்களில் சுமார் 300 கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. அந்த முன்னூறு கிராமங்களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாசம் செய்து வருகின்றார்கள். அந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அந்த கிராமங்களில் ஐந்தாம் வகுப்பிற்கு மேல் படிக்க வசதி கிடையாது. திருவண்ணாமலை டவுனில் மூன்று ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த கிராம ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு வந்து உயர்ந்த படிப்பு படிக்க ஆசைப்படுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு போதுமான வசதி இல்லை. சாப்பாட்டிற்கு வசதி இல்லை. இருந்து படிக்க வசதி இல்லை. ஆகவே காருண்ய சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மீது கிருபை செய்து திருவண்ணாமலையில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன ஆஸ்டலை கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" தவிர இன்று இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த விஷயத்தை இந்த சபையில் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆனால் டயம் இல்லாததால். . . .

[24th July 1952

SRI P. THANGAVELU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I wish to make a few observations regarding the miserable plight of the Harijans in our State. The very word ' Harijan ' was coined as early as 1933 by the Father of our Nation to give a better social status and recognition to a particular section of our community but the condition of the Harijans continues to be the same even to-day. True, our Constitution has abolished untouchability and its practice in any form has been forbidden, but every one of the Members of this House knows how far this provision of the Constitution has been put into actual practice. The Harijans are not really treated as respectable citizens. I am sorry to say that they are treated worse than animals and even worse than the slaves of ancient Rome. What exactly might be the reason for this unchanging attitude on the part of the Caste-Hindus towards the so-called untouchables, the Government must find out, and they must suggest ways and means to bring these unfortunate people to the level of the so-called caste-Hindus.

" I wish to touch upon the discrimination that obtains between the Hindu Harijans and Harijans converted to Christianity. Christian converts from the Harijan community are not given the same privileges, facilities and concessions as are given to the Hindu Harijans regarding their admission in educational institutions as well as in recruitment to Government services. Converts to other religions from the scheduled classes are as much entitled to the privileges and concessions that are given to the Hindu Harijans because every one will agree that on account of a change of faith, these people cannot be considered to have economically or otherwise improved their position. This discrimination against these people should not be continued hereafter. Article 15 of the Constitution provides that no discrimination merely on the ground of birth, race or religion must be made, and according to that provision of the Constitution, Christians converted from Scheduled Castes must be given the same preference as is given to the Harijans of the Hindu community. There are schools for Harijans, namely, Labour schools, in certain select areas in the districts. In these schools poor Harijan boys are supplied with mid-day meals but in the case of Harijan convert boys, they are not supplied with the mid-day meals. I request, Sir, that these poor Harijan boys also should be supplied with mid-day meals.

" Coming to the question of Backward communities I feel it is no exageration to say that there is not much difference between the members of the Backward communities and the Harijans except for the fact that the members belonging to the Backward communities are not considered as untouchables but the Harijans are considered to be untouchables. But regarding the sufferings under which these people labour, the condition is more or less the same, and they suffer to the same extent as do the Harijans. The backward communities form more or less 60 per cent of the population. Considering this aspect of the matter, I must submit that the sum allotted in the Budget is very negligible indeed. I request the Government to allot more money according to their

24th July 1952] [Sri P. Thangavelu]

strength in the population of the State in order that they may be helped by way of fee concessions, scholarships, etc. In regard to admission to educational institutions, 25 per cent of the seats has been allotted to the Backward communities. I submit that the reservation is not enough, and it should be increased in proportion to the strength of the Backward communities in the population. In giving effect to these reservations, the members belonging to the Backward communities are admitted into the educational institutions or are recruited to Government service, in the first instance on the basis of merit and efficiency. But, if, working on that footing, the percentage allotted to that community is reached, they stop with that and no further recruitment or admission from those communities is made. I request that students from the Backward communities, in addition to admission to their reservation on the percentage allotted to them, might also be allowed to compete with other communities purely on the basis of merit and efficiency."

*SRI L. ANANDAN :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜன மக்கள் குடியிருக்க வீடில்லாமலும், குடிதண்ணீர் வசதியில்லாமலும், உழுது பயிர் செய்ய நிலமில்லாமலும் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, நிலமில்லாத ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்து, குடியிருக்க வசதியும், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் செய்துதர வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். 3-30 p.m.

" என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலிருக்கும் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு கல்வியறிவு என்பதே கிடையாது. அதுவும் எங்கள் தாலூகாவில் இரண்டு ஹைஸ்கூல்கள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. கள்ளக்குறிச்சியில் மட்டும் ஒரு ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் ஒரு வருஷமாக சுமார் 30 மாணவர்களுக்கு உணவளித்து வருகிறது. நாளது வரையிலும் அந்த ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு அங்கிகாரம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால், உடனடியாக அந்த ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு மான்யம் கொடுத்தும், கல்வியில் பிற்போக்காகவுள்ள பரம ஏழையான ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம்கொடுத்து, ஹாஸ்டல் ஆகாரச் செலவுகளையும் சர்க்காரே ஏற்று, ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வரும்படி, ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தில் அக்கரை கொண்ட கனம் ராஜாஜி சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலூகாவில் மின்சார வசதி என்பதே இல்லை. மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, உடனடியாக மின்சார வசதி செய்து, உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு உதவுமாறும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

*SRI M. PALANIANDI :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாடார் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும் காலத்தில், ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கென்று ஐந்தாண்டுகளாக எவ்வளவோ ரூபாய் செலவழித்தாலும்கூட, அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரவில்லையென்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியோ, மற்ற கட்சியாரோ சரிவர கிராமங்களில் சென்று பிரசாரம் செய்து, அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லையென்பது தெரியும்.

" ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் நடந்த காலத்தில் மக்கள் சொன்னார்கள் ; அதாவது உயர்ந்த ஜாதியார் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்பவர்கள், " என் வோட்டுப்போடு என்று கேட்கிறீர்கள் ? பள்ளனையும் பறையனையும் ஒன்றுசேர்த்துவிட்ட காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கு நாங்கள் என் வோட்டு போடவேண்டும் ?" என்று சொன்னார்கள். தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பைப்பற்றி மக்களிடையே

[Sri M. Palaniandi] [24th July 1952

சரியானபடி பிரசாரம் செய்யாத காரணத்தினால், இந்தத் திட்டம் சரிவர கிராமங்களில் அனுசரிக்கப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றது. காங்கிரஸ் சரியானபடி பிரசாரம் செய்திருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் கொஞ்சம் முன்னேற்றமடைந்திருக்க முடியும். கோவிலில் அவர்கள் நுழையக்கூடாது என்று இன்னும் ஜாதி இந்துக்களால் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தும் அது சரிவர அமல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் தண்ணீர் எடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தடுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் இது விஷயத்தை ஆபீசர்களுக்கோ, காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களிடமோ தெரிவித்து விட்டால், அடுத்தநாள் பண்ணையில் வேலை செய்பவனுக்கு நிலம் இடையாது என்று விரட்டியடிக்கப்படுகிறான். இம்மாதிரியாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் சமூகத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, பொருளாதாரத்தில் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடையும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். பொருளாதாரத்தில் அவர்கள் உயர்வை அடையாமல், அவர்களுக்குக் கோவிலைமட்டும் திறந்துவிட்டால் போதாது. ஆகையால், அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நல்ல புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் இரண்டு ஏகராவது ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

" உண்மையாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், 375 அங்கத்தினர்களும் சேர்ந்து கொண்டு கிராமம் கிராமமாகச் சென்று அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்து அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க பாடுபட்டால், நிச்சயமாக எழை ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நிலைமையை ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் உயர்த்திவிடமுடியும். அதற்குச் சரியான பிரசார இயந்திரம் வேண்டும்.

" கடவுளைப்பற்றிப் பேசும்போது ஆசையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்ன பொருளாதாரத்தில் முன்னேறினாலும்கூட, ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் அவர்களை சமமாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். அந்த மனப் பான்மை மாறவேண்டும். கனம் சபாநாயகர் ஸ்ரீ சிவஷண்முகம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் 4 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு திருச்சிக்கு வந்தபோது, அவரை அய்யம் பாளையத்திற்கு அழைத்துச் சென்றோம். அவரையே கோவிலில் நுழையக் கூடாதென்று தடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். அடுத்தநாள்தான் அவர் சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்து கோவிலில் நுழைந்தார். சபாநாயகர் பதவியில் இருக்கக் கூடிய அவரையே கோவிலில் நுழையக்கூடாதென்று தடுத்து நிறுத்தி விட்டார்களென்றால், சாதாரண ஏழைகளால் என்ன செய்யமுடியுமென் பதைக் கொஞ்சம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால், சட்டத்தினால் மட்டும் ஒன்றும் செய்துவிடமுடியாது. ஜாதி இந்துக்களின் அடிப்படை எண்ணங்களே மாறவேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்கள்பால் அவர்களுக்கு மன மாற்றம் ஏற்படவேண்டும். அதற்குப் போதிய பிரசாரம் வேண்டும். ஹரி ஜனங்கள் பொருளாதாரத்திலும், கல்வியிலும் இன்னும் எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடையும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

" மால்வாய் கிராமத்தில் 30 வீடுகள் சூரையாடப்பட்டன. அவர்கள் தண்ணீர் எடுத்ததன் காரணமாக உயர்ந்த ஜாதிக்காரர்கள் சிறை செய்யப் பட்டார்கள். 2, 3 கேஸ்கள் போடப்பட்டன. கேஸ்கள் என்ன ஆயிற்று? நீதியும், நிர்வாகமும் இரண்டும் சேர்ந்திருப்பதன் காரணமாக, 2, 3 கேஸ்கள் தள்ளுபடியாகி விட்டன. தள்ளுபடியானபிறகு, இன்னும் அவர்கள் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 10 கிராமங்களில் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பது இடையாது, தண்ணீர் எடுத்ததன் காரணமாக. ஆகையால் ஜாதி இந்துக்களின் மனம் மாறவேண்டும்.

" ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இரண்டு ஏகர் நிலம் கொடுத்தாலும்கூட, மற்றவர்களிடம் மனமாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டால்தான் அவர்கள் சரிவர வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியும். ஆகையால் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலிருந்தாலும் சரி, மற்ற கட்சியிலிருந்தாலும் சரி, ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் சம்பந்தமாக எல்லோரும் ஒன்று பட்டு காரியங்களை நடத்தவேண்டும். இங்கிருக்கும் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து கொண்டு, பிரசாரம் செய்து, எப்படியாவது ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வந்து விடவேண்டுமென்பதைக் குறிக்கோளாகக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் அவர்கள் இன்று நடுங்கி, ஒடுங்கி, சப்தநாடியும் அடங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தால், அவர்கள் எப்படி இந்த நாட்டில் வாழமுடியும்? அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜன மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். சரியான பிரசாரத்தையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, வெட்டுத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

24th July 1952]

*Sri G. SURYANARAYANA :—" అధ్యక్షా, దేశములో హరిజన సమస్యలు యీనాటివి కావు. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం ఈ సమస్యల పరిష్కారము విషయమై అనేకము చెప్పుటయేగాని ప్రత్యక్షంగా చేసింది మాత్రం శూన్యం. అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణ చట్టము ప్రభుత్వమువారు పెట్టారు ఈ దేశములో యీ అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణకు చోటులేదు. యీ చట్టము అమలులో పెట్టబడిందేగాని దానిని పాటించినవారు ఎవ్వరు ఉన్నట్టు కనబడుటలేదు. ఈ సందర్భములో యీ చట్టము ఉన్నను ఒకటే, లేకున్నను ఒకటేనని చెప్పగలను. ఈ రాష్ట్రములో హరిజనాభివృద్ధి ఎంతవరకు చెందింది అంటే, ఆ విషయంలోకూడా progress ఏమాత్రం కనబడదు. ఈ హరిజనులందరు భూగ్యము ఏలాగునున్నారో, యిప్పుడు ఆదే విధముగానున్నారని గట్టిగా చెప్పగలను. హరిజనుల విషయములో అంటరానితనం ఆనేది గ్రామములలో యింకా పోలేదు. ఒక ఉదాహరణ చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. ఈ రాష్ట్రములో విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో యీ నాటికికూడా పల్లికులపులలోగాని, కోనేరులలోగాని హరిజనులకు తావులేదు. ముఖ్యంగా యీ హరిజనులకు ఎట్టి సీటి సౌకర్యాలు ఎక్కడనూలేవు. గ్రామాలలో యీనాటివరకున్నూ పల్లికు వాళ్ళు, కోనేరులు వున్నచోటు, యీ హరిజనులు ఉపయోగించుటకు ఆర్హత లేకుండాపోయింది. యీ నాటికిన్నీ గ్రామములో కరణం మిరాసైన పలుకుబడిగల రైతులు, యితర కులములవారు యీ హరిజనులు గ్రామములోనికి వెళ్ళినప్పుడు, యింకనూ పూర్వపద్ధతులను విడువకుండా భుండగలందులకు యీ హరిజనులమీద దౌర్జన్యములుకూడా చేస్తున్నారు. గ్రామములలో ఇప్పటికిని ఏదో విధమైన అడ్డంకులు పెట్టి యీ హరిజనులకు స్వేచ్ఛ లేకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు పెట్టిన అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణ చట్టము ఆమలులోకి వచ్చినప్పటికిని, గ్రామములలో మంగలిషాపులలోగాని, దేవాలయములలోగాని పల్లికు స్థలములు వగైరా చోట్లలోగాని యింకనూ హరిజనులకు చోటు లేకుండా వున్నది. ప్రభుత్వం నెలకు ఒకసారి హరిజన దినోత్సవం జరిపించవలసిందని ఆయా స్థానికి ఉద్యోగులకు ఉత్తర్వులు చేసింది. ఆ కార్యక్రమం ఎక్కడ జరపకుండ అబద్ధపు రిపోర్టులు వ్రాస్తున్నారు. దేవాలయంలోకిపచ్చి ఉత్సవములు చేసినట్టు Endowments Board వారికి వ్రాస్తున్నారేగాని, నిజముగా ఈ హరిజనులకు గ్రామములలో స్వేచ్ఛలేకుండావున్నది. గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయములో యీ హరిజనులకొరకు తగిన వున్నరువులు పంపగలందులకు కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదియునుగాక యీ హరిజనులకు గ్రామ ఉద్యోగాలను ఆనగా, మునసబు, కరణం వుద్యోగాలను యిచ్చినఎడల యీ అస్పృశ్యత కొంతవరకు నివారణమగునని నా నమ్మకము. ఈ హరిజనుల అస్పృశ్యత నివారణ చట్టము ఎంతవరకు ఉపయోగపడిందనే విషయమై యింతవరకూ ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధవుచ్చి కొన్నట్లులేదు. అందువల్ల యీ హరిజనులకు స్థానిక ఉద్యోగాలలో ఎక్కువ ప్రాతినిధ్యము యివ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. గ్రామములలో ఈ హరిజనులపై దౌర్జన్యాలుచేసి వారిమీద అబద్ధపు రిపోర్టులు చేయిస్తున్నారు. మా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలోను, నియోజకవర్గంలోని విజయనగరం తాలూకాలలో కూడా యీ హరిజనులకు దౌర్జన్యాలు జరిగినవిగాని ఎక్కడకూడా, నిరూపింపబడలేదు.

" ఇకపోతే యీ హరిజనులకు బంజరు భూములు యిచ్చే విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారు తదేపదే ప్రకటనలు చేస్తున్నారు పేపర్లలో ఆర్డర్లు, ప్రకటనకేగాని, క్రియారూపంగా ఉన్నది. మా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో ఉన్న యువంతులకొలది బంజరు భూములకొరకు వందలకొలది దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టారు. ఇంతవరకూ యీ దరఖాస్తులలో ఒకటికూడా పరిష్కారము కాలేదు. ఈ దరఖాస్తులువాటంతట్టుకు 3-40 p.m.

[Sri G. Suryanarayana] [24th July 1952

[illegible] హరిజనులపైయున్నది. ఈ ఐదెకరాల భూములు యింతవరకూ యీ జిల్లాలోవున్న పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములు ఆక్రమించుకొని సాగుచేసుకుంటూ ఉన్నారు. గవర్నమెంటు రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటుకు సంబంధించిన ఉద్యోగస్తులు అనగా Revenue Inspector, Tahsildar వచ్చినప్పుడు యీ దరఖాస్తుల్ని చేసినవారిని విచారించకుండా, యీ పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాముల పలుకుబడివల్ల, గ్రామ ఉద్యోగస్తులవద్దకు ఆయా గ్రామాలకు వెళ్ళి గ్రామ ఉద్యోగస్తులు చెప్పిన దుస్సలహాలతో పరిష్కారము చేస్తున్నారు. వాని ఒక హరిజనుడైనను పిలిపించి, విచారణ చేయలేదు. దరఖాస్తు చార్జీకు నిజముగా భూములు ఉన్నవా, లేవా అనే విషయము ఎత్తుకోకుండా గ్రామములలో పలుకుబడిగల భూస్వాములనుండి యీ భూముల స్వాధీన తప్పించుటకు ప్రయత్నమే లేకుండాయున్నది. యీ జిల్లాలలో యీ విచారణ విషయమై వచ్చిన స్థానిక ఉద్యోగస్తులు యీ దరఖాస్తులు యేవిన్ని పరిష్కారం యింత వరకు చేయలేదు. గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయములో తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి, భూస్వాములవద్దనుండి యీ ఆక్రమ ఆక్రమణలను తొలగించి నిరుపేదలైన హరిజనులకు ఐదెకరాల భూములు పట్టాలకిచ్చే విధానము త్వరలో చేయగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను."

*SRI S. ARUMUGAM :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ஹரிஜன மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் தொல்லிக்கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளேன்.

"மாணிக்க வாசகர், பட்டிணத்தார் போன்ற மகான்கள் பல அற்புதங்களைச் செய்து மக்கள் அனைவரையும் இன்பத்தில் ஆழ்த்தியதுபோல இன்று கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் மக்களுக்குள்ள குறைகளையும், கஷ்டங்களையும் போக்கி எல்லா மக்களும் இன்னல் இல்லாமல் வாழச் செய்வார்கள் என்று ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எல்லோரும் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குத் தக்க திட்டங்களையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் பொதுவாக எல்லா இடங்களிலுமுள்ள ஹரிஜன மக்களின் குறைகளை உடனடியாக கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நீக்கவேண்டுமென்று பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சென்ற இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் வெள்ளையர்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் இருந்தகாலத்தில் ஜில்லா போர்டு, முனிஸிபாலிடி இவைகளில் எவ்வளவு ஸ்தானங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று இருந்ததோ அதே ஸ்தானங்கள்தான் இப்பொழுதும் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அது இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் பாதகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா போர்டு, முனிஸிபாலிடி இவைகளுக்கு அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள ஜனசம்மிதாசாரப்படி ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதைப்போலவே ஜில்லா போர்டு, முனிஸிபாலிடி, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு இவைகளிலெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் மானியம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன அபிவிருத்திக்காக அதை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலுமுள்ள ஹரிஜன சேஷமாபிவிருத்திக் கமிட்டியில் ஹரிஜன எம்.எல்.ஏ.கள் எல்லோரையும் நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இப்பொழுது ஹாஸ்டல் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அதிகமாக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும், ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு நிறைய ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பை தாராளமாக கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் பெண்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல் வசதி மிகவும் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. அதுவும் சேலம் டவுனில் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டலும் பெண்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. ஆதலே பெண்களுக்கு ஒரு ஹாஸ்டலும், என்னுடைய தொகுதியான திருச்செங்கோடு தொகுதியில் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டலும் திறக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

24th July 1952] [Sri S. Arumugam]

"வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ள இடமில்லாமல் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ள இடமில்லாமல் திருச்செங்கோடு தாலூகாவில் சங்ககிரி என்ற சேரி மலைகள்மீதும் குன்றுகள் மீதும் வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காற்று அதிகமாக அடித்தாலோ, மழை பெய்தாலோ மலைகள் சரிந்து விழுந்து அந்த மக்களுக்கு அபாயமளிக்கும். ஆகையால் உடனேயே அவர்களை அந்த இடத்தைவிட்டு அகற்றி கிராமங்களில் அவர்களுக்கு இடம் தேடித்தரவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*SRI A. AYYARU :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே : தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களைப்பற்றி என் தோழர்கள் எவ்வளவோ எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நம் அரசாங்கமும் மஹாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோலவே தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக பல சட்டங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் போடும் சட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் சட்டப் புஸ்தகங்களில்தான் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் அந்தச் சட்டங்களை அமல் நடத்தும் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இருக்கின்ற அதிகாரிகள் சரியாக நடந்துகொள்வதில்லை. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அதிகமான வேலைகளை ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டார்கள். அந்த வேலைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கு நம் அரசாங்கம் மிகவும் கவனமாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலிருக்கிற அதிகாரிகள் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு என்ன நன்மைகளைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் ? இதுவரையிலும் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்திருக்கும் காரியங்கள் என்னென்ன ?" என்பதாக வருஷந்தோறும் கேட்டால்தான் அவர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் பயம் ஏற்படும். நன்மை என்னென்ன செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்று எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமே யென்பதற்காகவாவது ஏதாவது காரியங்களைச் செய்துகொண்டே யிருப்பார்கள். அப்பொழுதுதான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் முற்போக்கு அடைவதற்கு வழியேற்படும் என்பதாக நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இதைப்போலவே ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இருக்கின்ற கல்வி அதிகாரிகளுக்கு வருஷந்தோறும், "எந்தெந்த வகுப்பிலே எவ்வளவு ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களை சேர்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். எத்தனை மாணவர்கள் காலேஜில் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். எத்தனை மாணவர்கள் டிரைனிங் ஸ்கூலில் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள்" என்பதான விஷயங்களை உடனுக்குடன் அனுப்பிவைக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் கேட்டுக்கொண்டால்தான், ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான நன்மைகளைச் செய்வார்கள். இதையும் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள நிலங்களின் வரிகளையெல்லாம் வசூலிப்பதும், சர்க்கார் உத்திரவுகளை கிராமங்களில் பரப்புவதுமான தொழிலை கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். மணியக்காரர்; கணக்குப்பிள்ளை இவர்கள்தான் இப்பொழுது இந்தத் தொழிலைச் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு உதவியாக தலையாரி, வெட்டியான் போன்ற சிப்பந்திகளையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வசூலித்துத் தரும் தீர்வைப்பணத்தை தலையாரிகள் கொண்டுபோய் கட்டிவிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 11 ரூபாய்கள் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஒரு மனிதன் வயிற்றை வளர்ப்பதற்கு இது கூட்டமா ? இந்தப்பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள் ? பெரும்பாலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான் இந்தவேலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தயவுசெய்து சர்க்கார் இந்த தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் சம்பளத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தித் தரவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக உடையார்பாளையம் தாலூகாவில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் சொம்பவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. அதை கனம் மந்திரிகள் நன்றாக

உணர்ந்திருப்பார்கள். வெள்ளையர் ஆட்சி காலத்தில் சொன்னார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி வந்துவிட்டால் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் தெருக்களில் போகும்போது சுளுக்குடுக்கையை தோளில் மாட்டிக்கொண்டுதான் எச்சில் உயிழ நேரிடும் என்று சென்ற ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் அதேமாதிரி ஆகிவிட்டது. உடையார்பாளையம் தாலுகாவில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எந்த இடத்திற்கும் போக உரிமையிடையாது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இதில் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

3-50 p.m. SRI A. VAIKUNTAM:—"கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா ஒரு பஞ்சப் பிரதேசம் என்று எனக்கு முன்பு பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர் தாலுகாவில் மிகவும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு அங்கிருக்கும் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் தண்ணி மணிக்கும் உணவிற்கும் கஷ்டம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முடியாமல் பல இடங்களுக்கு சென்றுவிட்டார்கள். மேலும் பல மெம்பர்கள் ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர் தாலுகாவைப்பற்றியும், அங்குள்ள விவசாய முறைகளைப் பற்றியும், மற்றும் சீர் திருத்தம் செய்யும் முறைகளைப் பற்றியும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சரியான முறையில் கையாளப்படவில்லை என்றும் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். நான் தேர்தல் காலங்களில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தபோது பலவாறாக என்னிடம் குறைகளைக் கூறிவந்தார்கள். அவைகளை உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்து தெரியப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

"இந்த தாலுகாவில் இன்னும் நெசவாளர்கள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். Control நடந்த காலத்தில் நெசவாளர்களில் பலர் பணக்காரர்களாகவும், பலர் பணம் இல்லாத நிலைமைக்கும் வந்துவிட்டார்கள். அங்கிருக்கும் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு 40-ம் நம்பர் நூலையும் இன்னும் அதற்குக் கீழ்பட்ட நூல்களையும் கொடுத்து உதவினால் நெசவாளர்கள் அவைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு புடவை, வேஷ்டி முதலியவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து வாழ்க்கையை நல்லபடியாக நடத்துவார்கள் என்று கவர்ன்மெண்டிற்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அங்கே Development சம்பந்தமாக மின்சாரம் பல இடங்களுக்கு கொண்டுபோகப்படுகிறது. வத்தராயிருப்பு பிர்க்காவில் ஒன்பது கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுக்கு நீர் பாசனத்திற்கு மின்சார சம்பந்தமான வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இதை சீக்கிரம் செய்து கொடுக்கும் படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மீனையடிவாரங்களிலுள்ள கிணறுகளில் 21 அடிக்கு கீழ்தான் தண்ணீர் ஊத்துக்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. அவ்வளவு ஆழம் வெட்டி தண்ணீர் இரைக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு மின்சாரவசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்கலாம். அதனால் உணவு பஞ்சத்தையும் தீர்க்க முடியும். உணவு உற்பத்தியையும் பெருக்கமுடியும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயம் சரியான முறையில் நடக்கவில்லை. அங்குள்ள விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய மின்சார சலுகை செய்து கொடுத்து விவசாயமகளை ஆதரிக்கும்படியாக கவர்ணமெண்டிற்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக அங்கே கிராமங்களில் சுமார் ஆயிரம் மாணவ மாணவிகள் படிக்கும்படியான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வத்தராயிருப்பு பிர்க்காவில் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் போன வருஷம் வைக்கப்பட்டது. அதில் சென்ற ஆண்டில் 12 மாணவர்களுக்கு மான்யம் அளிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த வருஷம் 14 மாணவர்களுக்கு மான்யம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. படிக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் ஆயிரக்கணக்கில் இருப்பதால் ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு சரியான முறையில் அதிகப் பேருக்கு மான்யம் அளித்து ஹரிஜன மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் அமைத்து மற்ற backward Community-களின் மக்களையும் ஆதரிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கவர்ண்மெண்டார் ஹோட்டல் திரப்பு ஆலயப்பிரவேசம் போன்ற சில திட்டங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த திட்டங்களை கிராமங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதால் Caste ஹிந்துக்களுக்கும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சில விடங்களில் சண்டைகளும் பூசல்களும் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அங்கு நடக்கும் சண்டைகளையும் பூசல்களையும் கவர்ண்மெண்டார் கவனித்து அங்கு சமாதானமாகவே அந்த திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கும்படியாக கவர்ண்மெண்டைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சுதாந்திர முறையிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பல கிராமங்களில் தொந்தரவுகள் இழைக்கப்படுகின்றன. Caste ஹிந்துக்களுடைய தெருவுகளிலுள்ள சாக்கடைத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்து வாய்க்கால் வெட்டி ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய சேரிகளுக்கு திருப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அங்குள்ள சுகாதார நிலைமை மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. நான் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தபோது இதைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு President-க்கும் கலெக்டருக்கும் எழுதி தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். அதன் பேரில் உங்களுக்கு நீதி கிடைக்கும்படி முடிவு செய்கிறேன் என்று வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

"மதுவிலக்கு சம்பந்தமாக, மதுவிலக்கு வேண்டுமென்றும் அந்த சட்டம் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் இந்த சபையின் விவாதத்துக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து வோட்டு எடுத்து வந்தோம். இந்த மது விலக்கு வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*SRI T. SHANMUGHAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, கனம் ராமசாமி நாடார் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த cut motion-ஐ ஆதரித்து இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். டாக்டர் சௌந்தரம் ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள் சொன்ன விதமாக ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் என்று ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் இருக்கவேண்டியதில்லை. ஹரிஜன் என்ற பெயரே இருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை என்று வெகு நன்றாக சொன்னார்கள். என்னைக் கேட்டால் அந்தப் பெயரையே ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஹரிஜனம் என்ற ஒரு கூட்டம் இருப்பதால்தான் அவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் என்றும் ஒரு புரமாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டவர்களென்றும் அவர்களை ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களையும் backward class-ல் சேர்த்து விடலாம். சேரி என்று ஒன்றும் அக்ரஹாரம் என்று மற்றொன்றும் இருப்பது நன்றாக இல்லை. அது ஹிந்து சமூகத்திற்கே இழிவானதாகும். அவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் என்று இருப்பது ஹிந்து சமூகத்திற்கே அழகு இல்லை என்று மறுபடியும் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"Harijan Welfare Office என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஆபீசர் Secretary ஆகவும், ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் தலைவராகவும், அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள M.L.A.-க்கள் கமிட்டி மெம்பர்களாகவும் இருந்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த Harijan Welfare Fund நன்றாக உபயோகப்படும்படியாக வேலை செய்யவில்லை. ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயில் பல லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவு செய்தும் சரியான வேலைகள் செய்யப்படவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே கொடுக்கும் ஒரு கோடி இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாயை நல்லவிதமாக அவர்களுக்குப் போய் சேரும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது சில பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களில் அவர்களுக்கு இடைவேளை சாப்பாடு போடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்கூல்களில் சாப்பாடுபோடுவது கிடையாது. ஆகவே ஹரிஜனப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் எந்த பள்ளிக்கூடமாக இருந்தாலும் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் இடைவேளை சாப்பாடு அதாவது midday meal கட்டாயமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"அவர்களுக்கு கோயில்களையும் ஹோட்டல்களையும் திறந்து விட்டால் மட்டும் போதாது. கோயில்களுக்கு அவர்கள் போக வேண்டுமென்றால் கையில் காசு வேண்டும். கையில் காசு இல்லாவிட்டால் கடவுளை பார்க்க முடியாது. காப்பி ஓட்டலுக்கு போவதாக இருந்தாலும் கையில் காசு வேண்டும். இந்த இரண்டு இடங்களுக்கும் அவர்கள் போக தகுதியற்றவர்கள். என்? காசு இல்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை பொருளாதாரத்தில் முன்

[Sri T. Shanmugham] [24th July 1952

னேறும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்களிடம் பொருளாதாரம் இல்லாததால் தான் அவர்களை ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு செய்யவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு செய்ய வேண்டும். அநேகம் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தியாகிகள் என்ற பெயரால் 5 ஏக்கர் 10 ஏக்கர் என்று நிலம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலங்களையெல்லாம் திரும்பவும் சர்க்கார் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அநேக பணக்காரர்கள் நிலம் வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். தியாகிகள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு தியாகத்திற்கு கூலியாக பெற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள். கூலி பெற்றுவிட்டால் தியாகம் ஆகாது. அதை நியாயமாக திருப்பிக் கொடுத்துவிட வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்துவிடும்படி கூட கனம் ராஜாஜி உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார். அநேகப் பேர்கள் இன்னும் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. கட்டாயம் அவர்கள் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சி ஆரம்ப நாளிலேயே . . ."

SRI G. GOVINDAN:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் தியாகிகள் கூலி பெற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். அந்த வார்த்தையை தயவு செய்து வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளச் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI T. SHANMUGHAM :—"5, 10 ஏக்கர் நிலம் கொடுத்தால் அது தியாகம் ஆகாது. கண்டிப்பாக சொல்லுவேன். எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் (loud applause) தியாகியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. ஆகவே தலைவர் அவர்களே முதலில் வாங்கிக் கொண்டவர்கள் வெற்றி பெற்றார்கள். பின்னால் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு நிலம் இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. இவர்களுக்கு மறுபடியும் நிலம் கொடுக்க ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மறுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆகவே கட்டாயம் கொடுத்த நிலங்களை திருப்பி வாங்கிவிடவேண்டும்.

"ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சி ஆரம்பமான நாள் முதற்கொண்டு T. M. நாயர் முதலிய தலைவர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு பஞ்சமர்களென்றும் பரயர்களென்றும் இருக்கும் கேவலமான வார்த்தையை நீக்கிவிட்டு ஆதித்திராவிடர்கள் என்று அழைத்தார்கள். பிறகு காந்தியார் அவர்கள் ஹரிஜன் என்ற பெயரை வைத்து அழைத்தார். இவர்கள் ஹிந்து மக்களோடு சிறந்து வாழவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி அவர்களுக்கு இப்படிப்பட்ட தாழ்மை நிலைமை வந்திருப்பது நியாயமில்லை என்று தெரிவித்தார். அதேபோல் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களை இம்மாதிரியான பிற்பட்ட நிலைமையில் வைத்திருப்பது அழகல்ல என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

4 p.m. SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are living in a state of uncertainty and fear for our life and property in this State. I think, great men of this State and the country have focussed their attention to find out why this atmosphere is prevailing here. I must tell the hon. Members of this House that this fear complex is due to the fact that due and sincere attention has not been paid to the problem of the Harijans and the poor people in this State. If only in the past five years our national Governments—both here and in the Centre had paid due attention and made sincere efforts to solve their problems, there would not have been this somersault in the recent elections and there would not have been a place for the dangerous elements in this House. (Opposition Benches: No, no.) Flies there will be where there is filth, and where there is impure blood the body will be susceptible to epidemics. The most dangerous political propaganda and violent theories—which even the greatest of men

24th July 1952] [Sri Thimma Reddi]

cannot understand—have been preached in the villages, and the poor villagers have been misled by the dangerous elements that have now come into this House. That is why this atmosphere of fear has come to prevail in this State. That has been my humble experience.

"Sir, in my constituency I have been trying for the last so many years to get ten acres of land assigned to ten Harijans who have been cultivating that land for the last 30 or 40 years. There are about 13,500 acres of Government land under the occupation of the poor and landless Harijans. But they have not been assigned to these Harijans. In this connection, I have approached the Collector, the Tahsildar, and the Revenue Inspector and other officials but it has not been possible for me to get the assignment done. This is how the Government are looking after the interests of the poor Harijans!

"Sir, I now come to the wonderful Harijan Welfare Department. In my firka there is a village called Devarkonda. There are about 60 Harijans in this village, and they put up a school in a small house. For the last two years I have been trying to get a building constructed for the school but it has not been possible for me to do so owing to the indifferent and callous attitude of the wonderful Harijan Welfare Department. Sir, if this school had been under the control of the District Board instead of the Harijan Welfare Department, I would have built the school in two months' time.

"Sir, I wish to refer to the plight of the Harijans so far as medical facilities are concerned. In this connection, I must refer to an incident that took place in my village. A Harijan was suffering from chronic fever and I admitted him in the District Headquarters Hospital at Chittoor with the promise that I would take him back to our village after some time. When I returned to my village, after 1½ months that Harijan's wife and children told me with tears in their eyes that he had to return home as proper medicine and food were not given to him. Who is responsible for the misery of that Harijan? The Government are responsible for it as they have not paid any attention to the welfare of the Harijans. Of course, I do not find fault with the present Government which is headed by a proper man who will lead this State from misery to one of prosperity, and the Harijans can expect better treatment hereafter. Unless their problem is tackled in an intelligent and fair manner, there is every danger to this State which may even envelop the entire Indian Union. The Harijan demand is not an ordinary demand. Their very existence is at stake. What do they want? They want that their sweat should not be exploited by others. They want living space. (At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.) Why do you deny them that? It is not any landlord's property: it is not any individual's property; it is the property of the Government. They want huts to live in and lands to cultivate. I hope the Government will give top priority to the problem of the Harijans.

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi] [24th July 1952

"Now, I may be allowed to refer to the plight of the scavengers at Chittoor. They live in a place between Kattamanchi and Chittoor—where heaps of filth and manures are stored up, and their children play on these heaps. I ask, is this place fit for human beings to live in? Our Ministers have visited this place in connexion with the Rayalaseema famine. Even Central Ministers visited this place but so far no action has been taken to provide a decent place for them. The Health Officer and the Sanitary Engineer of the Chittoor Municipality have not taken any steps to improve their conditions of living. I hope the Government will look into the matter."

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

* **DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU:**—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். தீண்டாமையை ஒழிப்பதுபற்றி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ண்மெண்டார் என்ன செய்தார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி பலர் பலவிதமான அபிப்ராயங்களைத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஆனால், என்னுடைய கருத்தில், சென்ற 50 வருஷங்களாக நான் இதைக் கவனித்து வந்ததில் அச்சரியமான மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"தீண்டாமை, ஜாதிவித்தியாசம் நம் நாட்டில் மட்டுந்தான் இருப்பதாக யாரும் நினைக்கக்கூடாது. ஐரோப்பா தேசத்திலும், ஆப்பிரிக்கா தேசத்திலும், அமெரிக்கா தேசத்திலும் நிற பேதம் இருக்கிறது. நமக்கும் அவர்களுக்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசம் என்னவென்றால், இங்கு நாம் ஒரே இனமாக இருக்கிறோம். அதாவது நம்மில் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் வித்தியாசம் நிறத்தில் இல்லை. இன்ன ஜாதியார் என்று நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டால் தான் வித்தியாசம் தெரிகிறதேயொழிய, பார்வையிலோ மற்ற எந்த விதத்திலோ வித்தியாசம் இல்லை. எப்படி இந்த தீண்டாமை வியாதி இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அவரவர்கள் பழக்க வழக்கங்களின் காரணமாகவும், மனதை யொட்டியும், இந்தத் தீண்டாமை ஒரு வியாதியைப்போல் இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"நான் அறிந்தவரையில் மகாத்மா காந்தி காங்கிரஸ் தலைவராக ஆனதற்குப் பிறகு தான் நாங்களெல்லோரும் இந்தப் பிரச்னையில் புத்தி செலுத்த ஆரம்பித்தோம். அதற்குப் பிறகு எவ்வளவோ மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் மாறுதல் ஏற்படும். ஒரு அம்மையார் சொன்ன மாதிரி ஆதி திராவிடர்களுக்கு சரியான கூலி கொடுக்கப்பட்டால் அவர்கள் நன்றாக இருப்பார்கள் என்பது வாஸ்தவம், ஆனால், இந்தப் பிரச்னை அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதாரத்தை மட்டும் பொறுத்ததல்ல படிப்பைப்பற்றி மட்டும் வந்ததல்ல. இந்தப் பீடையைத் தொலைப்பதற்கு மனோ உறுதி வேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ண்மெண்டார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இதுவரையில் செய்துவந்தது குறைவு என்று சொல்லாமல், இன்னும் அதிகமாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கவேண்டும். கவர்ண்மெண்டார் இந்த முக்கியமான காரியத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்யலாம்.

"ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தீண்டாமை இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு ஹிந்துவும் நினைக்கவில்லை. நினைக்கவும் முடியாது. பழக்க வழக்கம் காரணத்தால் இம்மாதிரியான நிலை இருந்துவந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று தனிப்பட்ட பாடசாலை கூடாது; ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று தனிப்பட்ட பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் ஹாஸ்டல்களும் வைத்தார்களானால் இன்னும் தாழ்வு மனப்பான்மை (inferiority complex) ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தொடர்ந்து வருமேயொழிய அவர்கள் மற்றெல்லா ஜாதியாருடன் தாங்களும் ஒருவர் என்று நினைப்பதற்கே இடமேற்படாமல் போய்விடும். ஆகையால், தனிப்பட்ட பள்ளிக்கூடங்களோ ஹாஸ்டல்களோ இல்லாமல், அவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப், இலவச-சாப்பாடு கொடுத்து, மற்றவர்களுடன் கலந்து இருக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

24th July 1952] [Sri P. Varadarajulu Naidu]

"இது விஷயமாக, சில வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்க்கார் இருந்தபோது லார்டு செம்ஸ்போர்டும் நானும், டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கரும் பேசி, ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் கவர்ண்மெண்டிலிருந்தும் கொடுத்து, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உயர்ந்த ஜாதியார் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் வீடு கட்டுவதற்குத் திட்டம் வகுத்தோம். பிறகு அது கைவிடப்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஆகையால், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தனியாக சேரிகளிலோ, தனிப்பட்ட இடங்களிலோ வீடுகள் கட்டுவது போல் அப்படிச் செய்யாமல், எங்கெங்கே உயர்ந்த ஜாதியார் இருக்கிறார்களோ, எங்கெங்கே காலி மனைகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ, அங்கெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வீடு கட்டிக்கொண்டு குடியிருக்கும்படிச் செய்தால், அவர்கள் மனதில் இருக்கக்கூடிய களங்கம் நாளாவட்டத்தில தீர்ந்துவிடும். ஆகையால் எல்லோரும் ஒருமைப்பட்டு, வித்தியாசம் இல்லாமல் பார்க்கவேண்டுமே தவிர, நாங்கள் (ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்கள்) அவசரப்படக்கூடாது. கோபப்படக்கூடாது. தீண்டாமை வியாதியைப் போக்குவதற்கு மன உறுதி வேண்டும். ஆகையால், சர்க்காரும் இன்னும் அதிகமான பணத்தை ஹரிஜன அபிவிருத்திக்குச் செலவழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, சர்க்கார் கோரியிருக்கும் மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM:**—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, a good number of members have already spoken from both sides of this House. The substance of what has been said is the same. Those who are sitting on the Congress Benches as well as those who are sitting on the Opposition Benches have voiced forth the anguish of their hearts, that all that has been done so far for the upliftment of the Harijans has not been adequate. Not only that, we have not been able, after so many years of work, to wipe out this psychology of untouchability from this country. To those of us who belong to the non-Harijan class, it is a matter of great shame, that we have not been able to do that. We admit that we have failed. But at the same time, Sir, we must realise—and all the members belonging to the Harijan community will also realise—how stupendous the task is. Let me assure you, so far as the Opposition Benches are concerned, that the failure is not due to the want of will on the part of those who are sitting on this side. But Sir, the failure is only due to reasons which are practically beyond our control. Sir, this social difference between the Harijan and the non-Harijan, being a thing of ages, with all the efforts and all the goodwill that we have, it is not possible for us to attain to a state of oneness in this country. I am wondering, whether before all of us grow old, it would be possible for us to see in this country a society in which there is only one community, a society in which all differences between caste and sect will cease to exist. But, however, whatever may be the stupendousness of the task, it is the duty of the Government as well as of the Opposition, and of the public, to do whatever is possible in the direction of the upliftment of the Harijan and backward communities in the first instance, and next, leading to a fusion of all communities into one community which knows no differences whatsoever. It is true that as long as a certain section of people are called Harijans as long as there are Harijan hostels and non-Harijan hostels, as long as there are reservation for Harijans, etc., it is not possible to wipe out the difference between Harijan and non-Harijan. I agree it is not possible to wipe out the difference. But all the same, we are faced with a situation wherein a large

4-10 p.m.

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [24th July 1952

section of our people are steped in misery, in poverty and in utter practical helplessness, owing to certain social encrustments formed for centuries. I say Mahatma Gandhi was perfectly right in classifying all these communities under one term 'Harijans', notwithstanding that it is a communal name and notwithstanding that it is communal in its content. However there will come a time when it will be possible for us to realise what Mahatma Gandhi visualised, when you, I, and everyone here, will see only one community and when we will see that no community is thriving on the misery of another particular community. So, Sir, Gandhiji did nothing wrong in separating the Harijan community for special treatment. I know there is a section of opinion growing stronger both in Congress and in non-Congress circles that these outward differences should be wiped out. Is it possible? I wish it were possible. But, as it is, if you have followed, Sir, as we have followed, the speeches, the Harijan members have made in this debate, you would have observed, as some critics had observed, that all of them in one voice had said that the Harijans as a community were not getting as much as they deserved in this Independent Sovereign Republic of ours! Therefore, it is time, without philosophising over all these matters that Government take all the measures which lie within their power to ameliorate their condition. When Mr. Prakasam was the Chief Minister, you may remember, Sir, he created a fund for Harijan Uplift and Village Reconstruction. He created a fund of Rs. 1 crore for the uplift of Harijans and set apart another two crores of rupees for village reconstruction, which in its turn, would also ameliorate the condition of the Harijans. This fund if it had been properly worked would have in a great measure helped to improve the condition of the Harijans in all the districts in this State. But the object with which this fund was created was lost sight of later. When the fund was created, it was created with the view that it should be replenished from year to year. But there were political critics in those days who criticised it and said that it was a lump-sum grant which was against orthodox canons of finance, and that we should not have a lump-sum fund for Harijan uplift with the object of replenishing it every year. But the Government changed afterwards and the result was that the funds were not replenished; it had only been indented upon from time to time. Sir, if you look at page 157 of the Budget Memorandum, you will find that in 1949-50 there was reimbursement of Rs. 10 lakhs only to this fund. In 1950-51 the reimbursement was only three thousand rupees. And for the year 1951-52 (it is all preliminary accounts) there is shown a reimbursement of Rs. 31 lakhs. This fund was created to be spent on works for the benefit of the poorer classes and particularly the Harijans. Therefore, Sir, though we started well, although we expected that it will gather momentum as we went on and that the fund for the amelioration of the Harijan classes would increase, our hopes were blasted when the Government changed.

"Now, Sir, out of the total sum of Rs. 1,32,57,700, there is a sum of Rs. 72,61,000, which goes towards Establishment. The

24th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

total Demand, although is put at Rs. 74,00,000, the real amount required is Rs. 1,32,57,700. Of this amount, Rs. 72,61,000 goes towards Establishment, Allowances and Charges. That includes Boarding grants and other things. Therefore what goes to the Harijan uplift is only Rs. 58 lakhs out of 132 lakhs odd. Then, again, Sir, out of this, there is a sum of Rs. 18,61,600 which goes for the backward classes. The friends of the backward classes who have already voiced forth their complaint on their behalf have said that the backward classes are more in number than the Harijan classes, and so, they have declared, 'why is it the Government are so miserly in regard to the allotment of grants for the backward classes'. Therefore, Sir, if we deduct this 18 lakhs odd, the net total amount which goes to the Harijan uplift is Rs. 40,60,100. There is no doubt that this amount goes towards scholarships, stipends, clothing, schooling charges, payment of examination fees, compensation to university, secondary and elementary schools, equipment, maintenance of hostels and boarding grants. Again, it is out of this amount, five lakhs of rupees is provided for construction of wells; and another five lakhs is provided for meeting half the cost of acquisition of house-sites.

"Sir, you will realise and hon. Members will realise what a stupendous problem it is to acquire house-sites for all the Harijans. There are 38,000 revenue villages and in every village, it is an undisputed proposition that the Harijans occupy the worst portion of the village. Therefore, Sir, even if we estimate that at least Rs. 5,000 will have to be spent in each village for acquiring house-sites for Harijans, it will cost Rs. 5,000 × 38,000, that is, Rupees 19,00,00,000. You will realise, Sir, what a stupendous figure it is; but, all the same, we have to do something for the acquisition of house-sites, because it is one of the most important problems in regard to Harijan uplift. 4-20 p.m.

"Sir, land comes next. You have heard from both sides of the House complaints of lands which were under the occupation of Harijans being taken away for some reason or other. Of course, several hon. Friends have concentrated on particular cases where Harijans occupying lands for some years have been deprived of their lands, so that certain political sufferers could get those lands. Sir, it is certainly a very sorry state of affairs! Cannot this Government do something? When Member after Member on both sides of the House, nearly fifty to sixty Members, mentioned this subject, it is time for the Government to appoint a Committee to enquire into the whole question. Sir, is it a fact that lands which have been under the occupation of Harijans for more than five, ten, twenty or even thirty years, have been taken away to be allotted to others—they may be rich persons, they may be political sufferers or they may have other lands—or, is it not a fact? I, therefore, suggest, Sir, that a committee should be appointed to go into this question with full authority to cancel any assignments which might have been made in contravention of the rights of the persons who have already been in occupation of the land. It is true, Sir, the Board of Revenue and the Government may

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [24th July 1952

come forward with the proposition that when assignments have been made they cannot be un-made. It might be said that in several cases the Harijans were in occupation of temporarily assigned lands under the Grow More Food Scheme or under other forms of ordinary temporary assignments and therefore there was nothing wrong on the part of the Government to deprive them of these lands and assign them permanently to others. This is all right as a legalistic argument but, when large numbers of people, particularly those who belong to the poorer section which is economically in a very hopeless condition, are affected, this kind of legalism must be put a stop to because we are now entering at this point into the sociological field from the purely legalistic field. Most of these affected people will be Harijans and there may be a few others also. I know also, Sir, that large investments were made in some cases by these persons in the hope that one day the temporary assignment will become permanent, just as some officers when they are appointed temporarily year after year, for instance in the Survey and some other departments, expect to be made permanent in due course. There is nothing wrong in their expectations. Therefore, Sir, if these Harijans, who originally cultivated the lands under temporary occupation or under a temporarily assigned *patta*, had invested some money on these lands, there is nothing wrong on their part, if they had an honest and innocent idea that one day or other they will get the lands permanently assigned to them as a matter of routine, for in this country land is meant for the tiller of the soil, for the man who tills it, produces food from it and enjoys it. It is in this hope that they have invested money on these lands and I see no valid reason why they should be deprived of these lands. When there are thousands of such cases, it is time for the Government to appoint an enquiry committee to go into the matter. Let them not wait for individual cases for there are so many individual cases in so many villages. We should change our existing policy and adopt a new policy to suit altered conditions.

" Provision of house-sites for Harijans not only in villages but also in municipalities is a very important and urgent matter. Sir, I have had occasion to draw the attention of the House on former occasions also to this subject. The condition of the slums as also the housing accommodation of Harijans in municipalities is very, very bad. If the Government have got some money, I do not want them to fritter it away on schemes which are not remunerative. May I therefore suggest to the Government, Sir, that they should take a portion out of whatever remains of the Revenue Reserve Fund and lend, say, five or ten lakhs of rupees to each municipality for the improvement of slums. The municipalities will surely be prepared to pay them the 2½ per cent interest which the Government are now getting. I am not asking for charity from the Government. I am only saying 'Please lend to the municipalities out of your securities.' The Government will be getting their interest and at the same time the municipalities will be able to improve their slums. This will

24th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

be one of the greatest benefits which the Harijans can get and there is no reason why the Government should plead financial stringency.

" Sir, some dissatisfaction was expressed with regard to boarding of Harijans pupils. One hon. Member went so far as to say that hostels run by private individuals should altogether be closed. I do not know whether this will be a feasible proposition. I only ask that the Government should conduct some enquiry into the matter. When so many Members, they are not non-Harijans but Harijans coming from districts who have got some experience, say that these hostels are not being run properly, it is then time for the Government to appoint a special committee for the purpose of finding out how the hostels are working and whether the private individuals and private managements are not able to do the work properly. If education is necessary for the Harijans, then hostels are also necessary for them, and I would even suggest that the Government should take over the management of these hostels if the private managements are not able to run them well.

" Sir, I then come to the greatest and the very urgent complaint regarding provision of wells. In many villages, even in the year 1952, it is impossible for Harijans to draw water from the same well as non-Harijans. The laws like the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act do exist; they have not been repealed, but I know they have become defunct. I am myself at a loss to devise ways and means. Due to our social customs the encrustment has become so thick that I do not know what is the kind of organization we have to establish or what kind of satyagraha campaign we should conduct to change the attitude of the non-Harijan class to this problem of drinking water, which is one of the greatest essentials for human beings to live. There are several suggestions. There are the great perennial rivers, and if it is possible to divert their waters through galvanised iron pipes to all the 38,000 revenue villages, none would be happier than myself. If we are able to get the pipelines, and if we are able to instal pumping sets on the Krishna and the Godavari, and have a network of pipelines to supply drinking water throughout the State, it will be a very happy thing. I do not know how far we can immediately attend to it. All the same the construction of wells is very important, and the provision of five lakhs of rupees for this purpose is absolutely inadequate.

" We were talking about the question of burning grounds and burial grounds for Harijans in 1945 and 1946. Even in 1937 the people were talking about it, and if we look into the old reports, we will find that the complaints are still the same. We have not been able to touch even the fringe of the problem. It is time therefore that all of us sit together time and again at informal conferences and find out ways and means of effecting a change in the minds of non-Harijans and the society as a whole. For all the wrongs that have been perpetrated upon the Harijans for so

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [24th July 1952

long, we must take upon ourselves the duty of devising ways and means not only to satisfy the Harijans but also to satisfy ourselves that we are doing something real. I would stress that all those who are interested will have to evolve a formula and the Government also will have to devise a machinery wherein all persons interested in Harijan uplift could take part more seriously than it has hitherto been the case.

4-30 p.m. "With regard to other points, I submit, Sir, I am not going into the details. Several instances have been cited by Members coming from the districts of Krishna, East Godavari and elsewhere, where rich people owning five hundred and eight hundred acres of land have been given lands, which had been previously under the occupation of the Harijans. As I said, I am not trying to inflict these instances on the Government. They do point out this fact that the lands belonging to Harijans have been taken away and given to other rich men. It is time, therefore, I submit once more, at the risk of repetition, that the Government appoint a Committee to enquire into all these cases.

"I submit, Sir, that the provision that has been made under this Demand is very inadequate. If the Prakasam Ministry had continued, by now, we would have spent nearly six crores of rupees under this one head. Not only that, we would have replenished the fund year after year and possibly we might have found more funds for this particular item. Sir, in the building up of our society into a new society, in trying to fuse all the various castes, sub-castes and communities into one and achieving the ideal of a really Independent India—an India with one mind—nothing is more important than the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and Backward classes. I sorely feel that the provision made is totally inadequate and, therefore with all the earnestness I have at my command, I am suggesting to all the Harijan Members, whether on our Benches this side or on the Congress Benches that side to be very firm in their attitude. I may submit, that as long as Members simply give out their grievances but finally vote with the Government they will never be able to get a higher allotment. Even if I were on the Government side and if I had made an inadequate allotment, I would have certainly given freedom of vote to Members of my own Party to vote against me. There is no purpose in asking Members to be bound down by party whips in such matters like this. Let it not be said of Harijans and let it not be said even of others that they are voting against their own conviction. Let it not be said as was said by another friend in the House of Commons, 'I have always voted at my Party's call. I have never thought of thinking for myself at all.'"

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great respect to the comprehensive debate which took place in this House for 8 hours with your permission. You, Sir, have been good enough to allot to me about half

24th July 1952] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

an hour for replying to the debate and, therefore, I shall try to deal with the main points that have been raised and the fundamental questions involved in this problem. I may not be able to deal with all the particular points raised in the course of the debate, for which I may be forgiven, but each of them will be noted and attended to.

"The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition who has just spoken I am glad to say, Sir, struck a note of great moderation and a note of sobriety at the end of the whole discussion. But at the end, Sir, when he came to the question of voting, he suggested that the Members on both sides should vote down this Grant. I very much welcome, however, the suggestion, that we all should join together, to whichever side we may belong—whether we are on this side or on the other side—in studying this problem, in exchanging views and in trying to evolve an assessment of the immediate needs as well as agreement on the fundamental policies and programmes. That, Sir, will be most welcome to the Government and to those who are sitting on this side of the House. I shall now deal with the main questions one by one.

"Firstly there has been much complaint about the allotment of house-sites and agricultural land for the Scheduled Castes. The Government are aware of the inadequacy of the provisions made to meet the requirements of the whole population. Reference has also been made to the inordinate delay in the grant of house-sites to landless labour even though they had deposited money years ago. This matter will be gone into and will be rectified as much as possible by the Government.

"With reference to the question of eviction—eviction by legal means as well as by *jabardast*—of Harijans and landless labour in certain places, Government will take note of them, and in accordance with the policy of the present Government I hope and trust that there will be less and less occasion for such complaints. The whole question of house-sites for Harijans in dry and upland districts will be considered specially. Deltaic areas present certain special difficulties in this respect, but here also, special attention will be paid to see how best the problem can be solved in a satisfactory manner. Reference has been made to the unfortunate eviction of Harijans for the purpose of assignment of lands to political sufferers and also to G.O. No. 1523, which has been condemned. In that connection, Sir, I may make a statement of the present position.

4-40 p.m. "*Sivoijama lands.*—Landless poor persons in unauthorized occupation of Government lands prior to 1st May 1948 should not be evicted if their occupation was otherwise free from objection, but would be assigned the lands under their occupation. If they were in occupation of more than 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land or if they had land of their own which, together with the Government land under their unauthorized occupation, exceeded these limits, they would be evicted from the extent in excess of

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [24th July 1952

these limits. Unauthorised occupants of Government lands not being landless poor who had spent a material amount of money and labour on reclamation or on improvement of the lands would be allowed to continue in occupation. Such lands would either be assigned to them or leased out to them for a period long enough to enable them to recover their investment provided that such occupation was otherwise free from objection.

" Representations were received to the effect that contrary to the orders issued by the Government, landless poor persons in occupation of lands either as sivoijamadars or G.M.F. lessees were being evicted and the lands assigned to political sufferers. Instructions have been issued that landless poor persons should not have been evicted and that these instructions should be carefully followed in future. As regards the cases in which orders had already issued provisionally, assigning the lands under sivoijama or G.M.F. occupation by landless poor persons to political sufferers and if they are not in possession of the lands, the provisional assignments should be cancelled, and the political sufferers given some other suitable lands and if the political sufferers are in actual occupation now, the sivoijamadars should be given some other suitable lands.

" After the present Ministry took office, they have examined the land assignment policy and have effected radical and considerable changes in the same. Under the present policy, the order of priority is as follows:—

(1) Landless poor persons including Harijans, and

(2) Ex-servicemen including I.N.A. personnel and political sufferers.

It has been decided that no more applications for land grant should be entertained from political sufferers. Regarding the disposal of the pending applications, it has been decided that, if the grant of land to the political sufferer involves the dispossession of a landless poor person, ex-serviceman or Harijan, then the case of the political sufferer should be closed.

" I hope that this statement about the existing position will be considered satisfactory by the House.

" Attention has been drawn to the difficult conditions that obtain in the Tanjore district in particular. The hon. Lady Member Srimati Soundaram Ramachandran referred to this. This involves the fundamental problem of land tenancy and agrarian reforms. It is being considered by the Government, and the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Revenue Minister particularly are paying special attention to this. I feel that this subject need not be dragged in the discussion of the Demand for Harijan Uplift which is mainly concerned with the education, health and the general improvement of the conditions of Harijans.

" I will pass on to the question of hostels. The Director of Harijan Welfare has already been instructed to submit proposals

24th July 1952] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

for an equitable distribution of hostels in various districts according to the local needs and the initiative from the local public. Hostels were started on the initiative of local philanthropic gentlemen. It was expected that they would succeed in getting some amount of public support, and the Government grants were determined on the basis of that assumption. Latterly it has been found that the expectation of donations from the public has not been sufficiently satisfactorily fulfilled. There is cause for some disappointment. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed about the actual running of the hostels. Some said that it was better that the hostels were managed entirely by Harijans. As a matter of fact, a large number of Harijan hostels are run by members of the Harijan community who have taken up the work voluntarily. A few of them are run by social workers who do not happen to belong to the Harijan community. I believe that the proper running of the hostels depends not so much on the community to which the manager belongs as on his capacity for administration. Very soon the Department will be making a report on the condition of these hostels. The question of reorganization of these hostels will be taken up by the Government. It has been suggested that all the existing 490 hostels should be scrapped and that the Government should immediately take up the responsibility for starting hostels at taluk headquarters and so on. I beg to submit that the time is not yet ripe from any point of view to scrap these hostels and substitute in their place entirely Government-run hostels. However the Government will consider the whole question and try to put these hostels on a satisfactory basis. Wherever public-spirited Harijans, men and women, come forward to start hostels, the Government welcome them and will give every facility and encouragement in the interests of those whom they want to serve. I hope that this statement about hostels will satisfy the House.

" About education, I need not add to what has already been said. It was pointed out that a huge amount under this head went towards establishment charges and that very little was available for the actual amelioration of the condition of Harijans. This may create in the minds of hon. Members the wrong impression that a good lot of money is spent on the staff of the Harijan Welfare Department. The expenditure incurred on the Headquarters and the District staff does not go beyond Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs. The rest of the establishment referred to is employed on the running of thousands of labour schools and various other institutions connected with the education of Harijan children. (Sri T. Viswanatham: 'All the same, they are establishments.') They are establishments which are part and parcel of the ameliorative programme in execution. Without establishment, no hostel, school or any other institution can be run. I am sure this explanation will dispel any wrong impression in the minds of Members that Rs. 70 lakhs or more are spent on the staff of the Department. Most of the establishment referred to is the establishment of the ameliorative institutions.

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [24th July 1952

" An hon. Member from the Opposition side said that the money did not reach the actual person for whom it was intended. In my speech on the Demand, I emphasized the need for every one concerned with the movement to see that every pie spent reached the person for whom it was intended. Anything to the contrary will be taken note of and every wastage or leakage will be avoided to the best of our ability.

" With regard to the provision of water supply, sanitation, cremation grounds and burial grounds, there is no complacency on the part of the Government. It is a problem which affects every Harijan *wada* in the whole State. There is considerable need for improvement and the Government will take note of this problem.

4-50 p.m. " The implementation of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, the Temple Entry Act, and other similar Acts, in the country is much better than before. That is all that we can say now. Let us all join together and work for a better day and a happier day in this respect. There is one great improvement in the country now. Members of the so-called Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Members of the Backward Classes have got their votes in their hands. They are conscious of their votes, and they know how to exercise their votes. They are represented by no less than 66 Members, or 100 Members if I include the Members representing the Backward Classes also. Quite a large section of this House is from these sections of the population. On this Demand, the debate has gone on for 8 hours. That itself is proof, if proof were necessary, or a guarantee, if guarantee were necessary, that this Harijan uplift movement and the movement for the uplift of the Backward Classes undertaken by the Government will go ahead and will not stop or go backward. I need not give further proof of the improved state of affairs in the country.

" The hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam and some other hon. Members representing the Backward Classes made certain suggestions. They raised the question of securing seats in the colleges. The Hon. the Chief Minister has clarified the position. There is no need for any anxiety on that score. Regarding Harijan students joining the colleges, orders have been issued by the Government that *bona fide* Harijan students should not be expected to pay their fees in the first month as was asked of them in certain instances. Instructions have been issued that arrangements must be made to make some advance payment to the Harijan boys, who are scholarship holders, towards their caution money, hostel dues, or special fees. Instructions have been issued to see that proposals for new scholarships are expedited and that the proposals are finalized early enough for the students to get the benefit of the scholarships. In this manner, we try and we hope to meet the complaints against or defects in the working of the existing arrangements. (Interruption by the hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam.) The amount allotted for the Backward Classes has not been considered sufficient. As I have already stated, the Government are in no mood of complacency about the provision made. But the necessities of the situation and the financial stringency have compelled the Government to make only a limited provision in this budget.

24th July 1952] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

" Reference has been made to the assignment of land to the wealthier classes of people and the upper classes of people in certain districts, for example, East Godavari and West Godavari (even after this Government came into power) in supersession of the claims of Harijans. The Government will go into this question. I am not in full possession of the facts, and I dare say that our Hon. the Chief Minister will go into all these matters.

" Sir, we have now practically come to the point of exhausting the Harijan Special Fund. The present budget is evidence of the Government's intention to continue to make provision for this Harijan Uplift Department. I have already stated that the amount provided is not quite satisfactory even according to us. But on account of the financial stringency in which we are placed, and on account of the demands of famine measures in various parts of this State, it was not possible to make any increased provision. Some hon. Members suggested that the whole work of the Harijan Uplift Department was *daga*, a fraud, a *botakam*, a falsehood, etc., and that nothing had been done under the provisions of the Constitution. They said that Articles 17, 330, 332, 334, 338, and 340 in the Constitution were nothing, and that they were all a dead letter. I hope and trust that the vast majority of Members representing Harijans and Backward Classes will not subscribe to this view. (Interruption.) Sir, it is not for me or for the Members of the Government to say that. Every one of them knows about the life of Mahatma Gandhi, who gave us freedom. One thing alone will be remembered of him, and it is this. He was the man who dedicated his whole life for the liberation of the oppressed people of India, namely, the Harijans. That will go down in history. This Government is only a poor instrument engaged in the achievement of that policy. I hope hon. Members of the House will not say that it is all *daga*. I hope they will at least concede that there is honesty of purpose on this side and on that side. I am sure most Members agree on this, and I am perfectly confident that they will agree. In that spirit, let us continue to work together and try to improve the state of affairs."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Article 340 of the Constitution has not been referred to."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" It is in the discretion of the President of the Indian Union to appoint a Commission. I am sure that he knows the situation in India, and he will take the initiative in the matter. There is no need for anxiety on that score. With these words, Sir, I commend this Demand for the acceptance of this House. I thank hon. Members for the indulgence they showed me, and I am thankful to you, Mr. Speaker, for the kindness you have shown me in allowing me this time to reply to the debate."

[24th July 1952

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" Sir, on a point of information."

MR. SPEAKER:—" No point of information will be allowed. I am going to put the cut motion straightaway to the vote of the House."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Sir, I am finally appealing to the hon. Member who moved the cut motion to withdraw his cut motion so that we may have a unanimous vote on this Demand in consonance with the spirit in which we have to approach the problem."

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

MR. SPEAKER:—" I am going to put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 74,00,000 for Harijan Uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.'

The motion was declared lost.

Sri A. Rathinam demanded a poll and a poll was taken.

While counting of Members in the IX Block was going on, the Hon. Speaker noticed some hon. Members asking some other hon. Members to stand."

MR. SPEAKER:—" No hon. Member should ask another hon. Member to sit or to stand."

The House divided thus:—

Ayes.

Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" S. Pakkiriswami Pillai.
" K. Venkatakurmi Naidu.
" M. Bapiah Chowdary.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" K. T. Raju.
" K. P. Gopalan.
" G. Suryanarayana.
" V. Balakrishnan.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
" B. Sankarayya.
" N. K. Palaniswami.
" G. Bapanayya.
" G. Yallamanda Reddi.
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" P. Jeevanandam.
" C. Kandaswami.
" S. Vadivelu.
" V. Madanagopal.
" S. Ramalingam.
" N. Sivaraj.
" A. K. Subbiah.
" K. V. Ramaswamy.
" T. S. Ardhanari.
" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" C. V. K. Rao.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" P. Venkatasiviah.
Sri P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" T. Potha Raju.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
" K. Malakondayya.
" M. Narayanaswamy.
" K. Venkiah.
" P. Syamasundara Rao.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" G. Satyanarayana.
" G. Anjaneyalu.
" K. Vinayakam.
" S. Swayamprakasam.
" V. V. Ramasami.
" A. Senapathi Gounder.
" Mookiah Thevar.
" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" D. Seetharamiah.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" R. Krishnan.
" E. T. Kunhan.
" V. Sri Krishna.
" G. Joseph.
" D. Lakshmayya.
" M. Kune Rao.
" G. Nageshwara Rao.
" Alluri Venkataramaraju.
" K. Ranga Rao.

24th July 1952]

Ayes—cont.

Sri K. Subba Reddi.
" Chandra Ramalingayya.
" G. Rama Rao.
" K. Govinda Rao.
" M. Veerabhadran.
" M. Palaniandi.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" P. Rangaswamy Reddiar.
" T. Shanmugham.
" A. Veloo.
" M. P. Subramaniam.
" M. Mottaya Kudumban.
" Vavilala Gopalakrishniah.
" D. Krishnamurthy Gounder.
" N. Paramasivam.
" Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
" D. K. Raja.
" P. Kandaswamy Gounder.
" G. C. Kondayya.
" M. Manicka Sundaram.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" S. T. Adityan.
" Y. Audinarayana Reddi.
" Bojja Appalasamy.
" A. Rathinam.
" D. Dasarathan.
" S. Vemiah.
" K. Srinivasalu.
" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
" K. Gajapathi Reddi.
" T. Viswanatham.
" P. Ramamurthy.
Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" K. R. Viswanathan.
" A. Govindasamy Nayakar.
" K. Aranganathan.
" M. Jagannathan.
" M. Palanimuthu.
" A. Ayyaru.
" S. P. Thangavelu.
" V. T. Elaya Pillai.
" K. R. Sambandam.
" S. Kasi Reddy.
" P. Chokkalingam.
" K. Ramiah Chowdry.
" S. S. Kolkebail.
" Y. V. Krishna Rao.
" P. Suryachandra Rao.
" C. Subbarayudu.
" P. Kunhirama Kidav.
" B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
" K. Bapanna Dora.
" K. Ramiah.
" C. Pulla Reddi.
" S. Kandaswamy Gounder.
" Kattimuthu.
" S. Radakrishnan.
" A. Muthuswamy.
" V. Sankaranarayana Menon
" K. T. Sridharan.
" M. Narayana Kurup.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.
" O. Koran.
" C. Kunhirama Kurup.

Noes.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
" A. B. Shetty.
" M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Sri K. Rajaram.
" B. Bakthavatsalu Naidu.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.
" B. K. Nallasamy.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.
" P. G. Manickam
" N. Mahalingam.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.
" Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
" K. Koti Reddi.
" A. M. Sambandam.
" M. R. Ramachandran.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" B. Parameswaran.
" V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
" S. Panchaksharam.
" A. J. Arunachalam.
" A. K. Musilamani Chettiar.
" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
" P. K. Thirumurthi.
" N. Mounaguruswami Naidu.
" P. S. Rangaswamy Naidu.
" S. R. Arumugham.
" K. H. Bomman.
" Kempai Gounder.
" T. M. Kallannan.
" M. P. Periaswami.
" Ardhanareeswara Gounder.
" A. Sambasivam.
Sri Lakshmana Kandar.
Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu. 5-10 p.m.
Sri R. Thangavelu.
" M. Kandasamy Padayachi.
" L. Anandan.
" V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.
" G. Vagheesam Pillay.
" A. S. Sahajanandam.
" O. A. Nanjappa.
" P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.
" S. Arumugham.
" K. S. Subramania Gounder.
" A. M. Ratnaswami.
" M. Marimuthu.
Janab Mohamed Salih Maraikayar.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.
The Hon. Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu.
" N. Sankara Reddi.
" D. Sanjivayya.
" Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (the Raja of Ramnad).
The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.
Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
Srimathi T. Kotamma Reddi.
Sri M. S. Muniswamy Pillay.
" C. Chinnaswami Naidu.
" S. Chinna Karuppa Thevar.
" V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" A. Ayyanar.
" V. Muthu.
" A. S. Subbaraj.
" Thinakaraswami Thevar.

[24th July 1952

Noes—cont.

Sri R. Krishnaswami Nayudu.
„ S. Jayaram Reddiar.
„ R. V. Swaminathan.
„ I. K. Subramania Pillai.
„ K. T. Kosalram,
„ P. Urkavalan.
„ M. G. Shanker.
„ Venugopalakrishnaswamy.
„ S. Somayajulu.
„ Chinnathambi Thever.
„ P. Selvaraj.
„ R. S. Arumugam.
„ Vaikuntam.
„ G. Govindan.
„ P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
„ Ar. A. Rm. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
„ P. Chellathurai.
„ N. Rajagopal.
„ R. M. Palaniappan.
„ A. Ramasamy Thevar.
„ T. K. Rama.
„ T. V. Sannasi.
„ Anthony Peter.
„ T. R. Varadan.
„ C. Muthiah Pillai.
„ Thiagaraja Pillay.
„ S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
„ A. Rami Reddi.
„ N. Chenchurama Naidu.
„ Dasaratharamiah Naidu.
„ P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
„ K. Shanmugam.
„ P. Venkataswamy Reddi.
„ Muthukumarasamy.
„ S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.
„ Thota Ramasamy.
„ P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
„ V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur.
„ P. Gunnayya.
„ L. Lakshmana Das.
„ K. Suryanarayana.
„ H. Satyanarayana Dora.
„ P. Sangam Naidu.

Sr Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
„ T. C. Atchannaidu.
„ B. Krishnamurthy Rao.
„ A. Balarama Reddi.
„ D. Ramabrahmam.
„ K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
„ M. Doraikannu.
„ H. Ramalinga Reddi.
„ G. Nagabhushanam.
„ Ijari Sirasappa.
„ P. Thimma Reddi.
„ G. Latchanna.
„ M. Muni Reddi.
„ K. Appala Naidu.
„ P. Bapu Naidu.
„ B. Gangayya Naidu.
„ P. Venkatasubbayya.
„ K. V. Vema Reddi.
„ S. Narayanappa.
„ K. Santhappa.
„ A. Appu.
„ T. Mallayya.
„ T. Anantha Pai.
„ Y. Manjaya Shetty.
„ K. Venkataramana Gowda.
„ K. Ishwara.
„ N. N. Suvarna.
„ L. C. Pais.
„ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
„ B. Vaikunta Baliga.
„ K. V. Ramesam.
„ M. Srungaram.
„ K. Venkatanarayana Dora.
„ K. Veeranna Padal.
„ Somasundara Goundar.
„ M. Gangappa.
„ V. Dharmalinga Nayakar.
„ N. C. Ramasamy Kandar.
„ O. Chengam Pillai.
„ V. Chidanandam.
Janab K. Uppi.
„ C. Ahmed Kutty.
„ K. M. Seethi.

Neutral.

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, the hon. Member Sri K. V. Ramesam in Block VII says that he supports the cut motion. When the Hon. Speaker asked those who were for the cut motion to stand, he stood. But the other one, 'Those who are against the cut motion' came up so quickly that the hon. Member's vote was not recorded correctly."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Nobody can say that I put the second question too quickly."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I say that the hon. Member has got a right to correct the mistake?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" Let the votes be first counted. I will come to the point raised by the Leader of the Opposition afterwards. Till the results are announced, let not any hon. Member leave his seat."

24th July 1952]

Then the votes were counted.

MR. SPEAKER:—" I shall now announce the results:

Ayes 128, Noes 149 [a], Neutral 1.

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Leader of the Opposition raised a point of order that the hon. Member Sri Ramesam had made a mistake in voting. I am going to follow the practice obtaining in the House of Commons in this matter. If a Member goes into the wrong lobby, through inadvertence, it is the rule in the Commons, in opposition to the practice of the Lords, to hold the Member bound by the vote he has actually given. That is my ruling." 5-20 p.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I am not going to question your ruling or do any such thing, Sir. I only wish to submit that you will find that a Member who has by inadvertence gone into the wrong lobby has got a right to go and tell the Speaker and correct the vote."

MR. SPEAKER:—" According to the parliamentary practice, I have quoted, he is bound by the vote that he has given.

" I am now going to put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

* 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. 3,18,35,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.'

" This Demand is for a grant from current revenues to meet working expenses of Electricity Schemes in operation. The working expenses include expenditure on smaller works financed from ordinary revenues, expenditure on maintenance, provision for depreciation and the cost of establishments. Against Rs. 3·18 crores required for these working expenses, the gross revenue expected to be earned by the Electricity Department is Rs. 5·09 crores.

" The bulk of the demand under Electricity, however, comes under Demand XXXVIII relating to the Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes. The Demand for Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes this year amounts to Rs. 8 crores, the revised estimate under the same head for 1951-52 having been Rs. 7·25

[a] See page 192 infra where this number 149 is corrected into 150.

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi] [24th July 1952

crores and the expenditure in 1950–51 Rs. 7·37 crores. To present a complete picture of what is being done in the field of Electricity, I may be permitted to deal with both the demands together.

" Sir, in the matter of development and supply of electric power, Madras has been very progressive, especially in rural electrification. The number of villages receiving electric supply in the State is over 2,200 and this is the largest in All India. At the end of the War in 1945, the installed capacity of the generating plants in the State totalled about 160,000 K.W. To meet the increasing demand for power, a number of major schemes were taken up, to add an additional 180,000 K.W. of power. Some of them have been completed, viz., the Ceded Districts Grid, the Nellore Thermal Scheme, the first stage of the Madurai Thermal Scheme, and the Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada and Papanasam Extensions. These have added 34,000 K.W. to the power capacity of the State. The others in execution have been incorporated in the basic five-year plan of the Planning Commission for the period 1951–56. The total cost will be Rs. 50 crores for that period. But most of the works will be completed by 1954. For example, the Moyar Hydro Scheme is nearing completion. I am glad to say that out of the 3 units of 12,000 K.W. each at Moyar, one unit was put into operation in April last and has proved of immense assistance in dealing with the shortage of power in the other hydro-electric systems due to low supplies of water in the reservoirs. The Machkund Hydro Scheme, which is a joint scheme financed by the Madras and Orissa States, will be completed in 1954, adding 51,000 K.W. of power capacity. In addition, when the Tungabhadra Hydro-power Station, for the plant for which orders have recently been placed, is built, it will supply power to the entire Ceded Districts area, and will enable Government to stop the supplies of power they are receiving from Mysore and also shut down oil engine stations in various parts of the area, which are very costly to operate and maintain. The rest of the programme consists of extensions that are being made to existing power-houses to provide additional supplies of 27,000 K.W. at the Pykara Hydro-electric Station, 30,000 K.W., at the Madras Thermal Station and 10,000 K.W. at the Madurai Thermal Station. The total route miles of transmission lines was 7,715. The programme contemplates the addition of 1,650 miles of new high tension lines. The cost of transmission lines and distribution works alone in the programme will be Rs. 23 crores, of which Rs. 17 crores is hoped to be spent in the five-year period. The current year is practically the peak period of execution of the plan, and the provision of Rs. 8 crores this year is the largest in any year, so far.

5-30 a.m. " The Machkund Hydro-electric Project is the largest single item in our Electricity Programme and is ultimately capable of developing 100,000 K.W. It includes provision of transmission lines for carrying the power to the districts in the Circars. A sum of Rs. 2·62 crores will be spent on this scheme in the current year. The remaining two generators in the Moyar Hydro-electric Scheme are expected to be put into operation in the current year.

24th July 1952] [Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

The Pykara Extensions, on which a sum of Rs. 1·41 crores is to be spent in the current year, are intended to augment the supply to the Coimbatore mill area, which has been badly affected by power-cuts in recent years. This work is also likely to be completed by the end of 1953 or the middle of 1954. A total sum of nearly Rs. 1½ crores provided under the Mettur and Papanasam Hydro-electric Schemes, is largely for extensions of the main transmission lines to rural areas, where power is required for lifting water for irrigation. About 3,000 new pump-sets are being connected up each year in the rural areas. On the expansion of the Madras Thermal Scheme, a sum of Rs. 1·27 crores is proposed to be spent in the current year. There is a very large volume of unsatisfied demands, especially for industrial needs in the City and every effort is being made to complete the work before the end of 1953. The other schemes in the Capital Budget are mainly for extension of power supply, and include a small amount of Rs. 20 lakhs for payment of compensation for the acquisition of Electrical Undertakings by the Government, about which I shall say a word or two later.

" The Hydro-electric stations at Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam and the Thermal station at Madras are already interconnected to form a grid. When plenty of water is available in the Hydro-electric Reservoirs, the Hydel Systems supply a part of the requirements of the Madras Station, thus helping Government to save expenditure on coal and other necessities at the Madras Thermal Station. At periods of low water in the Reservoirs, the Madras Station comes to the rescue, and, as a matter of fact, in recent months, the Madras Station has been supplying over a lakh of units to the grid daily.

" The generating stations, especially the hydro stations, work continuously, and produce power for a more or less constant amount of expenditure on staff, depreciation, maintenance and overheads. Unless the full capacity of the stations is brought to use as quickly as possible, fullest economy will not have been secured. It is therefore important that schemes for extending supply of electricity should be continuously prepared and executed. Such schemes are investigated, sanctioned and executed in order of priority of applications and with due regard to the availability of power for supply in the various areas. In particular, our policy is to speed up rural electrification, especially for supply of power for agricultural pump-sets, in view of the food position. The total number of agricultural pump-sets connected up to the end of the previous financial year was nearly 19,000 compared to only 5,900 in 1946. Our target is to supply power to 3,000 new pump-sets each year, and we have been fairly successful in achieving this target. People from various parts of the State clamour for supplies of power, and sometimes go to the extent of alleging that certain areas have been preferred, while theirs have been neglected. Extension of supply can be undertaken only where power is available, and we are in fact doing so. An unprecedented amount is being spent on Electricity Schemes, and our financial resources are not unlimited, to take up extension schemes

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi] [24th July 1952

in all areas, simultaneously. More than finance, the grave world-shortage of essential materials, particularly copper conductors, and transformers of various types, dictates the pace and order of execution of extension schemes.

" To supply the other areas in which there is no power capacity, we are hastening the construction of generating stations included in the programme, but, in this connection, I must utter a note of caution. It is not unusual for people to suggest that thermal stations may be constructed here and there. The machinery required for thermal stations is costly and, above all, coal is both costly and very difficult to get. Diesel oil is even more costly. The cost of generation of power in a thermal plant is over four times the cost of generation under hydro-electric schemes. Thermal stations also take time to establish, especially as the plant has to be ordered, manufactured, transported and installed. Except for petty plants of standard size which would be most uneconomic, power plant, whether for hydro-electric stations or for thermal stations, has to be specially made. It is a tailor-made job, if one may say so, and there is no question of buying anything ready-made. Months of planning and designing are needed, before evolving the size, shape and capacity of the plant required; and before a new thermal plant can be erected, the hydro-electric schemes in execution would have come into operation.

" We have also proposed to the Planning Commission a Supplementary Programme of power development, as even the completion of the existing programme would not be adequate to satisfy the demands for power. One scheme in the Supplementary Programme provides for the generation of power, using the waters of the Periyar lake. This scheme would cost Rs. 10½ crores and would provide 75,000 K.W. in the first stage, and 100,000 K.W. ultimately. Another new scheme proposed is the Kundah Scheme in the Nilgiris, which would utilise the waters of the Kundah and Bhavani rivers in their upper reaches, and generate power to the extent of 75,000 K.W. in the first stage and 150,000 K.W. ultimately. It is estimated to cost a little over Rs. 30 crores.

" I now turn to the question of acquisition of Electricity Undertakings. Rural electrification is not a paying proposition and it would not be possible for licensees generally to extend power to the rural areas to any appreciable extent. Besides, the operation of the Government Electricity Department in the State as a whole, with pockets of licensees' areas mainly concentrated in towns, involved duplication of effort and expenditure on the maintenance of separate transformer stations for the areas of licensees who take power in bulk from Government, and for the areas supplied by Government direct near the same place, and on the maintenance of stores, staff, etc. It was evident that if the policy of extension of power to rural areas, particularly for agricultural purposes, was to be implemented, it would be essential to rationalize generation and distribution of power in the State as a whole, so that the entire business of generation and supply, with an inter-connected grid covering the entire State, could be managed by a

24th July 1952] [Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

well-knit single unit, which would be able to bear the expenditure involved in rural electrification. The Government have therefore been acquiring private electricity supply undertakings according to a regulated programme. After acquisition, they have been putting into execution schemes for the improvement of the units acquired, and the extension of supplies therefrom to neighbouring areas. Unfortunately, owing to lack of funds, Government have been compelled to go slow on the acquisition programme and in practice will be able to take over only those undertakings which are not functioning satisfactorily, and are not giving proper service to the public, or those which must necessarily be owned and operated by Government, immediately, so as to execute major and useful Government schemes of extension of supply in the areas concerned. The small amount of Rs. 20 lakhs provided for the acquisition of Electricity Undertakings is intended to meet the balance of compensation due to be paid in the current year in respect of undertakings already taken over, and the cost of acquisition of two or three uneconomic private undertakings which are not working satisfactorily. This procedure, I am afraid, will have to be continued for sometime. We will be needing all the funds we can obtain for new generation projects and cannot spare much for acquisition, as such, of private undertakings.

" The Electricity Department has been working very satisfactorily with the avowed object of supplying power to all connected loads continuously and efficiently. But, unfortunately, Dame Nature has been against us from time to time and has denied us supplies of water in the power reservoirs, so essential for the generation of the power needed. This led to the imposition of cuts on power consumption, cuts which the Government were most reluctant to impose. Government were compelled to do so, so that the power available may be shared by all concerned, the full demands being met in the case of essential supplies such as agricultural pump-sets, hospitals, water-supply and drainage schemes and street lighting. No favouritism, whatever, was shown in the working of the cuts, and I am glad to say that, on the whole, the public have co-operated with the Government fully, realising that the power available should be equitably and equally shared instead of a few favoured persons being given more than others. With the further development of the grid in which one unit can come to the aid of the other, with the completion of the existing programme and the taking up of new schemes contemplated, and with public co-operation, the Electricity Department, to whose loyal efficiency I would like to pay a tribute, hopes to continue to give the maximum service to the public of this State."

V.—RECTIFICATION OF AN ERROR IN COUNTING OF VOTES.

MR. SPEAKER:—" Before proceeding further I wish to announce to the House that the Secretary has informed me that there is a mistake in counting the votes on the cut motion on the Harijan Uplift Demand. It appears, that in counting the members against the cut motion, they left out Mr. Ramesam's vote. 5-40 p.m.

If his vote is also included, the number of votes against the cut motion will be 150 and not 149 [a] as declared by me earlier. I hope the House gives permission to record this in the proceedings."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, if you say you have not given your ruling, I would like to quote a paragraph from a book by Sir Gilbert Campion."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have given a ruling but let me hear what the Leader of the Opposition has to say."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I shall read the paragraph from the book by Sir Gilbert Campion regarding this. It is on page 181. It reads thus: 'It also occasionally happens that a Member in the course of a division finds himself voting in the wrong lobby. If he defers raising the matter until after the division, the inference from the precedents is that his request for the correction of his error will be refused. If, on the other hand, he proceeds to vote in the other lobby as well, there are precedents in favour of the rectification of the division list at his request, made at a later opportunity on the same day or even on a subsequent day'."

MR. SPEAKER:—" When was the book published?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" That will not very much matter, Sir. It was published in 1950. The author is an authority on Parliamentary Practice. That is why I have quoted him, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" That is why I want to quote from the latest edition (15th Edition) of May's Parliamentary Practice. I will quote the relevant portion—

'On 11th November 1912, it was stated that three Members had inadvertently voted in the wrong lobby on an amendment on 1st November. The Speaker, who was asked whether the division list could be rectified, said that under the old system a Member who said that he had not heard the question put could ask to have the question put again to him and could then give his vote, but that under the system introduced in 1906 it was not necessary to hear the question put and that therefore the votes given on 1st November could not be rectified, and added that there was no means of correcting a vote inadvertently given wrongly, even if an immediate appeal were made to the Chair.'

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" That was in 1912, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" That is the latest position."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" It refers to a particular incident."

MR. SPEAKER:—" No. The present position as stated in May is this. If a Member goes into a wrong lobby through inadvertence it is the rule in the House of Commons to hold the Member bound by the vote he has actually given.

" The hon. Member Mr. Kolkebail will now move the cut motion."

[a] See page 187 supra

24th July 1952]

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—" Sir, I want to offer an explanation so far as the counting of votes is concerned . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" When I called the hon. Member Kolkebail, the hon. Member ought to have resumed his seat. Now let me hear what the hon. Member has to say."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—" I wanted to offer a personal explanation, Sir, on this incident. I supported the cut motion. But unfortunately there was no interval between your calling those in favour of the motion and those against it. I stood up when you were pleased to call the Members in favour of the motion, and then immediately you were pleased to call those against the cut motion. That was the difficulty. I am sorry for the incident, and this may be closed."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member is finding fault with the Chair. I gave enough time to both the sides. First I called those in favour of the motion and after a pause, I called those against the motion."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—" Immediately you called, 'those in favour of the motion', I said I was supporting the motion. Probably I was not heard."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Therefore let him not find fault with the Chair and say that enough time was not given."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I may submit, Sir, it should not be taken as blaming the Chair. All that is meant is that the speed of the Speaker is different from the speed of the hon. Member." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. the Leader of the Opposition is putting it in another way." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, it is not blaming the Chair at all; we could not have intended it."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member was confused. That is my opinion. Mr. Kolkebail will now move his cut motion."

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

DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY—*cont.*

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—" MR. Speaker, I rise to move the cut motion standing in my name, namely—

'That the allotment of Rs. 3,18,35,000 *under Demand XXVIII—Electricity be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

Sir, we have no doubt attained political freedom since 15th August 1947 but economically our condition has not improved a bit. This is entirely due to our rulers here in Madras as also at New Delhi. They have not taken care to mobilise all our resources, natural and other. It is hardly necessary now to emphasise the urgent need for the rapid industrialisation of the country. Without

[Sri S. S. Kolkebail] [24th July 1952

doing this we cannot raise the standard of living of our people. To industrialise the country, provision of cheap electric power is absolutely necessary, and, I might say, is of primary importance. This could be done only by exploiting the water sources. This has been developed only on a small scale up till now though the Electricity Department has been in existence for over 25 years. There are only three hydro-electric power stations and the rest are only thermal stations. Forty-three undertakings are in the hands of the private companies and 33 are in the hands of the local boards. During the past two or three years the Government have taken over only 10 of these though the Acquisition Act was passed in 1949 to nationalise generation of electric power. In the Act the Government have clearly stated that they will take over the private undertakings within a period of five years according to 'administrative and financial' conveniences. These three words are dangerous words.

5-50 p.m. "It is just like the Hon. Ministers' answers to supplementary questions that the matter is under consideration or that the matter is under examination, etc. There will always be administrative and financial difficulties. Even though the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act was passed in 1949, I fear nationalisation of electricity in this State may not be completed for 15 or 20 years more. Also the Government of India passed the Indian Electricity Act in 1948 which provides for the constitution of Electricity Boards in every State consisting of three to seven members who must be experts in the line. The idea was that generation and distribution of electricity should not be under the control of the Government. Therefore, Sir, even though the Acquisition Act imposes control of electricity generation and distribution by the Government, the Government have not taken over all the private undertakings during the last four years. If an Electricity Board had been constituted under the Indian Electricity Act, it would have acquired all the private undertakings in the State.

"Again, Sir, the Government are constructing many thermal and diesel oil stations. It is a huge waste of money because we are importing machinery from foreign countries. We have been getting on without electricity for the last 2 or 5 centuries and we can pull on for some more time. We have got rivers whose waters can be harnessed, and hydro-electric power produced, and it is not good to waste our money on purchasing oil engines from foreign countries. It is here that real corruption starts, and it is not a question of our officers taking Rs. 100 or Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 10,000, but the money is going to foreign countries which are bent upon seeing that our country does not advance industrially or in any other respect; they don't want our hydro-electric projects to be completed. If we are to construct thermal stations, we have to import machinery from foreign countries, and for that we have to pay money; again coal also is a waste of national property as coal deposits in our country are limited. My submission, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the earlier the Government take up the electricity projects the better, and with electricity we can start new industries and

24th July 1952] [Sri S. S. Kolkebail]

increase our national wealth. This can be done by harnessing the waters of our rivers especially on the West Coast and millions of kilowatts of hydro-electric power can be generated . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. I fix three hours for this Demand. The hon. Minister will reply to-morrow. The cut motion is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 3,18,35,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity, be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"இந்த மின்சார இலாகா மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும்பொழுது இந்த இலாகா நிர்வாக மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு சில விஷயங்களைக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்கிறது. மாஜி நிதி மந்திரி நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கோபால ரெட்டி அவர்கள் சென்ற சட்டசபையில் வரி போடும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வருமான வரியை அவர் காமதேனு என்று சொன்னார். அப்பொழுது நான் சொன்னேன். இந்த அரசாங்கம் காமதேனு என்று எதையாவது சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால் மின்சாரத்தைத் தான் காமதேனு என்று சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்பதாக. எதற்காக அப்படிச் சொன்னேன் என்றால், இந்த நாடு வளம்பெற வேண்டுமானால், இந்த நாட்டின் கைத்தொழில்கள் வளம்பெற வேண்டுமானால் அது மின்சாரம் ஒன்றினால் தான் முடியும் என்பதற்காகத் தான். அத்தகைய மின்சாரத்தை இந்த நாட்டுக்கு உபயோகப்படும்படி செய்வதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகளையெல்லாம் செய்தாகவேண்டும். அதைச் செய்யாமல் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை மின்சார இலாகா கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக கொண்டு வருவதற்கும், துரதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய முதன் மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்காகத்தான் நான் பேசுகின்றேன்.

"இந்த மின்சாரத்திற்காக இப்பொழுது 8 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் மான்யம் கோரியிருக்கிறீர்கள். முன்பு நான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது போல் இன்னும் எவ்வளவு மான்யம் வேண்டுமானாலும் கோருங்கள். பணம் இல்லையென்றால் வரி வேண்டுமானாலும் புதியதாகப் போட்டுக் கொள்ளுங்கள். ஆனால் நாட்டுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய நலீன காலதாமதமின்றி செய்யுங்கள் என்று மறுபடியும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முன்பு இருந்த மின்சார இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கிராமம் கிராமமாகச் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் போகும்பொழுது எல்லா கிராமங்களுக்கும் மின்சார வசதியை இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் செய்து தருகிறேன், இரண்டு வருஷத்தில் செய்து தருகிறேன், என்று மக்களுக்கு உறுதி மொழியைக் கொடுத்தார்கள். அதே போலவே மின்சார இலாகா அதிகாரிகளும்கூட ஆங்காங்குள்ள கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று எல்லா கிராமத்திற்கும், எல்லா விவசாயிகளுக்கும் மின்சார வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுப்பதாக வாக்களித்தார்கள். மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிற எலெக்ட்ரிகல் சூப்பிரண்டு அவர்கள் ஸ்ரீ வைகுண்டம், சாத்தான்குளம் போன்ற எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும், அதாவது, சுமார் 20 மைல்கள் வரை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் உடனடியாக மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லி வந்தார்கள். அதேபோல எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் கம்பி இழுத்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் சுமார் 40 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்களுக்கு மேல் பணம் செலவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், எல்லா சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதற்காக மட்டும். கோயமுத்தூரிலிருந்து லயன்இழுத்து பாளையங்கோட்டைக்குக் கொண்டு போவதற்காக தொடர்ந்து நடை பெற்று வந்த வேலைகளையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் நிறுத்தி விட்டது. அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உடனடியாக அந்த வேலையை நிறுத்தச் சொல்லி உத்திரவு அனுப்பிவிட்டார்கள். சட்டசபையில் அந்தத் தொகுதியிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிற பிரதிநிதிகள் அங்கேயுள்ள பொதுமக்களுக்கு என்ன பதில் சொல்வார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். 'நம்முடைய மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ராஜாஜி

அவர்கள் தலைவராக வந்திருக்கிறார், அவருடைய அரசாங்கம் பதவிக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் எல்லா காரியங்களும் உடனடியாக நடத்தப் படும்', என்று நம் பேரில் நம்பிக்கை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற மக்களுக்கு என்ன பதில் சொல்வது என்பதை நாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

6 p.m. "இப்பொழுது ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். புதிய கார்ப்பரேஷனை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்காக இப்பொழுது பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய பணத்தை உடனே கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை. அந்தப் பணத்தை கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காகச் செலவழியுங்கள். அதற்காக இப்பொழுது 50 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் இருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பணத்தை எடுத்து செலவழியுங்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பணம் இல்லையென்பதற்காக எந்த திட்டத்தையும் கைவிடவேண்டாம். பணத்திற்கு வரி போட்டாலும் ஒரு சிலர் எதிர்த்தால்கூட பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் நீங்கள் நன்மை செய்வதாக இருந்தால் எந்த வரிப்பணத்தையும் கொடுப்பதற்குத் தயங்க மாட்டார்கள்.

"மின்சார இலாகா எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் மட்டுமல்ல, சாத்தன் குளம், முதலிய இடங்களில் நிலங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர். இறைக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயி களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். சொன்னார்களே தவிர காரியத்தில் அதைக் காட்டுவதற்கு எந்தவிதமான முயற்சியும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. கோவில்பட்டி தாலுகா ஒரு பஞ்சப் பிரதேசம். சங்கரன்கோவில் பிரதேசமும் மிகமிக பஞ்சப் பிரதேசம். அந்த ஊர்களுக்கு மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி வேலையும் நடந்து வந்தது. அந்த இடங்களைச் சுற்றியுள்ள எல்லாப் பிரதேசமும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசம் தான். மின்சாரம் வந்தாலாவது அது செழிப்புள்ள தொழில்வளமுள்ள பிரதேசமாக மாறுதா என்று மக்கள் எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வேலை நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த பொழுது இந்த வருடம் மின்சாரம் வந்துவிடும். அடுத்த வருடம் வந்துவிடுமென்று அவர்கள் நினைத்தார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது என்னவென்றால் அந்த வேலைகள் யாவும் நிறுத்தப்பட்டுவிட்டதாக அறிகிறேன். இந்த ஊரில் மாத்திரம் அப்படி நிறுத்திவிட்டார்களோ என்று எண்ணினேன். மதுரையி லிருந்து வந்த நண்பர் ஒருவரும் சொன்னார். அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலும் இப்படித்தான் நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த வேலைகளையெல்லாம் நிறுத்தி விட்டார்கள் என்பதாக. இது நியாயமாகாது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் உடனே இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி எந்தந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் வரை செலவு செய்திருந்தாலும்கூட அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் உடனே வேலையை தொடர்ந்து நடத்தி மக்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்குறுதியை பூர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளு கிறேன். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இப்பொழுது கைவிடல் படலமாக இருந்து கொண்டிருப்பதால் நாங்கள் எப்படி பொது மக்கள் மத்தியில் போய் பேசுவது என்றே தெரியவில்லை. நீங்களும் பொது மக்களின் அன்பை எப்பொழுதும் பெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டுமானால் உடனே இந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்ய முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் 8 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் வேண்டுமானாலும் இந்த மின்சார இலாகாவுக்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். பணமில்லையென்று சொல்லி மாத்திரம் எந்தத் திட்டத்தையும் கைவிடக் கூடாது. இங்கே வந்திருக்கிற Finance Commission இடம் நீங்கள் சண்டை போட்டாவது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துக்கு அதிகமாக பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டு மென்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்கு முன்பு இருந்த மந்திரிகள் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு வேண்டியவைகளையெல்லாம் மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் சண்டை போட்டு வாங்குவதற்கு முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பதவியை ஏற்றுக்கொண்ட வுடனேயே சில காரியங்களில் மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் சண்டை போட்டு அவர்களை சம்மதிக்க வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசும் பொழுதும்கூட சில இடங்களில் 'சென்னை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் என்னென்ன காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும் இப்போது எதை எதை செய்யவில்லை', என்பதாகவெல்லாம் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ராஜாஜி என்ன சொன்னார்களோ அதை தைர்யமாக சண்டை போட்டாவது சாதித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்

கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர் நினைத்தால் கட்டாயம் சாதித்துக் கொள்ள முடியும். நீங்கள் இப்பொழுது பணத்தைச் செலவிட்டு சப்ளிமெண்டரி கிராண்டில் வேண்டுமானாலும் இந்தத் தொகையை சபையிலிருந்து பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆகையால் இவைகளை நிச்சயமாக நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பொது மக்களிடம் பதில் சொல்ல முடியாது.

"இவைகளோடு இன்னும் அதிக தர்மால் ஸ்டேஷன்கள் அமைக்க வேண்டும். நாங்குநேரியில் ஒரு பெரிய திட்டத்தை நிறுத்திவிட்டாகள். சேர்வலார் என்று ஒரு ஆறு. மின்சாரத்திற்காக ஒரு தேக்கம் கட்டி அதிலிருந்து மினசாரம உற்பத்தி பண்ண ஏற்பாடு செய்தார்கள். சேர்வலார் ஸ்கீமையும் இபபொழுது கைவிடல்படத்தில் சேர்த்து கைவிட்டுவிட்டாகள். சர்க்கார் போட்ட திட்டத்தை எந்தக் காரணம் கொண்டும் நிறுத்தாது அதைச் செய்தே தீரவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ளவர்கள் என் இம்மாகாணத்திலுள்ள 5½ கோடி மக்களும் சந்தோஷபடுவார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜி மிகவும் திறமை வாய்ந்தவர். சென்ற மந்திரி சபை செய்யத்தவறிய பல காரியங்களை இப்பொழுது இவர் செய்திருக்கிறார். இருந்தாலும அவர்கள் செய்துவந்த பல நல்ல காரியங்களை ஜே.சி. கைவிட்டுவிட்டதால் தான் பெருமையை பூர்ணமாக அடையமுடியவில்லை. ஆகையால் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் நிறுத்தாமல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ப தாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Sri D. K. RAJU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion, I desire to offer some useful remarks about the agricultural side under the head 'Electricity'. The Electricity Department no doubt is the foremost item in the nation-building programme of the country on modern lines. So much so in our State of Mardas, many crores of rupees have been freely spent on this account. I was very closely connected with this department, Mr. Speaker, Sir, since 1935 and I know something of the working of the department. In this connexion I cannot but refer to the good work done by Sir Henry Howard in executing many useful schemes in the State. He is responsible for having brought the Electricity Department to the stage at which it now is.

"Now, our Madras State is ileading in electricity. No doubt, Sir, the Electricity Department is a commercial department. Therefore it is all the more necessary that its outlook should not be like that of a 'bania'. Simply because it is an essential department, the Government should not exploit the people, using the department as a medium to collect more revenue by charging increased rate for every unit of electricity supplied. The report of the Electricity Department shows that they have earned nearly two crores of rupees last year. When such is the case, I ask the Honourable House what is the necessity for the surcharge that is now levied? In the rural areas too, for all agricultural extensions, the Government levy a surcharge for the electricity supplied. If they are serious in helping the poor agriculturist, they ought to sell electricity at a cheaper rate. For every unit supplied to the consumers, I do not find any reason for the Government levying any surcharge. It is said on behalf of the Government that due to the high cost of overhead transmission materials and increased cost of maintenance, they are compelled to levy the surcharge. If the Government are really interested in the development of electricity in our State, I think it is high time they do away with this surcharge.

[Sri D. K. Raju] [24th July 1952

" Of late, I find the expenditure has risen very high in the Electricity Department. No doubt, in recent years the department has expanded considerably. Anyhow I request the Government to reduce the expenditure in the Electricity Department, at the same time taking care that efficiency is not in anyway impaired. They should try to bring down the expenditure to the minimum.

" I shall now come to the extension of electricity supply to agriculture. While moving his Demand, the Hon. Minister in charge of Electricity said that the Government were very keen on giving agricultural extensions. The department scrutinises every application while sanctioning any agricultural extension. These extensions are intended only for agricultural purposes. Now,
6-10 p.m. even though an extension is intended exclusively for agricultural purposes, the revenue therefrom is scrutinised and there is a special minimum guarantee fixed for all the agriculturists. I think this is a burden on agriculture. If the Government are really sincere in safeguarding the interests of agriculture, they must not have this special minimum guarantee based on annual consumption.

" In this connexion, I would like to say that in the Srivilliputhur taluk where I happened to be the head of the distribution scheme then, in the case of consumers whose wells had dried up, I waived the minimum guarantee; whereas, after the Government took over the scheme last year, they collected this minimum guarantee though the agriculturist-consumers protested against it. I think Government should take note of this and see that such annual guarantee in the case of consumers, whose wells have dried up on account of failure of monsoon, if already collected, is refunded, and that suitable instructions are issued to the officials in the field not to press for the minimum guarantee in such cases.

" As regards nationalisation, Sir, I am not at all opposed to the principle of nationalisation. The theory is good to the nation, provided it is handled without personal prejudice or favour. The Government have no policy of their own. It is said that because the private licensees are occupying all urban areas, where they get good revenue, no developments are made by the licensees in the rural areas, and consequently the agriculturists suffer. It is also said that because commercial men are handling the business, rural development has no scope in the State; and that if the Government were to take up all the areas, both remunerative and unremunerative areas will be tackled without any prejudice or discrimination. Now, Sir, if the Government are really sincere in saying that the licensees are not developing the rural areas, do they not see areas well-developed by the licensees, even better-developed than Government areas even though agricultural extensions are being scrutinised individually? This individual scrutiny must be put an end to at an early date. It is also said that the entire area will have uniform development irrespective of the revenue returns, in case all the areas are taken over; but even after taking over some of the licensees' areas, the Government are doing

24th July 1952] [Sri D. K. Raju]

the very thing which the licensees were said to be doing. In some areas, even though electricity is very badly needed by the agriculturists, the Government do not extend the lines on the ground that such extension will not be remunerative. It was stated that only the areas, where the period of licence given to the licensee had expired, would be taken over in the beginning. But may I ask the Government whether they can disclose the reason why the areas of some of the licensees, whose period of licence had already expired, are still left over, while the licences of those licensees whose period still continues, have been taken away? I request Government to disclose their policy underlying the taking over of licensees' areas, leaving out even cases where notice of termination had been already served.

" As regards compensation, when the licensee's area is taken over, the payment of compensation is being delayed unnecessarily. A lot of red-tapism is being observed without any reference to the reaction on the licensee, who has handed over the undertaking. Take, for instance, the West Ramnad Electric Distribution Company, Ltd., in which I am interested. Nearly a year has elapsed; still not a pie has been given. I would like to draw the attention of the Treasury Benches to the fact that from the moment the Government took over the undertaking, they are getting the benefit of the revenue. Yet, there is no provision to pay the interest from the date of taking over. The Act says that interest will be given for some small sum which may be left over after the first payment is made. That is sheer injustice. When the Government are getting the entire benefit of the undertaking developed by a licensee for a long time, from the very moment when they stepped in, there is no reason why they should not pay up the interest to the shareholders. After all, this interest goes only to the shareholders. While enacting the Acquisition Act, the Government stated that they were intent upon safeguarding the interests of the shareholders as against the managing agents. Now, Sir, I do not plead for the managing agents; I only plead in the interests of the shareholders. If the payment of the interest is delayed any further, the shareholders who were getting an average of six per cent will be deprived of one year's profit. I request the Treasury Benches to note down this subject for their examination.

" Then again, the Electricity Department in general is so essential that the Government should treat it in quite a different manner from the other departments; that is, they must always try to bring down the cost of electricity to the poor consumer. I heard a rumour recently that taking advantage of the present situation, they even want to increase the surcharge that is now collected. You will be pleased to note, Sir, that of all the Government departments, the Electricity Department is the one in which there was no red-tapism and it was very efficient all along. But now, perhaps on account of its enlargement, due to the expansion of its activities, I am sorry to say that red-tapism is stealthily entering into it. I request the Hon. Minister—I see also the Chief Engineer is present here—to just make a note of this and see that red-tapism is eliminated at an early date."

6-20 p.m. * SRI PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is stated on page 2, paragraph 5 of the Budget Memorandum presented by the Hon. the Minister for Finance that the capital outlay on electricity schemes in the year 1950–51 amounted to Rs. 737 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 37 lakhs over the revised estimate of Rs. 700 lakhs. In the same Memorandum, on page 112, we see that the accounts for 1950-51 shows Rs. 737·45 lakhs while the Budget estimate for 1951–52 shows Rs. 937;31 lakhs; the preliminary account for 1951-52 shows Rs. 752.48 lakhs and the Budget estimate for 1952-53 is Rs. 800 lakhs. In 1951-52 though the Budget estimate was Rs. 937.31 lakhs the actual money spent was Rs. 752.48 lakhs. Taking the income from these schemes, there is an increase from Rs. 378 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 468 lakhs in 1951-52. The increase in the income between those two years is Rs. 90 lakhs. The present Budget provision of Rs. 800 lakhs is not at all encouraging for the future development of the schemes. Taking the amounts spent upon electricity schemes from the year 1946 to 1952 inclusive it is about Rs. 2,976.46 lakhs and the amounts now demanded is Rs. 800 lakhs which gives a total figure of Rs. 3,776·46 lakhs and it is not known what percentage is or is going to be spent on rural and urban areas. Coming to Malabar and South Kanara districts, the attitude of the State Government deserves the greatest condmnation. I should like to know from the Hon. the Minister for Public Works what actually is spent on those two districts. According to the Planning Commission's recommendations in the Five-Year Plan, the Government have to undertake eleven projects which are in various stages of progress. It is well and good, but can Malabar expect anything from this? None of these schemes is in Malabar, nor do I believe Malabar is going to profit from any of these schemes. Perhaps not. From past experience Malabar has learnt enough, and how can people believe that Government will do justice to Malabar? It is well to remember that half the area of Malabar is unfit for human habitation and cultivation and we should therefore come to the conclusion, on a mathematical and logical basis, that the effective density of the population of Malabar per square miles is 1,600 and not 800. What are the facilities that are afforded by the Government to the people either in the matter of industry or agriculture? In the absence of irrigation facilities, the people should naturally depend upon industries for which power is required, but unfortunately this has been denied by the Government. In modern days, oil and power have become the dominant factor in human life because both influence social and economic relationship of men. I am sorry to observe that the Government have failed to take note of these, and Malabar has not been benefited by these schemes. What is the result? People have no means of livelihood, and naturally Malabar has become the plague-spot in the State. There is ample scope for developing the village industries, if only electric power is supplied to those areas. I like to take this opportunity to request the Government to be more kind and liberal towards Malabar at least now. Coming to my own constituency of Wynaad, it is nearest to Pykara and

Moyar, and it is over that part of Malabar, i.e., Wynaad, that the high tension wires are taken to supply power to three distant towns like Calicut, Cannanore and Tellicherry. Is it not their duty to supply power to the places situated nearer to the generating centres than remote parts in the State which must cost more to the Government? According to Government, Wynaad is considered to be a backward area. So, it is the duty of the Government to raise the socio-economic condition of the backward people. Wynaad has been neglected, not to speak of the whole of Malabar.

" There is plenty of timber available in Malabar which could feed village industries if organized through co-operative efforts. Village industries could be built up and furniture, doors and windows could be manufactured and sold through co-operative organizations. I am sorry to say that where finished articles could be manufactured and exported from the State, raw materials go out and arrive back here in finished condition. What is it due to? It is all due to want of power. For starting industries, you want power and if this is available, it would minimize unemployment, operate as a salve to political unrest in the district, and also promote the economic, moral and material well-being of the people. I would like to repeat, in this connection that the Government have done the greatest injustice to the people of Malabar, particularly the people of Wynaad and other taluks as far as supply of electricity is concerned. I can boldly say that the Government derive a good amount of revenue from these taluks, and if an extension of the supply is made to these taluks, better income can be expected from these regions. In certain parts of the district, the supply of power can give ample scope for the utilization of pump sets in the absence of provision of Government irrigation facilities. In this case also the Government have completely neglected Malabar. Above all, the supply of power to Wynaad would enable the starting of new industries like paper manufacture from bamboo pulp and saw mills, so that we can supply sleepers for the use of our railways. It is better to decentralize industries by the proper distribution of electric power. I should like to take this opportunity to tell the Government that the Department of Electricity is the biggest purchaser of materials and it is not known whether in effecting purchases preference is being given to articles manufactured in India. It will be good if the Government announce what their policy in this matter is. The Government also announced their decision to nationalize electricity undertakings run by municipalities and private enterprise like the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation. While I welcome nationalization, I feel that it is absolutely essential that local bodies should be equitably compensated for the loss of their income without which it will not be possible for them to run their services with efficiency. I hope and trust that the Government would give due consideration to the peculiar conditions of Malabar, which I have explained, and do something to the poverty-stricken people of Malabar."

[24th July 1952

6-30 p.m. * SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I want to lay emphasise on only one point, viz., the nationalization policy of the Government regarding the electricity undertakings in the Madras State. I must state here that the policy adopted by the Government now is a dog in the manger policy. Neither they go on with the policy of nationalization and take over the electricity undertakings nor do they allow the existing electricity undertakings to go on with their work.

" The effect of the Madras Electricity Undertakings (Acquisition) Act of 1948 is that any licenced undertaking can be taken over by the Government, by giving 4 months' notice to the licensee,. compensation being determined in accordance with one of the three alternative provisions in that Act.

" At the time the Bill was passed into law, an approximate time-table was indicated by the Minister for Public Works, but the time-table given was only tentative, and the Government had the power to alter the sequence or the period of such taking over. This has created a position of uncertainty, and, though actually the Government have not been able to keep up to their programme of nationalization, development in the licensees' area has been greatly affected, as they (the licensees) have not been able to plan for either finances or for works in the face of an uncertain future. The reasons for this state of affairs are as follows. It is difficult to raise finances either in the form of share capital or in the form of debentures, as there is the uncertainty of tenure of such an investment. Naturally, Sir, the investors would like to be assured of a minimum period of at least 10 years for their investment. Even if moneys are advanced either by the Government by way of loans or by the State Finance Corporation, the licensee will be reluctant to embark on any major programme as it takes at least three years before any scheme begins to pay any interest. Further such loans are advanced on the basis of repayments in instalments commencing from the third year. This involves the licensee in the problem of securing finances from time to time to repay such loans. Procurement of materials, particularly conductors, posts and insulators requires at least two years, as deliveries are protracted. When this is considered in relation to the problem of finance, it will be apparent that unless a long term is assured, the licensee will not be in a position to commit himself to any big projects.

" Sir, the demand for electric power, particularly for agricultural and small industries, is, however, enormous and if there is continued delay in giving service connections it is likely that the enthusiasm of the people wanes. Production will also be seriously affected. So, I would like to suggest to Government to make a clear and definite statement that no licensed undertaking will be taken over, say, before 1965, and at the end of that period, if the licensed undertaking is not taken over, the term will be extended, as provided in the Electricity Act, by seven years. In [illegible] of such a declaration, the licensee will not normally

24th July 1952] [Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram]

require finance from the Government. If, however, the Government desire to continue the policy of advancing loans for rural development, such loans should be advanced in the form of mortgage debentures repayable at the time of taking over, as charge on the compensation amount, interest alone being paid by the licensee yearly, beginning with the third year of advance of such loans. The licences, particularly in Tamilnad, generally cover large mixed rural and urban areas. Hence development in these areas can be ensured. There are, no doubt, a few small licensees in Tamilnad dealing mostly with urban loads. The merger of these with the bigger licensees could be negotiated for purposes of rationalization. The licensees are governed by the stringent provisions of the Electricity Supply Act as regards limits on profits.

" Sir, it is possible for the State Government to further discuss with the licensees and agree on economic consumer tariffs which, after all, are the main provisions to be secured. The Government may also agree on various other factors like capitalization of charges, optimum revenue expenditure, etc. Such an agreement would ensure to the State Government that there is no exploitation or overcapitalization and also ensure a programmed development of the area and a reasonable and economic tariff to the consumer.

" The State Government's Electricity Department has a full job on hand in increasing the State's power resources, and in constructing transmission lines and sub-stations necessary for the distribution of power on a State-wide scale. At present the developed power resources are inadequate to meet the growing demands for electric power. Nor is the transmission system adequate to convey sufficient quantities of power to various points for distribution. So, Sir, I suggest that the Department concentrates fully on these two important aspects of electrification of the State, entrusting to regional agencies, either private supply companies or municipal agencies the power distribution to consumers reserving full supervisory control on finances and technical details to the Chief Electrical Inspector."

* SRI K. S. ARDHANARESWARA GOUNDER :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த மான்யத்தை, விவசாயி என்ற ஹோதாவில், தான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். ஆனால், சில குறைப்பாடுகளையும் இங்கு நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

" சர்க்கார் ஒவ்வொரு திட்டத்தையும் வகுத்துவிடுகிறார்களே தவிர, விவசாயிகளுக்கு சரியான முறையில் அந்தத் திட்டம் பயன்படுகிறதா என்று பார்க்கும்போது, 100-க்கு 20 பங்கு பலனைத்தான் அடைகிறார்களே தவிர, முழுப் பலனையும் அடையவில்லையென்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" பொதுவாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், விவசாயிகளுக்கு இரவு நேரங்களில் தான் மின்சார சப்ளை செய்யப்பட்டு, தண்ணீர் இறைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டு மென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், நல்ல விவசாயம் தெரிந்த ஒரு நல்ல இன் ஜினீராக இருந்தால், விவசாயக் காரியங்களுக்கு இரவு நேரங்களில் மின் சாரம் சப்ளை செய்தால் அவன் தன்னுடைய பயிர்களுக்கு, சோளக் கட் டுக்கும், கேழ்வரகு கொல்லைக்கும் இரவில் போய் தண்ணீர்ப் பாய்ச்சுவது எவ்வளவு கடினமாகவிருக்குமென்பது தெரிந்திருக்கும். அப்படித் தெரிந் திருந்தால், இரவு நேரத்தில் விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சார சப்ளை கொடுப்

பதைக் கவனிப்பார்கள். ஆனால், சர்க்கார் ஏதோ விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை செய்கிறோம் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய, மின்சார சப்ளையில் என்ன குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன, இரவில் சப்ளை கொடுத்தால் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பயனுண்டா? இல்லையா? என்பதைப் பார்ப்பதில்லை. விவசாயத்திற்கு பகலில் சப்ளை செய்யாமல், மில் முதலாளிகளுக்கு எந்த நேரத்தில் வேண்டுமானாலும் மின்சார சப்ளை செய்யத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அந்த விவசாயிகள் கவனிக்காமலில்லை.

"முக்கியமாக 1930-வது வருஷத்தில், சர்க்காரில் மின்சாரத்திற்கு canvassing department என்று இருந்தது. அதற்காக அதிக பணத்தைச் செல்வு செய்து கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் போய் அதிகாரிகள் கேட்டால், "எலெக்ட்ரிக் பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைத்தால் தண்ணீர் சூடு அடைந்துவிடும், எங்களுக்கு வேண்டியதில்லை" என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் 1,200 ரூபாய் வரையில் கொடுத்து ஒரு ஜோடி மாடு வாங்கவேண்டியிருப்பதனால் 5 H.P. பம்ப் செட் வைத்தால் 3 கவலை தண்ணீர் இறைக்கின்றது. அந்த 3 கவலை தண்ணீர் இரயம் போட்டால் ஒரு ஜதை எர் மாட்டின் வேலையாகிறது. மின்சார இயந்திரத்தை வாங்கி இயக்கும்படியான நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் இல்லை. சர்க்கார் உணவு உற்பத்தித் திட்டத்தை வகுத்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, அதற்குத் தகுந்த கருவிகளையும் சாதனங்களையும் கொடுப்பதில்லையென்பதை சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"ஜனவரி மாதம் முதல் ஜூலை மாதம் வரை ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியிடமும் தகுந்த பணம் மீதம் எற்படும்போது, தங்களுடைய இணற்றை ஆழப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பான். அந்த சமயத்தில், எலெக்ட்ரிக் டிபார்ட்மெண்டார், இரவு நேரங்களில்தான் மின்சாரம் சப்ளை செய்யப்படும், பகலில் இல்லை என்று சொல்வார்களானால், சேமித்துவைத்திருக்கும் சொற்ப தொகையையும் வேறு வழியில் செலவழித்துவிட்டு, கிணற்றை ஆழப்படுத்தும் படியான நிலைமையில் இல்லாமலிருக்கின்றான். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக மின்சாரத்தை ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயிக்கும் பகல் நேரங்களில் எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும் கிடைக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"அதாவது, மின்சாரத்தை சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் மேட்டூரில்தான் தயார் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கிணறுகளிலிருந்து தண்ணீரை இறைப்பதற்கு இன்னும் மின்சார சப்ளை இல்லாமல் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மேட்டூர் அணைக்கு அருகில் இருப்பவர்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் தான் பாய்ச்சிக்கொள்வதற்கு சௌகரியம் இல்லையென்றால், இந்த மின்சாரத் திட்டத்தையாவது பூரா ஜில்லாவிற்கும் உடனடியாக விஸ்தரித்தால், சேலம் ஜில்லா வாசிகளுக்கு விவசாய உபயோகத்திற்குத் தகுந்த வசதி கிடைக்குமென்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நேரம் முடிந்து விட்டது என்பதற்கு அடையாளமாக (கனம் ஸ்பீகர் அவர்களால் மணி அடிக்கப்பட்டது.)

"விவசாயி என்ற முறையில் விவசாய காரியத்தில் எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்குமோ, இல்லையோ என்ற காரணத்தையொட்டி, இன்னும் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசுவதற்கு அனுமதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

6-40 p.m. "சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டார், அதிக தான்ய உற்பத்தி செய்பவர்களுக்கு "ப்ரைஸ்" கொடுப்பதென்று வைத்திருந்தார்கள். தாத்தம்பட்டியில் ஸ்ரீமான் வெள்ளைய கவுண்டர் அவர்கள் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 12 ஆயிரம் பவுண்டு நெல் எடுத்தார் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டு எல்லாரிடத்தும் பெற்றுவிட்டார். விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருக்கக் கூடிய டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேடர் முதற்கொண்டு விவசாய டைரக்டர் வரை அதைச் சரியாகக் கவனித்து அந்த ப்ரைஸ்களைக் கொடுக்கவில்லையென்று சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகின்றேன்.

"அதாவது தண்ணுடைய 2 ஏக்கர் 25 செண்டுக்கும், 500 ஆடுகள் கொண்டபட்டி, 2 மாதத்திற்கு அந்த நிலத்தில் விடப்பட்டு, 30 வண்டி புன்னாத்தழையும், 45 டன் கம்போஸ்டு உரமும் 15 டன் மனித கம்போஸ்ட்

உரமும், 12 மூட்டை புண்ணாக்கும், 5 மூட்டை எலும்புத்தூளும், 450 ராத்தல் அமோனியம் ஸல்பேட்டும் போட்டு 12 ஆயிரம் பவுண்டு எடுத்ததாகச் சொல்லி, அவருக்கு 'ப்ரைஸ்' கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டார் அதை பரிசிலீனை செய்யாமல் ஒத்துக்கொண்டு அவருக்கு "திருஷ்டி" பட்டம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் நன்றாக யோசனைசெய்து அவ்வளவு எரு கொடுத்து 12 ஆயிரம் ராத்தலா அல்லது எவ்வளவு விளையும், என்று பார்த்திருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும், அதை விட்டுவிட்டு எதிர்க் கட்சியில் இருக்கக் கூடிய நண்பர்கள் தேர்தல்காலத்தில் நபர் ஒன்றுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் நிலமும் பசு மாடும் கொடுக்கிறோமென்று சொல்லியது போலத் தான் சர்க்கார் இதைச் செய்துகொண்டுவருகிறதே தவிர, மறுபடியும் சர்க்கார் தீவிரமாக, நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் யார் இருக்கின்றார்களோ அவர்களுடைய தவறை சரியான முறையில் விசாரிக்காவிட்டால், நம் நாட்டையே ஒரு மனிதன் எமாற்றக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார் என்பதைச் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் தீவிரமாக மறுபடியும் பரிசீலனை செய்து 12 ஆயிரம் ராத்தல் எடுக்க முடியுமா? அது என்ன மந்திரமா? உண்மையாகவே செய்யக்கூடிய காரியமா? என்பதையெல்லாம் கவனித்துச் செய்யாவிட்டால், சர்க்காரை எதிர்க்கட்சியார் குறைகூறுவதற்கு இடங்கொடுத்தது போலாகும், என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"மேட்டூர் இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் மில்லில் அநேக தொழிலாளிகள் வேலை செய்கின்றார்கள், ஜனவரி முதல் ஜூலை வரையில் அவர்களுக்குச் சரியான படி பூரா நேரமும் வேலைகிடைப்பதில்லை. காரணம் "எலெக்ட்ரிக் கரண்ட் பூரா நேரமும் சப்ளை செய்யாததால் வருஷந்தோறும் 4 மாதங்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. வாரத்திற்கு 3 நாட்களுக்கு வேலையில்லை, இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரிடமிருந்து நல்ல வருமானம் வரும்போது, அவர்கள் தண்ணீர் இல்லாக் காலத்தில், எல்க்ட்ரிசிட்டி cut ஐ நிவர்த்தி செய்து, ஆயில் இன்ஜின் மூலமாவது, அல்லது இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டாருக்கு வரக்கூடிய லாபத்திலிருந்தாவது 4 மாத காலத்திற்கு அங்கிருக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் எற்படுகிறதோ, அதைக் கொடுத்து உதவிசெய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிலும் சில எலெக்ட்ரிக் ட்ரில்லிங் ஸெட்கள் வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஒவ்வொரு இடமும் பாறையாக இருப்பதனால், கிணற்றை ஆழப்படுத்துவதற்காக, எலெக்ட்ரிக் பவர் ட்ரில்கள் ஒவ்வொரு டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேடர் ஆபீசிலும், 5 அல்லது 10 ஸெட்கள் வரை தயாராக வைத்திருந்து, தண்ணீர் இல்லாத காலங்களில் மின்சார சப்ளை இருக்கும் இணத்திற்கு வைத்து வெட்டுவதற்கு வசதிசெய்து கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த மான்யத்தைப் பூர்ணமாக ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it pains me to bring to the notice of the Government the disparity in the capital expenditure of this State in the past on this very important service in regard to the districts north of Madras and those to the south of Madras including Madras City. I find from the figures supplied by the Hon. the Finance Minister that about Rs. 2,025 lakhs odd are spent on the southern districts including Madras City, whereas only a sum of Rs. 8,50,37,000 has been spent in connection with this service on the northern districts (north of Madras) including the Machkund Project. Therefore, Sir, I submit that in future at least they should try to rectify this injustice done to the northern districts, by extending the services as extensively as possible to the areas in the northern districts. This lack of supply of energy accounts for the great difficulties that the people there are now

suffering from. For instance, in the northern districts (I mean Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts) the service, which is mostly rendered there by the Visakhapatnam Thermal Station, is entirely inefficient. Most of the villagers there have to depend on rain water for agricutlural purposes, as they do not have the advantage of this electrical energy service. If the Visakhanatnam Thermal station is made to serve the needs of the ryots of the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts adequately, I am sure it would be possible to remove the food deficit in those districts; this is more so in the case of the Visakhapatnam district. For there are no big rivers there. Most of the ryots there grow sugarcane, and this crop is raised depending mainly on well water. For drawing water from the wells they have to depend mainly on the piccottah system, which, we all know, is a very costly process now. So I appeal to Government to make electricity available to the ryots of the two districts who are growing paddy and sugarcane crops, because there are enough wet lands there for growing these crops. I particularly invite the attention of the Government to the fact that there has recently been an extension of electricity service to Chodavaram. Now, all along the way of that extension, there are several villages which can be supplied very easily with this energy. I appeal to the Government to see that it is done.

"I now come to the other taluks which have been given electricity supply. Recently Government were pleased to take up the transmission line to Yellamanchili taluk. Though that announcement was made to the public, it has not yet been implemented. I hear there are at present proposals to extend it to Yellamanchili itself, which is the headquarters of that taluk. In Srikakulam district, there was a proposal to extend the service from Cheepurupalli to Razam. Razam is selected because it is a very important place. The proposal has been there for some time past; the investigation also was taken up and it was found to be remunerative; still, Government have not been pleased to carry out that extension scheme from Cheepurupalli to Razam.

6-50 p.m. "The people have been clamouring for the extension of the service for a long time, and I request that the Government may be pleased to take up those services which have been recommended by the department as very remunerative and which will also be useful, and thus extend the service to these places.

"Sir, I would like next to refer to the nationalization of electricity undertakings in the State. Undoubtedly, it is one of the important services connected with the development and the prosperity of the State. Therefore every step that is necessary should be taken to nationalize all the undertakings in this State irrespective of the cost involved. If funds do not permit, the process of nationalization might be curtailed and all the undertakings may be taken over gradually in the near future.

"Sir, my final submission to the Government is that as the rural aspect is not properly taken into consideration, there is a flow of the rural population to the cities, and the urban people are

not willing to go to the rural areas. If electricity is extended to the rural parts in abundance, the urban people will also be surely tempted to reside in the villages because of the various amenities that could be provided by this service. The rural population also will not be tempted to flow or run to these cities, and thus cause unnecessary problems to civic administrations like the Madras Corporation. I therefore submit, Sir, that the policy of the Government should be to extend the service as soon as possible to these villages so that there may be prosperity in the villages, the rural people may be enabled to grow more food and also become industrially advanced. Prosperity will be in proportion to the extension of this service because civilization is nowadays more or less dependent on this service, and we find that wherever electricity is used, the people are greatly civilized. By the extension of this service, the tendency of the rural population to move themselves out of the villages will be removed. Cottage industries and small-scale industries can be started in these rural areas, and thereby we will be removing the great curse of unempolyment, which has been the bane of the rural folk.

"Sir, I would like to submit finally, that so far as our State is concerned it has got abundant industrial resources, and therefore the hydro-electric systems which have been already started, should be given a great fillip. Unfortunately the Machkund Project, which has been started about three or four years ago has been slowed down. It was promised some time back that even in 1952 the people of this area will be having the benefits of this scheme. As a measure of retrenchment, the progress of this scheme has been slowed down and the scheme has not fructified, and we have not had the advantage of it. I think, Sir, that the Government would hold out the hope that at least in the near future the people in this part of the State will be having the benefits of the Machkund Scheme."

*SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, மின்சார மான்யத் திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து நான் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்கார் மின்சார நிலயங்களை எடுத்து நடத்தும் கொள் கையைக் கண்டித்து பேசவேண்டிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறேன். அதாவது ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களும் தனிப்பட்ட ஸ்தாபனங்களும் நடத்தும் மின்சார உற் பத்தி நிலயங்களை சர்க்காரே எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று திட்டமிட் டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் மின்சாரத்தை நாடு பூராவும் அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும் இன்னும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற கொள்கைக்கு இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் கொள்கை இடையூராக இருக்கிறது. எனென்றால் அவைகளை யெல்லாம் தேசியமயமாக்கி சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல் வதால் அவர்கள் இந்த நிலயங்களை அபிவிருத்திக்குக் கொண்டுவராமலிருக் கிறார்கள். இராமங்களில் மின்சாரத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யாமல் மின்சார நிலயங்களை நீடித்து விஸ்தரிக்கும் திட்டத்தை நிறுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் அதன் காரணமாக இராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி கிடைக்காமல் உற்பத்தி பெருக்குக்கு இடையூராக இருக்கிறது.

"வெளிநாட்டு தொழில்களை யெல்லாம் தேசியமயமாக்க வேண்டு மென்று சொன்னால் வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து தேர்ச்சி பெற்றவர்களும், வெளி நாட்டு மூலதனமும் தேவை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக இப்பொழுது அநேகம் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் மின்சார நிலயங்களை நடத்திவரு

இன்றன. மின்சார நிலயங்களை நடத்துவதில் அவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் லாபம் கிடைத்து வருகிறது. இந்த விதம் நடத்தும் பல முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளிடமிருந்து மின்சார நிலயங்களை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதென்று திட்டமிட்டால் அந்த முனிசிபாலிடிகள் ஆட்சேபிக்கிறார்கள் அவ்விதம் ஆட்சேபித்து கூட ஹைகோர்ட்டில் கேஸ் போட்டு அதுவும் சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக தீர்ப்பளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தை கைவிடவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இன்னும் இந்த மின்சார நிலயங்களை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நஷ்டமாக கொடுக்கப்படும் பணத்தை மூலதனமாகக் கொண்டு புதிய நிலயங்களை அமைக்கவேண்டும். மின்சாரத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கும், புதிய ஸ்தாபனங்களைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கும் இந்த பணத்தை பிரயோசனப் படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். இந்த முறையை கடைப்பிடித்தால் கண்டிப்பாக நாட்டில் விவசாயத்தில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்து கொடுக்கமுடியும். ஆனால் இந்த பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியில் புது நிலயங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு அதிகப்படியான பணத்தை செலவு செய்யமுடியவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஏற்கனவேயுள்ள நிலயங்களை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவைகளுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடாகக் கொடுக்கும் பணத்தை எடுத்து புதிய நிலயங்களை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கும், விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சென்ற ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக பருவமழை சரியாக பெய்யாத காரணத்தால் வருஷத்தில் நான்கு மாதங்களுக்கு மின்சார தட்டு ஏற்பட்டு அதனால் பெரிய கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது கோயம்பத்தூர், மதுரை, தூத்துக்குடி முதலிய இடங்களில் பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த மின்சார தட்டு ஏற்படுவதனால் அந்த தொழிற்சாலைகள் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அங்கே வருஷத்திற்கு நூறு நாட்களுக்கு மேல் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாத நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது, அதை உத்தேசித்து, கனம் K. T. ராஜா அவர்கள் கூட சொன்னார். இந்த மின்சார தட்டுகள் ஏற்படாமலிருக்கும் பொருட்டு அங்கங்கே Thermal stationகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று. அதற்கு கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சரியாக பதில் சொல்லவேயில்லை. அதையே தான் நானும் சொல்லுகிறேன். கோயம்பத்தூர் தூத்துக்குடி, விக்ரமசிங்கபுரம் முதலிய இடங்களில் Thermal stationகளை ஏற்படுத்தி மின்சார தட்டு ஏற்படாமல் தொழிற்சாலைகளை பாதுகாக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மதுரையில் ஒரு Thermal station ஏற்படுத்த முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. மதுரையில் மட்டுமல்ல, இப்பொழுது சென்னையிலும் இருக்கிறது. இதனால் பைகாராவில் மின்சார தட்டு ஏற்பட்டால் சென்னையில் தட்டு ஏற்படாமலிருக்கும் பொருட்டு வசதி செய்து கொள்வதற்கு வழி இருக்கிறது. ஒரு Thermal station அமைத்துக் கொண்டால் தட்டு ஏற்பட்டாலும் அதை சமாளித்துக் கொள்ள முடியும். மதுரையில் Thermal station ஏற்படுவதற்கு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கும் பணத்தை எடுத்து, அதாவது ஏற்கனவேயுள்ள நிலயங்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்குக் கொடுக்கும் நஷ்டஈடு பணத்தை எடுத்து இந்த Thermal station ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

1 p.m. "அடுத்தபடியாக மின்சார நிலயங்களில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய சிப்பந்திகளின் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமானதாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கிருக்கும் ஊழியர்களுக்கு போதிய சம்பளம் கிடையாது. அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு சொல்ல தேவையில்லை. எல்லா ஊழியர்களும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக மின்சார தொழிற்சாலைகளில் வேலை பார்க்கின்றவர்கள் மிகவும் அபத்தான நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். 100, 200 அடி உயரத்தில் மரத்தில் ஏறி மின்சார கம்பியில் வேலை செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் உயரத்தில் ஏறி கம்பிகளை கட்டவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நடுக்காட்டில் ஒரு மனிதர் சஞ்சாரம் இல்லாத இடங்களில் 4, 5 மைல்கள் செல்லவேண்டியதா

இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய அளவு சம்பளம் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு வெளியில் சென்று வேலை செய்யும் காலங்களில் தருந்த daily allowance-ம் travelling allowance சம்பளமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது மேட்டூரிலிருக்கும் Electric Workshop-ல் சுமார் 600 தொழிலாளிகள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய அடிப்படை சம்பளம் ரூ. 18-ம், dearness allowance ரூ. 19-ம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் எவ்விதம் காலக்ஷேபம் பண்ண முடியும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மற்றும் அவர்கள் 5, 6 வருஷங்களாக வேலை பார்த்து வருதும் அவர்களை இன்னும் நிரந்தரமாக்கப்படவில்லை. ஐந்து, ஆறு வருஷங்களாக சர்க்கார் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் வேலை செய்யக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு நிரந்தரமாக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் அவர்கள் எவ்வாறு வாழ்ந்திருக்க முடியும்? உடனடியாக Electricity Department-ல் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா சிப்பந்திகளையும், கீழ் சிப்பந்தியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, சிப் எஞ்சினியராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு மேல் வேலை செய்திருந்தால் கண்டிப்பாக அவர்களை நிரந்தாமாக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதாவது அவர்களை permanent செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுதுள்ள புதிய திட்டப்படி நிலயங்களை நிறுத்திவிடுவதாக திட்டமிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் காரணமாக பல இடங்களில் பலரை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்படலாம். தொழிலாளர்களை யும் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்குவதற்கான முயற்சியிலீடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அவர்களை உடனே permanent செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். புதிய திட்டங்கள் ஆரம்பிப்பதன் மூலமாக அதிகமான ஆட்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கமுடியும் என்பதுடன், electricity-யை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதன் மூலமாகவும் நாட்டின் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகமான வசதி செய்து தரமுடியும் என்ற முறையில் இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த வகையில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயத்திற்கு electricity வசதி அதிகமாக தருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் நிலைமை அப்படி இல்லை. அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் பேசிய நண்பர் ஒருவர்கூட எடுத்துச் சொன்னார், குறிப்பாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குப் பகலில் அவர்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி கிடையாது என்றும் இரவில்தான் பம்பு செட்டுகளுக்கு மின்சாரத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் கிராமங்களுக்கு மந்திரிகள் போய் பார்த்திருக்கிறார்களோ என்னமோ தெரியாது. கிராமங்களில் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு எப்படி இரவில் வயல், வரப்பு, வாய்க்கால்களுக்குச் செல்லமுடியும்? பாத்தி கட்டி எப்படி தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்ச முடியும். நிறைய கிரமம் இருக்கிறது. பாம்பு, பூச்சி, தேள், இந்தமாதிரியான விஷ ஜந்துக்கள் வாழும் இடங்களில் எப்படி இரவுகளில் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சமுடியும். ஆகவே விவசாய காரியங்களுக்கு பகல் நேரங்களில் தான் current கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த முறையில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"குறிப்பாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பட்டுக்கோட்டை பகுதி, அரந்தாங்கி பகுதிகளில் தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாமல் காடாரம்பமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கே dry crops சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பகுதிகளில் இன்னும் சரியாபடி மின்சார திட்டம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படவில்லை. மேட்டூர் canal அங்கே சிலப் பகுதிகளில் போகிறது. அது போகும் இடங்களில் பார்த்தால் பழைய நஞ்சை நிலங்களைவிட அதிகமான அளவில் சாகுபடியாகிறது. ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 20 கலம் வரையிலும் நெல் கிடைக்கிறது. அதாவது 10, 12 மூட்டைகள். அதிக நெல் உற்பத்தி தரக்கூடிய நல்ல soil, அதாவது மண் தரம் இருக்கிறது. பட்டுக்கோட்டை, அரந்தாங்கி பகுதிகளில் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் கிணற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீரை இரைத்து கண்டிப்பாக சாகுபடி செய்து உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்க வசதி ஏற்படும். உற்பத்தியையும் அதிகம் செய்துகொடுக்க முடியும். மற்றும் ஒர்த்தநாடு, கண்டாரகோட்டை முதலிய சுற்றுப்புற இடங்களுக்கும் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க முடியும். இவ்விதம் சாகுபடிக்கு வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

[24th July 1952

*Sri P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும்படியான இந்த மானியப் பாரீஷணையை நான் பூரணமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். மின்சாரத்திற்காக மொத்தத்தில் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்வது மிகவும் அவசியமான காரியம் தான். கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பலர் அறிவித்தபடி விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகவும் சௌகரியமாக பயன்படக்கூடிய முறையில் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"உதாரணமாக, ஒரு ஜோடி கவலை மாடு வைத்து ஒரு ஏகருக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்வதற்கு ரூ. 7 செலவாகிறது. மின்சார வசதி இருக்கும்படியான இணற்றிலிருந்து அதே ஒரு ஏகருக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் செலவாகிறது. சர்க்கார் உணவு உற்பத்தித் திட்டத்தில் மிகவும் அக்கறைக்கொண்டு, தேசத்தினுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமையை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்றால், எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் விவசாய காரியங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அதை உடனடியாக எடுத்துச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு ஏகருக்கு ஒரு தரம் தண்ணீர் பாய்வதில் ரூ. 6 மிச்சமாகும், சாதாரண குடியானவர்கள் விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கும், மிகவும் ஊக்கத்துடன் விவசாய தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டு அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கும், கைத்தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கும் அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய அவகாசம் கிடைக்கும்.

"மற்றும், இந்த மின்சார டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் என்னென்ன நடக்கிறதென்பது விஷயந் தெரிந்தவர்களுக்குக்கூட தகவல் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக, 1946-ம் வருஷத்தில் கோபிசெட்டிபாளையம் தாலூகாவில், கூகலூர், புஞ்சைப்புளியம்பட்டி கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் செய்தார்கள். முன்னுள் மராமத்து மந்திரி கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் உடனடியாக அடுத்த வருஷத்திலேயே மின்சாரம் வந்துவிடுமென்று வாக்குறுதி தந்து, அந்த விண்ணப்பங்கள் மேலும் மேலும் கீழும் போய்க்கொண்டு, ஒவ்வொரு சிறிய காரணங்களினாலும் தடைபடுத்திக்கொண்டிருந்தது. இன்ஜினீர் லெவலிலிருந்து, சூபரின்டிங் இன்ஜினீருக்கும், பிறகு சீப இன்ஜினீருக்கும் போய் பிறகு கவர்மெண்ட் லெவலில் வாவில்லையென்று சொல்லப்பட்டதே தவிர, ஒரு பிரயோஜனமும் ஏற்படவில்லை. ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் எப்போது உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீவிரமாகத் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்களோ, அந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் காரியத்தில் சரியானபடி வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் மன்றுடிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"கீழ் பவானி அணைத்திட்டத்துடன்கூட சமூக அபிவிருத்தி (Community Project) திட்டம் வருகிறது. அப்பொழுது மின்சார வசதி செய்துகொடுத்தால்தான் அந்த சமூக அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் வெற்றிகரமாக நடப்பதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்னவென்றால், சமூக அபிவிருத்தி திட்டம் அமலுக்கு வருவதற்கு முன்னுல் கீழ் பவானி வாய்க்காலில் புஞ்சைப்புளியமபட்டி, நம்பியூர், சத்தியமங்கலம், வாணிப்புத்தூர் பிர்க்காக்கள், கோபி தாலூகா, ஈரோடு, தாராபுரம் முதலிய இடங்களில் மின்சார வசதிகள் ஒரு வருஷ காலத்திற்குள் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தாகவேண்டும்.

"திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி சர்க்காரில் கஸ்டம்ஸ் ட்யூட்டி இல்லாதிருப்பதனால் 30% பணம் அவர்களுக்கு மிச்சமாகின்றது. எலக்ட்ரிக் கண்டக்டர்கள் வெளி தேசத்திலிருந்து வரும்போது, கஸ்டம்ஸ் ட்யூட்டி போட்டால் 30% வரை ஆகிறது. ஏ.வி.எஸ்.ஆர். கேபிள்கள் வருவதற்கும் 30% ட்யூட்டி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் வேலையை எடுத்துச் செய்யும்போது 30% அதிகமாகிறது. ஆகவே, மாகாண சர்க்கார் இறக்குமதி செய்யும் பொருள்களுக்கு கஸ்டம்ஸ் ட்யூட்டி இல்லாமல் வருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தார்களானால், 8 கோடி ரூபாயில் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் மிச்சமானதுடன் அபிவிருத்திக்கான வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்குமென்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம்.

24th July 1952] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

"யுத்தத்திற்கு முன்னுல் ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் அவர்களாகவே மின்சார டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்து வந்து 'உங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி வேண்டுமா?' என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது என்ன காரணத்தினுலோ, விவசாயிகளே ஆவலுடன் இருந்தும், அந்த மின்சாரத்தை சரியான முறையில், விவசாயத்திற்கு உகந்த வகையில் பிரயோஜனப்படுத்துவதற்கு அவர்கள் தயாராய் இருந்தும்கூட, அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை.

"அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருக்கும்படியான பலவிதமான ஆபீஸ் தொந்தரவுகளை சொல்லி முடியாது. அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் சிவப்பு நாடா கொள்கையைப் பார்த்தால் மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னுல் எங்கள் பிர்க்காவுக்கு மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் செய்தேன். மூன்று வருஷங்கள் கழித்து அதற்கு விண்ணப்பத்திற்குப் பதில் கிடைத்தது. ஒரு சமயத்தில் மூன்றுவது மாதத்திலேயே மின்சாரம் கிடைத்துவிடும்போலிருந்தது. சில சமயத்தில் மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு மின்சாரத்தைப்பற்றிகூட நினைக்கக்கூடாது என்று நினைக்கும்படி பதில் வருகிறது. ஆகவே, உடனடியாக இதை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மின்சார வசதிகளைச் சீக்கிரமாகச் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"மில் தொழிலுக்கு மின்சார வசதிகள் உடனடியாக செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் விவசாயத் தொழிலைவிட வேறு எந்த ஒரு பெரிய தொழிலும் நம் தேசத்தில் இருக்கமுடியாது. ஒரு கோடி ஏகர் நிலம் சாகுபடியாகின்றது. ஒரு ஏகர் நிலத்தின் சாகுபடிச் செலவு ரூ. 200 ஆகின்றது. ஆகவே, 200 கோடி ரூபாய் சாகுபடி செலவு ஆகும்படியான இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு முக்கியமாக இந்த வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கப்படவேண்டியது இன்றியமையாதது என்று நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். இருநூறு கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு உற்பத்திச் செலவு ஆகும்படியான ஒரு தொழிலுக்கு பிரதானியம் கொடுத்து, உடனே சர்க்கார் இதற்கு ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து, எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் விவசாய காரியங்களுக்கு அதியாவசியமாக மின்சார வசதி வேண்டுமோ, அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து, வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்துவார்களென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு எனக்கு பேச சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அளித்ததற்கு என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்." 7-10 p.m.

*Janab K. M. SEETHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak on this Demand for the purpose of emphasizing the necessity for the State to follow a policy of increasing the pace of electrification of our country, especially in the matter of carrying electricity to our rural parts, for helping our agriculturists and the owners of small industries to produce more with greater facilities and ensure greater returns.

" As far as my district and the neighbouring district of South Kanara are concerned, it has been the long-standing complaint of the people of our districts that, in the matter of extending electricity, our districts have been neglected by the Government. The voice of the people of these districts has been echoed by more than one Member while speaking on this motion, and I join with them in emphasizing the necessity of greater attention being paid to the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. It has been pointed out that an early survey of the possibilities of having a hydro-electric scheme by harnessing the vast volume of rain waters of the West Coast should be made. If such schemes are launched by the Government on the West Coast, the complaint about the lack of attention to these two districts will be a thing of the past.

" As far as Malabar is concerned, there are attempts made for taking electricity to certain parts of Malabar. But as has been

[Janab K. M. Seethi] [24th July 1952

pointed out in the object of the cut motion of the Muslim League Party, there is need for extension of electricity to several other parts of the district of Malabar. There is an important place called Badagara in North Malabar which has been trying to get electricity for a very long time. There is Kuthuparamba which has vast possibilities of industrial development. It has some factories at present. There are possibilities of more factories being started. It is very unfortunate that though the electric line passes along this place, electricity is not made available to it. If only a sub-station is established at Kuthuparamba, electricity will be available to that place, and it can be taken through several villages like Panur and Chockli to Badagara. I request the Government to consider this proposal.

"Representations have been made by the First Grade College authorities at Feroke for electric connexion for the purpose of running their laboratories and for lighting and pumping purposes. Even though the electric line is passing very near the college, it has not been possible for the college to get electric connexion. This is a thing, Sir, which must receive the immediate attention of the Government. Government must see that power is made available for that institution which is very badly in need of it.

"Several villages in South Malabar near which electric lines are passing, are asking for the extension of electricity to them, and places like Ottapalam, Cherupalasseri, Mannarghat, Mankada, Perintalmanna, Vengara and Kottakal can very easily be supplied with electricity, if only a careful alignment of the electric lines are made by the authorities. I respectfully submit that the Government might consider the needs of these places and of the representations made on behalf of these places.

"About South Kanara district, I have to point out that the Government have to examine the working of the Jog Electricity Scheme which was brought into existence by harnessing the Jog Waterfalls. Several villages of South Kanara district have been compulsorily acquired for providing the catchment area for this scheme. But, unfortunately the scheme is worked by the Mysore Government and the district of South Kanara is not getting any benefit out of this scheme. I do not for a moment suggest that any revolutionary change in the present arrangements should be attempted. But it will be up to the Government to have negotiations with the Mysore Government and bring about some sort of arrangements by which at least some portions of South Kanara district might be assured of supply of electricity as that district has contributed a great deal of the extent of the catchment area. In fact this scheme should have been worked out as a joint concern by our State and the Mysore State. But if that had not been possible, at least certain advantageous terms may be asked for from the Mysore State with regard to the supply of electric power to South Kanara district. These are the points, Sir, which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government by the cut motion.

"With these words, I resume my seat."

24th July 1952]

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by Mr. Kolkebail. In supporting the cut motion, I want to bring to the notice of the Government the commissions and omissions of the Department of Electricity which constitute a very long list. But as the time, at my disposal, is very short, I will confine myself to the inordinate delay in the execution of one or two schemes of extension of electricity service, of which I have personal knowledge. It is said that the ways of God are inscrutable. But the ways of our tin-Gods seem to be more inscrutable. The moment, Sir, the ryots approach the departmental officials for electric connection, they are told of the various difficulties in the way of giving electric connection. In refreshing contrasts to the attitude of the officials of the present day, I had a very pleasant experience in 1939–40. There was then an Assistant Engineer by name V. N. Swami. On account of his untiring efforts the Jalarpet-Vaniyambadi line under Vengalapuram sub-station, Mettur system, called Alasandapuram scheme was developed. That line was worked in record time and a group of twelve villages was given electric connection. On account of the services of the said Assistant Engineer, there are many electric pumps working even to-day. In spite of the drought, there is not even an inch of cultivable land lying fallow in that area. The self-same officer, out of his zeal, explored the possibility of extending electricity to an adjacent area, which is a very beautiful valley with rich soil and high potential for food production. I know from personal experience that he went about canvassing for power consumers. I also toured with him for six weeks and we canvassed sufficient power. Nearly ten years have passed by since the scheme was put forward. By the time the estimate goes to the Chief Engineer and returns with his approval, the prices of materials increase, the estimate goes up and additional guarantee is asked for. Every time the ryots gave the additional guarantee asked for. Nearly ten years have elapsed in this manner. Now that it has been brought to the notice of the Ministry headed by Rajaji to whom, I am told, agriculturists are the favoured children, I hope that the Government will take up this scheme called the Alasandapuram scheme without delay. 7-20 p.m.

"There is another scheme called the Nariampatti-Ithampatti scheme. Formerly this was under a licensee. When it was under a licensee, a low tension line was drawn from Nariampatti to Ithampatti, a distance of six furlongs, and electric connections were given for 17 pumpsets temporarily, and the licensee said that power would be supplied throughout the day after the installation of a transformer. For the past four years, the same temporary arrangement is continuing. Though there is supply of current all the twenty-four hours under the Mettur System for agricultural pumpsets, in this cursed area there is the shift system because the authorities have not put up a transformer at Ithampatti. Because of this temporary arrangement, I hear that some motor pumps have been burnt out. I hope the Government will pay some attention to this.

[Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar] [24th July 1952

"In my constituency, the ryots grow paddy and sugarcane side by side. During the cane-crushing season, they apply for electric connection for the crushers. Formerly they were allowed to take power for the crushers from the pump service connection. Some three years ago a new rule was issued that they must put up some change-over switch and then tap power for working the crushers. Last year it was said that they must have a separate service connection for the crushers for which a huge deposit was required. I submit that the amount of the deposit is so high that it is beyond the capacity of an average agriculturist to pay. The ryot gets service connection for the crusher only after the cane is overmature or overripe for crushing. On account of this, he loses a good lot. I wish the Government issue instructions to the department to expedite the giving of service connections for sugarcane crushers and see that the connections are given within two weeks of the application.

"It is generally accepted that agriculturists are idle in their off-season, which occupies a great part of the year. After the sowing season, they have not much work except watering the plants. They are advised to take up subsidiary occupations like poultry-farming and dairy-farming to keep them profitably engaged in the off-season. Every motor pump which serves a fairly large area is worked only for four or five hours and kept idle for the rest of the day. The commercial section of the department can evolve some small-scale industries to utilize electric current from the pumpset motor during its idle hours, so that the agriculturists can take to them to supplement their income. Subsidiary industries will be of great help to agriculturists in these days of high cost of living. People who have got high-power motor take to hulling, groundnut decorticating, oil-seed crushing, etc., as subsidiary industries. But many are not able to take up such industries because they have got only a low horse-power motor. I hope the commercial section of the department will investigate and find out suitable industries.

"Coming to the nationalization of electrical undertakings, an injustice seems to have been done to the former employees of the electrical licensees. The Government absorbed the staff of the licensees after the acquisition of the electrical undertakings. But they are not given the same emoluments as regular Government employees with the same qualifications and period of service and in the same cadre. There seems to be a vast disparity in the emoluments between these two classes of servants. I hope the Government will see that justice is rendered to such employees."

*SRI T. K. RAMA :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! சபையின் முன் இருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் எதிர்த்துப் பேசுகின்றேன்.

"தொழிலுக்கும், விவசாயத்திற்கும் ஜீவாதாரமாக இருக்கிற மின்சாரத்தை அபிவிருத்திசெய்ய ரூபாய் எட்டு கோடி ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதைக் கண்டு நாம் பெருமைப்படவேண்டும்.

"இந்தியாவில் வேறு எந்த மாகாணமும் நம் மாகாணத்தைப் போல மின்சார திட்டங்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கவுமில்லை, இவ்வளவு விரிவான திட்டங்களையும் போடவில்லை.

24th July 1952] [Sri T. K. Rama]

"மதுரை தர்மால் ஸ்டேஷனில் பத்தாயிரம் கிலோ வாட்ஸ் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருப்பது பற்றியும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். மதுரை நகர சபை இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்த 79 முனிசிபாலிடிகளில் ஒன்று. இந்த நகர சபையார் 1927-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே மின்சார சக்தியை உற்பத்தி செய்தும், வினியோகித்தும் வந்தார்கள். சர்க்காருடைய ஜல மின்சார சக்தி உற்பத்தி அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்தவுடன் 1936-ம் வருஷத்தில் தங்களுடைய சக்தியை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும்படி வற்புறுத்தினார்கள். இருதரப் பின் நன்மையைக்கருதி சர்க்காரிடம் சக்தியை வாங்கி வினியோக வேலையை மட்டும் செய்து வந்தோம். சொந்தத்திலும் இயந்திரங்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சிறிதளவு மின்சாரத்தையாவது உற்பத்தி செய்திருப்போம் என்று கூறியதை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவில்லை. 1948-ம் வருஷத்தில் மின்சார சக்தியை தேசிய மயமாக்க சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்தது. இதற்கு நகர சபையார்கள் எந்தவித ஆக்ஷேபணையையும் தெரிவிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் ரஸ்தா போக்கு வரத்து தேசியமயமாக்கும்பொழுது வகுத்த கொள்கைப்படி சர்க்காரும் நகர சபைகளும் எப்படி பங்கு சேர்த்து தேசிய திட்டங்களை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கூறப்பட்டதோ அதே கொள்கையை மின்சார உற்பத்தி, வினியோகம் செயவதிலும் கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நகர சபையார்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். நகர சபைகள் 49 பங்கையும், சர்க்கார் 51 பங்கையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு திட்டங்கள் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கூறினோம். அதுவும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் சட்டசபையில் இந்தச் சட்டம் 'பில்' ரூபத்தில் இருக்கும்பொழுது நகர சபையார்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற நஷ்டஈடு மிகவும் குறைந்தது என்று எடுத்துக் காட்டப்பட்டது. அப்பொழுது வித்தியாசமான நஷ்டஈடு கொடுப்பதற்குச் சாதகமாகச் சொல்லப்பட்ட வாதம் கொஞ்சம்கூட நியாயத்திற்குப் பொருந்தாது. இங்கிலாந்தில் செய்யப்படிருக்கிற சட்டத்தில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு யாதொரு நஷ்டஈடும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இங்கிலாந்தில் மின்சார வசதியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு அங்கிருக்கும் நகர சபையார்களுக்கு பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்ஜாஞ்வில்லிருந்து கடனுக துகைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதா அல்லது மானியமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டதா என்பது தெளிவு படுத்தப்படவில்லை. சர்க்கார் கடனைக்கொண்டு நகர சபைகள் நடத்திவரும் மின்சார ஸ்தாபனங்களை விருத்தி அடைந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் தனிப் பட்ட ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் அளவுக்கு நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய தில்லை என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஐந்து வருஷ காலத் திற்குள் தங்கள் பண நிலைமையை சரிக்கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதியாக உதிதேச நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கப்படுவதாக கூறப்பட்டது. இருந்தாலும் மதுரை, கோயம்பத்தூர் போன்ற நகரசபையினுடைய வருவாயையும், இந்த மின்சார இலாகாவினால் கிடைக்கும் லாபத்தையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று அல்லது ஐந்து வருடத்திலும்கூட வீட்டு வரிகளாலோ அல்லது வேறு வருவாயாலோ, சரிக்கட்ட முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம் என்றும் எடுத்துக் காட்டினோம். மின்சார இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் சட்ட சபையில் நகர சபைகள் நடத்திவரும் மின்சார ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஐந்தாவது வருடத்தில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவதாக வாக்குறுதி கூறினார்கள். இந்த உறுதிமொழியைக்கூட பின்னால் நிறைவேற்றாமல் திட்டத்தின் ஆரம்ப வருடத்திலேயே நகர சபையார்களில் ஸ்தாபனங்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். இது நகர சபைகளின் வரும் படியை மிகவும் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய விஷயமாகும். பிரதம மந்திரியைக் கண்டு இதில் தலையிட்டு சமரசமாக முடிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறினோம். சாதகமாய் ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. 7-30 p.m.

"சென்ற மாதத்தில் கனம் மந்திரிகளில் ஒருவர் நகர சபைகள் சர்க்காருடைய குழந்தைகள் என்று வர்ணித்தார். இன்னொரு கனம் அமைச்சர் நகர சபைகள சர்க்காருடைய அவயவங்கள் என்று கூறினார். இம்மாதிரியாக அழைக்கப்படுவதற்கு நான் சொம்பவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். ஆனால் தகப்பனாருக்குப் பணக்கஷ்டம் வருகிற காலத்தில் குழந்தையின் சட்டைப் பையில் கையைபோட்டு பணம் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது சரியாகுமா? குழந்தைகள் தகப்பனாரை நம்பியிருக்கிறது. தகப்பனார் போன்ற ஸ்திதியிலிருக்கும் சர்க்கார் இம்மாதிரி நடந்துகொண்டது சரியல்ல. சர்க்காரின் அவயவங்கள் போன்ற

[Sri T. K. Rama] [24th July 1952

நிருக்கிற நகர சபையார்களின் ஸ்தாபனங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்வது தேசிய மயமாக்கப்பட்டதாகக் கூறமுடியாது. நகர சபையாருக்குக் கிடைக்கும் லாபம் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் வாழும் ஜனங்களுக்கு வேறு ரூபத்தில் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டிய வசதிகளை செய்து கொடுப்பதில் உபயோகப் படுத்துகிறார்கள்.

"அதைத் தவிர நகர சபையார்கள் மின்சார உற்பத்தி செய்யாமல் சர்க்காரிடம் வாங்கி விற்பதினால் பெருவாரியாக லாபம் அடைவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். வாஸ்த்வம் தான். ஆனால் இன்று மதுரை நகர சபையார் ஒரு யூனிட் $3\frac{1}{4}$ அணுவாக விற்கிறார்கள். இந்த மூன்று அணுவாக குறைக்கிறேம் என்று நாங்கள் சொன்னால் சர்க்கார் சம்மதிக்க மாட்டார்கள். இதைவிட குறைத்து விற்கவும் முடியாது. கிடைக்கும் லாபத்திலிருந்து ஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு நன்மைகள் செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு நன்மையையும் செய்து வருகிறேம்.

"சென்ற சில தினங்களுக்கு முன் இந்த விஷயத்தில் கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ வி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் தலையிட்டு நியாயம் வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று மதுரை நகர சபையார் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பூர்ணமான நியாயம் தரப்படுமென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் நானும் கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களை இதில் தலையிட்டு நகர சபையார் களுக்கு நியாயம் வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மின்சார ஸ்தாபனங்களை நகர சபைகளே வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டு மென்றால் சுற்றுப்புறங்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்க அனுமதித்து, அதிக பொறுப் புகளை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும்படி செய்ய வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளு கிறேன்."

* SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER.—"மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட மான்யத்தின் மேற் சில குறைகளை இப்பொழுது மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அவர் இன்றல்ல நேற்ற ல ஐம்பது ஆண்டுகளாக பொதுமக்களுடன் நீண்டகாலம் நெருங்கிப் பழகியவர். அதிலும் குடியானவர்களுடன் நெருங்கி வாழ்ந்தவர். ஆகவே என் போன்ற விவச யிகளின் மத்தியிலிருந்தவராதலால் அவரிடம் எங்களுடைய குறைகளை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அவர் அவைகளைக் கேட்டு கண்டிப்பாக் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத் திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சில புஞ்சை ஜில்லாக்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அங்கே விவசாயத்திற்கு ஆறுகள், குளங்கள், குட்டைகள் கிடையாது. அவைகளுக்கு வாய்க்கால் வசதி இல்லை தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லை, அது இல்லை இது இல்லை, என்று சொல்ல நான் முன்வரவில்லை. ஆனால் அவர்கள் ஏழை குடியானவர்கள். ஏழ்மை நிலையில் விவச யம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள். கிணறுகளில் இருக்கும் தண்ணீரை எடுத்து மேலே கொண்டுவந்து விவசாயத்திற்கு பாய்ச்சவேண்டும். அதற்கு மாடு வாங்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் மாடு வாங்கப் பணமில்லை. மாடு வாங்கினாலும் அதற்குத் தீனிவாங்க பணமில்லை. தீனிபோட்டாலும் மழை கிடையாது. அதனால் விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள முன் வருகிறேன்.

"அங்கிருக்கும் கிணறுகள் 20 முழம் 30 முழம் ஆழம் இருக்கிறது. அவ்வளவு ஆழத்தில் தண்ணீர் இருப்பதை இரைத்து மேலே கொண்டுவர வேண்டும். அதனால் மாடுகளை உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் மாடுகளை வைத்து விவசாயம் செய்வதைவிட மின்சாரம் மூலமாக தண்ணீர் இரைத்து விவசாயம் செய்தால் ஏழை மடங்கு அதிக லாபம் இருக்கிறது என்று அந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருக்கும் கனம் கருதிருமன் அவர்களைகூட எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். அவர் நீண்ட காலமாக விவசாயத்தில் அனுபவம் வாய்ந்தவர். அவரை இன்னும் நெருங்கிக் கேட்டால் மின்சாரத்தில் இருக்கும் சௌகர்யங்கள் தெரியவரும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரு

4th July 1952] [Sri N. Rathina Gounder]

ங்கிற்கு ஏழு பங்கு லாபம் தருகிற வசதியை ஏன் செய்து கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இது வரையிலும் என்ன செய்தார்கள் என்று கேட் கிறேன். ஆனால் நகரங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அங்கே ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கை நடக்கிறது. Electric light, radio, cinema, electric fan, electric train, electric tram முதலிய ஆடம்பரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் உணவு இல்லை. உணவு பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கை இல்லை. ஆகவே கிராமங்களில் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுகளாக எவ்வளவோ பார்த்தோம். ஆனால் இது வரைக்கும் ஏழை விவசாயி களுக்கு என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பணிவுடன் கேட்கிறேன். ஆகை யினால் கண்டிப்பாக விவசாயத்திற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆறுகள் இருந்தால் பரவாயில்லை. விவசாயிகள் மானம் பார்த்து விவ சாயம் செய்ய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. மழை இருந்தால் வாழ்க்கை. இல்லாவிட்டால் தாழ்வுதான். இதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லலாம். மூட்டைப் பூச்சி இருக்கிறது. அது வரும்போது சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் பெருத்திருக்கும். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் வதங்கி மெலிந்து உயிரை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும். விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமை அப்படித்தான். மழை யிருந்தால் தான் விவசாயிகள் நன்றாக இருப்பார்கள். ஆகவே கிராமத்தில் பம்புகள் வைத்துக்கொடுத்து விவசாயம் செய்து உணவு பொருள் உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்க வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கை கிடையாது. கரூர் தாலூகா அரவக்குறிச்சி தொகுதி யில் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் பட்டினியால் வாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கரூர் தாலூகா தலை நகரமாகிய கரூர் முனிசிபாலிடியில் மின்சாரம் வந்து 15 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகின்றன. இன்னும் அதைச் சுற்றி மூன்று மைல் நாலு மைல்களுக்கு மேல் அந்த மின்சார சப்ளை பரவவில்லை என்றால் அது யாருடைய குறை என்பதை நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே கண்டிப்பாக கரூர் தாலூகா பூராவும் நீர் பாசனத்திற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து மின்சார வசதி மூலமாக நீர் இரைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேணுமாய் நான் பணிவுடன் கேடுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் தாராபுரத்தில் ஒரு குறை இருக்கிறது. அந்த தாலூகா ஒரு புஞ்சை பிரதேசம். அங்கே electricity வந்து 17 வருஷமாகிறது. அதை விஸ்தரிக்கவே இல்லை. அந்தத் தாலூகாவை புஞ்சை பிரதேசமாகக் கருதி இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த தாலூகாவுக்கும் மின்சார சப்ளை கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லா, திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கரூர் தாலூகா, பழனி தாலூகா இவைகளெல்லாம் புஞ்சை நிலப்பரப்பு அதிக மாக உடையவை. அவைகள் பெரும்பாலும் புஞ்சையாகவே இருக் கின்றன. ஆகையினால் அந்த area பூராவிற்கும் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து விவசாயிகளை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும் என்று பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும்-strike கள் நடக் கின்றன. தொழிலாளர்கள் strike-கள் நடத்துகிறார்கள். அதை தவிர்க் கிறேம். விவசாயிகள் strike செய்தால் என்னவாகும் என்பதை யோசித் துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் 'பல வருஷமாக பார்த்துவிட்டோம். ஒன்றும் வசதிசெய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை' என்று விவசாயத்தை நிறுத்தி விடுவோமா என்று நிறுத்திவிட்டால் கதி என்னவாகும் எண்ணுவதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே மின்சார வசதியை விவசாயத் திற்குக் கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும் என்று மறுமுறையும் பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—"ఆధ్యక్ష, గౌరవనీయులైన మంత్రిగారు ఈ electricity demand ను ప్రవేశపెడుతూ, ఈ electricity ని ఉత్పత్తిచేసేటటువంటి స్థలములు ప్రధానంగా కొద్ది ప్రాంతాలకే ప్రత్యేకింపబడి వున్నవని ఈ విషయములో 7-40 p.m.

ప్రభుత్వము పక్షపాత బుద్ధితో వ్యవహరిస్తున్నదని చెప్పి కొందరు ప్రభుత్వముపై నేరము వేస్తున్నారని, కాని అలాంటి అన్యాయము ఏమీ ప్రభుత్వము చేయలేదని చెప్పారు. అయితే ఈ నేరాన్ని మంత్రిగారి మీద వేయడము లేదు గాని ఏ చరిత్ర కారుడైనాగాని మన రాష్ట్రములో electricity development ఏ విధంగా ఉన్నదని పరిశీలించినట్లయితే కనీసము ప్రభుత్వపు రిపోర్టులు చూచినాగాని, ముఖ్యమైన కటువంటి Hydro-electric ప్రాజెక్టులు అనగా పైకారా, పాపనాశనం, కొయ్యూరు, కృష్ణా తర్మల్ స్టేషను మొదలైనటువంటి ప్రధాన ప్రాజెక్టులన్నీకూడా ఏమిళ్ళాడు లోనే ఉన్నట్టు స్పష్టంగా తెలుసుకోగలరు. రెండవవైపు ఆంధ్ర దేశాన్ని చూచినట్లయితే బెజవాడలో మాత్రము ఒక తర్మల్ స్టేషను కొంచము పెద్దది ఉన్నది. ఇది ఒకటి తప్ప, మిగతా కాకినాడ మొదలైనటువంటివన్నియు చాలా చిన్నచిన్నవి కనుక ఆంధ్రంలో చెప్పుకోనేంతటి పెద్దది ఒక Hydro-Electric Scheme కూడా ఇప్పటి వరకు లేదు. అయితే మాచ్‌ఖండ్ విద్యుత్తుచేయబడిందని, ఇది పూర్తి అయితే దక్షిణ భారతదేశానికంతా చాలా ఉపయోగపడుతుందని చానివల్ల ఆంధ్రదేశమంత కూడ అభివృద్ధి చెందుతుందని ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పుచున్నారు. అయితే ఈ మాచ్‌ఖండ్ ప్రాజెక్టు నిజంగా పూర్తి అయితే పరవాలేదు. వారు చెప్పిన మాట వాస్తవమనే ఒప్పుకోవచ్చును కాని ఇది పూర్తి అయ్యే పరిస్థితులు కన్పిస్తున్నవా అనే సందేహం కలవలసియున్నది. ఎందుకనగా గౌరవసభ్యుడు రామేశంగారు చెప్పినట్లు ఈ పని చాలా slow down చేస్తున్నట్లును, పని జరగకుండా నిలచిపోతున్నట్లునూ తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్రదేశములోని ఇతర ప్రాజెక్టుల పని గూడ సరిగా జరగడం లేదు. తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయము తీసుకొందాము. ఇక్కడ అనేక మంది staff ను తగ్గించి వేస్తున్నారు. అటులనే బెజవాడ విషయములో గూడా అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి investigation staff ను తగ్గించుటకు ఆలోచన జరుగుచున్నది. ఇదేరకంగా ఇప్పుడు తీసుకొన్న పనులు పని సరిగా సాగడం లేదు. అంతేకాకుండా, ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకొన్న స్కీములు అనగా ఇంతవరకు ప్రారంభించినటువంటి స్కీముల పనిమాత్రము చేసూ, క్రొత్త పనులేవీ ప్రారంభించడం లేదని కూడా తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇదంతా చూచినట్లయితే ఆంధ్రదేశము neglect చేయబడుతున్నదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. అయితే ఈ విషయములో పూర్తిగా ప్రధాన మంత్రినిగాని లేక మంత్రివర్గాన్ని గాని విమర్శ అనడం లేదు. కాని ప్రభుత్వ లెక్కలను, రిపోర్టులను, అంకణాలను బట్టి చూస్తే, ప్రస్తుతము ఆంధ్ర దేశము neglect చేయబడిందనే మాట వాస్తవము. ఆంధ్ర దేశము పట్ల ప్రభుత్వ వైఖరి ఈ విధంగా ఉండగా, ఇంతో వైపు మధురా స్కీమును, పెరియార్ లేక స్కీమని ఇటువంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద స్కీములు తీసుకొంటున్నారని వారి రిపోర్టులలో చెప్పారు. ఇప్పటికే పెద్ద పెద్ద స్కీములు తయారైనట్టివి ఈ ప్రదేశాలలో ఉండగా మరల ఆ ప్రదేశాలలోనే అనగా ఇదివరకే అభివృద్ధి పొందినటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలోనే ఇంకా ఎక్కువ స్కీములు తీసుకొని కొరత ప్రాంతములైనటువంటి ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ప్రారంభించిన స్కీములను కూడా సరిగా నడుపుక పోవడమంటే ఆంధ్రదేశము neglect చేయబడుతున్నదనే నింద, నెపము ప్రభుత్వములోని మంత్రివర్గము మీద ఏవరైన తప్పక వేసి తీరుతారని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. తరువాత మంత్రి వర్గములవారు భారత దేశములో మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రము చాలా అభివృద్ధి అయిన రాష్ట్రమని చెప్పారు. అయితే పక్కనున్న మైసూరుతో గనుక మనము పోల్చుకొన్నట్లయితే వెనుకపడవలసియున్నదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఇంకా మనము ఇంగ్లాండు, అమెరికాలతో పోల్చి చూచినట్లయితే ఎలక్ట్రిసిటి అభివృద్ధికి మనము చాలా వెనుకబడియున్నామని తెలుసుకోవలసియుంటుంది.

"తరువాత ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పుడు కొంతమంది ఇంజనీర్లను electricity లో శిక్షణ పొందడానికిగాను ఇంగ్లాండు, అమెరికా మాత్రము పంపుతున్నారు. గాని ఇతర దేశాలకు పంపడం లేదు. రష్యా మొదలగు అభివృద్ధి పొందిన దేశాలకు పంపడం లేదు. రష్యా మిత్ర దేశముగా ఉన్నది. కనుక, అక్కడ electricity అభివృద్ధి ఏ విధంగా అగుచున్నది, దీనిని practical గా ప్రజలు ఏయే పనులకు ఏ విధంగా ఉపయోగించుకొంటున్నారు అనే విషయాలు తెలుసుకునే అవకాశముంటుంది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఇంజనీర్లను ఇంగ్లాండు, అమెరికా electric stations కే కాకుండా మిగత అభివృద్ధి పొందినటువంటి దేశాలకు కూడా పంపిస్తే కాగుంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయము.

"ఈనాడు వ్యవసాయముకొరకు మనము electricity ని ఎంత ఉపయోగపెట్టుకొంటున్నామని చూచినట్లయితే మొత్తము ఉత్పత్తి ఆయ్యే పవరులో నూటికి 12 పాళ్లు మాత్రమే వ్యవసాయానికి ఉపయోగింపబడుతున్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా భారత దేశము వ్యవసాయక దేశము. నూటికి 80 మంది వ్యవసాయము మీదనే ఆధారపడియున్నారు. ఈలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో నూటికి 12 పాళ్లు మాత్రమే వ్యవసాయానికి electricity ని ఉపయోగించుకొంటున్నామంటే ఇది చాలా తక్కువ. ప్రస్తుతము 2, 3 వేల గ్రామాలకు మాత్రము ఈ సౌకర్యము ఇవ్వబడింది. తక్కిన అనేక వేల గ్రామాలకు ఈ సౌకర్యము లేకుండా యున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో అనేక గ్రామాలనుండి వేలాది, లక్షలాది పిటిషన్లు వస్తూవున్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము ఈ సౌకర్యాన్ని కైతులకు కల్పింపకుండా యున్నది. ఈ విధంగా అన్ని విధాలా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతము చాలా నిర్లక్ష్యము చేయబడుచున్నదని ప్రభుత్వ రిపోర్టు బట్టి స్పష్టముగా తెలుస్తున్నది. రాష్ట్రమంతటిలో విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి వసూలు పొందుతున్నవారి మొత్తం సంఖ్యలో నూటికి 12 వంతులు మాత్రమే ఆంధ్రప్రాంతంలో ఉన్నట్లు ప్రభుత్వ లెక్కలే రుజువు చేస్తాయి. అంతేకాకుండా ఆంధ్రంలో నూటికి 5 పాళ్లు మాత్రమే electricity వ్యవసాయమునకై ఉపయోగింపబడుతున్నదని తెలుస్తున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఏ స్కీములు విషయం తీసుకొన్నప్పటికీ కూడా ఆంధ్రదేశము ఈ నాడు ఈ రకంగా neglect చేయబడుతున్నదని స్పష్టంగా కన్పిస్తుంది. అయితే మాచ్‌ఖండ్ ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతమంతా అభివృద్ధి చెందుతుంది అని చెప్పుచున్నారు. గాని రెండో ప్రక్కన ఈ పనిని పూర్తిగా neglect చేస్తున్నారు నిజంగా మాచ్‌ఖండ్ ప్రాజెక్టు గనుక పూర్తి అయినట్లయితే బెజవాడ ప్రాంతానికి electricity maximum capacity దొరుకుతుంది. దీనివల్ల బెజవాడ సెంటర్‌లో దాదాపు 63 స్కీములకు అవకాశము కలుగుతుంది. ఈ 63 స్కీములున్న ఎస్టిమేటు తయారుచేయబడి వీటికి సు. 4 కోట్లుఖర్చు అవుతుందని అంచనా వేయబడింది. ఇటువంటప్పుడు మాచ్‌ఖండ్ ప్రాజెక్టు గనుక పూర్తిచేయకపోతే అంచనా వేసినటువంటి ఈ 63 స్కీములన్నీ బుట్టదాఖలు చేయవలసివస్తుంది. కనుక ఇక్కడ మద్రాసు ప్రాంతము నకు పెద్ద స్కీములు ఏ విధంగా ఆసలు జరుపుతున్నారో అదేరకంగా ఆంధ్రలో కూడా మాచ్‌ఖండ్, బెజవాడ తర్మల్ స్టేషను, తుంగభద్ర స్కీము లాంటివి ముఖ్యమైనటువంటివి, ఆంధ్రకు ప్రధానమైనటువంటివి అని భావించవలసియుంటుంది. ఈ ముఖ్యమైన స్కీములు గనుక తీసుకొని పూర్తిచేసినట్లయితే ఆంధ్రలో గ్రామగ్రామానికి electricity తీసుకొని పోయే అవకాశము కలుగచేయవచ్చును. దీని ఫలితంగా గ్రామాలలో ప్రజలకు తిండి, బట్ట కొరతకూడా లేకుండా చేయవచ్చు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచగల ఈ ముఖ్యమైన స్కీములు తీసుకొనవలసిందిగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వమునకు వీటికై డబ్బు లేకపోతే, సెంట్రల్ గవర్నమెంటుకి

[Sri V. Rama Rao] [24th July 1952

కోసం, లేక మరో మార్గాన్నో విచ్చాటు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఏ స్కీమును తీసుకొన్నప్పటికిని దానిమీద శ్రద్ధ వహించి అవి నిర్ణీత కాలములో సక్రమంగా పూర్తి అయ్యేటట్లు చూడవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదివరకు ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతములో తీసుకొన్న ప్రతి పని కూడా సరిగా సాగడం లేదు. ఇంతకు ముందు Jog falls నుంచి రాయలసీమకు electricity సప్లయి చేసేటట్లు అగ్రిమెంటు జరిగింది. కాని ఆ అగ్రిమెంటు ప్రకారము చూర్తి సప్లయి జరగలేదు. రాయల సీమకు దానివల్ల ఏమీ ప్రయోజనము జరగలేదు అదే ప్రకారంగా మదనపల్లెలో ఒక స్కీము వేసి రూ. 6 లక్షలు సేంక్షను చేశారు. అయితే 15 వేల రూపాయలు మాత్రము ఖర్చు చేసారు. కొద్దిగా పని జరిగింది మరల ఆ పని అట్లానే నిలచి పోయింది. ఇదేవిధంగా ప్రభుత్వము కొన్ని స్కీములు వేస్తున్నారు. పని ప్రారంభించి వదలిపెడుతున్నారు. ఈ మాదిరి పనులు ప్రారంభించి వదలిపెట్టడం వల్ల చేసిన పని అంతా నష్టమైపోతుంది. ఖర్చు పెట్టిన డబ్బు అంతా వృథా అయిపోతుంది. అందుకారకు వృథాగా లేనిపోని శ్రమ తీసుకొన్నట్లు అవుతుంది. అంతే కాకుండా ప్రజల శక్తి అంతాకూడ వృథా అయిపోతుంది.

బెజవాడ స్కీము తీసుకొన్నట్లయితే, దీనిద్వారా 69 గ్రామాలకు మాత్రమే electricity సప్లయి జరుగుతున్నది. ఇప్పటికే అనేక గ్రామాలకు స్కీములు తయారై ఉన్నవి ఇందులో కందిగామ-జగ్గయ్యపేట స్కీముకు రూ. 24 లక్షలు అంచనా వేశారు. దీనివల్ల 10 per cent లాభము వస్తుందని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇది తీసుకొన్నట్లయితే దీనివల్ల, బెజవాడకు 6 మైళ్ళదూరములో ఉన్నటువంటి తుమ్మలపాలెం పంపింగు స్కీముకు విద్యుచ్ఛక్తియిచ్చే అవకాశముంటుంది. తరువాత కొండపల్లిలో కొన్ని bromide works ఉన్నాయి. కంచికచర్ల, నందిగామ, వెనుగంచిప్రోలు మొదలగు ముఖ్యమైన గ్రామాలకు, బావులకు విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సప్లయిచేయవచ్చు. 16 వేల జనాభా కలిగి మేజర్ పంచాయతిగా ఉన్న జగ్గయ్యపేటకు కూడా దీనివల్ల విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి అందుతుంది. నందిగామ తాలూకా మొత్తం దీనివల్ల అభివృద్ధి పొందుతుంది. కనుక ముఖ్యమైన ఈ నందిగామ స్కీము 24 లక్షల ఖర్చుతో మాత్రమే తయారుచేయవచ్చు. ఇది చాలా remunerative గా ఉంటుంది. దీనివల్ల 10 per cent లాభము వస్తుందని కూడా తెలుస్తున్నది. కనుక ఈ మాదిరి ముఖ్యమైన స్కీములన్నీ వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకొని స్వల్పకాలంగా అమలు జరుపవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

1-50 p.m. **Sri A. RAMI REDDI** :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ electricity డిమాండును నేను బలపరుస్తూ, కొంత తీర్తానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను. ఈ డిమాండుమీద నాకూటాళ్లలు చెప్పలోయే ముందు నాకు ఉన్నటువంటి కష్టాన్ని గురించి ఒక మనవి చేయదలచుకున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సదుపాయాలు కలుగచేయలేదనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వదృష్టికి తెస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశము ఇతరవిషయాలలో ఏ రీతిగా వెనుకబడియున్నదో, ఈ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి విషయము కూడా వెనుకబడియున్నదని విషయం నేను ప్రత్యేకముగా చెప్పవలసిన అవసరములేదు. చాలా స్కీములు, యిదివరకు ఉన్నటువంటి పెద్ద స్కీములు కాకుండా యింకా ఎన్నో స్కీములు వేయవలెనని చెప్పి, ప్రతి సంవత్సరం అంచనాలు వేయడంలో కాలయాపన జరుగుచున్నది. కాని స్కీము మాత్రము పూర్తిగా నిర్లక్ష్యము చేయబడుచున్నదని నేను మనవి చేయ చున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము ఉన్నటువంటి Bezwada thermal station నుంచి యీ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి పొందగల సమీప గ్రామాలు కూడా యిట్టి ఉపయోగం పొందలేకుండా

24th July 1952] [Sri A. Rami Reddi]

ఉన్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో Bezwada thermal station కు దగ్గిరగా ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రదేశాలు కూడా యింతవరకూ ఎలాటి benefit కూడా పొందడములేదు. తెనాలి, గుంటూరు, బాపట్ల తాలూకాలలో కూడా మంచి సారవంతమైనటువంటి భూములున్నవి. ఈ జిల్లాలో బాపట్ల, వాగుబళ్ళున్నటువంటి ప్రదేశాలలోగూడా రైతులు బోరు బావులలోనికి నీరు తీసుకోవానికి యీ పవర్ బలం లేకపోవడంవల్ల అనేక యిబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. తెనాలి తాలూకాలలో ముఖ్యంగా ఒక area క్రింద విచ్చాటుచేయబడగలిగినటువంటి రెండు, మూడు టౌనులు ఉన్నవి. ఇందులో కొల్లూరు, దుగ్గిరాల కొల్లిపరవంటి ముఖ్యమైన పెద్ద గ్రామాలు కలవు. ఈనాడు ఆ గ్రామాలలోని వరిపంట జాస్తిగా పెంచుటవల్ల స్టీమ్ టైటింగు పెట్టుకోవానికి గూడా తావుతు గలిగి ఉన్నవి. ఆంధ్రకేసరిగారు కూడా ముఖ్యంగా ఈ గ్రామాలకు power ఇచ్చి వస్తుయితే యీ విరియా ఆంతటను industrilize చేయుటకు తావుతు గల రైతులు చాలామంది ఉన్నారు. కనుక వారికి విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సహాయము కలుగ చేయవలెనని గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సహాయం యింతవరకూ వారు పొందలేక పోతున్నారంటే దీనికి కారణం తెలుపుతున్నాను. ఆ జిల్లాలో మాకు తెలిసినటువంటి electric power company ఒకటి బెజవాడలో ఉన్నది. దానిని Chari & Chari Company వారు నడుపుతున్నారు. గవర్నమెంటువారు ఆ కరెంటు నీకి యీ నాడు సైనెన్సు యిచ్చినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఈ జిల్లాలోని రైతులకు యిదివరలో యీ పద్ధతుకుగాను పని కలగకపోవడంవల్ల గవర్నమెంటు వరకు రాలేకపోయారు. ఈ కంపెనీ గూడా కొద్దో గొప్పో టౌనులవరకే విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సప్లయిచేస్తూవచ్చినది. యుద్ధ సమయములో యీ కంపెనియొక్క ఫలితాలు రైతులు పొందలేకుండా ఉన్నారని గవర్నమెంటుకు తెలుపుతూ వచ్చింది. యుద్ధము ఆయిపోయిన తర్వాత యీ కంపెనీకి కావలసిన డబ్బు లేనందువల్ల యీ స్కీములన్నీ గవర్నమెంటువారు త్వరలో అమలులో పెట్టుతున్నామని తెలుపుతున్నారు. కనుక ముఖ్యంగా యీ దుగ్గిరాల, కొల్లిపర, కొల్లూరు గ్రామాలకు ఒక central place లో యీ స్కీము ఉపస్తే ప్రస్తుతం ఈ గ్రామాలు ఆన్నియు ఒకదాని కొకటి దగ్గిరలోవున్న కారణంచేత యీ స్కీముల యొక్క ఫలితాలు గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రజలు పొందగలరు. అందుకు నేను మనవిచేసేదేమిటంటే, ముఖ్యంగా యీ ప్రాంతాలలో industrial purpose కునూ, agricultural purpose కునూ అన్ని గ్రామాలలో public street lighting కు గూడా ఫలితాలు పడటానికి తావుతు ఉన్న బస్తీలు ఉన్నాయి కనుక యీ electric scheme ఆమలులోకి తీసుకొనివచ్చి, ఈ సహాయము చేయగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తూ నేను యీ డిమాండును బలపరుస్తూ నా అభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలియ పరుస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* **Sri C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP** :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, മറ്റുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ മലബാറിനോട് കാണിക്കുന്ന അശ്രദ്ധപോലെ Electricity യെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ട് വളരെ അശ്രദ്ധ കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മലബാറിലെ electricity പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പല സമയങ്ങളും പലതും കേൾക്കാറുണ്ട്. പക്ഷേ യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും നിശ്ചയിച്ച സമയങ്ങളിൽ നടന്നതായി കണ്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷം താലൂക്കിൽ electricity യെ പറ്റി അധികൃതന്മാർ സ്വീകരിച്ച നയം മലബാറിൽ അധികമാളുകളും അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമെന്നു് ഇപ്പോഴുണ്ടാകുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയുടേയും വിവരം ഇല്ലാതെയാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെ പല പദ്ധതികളെ പറ്റി കേൾക്കുകയും അവ നടപ്പിലാകാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയുമാണ് മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം സാധാരണ പതിവ്. കോഴിക്കോട് നിന്നു് കണ്ണൂർ പോകുമ്പോൾ അതിനിടയ്ക്കുള്ള ഏകദേശം 10 നാഴികനീളം ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ട് electricity യുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വളരെ അധികം അശ്രദ്ധ

[Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup] [24th July 1952

കാണിച്ചിരിക്കയാണു്. കുന്നുംഭാഗം, തുലുക്കിലെ പല പൊതുപ്രധാനികളും അടങ്ങിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നിവേദനസംഘം ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പല തവണയും ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു് നിവേദനം സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ പല കാലത്തെ പ്രക്ഷോഭത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിനു മുമ്പു് വടകരയിൽ ഒരു Electrical Engineer വന്നു് അവിടത്തെ സ്ഥിതി വിവരണക്കണക്കുകൾ എടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു് അറിയാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. Electrical Engineer സ്ഥിതിവിവരണക്കണക്കുകൾ എടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു് എപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കും എന്നു് അന്വേഷിച്ചപ്പോൾ അടുത്തുതന്നെ എന്നാണു് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നറിഞ്ഞതു്. കൊല്ലം രണ്ടുകഴിഞ്ഞു ഇതുവരെയും ആ പദ്ധതിയെ പറ്റി യാതൊന്നും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വടകരയിൽനിന്നു് 8 നാഴിക അപ്പുറമുള്ള മാഹികളക്കു electricity വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കോഴിക്കോടു് നിന്നു് കണ്ണൂർവരെ ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കുക എന്നതു് വമ്പിച്ച ഭാരമൊന്നുമല്ല. വടകരയിൽ എത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അതിന്നടുത്ത കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിലെത്തുവാൻ പ്രയാസമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ അടിയന്തരശ്രദ്ധ പതിയണമെന്നു് കുന്നുംഭാഗം തുലുക്കിലേയും മറ്റുമുള്ള വടക്കെ മലബാറുകാരുടെ മുഴുവനും ആഗ്രഹം അഥവാ അഭിപ്രായമാണെന്നു് പറയുവാൻ ധൈര്യപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മന്ത്രിയുടെ അടുക്കൽ നിവേദനം സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മലയാള മന്ത്രി ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വളരെ അധികം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ നാട്ടുകാരോടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുമുണ്ടു്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അവിടത്തെ ഭൂസ്ഥിതി മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ electricity പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭക്കണകാര്യത്തിൽ സ്വയം പര്യാപ്തത നേടുവാൻ കഴിയും. കാരണം ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ അവിടെ എടുപ്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൃഷിപ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. കൃഷിപ്രോത്സാഹനത്തിനു ചെറുകിട ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ കൂടുതൽ ആവശ്യമാണു്. അതിനു electricity സഹായിക്കും. അവിടത്തെ ഭക്കണകാര്യത്തിൽ സ്വയം പര്യാപ്തത നേടാനുള്ള പദ്ധതി കൂടിയാണു ഇതെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുകിൽ അടുത്തുതന്നെ electricity യെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കുന്നതെന്ന വിനീതമായ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടു്. അവസാനമായി പണ്ടുകാലത്തെ പറഞ്ഞുവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വടകരയിൽ ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി നടപ്പാക്കുക എന്നുള്ള അടിയന്തര മന്ത്രി ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപെടുത്തണം എന്നു അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതു അടുത്തുതന്നെ നടപ്പിൽവരും എന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതുമാത്രമാണു് ഈ പ്രത്യേക സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ എനിക്കു സംസാരിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now adjourn the House till 10-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Friday, 25th July 1952.

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1197, asked by Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1952, page 112 supra.]

A

Rural dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine (up to 30th April 1952)

Name of district.	*Indigenous Subsidized.*	*Indigenous Non-subsidized.*	*Total.*	*Number of dispensaries closed for want of doctors.*	
				Subsidized.	*Non-subsidized.*
Anantapur	23	..	23	..	..
North Arcot	27	4	31	1	1
South Arcot	15	1	16	..	..
Bellary	10	14	24	1	1
Chingleput	27	1	28	3	..
Chittoor	12	1	13	1	..
Coimbatore	17	7	24	4	..
Cuddapah	14	3	17	1	..
East Godavari	15	7	22	..	..
West Godavari	12	2	14	..	..
Guntur	32	5	37	..	1
Krishna	10	48	58	..	..
Kurnool	16	..	16	2	..
Malabar	21	2	23	..	..
Madurai	12	1	13	2	..
Nellore	26	2	28	..	..
Ramanathapuram	7	15	22	..	1
Salem	21	2	23	4	1
South Kanara	13	5	18	..	..
Srikakulam	2	2	4	1	1
Tanjore	17	18	35	1	..
Tiruchirappalli	16	..	16	4	..
Tirunelveli	9	6	15	4	..
Visakhapatnam	..	4	5	..	2
Total .	375	150	525	29	12

B

Rural dispensaries of modern medicine up to 30th May 1952.

Serial number and name of the district.	*Modern subsidized.*	*Modern non-subsidized.*	*Total.*	*Number of dispensaries closed for want of doctors.*	
				Subsidized.	*Non-subsidized.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Anantapur	2	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.
2 North Arcot	8	2	10	..	1
3 South Arcot	4	1	5	1	Nil.
4 Bellary	10	Nil.	10	3	Nil.
5 Chingleput	11	1	12	6	Nil.
6 Chittoor	9	Nil.	9	..	..
7 Coimbatore	10	6	16	2	3
8 Cuddapah	4	2	6	Nil.	Nil.
9 East Godavari	22	5	27	2	Nil.
10 West Godavari	18	2	20	2	Nil.
11 Guntur	12	Nil.	12	Nil.	Nil.
12 Krishna	13	4	17	Nil.	Nil.
13 Kurnool	4	Nil.	4	Nil.	Nil.
14 South Kanara	13	Nil.	13	Nil.	Nil.
15 Madurai	12	1	13	2	Nil.
16 Malabar	19	1	20	Nil.	Nil.
17 Nellore	4	Nil.	4	Nil.	Nil.
18 Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..
19 Ramanathapuram	9	9	18	3	1
20 Salem	11	3	14	1	2
21 Tanjore	21	3	24	Nil.	Nil.
22 Tiruchirappalli	17	Nil.	17	9	Nil.
23 Tirunelveli	3	4	7	1	Nil.
24 Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.	31	5	36	11	..
Total ..	267	49	316	43	7

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 25th 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.—ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE HON. SPEAKER.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. Why is the arrival of the Hon Speaker not ceremoniously announced now as it used to be done in the past? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Secretary announced it. Probably it was not heard by the hon. Member."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the hon. Member refers to the announcement that used to be made in the corridor when the Hon. Speaker was coming to the Chamber."

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Conference of Police officers of coastal Andhra districts.

* 212 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a conference of the Police chiefs of coastal Andhra districts at Vijayavada, recently with the Inspector-General of Police and concerned Deputy Inspector-General participating ;

(*b*) what was the agenda of the conference ;

(*c*) whether this holding of conferences of Police chiefs of a group of districts is a feature only in coastal Andhra districts or is it a feature of groups of districts of other regions of the State ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the consideration of the *modus operandi* of putting down the democratic elements in Andhra public life was one of the items of the agenda ; and

(*e*) whether the Government will state the decisions arrived at by the conference ?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) Yes, a conference was held at Eluru and not at Vijayavada. The holding of conferences of police officers of each range is an annual feature for discussing administrative and crime matters and for exchange of views. This is not peculiar to the coastal Andhra districts. The increase in crime in certain districts of the Northern Range was particularly discussed at the conference referred to in the question.

" (*d*) The answer is definitely in the negative. The Government do not desire to put down democracy but wish to deal with crime as defined and made punishable in the Penal Code.

[25th July 1952

" (*e*) That special measures should be taken for the check and successful handling of crime in the districts by intensifying patrols."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Sir, clause (*d*) of the question is ' Whether it is a fact that the consideration of the *modus operandi* of putting down the democratic elements in Andhra public life was one of the items of the agenda '. May I know the names of the democratic elements referred to therein? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The phrase occurs in clause (*d*) of the question. How can I help the hon. Member, Sir, in that respect? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the conference discussed about the various police camps that had been installed in the Andhra area from the year 1948 to 1952 and about disbanding them at least in the year 1952? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have given all the information that I can possibly give with regard to what took place in the conference. If the hon. Member knows more about it than I do, then he should use his own information."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to tell us in which district the number of crimes is the largest and in which district the number of police camps is the largest? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If that particular information is wanted, I should prefer to have definite notice."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" Was it also one of the items on the agenda that the Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were pressing and forcing the villagers for sentry work in villages, especially in Palnad and, if so, will the Government stop such sentry work? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have not been able to follow the hon. Member. Is his question intended to mean this? Was it decided or discussed in that conference that Police Inspectors should compel the villagers to accept sentry work? If the hon. Member interprets the demand by certain villages for policemen to be there in this manner, he is entitled to put that interpretation."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I will just explain the question, Sir. The question was whether the policemen were pressing the people to do sentry duty and whether the conference discussed that item? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I take it that the question is whether the police have a programme of calling upon the villagers to do sentry duty. I am not sure about it, but I think it would be a good thing."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, why the police should show partiality to the people of the Andhra in preference to people in other regions? " (Laughter.)

25th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is mutual accommodation."

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" May I know if at this conference it was decided to post additional Sub-Inspectors to each of the coastal districts in the Andhra area; if so, for what purpose were they posted? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The holding of the conference was, as I said, to exchange views about the police administration in general and in particular with reference to the area where this particular annual conference was held. If hon. Members attribute every administrative step that was taken subsequent to that conference to the discussions at that conference, they are likely to go wrong. Ordinarily many steps are taken, but what was discussed then must have been general policy matters. In any case, I do not think such matters can be dealt with in answer to questions. If hon. Members have any particular grievance or suggestion with regard to administrative matters, I am prepared to consider."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether it is a fact that after this conference was held, there were innumerable police raids in the villages, villagers were arrested, taken to the police station and let off without their even being produced before the Magistrate? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" This is a continuous issue between the Opposition and me. On the one side, it is maintained that the police take the initiative in oppression in a number of cases and that the people's discontent is the sequel; on the other side, it is contended by the Government that any raid that the police make is the consequence of a previous crime and disturbance."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether such conferences are usually held in the southern ranges of this State? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry, the hon. Leader of the Opposition did not follow my primary answer. This conference was held at Eluru. The holding of conferences of police officers for each range is an annual feature."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I am sorry to interrupt the Hon. the Chief Minister. The point that I wanted to bring to his notice was that after this conference was held, there were innumerable raids on the villages and people were arrested, brought to the police station and released without being produced before a Magistrate. If it is a fact, will the Government see that such illegal acts are stopped in the future? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the hon. Member grants that there were no raids before or there were much less raids before, to that extent I feel greatly relieved by their present attitude. If any person complains of illegal action or illegal imprisonment, it will be looked into."

[25th July 1952

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am glad the Hon. the Chief Minister conceded that after the conference took place, raids took place—I emphasise the word ' raid '. Might I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether it is the duty of the police to go to the spot and investigate crimes where crimes had taken place or to conduct raids on villages if crime is alleged to have been committed? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am glad that we are getting to be precise with our language. The word ' raid ' has been used all through and I also used the word for the sake of convenience. I quite agree that there should be no ' raid ', but investigation is often called ' raid '."

Representations received from the Ryots' Association, Pattukkottai taluk.

* 213 *Q.*—SRI S. VENKATARAMA IYER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether representations have been received from the Ryots' Association and the Congress Panchayatdars' Conference, Pattukkottai taluk, requesting to revise the orders issued in the Governmnt Communiqué, dated 9th June 1952, regarding the levy of land revenue in the recently abolished inam and zamin villages taken over by the Government in Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks;

(*b*) what action has been taken on the representations; and

(*c*) whether the Government will stay the collection of such enhanced land revenue pending final orders in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) Yes. Several such representations have been received.

" (*b*) The representations are under the consideration of the Government.

" (*c*) The Government see no need to take such action."

SRI S. VENKATARAMA IYER :—" Will the Government be pleased to see that the levy of the highest rate of Rs. 16-10-0 per acre is unjust and inequitable and the assessment rate in the villages taken over should be the same as in the ryotwari villages in the neighbourhood."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I said that the whole thing was under the consideration of the Government."

JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to say whether it is just and legal to levy ryotwari assessment on private lands in inam villages which were hitherto paying only a quit rent of annas eight or twelve per acre, without paying any compensation? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member referring to Pattukkottai taluk? "

25th July 1952]

JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—" Arantangi taluk, Sir."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" All these questions are under consideration, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that all these questions were under the consideration of the Government. I wish to ask him, Sir, whether the matter as it relates to Pattukkottai alone is receiving his consideration or the question of disparity that obtains in the entire State."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" This question relates to a particular taluk and the answer naturally refers to that only."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Might I ask the Government, Sir, whether they can levy new taxes in the estates without the sanction of the Legislature? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No new taxes are levied. The lands that have been taken over are taxed under certain rules made under the Act."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the present assessment in respect of the lands in inam villages taken over by the Government is much higher than the assessment which the cultivators were wont to pay to their previous landholders? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It may or may not be, Sir."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" May I know what the representations are that have been received from the Ryots' Association and the Congress Panchayat regarding the assessment on Pattukkottai and Arantangi zamin and inam lands taken over by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Various representations have been received and I am sure the hon. Member does not expect me to give the House a catalogue of all those things; it refers to the new basis upon which taxes are being levied."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it not a fact that the Government issued a communiqué in respect of the lands in question in the month of June last stating that they concede the justice of the demands of the ryots of these taluks but that, none the less in view of the heavy commitment that the Government have already incurred and also in view of the fact that if this is conceded, they would have to concede the same concession in other areas also where this excessive levy obtains, the Government will not be in a position to concede those demands? Secondly, have the Government . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the Hon. Minister answer the first question."

[25th July 1952

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" A communiqué was issued but as I understand the English language, no conceding could be inferred from it."

Detection of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Manjeri Police station.

*214 Q.—JANAB K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the existence of a large number of serious crimes of recent happening undetected within the jurisdiction of the Manjeri Police station in Malabar;

(*b*) the reasons for the failure to detect the said crimes; and

(*c*) whether any special measures have been taken to detect the crimes and allay public anxiety?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) There were two serious crimes of recent happening within the jurisdiction of Manjeri Police Station in Malabar. Of these, one was detected, but the other could not be detected in spite of vigorous efforts as no disinterested witnesses were available.

" (*c*) Every effort was made and intensive police patrolling of the villages of the area was also carried out. There is no need for public anxiety."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know, Sir, if in respect of the crimes that have not been detected, efforts to detect them will be continued? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is aware that, with the lapse of time, evidence gets more and more unreliable and the court will not accept such evidence and to take it to court is of no use."

10-50 a.m. DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are the Government aware of the statements issued by Malabar leaders in 'Mathruboomi,' complaining about frequent acquittals in murder cases that come up before the Sessions Court? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We cannot help these comments."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" The Hon. Chief Minister stated that two crimes were perpetrated in the locality in question. May I know what exactly these crimes were? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think they are murders and in addition some looting."

Salary of Hon. Chief Minister.

*215 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Hon. the Chief Minister is drawing his pay as Chief Minister of this State in addition to his pension as ex-Governor-General of India, and if so, what the amount is?

25th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister draws a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and also a house rent allowance and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 250 each."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Is it dignified for an ex-Governor-General of India to be the Chief Minister of a disintegrating State? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not stand on such dignities, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—" Is it a fact that His Excellency the Governor stated at Salem that the Hon. Chief Minister was serving without receiving any salary, a practice which he could not himself follow? Was this statement of His Excellency the Governor contradicted by the Hon. Chief Minister? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is true that the Governor made a wrong statement."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know whether the Hon. Chief Minister's claim for his pay was objected to by the Accountant-General? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir."

Dispute between Ambi's Cafe, Madras, and its workers.

*216 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have refused to refer the disputes between the Ambi's Cafe, Madras, and its workers to a Tribunal?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" At first the Government considered that there was no case for adjudication but later, on representations received, the case is again under the consideration of the Government. The representation of the President of the State Labour Union is again under consideration of the Government and the Commissioner of Labour has been asked to see if conciliation could once again be attempted."

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAY :—" May I know which official of the Government was responsible for the delay of four months in replying to the protests of the Union with regard to the discriminatory treatment, and may I also know whether the Government will give the reason for this delay? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I want notice of the question, Sir."

[25th July 1952

this, then the Government referred such cases to the Tribunal. The result of this is that there have been a number of lock-outs in the hotel industry in the City of Madras. So, will the Government consider the advisability of referring all the disputes, existing and apprehended, in the hotel industry in Madras to the Tribunal?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"The hon. Member knows that the correct procedure is conciliation and then adjudication. I do not know what other remedy the hon. Member suggests."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"On what basis do the Government come to a conclusion regarding the reference of a dispute to a Tribunal?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"When an industrial dispute arises, it is generally referred for conciliation, and if the Government feel that there is a case made out and if the other party does not agree to the conciliation then we refer the matter to a Tribunal."

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—"Are these workers referred to in the question, affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress or the All-India National Trade Union Congress?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"The Union that has raised the question in the present case is a socialist-sponsored organisation, viz., the Madras State Labour Union."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—"Is the dispute still continuing and if so, may I know whether it has caused any dislocation to the consumers of that locality?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"There is no dislocation to the consumers. But the dispute has not yet been finally settled and the Government are taking one more chance and hope that conciliation will succeed."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAY :—"The Hon. Minister has not answered a previous question, viz., why there was delay of four months in initiating conciliation proceedings in spite of the fact that the Union concerned had made a protest?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"I am afraid I cannot answer the question straightaway. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I may be able to answer."

Sanction of advances to district boards.

*217 *Q.*—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the district boards have been requesting the Government for temporary advances to enable them to meet their normal expenditure pending adjustments of their normal annual receipts ; and

(*b*) if so, what the action taken by Government thereon is?

25th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"(*a*) Yes. Some district boards which have been unable to meet their current expenditure in the course of the year have been applying for advances from State funds.

"(*b*) Subject to availability of funds, necessary advances were sanctioned up to the end of 1951–52 to such of the district boards as were actually in need of the advances and were found able to repay the advances in a reasonable period. The application of a district board for advance is pending receipt of certain particulars called for."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—"In view of the unsatisfactory position obtaining in many of the district boards, and in view of the fact that many of them cannot meet their legitimate expenditure from their own funds, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to pass early orders sanctioning the advances on individual requests of the district boards, wherever the finances of the board concerned are sound?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"If any district board could repay in a reasonable time, advances will be given. If not, subject to availability of funds, grants in respect of dearness allowance to which they are eligible will be paid to the district boards."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—"May I know whether any application has been received from the Cuddapah District Board for advance and if so, what action has been taken?"

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

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—"Are the Government aware that the elementary school teachers of the South Kanara District Board were not paid in time for several months in 1952 and were put to great hardship on account of the delay in granting the advances to the District Board and, if so, may I know whether the Government will be prompt at least in future?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"I will enquire into the matter."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—"May I know the names of the district boards which have asked for advances?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"I require notice."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—"In view of the financial difficulties of so many district boards, as was shown by the questions and statements of the hon. Members, will the Government take up the question of abolition of these boards?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"It is a policy to be considered and decided."

[25th July 1952

Stationing of Special Armed Police in Tanjore district.

1a.m. * 218 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR : Will the HON. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether hundreds of Special Armed Police have been sent to the taluks of Mannargudi, Tiruturaipundi and Nagapattinam and some other areas in Tanjore district and have been stationed there for the past one week;

(*b*) the exact number of policemen so sent and the cost involved in maintaining them there, per day; and

(*c*) the reasons for this step?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) About 160 men of all ranks of the Special Armed Police are stationed at various places in the Tanjore district.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The reasons for this step are to inculcate a sense of security and to maintain law and order. The average cost on account of the pay and allowances, and other expenses of maintenance for one company is about Rs. 470 per day."

SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR:—"தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அமைதிக்கு பங்கம் விளைவிக்கக்கூடிய காரியங்கள் எனன நடகின்றன; எதற்காக இவ்வளவு பணச்சிலவில் போலீஸ் படைகளை அனுப் வேணடு மென்று கேடகிறேன்."

THE HON SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்களுக்கு இது நன்றுகத்தெரியும்."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is an important question that has been asked. People who want to put supplementary questions do not know what has taken place. So, I would request you to see that all such important questions and answers thereto, when they are not in English, are translated into English so that all hon. Members can follow them and put supplementary questions."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have put down twenty questions for answer to-day, that is, within one hour. It will not be possible to have all questions answered within one hour if every Tamil or Telugu supplementary question is to be translated into English. It is not therefore possible to translate them into English. If the hon. Member persists, I shall have no alternative except to put only four or five questions for answer every day."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" In view of the fact that landlords, instead of going to civil courts to find a solution to their land disputes, are using the Special Armed Police for forcibly evicting the peasants from the land, will the Government consider the question of removing the Special Armed Police stationed in Tanjore district from that place?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The premise of the hon. Member is not correct. The landlords cannot get the assistance of the Police to evict anybody. In fact, the grievances of the tenants are that the landlords go to the civil courts and get decrees far too easily."

25th July 1952]

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister was telling us that the hon. Member who put the main question knew the exact details of the breach of law and order in the district concerned. May I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to explain, for the information of the entire House, what the causes are, due to which there were breaches of peace and order in the district?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I did not refer to any breaches of the peace, but I understand the present question, Sir. Conditions in Tanjore district on account of the present agrarian discontent on the one hand, and the reforms expected on the other, are very well-known and there is a certain amount of confusion and a certain amount of uncertainty in all matters. Hence, we have to take measures for security's sake."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know what is the use of having Police there instead of taking ameliorative measures?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is the ameliorative measures that are giving rise to the confusion and uncertainty that I referred to."

SRI M. C. MUTHUKUMARASWAMY :—" தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அதிகமான போலீஸ் இருப்பதன் காரணம் என்ன? அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களை அடக்குவதற்காகவா?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" May I answer in English, Sir? Some hon. Members believe that question time should be converted into one for debate and that they should follow every question and every answer; whereas, I humbly submit that interpellations and answers thereto should be got ready on their own merits, and they should not depend upon one another as they do in a debate. I must point out that the assumption that more Police are kept in Tanjore than in any other place is not correct. There is an agrarian situation in Tanjore which is peculiar and we do not want it to develop into disorder. The Police are not intended to put down Harijans, Sir, unless indeed the Harijans are misled into disorder."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it not a fact that Police are sent precisely on the report made by mirasdars, particularly, Mr. Kunniyur Sambasiva Ayyar, to places where land is leased out?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not true. I do not wish that hon. Members should make personal allegations of this kind where the other person is not here to defend himself. But I say that the Police are under the direct and immediate control of the District Magistrate."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has accused some of us that we want to convert the question hour into one for debate. I wonder whether the Chair shares this view. I would, therefore, want a ruling on this question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Chief Minister has not accused any Member."

[25th July 1952

Travelling allowance given to village officers when attending taluk headquarters.

* 219 *Q.*—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a Village officer is required to appear before the District Medical Officer, when he applies for medical leave; and

(*b*) whether travelling allowance is given to a village munsif if he is asked to attend the taluk headquarters?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) No. But, I may add that, in certain cases, the Revenue Divisional Officers have authorisation to sanction travelling allowance for the village munsif."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:—" Have definite instructions been issued to these officers to give travelling allowance to the village officers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" I may mention cases wherein travelling allowance is given—

(i) When the village officers undertake journeys to attend courts in connexion with their duties as village officers;

(ii) when they are required by competent authority to undertake journeys to give instructions to the local officers in suits;

(iii) when they undertake journeys to give instructions to officers of Government in connexion with Government suits;

(iv) when they are instructed to tour before Excise Officers or before officers of the Commercial Tax department; and

(v) when they undertake journeys to attend meetings of local bodies."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" May I know under what category these village officers—munsifs and karnams—come, non-gazetted or gazetted or any other category? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" 'Traditional class', Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:—" The Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue said in reply to clause (*a*) of my question 'No'. But there are certain instances where, when a village officer applied for leave, the tahsildar asked him to appear before the Medical Officer. Will the Government issue orders to these officers not to commit such mistakes hereafter? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The prevailing rule is this. The tahsildar or the deputy tahsildar in full charge can grant leave for three months. Over and above that period, the matter has to go before the Revenue Divisional Officer who grants leave. But if the Revenue

25th July 1952]

Divisional Officer doubts the *bona fides* of the leave application, he may ask the applicant to produce a medical certificate."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Coming as I do from the traditional and honorary class, as our Chief Minister has classified them, I know some of the village officers are misusing their powers because of tradition. In view of this fact, may I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether he will consider the question of abolition of this class and the transfer of all their duties to the panchayats in future? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" The entire Government will breakdown." (Cheers.)

SRI P. GOPALAKRISHNA REDDI:—" Will the Government consider the question of increasing the salaries of village officers in the estates taken over by the Government and converted into ryotwari areas, in view of the fact that they are paid by the Government the same salaries as they were paid previously—and some of them have not been paid any salary at all—even though the Government are extracting equal work and more from them? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The present question is about travelling allowance. This does not arise out of that question."

Construction of a dam across Gomukhi, South Arcot district.

* 220 *Q.*—SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stage at which the work relating to the proposed construction of a dam across Gomukhi near Vadakanthal in South Arcot district is?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" The scheme has been deferred for the present."

SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAY:—" நான்தான் கேள்விபோட்டது. பதிலை தமிழில் சொல்லும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—இந்த ஸ்கீம் தற்போது தள்ளி வைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAY:—" இதற்குக்காரணம் என்னவென்று சொல்லுவார்களா? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" The scheme has been deferred because of the poor return expected from it."

Stationing of Armed Reserve Police in West Godavari district.

* 221 *Q.*—SRI P. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many places, apart from Eluru and Narsapuram, the Armed Reserve Police is stationed in West Godavari district; and

(*b*) since when the Armed Reserve Police or Special Armed Police has been stationed in Kanuru Agraharam and for what purpose?

[25th July 1952

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Government have called for information."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the question was in how many places apart from Eluru and Narasapuram the Armed Reserve Police is stationed in West Godavari district."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, this being a matter where I have to get information to answer the question, I said 'Government have called for information.'"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, whether after the receipt of information the Hon. the Chief Minister would consider favourably the good number of representations made by the villagers that this Armed Reserve Police should be abolished?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, after I get the information I will be able to understand the real position. But generally speaking, the stationing of Police is intended to prevent crime and give a sense of security, and that must depend on policy, and the representations of the local people will certainly go to form an important part of the consideration."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" Sir, the question was put a month ago. The Police are harassing the people every day. This is a life and death problem for the people. Therefore, may I know the reason for the delay in getting the information?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Government have called for information because they have not got the information here. That is the plain answer. Whether it is a life and death problem or not, I am not quite able to understand unless I get the information."

Stationing of Special Armed Police at Kanur Agraharam.

* 222 *Q.*—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Special Armed Police and Armed Reserve Police were posted in Pendyala, Kanur and Kanur Agraharam, adjacent villages in Kovvur taluk, West Godavari district, during the year 1951;

(*b*) if so, why;

(*c*) whether the camps are being continued even till to-day; and

(*d*) whether there was any request from Yelamarru Zamindar to station special police?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) to (*d*) The Government have called for information."

25th July 1952]

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—" ఈ ప్రశ్న జూన్ నెల 30 వ తేదీన పంపించాను. అక్కడ ఆ గ్రామములో పోలీసులు విరోధికంగా station లో వుంచి ప్రజలాంగాన్ని కూలీలను బాధలు పెట్టవలెనేటటువంటి దురుద్దేశ్యంతో క్రి.పా.కో. 144 శెక్షను order ను ex-parte గా తీసుకొని రావాలని ప్రయత్నించడం, దానికి Additional First-Class Magistrate వద్ద 144 section order కోసం ప్రయత్నం చేస్తే ఆయన నిరాకరించడం, దానిపైన ఈయన Sub-Magistrate దగ్గరనుంచి తీసుకోవడం, దానిపైన అప్పీలుచేస్తే, నర్సాపురం Sub-Collector గారు ఆ 144 section order ను రద్దుచేయడం . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think he is making a speech."

SRI K. RAJARAM :—" He speaks about section 144, Cr.P.C. order and it has nothing to do with the question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let him put it in the form of a question."

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—" వాటినన్నిటిని తెలుపుతూ తగు చర్య తీసుకోవాలనే విషయాన్ని జూన్ 21 వ తేదీన ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి మెమొరాండం పంపించాము. ఆ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమి చేసారు. జూలై 18 వ తేదీన ఒక రైతును అరెస్టుచేసి క్రమవిరుద్ధంగా 24 ఘంటలపైగా కస్టడీలో వుంచిన విషయము తెలుసునా? ఎంతమందిపై, సెక్యూరిటి కేసులు పెట్టారో చెప్పగలారా?".

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I said in answer to the question that the Government have called for information. A large number of questions are pending in the Department, and the answers to them have not been sent to the Legislature office, because the information on these questions has not yet been received. In deference to the Hon. Speaker's wish that we must state the stage at which the matter stood, I have given in these two cases (though it probably does not satisfy the hon. Members) the actual position that we have called for information. When the information comes we shall place it at the disposal of hon. Members if they ask for it or, if it is important, even without their asking. But as far as the speech of the last interpellator went, he said that the Special Police stationed in these places were approaching the magistracy for orders, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and that this did not please him. I submit that he has himself given a certificate to the Police. They don't do anything except approaching the magistracy for orders." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Our Hon. Chief Minister prides himself as a very efficient man . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I protest agains the flattery or insinuation, whatever it is."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that it is a simple question on which the District Superintendent of Police, if he wanted, could have sent the information in a day,

[25th July 1952

will the Hon. the Chief Minister consider taking suitable action against the District Superintendent of Police for not sending the reply as early as possible?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, there is no question of delay or disobedience on the part of any officers. The hon. Member and the leader of the party to which the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi belongs need not assist me in discharging my functions in regard to the District Superintendent of Police." (Applause.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the question was sent a month back, asking for the number of police stations in the particular area. It could have been replied to in a day if only the District Superintendent had wanted it. Therefore we are surprised at the inefficiency of the staff and the question asked by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthi is in order, and therefore, will the Hon. the Chief Minister give an assurance that in future answers will be given on the floor of the House in time?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, for the benefit of the hon. Members who put the questions and to meet the charge that our staff is inefficient or that I am inefficient, I have to read the question again. The question is—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Special Armed Police and Armed Reserve Police were posted in Pendyala, Kanur and Kanur Agraharam, adjacent villages in Kovvur taluk, West Godavari district, during the year 1951;

(*b*) if so, why;

(*c*) whether the camps are being continued even till to-day; and

(*d*) whether there was any request from Yelamarru Zamindar to station special police?

" Sir, I cannot answer any of these questions without reference to the local officials and therefore we have asked for information. I want the hon. Members to remember that it is easy to say that everything could be done in a moment, but when they take charge of Government, they will see it cannot be done."

Rates of land rent in Paritala Zagir villages, Nandigama taluk.

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

(*a*) whether the rates of land rent in Paritala Zagir villages (Nandigama taluk, Krishna district) which were taken over by the Madras Government in January 1950 are higher than those in the adjoining ryotwari villages; and

(*b*) if so, what measures have been taken to reduce the rates to the level of the ryotwari villages?

25th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not got the information but have called for it."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to defer collection of rent until survey and settlement are made and then collect rents only at the rates obtaining in the adjacent ryotwari villages?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I have nothing more to add to what I have already said."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Sir, may I know whether the villages are ryotwari or come under permanent settlement?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I said I have no information. I must say this reply applies to all questions *mutatis mutandis*."

Salary of teachers.

* 224 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government intend to revive the order insisting on the Managers of Aided Elementary Schools to pay the increased salary of Rs. 3 to the teachers;

(*b*) if not, what are the measures that the Government propose to take to make good this sum of Rs. 3 to the teachers; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to extend wholly or in part the concession given to N.G.Os. and Local Board Employees regarding education and medical treatment to Aided School teachers?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The matter is under consideration.

" (*c*) The educational concessions recently sanctioned to the children of Non-Gazetted Officers have been extended to the children of the teachers in aided schools also. There is a proposal under consideration to grant free medical aid to N.G.Os. and their families and extend the concession to employees of local boards only. It is not the intention of Government to extend the grant of medical concessions, which is under consideration, to the teachers in aided schools."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, in view of the fact that this is pending before the Government for a long time, will they arrive at a decision early?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, this matter is under active consideration and a decision is expected to be arrived at before long."

[25th July 1952

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that schools are not business propositions, will the Government consider the question of not pressing on the management of aided schools to bear additional expenditure on this account? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, this order asking aided schools to add Rs. 3 as their part of the expenditure is at present kept in abeyance and the matter is being considered by the Government."

11-20 a.m. SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the Managers get the acquittance of the teachers without paying them their pay? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have heard such allegations the other day on the floor of the House and I said the Government would go into the question. One or two instances that came to my knowledge are under investigation."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—" Will the Government arrange to make this payment through the District Educational Officers direct to prevent frauds? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I have already said, the Government are actively considering how to arrange for this payment to the teachers."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Did the Government take any action against the Managers of aided elementary schools when they threatened to close down the schools when the Government asked them to pay an additional Rs. 3 to their teachers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government at that time considered two alternative methods. One was withdrawal of recognition. The other was withholding part of the teaching grant and giving it to the teachers. But in view of the very difficult situation that arose when the Managers threatened to close down the schools, the previous Government held this order under abeyance. The whole matter is being reconsidered now."

Abolition of Food Production Committees.

* 225 Q.—SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government propose to abolish the Food Production Committees in all the districts in view of the abolition of Food Controls?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is no such proposal."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Are the Government aware that in the City of Madras a great deal of hardship is caused to the people who have lost their ration cards and may I know what steps the Government propose to take? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member is completely on the wrong track; this question does not relate to that at all."

1952]

SRI V. K. RAO :—' As a result of abolition of food control what is the total number of Government employees thrown out of employment and what steps are taken by the Government to provide them with alternative employment? "

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

SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA :—" I have found that in the meetings of the Food Advisory Committees there is nothing but reading of some statistics by the officers of the Government and they are not at all beneficial to the people. I would request the Government to abolish such committees."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am thankful for the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

Transfer of headquarters of the Deputy Collector, Rajampet.

* 226 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer the headquarters of the Deputy Collector from Rajampet to Cuddapah; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

Panchayats to function as village courts.

* 227 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMESAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state when the Government propose to notify dates under the Panchayat Act of 1950 so as to enable the Panchayat Boards to function as village courts?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Under section 13 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, any village court functioning within the jurisdiction of a panchayat ceases to function from the 1st April 1951, the date of introduction of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 and its work and duties have devolved on and powers vested in the panchayat. The question of notifying panchayats to function as Village Courts does not therefore arise."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" [illegible] elections [illegible]."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" [illegible] elections [illegible]."

[25th July 1952

Allotment of yarn to handloom factory owners in Malabar.

* 228 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) who the handloom factory owners in Malabar getting special quota of yarn are; and

(*b*) on what basis the Government allowed them these concessions?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) & (*b*) No special quota of yarn is being allotted to any of the handloom factories in Malabar district. At present handloom factories working with less than 25 looms are getting supplies of yarn at retail rates and handloom factories working with 25 looms and above are getting supplies of yarn at wholesale rates from the State nominee. But the following handloom factories are getting consumer quotas (direct from mills at ex-mill rates) to the extent noted against each, as they were getting such quotas in the basic period and in the previous control period:—

Serial number and name of factory.	Quotas.
1 Kerala Textiles, Kallai	25 bales.
2 Umayal Weaving Establishment, Cannanore.	40 ,,
3 Standard Cotton and Silk Weaving Company, Limited, Kozhikode.	60 ,,
4 Commonwealth Trust Limited, Kozhikode. (Handloom, Powerlooms and Hosiery Factory).	385 ,, ,,

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—" In view of the fact that these consumer yarn quotas are being misused in many places, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government would consider the desirability of cancelling this consumer quota system and supplying that yarn in the general distribution of yarn?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I am just answering a question relating to Malabar. The hon. Member Mr. Pragada Kotaiah can put a separate question and I shall answer it."

Loan advanced to Shri Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati.

* 229 *Q.*—SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the amount of loan advanced by Government to the Shri Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati, Chittoor district, till now?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The Government have advanced a loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs to Messrs. Sri Venkateswara Paper & Straw Board Mills, Ltd., Tirupati, under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act."

25th July 1952]

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, when the loan was granted, the purpose for which it was granted and whether that purpose has been served?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" A loan of Rs. 2·5 lakhs was sanctioned to the company in 1948 for the manufacture of straw boards. The Government was later informed that the company was not running satisfactorily and therefore the Government ordered the recovery of the loan. Also the Government did not comply with the request of the company and others to take over the management of the company. The company has been ordered to be wound up and an official liquidator has been appointed by the High Court."

SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of taking over this company with a view to developing an industrially backward area like Rayalaseema where the necessary raw materials are available?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The Government considered the question, but found that it would cost them another Rs. 7·5 lakhs. Therefore they thought that at the present moment it would be advisable to hold a public auction, the Government bidding up to the amount due to them."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM:—" What was the Issued Capital and Subscribed Capital of the company?"

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

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" In view of the fact that Rayalaseema is an undeveloped area, will the Government take over and run the company not minding the additional cost of Rs. 7·5 lakhs as it would provide employment for many people?"

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—" On a point of information, Sir. My question No. 190 has not been answered."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It will be answered tomorrow."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether there is any paper or machinery left in the Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati, now?" 11-

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I am informed that there is sufficient material left in the mills."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Does not the locality wherein this Venkateswara Paper Mills is situated, abound in raw materials, necessary for the paper industry?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" It is a fact, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Question time is over. The answers to the questions left over will be printed in the proceedings. We shall now take up the next item on the Agenda, viz., Electricity Demand."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"With your permission, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request the Hon. Chief Minister to place on the table of the House the answers to the questions that have been put to-day for which he said that he had called for information, as soon as he gets the information called for, even without our asking for the same, because we are very anxious to know the answers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have no objection, Sir, to place what are called 'written answers' as soon as the information is received."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been good enough to say that the answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings. On certain occasions when important questions come up before the House and hon. Members are anxious to put supplementary questions, it is usual to include those questions in the list of questions for the next day. Therefore may I request you, Mr. Speaker, that question No. 230 be included in the list of questions for tomorrow?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has been a Member of the Legislature for a long time and is well acquainted with the procedure followed in these cases. If the hon. Member who has put the question desires that it should be answered on the floor of the House tomorrow, he should make a request to me in writing before 12 noon to-day."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I shall do so, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot do so because he has not put the question No. 230[a]. It is the hon. Member, Mr. M. Muni Reddi who has to do so."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Then I shall have to look to Mr. M. Muni Reddi, Sir." (Laughter.)

Village-site price of paddy in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts.

* 231 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the village-site price of paddy in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts;

(*b*) the allowance given to procuring agents, millers and wholesalers;

(*c*) the surcharge, sales tax, etc., collected by the Government;

(*d*) the f.o.r. price of rice in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore; and

[a] Question No. 230 postponed for answer on 26th July 1952.

(*e*) whether the Government would place on the table of the House the detailed working sheet showing the difference between the village-site price and f.o.r. price?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The answer[a] as placed on the table of the House."

Number of gruel centres in Palnad taluk.

* 232 *Q.*—SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many villages in Palnad taluk, Guntur district, were declared as famine area;

(*b*) how many gruel centres were opened by the Government in these villages;

(*c*) what is the amount spent so far for maintaining them; and

(*d*) whether they are still continued?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(*a*) Ten villages in Palnad taluk, Guntur district are considered as affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

"(*b*) Two gruel centres have been opened by the Government in Palnad taluk, besides nine centres run by non-official agencies.

"(*c*) Rs. 2,500 by the Government.

"(*d*) Yes."

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

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

(1) DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—"I fix the time limit for each hon. Member as five minutes. The hon. Member Mr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan will now speak."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"I rise to support the cut motion moved by Mr. S. S. Kolkebail. In this connexion I want to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for starting hydro-electric projects in Malabar. Many hydro-electric schemes have been provided in the five-year plan, for different parts of the State but I do not find even a single scheme for Malabar. In Malabar we have plenty of water resources. But the pity is that they are not harnessed for agricultural purposes and for the development of hydro-electricity.

"All hon. Members should know that if properly developed, Malabar is bound to become an industrial area of importance.

[a] Printed as Appendix on page 350 infra.

[Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan] [25th July 1952

Malabar is at present an industrially non-developed area and Malabar is capable of rapid development if only electricity is made available to it, in plenty.

" In Malabar there is the Kundipuzha waterfall in Walluvanad taluk. If we start this hydro-electric scheme, we could get enough electricity for the whole of Malabar for agricultural purposes as well as for the starting of industries. The Government have been taking the water-level for more than twenty-five years. Still the scheme has not been taken up for execution. In the Budget memorandum I find mention has been made about the starting of certain ' Kundah ' hydro-electric scheme at an estimated cost of 31.77 crores. I do not know whether it is the same as Kundipuzha scheme which I have mentioned just now. If not, the Government should take up the Kundipuzha scheme immediately and begin work on it. But I find that the Government are not making enough provision even for those schemes that are there in the five-year plan. For example, I find in the note written by the Chief Engineer for Electricity, that the Government had restricted the capital expenditure on electricity schemes during 1951–52 to about 725 lakhs of rupees as against their minimum requirement of 900 lakhs of rupees. Consequently they had to postpone certain schemes for the year 1952–53. With the provision of eight crores of rupees for capital outlay on ' Electricity ' this year, I do not know whether the demands could be met. From this, it is clear that the Government are not very serious about the development of electricity in our State. Regarding Malabar, the case is still hopeless. The Government have totally neglected Malabar in the matter of extension of electricity to the villages.

" I shall cite a typical instance. The extension of electricity from Palghat to Kollengode and Vadakancherri has been put a stop to. Even though the whole survey was completed, the work has not been taken up. There has been a clamour from the people of Nattika that the extension of electricity from Calicut to Ponnani should be further extended to their village. But that has been a cry in the wilderness. The Government have not taken any action over the peoples' cry. Furthermore, I request that the Government should provide the villagers of Badagara and Kuthuparambha with electricity. The Government say that they are interested in rural electrification. But what do we find in Malabar! Not a single extension has been given to any village.

" In this connexion, I may bring to the notice of all hon. Members that people living in adjacent villages situated in the Travancore-Cochin State, are having the benefit of electricity extended to their places. But their poor neighbours who are in Malabar, suffer for want of the same. When their neighbouring villages are beaming with electric lights in their streets, the adjoining villagers in Malabar grope in the dark. I am not able to understand this step-motherly treatment to us. After all if we had our Kerala State, in no time these villages would have been electrified. Even now electricity could be brought from the neighbouring villages from Travancore-Cochin State, only if our Government were to negotiate with Travancore Government for the necessary permission. If the Madras Government cannot take up immediately the Kundipuzha Scheme to which I have already referred, the best that they can do at present, is to negotiate with Travancore-Cochin Government so that electricity could be brought to the Malabar district from the big Peringalkuth Hydro-Electric Scheme with which the Travancore-Cochin Government are now proceeding in right earnest. If electricity could be taken from that hydro-electricity scheme, all the villages in Malabar could be electrified. I sincerely trust that our Government will take effective steps in this direction."

Shri N. C. RAMASAMY KANDER :—" கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கனம் மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மான்யப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். தற்போது கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் பெரும்பாலும் உணவு உற்பத்திக்காகவே செலவிடப்படவேண்டும். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கினால்தான் உணவுப் பிரச்னை நீங்கும். நம் நாட்டில் மிக முக்கியமான பிரச்னை உணவுப் பிரச்னைதான்.

" கிராமங்களில் உள்ள சில குறைபாடுகளில் முக்கியமானது ஜலதார வசதிக்குறைவுதான். உதாரணமாக செங்கம் தாலுக விலுள்ள சுமார் 500 ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்கு ஏரி அணைக்கட்டுப் பாசனமே கிடையாது. அதுபோன்ற சில தாலூகாக்களிலும் கிராமங்களிலும் மின்சார வசதி அதிகமாகப் பெருகவேண்டும்.

" உழவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் பிற்போக்கு நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

'உழுவார் உலகத்தார்க்கு) ஆணியஃதாற்றுது
எழுவாரை எல்லாம் பொறுத்து'

என்றார் திருவள்ளுவர். அதாவது விவசாயிகள் உலகத்திற்கே ஆணியாகும். உதாரணமாக வண்டிக்கு அச்சு போன்றவர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அந்த அச்சு உடைந்துவிட்டால் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள அத்தனைபேருக்கும் நஷ்டமேற்படுமென்பதை திருவள்ளுவர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் என்ன நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள் ? விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மின்சார வசதியையும் ஆயில் இன்ஜின், பம்பசெட் போன்ற வசதிகளையும், விவசாயத்திற்கான கருவிகளையும் கொடுப்பது மிகவும் குறைவாகவிருக்கிறது. மேல்நாட்டில் அமெரிக்காவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், 1940-ல் ஒரு விவசாயி மற்றுமுள்ள ஐந்து பேருக்கு உணவு அதிகமாக பயிரிட்டார். 1951-ஆண்டில் 16 பேருக்கு அதிகமாக உணவு பயிரிட்டார். நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்துவோர் மிகக் குறைவு. அநேகமாக எல்லோரும் உத்தியோகம், வியாபாரம் முதலியவற்றில் சென்று விடுகிறார்கள். விவசாயம் சொம்பவும் பிற்போக்கு நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் விவசாயக் கருவிகளும், ஆயில் இன்ஜின்களும், மின்சார வசதியும் குறைவாக இருப்பதுதான். ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் எட்டு கோடி ரூபாயில் சுமார் ஆறு கோடி ரூபாயாவது விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி அளிக்கும் வகையில் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய சிற்றுரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

11-40 a.m.

Sri P. BAPU NAIDU :—"ఆధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వం ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ వీక్షము లను ఆముల జరిపే విషయంలో పల్లెటూర్లకు విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సరఫరా చేయటంలో తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనుటలేదని చెబుతున్నాను. మన దేశంలో అధిక సంఖ్యాకులు పల్లెలలో ఉంటున్నారని పల్లెటూర్లు బాగుపడితేనేకాని దేశం బాగుపడదని గాంధీగారు కాంగ్రెస్ వారు గత 50 సంవత్సరములుగా గోషిస్తున్నను కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ ఆధికారమునకు వచ్చిన తరువాత ఆ ఘోష ఆరణ్య రోదనముగా ఉన్నది. మద్రాసు

[Sri P. Bapu Naidu] [25th July 1952

ప్రభుత్వం అమలుకు తెచ్చినటువంటి electricity కి మలలో నూటికి ఒకవంతైనా పల్లెటూళ్ల ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడడంలేదు. పల్లెటూళ్లలో వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధినే కాక కుటీరపరిశ్రమలని అభివృద్ధి కూడా సాధించి నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య నిర్మూలనము చేయుటకు వీలగును. ఈ ఉద్దేశము నెరవేరుకొ నంటే మాచ్‌కండ్ ప్రాజెక్టు పని మందగించకుండా ప్రభుత్వం త్వరగా పూర్తి చేయాలి. పల్లెటూళ్లకట్ల ప్రభుత్వం చూపుచున్న సవతితల్లి ప్రేమ ప్రస్తుతం శ్రీ రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వములోనైనా మార్పు చేయవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఉటివల విశాఖపట్నం నుండి ఎలమంచిలికి వచ్చే electricity supply scheme నకు గాను ప్రభుత్వంగా ఆఫీసర్లను, కాంట్రాక్టులను ఎలమంచిలిలో నియమించారు. కాని పనులు మాత్రం పని నిలుపుదేశారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయము. కనుక వీలయించి electricity scheme ను త్వరగా అమలు జరచవలసినదని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got only one or two points to speak about on the Electricity Demand. I will not take up much of the time of this House and I shall try to be as brief as possible. At the request of the people in Sidhout taluk, plans and estimates for an electricity scheme have been prepared and submitted to the Government for sanction but it is still pending with the Government for sanction. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to expedite the matter and see that the scheme is sanctioned at an early date so that the people may be supplied with electricity. If electricity is taken to this taluk, people will go in for electric pump sets which can be used for irrigating dry lands. The river Pennar is running into this taluk and there is enough water available for irrigation purposes. If we execute this scheme, we can not only extend electrification to this taluk but can also cultivate more lands.

" Sir, there was one electricity undertaking at Cuddapah which was under the control of private management till recently and the Government acquired it in accordance with their policy of nationalising electricity undertakings. The compensation amount due to the share-holders of that electricity undertaking is said to have been deposited by the Government. But so far that amount has not been distributed to the share-holders. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate action in the matter and see that the amount is distributed to the share-holders at an early date.

" Sir, there is no thermal station in Cuddapah district. A thermal station should be opened there. I hope the Hon. Minister for Public Works will see that a thermal station is very soon established there.

" Also, Sir, a receiving storage tank is necessary for every taluk. If there is a storage tank, it will be of immense help to the ryots in carrying out their agricultural operations. They can irrigate their lands as and when they require. If my suggestions are accepted by the Government, we can irrigate dry lands in the nook and corner of my district and thus increase food production. I thank you, Sir."

* SRI VENUGOPALA KRISHNASWAMI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மின்சாரம் சம்பந்தமாகசர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும்

25th July 1952] [Sri Venugopala Krishnasami]

மான்யத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். வெகு சில வாரஷங்களாக மின்சார வளர்ச்சி அதிகமாகவே இருக்கின்றது. சில வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால் மின்சாரத்தைப்பற்றியும் அதன் உபயோகத்தைப் பற்றியும் ஜனங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை.

"இப்பொழுதோ குறைந்த செலவில் விரைவான பலன் கிடைக்கின்றது என்றாலும். அதிகபட்சமாக விவசாயம் செய்பவர்கள் தங்கள் நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாய முன்னேற்றம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையாலும், ஜனங்களும். விவசாயிகளும் மின்சாரத்தை அதிகமாக உபயோகிக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள். இரண்டு மாடுகளைக்கொண்டு ஆறு மணி நேரம் கலலை உழுத்தால் அதுவும் உயர்ந்த விலைகளுள்ள மாடுகளைக்கொண்டு உழுத்தால், ஒரு எக்கர் சாகுபடிக்கு தண்ணீர் இறைக்கமுடியும். ஆனால், மின்சாரம் மூலமாக சில மணி நேரத்திலேயே பல எக்கர்களுக்குச் சுலபமாக நீர் பாய்ச்சிவிடலாம். இதனால் ஏராளமான நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவர இயலும். இதனால் விளைவுகள் அதிகமாகும். நாடும் சுபீட்சப் பாதையில் செல்லும். தேசத்தில் வாங்கும் சக்தியும் அதிகமாகும்.

"மின்சாரத்தை விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்துவதை முதல்படியாகக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். தொழிற்சாலைகள் பகல் நேரங்களில் வேலை செய்வதை ஓரளவு குறைத்து விவசாய வேலைகளுக்கு பகல் நேரங்களில் போதிய சக்தியை அதிகமாக உபயோகிக்க அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும்.

"சில சமயங்களில் மின்சார சக்தியை இரவு நேரங்களில் விவசாய காரியங்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த சர்க்கார் விரும்புகிறார்கள். இதை விடுத்து மின்சார சக்தி குறையும்போது இரவில் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும் பகலில் விவசாயத்திற்கும் சக்தியை அளிக்க சர்க்கார் போதிய வசதிகளைச்செய்ய வேண்டும். விவசாயத்திற்கு முதன்மையாகவும், அடுத்தாற்போல் தொழிற் சாலைகளுக்கும் சலுகையளிக்கவேண்டும். மின்சார சக்தி (Energy) குறையும் போது டாம்பீக விளக்குகள், சினிமாக்கள் முதலியவைகளுக்கு சக்தி சப்ளை செய்வதை தாட்சண்யமில்லாமல் குறைத்துவிடவேண்டும். சினிமாக்களுக்கு ஆயில் இன்ஜின் மூலமாகத்தான் சக்தியை உற்பத்திசெய்ய அனுமதிக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்காரின் வருமானம் இதில் இருப்பதால் இம்முறையில் செய்யுவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"மழை இல்லாமல் அணைக்கட்டுகளில் தண்ணீர் குறைந்துகொண்டு வருவதால், மின்சாரத்தை உற்பத்திசெய்ய ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிலும் தொழில் நிலையங்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் இதில் விசேஷ கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

"எங்கெல்லாம் மின்சாரம் உபயோகிப்பதற்காக திட்டங்கள் அமைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்றனவோ, அவைகளை உடனே அமலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர சர்க்கார் முனையவேண்டும். எனது ஜில்லாவில் மின்சார போஸ்டுகளை நட்டுவிட்டு அவைகளைத் தனியே நிற்கும்படியாக வைத்துவிட்டார்கள். போஸ்டுகளை நட்டவுடன் மின்சார சக்தி வரைவில் வந்துவிடும் என்று விளக்குகளை போட வீடுதளில் ஏற்பாடு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். வீடுகளில் மின்சார விளக்குகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவைகள் மூலம் வெளிச்சம் வராது. கொலு பொம்மைகளாக காட்சியளிக்கின்றன. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இதுவரை ஒப்புக்கொண்ட வசதிகளை உடனே செய்துதரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மின்சார சாமான்களின் விலையும் அதிகமாக ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகின்றது. டாம்பீகப் பொருள்கள்மீது சர்க்கார் விதிக்கும் எந்த வரியையும் நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால்: விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படும் மின்சாரப் பொருள்களின் விலைகளை சர்க்கார் குறைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்,

"இரண்டரை அங்குல சுழாய் 1948-ம் வருடத்தில் ரூ. 1-8-0 ஆக இருந்தது அதே இரண்டரை அங்குல சுழாய் 1952-ம் வருடத்தில் ரூ. 3-12-0 ஆகிவிட்டது; அதே சமயத்தில் விவசாயப் பொருள்களின் விலைகளைப்பார்த்தால் 1948-வருடத்தில் ஒரு பொதி மிளகாய் வத்தல் 321 ரூபாய் இருந்தது இப்பொழுது பொதி வத்தல் 150 ரூபாய். வியாபார விளை பொருள்களின் விலை குறையும்போது சுழாய் ரூ. 3-8-0 ஆக இருக்கிறது. விற்பனைப் பண

[Sri Venugopala Krishnasami] [25th July 1952

களின் விலை முன்பு 320 ரூபாயாக இருந்தபோது குழாய் ரூ. 1-12-0-க்கு விற்கப்பட்டது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் மின்சார சாமான்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் குறைந்த விலையில் கொடுத்துவர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுகிறேன்.

"நான் ஒரு விவசாயி, கிராமவாசி; கிராமங்களின் முன்னேற்றம் விவசாய வளர்ச்சியில்தான் இருக்கின்றது. கிராமங்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கும், விவசாய அதிகபட்ச உற்பத்திக்கும் மின்சாரம் தேவை. ஆகையால் எங்கள் தொகுதியில் மின்சார வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மழையையும் கிணறுகளையும் நம்பியிருக்கும் எங்களுக்கு அதிகபட்ச சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டியதவசியம். கடம்பூர், கயத்தாறு, திருவேங்கடம் தொகுதிகளுக்கு பக்கங்களில் மின்சார நிலையங்கள் ஓடுகின்றன. பக்கத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கும் இச்சக்திகளை உபயோகிக்க அனுமதித்தால் இப்பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்கள் சுபிட்சமாக விளங்கி நாடு வளம்பெறவதுவாயிருக்கும். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இவைகளைக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"கயத்தாருக்குச் சமீபம் சப்-ஸ்டேஷன் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், கயத்தாருக்கு மின்சாரம் இதுவரையும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. நாகபட்டியிலும் அதைச் சுற்றிலுமுள்ள கிராம ஜனங்கள் எத்தனையோ விண்ணப்பங்கள் மூலமும் இன்ஜினீர் எஸ்டிமேட்டுகள் போட்டும் சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து பதில் ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. திருவேங்கடம் அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கும் அதி சீக்கிரமாய் மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

11-50 a.m. RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we can certainly be proud of the electricity development in our State. While we are very glad that the progress which has been made in the last twenty years in South India is good, still, there are large tracts in South India where electricity has yet to be taken. I shall confine myself in speaking on this Demand to the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes. I shall not deal with electricity that is necessary for industrial purposes. Sir, there are large tracts in our State where it is not possible to take water from rivers through canals. In such places water has to be baled out for agriculture. This is done easily by means of lift irrigation. For that purpose electricity is absolutely necessary. Further, Sir, the failure of the monsoon consecutively for the last four or five years—and even this year there is no prospect of a good rainy season—has made the need for water very acute. So we have now necessarily to depend on electricity to lift water. Again, Sir, when the monsoon has failed, there is less water available, and so, there is all the more reason now to supply electric energy to lift water. So I feel that I should insist on our having thermal stations in as many places as possible in our State. I want many more thermal stations to be put up in our State. In this connexion, Sir, I may be permitted to say that one thermal station is very, very necessary in the Ramanathapuram district between Tiruppattur and Sivaganga taluks. For, it is all a dry place there. Cultivation can take place there only through lift irrigation and lift irrigation is not possible there due to the absence of electric energy. Then, Sir, coming to other places, I wish to state that it is absolutely necessary to have a thermal station at Coimbatore; for parts of Coimbatore and Salem districts are going without water now. If a thermal station is located at the place suggested by me, it will serve both areas. So,

25th July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

Sir, if to-day it is possible to get thermal station machinery, let not Government waste any time by delaying their purchase. Let them erect thermal stations as early as possible."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லா, பொம்பலூர் தாலூக்கா பெரும்பாலும் எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. இதைப் பற்றி குறிப்பாக கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களும், மாஜி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ கூர்மையா அவர்களும் எங்கள் பிரதேசத்திற்கு வந்தபொழுது நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயத்திலும், மின்சார விஷயத்திலும் எங்கள் தாலூக்காவுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி சொல்லியுள்ளோம். ஆனால் கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக அது கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. 1952-53-ம் வருஷத்து பட்ஜெட்டிலும் அதைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடபடவில்லை. குறிப்பாக கடந்த ஐந்து வருஷ காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் எங்கள் தாலூகாவிற்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவிற்கு மின்சாரம் வந்திருக்கிறது. எங்கள் தாலூக்காவிற்கு வரவில்லை. ஆனால் எங்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு இன்னும் கொண்டு வரப் படவில்லை. 'எங்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறதே, மின்சாரம் கொண்டு வரப்படாதா,' என்று கேட்டால் கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள், 'உங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு தான் மின்சாரம் வந்து விட்டதே. அது போதாதா', என்று பதில் சொல்லுவாரோ என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். எனெனறால், 'ஹரிஜன சமூகத்திய எங்கள் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டு ஹரிஜன மந்திரி ஒருவர் பதவியில் இருக்கவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம்", என்று எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் தலைவர் ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் கேட்டதற்கு, கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார், 'சபாநாயகர் தன் உங்கள் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவராயிற்றே. அது போதாதா', என்று பதில் சொன்னது இன்னும் எனக்கு நினைவு இருந்துகொண்டே யிருக்கிறது. உழைத்து உழைத்து உளைத்துப்போன ஒரு சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு இதுவா பதில்? அதுவும் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜியைப் போன்ற அரசியல் ஞானிகள் சொன்னால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமூகம் கதி என்ன வாகும்?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் மின்சாரத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் பேசுங்கள்."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே; மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் கனம் ராஜாஜி இப்படி பதில் சொல்லக்கூடுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். முந்திய ஹரிஜன மாணியத்தில் பேச எனக்கு, சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எங்கள் சமூகத்தைப் பற்றிய விஷயங்களையும் அவருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக நேருவைப் போன்ற அரசியல் வாதிகள் கூட ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு அதிகமான காரியங்களைச் செய்யவில்லை. ஆனால் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ சலுகைகள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்திற்கென்றே உழைத்துள்ளார்கள். தென்னாட்டு காந்தி என்றே கனம் ராஜாஜியை நாங்கள் எண்ணி வந்தோம். அப்படிப்பட்டவர் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் நலன்களில் இன்னமும் அக்கறைகொண்டு பல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்ற எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு ஒருவர் மாத்திரம் சபாநாயகராக இருந்து விட்டால் போதுமா? கனம் சபாநாயகர் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் பேரால் வந்தவரா? அவர் கட்சியின் பேரால் வந்தவர், என்பதை முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் மின்சாரத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் தான் பேசவேண்டும்."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, எங்கள் தாலூக்கா பூராவும் உடனடியாக மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும், நாங்கள் பல வருஷங்களாக இதற்காகப் போராடி வருகிறோம், பலன் எதுவுமில்லை.

[Sri M. Palanimuthu] [25th July 1952

ஹரிஜனங்களாகிய நாங்கள் எது பேச ஆரம்பித்தாலும் எதாவது சொல்லி எங்களை அடக்கி உட்கார வைத்து விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலும் எங்கள் தாலூக்காவிற்கு மின்சாரம் போடுவதுபற்றி எதுவும் சொல்லப்படாததால் தான் சொல்லு றேன். உடனடியாக எதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு அப்பொழுது தான் மிகவும் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். இதற்கு அங்கேயுள்ள பெரிய பெரிய நிலைச்சுவான்தார்கள் உதவி செய்யா விட்டாலும் கூட பெரம்பலூர் தாலூக்காவிலிருந்து இதற்குத் தக்க உதவியை நான் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறேன். அது பூராவும் போடுவதற்கு 13 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஆகுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதில் சுமார் 5 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் கள் வரைக்கும் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இதற்கு உடனடியாக மீதமுள்ள தொகையைக் கொடுத்து எங்கள் தாலூக்காவிற்கு மின்சார வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

12 noon. * SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I want to bring to the notice of the Government how Andhradesa has been purposely kept backward in the matter of supply of electric energy by successive Governments. This is evident from the patent fact that so far only 134 villages have been supplied with electricity in Andhradesa, whereas about 2,800 villages have been supplied with electricity in Tamil Nad. This is a clear fact to show that Andhradesa has been neglected in the matter of electricity and in the matter of industrial progress. Sir, industrial progress mainly depends on the progress of electricity and the fact that supply of electricity has been so meagre in the whole of Andhradesa shows that this Government are against the industrial progress of Andhradesa.

" After the Congress Party came to power in 1946 in this State, the Madras Government have spent about Rs. 29 crores on the development of electricity schemes. I do not know whether our Ministers know that out of this Rs. 29 crores only about Rs. 7 crores have been spent in the whole of Andhradesa, and when we come to the Rayalaseema part of Andhradesa only obout Rs. 79 lakhs out of this Rs. 7 crores have been spent which comes to about 2·6 per cent of the total investment on development of electricity. This shows how successive Congress Governments which have been in power in this State have kept Rayalaseema and Andhradesa backward in the matter of electricity. Rajaji may say that he is not responsible for the mistakes of past Governments. But, what is the justice that Rajaji has done in this Budget for the development of electricity in Andhradesa? Long ago estimates have been prepared for the extension of electricity from Visakhapatnam to Jaggavyapet. God alone knows what has happened to this scheme. Probably the Ministers know better! Perhaps they are kept somewhere in the files of the Secretariat. This scheme was estimated to cost only Rs. 24 lakhs and a large part of Andhradesa would have been served with electricity but the Government have not been kind enough to sanction the scheme.

" About three years ago, the Madras Government entered into an agreement with the Mysore Government to take electric power from the Jog Falls for supplying electricity to parts of Rayalaseema. To this day this scheme has not seen the light of day in spite of the fact that four Ministers from Rayalaseema are sitting there on

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Pulla Reddi]

the Treasury Benches and in spite of the fact that our own Rayalaseema Minister is administering this department. Rajaji says he has been kind enough to show special favours to Rayalaseema. This Government have been taking credit for the development of hydro-electric schemes and the construction of the Tungabhadra Project. This scheme was started by the British Government long ago but the present Government want to take credit for it. In the interim Budget for 1952–53 which was passed in the last House, a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs was provided for the development of electricity at Tungabhadra but this Government reduced the allotment from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. This is the favour that Rajaji has been kind enough to bestow on Rayalaseema!"

MR. SPEAKER :—" It will be better if the hon. Member will please refer to Rajaji as the Hon. Chief Minister."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" I am sorry, Sir. I did not mean any disrespect. 'Rajaji' also is aword of respect."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It will be better if he is referred to as the Hon. Chief Minister as it will be more in conformity with parliamentary practice."

* SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Sir, this is the way in which successive Governments including this Government have dealt with the development of electricity schemes in Rayalaseema. The progress of Rayalaseema is dependant on two pivotal points, namely, the building up of minor and major projects and the development of electricity. This Government have been according a step-motherly treatment to the development of Andhradesa and to the development of electricity in particular. In Rayalaseema the major expenditure even to this day under the Budget allotment is only for the development of thermal stations. Even the thermal stations that have come into existence are not working properly with the result that a majority of houses in the municipal towns of Rayalaseema are not able to getelectricity even for lighting, let alone supply of electricity for lifting water from wells. Sir, with these words I support the cut motion."

JANAB K. MOIDU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from the Badagara constituency of Kurumbranad taluk in Malabar. The total population of the taluk is about five lakhs, of which Badagara amsam with its surroundings account for about 30 per cent. On page 27 of the Government Publication 'Five Years Achievement', it is said that the electrification of the Badagara-Quilandy area would be taken up for consideration. I am sorry to state that in the Budget that has now been presented to the House nothing has been mentioned about this. I hope the Government will not neglect it and that this area will be included in the Rural and Urban Area Projects.

" Badagara is a major panchayat area but, as far as the administration of the panchayat is concerned, it is far from satisfactory. The possibility of this major panchayat board being raised to the status of a municipality requires the consideration of Government.

[Janab K. Moidu] [25th July 1952

" Sir, another vital point is the most insanitary condition of the area. The drinking water available there is unfit for human consumption. There are no other arrangements for getting supply of fresh water free from any bacteria and the people are compelled to take the water that is available. The disease, elephantiasis, is, therefore, a common feature in this part of Malabar. Some arrangement must be made to make pure water available. This area is also very congested and always epidemics like smallpox. chickenpox, malaria, etc., are prevalent. Coupled with this, the hospital arrangements also require immediate attention. The existing sub-hospital cannot always take care of the large number of epidemic and maternity cases.

" Road transport is another problem facing the villagers."

MR. SPEAKER :—" These have nothing to do with the Demand under discussion. The Hon. Minister for Public Works will now reply to the debate."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of this debate the point has been emphasized that the provision made in the Budget is very inadequate in view of the fact that electricity is such an important thing and that every part of the State is not provided with electrical energy. I may submit for the consideration of this House that the Madras Government have been taking very great pains to improve the supply position of electricity. At the end of 1945 the energy that was available in this State was 160,000 K.Ws. At the end of 1945 a number of major schemes have been started to provide energy to the extent of 180,000 K.Ws. It is true that all these schemes are not yet ready and are not yielding power but most of the schemes have been completed and they are generating power at present. I may, however, submit, Sir, that most of these schemes will be ready and they will be available for generating power by about the end of 1954. This fact is sufficient to show that the Madras State has been bestowing sufficient attention to the progress of electrical development in this State.

12-10 p.m. " It has been mentioned next, Sir, that the Government have been showing special favour to particular regions in the Madras State. Government have also been accused of showing partiality towards Tamilnad and that as much money as has been spent for the development of electricity projects in Tamilnad has not been spent in Andhradesa. I may submit, Sir, that this charge is unjustified. First of all, it should be understood that if an electrical project, especially a hydro-electric project, is to be taken up, we should have a perennial water-supply and a good waterfall. If there is no good fall, we cannot have a hydro-electric project. It so happens, Sir, that most of the hydro-electric projects have been constructed in the South because we have got in the South, water and very good falls, whereas, Sir, in other parts of the State, though we may have some water, we have not got the falls. That is why, most of the hydro-electric projects that are undertaken or that have been completed happen to be in the South and happen

25th July 1952] [Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

to be round about Ootacamund where we have got very big waterfalls. I may submit, Sir, that so far as the hydro-electric projects in Andhra Desa are concerned, we have got the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme. It is a project which is constructed by the Madras State. This belongs to both the Orissa and Madras States. I should say, it is well under execution and that no negligence has been shown by the Madras Government in executing that project. We have also the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme. Apart from these, we do not have any other hydro-electric projects unless we harness the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari.

" Some hon. Members have pointed out that there has been some slowing down of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project. I may submit, Sir, that sufficient provision has been made for this project and there is no question of slowing down the project at all. Unless it is absolutely necessary and unless we are compelled for reasons of financial stringency, we are not going to cut down the expenditure on these big projects because electricity department is run as a profit-yielding commercial department.

" Another hon. Member pointed out that though a large sum of money has been spent for the development of electricity schemes in the whole State, not one pie has been spent in Rayalaseema. I give below some of the electricity schemes which now belong to the Government in Rayalaseema area : Proddatur Electricity Scheme ; Bellary Electricity Scheme ; Kurnool Electricity Scheme ; Cuddapah Electricity Scheme, etc. These schemes were previously run by private licensees. They were not working satisfactorily and they were not giving satisfaction to the public. It is only after this Government stepped in and took over these concerns that they are being run satisfactorily. Therefore, it is not correct to say that this Government have not been careful about the interests of Rayalaseema. Let me also submit to the hon. Friend who made the criticism that this Government is very unfair to Rayalaseema, that we have got the multi-purpose Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme in Rayalaseema. The plant that is required for the scheme has been ordered and this project is going to develop 23,000 K.Ws. of electrical power which will be useful for the entire area of the Ceded Districts.

" Another point has been made that this Government have been caring only for the interests of the towns and neglecting the interests of the villages. I may submit, Sir, that it is the policy of this Government to supply electricity to about 200 villages on an average every year and in accordance with that policy the number of villages that have been electrified is about 2,200. The number of pumping sets that were using electricity in the year 1946 was about 5,900 and by the end of the year 1951, their number went up to 19,000. It is, therefore, very clear that this Government have been bestowing proper attention on the question of supplying electricity to villages.

" Sir, villages require electricity only for the purpose of irrigation. This Government have been doing their best in this matter

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi] [25th July 1952

and they will not fail in their duty towards the agriculturists. It is no doubt true that every village has been clamouring for power. But I submit for the consideration of the House that there are two obstacles which stand in the way of supplying electricity to villages. One is the shortage of present generating capacity and the other is the unsatisfactory position of materials. That is why, Sir, every village that asks for electricity is not able to get it immediately. It is for this reason that the Government are not able to keep pace with the demand and it is not because the Government are not willing to help the villages.

" Sir, a criticism has been made in the course of the debate that sufficient provision has not been made for the supply of electricity to the villages. So far as the present Budget is concerned, I may submit, Sir, that a sum of Rs. 161 lakhs has been provided this year for the development of rural areas and for distribution of power to consumers. It is a fairly good slice of the provisions made under this Demand in this Budget. I may also submit that Rs. 71 lakhs have been provided for 32 major extensions, each costing over two lakhs of rupees, for the supply of power to villages. Let me also submit for the consideration of this House that of the 800 lakhs of rupees that have been provided in this Budget only 20 lakhs of rupees go for the acquisition of electrical undertakings and the rest is being used for the construction of some project or other, either big or small and, therefore, whatever money that is available and that can be spared is being utilized only for the expansion of the projects so that more energy can be generated.

" Well, Sir, as I said in the beginning, there has been no case of partiality and the amounts provided in the Budget will show that they are for proceeding with the projects that have already been undertaken. So far as this Budget is concerned, the amount provided for major extensions is Rs. 271 lakhs and Rs. 38 lakhs for minor extensions in the Circars. The provision for major extensions in the Rayalaseema area is 18 lakhs of rupees and for minor extensions, it is Rs. 24 lakhs. I think, there is a slight error in the figures given by Mr. Pulla Reddi. Madras City gets 112 lakhs of rupees for major schemes and Rs. 15 lakhs for minor extensions. In Tamilnad, Rs. 245 lakhs for major schemes and Rs. 65 lakhs for minor extensions are to be spent. For the West Coast, one lakh of rupees is provided for major schemes and 13 lakhs of rupees
12-20 p.m. is provided for minor extensions. It can be seen from the provision made for the various parts of the State that no question of unfairness or partiality arises at all. It is for proceeding with the work on, or for the completion of, projects which have already been undertaken that provision has been made."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I inform the Hon. Minister that the criticism from this side of the House is not that provision is not made in the Budget, but that the provision made is not spent. May I ask him to refer to the Machkund Scheme, for example? Last year, Rs. 314 lakhs were provided for the scheme,

25th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

but actually only Rs. 81 lakhs were spent. It gives us no satisfaction to be told that Budget provision has been made. Will he give us an assurance that the provision that is made will be utilized within the year? "

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" I may tell my hon. Friend that so far as these projects are concerned, it is not a case of spending merely on wages for manual labour. Money has to be spent on machinery, copper wire, etc., which have to be imported from abroad and there is no guarantee that we will get them in time. But if no provision is made at all, it may be said that the Government are not very particular in proceeding with the projects."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, it will be very helpful both to us and to the Minister if he yields. The sum mentioned by me relates to works and not to machinery. I would ask the Hon. Minister to look into the matter some time later at least."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" I will go into the matter. I do not want to enter into a debate. I am sure that most of the amount that has been provided will be spent.

" The point has been raised that on account of the failure of monsoon, a cut of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and so on had to be imposed and that as a result a number of industrial labourers were thrown out of employment. It is true that the Government were compelled to impose a cut. There has been a successive failure of monsoon for the last four or five years and the water in the reservoir diminished. Therefore the quantum of electricity that could otherwise be generated could not be generated. It is very unfortunate that events took this turn. We hope that we will have a brighter time in future. In about two years, most of the schemes that are included in the Five-Year Plan and that we have taken up for execution are likely to be completed and these schemes are spread practically throughout the State. Therefore there may not be necessity for imposing any cut thereaffer.

" The point has been raised that the labourers who were thrown out of employment on account of the imposition of the cut should be paid their wages and so on. I may submit that this question is separately under the consideration of the Government and very soon they will give their decision.

" Very many friends opposite said that a thermal plant should be kept as a stand-by for the generation and supply of electricity when the hydro-electric system fails. In Madras and Madurai, thermal stations came to our rescue and enabled the supply of power to some of the essential services when the hydro-electric system failed. The point that ought to be remembered in this connexion is that the stand-by plant is not readily available. The thermal plant is practically the same as the plant required for extending hydro-electric power. Most of our electricity schemes will be completed by 1954 and thereafter I do not think there will be any deed for keeping stand-by thermal plants.

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi] [25th July 1952

that they should be taken up. Particularly hon. Members from Malabar have suggested this. I will read out a small note with regard to schemes in Malabar.

"'There are a few good hydro-electric power schemes in Malabar as there are in other parts of the State like the Nilgiris, Palnis and Eastern Ghats. The programme of their development is based upon the relative cost of development of each scheme and its technical features. Preliminary investigation of most of these schemes has been done and fuller investigation has to await further funds being made available. Extensions from Palghat to Parli and in the Nilambur area have recently been completed. Extensions from Calicut to Tirur and Ponnani and from Palghat to Kollengode are under execution. Extension to Alathur and adjoining villages has been sanctioned. Trunk line from Coimbatore to Palghat and Shoranur, as well as distribution lines from Parli to Ottapalam, Shoranur and to the Meppadi area in Wynaad taluk are under consideration. Extensions of power from Cannanore to Badagara and Quilandy as also to Payyanur, Vilarpalli, Mahae, Koderi and Kadalayai, Iringal, Payyoli, Kadalur and Chambal are under preparation. Extension to Perintallamanna, Mannarkod and Cherpalachery will be taken up after Shoranur sub-station is established.'

"I read out this note because a number of Members have referred to similar schemes in their own constituencies. Otherwise, I would not have troubled the House with these things. Now, in the same manner, there is a note prepared with regard to the schemes in other constituencies. But if will take a long time to read them out and I do not want to take up the time of the House that way. But let me submit, Sir, that if any hon. Member is anxious to know about any schemes in a particular district, he could come to me and I would give the information. The hon. Gentleman Sri Gopalakrishniah the other day came to me and said that it would be better if I mentioned something about the schemes in his constituency on the floor of the House. But I told him that if I took them up one by one, it would take a long time. Therefore, let him come to my room or let him send a letter to me, and I will send him a reply so that he can publish it in the papers or show it to his constituents."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"On point of order, Sir అధ్యక్షా, కోత కోశారు మంచిన సభ్యులు మాట్లాడుటకు అవకాశం ఇవ్వడం న్యాయం. కాని వ్యవధి తక్కువగా ఉండుటవల్ల వీలులేదన్నారు. అందుచేత కోత కోశారులలో తెలిపిన అంశముల గురించి మంత్రిగారు ప్రసంగించడం అవసరం. కాని, వాటికి జవాబు ఇవ్వకుండా మీ యింటికి రాండి చెప్పగలము అని మంత్రిగారు అనడం న్యాయంకాదు. వారింటికి మేము పోయేది, లేక మీ యింటికి వారు వచ్చేది అనేది వేరే సమాచారము. అయితే ఈ సభలో సాంఘికాభ్యుదయం ప్రకారము మంత్రిగారు జవాబు ఇవ్వవలసియుంటుంది."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"Sir, I have already submitted that it would take a long time if I begin to narrate the schemes that may be taken up in every district. I say this not with

25th July 1952] [Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

a view to ignore what the hon. Member says. Certainly this State has been taking interest in schemes in every district. Therefore, I will make the information available to the hon. Member if he comes to my room. In the alternative, if he puts a definite question, as to the stage at which a particular scheme stands, I will give him a written reply."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNIAH :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సభ సాంఘికాభ్యుదయం ప్రకారం, ప్రభుత్వము విద్యేతా డిమాండు ప్రవేశపెట్టినప్పుడు, దానికి ఒక cut motion ను ప్రతిపాదించడం జరుగుచున్నది. న్యాయంగా ఈ cut motion పైన మాట్లాడడం జరగాలి. అయితే మాట్లాడుటకు time లేదన్నారు. సరే దాన్ని అంగీకరిస్తాము. అయితే cut motion ఏ ఉద్దేశముతో, ఏ అభిప్రాయముతో ప్రతిపాదించబడిందో దానికి మంత్రిగారు జవాబు చెప్పుట ధర్మం, అయితే వారు దీనికి జవాబు ఇవ్వకుండలేదు కనుక దీనిపైన ఈ ఆర్డరు (ruling) కావాలి అని కోరుచున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I think I have answered the various points raised by the hon. Members and I hope that the replies that I have given would satisfy them. I request that the mover of the cut motion may withdraw his motion in view of the replies given by me." 12-40 p.m.

(Several hon. Members were seen standing in their seats on points of information.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"If I allow all the hon. Members to raise points of information, it will become a question-hour. So I am going to allow hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu alone and not the other hon. Members."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"The Hon. Minister did not say how much power was being taken from the Jog Falls, Mysore. Can he tell how much power was taken and used?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave your permission to say a few words in continuation of what my Hon. Colleague has said. I would not have intervened but for a feeling that I must in fulfilment of my duty intervene. The note that was struck, viz., partiality as against certain parts of our State is what I wish to refer to. This kind of allegation or movement, a psychological movement so to say, is likely to have far-reaching and I must say undesirable effects. That is why I am taking a few minutes of the House in this connexion. I am not going into the technicalities, justifications or explanations in connexion with the Electricity Department. I only wish to emphasise that it is wrong to allege partiality. We have come into possession only during a very brief period in relation to the time necessary for fulfilment of projects like the ones that we have in view. All these years, we have been under a very impartial Government which would satisfy anybody who wanted impartiality and not independence. We have long been under an impartial Government and at any rate a Government not interested in one area more than in another. Now, all that has happened in history and all that is inherent in the

physical features of the country are taken together and converted into ideas of partiality. As was already observed, we cannot create a head for a hydro-electric scheme simply because a certain area wants it. There must be a natural head and it must be in nature. Unfortunately, the coastal Telugu area is a strip of land . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The whole Andhra area."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Please allow me to form my plan in reply to yours. It is all right to say, ' whole Andhra ', ' Visala Andhra with some parts of Hyderabad ' and all that, and we can go into it. But talking now as we do on electricity, I wish to state that the coastal Andhra area is a narrow strip of land which the British Government got by some kind of arrangement or manipulation from the Nizam's Government. That is a small strip of land, relatively small in width and you cannot develop a head from the water flowing into that area. It is a problem there of recovering land from marshes and developing cultivation. Therefore, if anybody feels that there are no hydro-electric schemes in that area, they must blame nature, they must blame history, and they must blame our predecessor Government who did not take over the whole of Hyderabad, but took only a narrow strip of land, and they must also blame the inherent physical features of the place. As was explained previously, there are certain advantageous places which have been exploited in and around the Nilgiris. As was pointed out by Mr. Seethi Saheb, a number of places in the West Coast can be explored if we had the money, talent, energy and industry required. These facts should be borne patiently and not converted into charges of partiality and things of that kind. I do not say that men are not entitled to feel. They are entitled to feel, but when we have to govern a large country like ours, we are bound to restrain our feelings to some extent. We may feel a number of things, but we must be wise enough and patient enough to understand each other and progress in an atmosphere of patience instead of creating impatience. This will not produce hydro-electric energy and electricity, but will produce only hatred and difficulties for the Government. Good feelings will be lost. It would not produce any electricity which you want for irrigation purposes.

" One of the hon. Members, while referring to the Tungabhadra scheme said, ' What have these people done? They have not done anything. Everything was done by the British Government.' Sir, such hasty conclusions are neither fair nor correct. Let me tell the hon. Friends that when I took charge of the Madras Government in 1937 along with Mr. Viswanatham and others, the Tungabhadra scheme was merely a matter for discussion and debate as to how the total volume of water should be divided between Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras. This thing had been going on interminably with the result that our Engineers in Madras at that time had given up the game as they felt they could never solve the problem. They got frightened of a certain Engineer from Hyderabad, whose name is rather long. He is dead now. He was a very eminent Engineer and his name was Nawab Ali Yar Nawaz

Jung. I think he was a Consulting Engineer for Hyderabad and was a terror to our Engineers. Even the best of our Engineers in 1937, when I was the Premier of the Madras Province, said all sorts of terrible things about him and were definitely of the opinion that we could never get through with that Engineer of Hyderabad. I said that I would arrange for a conference with the Hyderabad officials. It so happened at that time my old, respected and beloved friend, who is dead and gone now, was the President of the Council of Ministers in Hyderabad. He was the late Sir Akbar Hydari. His son, who is also dead and gone, had the same name. Sir Hydari was one of my best friends. I told him, ' Here is a very big scheme which will benefit everyone of us. Let us not lose time in discussions. Let us take the available water and divide it and let us leave the question of utilisation of the non-available water for discussion later on.' He was good enough to agree to this suggestion of mine and the Hyderabad Engineer, Nawab Ali Yar Nawaz Jung, also immediately agreed much to the surprise of our Chief Engineers and everybody. Thus, we settled in half an hour a problem which had been pending for years and years. Thereafter, it took shape and the Tungabhadra scheme which we have now is the result of the settlement arrived at by us. I am not in a mood generally to bring out my autobiography or matters for appreciation by others of my achievements. But I am put on my defence. It is stated that everything was done by the British Government and nothing has been done now. It is entirely wrong. Everything has been done now in respect of the Tungabhadra scheme. It may not be much, it may not be enough. But that is a different matter. With regard to what has been done hitherto, I had asked for figures. Yesterday's debate pained me greatly. So when I went home, I looked into the matter. My Hon. Colleague Sri Ranga Reddi has already given certain figures.

" In the Circars, on major schemes, the actual expenditure in 1951-52 was 235 lakhs of rupees. Now, this year, we have provided Rs. 271 lakhs for major schemes and 38 lakhs for minor extensions, totalling 309 lakhs. Is this provision not more than what was spent last year? Is the provision the same? My Friend, the Leader of the Opposition said : ' What we want is not Budget provision; but we want actual performance.' True. But we are in a Budget debate and the performance will come in later on. We are in a Budget debate and all that we can say is that we have provided Rs. 309 lakhs for major schemes and minor extensions in the Circars. Similarly, what is the provision for Tamilnad? Excluding Madras City, which takes up 127 lakhs, the provision for Tamilnad is 310 lakhs—not much difference, apart from the physical features that I referred to. We cannot produce in one year a major scheme which can overcome all physical features and give a sense of equality and comfort to those who have been suffering from want of it. It is a gradual process and I want the hon. Members not to rouse antipathy, I want them not to have this feeling of partiality having been practised but to co-operate and to get things through. By all means, my Andhra friends will have their Province. Let them take the entire area and govern their State. Let 12-50 p.m.

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [25th July 1952

them have the entire hydro-electric schemes and other works which will make them self-sufficient in course of time. Let them not ask for loans. But if they ask, we shall try to give them if we can at the time. Anyway, that is not the right way of going into this matter, if we want to reach the end that we wish to. Let us divide, when it is necessary. Here it is the same story as in an ordinary Hindu family. About the time when partition comes, everybody abuses everybody else. Everybody suspects everybody else and allegations are made, mostly unjust and untrue. I do not want that to be repeated in a large transaction like national affairs as we have.

" Then, Sir, let us take more figures. In Rayalaseema, we have provided, apart from the Circars, 18 lakhs for major schemes and 24 lakhs for minor extensions, whereas the actual expenditure last year for this area totalled 25 lakhs, seven lakhs for major schemes and 18 lakhs for minor extensions. Now, Rayalaseema may or may not be treated separately or as part of Andhra but these are the figures.

" Now, I come to West Coast. The West Coast can complain of inadequacy of provision because we have provided one lakh this year for major schemes and thirteen lakhs for minor extensions, totalling only 14 lakhs. This is all for electricity. Let nobody imagine that this is the total budget for these various areas. Taking as a whole the expenditure on electricity schemes in the various regions, I may give these figures. The actual expenditure altogether was 759 lakhs in the year 1951–52 and this year provision is made for an expenditure of 802 lakhs. We shall be able to spend this amount, if all people co-operate and Nature and other things co-operate and if no difficulties arise. I submit, therefore, that whereas in Tamilnad, a sum of 321 lakhs was spent last year as a whole, in Andhra, a sum of 333 lakhs was spent. Now, the provision for Tamilnad is 310 lakhs and that for Andhra is 351 lakhs for the year 1952–53. Never mind figures. Even if it had been ten lakhs more or ten lakhs less, let us not allege partiality and crime against one another. Of course, partiality on the part of the Government is crime and nothing else. Therefore it is that I deprecate talks like this.

" There is another thing which came to my mind and which alone, I thought, I should speak about, till I heard some of the speeches with reference to partiality. I was amazed and, to some extent, frightened by the demands for distribution of electricity. ' The bullock is very costly ', they said. They gave also figures almost as if to say that they had lost faith in bullocks and that we must depend upon electricity and that electricity alone was going to save us. I do not object. Let us electrify and industrialise. Let us electrify our country and industrialise our agriculture. Let us progress that way, as far as we can and I wish Godspeed to my Hon. Colleague, Mr. Ranga Reddi, in carrying on with electricity and with his agricultural programme. But a man like me has a duty to perform. I know the character of our people. I know the character of our country and I wish to utter on this occasion a slight warning. I am not opposing anything. But I would like

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

to utter a note of warning that it is a dangerous thing to depend so much as people seem to be inclined to on electricity, giving up the old bullock. They talk of Kamadhenu. The real Kamadhenu is forgotten. The cow and the bullock, it is alleged, are too costly. It is suggested that we may have the iron Kamadhenu—the iron bullock and depend on that. What are the dangers in having this, let me point out only briefly. Let me not be understood as being in opposition to the process of electrification or to electricity. Let us have it by all means. But what will the peasants do with the straw which necessarily is the bye-product of the rice? We cannot have rice without straw just as we may have seedless grapes. We must have straw, or stalks along with rice, or maize or millet. What shall we do with that straw? Shall we use it as fuel in our thermal-electric schemes? I submit it would be wasteful to do so. The bullock is still to be depended upon, if we want to be independent and economical. It is wrong to think of electrical schemes alone and say: ' We had better neglect the bullock as we have neglected the cow.' To-day, we are depending, having neglected the cow, on powdered milk from countries like Switzerland, wherever there is any scarcity of milk. Efforts are being made, heroic efforts are being made by the various Departments of the Government at Delhi and here to renovate the cow and improve the breeds. What will happen if our men in the countryside allow the cow and the bullocks to be neglected?

" Then again, Sir, I do not mean any offence to my young Friends on the opposite side, who are leaders of labour, if I point out to them the danger of over-centralising our resources in any respect. If all our agriculturists have to depend on the electric wire and the electric power generator, how easy it would be to dislocate the whole thing on any occasion and bring all of us into trouble! My Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, is understanding two steps in advance what I say, not all the others. (Laughter.) I do not want to make things plainer because, I know, by doing so, I shall only encourage such things to some extent. But I wish to warn my young Friends: ' Do not place all your eggs in a single basket; put your eggs in separate baskets. Let not agriculture depend only on a central power generating scheme so that, when anybody goes and cuts the metal wire or the wire of good-will and co-operation in any place, all your agricultural operations will stop, not in one place, but in all places. It is a dangerous thing to depend on one basket. Put your fragile eggs in different baskets. We are still an agricultural country. We are not a small body like Switzerland or Czechoslovakia who can owe allegiance to one economy to-day and pay homage to another system tomorrow. We are not so intelligent; we are not so industrious; we are not so compact and we are not so small as the people of these areas. We are far too big. We are less intelligent and not so industrious. Decentralisation is necessary for our prosperity and for our efficiency, and electricity is *par excellence* centralisation. And, therefore, it was that I felt that I should utter a note of warning. All my Friends from Coimbatore, especially, are greatly excited over the scheme of electricity. I wish them well. Let them not,

however, depend upon this which is vulnerable at the root and this is the advice that I want to give them. As usual, I am moralising and it may be interpreted that this is only moralising and trying to mop up the ocean with a broom. Let us keep the balance. Let us not become electricity-mad and think we can thrive without the bullocks. Do not let go your enthusiasm too loosely. By all means improve. Sir, luckily for us, electrical instruments are costly and electrical appliances and implements have to be got from abroad.'

" Sir, my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, was asking, ' Why was a provision of three crores of rupees made and only eighty lakhs were spent? '. My Hon. Colleague replied to this question that machinery could not be got. Then an hon. Member on the opposite side said, ' This is for works and not for machinery '. What is this statement, Sir? Can works proceed without machinery? Unless one is got, the other cannot get on. So, machinery is very necessary. Unless we have machinery, we cannot, for instance, construct a dam. Wherever we undertake a work, we must get the necessary materials. For our electricity schemes, we need compressors and various other things. We must get these from abroad. Not only that. We must import men in order to work these machines. I submit, Sir, that this is a dependence which is dangerous and that is all that I wish to say."

1 p.m. * SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, if the Hon. the Chief Minister had intervened at an earlier stage I would have had the opportunity of explaining myself in greater detail. I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. I will only furnish certain figures. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to note these figures side by side with his figures and afterwards explain to us the position at any time. I do not want to advance any arguments. I do not want to charge anybody. I shall leave the matter to others to judge. The figures are : For the Pykara scheme Rs. 60 lakhs were provided in the Budget and Rs. 37 lakhs were spent, for the Mettur scheme, Rs. 35 lakhs were provided and Rs. 24 lakhs were spent, for Papanasam scheme, Rs. 21 lakhs were provided and Rs. 17 lakhs were spent, for the Moyar Scheme, Rs. 46 lakhs were provided and Rs. 55 lakhs were spent, for the Tanjore-Mayuram extension scheme, Rs. 8 lakhs were provided and Rs. 7 lakhs were spent. On the other hand, take the Machkund scheme, Rs. 314 lakhs were provided and only Rs. 81 lakhs were spent. The Hon. the Chief Minister went on explaining that compressors must come, and that machinery must come. Let me tell him, Sir, that I also know the position there. Machinery required for the work worth Rs. 3 crores is already there and the provision for tools and plant purchased from an English Store worth one crore of rupees is quite apart from this. For the Tungabhadra scheme a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made, only Rs. 77,000 was spent. I do not want to enter into a debate with the Hon. the Chief Minister on this. I would request him to read these figures alongside of those furnished by him."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I won't take up much time. It is wrong to compare dissimilar things; the work in one place is different from the work in another place. It all depends upon the stage, the machinery to be purchased and the nature of work to be done. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants to bring up a definite charge against the administration of last year he can do so and we can look into it. But he cannot pass off figures as facts."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Figures are facts."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But not in dissimilar context."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member Mr. Kolkebail withdrawing his cut motion? "

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the cut motion of the hon. Member Mr. Kolkebail to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 3,18,35,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity 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. 3,18,35,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House to meet again at 3 p.m."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

* 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 Rs. 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'

" Sir, though this Demand is numbered as Demand I, it was low down in the list of Demands taken up for discussion but now it has got priority and come up for discussion. This Demand is peculiar in another sense. A greater part of the cost of the collection and administration of the Land Revenue is not debited to this head but to Demand XI—District Administration. This only refers to expenditure incurred exclusively on the collection of land revenue, survey, settlement and record operations, assignments and compensation and charges in England and all that. I understand it is not the practice in other States. But in Madras this seems to be the practice. I may briefly state what the implications of these demands are.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [25th July 1952

" Let me take survey, settlement and record operations first. Charges incurred on account of the Central Survey Office in Madras and the Ranges and Mobile Staff working in the districts, survey and settlement of estates under Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, and expenditure on the Director of Settlements for superintending the taking over of estates and the three Tribunals constituted under the provisions of the Abolition Act are debited to this minor head. At present six survey parties are working with headquarters at Sivaganga, Chittoor, Ramanathapuram, Vijayanagaram, Salem and Visakhapatnam. In the maintenance branch of the Survey and Land Records Department there are four ranges each in charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. The Central Survey Office, Madras, in which map-printing, etc., is done, is also in charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. To superintend the work of the department, there are two Deputy Directors of Survey and Land Records, the senior being in charge of the survey of estates taken over by the Government and the junior in charge of the maintenance branch of the department. Besides this, the work relating to the settlement of the estates taken over by the Government is being done by the Director of Settlements, assisted by three Settlement Officers and seven Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts.

" Now I come to land records. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of ryotwari, estate, municipal and union surveys and record of rights operations is met from this head. The whole expenditure on account of the ryotwari surveys and estate surveys will be met from the State Funds while, in the case of municipal and Union surveys, two-thirds of the cost will be met by the Municipalities concerned and one-third in the case of Panchayat Boards.

" Regarding assignments and compensation, the expenditure debited to this head is that on assignments of land revenue in lieu of land for the rendering of meritorious services to the State, payments to religious institutions in lieu of deductions from the revenue collections, alienations of land revenue to inamdars and other grantees, compensation to excluded proprietors and others in lieu of resumed lands, payments to local bodies in respect of fishery rentals and tree-tax collected by the Revenue Department on their behalf and payments to mufassal municipalities representing the excess of the ground-rent collected over the ordinary agricultural assessment on land in municipal areas.

" Lastly the Charges in England. The leave salary and sterling overseas pay of the officers of the Survey Department and the cost of stores purchased for the survey office are debited to this head.

" Sir, a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been budgeted for under the head ' Survey and Settlement and Record Operations ', a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for the Zamindari Abolition Fund and the rest of the amount under this head goes to other items. I refer to this because while discussing Demand XI criticism was levelled against the District Administration and about the necessity or otherwise of

25th July 1952][Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

retaining the Board of Revenue. I now hope criticism and fair comment will be confined to the items falling under this Head. I submit that if criticism is confined to the particular items referred to, it will be easy for me to reply to the debate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'

" I will allow four hours for this Demand."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Three hours will do, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I allow three hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate at 5-15 p.m."

*SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தின் மீது, என் பேரிலுள்ள வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையைப் பிரேரிக்கும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில், இது சம்பந்தமான விவாதத்தில், இதில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட விஷயங்களைத் குறித்துப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார். அந்த அடிப்படையிலே தான் இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையைப் பிரேரித்துப் பேசலாமென்று முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த கிராண்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய முக்கியமான இனங்களில் ஒன்று ஜமீந்தாரிகளுக்கு 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பது. அதற்குப் பிறகு ' Assignments and Compensations ' என்ற இனத்தில் சுமார் 18 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் மற்ற செலவினங்களையெல்லாம் சேர்த்து ரூ. 86,76,400 வரையில் இந்த மான்யத்தில் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது."

" ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு பேசும்போது, இன்றைய தினம் நில பாத்தியதை முறையையும் நான் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பேசத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதை கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் அனுமதித்து ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுவாரென்று நினைக்கிறேன். 3-10 p.m.

" ஏனெனில், ஜமீன் ஒழிப்புக்கு இதுவரையில் 4½ கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வருஷத்திற்கும் இந்தத் தொகையிலிருந்து 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும், மூலதன நிதியிலிருந்து 70 லக்ஷ ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது சபையறிந்த விஷயம்.

" நாட்டிலிருக்கிற விவசாய நெருக்கடியை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, விவசாயிகள் இன்று எந்த அளவு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, விவசாயமே சீரழிந்துகொண்டுவருவதையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்க்கும் போது, உடனடியாக இப்போதே நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகையைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமா ? அல்லது அது ஒத்திப்போடக்கூடிய விஷயமா ? என்பதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

" ஏனெனில், ஜமீந்தார்களுக்குச் சொந்த நிலங்கள் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர்கள் இருக்கின்றன ஒவ்வொரு ஜமீந்தாரும் பட்டா போட்டு வைத்துக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கெனவே வாங்கிய நஷ்ட ஈடும் இருக்கிறது. இன்று அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமா, கொடுக்க வேண்டாமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஒரு புரத்தில் எங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்று இன்றையதினம் பிரசாரம் செய்து

[Sri C. Kandasami] [25th July 1952

கொண்டு வருகிறேரும். அதுதான் எங்கள் பிரசாரம் என்று வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்த போதிலும்கூட தற்கால ரீதியில், தேசத்திலுள்ள கஷ்டங்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு கவனித்துப் பார்க்கும்போது, நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பதை என் ஒத்திப்போடக்கூடாது என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பல் வரி போட்டு சர்க்கார் வசூலிக்க உத்தேசித்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக, ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பதை ஒத்திபோடலாமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக, இது சம்பந்தமாக நேற்றையதினம் நமது இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி கனம் நேரு அவர்கள் செய்த பிரசங்கத்தை எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். காஷ்மீர் பிரச்னை சம்பந்தமாக, இன்றையதினம் இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டப்படி, நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்காமல் எந்த உடைமையையும் தேசீயமயமாக்கக் கூடாதென்று திட்ட வட்டமாக விதிகள் இருந்தாலும்கூட, காஷ்மீர் அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபை அங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலப்பிரபுத்துவத்தை நஷ்ட ஈடு இல்லாமல் ஒழிப்பதற்கு முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறது. அதை இந்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு நேற்றையதினம் இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் காஷ்மீரின் சாதனையைப்பற்றி தாம் பெருமைப் படுவதாகவும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு அவருக்கு எண்ணம் இருக்கலாம் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகின்றேன்.

" ஏனெனில், பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் இந்த தேசத்தில் நிலபாத்தியதைமுறையை எப்படி வைத்திருந்ததோ அதே முறையில் தான் இன்றும் இருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாக பெரிய பெரிய பிரசினைகள் எழுந்துள்ளன. முக்கியமாக 80 லக்ஷம் விவசாய மக்களைப் பொறுத்த பெரிய பிரசினை இன்றையதினம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது நமது மாகாணத்தில் அதிகமாகப் பிரதிபலிக்கிறது என்பதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக ' Assignments and Compensations ' வகையில் ரூ. 18,72,100 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதனுடைய விவரத்தைப் பார்க்கும் போது இந்த நிலவாடகைக் குறைப்பினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு ஏற்படக்கூடிய நஷ்டத்தை ஈடுகட்டுவதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய பணமாகத் தெரிகிறது. இதையும் கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு ஒத்திப்போடலாம். தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்கள் நடக்கக்கூடாதென்றே, கோவில்கள் மடங்கள் இவைகளை அடியோடு ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமென்றே நான் இன்றைய தினம் கூற தயாராய் இல்லை. தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களும் கோவில்களும் பக்தர்களால் நெருக்கடியாக இருக்கும்போது, மாகாணம் வரவு செலவை சரிக்கட்ட முடியாத நிதி நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது, இந்த இனம் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கப்படவேண்டுமாவென்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இது அவசியமில்லையென்று நான் கருதுகின்றேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக நிலவாடகைக் குறைப்பு சம்பந்தமாக காலையில் கூட அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர் பட்டுக்கோட்டை, அரந்தாங்கி தாலூகாக்களில் எந்த அளவு நிலவாடகை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி ஒரு கேள்வி போட்டார். அந்தக் கேள்விக்கு கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, ' கவனிக்கப்படும் ' என்று தான் சொன்னார். ஏற்கெனவே அரசாங்கத்தின் 1951-ம்வரு ஜூன் மாத அறிக்கையில் ' இம்மாதிரி அநியாயங்கள் இந்த இடங்களில் இருந்த போதிலும் கூட வேறு ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது, பல இடங்களில் அம்மாதிரி நடக்கின்றது. அதனால் பல இடங்களிலும் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். ஆகவே தான் தீர்ப்பை புனராலோசனை செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது ' என்று எங்கள் பக்கத்தில் ஸ்ரீமான் ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதற்கு ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் ' வியாக்கியானத்தை ஒத்துக்கொள்ள வில்லை ' என்றார்.

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Kandasami]

" நில வாடகையைக் குறைப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக அதிகரிக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் இன்றைய தினம் சட்டம் அமல் நடத்தப்படுகிறதென்று சொன்னால், அது வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. ஸெட்டில்மெண்ட் ஆபிஸர் இனம், ஜமீன் இடங்களில் நில வாடகை போடும்போது, தாங்கள் எதோ தானமாகச் செய்கிறோம் என்ற உள்கருத்து இருக்கிறதே தவிர, ரயட்வாரி நிலங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு வாடகை போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது கண் முன்னே தெரிந்திருந்தும்கூட, அதே இடத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய புதிதாக ரயட்வாரி நிலங்களானதற்கு அதிக வாடகை போட வேண்டிய அவசியமென்னவென்பதுதான் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த அநீதி நீக்கப்பட வேண்டும். நியாய புத்தியுள்ள எவரும் இது மோசமான அநீதி என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். இது விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது விஷயம் உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டும். வீண் கால தாமதம் செய்வதால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. சென்ற வருஷங்களில்கூட இம்மாதிரியான தவறுகளை எடுத்துக் காட்டியும் சீக்கிரம் பரிசீலனை செய்கிறேமென்று அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தும், வேண்டுமென்றே கால தாமதம் செய்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். 'பின்னால் கவனிக்கப்படும் ' என்று அரசாங்கம் இம்மாதிரி சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியம் என்னவென்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுச் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இரண்டு தாலூக்காகளில் இன்னும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எக்கருக்கு 5, 4 ரூபாய்க்குப் பதிலாக 16 ரூபாய் கட்டவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இந்த ஆட்சியில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது எவ்வளவுதூரம் சிறு பட்டாதாரர்களைப் பாதிக்குமென்பதைச் சற்று கவனத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடியவன் வாயில் மண்ணைப் போடுவது போலிருக்கிறது. இது விஷயமாக உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காருக்கு வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக, கிஸ்தி முறையைப் பற்றியும் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏற்கெனவே பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் இருந்த காலத்தில் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள நிலவரியைப்பற்றி, அது அநியாயமென்றும், காங்கிரஸ் ரொம்ப நாளாகவே அதைத் திருத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிகொண்டே வந்தது. நாஷனல் ப்ளானிங் கமிட்டி, கராச்சி தீர்மானம், காங்கிரஸ் எலெக்ஷன் மானிபெஸ்டோ இவைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அவர்கள் கொஞ்சங்கூட சந்தேகமில்லாமல், ' இது முறை அநியாயமானது. வருமானத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த அடிப்படையில் வரிவிதிப்பு இருக்க வேண்டும் ' என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நில வாடகை (டெனன்ஸி) இவற்றையெல்லாம் நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று காங்கிரஸ் திட்டவட்டமாக அப்போதைக்கப்போது உறுதிமொழி மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருந்தபோதிலும், இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ காலமாக, இதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம்கூட கவலைகொள்ளாமல் இருப்பதனால், விவசாயிகள் தாங்களாகவே தங்களுக்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய கஷ்டங்களைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதற்கு இன்று ஏதாவது முயற்சி செய்தால், அதற்குச் சொல்லப்படுகின்ற பதில் ' குழப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்துகிறார்கள் ' என்று அவர்களுடைய குறைகளைக் கவனிக்க முடியாது. நிவாரணமளிக்கும் கையில் ஏதும் செய்யத் தயாராயில்லை என்று எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. இந்த நிலைமை நீடித்துக் கொண்டே போனால் மிக ஆபத்தாக முடியும் என்பதைப் பச்சையாகத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். லக்ஷக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் ஜீவ மரணப்போராட்டம் செய்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களின் நிலமும் போய்விட்டது. மிராசுதாரர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கிப்பிழைக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுக்குக் குத்தகை, வாரம் முதலிய வைகளுக்குக் கிடைத்த நிலத்தில் இந்த வருஷம் உழைத்தால் அடுத்த வருஷம் நிலம் கிடைக்குமா என்ற சந்தேகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி நிலையில் நாட்டில் 85 சத விகிதம் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாளையதினம் நம் வாழ்க்கை என்ன ஆகுமோ என்று நிச்சயமற்ற நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் இருந்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால், என்ன தான் மெஜாரிடையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பட்ஜெட்டை நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டாலும், தேசத்தில் ஒரு திருப்தி ஏற்பட்டுவிடாது

[Sri C. Kandasami] [25th July 1952

என்பதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது பரிகாரம் தேட முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கனம் ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களே கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி இன்னும் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மிராசுதாரர்களுக்குக் கருணையோடு நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். அது தான் நியாயமானது என்று பேசப்படும் இன்றைய தினம் விவசாய ஏழை மக்களே அந்த மிராசுதாரர்கள் இன்று தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்களே அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே பல இடங்களிலே மலபார் போலீஸ் படையைக் கொண்டு போய் வைத்திருக்கிறீர்களே அது எதற்காக என்று கேள்வி கேட்டபோது அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்த பதில் சரியான பதில் ஆகாது. அமைதியைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னதாவது மிகவும் சரியானது ஆகாது. யார் இன்று அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே அமைதிக்குப் பங்கம் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள் ? பல பல ஆண்டுகளாக விவசாய மக்கள் குடியிருந்த நிலத்தை விட்டு அவர்களே இன்று மிராசுதாரர்கள் வெளியேற்றுகிறார்கள், மனம் போல் காலி செய்ய மறுப்பவர்களின் மனைகள் கொளுத்தப்படுகின்றன, பிரித்தெரியப்படுகிறது. உண்மையைச் சொல்லப் போனால் இன்று அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே ஜீவ மரணப் போராட்டம் நடந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் அந்த மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு அனுகூலமாக ஏழை விவசாய மக்களே நிலத்திலிருந்து அப்புறப்படுத்துவதற்காக என்றே போலீஸ் படையை அங்கே கொண்டு போய் வைத்திருக்கிறதேயொழிய தவிர, மிராசுதாரர்கள் நலனைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக, இன்று இப்படி நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை.

" தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலிருந்தே இந்தச் சபைக்கு நான் மெம்பராக வந்திருக்கிறேன் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அதனால் எனக்கு இந்த விஷயங்கள் எல்லாம் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆகையால் நான் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் சொல்லப்படும் விஷயங்களைக் காட்டிலும் உண்மையான விஷயத்தை அப்படியே இந்தச் சபையில் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்பதையும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். சொல்லுகிறேன். மிராசுதாரர்களுடைய நலனை பாதுகாப்பதற்காகத்தான் அதனால் தான் இன்று பெரும் போலீஸ் படை தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமை நீடித்துக் கொண்டே போனால் இதனால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகள் என்னவாகுமென்று நாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் இன்று குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் தங்களுக்கு எல்லா விதமான சௌகர்யமும் கிடைக்குமென்று நம்பி இருக்கின்ற விவசாயிகள், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான நன்மையும் கிடைக்குமென்று நம்பியிருக்கிற விவசாயிகள், கனம் ராஜாஜி பதவி ஒப்புக்கொண்ட போதே விவசாயம் தான் பொம்பவும் முக்கியமானது, அதைச் சீர்படுத்த முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னபொழுது விவசாயிகள் நலனையும், விவசாயப் பெருக்கையும் கருத்தில் கொண்டு ஏதோ பெரிய மாறுதலைச் செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் என்று நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் தான் இன்று நிலச்சுவான்தார்களால் நிலங்களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யாதா என்று எங்கிக் கொண்டு நடுத்தெருவிலே தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யாது மிராசுதாரர்களின் நலனைப் பாதுகாத்து நிலத்திலிருந்துவிவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி அவர்களுக்குப் போலீஸ் பந்தோபஸ்து கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதனால் என்ன ஏற்படப்போகிறது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. சர்க்கார் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் இதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏறபாடு செய்தாக வேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நிலை ரெவினியூ கொள்கையை எல்லா மக்களின் அபிலாஷைகளையும் பூர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில் உடனடியாக மாற்றியமைத்தாகவேண்டும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யத் தவறினாலும் அதனால் வரும் விளைவுகளுக்கு எல்லாம் இவர்கள் தான் பொறுப்பாளிகள் என்பதாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் பிரேரிக்கின்றேன். "

25th July 1952]

MR. SPEAKER :—" As Leaders of Parties want more time for this Demand, I allot 4 hours for this Demand and the Hon. Minister will reply to the debate at about 6-30 p.m. I fix a time limit of ten minutes for each Member." 3-20 p.m.

* SRI A. APPU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue. While doing so, I wish to submit certain points for the consideration of the Government. We have been expecting land revenue reforms ever since the Congress came into power. When the Congress Government was formed in 1937, the landlords and the ryots in my district of Malabar were in great distress. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar who was then the Chief Minister came to their rescue by constituting a Conciliation Board, etc. In 1946 Mr. Prakasam's Ministry appointed Mr. Raghavendra Rao, District Collector, as Special Officer to investigate and report on the possibilities of bringing about land revenue reforms in the State. This Officer assisted by seven or eight Deputy Collectors and several Tahsildars worked for about 2 years and submitted a long report. But long before the report was received, the Prakasam Ministry was not in power and as a result, I understand, no action was taken on this report. The report has been shelved. In 1950, the Kumaraswami Raja's Ministry appointed a Committee presided over by Mr. M. V. Subramaniam, I.C.S., a member of the Board of Revenue. This Committee also made an elaborate enquiry for about a year and submitted a report to the Government. The report, I understand, has been pending with the Government and no orders have been passed yet on this report. I understand the present Government will be taking up this report for consideration and passing orders at the earliest opportunity.

" Sir, during the course of 150 years of British rule the total amount spent on irrigation in our district was the magnanimous amount of Rs. 3,000! It was only recently that the Malampuzha project was taken up. The work connected with this project is now being pushed through. There are still major projects which can be taken up in our district. But it may not be possible in these days of financial stringency to take up all the schemes. Our district contains many small rivers and streams and there is scope for taking up minor irrigation projects. So far only a few projects have been taken up. I do not want the Government to start the minor irrigation projects haphazardly. I submit that a Special Officer should be appointed to investigate the possibilities of starting minor irrigation projects in our district. An Assistant Engineer will do, but he must have experience in irrigation; he can investigate for about a year and prepare a plan and the minor irrigation projects can be taken up one by one.

" Then, Sir, I wish to say a few words about tenancy. We have been given by the previous Government an unsolicited Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act. There is strong agitation going on in the district both by the landlords and the tenants against this Act. I am glad to know from reliable sources that the present

[Sri A. Appu] [25th July 1952

Government are considering the question of introducing an amending Bill to this unwanted Act, and that the Hon. the Minister for Law is now engaged in drafting the Bill.

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

"I hope, Sir, that this Bill will be referred to a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials; representatives of both jenmis and tenants also should be on the Committee. I hope the Government will be able to so amend the Act as to be acceptable to both the jenmis and the tenants. The Care-taker Government has appointed a huge staff—for one District Collector, 12 Deputy Collectors, 50 Tahsildars and 100 Revenue Inspectors and others—to work out fair rent on the holdings. I submit, Sir, this is waste of money and the estimated cost of this staff for six months is about Rs. 8·0 lakhs. As the Government will be soon bringing forward an amending Bill, it may not be necessary to retain this staff. I would submit for the consideration of the Government that this staff may be immediately recalled and the work suspended for the time being. Otherwise a large amount of public money will be wasted.

"Sir, I wish to say a few words in regard to the land records work in the district. The work is at present done very slovenly. The Taluk Surveyor is not able to cope with the work; there are thousands of files pending in each Taluk Survey office and these files disappear often. The original system was good in that the land records were looked after by the Revenue Inspectors and Karnams very satisfactorily and the Revenue Inspectors were given some survey training also. I therefore submit that, if we revert to the old system, the work can be carried on very satisfactorily.

"There was a proposal to abolish the Board of Revenue. I am a retired revenue officer and I know a little about the work of the Board of Revenue. I humbly submit that the Board of Revenue cannot be abolished at all. It should be retained as the Hon. Chief Minister said the other day.

"Sir, in 1942 when the Japanese bombed Burma, many people ran away and took shelter in Malabar; they were given some subsistence loans by the Government and the understanding then was that these loans would not be recovered. But now I find that a special staff has been appointed to recover the loans from the refugees and their dependants. The staff are harassing the poor people and are collecting small amounts from them. The amount they collect from these refugees is not even sufficient to meet the pay and travelling allowance of the staff. It was the duty of the Government to protect the lives and properties of these refugees who left everything behind and ran away for their lives. My information is that these loans were given at the instance of the Government of India and that the Madras Government were asked to be very generous in giving the loans. I therefore request the Government to represent the plight of these refugees to the Government of India and ask them to waive the collection of these loans."

25th July 1952]

3-30 p.m.

*SRI K. BAPANNA DORA :—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా నేను ఈ Land Revenue demand పైన ప్రవేశపెట్టిన Cut motion ను బలపరుస్తూ మాట్లాడు చున్నాను.

"ముఖ్యంగా గ్రామాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి village officers రైతులకు ఎక్కువ ఆధారంగా ఉన్నారు. ఇటువంటి ముఖ్యమైన గ్రామాధికారులను ప్రభుత్వము సరి కానటువంటి పద్ధతులలో పెట్టడములేదు. యీ village offiicers ను list holders అని చెప్పి వారికి కొద్ది జీతాలు విర్పాటు చేశారు. వీరిని తాలూకా headquartersలో ఉన్న రెవిన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లు పదో పనికిగాను మాటిమాటికి ఒత్తుంటూ యుంటారు. యీ విధంగా యీ విలేజి ఆఫీసర్ల జీతమంతా యీ రానుపోను ఖర్చులకు సరిపోతే, ఇంక వీరికి కావలసిన ఆదాయానికిగాను రైతులమీదబడి వారిపై రుద్ది, వారినుంచి బాబట్టుకొంటూ యుంటారు. యీ గ్రామాధికారులవల్ల రైతులు చాలా కష్టనష్టాల పాలౌతున్నారు. దీనికంతా కారణము ప్రభుత్వమే అని చెప్పవలసి యుంటుంది. ఎందుకనగా ప్రభుత్వము యీ విలేజి ఆఫీసర్లను సరియైన పద్ధతులలో పెట్టి కట్టుదిట్టములు చేయడంలేదు. కనుక యీ లోపములను తొలగించవలెనని కోరు చున్నాను

"తరువాత తాలూకా ఆఫీసులలో ఉన్నటువంటి తాలూకా హెడ్ అకౌంటెంట్ ఆనేటటువంటి ఆఫీసరు తాలూకాలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేయవలసిన జమాఖర్చు లెక్కలను చూస్తూ ఉంటాడు. ఇతని ద్వారా లక్షలాది డబ్బు చలామణి అవుతూఉంటుంది. అటువంటి కార్యకలాపాలు యీ ఆఫీసరుకు 110 రూపాయలు మాత్రమే జీతము ఇస్తున్నారు. యీ కొద్ది మొత్తముతో ఆయన వి విధంగా తన కుటుంబాన్ని పోషించకలడో, యీ జీతము ఆయనకు ఎట్లు సరిపోగలదో ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించవలసి యున్నది. కనుక యీ తాలూకా హెడ్ అకౌంటెంట్‌కు కనీసము డిప్యూటి తాసిల్దారు గ్రేడ్ అయినా ఇవ్వ వలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత, ఇదే తాలూకా ఆఫీసులోనే షరాఫ్ అని ఒక ఉద్యోగి ఉన్నాడు. తాలూకాలోని ల్యాండు రెవిన్యూ అంతా ఇతని ద్వారా చలామణి అవుతూ యుంటుంది. ఇటువంటి ఉద్యోగికి 30 రూపాయలు జీతము మాత్రము ఇస్తూయున్నారు. అక్కడే ఉన్నటువంటి బంట్రోతుకు కూడ 30 రూపాయలకు తక్కువ జీతములేదు. కనుక యీ షరాఫ్‌కు 30 రూపాయలు ఇస్తున్నారంటే, ఆ కొద్ది మొత్తములో అతడు వివిధంగా తన పిల్లలకు చదివించగలడో, ఇంకా ఇతర వైద్య ఖర్చులనుగాని తదితర కుటుంబ ఖర్చులనుగాని భరించగలడో ఆలోచించుకోవలసి యుంటుంది. కనుక ఇతనికి ఆథనుష్ఠము ఒక అప్పర్ డివిజన్ క్లార్కు గ్రేడైనా ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా రెవిన్యూ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు, విలేజి ఆఫీసర్లకు జీతము తక్కువగా ఉండడమువల్లనే, వీరు లంచగొండితనానికి గురి అవుతున్నారు. కనుక ఈ లంచగొండితనానికంతా ప్రభుత్వమే చారి చూపుతున్నదని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది. కనుక ఈ రెవిన్యూ ఉద్యోగులకు సరియైన జీతములు ఇచ్చి లంచగొండి తనాన్ని ఆరికట్టవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత N.G.O. ల పిల్లలకు ప్రస్తుతము విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసినారు. ఆదే విధంగానే విలేజి ఆఫీసర్ల పిల్లవాండ్లకు కూడ ఈ విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలగురించి కొంత మనవిచేస్తాను. తూర్పు గోదావరి విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో అమలులోవున్న 1917 వ సంవత్సరపు ఆక్టు 1 వ నంబరు సెక్షను నుంచి, అల్లవరములో సర్వేఅయినటువంటి 110 గ్రామాలను తీసివేసి, సర్వే కానటువంటి విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతపు గ్రామాలకు ఈ ఆక్టు 1 వ నంబరు సెక్షను అమలు జరిపిన యెడల ఎక్కువ వ్యవసాయ పరిస్థితులు కలుగజేయవచ్చును. అందువల్ల గవర్న

[Sri K. Bapanna Dora] [25th July 1952

మెంటుకు ఎక్కువ ల్యాండు రెవిన్యూకూడ వస్తుందని అనుకొంటాము. ఈ విషయములో ఏజెన్సీ డెవలెప్‌మెంటు ఆఫీసరు అయినవంటి మలయపత్ గాడుజ్ సరియైనవంటి సలహాలు ఇవ్వవచ్చునని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత ఏజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో చిన్న చిన్న రిజర్వాయర్లను కొద్ది డబ్బుతో నిర్మించే అవకాశమున్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము వీటిని తీసుకొనట్లయితే, చాలా మెరక భూములు సాగుచేయవచ్చు. ఆ విధంగా గవర్నమెంటుకు ఎక్కువ రెవిన్యూ వస్తుందని అనుకొంటున్నాను. తరువాత ఏజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో అనేక భూములు సక్రమంగా లేక వ్యవసాయానికి అనుకూలంగా లేవు. కనుక అటువంటి భూములను ప్రభుత్వం సరిగాచేసి, వాటిని కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సిస్టంలో లేబర్స్ చేత వ్యవసాయము చేయించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వానికి లాభము వస్తుంది.

"ఇంకొక విషయమేమనగా, ఏజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలోకూడా వేడు ముఠాదార్లు చేత నిండిపోతున్నది. ఈ ముఠాదార్లు సరియైన పద్ధతులలో ప్రజలను administration చేయడంలేదు. అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రజలకు ఎప్పుడునూ ఈ ముఠాదార్లయొక్కయు, వీరితోపాటు రెవిన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లయొక్కయు సేవచేయడం వృథాగా అయిపోయింది ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలు వీరికి ఎప్పుడు సేవచేస్తూ ఉన్నందువల్ల వ్యవసాయపు పని సరిగా చేయడంలేదు. కనుక ఈ ముఠాదార్లను అబాలిష్‌చేస్తూ ఆ భూమి అంతా ప్రభుత్వమే స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని దరిమిలా సెటిల్‌మెంటుచేసి మరల సరియైన పద్ధతులను ప్రవేశపెట్టవచ్చును. ఈ విధంగా చేసినట్లయితే ల్యాండ్ రెవిన్యూకూడ ఎక్కువ వస్తుందని అనుకొంటున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి ముఠాదార్లు మరియు డిపార్టుమెంటు ఆఫీసర్లు, పోలీసుగాని, రెవిన్యూగాని, ఇతర డిపార్టుమెంటుగాని వీరంతా అక్కడి రైతులను వ్యవసాయము చేసుకోకుండా ఆటంకపరుస్తున్నారు. కనుక ఈ విధానాన్ని తొలగించవలెనని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI K. VENKATARAMANA GOWDA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the major issues that engaged the attention of the elector and the electorate in the last general elections at least so far as South Kanara was concerned, were food control and uncertainty of land tenure. Under the leadership of one of the best brains of the land, the former has found a solution while the latter is awaiting solution. The form of land tenure which produces continued suffering among the people has awakened the masses. The reaction was felt and fully demonstrated in the last elections. A large number of tenants are being evicted from their holdings either through courts of law or forcibly by the landlords themselves indiscriminately without compensation being paid for the improvements effected by them. Instances of these are available in large numbers, if only one goes and enquires about the same in the villages. The discussion of this question has occupied a fairly long time of this House. There may also be instances of landlords becoming the victims of tenants. Therefore, Sir, there is now an imperative need for tenancy legislation in this State defining security of tenure, fixity of rent, compensation for improvements and other allied matters. On the other hand, if legislation is not undertaken at an early stage, grave consequences are likely to follow which may upset the future political set-up of our State. But doubts regarding such a contingency have been removed by the

25th July 1952] [Sri K. Venkataramana Gowda]

assurance which the Hon. Chief Minister had been able to give this House the other day during question-hour, viz., that he is giving his attention to the question of bringing in some legislation after the present session of the Assembly. We can, therefore, go back now to our respective constituencies, being satisfied with such an assurance. With these observations, I support the Demand."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Revenue department is one of the many departments which come in daily contact with the large masses of our people in the villages. It is this department which reflects the good or bad of the party in power. If this department is good, the party in power is in prosperity; if this department is bad, the party in power is in adversity. I shall bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Revenue a few difficulties from which the peasants are suffering. Perhaps for the Hon. Revenue Minister these difficulties may look small and tiny but these are the worst pinpricks to the ryot. As Mahatmaji had observed, the sufferings of the dumb millions (I mean the poor peasants in the rural areas) should never be lost sight of. First of all, I shall deal with the difficulties from which the poor agriculturists are suffering with regard to the transfer of pattas. Although 75 per cent of the population of our country are agriculturists, only a few of them are big landlords. All others are those who own very small acreages. Take the case of a small plot of land that an agriculturist owns. Usually it happens that the patta is not in his name. Consequently he is put to all sorts of difficulties. It is this small plot of land that is his only property and the pride of his wife. It is the safety and surety for his little children. Because of the strict regulations of the Government he is put to several handicaps. Whenever he applies for an agricultural loan, he is asked to produce the patta in his name. If he wants to buy chemical manures to increase the fertility of the soil, or tools or any other agricultural implements, he must have the patta in his name. Then only the benefits which the Government are prepared to give to the agriculturist will accrue to him. Otherwise his application is summarily rejected. If he wants to get any private loan or anything like that for his demestic conveniences, the patta is demanded. After all it is he who pays the taxes to the Government. Revenue is realised by the Government from him. Still, simply because the patta has not been transferred to his name in the registers, simply because the village karnam or manigar has failed to write his name as a pattadar, the poor agriculturist is put to innumerable difficulties. Although he owns the land, he is denied all the advantages which the other agriculturists enjoy. In the real sense of the term, even though he is a landlord in a limited sense, he is treated as a landless person. I would invite the attention of the Hon. Minister for Revenue to look into this matter. I would suggest that special officers may be appointed districtwar so that the pattas are transferred to the concerned persons within a reasonable time. The Hon. Minister for Revenue comes from a district which has suffered from drought. He may be fully aware of what all I have mentioned. I trust he will take necessary action in the matter. 3.40 p.m.

[Sri V. Balakrishnan] [25th July 1952

" I shall now come to the remission of kist for failure of seasons. The remission went to the person who has got a loquacious tongue, a broad chest and a bushy moustache. The humble and meek lost this relief. Although the Government allow remission of kist in case of drought or failure of monsoon, who is it that in reality gives effect to the remission? It is the village karnam. He may extravagantly grant remission to those wealthy landlords whose lands may give a high yield. Who is there to check what the village karnam does? The Hon. Minister for Revenue may say that there is the Tahsildar who is above the village karnam and there is the Revenue Divisional Officer who is above the Tahsildar to supervise the work of his subordinates. The accounts of the village karnam are not checked daily. The accounts are checked only in June or July when the jamabandi takes place. What the village karnam does in between, nobody knows. Therefore I suggest that in every village the Government should constitute a committee consisting of the village manigar, village karnam and two non-officials to decide remissions of kist. In villages where there are agriculturists' associations, a representative from them should be included in the committee. This committee should properly scrutinise and recommend the kist remission eligibles.

"We agriculturists in Pudukkottai were accustomed to, before the merger, obtaining printed receipts for the tax we paid. The custom, to which we have so long been addicted, is to get a printed receipt with a seal, etc., from the village manigar. (The hon. Member showed a receipt to the House.) This gives a sense of security to the peasant. After the merger, what is it that we find in its stead? The old system has disappeared. The village manigar takes the money. He never gives a printed receipt. He acknowledges the receipt on any piece of paper that he lays his hand on. The paper may, in some cases, be an old one, one that might have been used to purchase jaggery or a wrapper for dry fish. The peasant owns no pucca house. He throws the receipt on his roof beam and the paper becomes a plaything of the rabbits. The village manigar simply jots down on his piece of paper the amount the agriculturist has paid. What is the guarantee that the village manigar faithfully records in the registers the exact amount of tax he had received from the tax-payer? For instance, if I pay a tax of ten or fifteen rupees, how can I rest assured that in the registers also, the same is entered correctly? The village manigar may use some portion for his domestic purposes and adjust the same later on when the Tahsildar or the Revenue Divisional Officer inspects his accounts. If, on the other hand, printed receipts (just as the one I showed) are given to the tax-payer, the full amount received is found with counterfoil and there is no scope for the village manigar to temporarily defalcate. Even if the printed receipt is lost by the tax-payer, the counterfoil speaks. At present if the paper on which the receipt is made is lost, the villager is put to a heavy test to prove his payment. I hope and sincerely trust that the Hon. Minister would order the issue of printed receipts for the tax paid by the agriculturists, at least to us in Pudukkottai.

25th July 1952] [Sri V. Balakrishnan]

" Next I come to the question of inam lands. Judging from his reply to one of the interpellations this morning, I think the Hon. Revenue Minister is labouring under a misapprehension so far as the inam lands are concerned, that the inam-holders have absolutely no claim for the various benefits and advantages that the Government have provided for the agriculturists, in the name of agriculture. I would candidly tell him that the inamdars also pay taxes to the Government as well and they are also agriculturists. As such they should be entitled to all the privileges which the ryotwari owners are eligible for. They are also citizens of the State. Therefore I plead that the same benefits which are at present given to the ryotwari agriculturists should be given to the inam-holders also.

"A word or two about jamabandi. This system had been devised by our ancient kings to enable them or in their absence the Ministers to come in direct contact with the subjects, hear their grievances direct and redress them. Now after the advent of the British, the custom took a different shape. The District Collector took up the principle and the personality was lost and the laudable object disappeared. I want to impress on the Government that instead of the Collector, the Hon. Minister in charge of Revenue should conduct the jamabandi. He should camp there with the villagers and the representatives of the people, hear the grievances of the cultivators and their hardships and attempt remedies. This would afford an opportunity for the people to realise the spirit of their Government and the Minister would know all their sufferings. Jamabandi is an annual feasting and merry gathering. Monies are collected even forcibly at times from the non-officials and their satellites in the name of jamabandi and feasting goes on with a show of duty by those engaged on the work."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up. I now call upon the hon. Member Sri V. Sri Krishna to speak."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion, I want to impress upon the House the pressing need for agrarian reforms. We all know that agriculture is the mainstay of the overwhelming majority of the population of our country. But for a long time it was kept in stagnation and decline by ruthless imperialist and feudal exploitation. Landlordism has been the bane of democracy and a shackle on production all these years. It is the creation of imperialism to prop up its autocratic rule and keep our country perpetually in a backward state so that it can serve as a raw material base and a colonial market. The landlords, the progeny of the alien conquerors, not only have the heels on the neck of our people but virtually placed an embargo on agricultural, industrial and cultural progress. The continued existence of this system has accentuated economic distress and social inequality. It has tended to produce in the mind of the peasant a sort of apathy and despair. Any planning which does not take into account this antiquated system of land tenure that stood in the way of all progress is bound to fail. But in spite of this, 3-50 p.m.

[Sri V. Sri Krishna] [25th July 1952

serious attention was rarely given to this basic issue by the previous Ministry and the same thing is lacking in the policy of the present Ministry also, as is evident from the budget speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance. There are only some delightfully vague promises but none is related to realities. Since feudal landlordism is the breeding ground for backwardness, poverty and stagnation, it is only the abolition of it that can clear the way for economic and social advance. Hence land reform is the life-blood of our existence to-day and the foundation for tomorrow. Sick and shattered our economy was under foreign rule, we have to embark on releasing the forces that lead to its revitalisation. Peasantry, if liberated from the shackles of feudalism and made the masters of their own land, will exhibit unprecedented enthusiasm, activity and initiative which is the motive power in overcoming all obstacles to higher output. If prejudices do not prevent us from learning from our great neighbours, the example of China may offer us a helpful guidance. While our Ministers at the Centre, basing their conclusions on the discredited Malthusian theory liked to declare pontifically that we cannot feed the ever-increasing population and found it expedient to maintain that solution for all this malady lies in birth control, the Chinese, not blinked by such reactionary conceptions, could solve this problem by casting off her production-hampering feudal system. The distinguished successes and achievements of the Peoples Republic of China during the last two years are an eloquent proof that an economically backward country—once it frees itself from imperialist and feudal enslavement—can rapidly restore its own economy and build a prosperous, rich and powerful industrialized country through the efforts of its own people and by the friendly assistance of its neighbours. This will weigh more in the scales of history as a tangible achievement of democracy than the numerous abstract effusions on the subject of democracy which have been made by our Hon. Chief Minister in all his past speeches.

" Sir, the rapid recovery of agriculture, coupled with the end of all sorts of feudal exactions, will bring prosperity to the countryside. If the vast and unprecedented numbers of producers in the countryside are entirely freed from the burden of high rent and piled-up debt and are allowed to enjoy the fruits of their own labour, there will be enthusiasm generated which will result in increased production and prosperity in the countryside, which will be the basis for industrial development. The expansion of the purchasing power of the bulk of the population provides a secure foundation for trade and industry. This, in turn, solves the problem of unemployment in towns and clears the way for the cultural advancement of the people as a whole.

" Sir, let us now come to the real state of affairs in our State. The area under cultivation has been on a decline in recent years under the Congress rule and the crop yield also has been on a sliding scale. People live in dire poverty while the life-giving land remains untilled. Such is the crazy but logical result of the parasitic landlordism and the enslaving colonial economy. A

25th July 1952] [Sri V. Sri Krishna]

monsoon failure spells disaster and results in recurring famines. Instead of going to the root cause of all this malady, the hobby of the Congress Ministries has been to waste money lavishly on their fads and lull the people. Prohibition, for instance, started as a fad and ended in a failure. The Firka Development Scheme is another fad which too ended in a farce. The basic education scheme is still worse an example. Now to-day our Hon. Chief Minister preached the Linlithgowian theory on ' bulls '.

" Lastly, what about the Grow More Food Campaign and the worst of all, the Vanamahotsava? All these schemes have been foisted on us and after spending Rs. 88 crores on these schemes, the country could produce only 24 lakh tons in the last five years. This means each ton cost us Rs. 367. After spending so much on these schemes, to-day the thatched fence alone remains with no plants inside and the sponsor of these schemes could only point at the grazing grounds and planted trees for the starving millions. These schemes have become an object of public ridicule. Instead of wasting our energies on such childish fads, let us turn to realities.

" To-day in our State the area under cultivation averages at the rate of ·6 of an acre per head of the population. To raise the per capita area, efforts have to be directed towards reclamation of the cultivable waste. Even according to the official data, there is already a cultivable waste of some eight million acres in our State. Add to it 10 million acres of land taken up for cultivation but left temporarily out of cultivation for lack of proper facilities. Out of the area under forests, mountains and deserts, amounting to nearly 23 million acres, a portion can be made available for cultivation without in any way forgoing the advantages of forest growth. We can say in all fairness that all put together, some 20 million more acres can be brought under the plough in addition to the 30 million acres already under cultivation. Even in districts like Tanjore, Guntur and Krishna where 56 to 59 per cent of the total area is already under cultivation, we find still large tracts of cultivable waste. In the constituency which I represent, I can say that something like 50,000 acres lie waste and it can be reclaimed if the Government are prepared to assist the local landless poor and if they do not damp their enthusiasm by all possible sorts of harassment as is the case now in Romperu belt where the landless poor cultivators are subjected to many troubles by political sufferers and police. If this is the case, then what improvement can we expect from districts like Chittoor where only less than 20 per cent of the total area is under cultivation?

" Coming to the system of land tenure in this State, the undeniable fact remains that considerable areas of good fertile land are owned by absentee, non-cultivating owners—fertile lands under unfertile ownership. The demand of the vast toiling population for land still remains unsatisfied. Even from the information made available by the Tamil Nad Congress Research Department, it is evident that 93·5 per cent of the landholders own 68·4 per cent and 6·5 per cent of the landholders own as much as 31·6 per cen

[Sri V. P. Pundarikakshacharyulu] [25th July 1952

land was alienated before the abolition of the zamindaris, and after the abolition too, pattas are given in the name of relatives and friends of the zamindars and big landholders. If only such pattas are cancelled there will be much land available to be given to the landless labourers and Harijans. Then, with regard to the buildings in the abolished estates which were used for public and charitable purposes, I wish to point out that the Government are not taking much interest and care in this direction. For instance, there was a Hostel in Bobbili Estate. It was brought to the notice of the Government by the previous Member of this House from that place, Sri Gona Sitaramaswamy that the building was a public building within the meaning of the Act, but nothing was done on his representation, with the result that even now that building is being enjoyed by the zamindar as his private building. Then, Sir, survey and settlement operations take a long time. We do not know how many years it will yet take to finish those operations. So, I request Government to appoint special and additional staff for it.

4-10 p.m. "There are big taluks in Srikakulam district. For instance, Palakonda taluk is a very big taluk having a population of 320,000. There is a big river Nagavali which is unfordable for at least six months in the year. It is flowing in the middle of the taluk as though bifurcating it. There has been a strong agitation to bifurcate this taluk and I request the Government to bifurcate this taluk into Palakonda and Rajam taluks. Similar is the case with Chipurupalle taluk which can safely be bifurcated into Chipurupalle and Pondur taluks."

* SRI P. CHOCKALINGAM :—"கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முக்கியமாக எல்லோரும் ஒரு விஷயத்தை கவனிக்க தவறுகிறார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். பல போராட்டங்களுக்குப் பிறகு சுதந்தரம் அடைந்த இந்த நாட்டில் இந்த சுதந்தர போராட்டத்திற்கு ஆதரவு அளித்தவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக விவசாய பொதுமக்கள் என்பதை யாரும் மறப்பதற்கு இல்லை. ஆனால் இந்த போராட்டத்தில் பங்குகொண்டு ஆதரவு அளித்தால் வருங்காலத்தில் தங்களுடைய குறைகள் போக்கப்படும் என்றும் அவர்களுடைய தேவைகள் பல விதமாகவும் பூர்த்தியாகும் என்ற ஆவலுடன் இந்த சுதந்தர போராட்டத்தில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அப்பேற்பட்டவர்களின் குறைகள் நீக்குவதற்காகவே ஏதாகிலும் செய்யப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் இன்றைக்கு இந்த சட்டசபையில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதில் அவர்களுடைய ஆவலை பூர்த்தி பண்ணக் கூடியதாக எதுவும் இல்லை. அதைக்கண்டு பெருமைப்படக்கூடிய தாகவும் இல்லை. ஆகவே முக்யமாக இன்றைக்கு என்ன செய்திருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய பிரச்னை என்ன, அவர்களுடைய ஜீவாதார உரிமைப்பிரச்னையை யாராகிலும் குறைக்க முடியுமா? அவர்களுடைய உரிமைபிரச்னை சீர்படக்கூடியகாரியங்களை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்திவைக்கப் படவில்லை என்பது யோசித்துப்பார்த்தல் நன்கு புலப்படும்.

"இந்த நாட்டில் முக்யமாக இருப்பது விவசாயம். நம் நாட்டில் நூறுக்கு 80 பேர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு நாம் என்ன செய்திருக்கவேண்டும். அவைகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவா? எவ்வளவு நன்மை அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள்? எவ்வளவு நன்மை அடைந்திருக்கமுடியும் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இன்றைக்குச் சாதாரணமாக அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் வரி முறையை மாற்றி யமைக்கவேண்டும். தேர்தல் காலத்தில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் பலவிதமான

25th July 1952] [Sri P. Chockalingam]

வாக்குறுதிகளைக் கொடுத்துவந்தார்கள். அந்த வாக்குறுதிகளை இதுவரையிலும் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால் அவர்கள் பலஹீனப்படவேண்டிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சுட்டிக்காட்டுகிறேன். நூற்றுக்கு எண்பது வீதம் உள்ளவர்களாக விவசாயிகள்தான் குறிப்பாக அதிகப்படியான வரி செலுத்துகிறார்கள். அவ்விதமுள்ள இரண்டாயிரம் பேர்கள் நன்மையடையுமாறு சலுகைகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ சர்க்காருக்கு ஆதரவு கிடைத்திருக்கும். உதாரணமாக 30 ரூபாய் வரி செலுத்துகிறவர்களும் 30 ரூபாய்க்கு குறைவாக வரி செலுத்தும் பட்டாதார்கள் நூற்றுக்கு 93 பேர்களிருக்கின்றார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வரி வஜா செய்யவேண்டும். அந்தக்காலத்தில் காங்கிரஸ் கொடுத்த பல வாக்குறுதிகளை நிறைவேற்றியிருந்தால் இப்போழுது பலம் நன்றாக கிடைத்திருக்கும், ஆதரவும் கிடைத்திருக்கும், என்பதைக் கூற நான் விரும்புகிறேன். முதலில் சர்க்கார் வாக்குறுதி கொடுக்கிறது. பின்னால் மாறுகிறது. வாழ்க்கையில் ஒரு பெரிய மாறுதல் என்ன என்ன செய்யலாம். வருங்காலத்திற்கு வேண்டிய எந்தவிதமான தேசப் பணியில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்றிருந்திருந்தால் ஆதரவு எற்பட்டிருக்கும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த சீர்திருத்தம் செய்திருக்கவேண்டும். குறைந்த பட்சம் பத்து ரூபாயும் அதற்குள்படவும் வரி செலுத்தக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு வரி கொடுப்பதை வஜா செய்திருந்தாலுங்கூட அவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோருடைய ஆதரவு கிடைத்திருக்கும். அதனால் நஷ்டம் கிட்டத்தட்ட 160 லட்சத்திற்குமேல் இல்லை. இது போகட்டும். சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய முறைகளை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அடிப்படையாக ஒரு ரூபாய் கிஸ்தி செலுத்துகிறவர்களுக்கு வரி இல்லை என்று வஜா செய்திருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு அநேகம் ஆதரவுகள் கிடைத்திருக்கும். அதனால் நஷ்டம் குறைந்தது 11 லட்சத்திற்குமேல் போகாது. அதையாவது செய்வதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு துணிச்சல் இருக்கிறதா என்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்வதற்கு முன் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் செய்யவேண்டும். நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை யிருக்கும்படியாக மாறுதல்கள் செய்யவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் நஷ்டத்தைப் பார்க்காமல் அமைதியாக நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய ஆதரவு இன்றி ஒரு காரியத்தையும் நாம் நடத்தமுடியாது. அவர்களிடம் அமைதி ஏற்படும்படி காரியங்களை நடத்தவேண்டும். அமைதியை நாட வேண்டுமென்றால் வெறும் போலீஸ் படையை மாத்திரம் வைத்து அமைதியை நிலை நாட்ட முடியாது என்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இன்னுமொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். நிலம் இல்லாத விவசாயிகள் என்ன நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த அசெம்பளியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா கட்சி மெம்பர்களும் அவர்கள் என்ன நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி பேசி இருக்கின்றார்கள். அடிக்கடி அந்த தொழிலில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். அடுத்த வருஷம் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவது நிச்சயமில்லாத நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால், அங்கு விவசாயம் செய்கிறவர்களை வெளியேற்றுகிறார்கள். எல்லா கட்சியினரும் இதை நன்றாக வற்புறுத்தி ஆணித்தரமாக கூறி இருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரை குறை கூறுவதில் அபிப்பிராய பேதம் இல்லை.

"இன்று உணவு பெருக்கும் விஷயமாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. எப்படி இருந்தாலும் இன்றைக்கு இந்த ராஜதானி பொறுத்தவளவில் உணவு பற்றுக்குறை என்பது 25% தான். அந்த பற்றுக்குறையை குறைப்பதற்கு வாரத்திற்கும் குத்தகைக்கும் பயிரிடுவோர்களின் நிலை நிரந்தரமாக இல்லை. அவர்கள் பயிரிடும் நிலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு பயிரிட உரிமை அளித்திருந்தால் இந்த பற்றுக்குறையை நீக்கியிருக்கலாம். சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி யாதாஸ்துபடி வாரக்காரர்களுக்கும் குத்தகைக்காரர்களுக்கும் நியாயமான சலுகை அளித்திருந்தால் இந்த வருஷத்திலேயே இந்த 25%யும் அதிகப்படுத்தியிருக்க முடியும். இந்த ராஜதானியில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த பற்றுக்குறையான உணவை நிச்சயமாக பூர்த்தி செய்திருக்கமுடியும். அந்தக் காரியத்தைச்

[Sri P. Chockalingam] [25th July 1952

செய்ய சர்க்கார் முன் வரவில்லை. இவ்விதமிருந்தால் மக்களிடத்தில் எவ்விதம் ஆதரவு எதிர்பார்க்க முடியும். எப்படி உங்களுக்கு ஆதரவு தருவார்கள் என்பதை சற்று யோசித்துப்பார்க்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரிடம் நான் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" சாதாரணமாக இந்த சர்க்கார் என்ன சொல்லி வந்தார்கள், நேரடியாக பயிரிடுவோருக்கு நிலத்தைக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் பல வருஷங்களாக நிலங்களை ஏலத்தில் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் நடந்து வந்தால் ஆதரவு என்ன விதமாகக் கிடைக்கும். இப்பொழுது Endowment Board அவர்களுடைய ஆளுகையிலிருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு இந்த மடத்து நிலங்களையும், தர்மஸ்தாபன நிலங்களையும் கூட நேரடியாக பயிரிட்டு விவசாயம் செய்வோருக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக குத்தகைக்காரர்களுக்கு அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளை ஏன் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. அதனால் இன்றைக்குள்ள விவசாயிகள் மனமுடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் இந்த நிலத்தை நம்பி இருந்தவர்கள் மனமுடைந்திருந்தால் எவ்வாறு சர்க்காருக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுப்பார்கள். அம்பா சமுத்திரத்தில் பார்த்தால் குறிப்பாக வருஷந்தோறும் எவ்வளவு வரியை உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவரும். குத்தகை தொகை உயர்ந்து வந்திருப்பது நன்றாக தெரியும், சர்க்கார் வரி விஷயமாக ஒரு யதாஸ்து சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் பேரில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடக்கின்றனவா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது வாரம் குத்தகைக்கு விடுவதில் எவ்வளவோ ஆட்சேபனைகளை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நிலைமை இவ்விதமிருந்தால் விவசாயிகள் எந்த அளவிற்கு வாழமுடியும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

" தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிலங்களை குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்டவைகளின் கணக்குகளைப் பார்த்தால் இது நன்கு தெரியவரும். பாபநாசம் அர்த்தஜாம கட்டளைக்கு 105 எக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த 105 எக்கர் நிலமும் சென்ற ஆண்டு குத்தகை ரூ. 7,500-ம் 50 கோட்டை நெல்லும். இந்த ஆண்டில் ரூ. 17,255-ம் 115 கோட்டை நெல்லும் இன்றைக்கு ஏலத்தில் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் குத்தகையை யாரிடத்திலிருந்து வசூலிப்பார்கள். யார் தலையில் சுமத்துவார்கள், யாருடைய முதுகெலும்பு உடையப்போகிறதோ. இவ்விதமிருந்தால் விவசாயிகள் எவ்விதம் வாழமுடியும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் யோசித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதற்கு பரிகாரம் உடனடியாக எடுத்து அதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இரண்டாவது உதாரணம் ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். திருவாடுதுரை ஆதீனம் பிச்சக்கட்டளை சொத்துக்களில் 115 எக்கர்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு சென்ற ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 9,700-ம் 150 கோட்டை நெல்லும். இந்த ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 23,550-ம் 200 கோட்டை நெல்லும். இது நியாயமா ? இது யாரிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இதனால் விவசாயிகள் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்க முடியுமா ? நிலமை இவ்விதமிருந்தால் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய ஆதரவை எவ்விதம் எதிர் பார்த்திருக்கமுடியும்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக அதன் பக்கத்தில் இன்னும் நிலம் இருக்கிறது. திருவாடுதுரை ஆதீனம் இன்னும் சிவந்திபுரம், சென்ற வருஷத்தின் குத்தகை ரூ. 2,700-ம் 200 கோட்டை நெல்லும். இந்த ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 3,800-ம் 300 கோட்டை நெல்லும். அடுத்தாற்போல் அதே ஆதீனம் கோடாங்குளம். இங்கே சென்ற ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 23,000-ம் 500 கோட்டை நெல்லும், இந்த ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 35,000-ம் 1,500 கோட்டை நெல்லும், இவ்விதம் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நிலைமையை கொஞ்சம் யோசனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். இது யார் தலையில் போய் முடியும் என்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் முதுகெலும்பை ஒடித்துதான் வாரக் குத்தகையை பயிரிடுகிறவர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கமுடியும். இத்துடன் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளை சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் யோசித்துப்பார்த்து இதற்கு உடனடியாக பரிகாரம் தேடித்தரவேண்டும் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

25th July 1952] [Sri P. Chockalingam]

* SRI S. SOMASUNDARA GOUNDAR :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்திற்கே முதன்மையான ரெவின்யு இலாகா கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கும் மான்யத்திற்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் ரொம்பவும் முழு மனதோடு ஆதரிக்கிறேன். 4-20 p.m.

" அதிலும் விவசாயிகள்தான் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கே, மிகவும் ஆணித்தரமானவர்கள். அவர்களுக்குத்தான் சகல உதவியும் அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அடிக்கடி நமது சபையிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினர்களும் தெளிவாகவும், ரொம்பப் பொறுத்தமாகவும் அடிக்கடி பேசியுள்ளார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நானும் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

" விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய வெல்ஸ் ஸ்வஷிடிக்த விவசாயிகள் அப்ளிகேஷன் போடும் அது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சிக்கிரம் பைல் செய்யாமல் ரொம்பவும் 'டிலே' செய்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு வருஷங்கள், மூன்று வருஷங்களாகக்கூட அவர்கள் பணம் கிடைக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்களுக்கு 'வெல்ஸ் ஸ வஷிடி' பணம் வந்திருந்தாலும்கூட அதில் வரவேண்டிய ரூபாய்கள் 5ல0-ம் அப்படியே விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இதற்கு சிபார்சு செய்த அதிகாரிக்குக் கொஞ்சம், ஆடர் செய்த அதிகாரிக்கும் கொஞ்சம் எனறு அதில் சில பகுதிகள் வினியோகம் செய்யப்பட்டபிறகு பாகியுள்ள தொகைதான விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது. இதை தெளிவாகவும், குறிப்பாகவும் கூற இப்பொழுது போதிய அவகாசமில்லை. ஆனால் பொதுவாக இம்முறை அதிகப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரெவினியு மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு தெரியுமோ என்னவோ. ஆனால் இனியாவது பூராதொகையும் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போய் சேருமட்டும் சர்க்கார் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தவிர சப்சிடி இணர்களுக்கும் உத்தரவு உடனே அளிக்கவேண்டும்.

" அதோடு விவசாயிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் கஷ்டத்தையும், துன்பத்தையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லமுடியாது. நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்துருப்புகளுக்கு இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கக்கூடிய சலுகைகள் எவ்வளவோ அவ்வளவு சலுகைகளையும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இலாகாவோ, உதவியாகவோ செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். போர் வீரர்கள் தான் தங்கள் உயிரைக் கொடுத்து தேசத்தைக் காப்பாற்றுவார்கள். அதே போல விவசாயிகள்தான இந்த நாட்டை பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து காப்பாற்றுபவர்கள். தொழிலாளி, விவசாயி இவர்களால்தான் தேசம் உன்னத நிலைமையை அடைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த விவசாயிகளும், தொழிலாளிகளும் கஷ்டப்படும்பொழுது சர்க்கார் தேச வீரர்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவது போல இவர்களையும் காப்பாற்ற அதிக உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு மானியமாகவோ, இலாமாகவோ அதிகமான பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" செய்யாறு தாலூகாவிலும் வந்தவாசி தாலூகாவிலும் ஜனங்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் கிணறுகள் இல்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவோ ரெவின்யு அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும்கூட, பல மனுக்கள் போட்டும்கூட எவ்வித பயனும் இல்லாமல் அனேக கிராம மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக செய்யார், வந்தவாசி முதலிய இடங்களில் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் சொல்லிமுடியாது. அதேகர் வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்ததும் பஞ்சத்திலால் நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். பஞ்ச நிவாரணமாக அந்த ஊர்களில் கிணறு வெட்டுவதையாவது எடுத்துக் கொண்டு, வேலை செய்து இவர்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசை செய்யும்படியாக நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக வெடர்னரி டாக்டர்களைப்பற்றி சில விஷயம் சொல்ல வேண்டும. விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான கால்நடை

[Sri S. Somasundara Goundar] [25th July 1952

களுக்கு வியாதி வராமலும், வந்தால் சிக்கிச்சை உடனே செய்வதற்காகவும் தான் இந்த டாக்டர்களை நியமித்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் 2 தாலூக்காக்களுக்கு ஒரு வெட்னரி டாக்டரை நியமனம் செய்திருப்பதால் அவர்களை எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் சென்று கால்நடைகளை பார்த்து வர முடியவில்லை. ஆகையால ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிற்கும் தனியாக வெடர்னரி டாகடர் ஒரு வரையோ, அல்லது இரண்டு பேரையோ நியமனம் செய்து கால்நடை வள சாயிருள்ள கால்நடைகளின் அபிவிருத்திற்குத் தக்க உதவியை செய்துகொடுக்க மாறு நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன.

"அதற்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது சில கிராமங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசனதிட்டங்கள் வசதியே இல்லாததால விவசாயிகள் ரொம்பவும், கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். மேட்டுப்பாங்கான இடங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி ரொம்பவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். எங்கங்கே கால்வாய்கள் வருகிறதோ அங்கிருந்து ஏதாவது நீர்பாசன திட்டம் போடடு விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சௌகர்யம் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமெனபதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன. கனம் ரிவினியு மினிஸடர் அவாகள் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவை சுற்றிபிரயாணம் செய்துபார்த்தால் பஞ்சமிருபபது நன்றாகத் தெரியும."

* SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion for the Grant moved by the Hon. the Minister for Revenue. I am glad that I had the advantage and the benefit of hearing the views expressed by Sri C. Kandasami of the Opposition coming from Tanjore district with reference to the question of payment of compensation, the present vexed question of the enhanced land revenue in the recently abolished inam and zamin villages and various other matters. Of course, the Tanjore district, as all of you know, has been the target of attack or comment by several of the Members not only from the Opposition side but from this side also particularly with reference to the relationship between the landlord—I will call him only a ' landowner ' because the word ' landlord ' has no meaning nowadays—that is, the landowner and the tenant actually cultivating the land. The hitch that mars the cordial relationship between these two persons has been referred to by some of the Harijan Members from this side and by some others from the Opposition also. I may submit to the House that an impression may be gaining ground that all is not well in the Tanjore district and I at once want to refute it by saying that there are any number of petty, small peasant proprietors owning two acres, three acres and five acres of land throughout the district with the exception of a few individuals and religious institutions owning several hundreds of acres. In regard to the strained relation that has been spoken about by some hon. Members, the relationship may be strained in some cases, especially between the lessee, who has taken the lease of the lands belonging to charitable and religious institutions, or a rich landlord, and the tenants who are actually cultivating the lands. Perhaps the cultivating tenants have not been paying the *varam* that is due; or, anticipating some sort of new tenancy legislation, the landlord would have felt nervous to allow the tenant cultivator to be in occupation of the land and must have been attempting to evict him. These latter are hard cases and have got to be redressed. Soon after he assumed office, our Hon. Chief Minister, on representations made by the Congress M.L.A., Sri G. Narayanaswami Naidu, has taken a lot of interest in the matter and is most

25th July 1952] [Sri S. Venkatrama Ayyar]

anxious to see that a conciliation is effected in cases where there is a hitch between the landowner and the tenant. Barring these few cases, I may say to the credit of the mirasdars of Tanjore district that the relationship in general between the small peasant proprietors and the tenants is quite cordial. Where the relationship is not quite cordial, it has to be set right and we are here obviously to look to the convenience of both the parties, the landowner as well as the cultivating tenant. The relationship should be made cordial and we should not try to carry on propaganda to the detriment of the interests of either of the parties. At any rate, if the most vexed questions like giving fixity of tenure to the cultivating tenant, regulation of fair wages and housing of the agricultural labourers are effectively tackled, I do not think there will be any further clash so far as the delta area is concerned. On the question of fixity of tenure, I would submit for the information of the House and for necessary action by the Government, that tenants who are paying *varam* as determined by legislation or by conciliation, peacefully without any trouble and without any delay, must be allowed to continue. There must be fixity of tenure so far as such tenants are concerned and they should not be evicted. The Hon. the Chief Minister has already expressed that he is taking urgent action in the matter and we hope and pray that the sooner such action is taken, even these cases of complaints against some mirasdars and big institutions will fade away very soon.

" There is some trouble in the new delta, that is the delta covered by the Cauvery-Mettur Project especially in Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks. I am referring to the inam villages which have recently been taken over by the Government. In such villages the question of land revenue assessment is the main problem. In the other villages which are non-estates the question of ownership of private land is looming large. The difficulty is between the inamdar on the one side who claims that he is the absolute owner of the land and the cultivating tenant on the other who wants to claim occupancy right. It is quite clear that the inamdar claims both varams, viz., absolute right. To solve this problem, some speedy legislation is necessary and, if such legislation is brought in, I am sure, even this sort of trouble between the inamdar and the cultivating tenants in the new delta will vanish and there will be cordial relationship. I am making these suggestions because they affect in a way the vital food problem and the State Exchequer. If the relationship between the landowner and the tenant improves, whether it be in the old or the new delta, production will increase and the food problem will be solved and the State Exchequer will get a higher income because land revenue will be assured. Everything depends upon the measure of cordiality between these two classes of persons; otherwise the food problem as well as the revenue of the State will be affected.

" In the matter of assessment, I want to submit that assessments for the whole delta, or, for the matter of that in the ryotwari tracts, have been fixed once in 30 years. It is also referred to in the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report. 4-30 p.m.

[Sri S. Venkatrama Ayyar] [25th July 1952

Settlement of assessment once in 30 years has got its own advantages as well as disadvantages. For a steep rise in prices there is no corresponding increase in revenue and similarly for a steep fall in prices there is no reduction in the land revenue. Of course, it is a big problem which has engaged the attention of expert members who were on the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and will also require further legislation. So far as land revenue is concerned, a permanent settlement on a satisfactory basis has to be made either in the old delta or in the new delta. With reference to the ryoti lands taken over by Government and converted into ryotwari land, the assessment should be on the basis of ryotwari assessments just the rates obtaining in the neighbourhood. You should not take the most fertile land in Tirukkattupalli and Naducauveri for fixing the assessments on the recently converted inam and zamindari villages. You must naturally look to the basic principle in the Rent Reduction Act and Estates Abolition Act and the suggestions of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. I would respectfully submit for the information of the Government and also for necessary action that, when land revenue is settled after survey and settlement operations it should be on the basis of assessment on land of similar *taram* or fertility in the neighbourhood in the same taluk. For fixing assessments in Pattukkottai taluk we should not look to Thirukattupalli where we have got three crops on the most fertile portion with a high assessment of Rs. 16–10–0 per acre. Out of the 7½ lakhs of acres of land in the Tanjore district is a special taram for about 42 acres of land in Tanjore taluk. So, I would submit that in fixing the revenue assessment for the acquired estates, ryotwari assessment of the adjoining village should be adopted.

" There is one other matter which I would like to mention with reference to private land in inam villages. Land revenue is now sought to be collected on these lands on the basis of Rs. 16-10-0 per acre, as in the case of ryoti lands converted into ryotwari lands. For private lands, the inamdars have been paying only a quit-rent of eight annas or twelve annas and at any rate not more than a rupee per acre. They are also being asked to pay as in the case of ryoti lands converted into ryotwari Rs. 16–10–0 per acre of wet land and Rs. 8–5–0 per acre of dry land. It does not stand to reason and, I can say, it is unjust because a sort of an agreement had been entered into and title deeds conferred and it was recognized by the British Government that only a quit-rent of annas eight or annas twelve per acre should be paid and he has to pay the water-rate also. Now he is asked to pay the same rate as for ryoti land converted into ryotwari. The question may be fully considered in all its legal aspects. As a number of writs are now pending in the High Court, the matter is *sub-judice*, and I do not wish to go further into the matter. It is for consideration whether such a high rate of assessment could be levied on private lands."

* Sri A. MUTHUSWAMY :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் ரெவின்யு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த மான்யத்தை எதிர்த்து ஸ்ரீமான் கந்தசாமி அவர்கள் பிரேரித்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து, சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச முன்வந்துள்ளேன். பொதுவாக எனது தொகுதி

25th July 1952] [Sri A. Muthuswamy]

யிலுள்ள கிராம வாசிகளுக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் உழைத்துப் பயிரிட நிலங்கள் கிடையாது. பெரிய மிராசுதார்களாக இருக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் சிலருக்கு நிலங்கள் விட்டபோதிலும், அதிகமான குத்தகை வாரம் முதலிய வைகளை வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கம் யாதொரு விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. இதனால் கிராம வாசிகள் அதிக கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

" தவிர, இவ்வித நிலம் வைத்திருக்கும்படியான மிராசுதார்கள், 'குத்தகை, வாரம் பயிரிடு வர்களிடமிருந்து எக்காரணத்தை முன்னிட்டும் இத்தனை கலம் நெல்தான வசூலிக்க' வேண்டுமென்று சட்ட பூர்வமாக சர்க்கார் நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கனம் ரெவின்யு மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"பெரும்பாலும் எனது தாலூகாவில், சில கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த கிராமங்களில் நெல் மகசூல் சரியாக விளைவதேயில்லை. குறிப்பாக, மணலூர்பேட்டை, கூவலூர், தானம், பல்லவாடி, மேல்வாலை, கோட்டமருதூர் முதலிய கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டம். அவற்றில் விவசாயம் செய்வதும் அதிகக் கஷ்டம். இந்த இடங்களில் வரி வசூலைத் தள்ளிக்கொடுக்குமாறு கனம் ரெவின்யு மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"திருக்கோவிலூர் தாலூகாவில் கீழையூர் சர்க்கிள் புரத்தில் இருக்கும் படியான இரண்டாயிரம் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் குடியிருக்க வீடுகளின்றி தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் போதிய இடவசதி இல்லாமல் ஒரே நெருக்கடியாக இருந்துகொண்டு வருவதை நான் கண்கூடாகப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

" 1950-வது டிசம்பர்மீ கிராம வாசிகளும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து திருவெண்ணெய்நல்லூரில் ஒரு மகாநாடு நடத்தினார்கள். ஏற்கனவே நிதி மந்திரியாக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் அந்த மகாநாட்டிற்குத் தலைமை வகித்தார். அந்த மகா நாட்டில் கிராம வாசிகள் ஒரு மகஜரைச் சமர்ப்பித்தனர். அந்த மகஜரில் கண்ட கோரிக்கைகள் இன்னும் கவனிக்கப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்கு யாதொரு விதமான பதிலும் இதுவரையிலும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால் சுமார் 2,000 மக்கள் சீனையூர் சர்ப்புரத்தில் வீடிறை தவிக்கும் சிரமத்தைக் கவனித்து, ஸ்ரீமத ஞானியார் மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை நிலங்களை வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து, அவர்கள் வீடு சட்டிக கொள்ளும்படி சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கனம் ரெவினியு மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*Sri D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த நில மானயத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கவேண்டும். உலகத்திலுள்ள நாகரீகமான நாடுகளில் இம்மாதிரியான நிலவரி கிடையாது. இருகு அது எப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டதென்பதும் தெளிவாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் அந்நிய அரசாங்கமாகிய பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் வந்த போது தான் இது நடைமுறையில் வந்தது. இந்த நிலவரியானது மிகவும் கொடுமையான வரியென்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது, எனென்றால், இதர வரிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், வருமானவரி இவைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வருமானத்திற்கு மேல்தான் வரி செலுத்த வேண்டும். அதாவது சராசரிக்குறைய 3 000 ரூபாய் வருடபடி வந்தால் தான் வருமானவரி செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலவரி அப்படி இல்லை. சிறிய நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவன், அதாவது சராசரிக்குறைய 100 ரூபாய் வரும்படி வருவதானாலும் வரி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால், இந்த நிலவரியை ஒழித்துவிட்டு, வேறுவிதமான, அதாவது விற்பனை வரியை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப்படுத்தியோ அல்லது சரியாக வசூல் செய்தோ இந்த நிலவரியை ஒழித்துவிடலாமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். 4-40 p.m.

"முன்காலத்தில், நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன், பழைய ராஜாங்கங்களில் விளைவுகளில் ஆறில் ஒரு பங்கை கட்டாயமாக வரியாக செலுத்தி வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருப்பவர்கள் சொல்லலாம்: வரும்படியில் ஆறில் ஒரு பங்கை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு செலுத்திவிட்டால் அவனுக்கு மீதியாக 5 பங்குதான் இருக்கும். அது அதிகமான வரி பளுவாக இருந்திருக்கும் என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், எல்லா வற்றிற்கும் வரியாய்விட்டது. பஸ்ஸில் போகவேண்டுமென்றால், எல்லா வரி கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும். இவனும் இதுபோன்ற எதற்கும் வரியாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது ஒரே வரி வசூல்செய்து கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது பல வரிகள் நேரடியாக இல்லாமல், மறைமுகமாக வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த விற்பனை வரியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் ஏழை மக்களைதான் முதலில் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களிடத்தான் அதிகம் செலுத்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"அப்படித்தான் விவசாயிகள் நிலவரி செலுத்துகிறார்களே, அவர்களுக்கு எதாவது சௌகரியம் உண்டா என்றால், அவர்களுக்கு யாதொரு அனுகூலமும் இல்லை. பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கிராம கர்ணம் முதல்கொண்டு தாசில்தார் வரையில், உள்ள அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அவர்கள் பயந்து நடக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பெரிய பெரிய மிராசுதார்களைகூட அந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள கணக்குப்பிள்ளைக்கு அடங்கித்தான் நடக்கவேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் இந்த ரெவின்யு டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் இருக்கிறது.

"மேலும் கிராமத்தில் உள்ளவர்களைத்தான் நன்கொடை முதலானவைகளைக் கொடுக்கும்படிச் செய்கிறார்கள். பஞ்ச நிவாரண நிதிக்குப் பணம் வேண்டுமென்றாலும், கூபரோக நிவாரண நிதிக்குப் பணம் வேண்டுமானாலும், வசூல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரிலிருந்து ரெவினியு டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு ஆர்டர் வந்துவிடுகிறது. கலெக்டருக்கு ஆர்டர் வந்தும், அவர் தாசில்தார்களுக்கு உத்தரவு அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார். தாசில்தார் என்ன செய்கிறரென்றால், கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று, அங்குள்ள முக்கியமான விவசாயிகளைத் தொந்தரவு செய்கிறார். டாக்டர்களுடைய பீஸ்களும் நகரங்களில் எவ்வளவு லக்ஷம் லக்ஷமாக சம்பாதித்தாலுமகூட அவர்கள் ஒன்றும் இம்மாதிரி நன்கொடைகள் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இதற்கெல்லாம் யார் முதல் பலியாகின்றார்களென்றால் விவசாயிகள்தான். அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான நீர்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் கிடையாது, மின்சார வசதிகள் கிடையாது. மற்றும் வசதிகள் கிடையாது. நகரங்களிலெல்லாம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் தார் ரோடுகளும், கான்கிரீட் ரோடுகளும் போடப்படுகின்றனவே தவிர, தற்போது அரசாங்கத்தார் கிராமங்களை முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான காரியங்கள் எதையும் செய்யவில்லை. ஏதோ காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வந்தால், பல நன்மைகளைச் செய்யப்போவதாக தேர்தல் காலத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், அப்போதே காங்கிரசிற்கு எதிரிடையாக இருந்தவர்கள், 'வரி இல்லாமல் அரசாங்கம் நடக்காது, ஒருந்தாலும் எத்தனை தேர்தல் வாக்குறுதி அது, இதை நம்பவேண்டாம்" என்று நாங்கள் சொன்னோம்.

"1937-ல் அவர்கள் மிகவும் அதிகமான எண்ணிக்கையில் வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், தற்போது நடந்த தேர்தலில் மக்கள் இதை உணர்ந்து காங்கிரசிலுள்ள முக்கியமான பிரபலஸ்தர்கள் தோல்வியடையும்படிச் செய்தார்கள்,

"சிறிய நீர்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் செய்வதானால், குடிமராமத்து என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக குடிகளே செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சிறிய திட்டங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், பல வருடங்களாகின்றன. மேலும் விவசாயிகளுடைய கால்நடைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மேய்ச்சல் தரைகளும் ஆங்காங்கே இல்லை. கால்நடைகளைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர, வைத்திய வசதி, மேய்ச்சல் திட்டங்கள் முதலியன இல்லை என்பதை முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

"இந்த கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படும்பாடு இவ்வளவு அவ்வளவு அல்ல. சிறிய தகவல் வேண்டுமென்றாலும், உடனே தாலுகா ஆபீசுக்கு வரவேண்டு

என்று உத்தரவிடுகிறார்கள். மேலும், வருஷா வருஷம் ஜமாபந்தி நடத்துகிறார்கள். அது மிகவும் அவசியமானது என்று நான் கருதுகின்றேன். ஜமாபந்தியால் கிராம உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்குத் தொந்தரவு எனபது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். கனம் ஸ்ரீ மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும். இருந்தாலும அவர்கள் அந்த அதிகார பீடத்திலிருப்பதால் மறந்தும் விடலாம், இதை மிகவும் சோதிருத்தவேண்டும். ஜமாபந்தியை ஒழித்துவிட்டால் தாலுகாக்களில் தாசில்தார் முதலிய கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய நன்மையாக இருக்கும்.

"முக்கியமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் எதாவது நன்மை செய்தாகவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது உணவு நெருக்கடி ஏற்படிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகள் பற்றி போதிய கவனம் செலுத்தாததுதான, அநேகமாகக் கேட்டிருக்கலாம, வயதானவர்கள் சொல்லுவார்கள் விக்டோரியா காலத்தில் விவசாயிகள் மேனமையாக இருந்தார்கள் என்று. முக்கியமாக வரிப் பளுவினால் சரியாகக் கவனிப்பாரில்லாமல் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களென்று சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், இப்பொழுது விற்பனை வரி போன்ற வரிகளை உயர்த்துவதற்கு திட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். நிலவரி நிர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்து, குறைந்தது ஒரு விவசாயிக்கு 2 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வருமானம் வந்தால்தான் நிலவரி வசூல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் கொண்டுவரும்படி நான் மிகவும் தாழ்மையாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். மற்றும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு முக்கிய மான மின்சார வசதியும் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கெல்லாம பணமில்லை யென்று சொல்லலாம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய கம்பிகள், மரங்கள் முதலியவைகள் இல்லை யென்று சொல்லலாம். அவைகளை வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்தாவது வரவழைத்து, அதற்கு வேண்டிய அனுகூலங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டு என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தது இன்று வியாபார டிபார்ட்மெண்டாக மாறிவிட்டது. அதாவது அவர்கள் இரும்புச் சாமான்களும், எரு முதலியவைகள் தருவித்து வியாபாரிகளைப்போல் விவசாயிகளுக்கு விற்பதற்கு இருக்கிறது அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு. இப்பொழுது தான் மிகவும் பலத்த இளைச்சி செய்ததன்மேல் அவைகளை கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்கு கொடுத்தவிட்டு இப்பொழுது எதோ அவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும், விவசாய டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேடர் ஒவ்வொரு ரெவினியு பிர்க்காவிற்கும் இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு தாலுகா தலைநகரில் ஒரு டிமான்ஸ்ட்ரேடர் இருக்கிறார். ஒரு மகசூலுக்கு எதோ பூச்சி வந்துவிட்டது என்று ரிப்போர்ட் எழுதினால், அந்த பூச்சியை ஒழிப்பதற்கு, 6 மாதங்கள் ஆகிறது. இம்மாதிரி இல்லாமல் உடனடியாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய அனுகூலங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion, I should like to deal with the problem of Zamindari Abolition, coming as I do from a district where there are about 181 big zamindaris and more than a thousand inam villages. If we go through the provisions made in the Budget, Sir, we find that a sum of about Rs. 70 lakhs has been allotted towards compensation for zamindars. At a time when the Government have no money for opening new hospitals, when they have no money for starting schools, and when they have no money for the construction of irrigation projects, I should like to know how is it that they are able to allot Rs. 70 lakhs towards compensation for zamindars? Are the Government justified in doing that? The Government call this Budget 'a poor man's Budget'. The Government have not realized the need for constructing irrigation projects in zamindari areas. As a matter of fact, no provision has been made in the Budget for the economic development of zamindari areas. The Government can certainly defer the payment of

4-50 p.m.

[Sri K. Govinda Rao] [25th July 1952

this compensation to a future date. At least the big zamindars can afford to wait for the compensation till the Government are in a better financial position. I consider that the Government are not justified in paying Rs. 70 lakhs of hard earned money to zamindars as compensation. If we go to a peasant and ask him whether his position has improved as a result of the abolition of zamindari system, he will immediately say, ' I do not find any change. On the other hand, my position has become worse.' Cesses have been doubled. Irrigation sources continue to be, as in the olden days, in a neglected condition. With regard to arrears of rent, Government have been able to collect at one stroke all the arrears. Sir, the Zamindari Abolition Act has not at all improved the condition of the peasant. That is my submission, Sir.

" Now, Sir, let me draw the attention of the House to the various loopholes in the Zamindari Abolition Act. Some, like the Zamindars of Kurupam, Chemudu and others, have been able to evade the provisions of that Act till now. Nearly four years have passed since that Act came into force. Somehow, through Writs in the High Courts or stay orders they have been able to evade the provisions of the Act and their estates have not yet been taken over by the Government. Government should bring pressure on the courts and see that their estates also are taken over by the Government.

" Another big flaw in the Act is the provision regarding the private lands of the zamindar. This provision is being exploited in certain under-tenure estates like Misalapeta and Davalapeta villages in Vizianagaram taluk. Three-fourths of the land in these villages is recorded as ' private lands '. The Mokhasadars—Under-tenure holders—have been able to cook up the records with the help of karnams to show that most of the lands, which should go to the ryots under the Zamindari Abolition Act, as their ' private lands '.

" Coming to the question of ' Darimila Inams ' or ' subsequent inams ' as they are called, I have got a serious complaint to make against the Revenue Board. In Board's Proceedings B.P. No. 15 of 1950, the Revenue Board have stated categorically ' that in the Darimila Inams, it is the Inamdar that gets the *patta* and not the tenant.' This is clearly against the provisions of the 1908 Act, according to which occupany rights have been conferred on the peasantry. This is a clear violation of the provisions of the 1908 Act. This order was in force for about a year. Subsequently this order was modified. During that one year, much water had flowed under the bridge. The inamdars were able to sell most of their lands. I should like to know who is responsible for this order. The Government should go into the whole matter and take action against those who are responsible for this order.

" Coming to the Rent Reduction Act, there are a great many difficulties experienced in our areas. This Act is not properly implemented in Darimila Inams and under-tenure estates even though it has been provided in the Act that rent reduction should apply to these areas also.

25th July 1952] [Sri K. Govinda Rao]

" Recently, Government have been kind enough to convert the grain rent into cash rent. But the Government have fixed a flat rate of Rs. 14-4-0 per acre, which is the highest wet rate. It is absolutely unjust to fix such a high rate even for single crop tank-fed lands. Government must immediately revise this order and see that rent is fixed according to the quality or ' taram ' of the land. What is the motive of the Government in bringing forward the Rent Reduction Amendment Bill, which has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 21st July 1952? The Bill empowers the Government to cancel or modify the rent reduction notifications already issued. This is like putting the cart before the horse. Instead of bringing forward legislation to redefine the word ' Estate ' in the original Act itself, the Government are now trying to cancel the benefit of rent reduction, which certain villages are already enjoying in the light of the decisions of some Civil Courts. This Bill is not at all of any use to the peasants; on the other hand, it will do positive harm to the peasantry." 5 p.m

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has one more minute."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" I request that I may be allowed two more minutes. I shall read a portion from a memorandum submitted by the inam ryots of Pinamadaka Agraharam, Anakapalli taluk, Visakhapatnam district—

' Since 1936, they were teasing us in many ways for higher rents, etc., but made no attempt whatsoever to evict from lands till the beginning of 1952.

' . . . In 1951, December, the Government declared the Agraharam as a whole inam estate and proclaimed it by tom-tom that, hereafter, the tenants need not pay any rent for the inamdars, but that they should pay it directly to the Government. This became the starting point for the inamdars to adopt various coercive measures against us. They offered the land for sale to us, as actual tillers and threatened us with serious consequences, if we did not pay higher rents to them.

' The inamdars failing in their attempts of threats and intimidation and of selling the lands to us are now taking resort to evicting us from lands with the use of brute force.'

" This is the position, Sir, in almost all the inam villages in the district. Therefore before taking up any legislation for the complete abolition of all inams, certain immediate steps have to be taken. They are as follows :—

(1) Sale of all categories of inams should be prohibited.

(2) All evictions should be prohibited.

(3) Stay orders should be passed in respect of all suits pending before Civil Courts and Tribunals.

Failure to take these steps will help the inamdar in his attempt to circumvent any future legislation to abolish inams."

* SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the Government for the various land reforms that they have introduced and are contemplating to introduce shortly. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report shows how eager the Government are to enact laws immediately to help the poor ryots.

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das] [25th July 1952

" In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion. There are certain defects in the Rent Reduction Act of 1947. When Mr. Kala Venkata Rao was the Revenue Minister, he brought forward a comprehensive Bill. Between the introduction of the Bill and its passage into law, the 1936 inams were excluded from it. The position therefore is that all estates within the meaning of section 3 (2) (*d*) and (*e*) of the Madras Act I of 1908, except the inams under the 1936 amendment, came to be included in the inam estates as defined in section 2 (7) of the Madras Estates Abolition Act XXVI of 1948. At this stage I may be permitted to state that the Madras Estates Reduction of Rent Act (Act III of 1947), came to be applied to all inams without any distinction. Some decisions passed by the High Court of Madras have shaken the very foundation of the tenure of inam ryots. Added to this, the recent decision of the Supreme Court of India has upset the law on the question of burden of proof and unsettled the position which appeared to be settled by the decision of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Madhavan Nair, in 1949 Privy Council cases. The decision, dated 22nd April 1952 of the High Court of Madras, has deprived the tenant of even the benefit conferred by the Rent Reduction Act of 1947. The Government should at once examine the position and bring forward suitable amendment to help the poor and down-trodden inam ryots.

" There have been complaints from all quarters of the House about delays in the Revenue Department. In order to minimise delays I suggest the appointment of a Public Relations Officer for each taluk with an advisory committee to assist him. When he receives any complaint, he can examine whether it is well-founded and then send it to higher authorities if necessary. In order to meet the additional expenditure, I suggest the levy of a stamp duty on the complaints preferred to that officer. I suggest that this officer should be directly under the control of one Minister, preferably the Chief Minister. If this suggestion is carried out, I think the delays and the misunderstandings between the people and the higher authorities will be reduced.

" I would like to submit that the present economic condition of the ryot is not favourable for the introduction of any land reforms. Creation of credit facilities for the ryot, fixation of minimum price for agricultural produce and provision of adequate water for agriculture—unless these three needs are attended to immediately, no land reform will benefit the ryot. I request the Government to take immediate action to satisfy these needs.

" I wish to bring to the notice of the Government an urgent need of the Pathapatnam taluk. Ever since 12 years when Pathapatnam taluk was bifurcated from Parlakimedi now in Orissa, it is a pity that the taluk headquarters buildings have not been built at Pathapatnam. The present taluk headquarters are in rented buildings and are on the other side of the river Mahendratanaya. There is considerable difficulty for the people

to go to the court and Taluk office in the rainy season. Therefore I request the Government to take immediate steps to construct Taluk office buildings in Pathapatnam town itself.

" To help the people of Pathapatnam, Tekkali and Mandasa taluks, the Government should immediately take up the Vamsadhara Project. We are not particular about anything else. We are particular about Vamsadhara Project because it will help us a great deal.

" Thank you, Sir."

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—" సభాపతీ, జమీందారీ ఎబాలిషన్ బిల్లుపై మాట్లాడటం కంటే రైతాంగం చాలా సంతోషించింది. కాంగ్రెసువారికి ఓట్లు యిచ్చి వారిని యెన్నికలలో గెలిపించి పెద్ద బలంతో ప్రభుత్వాన్ని యేర్పాటుచేయటానికి సహాయపడ్డాంగదా, ఆ హామీని తీర్చడానికి అదికారులను నియమించి ప్రభుత్వానికి సాయపడుతున్నాంగదా " మనకు కాంగ్రెసువారు మేలు చేస్తారుగాదా అని రైతాంగం విశ్వసించింది. తమపట్ల హెచ్చు పన్నులు విధించరని నమ్మింది. కాని యీనాడు రైతాంగం జమిందారీ రద్దువల్ల వారికి కలిగిన మేళ్లేమో గుర్తించింది. ఈ rent reduction విధానంలో పూర్తిగా పద్ధతి, యింటిగోపద్ధతి, మనిషిగోపద్ధతి యేర్పాటయింది. దీనివల్ల రైతులు చాల ఆసంతృప్తి చెందుతున్నారు. 5-10 p.m.

" జమీందారీ యేజెన్సీలలో చాలామట్టుకు జాయింటు పట్టాలే ఉన్నాయి. ఆందువల్ల కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు రైతులకు అప్పులీయటలేదు. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం వారు సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో యెరభూమి వారికి కేటాయించి విడివిడిగా పట్టాలు యిప్పించవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.

" ఇదివరలో జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని నీటివసతులు చెడిపోతే రైతులు తామే హెచ్చు శిస్తులు యిచ్చుకోలేమని రిమిషన్ యిప్పించాలని జమీందారు, సముద్దారు వచ్చి నర్సుదు ఆర్జీలు పెట్టుకొనేవారు. కొంతవరకైనా జమీందారులు రిమిషను యిచ్చేవారు. కాని నేడు ఆమాత్రం సౌఖ్యంగూడా జరుగుటలేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలు గవర్నమెంటువారు స్వాధీనంచేసుకొన్నశరువాత నీటివనరులు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించకపోయినా రైతులవద్దనుంచి హెచ్చు శిస్తులే వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. పన్ను చెల్లించకపోతే గొడ్డు గోదా జప్తు చేస్తున్నారు. పైగా 50 శాతమును పండిన రైతువద్దనుంచి 40 శాతమును ధాన్యమైనా procurement క్రింద వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. ఇక చెరువులు మొదలైనవాటిని బాగుచేసే విషయంలోగూడా ఒక పద్ధతి యేమీ కనిపించడంలేదు. ఒక చెరువు క్రింద నాలుగు గ్రామాలలోని భూమి సాగవలంబుచున్నదనుకోండి. ఒక గ్రామంవారు ఆర్జీ పెట్టుకొంటే అది రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటువారికి పోతుంది. ఇంకొక గ్రామంవారు ఆర్జీ పెట్టుకొంటే అది P.W.D వారికి పోతుంది. తుదకు యే డిపార్టుమెంటువారూ ఆ జలాధారాన్ని బాగుచేసే ఆవకాశంలేకుండా వుంది. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయం. ఈ రెండు డిపార్టుమెంట్లవారు ఒకరితోనొకరు సహకరించి మొత్తంమీద చెరువులనూ, కాల్వలనూ మరమ్మత్తు చేయించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

" ఈ పూర్వపు జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోనుంచి నీటిపోనేళ్ళు, ధర్మ సత్రాలు వున్నాయి. అనాడు జమీందార్లు హయాంలో కొద్దో గొప్పో వీటికై డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టేవారు. అతిథి, అభ్యాగతులొస్తే యీ ధర్మ సత్రాలలో భోజనం పెట్టేవారు. కాని నేడు అవన్నీ మూసివేయబడ్డాయి. గోడలమీద, దొడ్లలోనూ, గడ్డిమొలచి పట్టి గొట్టిపోయినాయి. పోనేర్లు పాడైపోతున్నాయి. వీటిని బాగుచేయించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora] [25th July 1952

"జమీందారులు కొన్ని బంజరు భూములను తమ స్వంతభూములని స్వాధీనం చేసుకొంటున్నారు. వీటిని యెంతోకాలంగా రైతులు భట్టా పొందకుండా సాగు చేస్తున్నారు. కాని యీనాడు జమీందార్లు ఆ పేద రైతును తొలగిస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో నిజంగా యెవరు భూమిని సాగుచేసుకొంటున్నారో దర్యాప్తు చేయించి వారికే ఆ భూములు యిప్పించే ఏర్పాటుచేయగోర్తాను.

"Rent Reduction చట్ట ప్రకారం యినాందారు శిస్తు వసూలుచేసుకొనే పద్ధతి మార్పుచేయాలి? ఇక నా నియోజకవర్గంగురించి కొంచంమాత్రం చెప్తాను. సాలూరు తాలూకా నా నియోజకవర్గం. ఇది జమీందారీ ప్రాంతం. ఈ తాలూకాలో విజయపురం, విజయనగరం, చెముడు, బొబ్బిలి, ఆండ్ర, పల్లూరు, పాచిపెంట మొదలైన జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలున్నాయి. ఇవేకాకుండా తోణం, కురుకూట, సారికి, తాడంగి వలస, దండిగాం, మామిడిపల్లి, గవరంపేట, ముచ్చెర్ల వలస, అంటివలస మొదలైన 18 మొఖాసా ప్రాంతాలున్నాయి. ఇంతేకాకుండా యెంతోమంది యినాందార్లున్నారు. ఆందుచేత శిస్తు నిర్ణయంలో ఒక పద్ధతంటూ యేమీ లేకుండాపోయింది. ఈ గ్రామాలకు నిర్ణయింపబడిన శిస్తులు వేరుగా వున్నాయి. దీనివల్లరైతులలో అసంతృప్తి పెరిగిపోతోంది. ఒకేరకమైన భూమికి శిస్తు రేట్లలో హెచ్చుతగ్గులు వుండటం సంతృప్తి వించింది. ఈ తేడాలులేకుండా న్యాయమైన శిస్తును నిర్ణయించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. మా సాలూరు తాలూకాలో కోసలేని జాతులకు చెందిన ప్రజలు అనేకమంది వున్నారు. అమాయకులైన మన్యప్రాంతపు ప్రజలకు యెవరూ యెంతవరకు సహాయం చేయటంలేదు. వ్యవసాయం చేసుకొనే నిమిత్తం కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు కూడా వారికి అప్పులీయవు. మీకు పెంకుటిల్లు లేదు అందువల్ల మీకు అప్పులు యివ్వమంటారు. పెంకుటిల్లు కట్టుకొనే తహతే వారికుంటే వారు అప్పులకై పాకులాడి వుండేవారుకాదు. ఇక వారికి వ్యవసాయ పెట్టుబడికి పాపులకారులే దిక్కుగా వున్నారు. ఈ పాపులకారులు 5 రూపాయలు అప్పిస్తే ముందుగా రూ 1-4-0 లు వడ్డీకింద విరగగోసుకొంటున్నారు. ఈ ఆమాయకుల అవస్థ యిలావుంది. వీళ్లకు అప్పుసౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయటానికి వ్యవసాయి పనిముట్లు, విత్తనాలు, యెరువులు సరియైన ధరలకు యిప్పించటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నంచేయగోర్తాను.

"జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేసినతర్వాత రైతాంగ స్థితి యేమీ అంత బాగుండలేదు. జమీందార్ల రైతు చట్టంలో యెన్నో లోట్లు కనపడుతున్నాయి. వీటిని సరిదిద్ది ప్రభుత్వానికీ రైతుకూ మధ్య మధ్యవర్తులు లేకుండా చేయమని మంత్రిపర్యంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇక గ్రామ పరిపాలన విషయం చూడండి. గ్రామాధికారులు, కరణం నాయిళ్లు నిర్వర్తించవలసిన విధులు నానాటికి హెచ్చిపోతున్నాయి. కాని వారికిచ్చే జీతభత్యాలు మాత్రం హెచ్చుగాలున్నాయి. వాటిలో యెంతమాత్రమూ పెరుగుదల కనిపించుటలేదు. దీనికితోడు గవర్నమెంటు పనిచేసుకోటానికి వారికి కాగితంగాని పెన్సిలు గాని గవర్నమెంటువారు supply చేయరు. కరణం, నాయిళ్ల స్థితులు జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో మరీ అధ్వాన్నంగా వున్నాయి వీరికిచ్చే జీతాలు రైత్వారీ గ్రామాలలోని కరణం, నాయిళ్ల జీతాలకన్న తక్కువ. గ్రామ పరిపాలనా సౌష్టవం గ్రామాధికారుల సంతృప్తిమీదనే ఆధారపడివుంటుంది. ఈ ముఖ్య విషయాన్ని గమనించి జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని కరణం, నాయిళ్లకు రైత్వారీప్రాంతాలలోని కరణంనాయిళ్లకిచ్చే జీతానే ఇప్పించవలెనని, జీతభత్యాలు హెచ్చుచేయాలనీ మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా యీ గ్రామాధికారులను పనిచున్న లేకపోయినా తరచు తాలూకా ఆఫీసులకు రప్పించటం తగ్గించాలి. ఈనాడు గ్రామాన్నుంచి తాలూకా కచ్చేరీకి వెళ్లివచ్చటానికైనా వారికిచ్చే జీతం డబ్బులు సరిపోవటంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను

25th July 1952] [Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora]

"జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో నీటిపన్నరులు సరిగాలేవు. జమీందారీలు రద్దుచేయబడ్డాయని తెలిసికొన్నప్పటినుండీ జమీందార్లు వాటిని వారు చేయించటం మానివేశారు. ఈ జలాధారాలను వెంటనే బాగుచేయించకపోయినట్లయితే [illegible] కుంటు పడుతుందని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయమై [illegible] వారిని కోరుతూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ఇన్నాళ్లూ Land Revenue యొక్కపద్దు వ్యాప్యవత్తిల్ [illegible] వుళరె అధికం తడస్థాజరు వలిపిడ్డిన్నాన్ను పరయాతె ఇరిక్కువాన్ నివృత్తియిల్ల. మలబారిలె స్థితి పరయుకయాణెంకిల్ అవిటె ఏకదేశత్తిల్ ryotwary సమ్ప్రదాయమాణు విల్లేజ్జుకళిల్ [illegible]. అధికారి, [illegible], కొల్లుకారన్ ఇవరాణెంకిల్ పారమ్పర్యమాయిట్ట ఉద్యోగం [illegible] మాణు. ఒరు అధికారి ఎన్నపరఞ్ఞాల్ అ [illegible] నిల్ [illegible] ఇరిక్కం. అతుకొండ్ నాట్టువాళి సమ్ప్రదాయవుం ఇతుం తమ్మిల్ వళరె [illegible] బన్ధమిల్ల. కుడియాన్మారె సంబన్ధిచ్చోళత్తోళమాణెంకిల్ ఇన్నత్తె నికుతిసమ్ప్రదాయం మాత్రమల్ల ఈ రెణ్ణు సమ్ప్రదాయవుం కుడియాన్మారె ఒట్టుమికం పాప్పరాక్కికొండువరికయాణు. ఇన్నత్తె నికుతి సమ్ప్రదాయం తికచ్చుం అశాస్త్రీయమాణెన్ను పరయాతెయిరిక్కువాన్ నివృత్తియిల్ల. ఎన్నాలుమాల్ వలియవనేయుం చెరియవనేయుం కన్నపోలె నికుతి కెట్టున్న సమ్ప్రదాయ మాణు. ఇన్న గవర్మేణ్టు కొణ్ణువరువాన్ పోకువు. సర్ చాజ్జ్, ఈ పుతియ నికుతి సమ్ప్రదాయం ఏర్పెట్టత్తున్నతుం పావప్పెట్ట కుడియాన్మారె తలయిలాణు వన్న వీళాన్ పోకున్నతు. మలబారినె సంబన్ధిచ్చోళత్తోళం పళయ కోణ్గ్రస్ మన్త్రిసభ కొణ్ణువన్న కుడియాన్ బిల్లిల్ నికుతి పకుతియుం కుడియాన్ కొడుక్కణమెన్నాణు వ్యవస్థ. ఇతోడుకూడి ఇన్నత్తె నిలయిల్ పుతుతాయి చుమత్తువాన్పోకున్న సర్ చాజ్జినెరె భారవుం కుడియాన్రె తలయిలాణ వీళాన్ పోకున్నతు ఎన్నతు మహా కష్టమాణు. కాణక్కుడియാമാണു ജന്മിമാരുടെ നികുതി കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. അവരുടെ തലയിലാണു് ഈ നികുതിയുടെ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം വന്നുവീഴാൻ പോകുന്നതു്. കുടിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പുതുതായി चुमत्तुन्न ഈ betterment tax ഉം പഴയ ഭൂനികുതിയും കൂട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിലെ കുടിയുടേയും കുടിക്കാരുടേയും സ്ഥിതി വളരെ അപകടത്തിലാണെന്നു് പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കുടിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടിയും അതിനുവേണ്ട സാമഗ്രികൾക്കും മതിയായ ഒരു തുക നീക്കിവെക്കുവാൻ, ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ ഇന്നേവരെ ഗവർമേണ്ടിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പക്ഷെ മന്ത്രിപാട്ടം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിന്റെപേരിൽ Rent Settlement എന്നുപറയാ കോടി ഉറപ്പിക്കയാണു് ഇന്നു ഗവർമേണ്ടു് ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ അമ്പുകൊല്ലത്തെ നേട്ടങ്ങൾ എന്ന പേരിൽ ഗവർമേണ്ടു് പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു് വായിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഗവർമേണ്ടു് കഴിഞ്ഞ അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്കു കുടിവദ്ധനവിനു് ചെയ്ത വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതേ അവസരത്തിൽ ധനികരായ ജന്മിമാരെയും മറ്റും കുടിക്കാരെ ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നു കുഴിപ്പിക്കുവാനും പാട്ടം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനും മറ്റുവിധത്തിൽ മുകുണം ചെയ്യുവാനുംവേണ്ടി വളരെ അധികം സഹായിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. നാട്ടുവാഴി തറവാട്ടിലെ അംഗങ്ങളായ ഈ അധികാരിമാരും മേനോന്മാരും, മറ്റു ജന്മിമാരും ഇന്നു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ കുടിക്കാരെ വളരെ അധികം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം കക്കത്തൊഴിലാളികൾ അടിയെയുള്ള ജന വിഭാഗത്തിലെ ഒരു വലിയ വിഭാഗമാണു്. ഇവരിൽ മിക്കവരും കുടി നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടവരാണു്. പാപ്പരായ കർഷകരാണു കക്കത്തൊഴിലാളികളായി മാറുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ അധികവും മലബാറിൽ ഇന്നു കുടിചെയ്യാതെ വളരെ അധികം സ്ഥലം തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവർമേണ്ടിനുതന്നെ അറിയാം. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തും കുടിക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തും ഈ കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളികളെ ഗവർമേണ്ടു് സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഭൂനികുതിക്കു പകരം വമ്പിച്ച ഏതുവരെയുള്ള ചെറിയ ഭൂ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു് ഒഴിവാക്കുക. അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉള്ള ഭൂമി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കുടി ആളായത്തിനുമേൽ ഒരു നികുതി चुമത്തുകയുമാണു് വേണ്ടതു്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, റബ്ബർ, ചായ മുതലായ തോട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു ഇന്നു നികുതി പിരിക്കുന്ന തോതിലും കൂടെ കൂടുതലാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ ആളായമുള്ള ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയായാണു്. അതു് താങ്ങാൻ ഉള്ള സാമ്പത്തയും അവർക്കുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ വരുവ

[Sri R. Krishnan] [25th July 1952

ങ്ങളായവരെ ഈ നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽനിന്ന് ഒഴിവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു വലിയവക്കോ
5-20 തോട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും നികുതി ചുമത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള സമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി കുടി പരിശ്ചരിക്കുക
p.m. യാണെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടിലെ ക്ഷാമത്തിനും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കും പരിഹാരം കാണാവുന്ന ഉപയു
ക്തമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഈ Betterment tax നടപ്പിൽ
വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കുടികിടപ്പുകാർ നശിക്കുമെന്ന മാത്രമല്ല ചെറിയ ജന്മിമാർകൂടി പൊളി
യാൻ പോകുന്നതാണ്. അതു പാടെപ്പെട്ട കുടിക്കാരുടെ വസ്തുവകകൾ നഷ്ടത്തിനു ഇടയാക്കും
എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയും അതുപോലെ ഇടയാക്കും എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.
ഇന്നവരെയായി കുടിപരിശ്ചരണത്തിനും മറ്റുമായി കുടിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കുവാനാ
യിട്ടാൻ സാധിക്കും—ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലക്കാലത്തിനിടക്കു കുടിക്കു ഉപയുക്തമാക്കിട്ടു
ള്ളതു 3,230 ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം മാത്രമാണ്. ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടുകണക്കുകൾ
പ്രകാരംതന്നെ പതിനെട്ടു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ പരിപാലനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം തരിശായിക്കിടക്കുന്നതാണ്.
കുടികൊയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലം പതിനഞ്ചു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ പരിപാലനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലമാണ്. കാലവർഷ
ത്തിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി നാലു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ പരിപാലനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഇന്നു കുടികൊ
യ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ചെറുകിട ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ ഉടനടി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ
ഇനിയും എത്രയോ സ്ഥലം കുടികിടപ്പുകാരുടെ ഉപയുക്തമാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു
ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയ നേട്ടമായിരിക്കും എന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ കാണിച്ചുകൊ
ടുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കുടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിലേക്കും മറ്റും നികുതിപിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള
സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ നാലഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനി
ടക്കു കുടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു കുടിക്കാരുടെ കൊടുത്ത കുടിശ്ശികയുടെ എണ്ണം 89 മാത്ര
മാണു. മലബാറിൽ 15 ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ ഇന്നു കുടികിടപ്പുചെയ്യുന്ന കുടിസ്ഥലമുണ്ടു.
വർഷംതോറും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ പുസ്തകത്തിൽ ഉള്ള കണക്കുകളിൽ പറയു
ന്നതു 9,997 ടൺ പിണ്ണാക്കുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കുടിക്കാരുടെ കുടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു കൊടുത്തിട്ടു
ള്ളതു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഒന്നും മലബാറിലെ കുടി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുവാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല.
മുഴുവൻ സഹായവും കുടിചെയ്യുവാൻ കുടിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കുവാനാവശ്യമുള്ള വരുതി
കൾ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഉടനടി രൂപീകരിക്കണം. ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഇന്നു ജന്മിമാർ
ക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന പ്രതിഫലം കുറെകൾ കൊടുക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുക; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ
അതു വെട്ടിച്ചുരുക്കുക. അങ്ങിനെ നാട്ടിലെ കുടി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും ക്ഷാമം
നീക്കുവാനും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ പരിഹരിക്കുവാനും കർഷികത്തൊഴിലാളികളെ നല്ലനി
ലയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു തീർച്ചയായും സാധിക്കണം. അതിനുള്ള വഴി
കൾ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ കട്മോഷൻ Cut
motion നെ പിന്താങ്ങുകയാണു ഞാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു."

* SRI R. S. ARUMUGHAM :—"കനം ഉതവി സഭാനായകർ അവർകളേ, Land Revenue മാന്യത്തെ നാൻ ആതരിക്കിറേൻ. നാട്ടിറ്കു നല്ല മുറയിൽ നിവാരണം അളിക്കവേണ്ടുമെന്റുൽ അതിറ്കു വരുമാനം വേണ്ടും. അന്ത കാരണത്താൽതാൻ അന്തക് കാലത്തിൽ നില വരുവായിൽ നാലിൽ ഒരു പങ്കു, ഐന്തിൽ ഒരു പങ്കു, ആറിൽ ഒരു പങ്കു എന്റും താൻയങ് കളെ വകുലിത്തു നാട്ടിൽ വസിയാക വാങ്കി ഇരുക്കിറ്റുർകൾ. ആനാൽ പിന്നാൽ ഇന്ത മുറയെ മാറ്റി അന്തന്ത നിലത്തിറ്കു അതിൽ കിടൈക്കും വരുമാനത്തിറ്കുത് തക്കവാറു അതെ പണമാക വകുലിക്കുമ്പടിയാക മാറ്റി ഇരുക്കിറ്റുർകൾ. ആനാലും ഒന്റും സംപന്തമില്ലാത, വിവരമില്ലാത ചില വാകൾ ഇരുക്കിന്റന. തിരുനെൽവേലി ജില്ലാവിൽ കീഴത് തെൻകലം എന്നുമ് ഒരു കിരാമത്തിൽ കാമി പോകം തീർവൈ എന്റു ഒരു വരി വകുൽ ചെയ്കിറ്റുർകൾ. അന്ത നിലത്തിറകു നിലത് തീർവൈയും വേറു കൊടുക്കിറ്റുർകൾ. അന്തക് കാലം മുതർകൊണ്ടു ഇന്തക് കാലം വരൈയിലും അന്തത് തീർവൈയെ വകുലിത്തു വരുകിറ്റുർകൾ. തർപൊഴുതു അതെ തിരുനെൽവേലി ജില്ലാ പോർഡിൽ വകുലിക്കിറ്റുർകൾ. അങ്കിരുക്കും കിരാമ അതികാരി ജില്ലാ പോർഡു കിണൈകളിറ്കു കേട്ടാല വിവരമാന കാരണം തങ്കളുക്കുത് തെരിയാതു, മുന്നമേയേ കിരുക്കിറതു എന്റു സൊല്ലുകിറ്റുർകൾ. ആനാൽ ജില്ലാ കലൈക്ടരൈക് കേട്ടാലും അവർകളും തങ്കളുക്കുത് തെരിയാതു എന്റു അതേ മാതിരിയാകച് സൊല്ലുകിറ്റുർകൾ. വിവരം തെരിയാത വരികളെയെല്ലാം അതുവും നിലവരി വേറു കിരുക്ക കിമ്മാതിരി വേറു വരികളെ വകുൽ ചെയ്യാ മൽ അലൈകളിൽ രത്തു ചെയ്യ വേണ്ടുമെന്റു കിന്ത കിടത്തിൽ സൊല്ലിക് കൊൾള വിരുമ്പുകിറേൻ.

25th July 1952] [Sri R. S. Arumugham]

"மேலும் சில இடங்களில் உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக ஏழை விவசாயிகளில் சிலர் காடு மேடுகளைத் திருத்தி சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலங்களையெல்லாம் கிராம அதிகாரிகள் பேலதிகாரிகள் போன்றவர்கள் எதாவது சாக்கு போக்கு சொல்லி காலி பண்ணச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகள் ஆயிரம் ஐந்நூறு என்று செலவு செய்தும் கூட அதை அபாஸ் ஒப்பிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்களெல்லாம் நஷ்ட மடையும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒன்றும் விபரம் தெரியாதவர்கள். இதை கவனத்து அவர்களுக்கே பட்டா கிடைக்கக்கூடிய அளவில் சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் ஹரிஜன ஏழை விவசாயிகள் உரம், தழைகளைப் போடுவதற்கு இடம் வேண்டும் என்று புறம்போக்கு நிலத்தில் போட்டால் அதற்கும் அபராதம் அதிகப்படியாக விதிக்கிறார்கள். அதையும் குறைக்க வேண்டும். மேலும், அதையும் அவர்களுக்கு ஜாரி செய்ய வேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலி தாலூகா பொறுத்தவரை ஒரு ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. கங்கை கொண்டான் என்ற கிராமத்தில் உரம், தழைகளை, புறம்போக்கு நிலத்தில் போட்ட அவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கும் ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் அபராதம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு அபராதம் போடுவது நல்லதல்ல என்பதை இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் நன்மை செய்யவில்லை என்று யாரும் சொன்னால் அது அவ்வளவையும் நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள தயாராய் இல்லை. கடந்த தடவை ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார் கடன் நிவாரண சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயிகள் எவ்வளவோ சௌகர்யமடைந்தார்கள். சத்யநாதன் ரிபோர்ட்டில் கூட 20 கோடி ரூபாய் விவசாயிகளின் கடன்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். விவசாயிகளுடைய கடனுக்கு எவ்வளவு தூரம் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது எனபது தெரிகிறது. கடந்த மந்திரி சபை பூர்ண மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தையும் ஜமீன் ஒழிப்பு, பெரிய இனம் ஒழிப்பு சட்டத்தையும் கொண்டு வந்து ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது சம்பந்தமாக சில இடங்களில் சில கிராமங்களில் தகராறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த கிராமங்களை சீர்திருத்தி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவும், சர்க்கார் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போதுள்ள சர்க்காரின் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கூட அன்று சொன்னார்கள், எப்படியாவது விவசாய சீர்திருத்த சட்டத்தை கூடிய சீக்கிரம் கொண்டு வரப்போகிறோம் என்று. ஆகையால் அது சீக்கிரமாக வரும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை என் போன்ற ஆள்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள், விவசாயிகள் பலர் காங்கிரஸில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லாரும் காங்கிரஸில் பணக்காரர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று யாராவது சொன்னால் என்னையெல்லாம் சரியாக தெரியாது என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் விவசாய சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறோம். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் நல்ல முறையில் விவசாய சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டதைச் செய்வார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் இருக்கிறோம். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும் அமுத்தம் திருத்தமாக அதைக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதற்கு உடனடியாக இந்த பட்ஜெட் மீட்டிங் முடிந்த பிறகு எப்படியாவது அதைத்தான் முதலாவதாக அமலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். உள்ளபடியே இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகப்படியான ஊக்கம் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயத்தை செய்வதற்கே அவர்களுக்கு பிரியம் வருவதில்லை. அதற்கு காரணம் அவர்களுக்கு அதில் அதிகப்படியான வருமானம் இப்பொழுது கிடைக்காததால் அதில் பிரியம் ஏற்பட வில்லை. மற்றும் திடீர் திடீரென்று நிலங்களை விட்டு வெளியேறுகிறார்கள் என்ற ஒரு பயம் இருந்து வருகிறது. அந்தக் காரணமும் பொறுத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு வருஷத்தில் ஒருவன் ஒரு நிலத்தில் விவசாயம் செய்தால் அடுத்த வருஷம் அவனே அதில் விவசாயம் செய்வான் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. அடுத்த வருஷமும் அந்த நிலம் அவன் கையிலிருக்கும் என்ற நிச்சயமிருந்தால், தைர்யமிருந்தால்தான், நிலத்தை பலப்படுத்துவதற்கு அவனுக்கு சந்தோஷமும், உற்சாகமும் ஏற்படும். அது இல்லாவிட்டால் அடுத்த வருஷம் நிலம் தன்னிட

[Sri R. S. Arumugham] [25th July 1952

இருக்குமோ இருக்காதோ என்ற ஒரு எண்ணம் ஏற்படுவதால் அந்த நிலத்தைப் பலப்படுத்த அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள பிரியம் ஏற்படுவதில்லை. அதன் காரணமாகக் கூட இந்த நாட்டில் விவசாயம் குறைந்து உணவு உற்பத்தியும் குறைகிறது என்பதை இந்த இடத்தில் அழுத்தம் திருத்தமாக சொல்லிகொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே எப்படியாவது உடனடியாக ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொணடு வந்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு பயிரிடும் நிலத்தில் உரிமை இருக்கக்கூடிய அளவில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் வாரம், குத்தகையை மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால் அவர்களுடைய தார்க் கம்பையும் கடனுக்கு வாங்கிய மாட்டையும்தான் வீடடிற்குக் கொண்டு போகும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். வருமானமோ, லாபமோ இல்லாத நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்நிலையில் விவசாயிக்கு, உழுபவனுக்கு சந்தோஷம் ஏற்படுமா ? எனவே என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் அந்த நிலச் சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு கிராம வாசிகளும் ராஜாஜி சர்க்காரின் காலத்திலேயே கூடிய சீக்கிரம் இதைச் செய்வார்களென்று அத்தனை பேரும் நம்பிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சில நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களில் நல்லவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லா போன்ற பகுதிகளில் சில நிலச் சுவாந்தார்கள் செய்கின்ற பல தவரான காரியங்கள் சர்க்காரை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய அளவிலிருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நட
5-30 p.m. வடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களில் பலர் கடந்த, 6 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால், நான விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகர்யங்களைச் செய்ய சங்கம் அமைத்து வேலை செய்த அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், என்னுடன் ஒத்துழைத்தார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக விவசாய தொழிலாளர்களுக்கெல்லாம் காங்கிரஸினிடத்தில் நல்ல எண்ணமும் அன்பும் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த அளவில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பணக்காரர்களும், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்யவில்லை. அதனால் பல சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சில விஷயங்களைக் கேள்விப்படும்போது பரிதாபமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் ஒரு நாளில் செய்துவிட முடியாது. நான் கூட ஒரு காலத்தில் வெளியிலிருந்தபோது, சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை என்று நினைத்தேன். உள்ளே வந்து பார்த்தால்தான் அதிலிருக்கும் கஷ்டங்களும் சங்கடங்களும் தெரிய வருகிறது. இந்த இடத்தில் ஒன்றை மட்டும் நம்பிக்கையுடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாய சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் ஏழைகள் சந்தோஷமாக இருப்பார்கள் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதனால் உணவு உற்பத்தியும் பெருகும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, நாட்டு மக்களுடைய அன்பும் ஆதரவும் சர்க்கார் மீது ஏற்படும் என்றும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏழைகளுடன் பழகியவன், வசிக்கிறவன் அவர்களுடைய நண்மைக்காக உழைத்தவன், சங்கம் அமைத்தவன்தான் என்ற நிலையில் அநுபவ ரீதியாக இப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேன். தாங்கள்தான் விவசாயிகளைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்குத் தகுதி என சிலர் எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். யாரும் தாங்கள் தான் அதைப்பற்றி பேசுபவர்கள் என பட்டா வாங்கி வரவில்லை. இப்படிப் பட்ட காரியங்களைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கும் காரியங்கள் செய்வதற்கும் நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்"

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I want to say a few words. Compensation should not be given to the zamindars because when the Britishers were here, they allowed the zamindars to collect the tax only. But they are not the proprietors of the lands. The cultivators of the lands are the real owners. But now the Government think that the zamindars are the proprietors and that they

25th July 1952] [Sri K. R. Sambandam]

must be given compensation for the lands taken over. But I would suggest that since the Government are undergoing a lot of financial difficulties, even if they want to pay compensation, they can pay it not now but in due course.

" Sir, though the Subrahmanyam Committee championed the cause of agricultural labourers, the Government are not coming forward to do anything substantial for them. So, the agricultural labourers, as a whole, are undergoing a lot of difficulties, especially those in Tanjore district. The mirasdars are evicting the agricultural labourers not only from their lands but also from their houses. So, confusion and chaos are prevailing in Tanjore district. Question after question has been put in this House and attempts have been made by way of interpellations to convince the Hon. Ministers and the Government of the necessity to remove the confusion there. But still the Government are not coming forward to do anything substantial in this matter. Sir, I fear that if the Government do not take any drastic measures to ameliorate the conditions of those agricultural labourers, cultivation work will not go on smoothly in Tanjore district.

" Coming to the question of village officers, I want to say that before I became a Member of this House, I was also a village headman. I want to submit that the village officers, as a whole, are not paid adequately. But, for even a small thing, they are asked to submit reports. If any officer goes to a village, the village officer is contacted for information. Even the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari said this morning in this House that the village officers are the pillars of the land revenue structure in the State. It is admitted that they are the custodians of law and order in the villages. Yet, they are not paid adequately. The Government say that they are not full-time officers and that they cannot be considered either as non-gazetted officers or as gazetted officers. Sir, I really do not know why the Government are putting these village officers to a lot of difficulties.

" Then, Sir, in Tanjore district there are many waste lands. They can be given to the landless labourers, but the Government do not think it proper to do so. They give those lands either to political sufferers or to mirasidars. On the other hand, if they are given to the landless labourers, they can cultivate them intensively and increase production. Most of the landlords in Tanjore district are absentee landlords and they do not care for the cultivation of their lands. They mainly depend upon their clerks and their subordinates to look to it. As a result, cultivation is not carried on properly. That is why I say that waste lands must be given only to landless labourers, irrespective of whether the allottee is a Harijan or a non-Harijan.

" Then, Sir, in every village there must be some lands for the grazing of cattle. Formerly there were, what were called, *mandakarais*. But now all these lands have been assigned to mirasidars and, therefore, the poor labourers have no pasture lands

[Sri K. R. Sambandam] [25th July 1952

to graze their cattle. In such circumstances, I would suggest that in each and every village there must be some land set apart for the grazing of cattle.

"Lastly, in Tanjore district, due to the cultivation of paddy alone, the law of diminishing returns has begun to operate. Even in selecting areas for the Community Projects, the Government have not been kind enough to select Tanjore district. The result of all these things is that Tanjore which has hithereto been considered as the 'Granary of Tamil Nad' is now not in a position to supply paddy in as large a quantity as before. Some of the anicuts which had been constructed by Chola and other Kings are not taken care of and I fear that in future agriculturists may have to suffer. So, I request the Government to devote proper attention to this matter."

* **Sri M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR** :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഇന്നത്തെ നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായം തീരെ പഴഞ്ചനും അശാസ്ത്രീയവുമാണ്. അതിനെ പാടെ ഒന്നു പരിഷ്കരിച്ചേ തീരൂ. ഒരു ഏക്ര ഭൂമിയുള്ളവനും 100 ഏക്ര ഭൂമിയുള്ളവനും ഒരേ തോതിലാണ് നികുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതു ശരിയായ നീതി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റെന്താണ്? ആദായനികുതി കെട്ടുന്നതിൽ ഒരു ക്ലിപ്പ്പ്പെട്ടതിയ സംഖ്യ, കഴിവുകുന്നതുപോലെ കുടിക്കാരുടെ കയ്യത്തിലും, ഒരു ക്ലിപ്പുസംഖ്യ കഴിവുക്കി ബാക്കിയുള്ള സംഖ്യക്ക് ഒരു നികുതി ചുമത്തിയാലല്ലാതെ നീതി ലഭിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്നുള്ള നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായംതന്നെ ഒന്നു പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതു വളരെ ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. പ ു ബ്രിട്ടിഷു ഭരണകാലത്തു നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെതന്നെ ജന്മം കുടിക്കാരിൽനിന്നു നികുതി പിരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോയി പട്ടണങ്ങളെ പരിഷ്കരിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു ആ പണം തിരിച്ചുപോകുക എന്നുള്ളതു ജന്മം കാണുന്നില്ല. ഗ്രാമീണർ നികുതി കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ ആളുകളെ സുഖിപ്പിക്കുക, അവർ കക്കൂപ്പെടുക എന്ന നിലയാണ് ഇന്നും ഉള്ളത്. ഭൂപരിഷ്കരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം യാതൊന്നും ഇന്നേവരെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തീട്ടില്ല. കുടിയിരുപ്പു കുടിക്കാർക്കു എന്ന തത്വം ഇന്നും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തീട്ടില്ല ഇന്നും തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയിൽ Tenancy Legislation വന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. Ryot Protection Act പോലും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ആ ജില്ലയെ ബാധകമാക്കീട്ടില്ല എന്നാണു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു. ഈ ജില്ലയിൽ ജന്മിയിൽനിന്നു കുടിയാൻ സ്ഥലം ഏറ്റുവാങ്ങി അനുഭവത്തിൽ വരുത്തുകയും ഉണ്ടാക്കി അപ്രകാരം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതിനു സമയമാകുമ്പോൾ ആ സ്ഥലം തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഇന്നും നിലവിലുണ്ട്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിൽ, ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു യാതൊരു കോമ്പൻസേഷനും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു മലബാർ കുടിയാന്മാർ ഭേദഗതി നിയമം കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലെ മുഴുത്തിരുന്ന ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു ബാധകമാക്കീട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലേക്കു മുഴുവനും ബാധകമാക്കണമെന്ന ആവശ്യം ഇന്നും നിറവേറ്റപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. നിർബ്ബന്ധപൂർവ്വമായി കുടി കഴിപ്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വിധേയരായിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു ഒരു ജില്ലയിൽ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ട്. മാറ്റൊരു വിശേഷത കാസർഗോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അവിടെ 72 ശതമാനത്തിലധികം മലയാളികളാണ്. എന്നാൽ റവന്യൂ സംബന്ധിച്ച റിക്കാഡുകൾ ഇന്നും കന്നഡത്തിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലുമാണ് എഴുതപ്പെടുന്നതു. മലയാളഭാഷക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രാധാന്യവും അവിടെയില്ല. ഗ്രാമാധികാരികളുടെ എല്ലാവർക്കും circular കളും എല്ലാം ഇന്നും കന്നഡത്തിലാണ് അയക്കുന്നതു. കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസംമുമ്പ് ഒരു റവന്യൂ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ കന്നഡത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു കത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ അഞ്ചു നാഴിക ദൂരമുള്ള നടന്നുപോയി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പറഞ്ഞിയാണെങ്കിൽ പണ്ടു കുറെ മലയാളി ക്ലർക്കുമാരെങ്കിലും അവിടത്തെ ആപ്പീസുകളിൽ (കാസർഗോഡ്) ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നാണെങ്കിൽ അവരും ഇല്ല. ഇന്നു മലയാളി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കൂടുതൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും, മലയാള ഭാഷക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യം നല്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ളതു കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടേയും ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഗ്രാമ അധികാരിമാരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില കൂടുതൽ നന്നാക്കേണ്ടതു കാര്യം ചിന്തിക്കേ

5-40 P.M.

h July 1952] [Sri M. Narayana Nambiar]

ഉണ്ടു്. ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു സക്കീട്ടു പോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സല്ക്കരിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവർക്കുള്ള വരുമാനം വളരെ തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യയാണു്. അവരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില മാറുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ, അവരുടെ വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ, തീർച്ചയായും ഈ കാരണമായി നാട്ടുകാരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ ഇടവരുമെന്നുള്ളതു കരുതാതിരിക്കാൻ മാത്രമാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മലബാർ കുടിയാന്മാർ ഭേദഗതി നിയമം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രയത്നിച്ചതുപോലെ ഇന്നു Rent Settlement Officers പല ജില്ലകളിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കോസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രൂപ്പ് താലൂക്കിലും ഉണ്ടു്. പക്ഷേ ഇന്നത്തെ നില നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ പ്രവർത്തനം എത്രയും കാലം പിടിക്കും എന്നു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ നിയമം കുടിയന്മാരുടെ ജന്മികളുടെ വേണ്ടി എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഈ നിയമത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഇന്നും വമ്പിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഒരു ചെലവഴിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. **Rent Settlement Authority** ഉടൻതന്നെ ചേർക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിനെ ഒരു കുഗ്രാമപ്രദേശമായിട്ടാണെല്ലോ കണക്കാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണ താലൂക്കായി മാറുവാനുള്ള യാതൊരു പദ്ധതികളും ഇന്നേവരെയും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ആവിഷ്കരിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല. കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിൽ ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കു വളരെ അധികം സാധ്യതകളുണ്ടു്. ഈ ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ ഭക്ഷണക്കമ്മി പരിഹരിക്കുവാനും സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണമാക്കുവാനും സാധിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും. പയസ്വിനി നദിയിൽ രണ്ടു അണകെട്ടുകൾ (അതിന്റെ രണ്ടു ശാഖകളിൽ) കെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ അധികം കൃഷി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കുടിക്കുവാനുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ, വിശ്വം വളരുവാൻ നൽകുമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. **Co-operative society** കൾ മുഖേന കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുള്ള എല്ലാ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും നൽകുമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇന്നും വിത്തും വളവും ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സൊസൈറ്റികൾ മുഖേന വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണു്. കോസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രൂപ്പ് സംഖ്യതാലൂക്കിൽ ഇന്നും ഒരു കൃഷി ഡിമോൺസ്ട്രേറ്ററുടെ ആപ്പീസ്സുകൂടിയില്ല. കൃഷിക്കു ആവശ്യമായ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു നാലുപ്രാവശ്യം അൻപതും നാഴിക നടക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ നിലക്കു അവിടെ ഒരു ഡിമോൺസ്ട്രേറ്ററുടെ ആഫീസ് അടിയന്തരമായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില മോശപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ, വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ എടുക്കുവാൻ, നികുതിയുടെ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു തിരിച്ചയക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

Sri G. LATCHANNA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the public are aware that the kisans of this State have been opposing since the last 30 years, under the leadership of Professor Ranga, the present system of land revenue. We are also aware that the present land revenue system has not at all taken into consideration the various problems of the peasants who are cultivating the lands, that is, how much they have invested, what is the labour that they are putting in, how much they are getting from their cultivation and so on. These things are not at all taken into consideration at the present time. I earnestly request the Government to go into the matter. Of course, they have got sufficient material before them. They have got the reports of many Committees on the subject. The Central Government are also contemplating to bring out a comprehensive Land Reforms Act. But, the Union Government will only be able to lay down certain principles and it is for the State Government concerned to work out the necessary details in the matter. I take this opportunity to request the Government to appoint a Committee to go into the details and prepare a comprehensive Bill on the question of land reforms. The minimum economic holding must be exempted from any kind of land rent.

[Sri G. Latchanna] [25th July 1952

" The Government must also appoint another Committee to go into the question of agrarian troubles in the State and suggest ways and means by which this question could be amicably settled. Everybody is aware of the discontent among the agricultural labourers and misunderstanding and trouble between the tenants and landlords. The Government must pay attention to this problem immediately and see that the agricultural labourers remain contented.

" Before solving other problems, the Government must first fix the minimum prices for all agricultural products. They must standardise agricultural income. Then only they can fix minimum wages for agricultural labourers. The Government must constitute a Committee to consider the question of fixation of minimum prices for agricultural products in comparison with the minimum wages to the agricultural labourer. In this connection they must also consider the consumers' capacity. All these things have been to be looked into. Of course, nobody can deny that there are many complicated problems. In one area, ten acres of land may yield produce worth one thousand rupees and in another area, even fifty acres of land may not yield so much. So, there are many problems which the Government have to solve at an early date.

" Many complaints are received from almost all the districts regarding large-scale eviction of tenants from their holdings. Such evictions are going on in the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Many of the zamindars and landlords are evicting the poor tenants from their holdings on the pretext that these holdings are their private property. In many cases, these poor tenants have been cultivating the lands for the past 15 or 20 years. Now all on a sudden, these landlords have begun to make out new records to show that these Ramiahs and Buchiahs are only labourers and coolies under them and that they are not tenants. Evictions have been going on and it is high time that the Government bring forward some legislation to protect these poor tenants from eviction from their holdings.

5-50 p.m. " If the Government will enquire into the various cases of litigation, they will know the plight of the peasants. Sir, a few days ago, the Government announced their policy in reply to certain questions put in this House, regarding eviction of tenants. Whether he is an inamdar or an ordinary peasant, no one should be evicted, unless for a grave irregularity, from the land until a comprehensive land reforms legislation is brought in. The Government must promulgate an Ordinance to this effect.

" Regarding delay in disposing of Government work, in spite of the Chief Minister's statement about red-tapism, I have to observe that it is still the cause of delay not only in the Board of Revenue but also in all other departments. This is creating a hell of trouble for the people, particularly those living in rural areas. They do not know whom to approach, whom to contact and whom to ask for a simple thing. The time allowed to me is very short; otherwise, I can give a number of instances wherein the Board of

25th July 1952] [Sri G. Latchanna]

Revenue has taken two or three years to give a reply to representations made with regard to land disputes. This system should be given up. The hon. Member, Mr. Lakshmana Das gave a suggestion in this connection and I welcome it and support it. The Government must appoint a special tahsildar for public relations for the time being in every taluk. There are tahsildars for wells, for procurement and for ever so many other things. If there is a tahsildar for public relations, he will attend to the grievances of the ryots quickly. There must be some such arrangement which will help the Government to go to the help of the ryots quickly. When I say this, I am not particular about the nature of the results. It may be negative or positive. All that I want is that the complainant must have his case disposed of within one month so that he need not have to waste his time and money in running to this court and that court, the district court and the taluk court. He need not waste all his small earnings on the lawyers who may appear for him. I am sure that the Government will consider this suggestion favourably and appoint a tahsildar for public relations in every taluk.

" Then, I come to the question of grant of banjar lands. This question is of course giving a lot of headache not only to the public but also to the Government. I am confident that not even a single piece of land has been granted in the history of the Government without causing much delay. I talk subject to correction; if the Government will show me cases wherein they have granted lands without delay, I shall stand corrected. Sir, there is provision for grant of loan to agriculturists for purchasing bullocks or buffaloes and agricultural implements. But only those few persons who have access to the concerned authorities are able to get these loans immediately and others have to wait for one or two years. This fact cannot be denied. We cannot have the support of the peasants if this kind of delay is allowed to continue. I earnestly request the Government that both in the matter of grant of loans and in the matter of assignment of banjar and other lands, the landless poor must be given the first preference. When I say this, I must point out one defect. There are many classifications of the landless poor such as ex-servicemen, Harijans, political sufferers, etc. The landless poor constitute nearly sixty per cent of the total population of the State. When the Government say that the landless poor will have the highest priority in the matter of assignment of lands, I am not sure who will get it, of the four classes of people. I am sure, the rules and regulations that the Government have laid down are not observed by the authorities working under them. If the Government will only enquire into how these rules have been observed during the last five years, that is, after the last War, they will find that only people who have got sufficient influence and people owning large properties alone have been given banjar lands. Of course, these are not in their names. They are in the name of their relatives. The patta-holders are the wives and nephews of these people. There is no point in issuing instructions on paper to the subordinate officials. The Government must

[Sri G. Latchanna] [25th July 1952

indicate the time within which the orders should be implemented. Then, they must see whether the rules have actually been observed. This is an important problem which must be solved at once. Then only the Government can command the confidence of the rural population. Loans have to be granted in time so that it may be of real use to the peasants. There is no use of granting a loan two or three years after it was applied for. The object of providing for loans to these peasants is to avoid the sahukar who wants to exploit their poverty and take away their lands.

6 p.m. "Does the poor peasant get the loan? I am confident nobody is getting the loan excepting those who have easy access to the local authorities. The Government must take early steps to modify the provisions so that the poor peasants could get the benefit.

"Sir, regarding the abolition of estates, many hon. Members have referred to the crisis created by the recent judgments of the Madras High Court and the Supreme Court. The Abolition Act has gone 'fut', i.e., it has become a dead letter because of these judgments. If I remember aright, there are more than 11,000 inam villages. A majority of these have already got the benefit under the Rent Reduction Act, and also the benefit under the Estates Abolition Act. So if the Government fail to bring in an amendment to the Acts with reference to these judgments, the inamdars—there are a number of inam villages in Srikakulam district—will file declaration suits and take back the villages from Government. If this is allowed to happen, there will be quite a good lot of criminal and civil litigation. The Government will be adding a new problem to the many acute problems they have to face. I therefore request the Government to bring in a suitable legislation to remedy this defect.

(At this stage the Speaker resumed the Chair.)

"Sir, in regard to the difficulties of the peasants who pay rent in kind, Government admit that an injustice has been done to them, but they say that it could be rectified only after the survey is completed. Seeing the progress that is now being made in the survey work, we doubt whether it will be possible to complete the survey work even within a period of twenty years. So it is not right on the part of the Government to ask these peasants to wait till the survey is complete to set right the injustice."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has only a minute more."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"Sir, I would request you to give me at least five more minutes. I was told that I would be given 20 minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member had already taken 20 minutes. He began at 5-45. I can give him only a minute more."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"I would therefore request the Government to bring in an amendment to the Rent Reduction Act to rectify the injustice done to the peasants who pay rent in kind.

25th July 1952] [Sri G. Latchanna]

"Another injustice has been done to these peasants by the order issued by the Board of Revenue. I do not know whether the Government are aware of it. Though there is no regular irrigation system in the estates, the Managers of the estates have been asked to prepare demands for water-cess for the second crop. Government might argue that because ryots used water for raising the second crop, they were bound to pay water-cess."

(At this stage the Hon. Speaker sounded the gong and called on the hon. Member Sri A. Sambasivam to speak.)

*SRI A. SAMBASIVAM :—"மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிலத் துறையின் செலவினங்களுக்கென்று இப்பொழுது அவை முன் வைத்திருக் கும் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் செலவினங்களை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் மொழிய முன் வந்துள்ளேன். ஆங்காங்குள்ள நிலங்களைப் பிரித்து வரையறுத்து உரியோருக்குப் பட்டாக்கள் செய்து வைத்திருப்பதும், அதன் தீர்வைக்கு இன்றைக்கு வரிகளைத் தண்டுவதும் பின்னால் ஒருவருடைய நில எல்லையை இன்னொருவர் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாமல் எல்லையைக் குறிப் பிட்டு ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தி பாதுகாப்பதும் ஆகிய இந்தத் துறை மிகவும் முதன்மை யானதோர் துறையாகும். ஆகவே, இந்தத் துறையில் மற்ற பிற மாகாணங் களைக் காட்டிலும் நம்முடைய மாகாணம் இன்றைக்கு ஓரளவு சிறந்து விளங்குகிறதென்றாலும், இன்னும் சிறந்த முதன்மையான மேற்பார்வை அல்லது இடைவிடாது மக்களுடன் நெருங்கித் தொடர்புகொண்டு பார்க்கும் படியான மேற்பார்வை தேவை என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. பெரும் பாலும் இன்றைக்கு நாட்டுப்புறங்களில் கணக்குப் பிள்ளைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள்தான் இந்த நிலங்களுக்குரிய எல்லைக்கோடுகள் அல்லது பிரிவுக் கணக்குகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் தங்கள் இருப்பில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் கணக்குதான் இன்றைக்கு நமது ராஜ்ய தண்டல் அலுவலகங்களில் தலைமைக் கணக்குகளாகவும் இருக்கின்றன. அரசாங்கத் தலைமை ஆணையாளர்வரை யாரும் இதை மாற்றமுடியாத அளவுக்கு அவருடைய கையெழுத்து இருக்கிறது. சில ஊரிலே கணக்குப் பிள்ளைகளின் கையெழுத்து சில குடியானவர்களின் தலையெழுத்தாகிவிடுகிறது. ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் இந்தத் துறையில் சிறிது உடனுக்குடன் பயனுடைய வகையில் அடிக்கடி நல்ல மேற்பார்வை செய்து வரவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். என் இதை வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன் என்றால் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஒரு சிலர் ஒரு சில நிலத்தை உழுதுகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலம் புறம்போக்கு நிலமாக இருக்க லாம், அல்லது தரிசு நிலமாகவும் இருக்கலாம். அந்த நிலத்தை உழுது பயிர் செய்பவர் தண்ணீர் வரியும் செலுத்தி வருகிறார். ஆனால், இந்த வரி கணக்குப் புஸ்தகத்தில் இருக்காது. அந்த நிலம் அவர்பேரில் பட்டா செய் யப்பட்டதாகவும் இருக்காது. இப்படி ஒவ்வொரு சிறிய ஊர்களிலும், பெரிய ஊர்களிலும் இன்றைக்கும் இருந்து வருகிறதென்பதை நம் அரசாங்கம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்குமேயானால் எளிதில் கண்டு பிடித்து விடலாம். அப்படி இருந்து வருகின்ற குற்றத்தினால்தான் ஒரு சில எழைகள் நிலங்களைத் தங்களுடையதாக ஆக்கிக்கொண்டு, அதாவது எண்ணிக்கொண்டு அந்த பூமிகளில் கிணறுகளும் வெட்டி நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி உழுது பயிரிட்டு விவசாயம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் நாட்டுத் தொண்டர்களுக்கு மானியம் வழங்கப்படுமென்று அறிவித்த காலத்தில் இம்மாதிரி பத்திருபது வருடங்களாக உழைத்து, நில வளத்தைப் பெருக்கிப் பாடுபட்டு வந்த விவ சாயிகளிடம் இருந்து வரும் பட்டா செய்யப்படாத நிலங்களைப் பறித்து இந்த நாட்டிற்கென்று சிறை சென்ற இரண்டொரு நாட்டுத் தொண்டர்களுக்கு மானியமாக அல்லது இனாமாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. எனக்குத் தெரிந்து இரண்டொரு இடங்களில் இதே மாதிரியாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இரண்டொரு தவறு நேர்ந்த காரணத்தினால் நம்முடைய அரசாங் கத்தில் இன்று எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கிற நண்பர்கள் அல்லது வெளியிலே காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதியாக இருக்கின்ற ஒரு சில கட்சிகள் இதைப் பெரிதாகக் காட்டி, நம் கட்சியின் பெருமையையே குலைத்து வருகிறார்கள். நம்முடைய

[Sri A. Sambasivam] [25th July 1952

மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைமை அமைச்சருக்கு நான் விடுக்கும் வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால் இம்மாதிரி பத்துப் பதினைந்து வருடங்களாகப் பயிரிட்டு விவசாயம் செய்து வந்ததோடு அல்லாமல், கிணறுகள் வெட்டி தென்னை மரம் போன்றதான மரங்களையும் பயிரிட்டு தன் சொந்த பூமியைப்போல் பார்த்து வந்த ஏழை மக்களிடமிருந்து அந்த நிலங்களை இன்று பறித்து தேசத் தியாகிகளுக்கு வீரமான்யமாக வழங்கியிருந்தால் அதை மீண்டும் அரசாங்கத்தின் சட்டத்தின் மூலமே திரும்பப்பெற்று முன்பு இந்த நிலங்கள் யார் யாரிடமிருந்ததோ அவர்களிடமே திரும்பவும் கொடுத்து விடவேண்டுமென்பதுதான்.

"பொய்யாமொழிப் புலவர், வள்ளுவர்,
'ஓர்ந்து கண்ணோடா திறைபுரிந்தியார் மாட்டும்,
தேர்ந்து செய் வஃதே முறை'

என்று சொல்லியிருப்பது மிகவும் கூர்ந்து கவனிக்கத் தக்கது. அதேபோல இந்த நிலங்கள் முன்பு யார்யாரிடத்திலிருந்தது என்பதை ஓர்ந்து அதிலிருந்து கண்ணோடாதபடி பார்த்து யார்யார் அதில் பணத்தை செலவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், தங்கள் கைப்பொருள்களைக் கொட்டிப் பாடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்த்துத் தேர்ந்து நியாயத்தைச் செய்வதேமுறை என்பதை நாம் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதற்குப் பதம்பதமாகப் பொருள் உணர்ந்தவர்கள் சபையில் இருப்பதால் நான் அதை விளக்கவில்லை. நம் கட்சியின் பெருமையை, கௌரவத்தைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளும் வகையில் இதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த நிலவரியைத் தண்டல் நடக்கிற காலங்களில் சர்க்காருக்கு மிகச் சிறிய தொகையைச் செலுத்துகிற நிலக்காரர்கள்கூட இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் கருணை காட்டவேண்டும். அதாவது, இன்று சர்க்காருக்கு நான்கணா, எட்டணா, ஒரு ரூபாய் என்று இம்மாதிரி மிகக் குறைந்த வரி கட்டுகிற ஏழை விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நிலப் பட்டாதான் இருக்கும். ஆனால், நிலத்தில் எதுவுமே விளையாது. விளைபொருளும் உண்டாகாது. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஏழைகள் இன்று அந்த வரியைக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் இன்றைக்கும் அவர்கள் வீடு சென்று தண்ணீர் குடிப்பதற்கென அவன் வைத்திருக்கின்ற சொம்பைக்கூட, பழங்கஞ்சி குடிப்பதற்கென வைத்திருக்கிற வட்டிலைக்கூட பறிமுதல் செய்யக்கூடிய வழக்கம் இருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சிறிய செயலால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து அதிகமான எதிர்ப்பும் வெறுப்பும்தான் உண்டாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த முறையை உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் தலையிட்டு மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். எப்படியும் வரி வசூல் செய்தேயாகவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அந்நிய நாட்டாரால் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட இந்தச் சட்டம் இனிமேல் நீடித்திருப்பது நல்லதல்ல. குறைந்த வரி செலுத்துகின்ற மக்களை வரி வசூலிக்கப்படும் கொடுமையிலிருந்து காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் கடுமையான முறைகளை மாற்றியமைத்து இந்தக் கொடிய முறையைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி ஏன் இதை நான் இவ்வளவு வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் இப்பொழுது நமக்கு விற்பனை வரி போன்ற இதர துறைகளில் நல்ல வருமானம் கிடைத்தாலும்கூட இதுவரையில் நிலவரியே முதன்மையான வரியாக நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருந்தது. நாட்டிலுள்ள நிலங்களை வளம்படுத்தி உழுது பயிரிட்டு வருபவர்கள் இந்நாட்டின் பெரிய ஆணிவேராக இருக்கிறார்கள்.

'சுழன்றும் ஏர்ப்பின்ன துலகம் அதனால்
உழந்தும் உழவே தலை'

என்ற முறையில் இத்தொழில் தலைமையானதாக இருந்தாலும்கூட இத்தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளோர்கள் தானாகா அலுவலகங்களுக்கு சென்று வருவது என்றால் அவர்களுடைய உள்ளத்தில் அச்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இவர்களுக்கு அங்கு சென்ற உடனேயே நல்ல வரவேற்பும் இல்லை. அவர்கள் கேட்கிற ஐயம் உடனேயே அகற்றப்படுகிறதும் இல்லை. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் ஆணை அதிகாரிகள் தாங்கள் வேறு, தங்களிடம் வந்து கேள்வி கேட்கும் பொது மக்கள் வேறு என்ற உணர்ச்சி படைத்தவர்களாகப் பெரும்பாலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம், அரசாங்கத்தின் துணையாளர்கள் வேறு, இந்நாட்டு மக்கள்

25th July 1952] [Sri A. Sambasivam]

வேறு என்ற உணர்ச்சி வேருடன் அறுத்தெறியப்படவேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்காகவே மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளாக நாம் இங்கேயிருக்கிறோம். மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட நாம் மக்களுக்காகத்தான் இங்கே இருக்கிறோம். தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தவர்கள்தான் அமைச்சர்களாகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்க அமைச்சர் வேறு, பொது மக்கள் வேறு என்று பிரிவுபடுத்தக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் நம் எண்ணம். ஆகையால் அரசாங்க ஆணையாளர்கள் மக்களுக்காக, மக்களின் நலனைப் காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக மக்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய தொண்டைச் செய்வதற்காக இருக்கிறார்கள். மக்களை அவர்கள் தனிப்படுத்திப் பார்த்து எந்த உதவியும் செய்யாமல் இப்பொழுது இருப்பதை மாற்றி விவசாய மக்கள் தண்டல் அலுவலகங்களுக்குச் சென்றால் ஆணை அதிகாரிகள் இவர்களிடம் மட்டு மரியாதையாக நடந்து கொண்டு வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்யும்படியாக நாம் அதிகாரிகளின் மனதை மாற்றவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளிடம்தான் நாம் தண்டலுக்குப் போகிறோம். மற்ற துறைகளில் அவர்கள் ஏராளவு புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பினும் இந்த நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத் துறையில் அவர்கள்தான் நிலத்தை வளப்படுத்தி நாட்டின் உணவு உற்பத்தியைச் செய்கின்றார்கள் என்ற முறையில் நில வரியை அவர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்குகிறோம் என்ற முறையில் குடியானவர்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான வாய்ப்பையும் அளித்து ஏழைக்குடியான மக்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான நன்மையும் புரியவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கிற மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it pained me very much to listen to the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister this morning when he intervened and I am sure it must have pained every single Member of this House because I did not believe that such kind of speech would have come from our Chief Minister. It rather pains me to criticize the Hon. Chief Minister, but nonetheless when things have been said which I am sure must have pained a number of other people also, it is very necessary to give expression to my feelings. This morning the Hon. Chief Minister told us that our people are not intelligent or are less intelligent and less industrious than some other people, for example, the people of Switzerland whom I am sure the Hon. Chief Minister has not seen, and which country, I am sure, the Hon. Chief Minister has not visited either. Sir, I personally think that this is a slander on our people who do not deserve it. As a matter of fact, it is a wrong statement for anybody to make that our peasants and workers are not intelligent or are less intelligent than anybody else. I am prepared to prove it. It is only our Indian workers of our railways that are capable of running the engines which had been condemned long long ago. No worker of any other country would have touched these engines and run them. Similarly, I am sure, no other peasant will be working under the terrible conditions under which our peasants are working today. In spite of the terrific inhibitions and restrictions and in spite of the British rule during the last 150 years, our country has produced such intellectual giants as Sri C. V. Raman and Sri Jagadishchandra Bose and such intellectually eminent people as our Chief Minister. Therefore it is not the fault of the people—the fault lies somewhere else—if our agriculture is suffering today. Our agricultural production has been falling and falling continuously for the last 200 years of British rule in this country, it is not because our peasants are not intelligent or are less intelligent, not because our peasants are not industrious, but precisely because of certain typical land relations which were not in existence

6-1 p.m

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [25th July 1952

when the British came here but which have been imposed on this country after the advent of the British in order to foster their own rule in this country. We all know this. Also we all know that the Congress itself has been agitating for these agrarian reforms from the time of the Faizpur Congress. In the 1946 Congress Election Manifesto, and in the Five-Year Plan, the Congress wanted to change the present agrarian relations. It was only yesterday that our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he envied Sheik Abdulla for the speed with which he was able to carry out the agrarian reforms in Kashmir while he himself was not able to carry out these reforms in the other States of our country as quickly as Sheik Abdulla did in Kashmir, because, the Constitution comes in the way. Sir, I do not want to touch on the constitutional aspect now. Those people who framed the Constitution knew that there were certain restrictions for carrying out land reforms when they introduced certain safeguards and those safeguards clearly show whom that Constitution was designed to protect.

6-20 p.m. " The question before us is, whether this system of land tenure which we are having now has effected any change in one of the fundamentals of our problem—I mean the problem of agriculture. After all, it is admitted even by Pandit Nehru, that of all revolutions it is the agrarian revolution in India which is the motive force of all revolutions in the Asian countries. In fact it is the agrarian movement which had been the motive force for all freedom movements in all colonial countries.

" Today after five years of freedom, where are we? Are we ahead in effecting agrarian reforms? Are we moving in the direction of those reforms promised by the very Congress itself, which is in power today? This is the simple question which we have got to pose before us, when we are faced with this Demand under ' Land Revenue '. We are often blamed of being impatient. It is said again and again that peace has got to be maintained. Of course peace is necessary and law and order is necessary. If force is used for the maintenance of peace and to quell disorder, then it is all right. I would like to ask the Hon. Chief Minister a very simple question. Because he has given a particular answer to a question in the morning, I am putting this question to him. Who is responsible for the growing discontent among the peasants in Tanjore? Who is responsible for the worsening of the agrarian situation in that place? Is it not a fact that as early as 1946 the Government appointed Sri Anantharaman, I.C.S., who was a District and Sessions Judge, I believe, at Nagapattinam to adjudicate in the agrarian dispute in Tanjore? What was the award of the adjudicator? It is not the kisans, nor we the Communists, who refused to accept the award. On the other hand it was the big mirasdars who refused to accept the award. Why did they do so? Is it not a fact that as soon as the mirasdars refused, one ex-Minister of the Government of Madras went from here to Mannargudi, not for the purpose of pacifying the mirasdars but to tell the poor tenants that the award was after all one which could not have any legal binding? ' May be the then Minister Giri

25th July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

would have appointed an adjudicator. It cannot have any binding on us ' that is how the ex-Minister viewed the award. I ask the Hon. Chief Minister, why can't they accept the award of one of their own officers?

" What happened then? The agrarian situation worsened. The Government did not implement the award of their own adjudicator. The people took the challenge. The peasants began to assert their rights. The Government were compelled in 1947 to sanction what is known as the ' Tanjore Collector's agreement '. This was closely followed in 1948 by what was known as the ' Mayuram award '. Because of the strength of the peasant movement at that time, Government were compelled to oppose the landlords. Only two years before the landlords had refused to accept the award of the adjudicator. Due to the agrarian trouble, the Government managed to make the landlords agree to the award. But then what happened? How did the Government behave? Immediately when the orders asking the landlords to come to certain agreements with the peasants were issued, the leaders of the peasant movement were arrested in 1948. The movement was made to be bereft of its leadership. When the Government were compelled to make the landlords come to a sort of agreement with the peasants due to the agrarian tension prevailing then, they subsequently used police force to annul that agreement. That agreement is nowhere to-day. This is what happened in 1948–49. Are we responsible for it? Then who is to be blamed? Can it be said that we created chaos? Can it not be said that the Government, which first induced the landlords to come to a certain agreement and never put it into force then, are the real disturbers of peace? I say, the Government are the real cause for the agrarian tension. Why did they not set up police against the tyrannical landlords, instead of directing their police force against the poor peasants? Can it be truly claimed that the landlords are the true paragons of virtue and they alone are the truthful persons? Is it a fact that only the ryots and not a single landlord committed crimes? Is it not a fact that the District Superintendent of Police who went on a complaint by a landlord that his haystack had been burnt by miscreants, found that it was the landlord himself who set fire to his own haystack and laid the blame on others? Is it not a fact that the same landlord happens to be a big Congressman now with some big influence behind him, in Tanjore?

" Whereas the Government broke into pieces the agreement to which they themselves had induced the landlords to agree at first, they now come and say that the poor peasants are those who are to blame. The most democratic movement had been labelled as a Communist-sponsored one. Is it right to charge us in such a language? The results of the last elections have brought into light the truth. The peasants have asserted their rights. Because they have now come up to clamour for their rights which are just, is it necessary for the Government to use police force to quell their movement?

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [25th July 1952

" Our Hon. Chief Minister is a believer in ancient traditions. He would tell us always to be responsible in our doings. He would bring in the Gita and the Mahabharata in support of his statements. But why should our Hon. Chief Minister bring in Gita and the Mahabharata? We all know that the Gita was born in the midst of a bloody and sanguinary war. Even during the early stages of the Mahabharata, the Indian society had come to imbibe violence. The Gita was born in the midst of such a violence, when the Pandavas and the Kauravas were fighting with one another. But let us look into our still ancient Vedas. Whereas the Gita says that we have got the right only to work and not to enjoy the fruits of it, what do our Vedas say? Let me quote something from our Vedas :

ॐ सहनाववतु सह नौ भुनक्तु, सहवीर्यं करवावहै, तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ।

। ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ।

What does it mean? The man who works has got the inherent right to reap the fruits thereof. Why should our Hon. Chief Minister often cite the Gita and say that we have only the right to work? Only in a community wherein all without distinction have got both these rights, viz., the right to work and enjoy the fruits thereof, can we have real peace. That is what our ancients have said. Let our revered Hon. Chief Minister realize this also. 'I would like to ask our Chief Minister to go back to the Vedas and also to create those conditions which will ensure peace, real peace in the country. According to the Hon. the Chief Minister greed is there. But I would like to ask him : Who is greedy, is it our peasants that are greedy or is it the landlords that are greedy. When our peasants are fighting for their elementary right, the fundamental of all fundamental rights, the right to live, a right which is more fundamental than any other fundamental right, it is termed as disturbing the peace of the State.

6-30 p.m.

" We are told : Wait for some time; have patience. I would like to remind him that patience is a quality which has got to be maintained by either side. When he suggests to the peasants who have been oppressed for hundreds and hundreds of years, who do not get enough to eat, who are not able to carry on operations of agriculture and who to-day have become impatient as a result of all these things and they begin to assert themselves, why not, I suggest to the Chief Minister, go to the landlords and tell them : Have patience, after all times are changing; I will come with my legislation in due course; it does not matter if some peasant has occupied some lands, even unauthorizedly or without permission; after all you are interested in seeing that production goes on; it does not matter; your rights are there; you will get your share and I will see to it that the share will be given to you; have some patience. Is it not necessary that the landlords should have the same patience and why not the Government themselves practise that amount of patience and withdraw the Police force?

25th July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

" I wish to submit to the House, Sir, that the main point is this. It is the fundamental and basic relations that govern our agriculture production that is at the root of our problems to-day and so long as they govern our agrarian relations, no amount of reforms and no amount of relief, given here and there, can basically change our agricultural production. I am not asking for a confiscation of the lands of the landlords. But let the peasant be enabled to buy seeds to carry on agricultural operations; it is not the landlords that are carrying on agricultural operations but it is the peasant that has taken the land on *varam* or *kuthagai*. It is he that is carrying on the agricultural operation and it is he that is not able to get any credit from the credit structure of the Government; credit is not available to him because he has no security to offer and therefore, what happens is that agriculture decays. There should be a basic change in regard to these matters and there is no use telling the people that those people are creating chaos. I wish to submit the chaos is created by the system, by the landlord who somehow or other wants to grab even the very little that they can get from the peasants. If the Hon. the Chief Minister wants to see greed, to look at greed, greed has got to be looked for not with the peasants, it has to be looked for not with the ordinary people but you can see it in the rich, you can see it in the big landlords and you can see it in the blackmarketers. It is those people that are greedy.

" Finally, I would say : Pending the land reforms that have been promised—when they come we shall look into them—pending those reforms at least let the Chief Minister withdraw the Police force that is there to threaten the peasants. If the Hon. the Chief Minister has got any doubt about it or if the House has got any doubt about it, I would demand the constitution of a committee composed of representatives of every single party in this House. I am for an open enquiry; let the committee go into the district of Tanjore, see what is happening there, see who it is that is disturbing the peace—the peasant or somebody else. I am prepared to accept the verdict of that committee; let the committee be composed of members of all parties; let it include even representatives of the Congress party and the Krishikar Lok Party also; let it be a composite committee composed of members of every party in this House and I am prepared to disprove the assertion made by our Chief Minister which is based upon Police reports, reports of interested parties, based upon reports of the Police inspired by the landlords. If the Hon. the Chief Minister is not able to accept that proposition, the simple request that I would address to him would be to withdraw immediately the Police force and thus make the life of the peasant secure. To-day the Police force is there to protect whose security? Not the security of the hundreds and thousands of the ordinary kisans but they are there to protect and safeguard the security of the big landlords. So long as this policy is continued, I have to vote against this Government and I would ask every single member of this House to vote for the cut motion and against this Demand."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no intention to intervene in this debate or to disturb

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [25th July 1952

the programme of the House nor, I must add, did I expect such a helpful speech from Mr. Ramamurthi. I have heard him with great attention, and if I may say so with great satisfaction, and I agree with every one of his propositions. Barring the few misinterpretations of the Gita (Laughter) and barring the few misinterpretations of my motives and my understanding of the situation, and barring the few exaggerations, the main thesis of his speech I accept and I understand. I do want every one to understand that the Government which I represent will stand for justice and fairplay between the landlord and the cultivator, and I want to call him not ' tenant ' or ' peasant ' which are misleading terms, but I will call him ' cultivator ' which represents a fact and not raise a question of law. I want fair dealing on the part of both of them, and on the part of either of them to the other. I do want as he wants, that immediate relief for all those who suffer under handicaps in the service of producing food for the people, should be given. I am entirely at one with him that this thing must be gone into and I go further. If, as he says—I am not versed in the history of these issues—if, as he says, the landlords have done wrong and the Government have gone wrong in respect of various agreements and awards given by Government's own respected and well regarded authorities, such as the Judges to whom he referred and the Superintendent of Police to whom he referred, who gave correct awards with reference to the haystacks being set on fire and such other matters, if men have gone wrong, then as far as human effort can go and as far as the law will permit us to go back upon history, I shall correct them.

6-40 p.m. " I was amazed at the moderation of Mr. Ramamurthi's demands. He said, ' we do not want now all the reforms that we have been promised either impliedly or explicitly.' He wants that the conditions of the cultivator must be improved, that the credit which he does not command should be made up for, and he should be encouraged and enabled to produce more than he is now producing. I quite agree. I grant all these propositions and I promise to help him in these efforts. He wants, however, one thing to which I cannot agree. He asked me to withdraw all the police, and he has made it fairly clear why he wants it, so that people may go and occupy lands without rights and should not be disturbed by the guardians of the peace. Perhaps he did not quite intend that but the sudden withdrawal of the police force will result in that, whether he intended it or not. I promise, on behalf of the Force—as far as one man can promise for another—that they will not misbehave in the sense that Mr. Ramamurthi suggested that they would, viz., protect the interests and the wrong claims of the landlord and disregard the rightful claims of the cultivator. They are not there to protect either the one or the other—rightful or wrongful. They are there only to prevent the atmosphere from being disturbed in a violent manner. Otherwise, it is the Magistrate, it is the Government's representatives in the courts and in the magisterial chairs who are responsible for the preservation of rights, and not the police. He said ' the members of this House do form into a committee and go there to

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

make enquiries.' It is unnecessary. I cannot abdicate the authority of the Government by asking the Legislature to govern the country. If it is to take evidence, I promise that we shall be as just as anybody else. I hope that the clear statement that I have made will convince Mr. Ramamurthi and those who agree and think with him that I am not out here to do wrong but my limitations are there. They may well say, ' your limitations are there and therefore we want to assist you.' I shall take all such assistance without abdicating lawful authority or responsibility. What is it that you want? You want something to be done justly and quickly and, I think, I intend to do that. If I fail, I shall fail and I shall confess my failure before this House.

" Mr. Ramamurthi also said ' why should you not tell the landlords this and that.' He may take it from me that I have told all that and I intend to tell them more strongly but not so loudly as he has done. I do not wish to prolong the statement any further."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion on this Demand began with a bombshell by Mr. Kandaswami against the zamindars regarding the payment of compensation to them. Other hon. Members referred to various matters. The whole discussion ranged from curbing the omnipotent village karnam to the implementation of the recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. Many hon. Members referred to the grievances in their respective districts, such as the acceleration of the minor irrigation works, speeding up the grant of well subsidies and other minor things. Some hon. Members referred to the jamabandi system and desired that it should be abolished. Others said that the village officers' lot should be improved. Some members from Malabar said that it was not worthwhile to collect the loans advanced to refugees from Burma and Malaya as the collection charges would be greater than the amount collected. My hon. Friend Mr. Latchanna expressed sympathy with the ryots and then referred to the red-tapism prevailing in the Government Departments. He suggested the appointment of a Tahsildar to act as Public Relations Officer. He wanted that the loans should be disbursed in time. Then he referred to the decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court with regard to the Estates Abolition Act and said that it had gone ' phut '—to borrow his own expression. I will deal with these points as far as possible one by one.

" Let me first refer to the question of compensation that is to be paid to zamindars. The hon. Members Mr. Kandaswami and Mr. Govinda Rao and my hon. Friend from Mayuram joined hands in demanding that compensation should not be paid to zamindars. They should understand that we are implementing an Act which has been placed on the Statute Book. My position is in the nature of a Judge. The Judge can only interpret a law as it stands and cannot make any new law. Unless we scrap this Act, we cannot deny compensation to the zamindars (Opposition Benches : ' Scrap the Act.') When the time comes, you can do that.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [25th July 1952

" Sir, there is also the other question that any meddling with the implementation of the Estates Abolition Act would infringe the provisions of the Constitution. I am sure my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, will bear me out that without infringing the Constitution, we cannot interfere with the question of payment of compensation to the zamindars."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Is it the usual point of order? " (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member state his point of order."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" It is not the usual point of order. I want to correct a statement of the Hon. Minister. I did not say that compensation should not be paid to zamindars. I wanted that payment should be deferred."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is it a point of order? " (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Whether it is a point of order or not, that statement comes in handy for me. He says that payment of compensation should be deferred. Under the Act, even that cannot be done. Half of the probable compensation has to be paid and it is in pursuance of that provision that we have already deposited the amount with the Tribunals."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am not yielding, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member state his point of order."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, మంత్రి గారు usual point of order అంటున్నారు usual point of order, అనలు point of order, అని రెండు point of orders ఫున్నదో, విషా, మూకు కొంచెము విపరముగా చెప్పాలి. ఈ విషయములో మంత్రిగారు సభ్యులను అగౌరవపరచారని అంటున్నారు. మీరు యీ అనుమాదము తీసుకొని జవాబు చెప్పాలని కోరు తున్నాను."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah wants to know whether it is in order for the Hon. Minister to ask whether it is the usual point of order and whether he has got that right to say so."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I may tell my hon. Friend that I did not mean any offence when I said that.

" Sir, I was referring to the Indian Constitution. According to the Constitution, no expropriatory legislation could be undertaken. So, compensation has to be paid to the zamindars.

25th July 1952] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

" Sir, one hon. Member, I do not know his name, said that the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report has been shelved. May I tell him that it has not been shelved? We are earnestly considering it. I may tell him that certain things by their very nature take time to develop. Take the case of eggs. It takes time for the eggs to hatch. Similarly, we have a period of gestation for babies to develop. So also, Sir, legislation takes time to develop. We are considering not only one report on the question of land revenue reforms. Land Revenue Reforms Committee's report is a very voluminous report. Besides that, we are considering also the Raghavendra Rao Report and also the Marjoribanks Committee Report. So, naturally, it takes sometime for the legislation to take proper shape. I can assure the hon. Member and also Mr. Latchanna, the whole thing will be gone into, and we will try our best to implement reforms in a way that will be very helpful to the ryot. I think hon. Members think that I am a peculiar man. Let me tell them that I do not come from Timbuctoo; I am a man of the Indian soil; I am also a ryot; I know all the difficulties of the ryot; I am as much interested in the betterment of the lot of the ryot as any hon. Member in this House either on this side or on the other side. Sir, I feel a great responsibility lies on me. I know it. But the only difficulty is, while hon. Members on the other side talk without restraint without bothering with rules and regulations governing the subject-matter—while they talk like freelances, I, on the other hand, feel hemmed in on all sides and bound by rules and regulations, for I am surrounded by statutes and rules and regulations and so I am not able to talk like my hon. Friends. I promise, with all these restrictions, I shall go as far as possible to implement the land revenue reforms in the best interests of the ryot. 6-50 p.m.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Balakrishnan, coming from Pudukkottai referred to certain reforms to be carried out in his place. He complained that the transfer of pattas do not take place soon. It takes a lot of time. And then he said that the selection of lands for the grant of remission of land revenue is left to the sweet will of the karnam, that there are inducements to be given to the karnam to do it, and so he suggested that a committee should go into the matter to make proper remission of land revenue. He also wanted receipts to be given for the payment of land revenue; they should be stamped, sealed and all that. May I tell him, there are no difficulties in this matter in this part of the State? Receipts are given on payment of land revenue. They are not refused. There are no complaints about non-issue of receipts in this part of the State. If some ryots are very particular to have the receipts in a proper form, they are issued in a book form called ' kachayat book ', wherein payments are entered then and there. Then, Sir, my friend said that the jamabandi work should be done not by the Collector but by the Minister. If the Minister is to do that, I wonder whether a hundred Ministers would be sufficient for that. I feel the whole difficulty with him is, he is a gentleman coming from a State which has been recently taken into our State. Probably, previously in that State, such things did not obtain, and difficulties were experienced. But now

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [25th July 1952

that it has become a part of our State everything will be properly done and things will be far better hereafter. By and by he will have no room for such complaints. But if still difficulties are experienced, we will try to remove them.

" Then, Sir, one hon. Member from Ambasamudram wanted exemption of land tax for small pattadars, say, those who pay Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 as land tax. I may tell the hon. Member, if I am not revealing a secret, that the Land Revenue Reforms Committee also thought about this question, and in fact, some members of that committee proposed that the exemption of this tax should apply to all pattadars paying a land tax of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. But I think it was turned down on the ground that it could as well be replaced by the sales-tax. Again, that tax, I mean the sales-tax, was turned down because it was thought it would lead to difficulties as it would involve keeping of accounts by the small pattadars. So they finally came to the conclusion that the agricultural tax was the best tax under the circumstances. But there are some dissenting minutes for that. The whole thing will be gone into; and I may assure the House that the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report will be thoroughly gone into and Government will try their best to implement it in a way that would be useful to the ryot."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I ask the Government whether they would allow some time for this House to discuss the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report, so that it may be useful to the Government in framing the proper legislation? "

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, Government propose to make copies of that report available to all hon. Members of the House; and after that, there will be time enough to think of this. Now it is too premature to think of it. Let copies of the report first get into the hands of hon. Members."

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :—" We have already got copies of it."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I may now turn my attention to my good friend, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah. (Laughter.) He has given a cut motion. Probably he has not spoken on it. Anyway I may assure him that the anomalies that we find in the working of the Estates Abolition Act as well as the Rent Reduction Act will be gone into. Mr. Lachanna also referred to the decision of the High Court and the Supreme Court which has upset the easy working of the Act. Sir, the matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

" Then, Sir, one hon. Member, Mr. Arumugam, I think, referred to certain grievances obtaining in his district of Tirunelveli and he complained that Swamiboga Tirvai is being collected. I do not know what it is, why it is called so, and under what circumstances it is being collected. I shall look into it.

" Then, I must refer to Mr. Venkatrama Ayyar, who spoke about the difficulties experienced in Pattukkottai and Arantangi in working the Rent Reduction Act. He and the other gentlemen

25th July 1952] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

coming from Tanjore are very good in combining together and putting forth their grievances. In this respect Tanjore district should be given the first place."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What about other districts? "

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Tanjore should be given the first place in this combination of Members to ventilate the grievances of their district. This is not the first occasion I see it. I agree it is a right thing to do so. Tanjore district is very vocal in their grievances. Whenever they have a grievance, all the people of the district join together and voice forth their grievance. And that is what we see here to-day also. That is why Mr. Kandaswami has joined hands with Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar and referred to these grievances. They said that Government were merely saying, ' it is under consideration ' for anything we say, and doing nothing. No, Sir, that is not the case. There is no shelving of it. If I had intended anything like what the hon. Members were saying I could have said this morning to the question they raised, ' it could not be considered '. But I said ' it is under consideration ', because I felt levying a high wet rate of assessment on the lands which are poor, which have no irrigation facilities and other things, is wrong. Those lands cannot stand the highest rate of assessment of wet land. So I said the question is being looked into. I think justice will be done as far as the Act allows it.

" Sir, my time is up and I think I need not refer to other 7 things. Many things were referred to in the course of the debate, for instance, reference was made to-day also to the Board of Revenue although it had been discussed threadbare both during question time and during the general debate. Though the Government have stated in so many words that the retention of the Board of Revenue was necessary, still one or two hon. Members wanted that it should be abolished. An answer having been already given, I do not think I should repeat it. Sir, I want to close my remarks by saying that we will try our best to stand by the ryot and do whatever we can on his behalf. I do not also want to repeat the usual request that the cut motion need not be pressed because this sort of request has always had a contrary effect. I will leave it to the sweet reasonableness of the hon. the Mover of the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member, Sri C. Kandasami, pressing his cut motion? "

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" Sir, I am not withdrawing the cut motion."

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

' That the allotment of Rs. 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

[25th July 1952

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

' That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND X—STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature.'

" I do not propose to make any speech at this stage and, if any specific points are made, I shall try to reply to them."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I find it is one of the most moderate of Demands."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature.' "

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" It really gives me great pleasure to move this cut motion because it is only under this Demand that we could express our great appreciation, Mr. Speaker, of the manner in which you are discharging your responsible duties. It is a great pleasure for me to see you, Sir, making all efforts to rise to the occasion and reach the heights of impartiality on almost all occasions. Sir, you have virtually nullified the distinction between the front benches and the back benches by giving equal opportunities to all to take part in the proceedings of the House. Particularly during the question hour, Sir, you have taken pains to see that wherever one was sitting he was given an opportunity to put supplementary questions. I am very grateful to you, Sir, for this.

" For the last five or six years I have been agitating that you must be given an opportunity to visit foreign countries so that you can have an opportunity to study their parliamentary practices and procedure. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : ' They can come here.') Sir, I am coming to that also. I was saying that you should be given an opportunity to visit foreign countries particularly to make a study of how democracies are working there and how the Speakers function there. In this connexion, if our Hon. Ministers agree and you are permitted to go to foreign countries, I woulo suggest to you, Sir, that you should visit the East European countries also so that you can have a comparative outlook of the situation prevailing there instead of having biassed and prejudiced opinions which so many Members are trying to create.

25th July 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

" I would like to bring to your notice, Sir, certain things which are happening on the floor of this House. I may mention, Sir, that when we give notice of adjournment motions, we take care to see that they are within the purview of the provisions prescribed in the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly. In spite of this, Sir, your rulings have always been against us."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If my rulings do not give satisfaction, there are other ways open to the hon. Member. I wonder why he is paying me so many compliments if he is not satisfied with my rulings."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I only want to bring to your notice that you must be more liberal in interpreting the rules."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How could I liberally interpret the rules? I must be just to all."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" In doing justice to us, I request you to interpret the rules in such a way that . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I should allow all your motions! "

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got some difficulties which I want to express. On many occasions, I have pointed out that when the Hon. Chief Minister is interrupting me, he is taking away a part of my time. As regards these adjournment motions, it is necessary as well as essential that you should interpret the rules in such a way as to give us an opportunity to raise an issue of public importance, as usually urgent motions are brought forward on issues with which the people are vitally connected, for instance, a firing may take place inside a jail or some prisoners in a jail may go on hunger strike."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have given my ruling and the House is bound by it. The hon. Member is only criticising my ruling."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I do not want to criticise your rulings nor have I done it before. I have always obeyed your rulings. I am only making a suggestion for the future and nothing more than that. I really want most of the rules in the book ' Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly ' to be amended. We have now formed a committee to go through the rules and unless we revise the rules, the opinion of the people outside this House cannot be reflected on the floor of this House and I request the Speaker not to misunderstand this as a criticism of his ruling. These limitations in the rules could be removed and we can then function more effectively in the interests of the people. The rules pertaining to adjournment motions should be liberalized in such a way that there will be greater opportunities for you, Mr. Speaker, to alllow these adjournment motions.

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [25th July 1952

" Another point which I would like to bring to your notice is about short notice questions. If I remember aright, the Government did not allow till now a short notice question to come up for answer on to the floor of this House. I do not know why the Government refuse to answer short notice questions. It is very difficult for me to believe that Government could not get the information within the time available. We are not putting short notice questions on matters which took place some years ago. We are putting short notice questions only on incidents which took place recently and we are trying our level best to bring them to the notice of the House. The Government must be very liberal in accepting short notice questions. All short notice questions put by the Opposition or the Government side are put only in the interests of the people and the people are often anxiously waiting to see what is happening. Suppose there is an incident in which some people are murdered in a jail and we put a short notice question. The Government have to contact only the Superintendent of the jail for the information required. In the previous Assembly we had such short notice questions but till now, Sir, this Cabinet has not condescended to allow short notice questions and to give us a reply.

7-10 p.m. " Moreover, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Leader of the House that the Government always try to shield the officials. This point will be very clear if we go through the replies of the Hon. Ministers of the Government very carefully. Sir, questions and replies are intended for the people. They must be made to feel that justice is done to them, and the replies of the Government must also reflect that opinion. Instead of that, people are made to feel that the Government are of the department for the department and by the department. This is the general opinion prevalent among the people. I hope, our Sri Rajaji will certainly change the present system for the better. Then, Sir, we will have an opportunity to express our gratitude to him; but not now. Till now he has not done anything and things are as they were before. The difficulty is that Government get replies from the various departments, and the departments who are responsible for the administration of the State will only send such replies as are favourable to them. My request to the Hon. Ministers is this: There is no use of simply reading the replies that have been submitted by the departments. They must take more pains to find out the truth. All that the departments say are not truth and cannot be truth. They may not be truthful. I have found from my experience in the last Assembly during the last five or six years that whenever departments sent replies they were intended only to shield themselves and not to bring out the truth. I request Hon. Ministers to change this practice.

" Then, Sir, I want to make a suggestion with regard to the allotment of time. It is but natural for the Hon. Chief Minister or for the other Ministers to take more time of the House than usually the Leader of the Opposition or Members of the House take. But such occasions must arise only when it is a question of explaining the policies of the Government. But, here we find

25th July 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

that the Hon. Chief Minister taking advantage of his position as Chief Minister of the State takes more time for attacking the Communists or any of the Members of the Opposition. Naturally I feel he is not justified in doing so. The Opposition is not having time to reply to such attacks. Further, Sir, there is no scope to discuss anti-Communism or pro-Americanism in the Budget debate. In spite of that, if the Hon. Chief Minister is taking more time for attacking the Communists—of course, very recently we do not find him doing like that—we feel, Sir, he is not justified in taking more time. He can take more time if he has to make a policy statement. But in an ordinary debate, he should naturally take only as much time as any other ordinary Member is allowed to take. If every time the Hon. Chief Minister takes more time, taking advantage of his position as Chief Minister, we, poor Members, are put in a disadvantageous position . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Chief Minister has to explain the policy of the Government."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Not at every stage, Sir. Even during the question hour, he takes ten or fifteen minutes. That is the minimum time he is taking. If the Hon. Chief Minister finds that the Opposition Members are creating some impressions which according to him are wrong, he gets up and takes ten to fifteen minutes to see that such wrong impressions are dispelled in spite of the fact that it is a ' question hour '. I should like to say that this is rather inconveniencing the Members.

" Then, Sir, as regards the Rules of Procedure of the House, I wish that the rules, particularly rule 32 (4) and (5), should be amended. As per this rule 32 (4) and (5) a question may be admissible only when it does not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements and it must ask for information and must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition. Many Members are put to a lot of inconvenience as a result of this rule and this must be amended in such a way as to be helpful to Members in putting questions. I suggest that a committee be formed to go into and suggest amendments to the rules so that they may be helpful to Members and not helpful to the Hon. Ministers who do not like to answer questions.

" I wish to refer next to the question of allotting days for non-official business. During the last Assembly, only one day in the week was allotted for non-official business and even that day, unfortunately, was not enjoyed by the Opposition. But in this Assembly, we wish the Hon. the Chief Minister to allot at least three days in the week for non-official business. More over we are also sufficiently in large numbers. We too will bring on the floor of the House important pieces of legislation and resolutions which will really be useful to the Government. If they are really in the interest of the public, the Hon. Chief Minister can accept them and it does not matter whether they are brought by Members on this side or on the other side. In this way, better co-operation

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [25th July 1952

can be had between the Members of the Opposition and the Members of the Government. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to concede this demand and see that the rules are properly amended for this purpose.

" Regarding Budget debates, all of us are working for more hours. In the previous Assembly we did not have so many hours of work in a day. All of us are willingly working and all of us contribute something from our experiences. The days allotted for the Budget discussion are not at all sufficient. I consider from our present experience that at least 15 days are required for the general discussion of the Budget and 45 days for the discussion of ' Demands '. On the whole the Budget debates must last for two months. Then only, Sir, every Member will be able to express his views and the views of his constituency. We have got 375 Members, and many Members are not able to express the grievances of the people in their constituencies, because there is no time. Such debates will really help the Government to rectify the defects.

" Sir, we have got a separate Secretariat for the Legislative Assembly and another Secretariat for the Legislative Council. There is no need for two Secretariats. I suggest in the interest of efficiency of work both the Secretariats should be amalgamated."

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

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Only one word more, Sir, about the Legislators' hostel. It is really a monument of the work of the previous Ministry. If anybody sits in this hostel, he is at once reminded of the previous Ministry and their capacity. Members are experiencing a lot of difficulties in this hostel. It is a choultry and not even a hostel, and it is not fit for Members doing responsible work in the Legislature to occupy. In Hyderabad every Member is allotted family quarters for Rs. 25 a month. Our Government could have constructed 100 houses out of six lakhs of rupees wasted on this hostel.

" We sit, Sir, till late in the night, and the staff is much overworked. If the Government cannot give them money for extra work, will they at least give the staff ten or fifteen days compensatory leave for the hard work they have put in? With these words, I move the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the allotment of Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature, be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

7-20 p.m. RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, I am glad that the cut motion has been moved by my friend Mr. Venkateswarlu who happened to be a Member of the previous Legislative Assembly of which you were the Speaker. This House is really very fortunate in having secured as its Speaker a person who has had experience as Speaker of this Assembly in the last five years. I would not have been tempted to speak of your impartiality but for the reference made by the hon. Member who

25th July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

preceded me. In conducting the proceedings of this House in the last five years, you have been always impartial. You have been fair to the Government as well as the Opposition; you have been fair to the senior Member as well as the juniormost Member. Every Member had an opportunity to speak and you have been a guide to every Member. You have had experience here and it is necessary that you should gain some experience of the working of the Mother-of-Parliaments and other democratic Legislatures in the other parts of the world. Sir, you may remember that for five years in the old Assembly I requested the Government to depute the Speaker of the Madras Assembly for studying parliamentary practice in England, along with the Secretary. We are very happy that our experienced and respected Secretary, Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar, is back here. It will be a very nice thing if the Government will arrange for your going to England accompanied by Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar who has been associated with legislative work in this part of the country for thirty years. My friend Mr. Venkateswarlu suggested your visiting the Legislatures of certain countries, but he did not mention the names of those countries. We expect the Speaker of this democratic body to visit only countries where democratic parliamentary institutions are functioning. What is the use of visiting countries where there are no democratic institutions? I am referring to countries with democratic parliamentary institutions generally without mentioning whether they should be England, America, Australia or any other country. The experience you gain from your visit to such countries will be useful to us after your return. I do hope that this Government will soon request you to visit those countries.

" Reference has been made to your inability to admit every adjournment motion and the need for amending the rules relating to adjournment motions. I think the present rules regarding adjournment motions are quite enough. But I am not against the appointment of a committee to go into the rules and make them up-to-date if necessary.

" A serious charge was made by the hon. Member Sri P. Venkateswarlu against the manner in which answers were prepared by the Secretariat. I think it is very unfair to attack persons who are not here. It was said that the officials of the Secretariat had got into the perpetual habit of shielding even the wrong acts of their subordinate officials. It is a wholesale and unwarranted condemnation. It is wrong for this House to accept the statement made by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkateswarlu. After all is said and done, we should be proud of our permanent officials who have been doing a good job for the last forty or fifty years. We have appreciated their good work whenever an opportunity occurred such as the discussion of the Demand relating to their salaries.

" It was said that the time allowed for the Opposition was not enough. I have the privilege of leading a group of people and let me represent to you, Sir, that the time allowed for the Members sitting on this side of the House is not at all enough."

[25th July 1952

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" We did not say that the time allowed was not enough either for the Opposition or for the party in power. We said that more time should be allowed generally, and that applies to both. That was the whole idea of Mr. Venkateswarlu. We are only helping you."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I will only refer Mr. Nagi Reddi to the official report of Mr. Venkateswarlu's speech. He said that the Government Members took more time and the time allowed for the Opposition was not enough."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" He said the Chief Minister took more time."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I have made a note of the time taken by the Chief Minister and I am coming to that point.

" Let me repeat that the time allowed for this side is not at all enough. Let it not be understood that the hon. Members sitting on this side of the House, who give full support to the Government, have no ideas. They represent their constituencies and they have many grievances to represent to the Government. Therefore it is but right that time should be allowed for the Government side as well as the Opposition side."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" The Hon. Chief Minister can reply to that point."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I can reply to certain matters concerning him also. It is my sweet will and pleasure, and so long as the Speaker allows me to speak, I can speak.

" We are grateful to the Chief Minister for taking up the time of the House. As the head of the Ministry, he may have to answer questions, clarify points and make statements of policy. We should be grateful to him for his intervention, as that will help us to know what the view of the Government is.

" Let me come to this House, privileges of Members and so on. I will not talk about the privilege of question time or adjournment motions. I may recall to you my plea for the last several years to locate the new Assembly buildings within the precincts of the Fort St. George or at least on the foreshore. It is very wrong to have located the buildings in the present site. There has been a heat wave in the City to-day. Even now the Chamber is very hot. This hall is fit to be an out-patient ward of a hospital. It can be divided into half a dozen compartments. Sri Venkateswarlu said that the new hostel would not be of any use. It could very well be used as nurses' quarters. The residential buildings may be used as quarters for the menial servants of the hospital. (Interruption by the Hon. Chief Minister.) The Hon. Chief Minister is a surgeon in charge of 374 patients who are worrying him for Horlicks, medicine, this and that.

" We know the inconvenience felt by the Union Ministers on account of the Parliament being away from the Secretariat. Here

25th July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

also the Assembly building is far away from the Secretariat. My idea is that we should build a new Assembly Chamber within the precincts of the Fort St. George. In 1931 when Sir Hopetoun Stokes was the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the question of a new Assembly building was considered.

" In that Committee, we succeeded in our demand that we should not go outside the precincts of Fort St. George. Even now it is not too late to change the location of the Legislative House. I was really glad to learn that in to-day's sitting of the House Committee, a resolution on some such lines had been passed. Sir, I do hope that more money will not be wasted on this building and that the Government will take steps immediately to build a new hall for the Legislative Assembly. In the meantime they may put up some temporary structures round about this building. They may spend a few lakhs of rupees but my fear is that they may not think seriously about the construction of a new building inside Fort St. George. Let the old Legislative Assembly Hall, which is now being used by the Upper House, continue to be used for that purpose. But a new hall must be built within the precincts of Fort St. George to be used by the Legislative Assembly. A few structures may also be put up along with it to be used by the Assembly office. As a matter of fact, I have been told by several doctors in this City that there is a shortage of hospitals. Except the Royapetta Hospital, we have no hospital in the Mount Road area. Sir, I am not making a joke. On the other hand, I am seriously suggesting that this building should be converted into a hospital and thus put to the best use. At the same time, the Government should take steps to construct a new building for the Legislative Assembly. It can be finished within two or three years' time, and there is money enough for it. (An hon. Member: 'We have also to think about the Andhra State and its Legislature.') Sir, I had no chance to speak about the formation of the Andhra State on the previous occasion because I had not made a note of it. But now that an hon. Member has reminded me, I have an opportunity to speak about it. The question of the formation of the Andhra State has nothing to do with the construction of the new building which I am suggesting. I say the Andhras will not get the Andhra State if they insist on Madras City to be their headquarters. I want to tell the protagonists of the Andhra State that they will be delaying the formation of Andhra State so long as they do not give up their claim to the City of Madras. I may tell them that there are States in India which have been created without the old headquarters. Orissa is an instance in point." 7-30 p.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" How is the question of the formation of an Andhra State relevant to this Demand?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" When I am speaking about the Legislative Assembly building, I am certainly within my bounds to refer to the Legislative Assembly buildings that may be necessary as and when the Andhra and the Tamil States are created. I want to make it clear that there is a wrong impression in the minds of certain people that the Tamilians are against the formation of the Andhra State. All people are

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [25th July 1952

unanimous that the Andhra State should be formed in the interests of both the Andhras and the Tamilians. In fact, the progress of the entire State is held up because the Andhra State has not come into existence. The Andhra State has not been formed for two reasons. One of them is that the Ministers of the previous Government did not want the Andhra State. Another reason is that a set of people wanted Madras City to be included in the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How are all these things relevant to this Demand? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, I am now speaking about the construction of two Legislative Assembly buildings, one for the Andhra State and the other for the Tamil State. Let there be no humbugging about it. So far as I am concerned, I am saying plainly that I want a first-class building to be constructed which should ultimately be used by the Tamil State. But it may be used jointly till such time as the Andhra State comes into existence. Sir, I am not the Prime Minister of India but I am certainly capable enough to understand the situation in the country and realize that the Andhra State will not come into existence in the near future. I may tell the hon. Members representing the Telugu districts on this side and on that side that there are some people who do not want the Andhra State to be created and that, therefore, they are claiming the City of Madras to be included in the Andhra State. But I may assure them that they will be delaying its formation by insisting on this claim."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, is referring to the formation of the Andhra State. Is it in any way relevant to this Demand? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" It is relevant in view of the fact that I say that this building should be converted into a hospital. The hon. Member asks whether we should not have two buildings. That is implied in the interruption. But my honest belief is that the Andhra State Legislature will not be within he precincts of Fort St. George. Therefore, I say that a new building should be constructed which can be used by this Assembly jointly so long as the Andhra State does not come into existence and when the Andhra State comes into existence, having its headquarters in Andhra Desa, Tamil Nad could use it. My main plea is not for the formation of the Andhra State today or tomorrow. I never wanted to refer to it. My main point is the condemnation of this building. Incidentally I suggest that we could put it to the best use by converting it into a hospital. I do hope that the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Chief Minister will find some Rs. 15 lakhs and construct a new building and that they will not waste any more money over this building itself."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to request the Hon. Speaker to see whether the facili-] for the Members of the Legislature are afforded to

25th July 1952] [Sri G. Latchanna]

them regularly. As regards the travelling allowance and daily allowance bills, I want to point out and I am sure the Speaker also is aware that many hon. Members are undergoing a lot of difficulty in preparing those bills and in trying to know whom they should approach in such matters."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is it in preparing the travelling allowance bills that the hon. Members are finding great difficulty? "

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Yes, Sir. The signatures of the hon. Members who attend the meetings of the Assembly are taken daily and on that basis, the Secretariat itself can prepare the bills on behalf of the hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Does the hon. Member want that the Secretary should prepare the bill and not the Member? "

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" I mean the office attached to the Assembly. They can prepare the travelling allowance bill immediately after the Member attends a meeting of the Assembly. Many of the hon. Members may not have enough money to spend in advance. Therefore, I suggest that a single journey fare may be paid in advance to the hon. Members. I think that the Union Government have some such system of payment in advance."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Even now the travelling allowance for the journey from the place of residence to Madras, that is, for the coming journey, is paid before the return journey is performed."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" That too is paid only after the travelling allowance bill is prepared and forwarded to the department, after waiting for three or four days and after making repeated approaches to the concerned department. Therefore, I earnestly request the Hon. Speaker to look into the matter and see if the hon. Members who attend the Session can have the benefit of getting advance payments to the tune of not less than a single journey fare.

" Then, I request the Hon. Speaker and the Government to afford the facility of a library to the Members of this House. The present library is far off in Fort St. George. As a result, if any hon. Member wants to refer to a book, he is not able to do so at present. I request that the library may be shifted to Government Estate, Mount Road, as early as possible so that the hon. Members may have the benefit of referring to any books or Acts in the library.

" The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, referred to the formation of the Andhra State. I think he wants some new buildings to be constructed for housing the Legislative Assembly. Incidentally he says that the Andhras cannot get the Andhra State so long as they do not give up their claim to Madras City. He wants this building to be converted into a hospital. I do not know whether he had a Mental Hospital in mind when he said that (Laughter.) Now, he wants a new building to be constructed from out of the total revenues of the Madras State. He has got very great experience in business line and as such, it is not proper

[Sri G. Latchanna] [25th July 1952

on his part to say that the Andhras cannot have a share in such a building especially when it is constructed from out of the total revenues of the Madras State.

"Regarding the formation of the Andhra State, I wish we do not create ill-feelings between the Andhras and Tamilians by utterances of this sort."

7-40 p.m. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu made certain remarks about the question-hour in this House. I want to say a few words about it. I wish to take this opportunity to tell Mr. Venkateswarlu and other hon. Members that we are enjoying a great privilege in this House during question-time. In some of the democratic countries, they do not have the same privileges as we are having during question-hour in this House where we put a number of questions for eliciting information from the Ministers. In the United States of America, the Members cannot put questions to the Ministers and elicit information; because, those Ministers are not responsible to the Senate or the House of Representatives, but are directly responsible to the President. In many countries, they don't enjoy such privileges as we do. What is the position in some of the Communist countries like, say, Russia? If anybody puts questions as the hon. Members on the other side do here, he will disappear the next day or the same night. So, I wish to tell Mr. Venkateswarlu that he cannot complain about the privileges that we have here.

"The hon. Gentleman Mr. Venkateswarlu complained that the Hon. the Chief Minister was taking a lot of time himself during the debates and that he was taking even as much as 15 minutes during question-time. I do not know why he has made this complaint. So far as I am concerned, I am very glad that our Chief Minister here and there answers some questions and also takes part in the debate. Many of us are very much interested to get clarification from him on many points. Not only myself but many other hon. Members of this House will be glad to know the views of the Chief Minister more than those of any other Minister, because the Chief Minister is more responsible and his views will be more authoritative. Therefore, I cannot understand the complaint made by Mr. Venkateswarlu.

"So far as the answers are concerned, I am sorry to mention that even for short notice questions, we are not able to get quick answers. It takes a long time for us to get answers. In other countries, it is not the case. If short notice questions are given, they are answered the very same day or the next day. But, here they say that they will have to get information from the district authorities and so it will take time. I appeal to the Government to look into this matter and give answers to short notice questions immediately. Even if they have to get information from the district authorities, the Government can get it within a few hours or at the most in a day, by sending a telegram. So at least in future, I hope the Government will be able to answer short notice questions immediately.

25th July 1952] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

"I wish to say a few words about you, Sir. I don't wish to embarrass you. Anyway, I feel I must tell that you have established a reputation in this House. You have given a number of rulings on points of order and other matters. You presided over the previous Assembly for a period of five years and you are going to preside over the present Assembly also for a period of five or six years. I wish to suggest that all the rulings that you have given in the past and the rulings that you may give in future must be collected and printed in a book form, so that they may be useful to others. Your rulings have raised the prestige and reputation of the House. So, I am sure that the future generation will look to your rulings for guidance. It may be that all the Legislatures in the country will look to the rulings given by the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly. Therefore, it is very necessary that all your rulings must be carefully preserved and printed in a book form.

"We have been clamouring in the past five years or so with regard to another matter and we also put forward proposals to the previous Government, who were not agreeable to our proposals. I hope the present Government will consider this proposal favourably. I am mentioning about our desire that you should be sent to some of the western countries to study the parliamentary procedure obtaining in the Parliaments of those places. Sir, it is very necessary that you should visit the western countries and study the parliamentary procedure obtaining in those places, so that the knowledge that you will acquire may be of immense benefit to us here.

"There is another suggestion which I wish to make to the Government. In the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, only Parliament Speakers and Parliament Members are allowed to participate at the present time. The Speakers of the State Legislatures are not invited to these Conferences. I request the Hon. Chief Minister, through you, Sir, to take up this matter with the Central Government and see that the Speaker of our Assembly is also represented in Inter-Parliamentary Conferences. The State Legislatures should not be neglected in this manner. They are also Parliaments, they are State Parliaments and the Speakers of these State Parliaments must also be given due representation in such Conferences. They need not take Members like me as delegates, but they must take at least the Speaker as a delegate to such Conferences.

"So far as the new building of the House is concerned, several Members including Mr. Venkateswarlu and the Raja of Chettinad criticised this building and said that this was not a proper building for housing the legislature of a premier State. Of course, the present Ministry is not responsible for the construction of this building. Whatever it is, this building is not at all fit to house the Legislative Assembly of our State. I have had the proud privilege of visiting several Parliaments in western countries. The Hon. Chief Minister was good enough to say the other day that I had the good fortune to visit some of the foreign countries. I

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [25th July 1952

do not know what he had in his mind when he made that remark. I do not know whether he complimented me on my visit to those countries or not. Whatever it is, it is a fact that I had the good fortune of visiting the Parliaments of Finland, England, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, France and some other countries. So I know in what type of buildings the Parliaments of those countries are housed. I want to tell the hon. Members of this House that if any foreigner were to visit this Assembly, he will laugh at us. This is not at all a suitable building for conducting the meetings of the Legislature. The State Legislature is the State Parliament and the building in which it is housed must be a national monument and must reflect the architectural beauty of our country. In the present building, we do not find any such thing. The Raja of Chettinad said that this could be converted into a hospital. If an expert Doctor visited this place, I do not think he will advise the conversion of this building into a hospital. This building could be used at present only as a national theatre. Dramatists are nowadays complaining that they do not have a proper opera house in the city for staging classical dramas and plays. The Government may very well carry out certain minor alterations here and there and convert this building into a good opera house. That is the only good purpose for which this building could be used.

" We are not concerned with the question of Andhra Province. We are not worried whether the Andhras get a Province or not. It is their business. We do not stand in their way. But we must have a separate Legislative chamber and it should be housed on the Beach road, and not in a congested place like this. The Hon. the Chief Minister must have seen the Parliament House of Ceylon. I do not ask any Member or the Chief Minister to go to England or to America. Within two hours, we can reach the island of Ceylon. Though the country is very small, look at the Parliament House. See how beautiful it is ! Therefore, Sir, we must have a better House on the sea coast.

" Then, I come to the comments of my Communist friends here. They say : ' What is this State to do? In a poor country like ours, we cannot provide funds for palatial buildings for transacting public business '. Let me tell these Members that they have never seen Russia or Czechoslovakia although they have got pamphlets and booklets about how parliamentary work is done there. They have very fine buildings. Sir, even if the Communist Party comes to power—and I know they will never come to power in my lifetime (laughter) though I would very much like to see them come—they will not like to work in a House like this but will go in for a beautiful building ten times the cost of this."

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

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I do not want, Mr. Speaker, to take much of the time of the House. I want to refer to one or two matters only which I feel obliged to refer to. In the first place, I want to refer to the manner in which this Assembly was summoned and I would say that this is not conducive to the dignity of the House or even the proper discharge by the Members of their

25th July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

responsibilities. A notification was issued on the 25th June 1952 summoning the House on the 27th, that is, within two days of the issue of the notification in the *Gazette*. The Members were expected to be present here on the 27th. The result was that some of the Members did not see the notification in time. I submit, Sir, that this procedure is very wrong. The Government must remember that dealing with the Members in this manner affects the sovereignty of the people and as such this sort of practice must be put an end to.

" The second point that I would like to mention is this. It was very really interesting to hear my Friend, the Raja of Chettinad, expatiate on the bad design of this House. He was expatiating on the demerits of this building. He wanted another House to be built. Certainly, many of us would like to have a better House. But we have also to look into the financial position of the State as well. The Raja of Chettinad does not, however, mind the State spending another fifteen lakhs or so to put up another House. Let me give this assurance to the Government on behalf of the Members on this side of the House. We, on this side, are prepared to put up with the difficulties that may exist now and we do not want any more money to be spent on constructing another building. I would, however, request the Raja of Chettinad to place the ' Chettinad Palace ' at the disposal of the Government for this work. If it is his intention to come to the rescue of the State, I shall suggest an alternative. Let him give the Government sufficient money for building a beautiful, pucca, wonderful House which will be not only an example to the State and the country but will serve as a model House for the Parliaments of the world."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I would suggest that we sit till 8-30 and finish this Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us here have heard the Raja of Chettinad suggest every year that the Speaker should be sent to foreign countries. The Government have always turned a deaf ear and, therefore, I do not propose to repeat what he said. If the Government believe that it should be done, I hope they will do it of their own accord, and not on the recommendation of the Raja of Chettinad, whose advice has not so far been heeded, although it should have been heeded. I do not want to go further but, let me say, none would be gladder than myself, if the Speaker and the Secretary or the Joint Secretary or the Assistant Secretary are deputed abroad to study the procedure in other Parliaments. If it is convenient for the Government to arrange the trip immediately, so much the better. We shall have the next session after your return, Sir, either in October or November.

" The accommodation here has been condemned by everybody. I am not also satisfied with it but I would like to be a little realistic for, will it be possible for Mr. Rajagopalachari as Chief Minister to change the order of things so soon? I do not

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th July 1952

think, the moment it is said that this building is bad, we can move into the Fort St. George again. Of course, I know, if it does not cost money, he is prepared to go away. I can place a large indent for conveniences and comforts, and we shall try to improve this building gradually and also its surroundings.

" Firstly, Sir, there is plenty of heat inside the House and one reason for it is that the House is just on the same level as the road, that is, the Wallajah Road. The Hon. the Chief Minister's seat is below that level and the Speaker's platform alone comes to the level of the road. I think, the Engineers did not pay much attention to the basement and construction of the House. I do not like to condemn the engineers. It is, I think, the Consulting Architect who has done it. Hereafter, I hope, the Government whenever they undertake such work, will consult not only the Consulting Architect but also take advice from experts before coming to a decision.

" About extensions, the Government have already got the Consulting Architect (laughter) to design. I believe some extensions have been proposed but I am not satisfied with those and judging from the tenor of the speeches made by hon. Members, it is quite clear that they want extensions, if they are to be made, to be built in a very good way. Therefore, I hope that the Government will take the representatives of the various parties in this House into confidence in coming to a decision on the proposed extensions. Of course, it does not mean that we want to take away the responsibility of the Government. But we believe in our own vanity and we can give useful suggestions in this matter so that money spent on the extensions might be spent to the satisfaction of all concerned.

" Sir, I do not want to go into all the items that we require but one thing is very essential, a big, good lounge room where at least a hundred Members can sit at a time. I suggest that some cheap construction must be put up very near here so that when Members feel like relaxing they can go and sit there conveniently and can come immediately into the Assembly Chamber when the Division Bell rings, without any inconvenience. Such a hall is absolutely necessary.

" Then, Sir, some construction which resembles a verandah, if not a pucca verandah, and which will not spoil the sight is necessary all around the Chamber. As it is, we are getting too much glare, too much heat and during rains, also rain. This is a new building and the roof just above where I am standing was leaky the other day. (Laughter.) I collected some rain water on my papers here. (Laughter.) I knew all new buildings have got little defects and I do not consider them big enough to be brought to the notice of the Government. But so far as the verandah is concerned something must be done. Sir, you are also greatly troubled over the number of persons coming into the lobby and at times, you are compelled to close the doors which means we are ourselves adding to the discomfort of this House. I, therefore, submit that the Chief Minister and the Minister for Finance should certainly

25th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

take up the question of extensions of this House seriously and quickly and have some temporary construction for the lounge room immediately. Better it is attended to before we meet next in September.

" Sir, you are aware that the accommodation for members of the staff, apart from the Members of the House, is not adequate. If the Chief Minister takes a round tomorrow, he will find that the staff of typists, reporters, etc., are huddled into small rooms. The rooms for the Deputy Speaker, Joint Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are also very small. I hope he will see that some immediate attention is paid to this question.

" Then, Sir, I have always considered the Press in this State as important as the Legislature. During the last five years, the Ministers and the Chief Minister were actually taking the Press into confidence whenever the Assembly was not in session. The Press was functioning very well indeed and was putting questions freely to the Ministers without being worried about points of order or relevancy which require the interference of the Chair here.

" It has always given me delight to read the kind of questions 8 p.m.
put by the Press representatives to the Hon. Ministers. I am not saying this in any lighthearted manner. Therefore the Press is a very important institution in our State at present. I think the accommodation given to the Press representatives is totally inadequate. They are put up in a different building and a portion of it is to be given to the Post Office at our request. Some other good place must be given to them. After taking notes for 10 or 15 minutes they have to go there and type out the transcript and then come here to continue the work of note-taking for a long time. It is good of them to sit here taking down notes of our speeches till we finish instead of going away at 5 o'clock like the shop assistants and establishments. They have to sit here long; but the kind of chairs they are given are not good. I think the chairs should be changed. I need not make a big point of this on the floor of the House. More convenient chairs must be provided for them in our own interest so that the proceedings may be more comfortably reported.

" Then, Sir, coming to the question of language, we are experiencing difficulty every day. I know it is inherent in a composite Assembly like this, and no one can look at it in a light-hearted way or in a nonchalant way. We must find a solution. We belong to a composite province (and there are bound to be bilingual provinces) and there are bound to be two languages to be interpreted. I think if there is the persistence of the 20 or more per cent minority, to speak in their own language, some arrangement must be made by the Hon. Speaker to interpret their speeches in the appropriate languages. I remember during the years 1937 and 1938 there was a talk about engaging translators. I do not know whether this is possible or not. But I would request you to get into touch with the arrangements made by the United Nations Organization to translate the speeches made in different languages.

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th July 1952

I understand that a special kind of broadcasting is arranged so that the Members could hear the speeches translated into their own languages. Before we come to a good mechanical arrangement I want the Hon. Ministers to be generous to the Members of the House. Questions may be put from this side or that side of the House. Whenever the Minister understands the question, I would ask the Hon. Minister not to take it in a spirit of annoyance but to take it seriously and translate the question himself for the benefit of the Members. Then even if the Hon. Minister should give the answer in Tamil, he should also give a translation of the answer in English. It is true any one language is not understood by everybody. But at least if the Hon. Ministers make as many Members as possible understand the answers they give, it will be very helpful.

" With regard to divisions I think the time has come when we should certainly take to mechanical arrangements. If there was a mechanical device we would certainly have called for more divisions. Some time ago I suggested a system which is found in some legislatures of the United States of America. The system is electrically operated. There is a big board and all Members are provided with electric buttons. The moment the Speaker calls for ' Ayes ' the Members press the ' Aye ' buttons and the board immediately gives a flash of the votes and when the Speaker calls for ' Noes ' the Members press the ' Noes ' buttons and their votes are also recorded."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But their names should be recorded."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The names are there on the board itself. There is also an automatic counting arrangement, and within two minutes the whole count is taken. There is another arrangement also. There is a photo system on the table of the officer corresponding to the Secretary. The whole board is photographed and in three minutes copies are handed over not only to the Speaker but to the Members as well. I therefore suggest that your office might get into touch with the United States Information Service or the United States Consul and obtain detailed information about this system.

" Coming to the Library, some reports and reference books were brought here only recently. But most of the important books have not yet been brought here. Most of the Members are new. They may want to get further information when they feel a doubt after hearing the answers given by Hon. Ministers. But we have now no means to refer to books to get information. I hope arrangements will be made to shift the Library without further delay. It should be shifted to this place by the time the next session comes off. I find the provision made for the Library is only Rs. 10,000. It is not enough. There are 375 Members now. We want to suggest the purchase of so many kinds of books. There are so many nations having parliamentary life. We may

25th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

suggest purchase of books from those countries relating to economics, social subjects, philosophic subjects and also books on constitutional and parliamentary procedure. Therefore I think Government would do well to come forward with a supplementary grant for the purchase of books. In about five or six months the present allotment will have been spent.

" Sir, I want to say a word with regard to the Police. You remember, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister said that a certain number of Policemen would be put under the control of the Speaker and you also said that they had been ordered to be under your care. But still the same dress and turban of these men are worrying several persons. It is a psychological feeling. It must be changed. This morning I asked a constable whether my friend could park his car under the shade of the tree. He said he had orders not to allow parking of cars there. When I asked him from whom he got his orders, he said he had orders from the Head Constable or the Police Station. Therefore in this very compound there are Policemen getting their orders from outside."

MR. SPEAKER :—" They are not taking their orders from the Police Station. Probably the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has been misinformed."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Probably the constable might have mistaken. But the position was that. I do not make a complaint of it. It does not matter where we park the cars. The point is the Legislature must have its own Watch and Ward. The taking over of policemen is only a temporary arrangement. The Hon. Speaker, the Hon. Chief Minister, and the Hon. Leader of the House may sit together and come to some arrangement to create a Watch and Ward for the Legislature.

" Then, Sir, some hon. Members pointed out certain inconveniences experienced by them in the hostel. I underline what they said and suggest that steps should be taken to improve the present position. I would also suggest that all the members of the staff of the Assembly Secretariat including those who have to work in the night time also must be provided with quarters in this vast compound itself. We must make some arrangement so that they may be nearer to the Assembly always. Then, the scales of pay of the Assistant Secretary and the Deputy Secretary should be put on a par with those of the corresponding Secretariat officers. I remember, Sir, I raised this question in 1950 and again in 1951 and the then Finance Minister said that he would look into the matter. I do not know how far the matter had been considered. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to look into this matter. In regard to editing the proceedings of this House, may I suggest, Sir, without any reflection upon the existing staff who are very overworked, that a wholetime editor be appointed to be solely in charge of this editing work? 8-10 p.m

" The staff that are working in the Assembly Secretariat are more or less a specialized staff; the kind of work they do is special, constitutional and parliamentary: I understand they don't have t'

prospect of being taken into other departments. I therefore submit that either they should be given the privilege of being taken into other departments like Revenue, etc., or their scales of pay must be raised which would give them a great inducement. The gazetted and other subordinate officers of the Assembly must also be eligible to be drafted on for higher appointments as those in the other departments. At present, I understand, the opening is barred to these persons and I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider this point. In regard to the Librarian, last time also I suggested that the scale of pay should be the same as that of the Secretariat Librarian. The Librarian is a very useful and necessary officer.

" In this session there has been plenty of over-time work and friends have been telling that it is due to the Opposition that we are having longer sittings. It is true, Sir, we did really demand and if there is any guilt, the Opposition takes the guilt and blame upon itself. This is a new Assembly after the general elections and we had no option but to sit for longer hours as only about 25 days were allotted for the budget session. I feel sixty days should have been allotted; it is very pleasant now and in fact I feel inclined to sit late in the night to-day (laughter). Therefore, Sir, we had to demand longer hours of sitting and not because we were heartless to the staff. It was an inevitable necessity. I think, Sir, that it would not be too much if I suggest that a bonus equivalent to one month's pay in the case of staff and two months' pay in the case of peons should be given to the members of the Assembly office.

" To-day the House Committee passed a resolution ' that the allotment of dwelling rooms and family quarters in the Government Estate, Mount Road, should be vested in the Committee '. I heartily endorse the resolution. The Committee passed another resolution for constructing ' a separate well furnished lounge room with attached bathroom and flush-out latrine and also fitted with a division bell, very near the Assembly Chamber '. They also passed another resolution ' that the library should be shifted to the Government Estate compound as early as possible '. These are some of the matters which should be urgently attended to. I do not want to take up the time of the House any longer. I find the Hon. the Chief Minister wants to say something and I know he is capable of saying things in a humorous way and putting off all expenditure (laughter). Let him not do it. Whatever he says, let it be in the direction of the fulfilment of our desire. This is all that I have to say for the present."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, with apologies to the Finance Minister, I must deal with the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu: he was complaining that I took too much of the time of the House. I submit, it is my responsibility that I am discharging and I am not feeling any sense of guilt. In spite of the time I have taken, I have always been trying to be brief and I hope other hon. Members will copy me in this respect. But, apart from the particular duties pertaining to

the Chief Minister, if an objective view were taken, I think Mr. Venkateswarlu and Mr. Nagi Reddi have stood more often than I have ever stood in this House (laughter). I don't grudge it; I want these young gentlemen to stand up, stand up to me and stand up to everybody. I had a feeling that Mr. Venkateswarlu was feeling rather shy of me and particularly afraid of my being here and conducting the business here. (Cries of ' No, no ' from Opposition Benches.) I don't like that at all. I want him to be courageous; he should ask me to speak and reply to what he says. He should not suggest even in a slight degree that he is rather tired of me; he must try to get used to me and to grow under my observation. Under my eyes I want him to grow.

" Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu and to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition for having taken the entire charge of the requirements of the staff and the peons and the bonus for the peons, of the Press and of everybody here. (Laughter.) I don't think there is any need for any of them to form any union. (Laughter.) The Opposition is a grand trade union for all these people." (Laughter.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, here the Opposition discharges its functions. It should not be understood, even by way of a joke, that we are a trade union in this matter. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: ' No, no '.) I am submitting that neither the Secretary nor the Librarian or other staff approached me. Being men of this world and having had some experience on the floor of this House, certain things having come to my notice I have only given expression to them. So, let not the Hon. the Chief Minister take it in the trade union spirit and let him not also answer in the employer spirit." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" It is unfortunate that I am an employer of all these people, in the legalistic meaning at any rate. Therefore I wish to point out that all the favour I can show them has been taken away by Mr. Venkateswarlu and by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and every little point of favour that I might possibly show has been stolen from me so that everything may be put down as having been done, not because of my liking it or the Government liking it, but because of the great pressure from the Opposition. Sir, I know it is a joke. I know also what was said by the Leader of the Opposition was quite genuine. I don't mean to say that there was anything improper about it. I do feel that some time we should let each man have his own thunder, we should not try all the while to steal one another's thunder. If I give any bonus to peons, they must be grateful to Mr. Venkateswarlu and not to me! (Laughter.) (Cries of ' No, no ' from the Opposition Benches.)

" Sir, having cleared the atmosphere in that respect and having cleared the possibility of my having been more silently concerned about all these people than those who are vociferously concerned about it, I shall come to the next point. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for a sitting room for Members. I quite agree that they should have a sitting room: But

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [25th July 1952

I should also tell the Members that they will not go to the sitting room; they will sit here only, work diligently right from the morning till late in the night, as they are doing to-day. Whereas in other Parliaments there is need for lounge rooms because the hall is too small for all the Members and they do not always watch every one as they do here.

8-20 p.m. "All hon. Members feel that they should have a lounge room. I feel that if it was a question of going out of the Hall, all hon. Members would prefer to go into the open fresh air rather than sit in the lounge. The room, for all that I know, will be full of smoke. I fear the Members are so fond of their work that there will be no great use of the lounge.

"The hon. Leader of the Opposition was perfectly right in his insight into my tendency and my bias. I do incline to saving expenditure. He has correctly understood me. I wish all hon. Members appreciate it also. I think all hon. Members of this House are against waste, against lavishness, for the poor are the foundation on which we have to build our future. Take this House. It has a foundation of brick, cement and mortar. But it really stands not on that foundation, but on the foundation of the resources of the people. Of course, hon. Members like Sri R. V. Swaminathan might have gone out and seen foreign countries and their Parliaments. I have not gone to foreign lands and I can only imagine. I can take a pen and paper and suggest hundreds of improvements. There is no difficulty about it. I can build castles in the air and so to say live in them. All hon. Members want so many things. But where are we? We do not have the necessary finances. The question is whether hon. Members who have been elected by the people want to look after their comforts first, before looking after the people's comforts. It is easy to say things but difficult to put them into practice. I do not object to minimum comforts for hon. Members. May be this may appear strange to Members like the Raja of Chettinad. He is not here. He generally makes a speech and disappears. He has cast a reflection on the qualities of this building. It is true that I have not gone to foreign places. But I know that even in the House of the Mother-of-Parliaments (I mean, the House of Commons in England) there is not sufficient accommodation for all hon. Members to sit at one time. There are no loud-speakers provided for them. In fact a running commentary is going on when speeches are made by hon. Members. The Speaker is hardly audible. But we, here, have good audibility. Thanks to the electricians here, we are able to hear speeches made even from a corner. All thanks to our electricians. As Mr. Ramamurthy had observed, our gadget-makers, our industrialists and our technicians are no doubt endowed with good technical skill. He referred to our peasantry. They have shrewdness, capacity and talent. But they have to be brought up to a higher level gradually. But our technicians are very good. The electricians at the job here deserve our compliments. I am sure the speaking and hearing arrangements will improve still further.

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

"Many have complimented the Hon. Speaker on his impartiality. I need not speak on that subject. He requires no compliments. His qualities are obvious. What is obvious need not be commented upon.

"I must answer the point raised by Mr. Venkateswarlu. The hon. Member has complained that interpellations are not properly answered, and that there is always a tendency on the part of Hon. Ministers to defend the departments, instead of answering interpellations straightway. I think this is a grave reflection. May I retaliate by saying that interpellations have been used in the same manner as 'laws' are used, viz., for the purpose of evading. The rules relating to and the conditions governing interpellations are all quite right and just. There are Bills and resolutions on various topics wherein arguments could be advanced for and against and a debate called for. But interpellations are intended for the purpose of getting information from the Government, which could not be got otherwise. What do we find here? The right of interpellation is used in this House cleverly, skilfully and even commendably, I should say, for creating a debate, for giving expressions to their opinions, for offering suggestions, making insinuations and lastly for making attacks upon the Government. Now if attacks are made on them, are not the Government entitled to defend? It is wrong to say that the departments are not giving out facts. On the other hand they put up only the facts. When an interpellation is put, the same is sent to the concerned department for furnishing the answer. It is for the Minister concerned to see what is relevant and what should be given to the House. All these things look like 'defence of departments' to those who wish only to attack and not get information. (Laughter.) That is why Mr. Venkateswarlu says that we are always defending the departments. Let the hon. Member put his interpellation in the proper manner. He will certainly get all the information required. I am always inclined to give all the information that is available with me. If the right of interpellation is misused for raising a debate and leading an attack, I submit, Sir, it is totally wrong and unfair. (Interruption.) Whether it referred to me or to any other Ministers, it does not matter. I am answering on their behalf. The right of interpellation should never be misused.

"I shall now come to the short-notice questions. If short-notice questions are put, for the purpose for which they are legitimately intended to be put, the answer would be given. But when short-notice questions are put as to what took place in a district, what happened in a particular village which is far away from here, and what particular incident took place in 1950 or 1951, then all that I can say is that we have called for information and will give the answer as soon as the information is received. We cannot reply just as we like. The information we furnish should be accurate. We have to be responsible for the answers we give. It is not a debate wherein one can say one thing at one time and withdraw the same the next moment. It is not like a statement to the Press wherein we can send the contradiction the next morning.

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [25th July 1952

The answers furnished should not lack clarity. We should give precise and correct answers. Wherever information is readily available, I have never hesitated to give the answer. Almost immediately I have replied."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What about the Budget leakage question? "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There was a Budget leakage. I had answered the question even before it was put, by issuing an Ordinance ! The answer to the question, whether there had been any Budget leakage, has already been furnished. But when it is asked how the Budget leakage had occurred, how can we answer that when we ourselves do not know how the matter had leaked out? Short-notice questions should not be put for raising an argument. When short-notice questions are put about events, occurrences and politics in far-off places, the only answer we could give is that we have called for information.

" Short-notice questions should be put to clear up some point or bring some grievance to Government's notice. If some little time is lost over it, it does not matter very much. When we call for information it is itself a sort of check. It is a remedy so that such sort of occurrence may not repeat itself in future, for it would be felt that the Government have begun to take action on the same. The calling for information thus acts as a deterrent. Hon. Members should take a more objective view of what takes place in the House. If they do so, they would be able to attribute to Government a certain amount of justness and truth. As far as I and the Ministry which I am leading are concerned, I can very well say, we are doing things as fairly as possible and by everyone. I should say that I am doing more than is due to the younger Members of this House. When such is the case, it pained me very much to hear the words which Mr. Venkateswarlu had used. If it is a question of my dealing with older Members like Mr. Viswa-

8-30 p.m. natham, I could keep them at arms length. I may put off the Leader of the Opposition; he is as good as myself and he may put me off. But I will never put off Mr. Nagi Reddi or Mr. Venkateswarlu. I will not refer to Mr. Ramamurthi.

" Then, Sir, multiplicity of languages was another point that was touched upon by the Leader of the Opposition. He wanted this State to have the United Nations Organization arrangement for listening to translations and interpretations. I am not dealing with the gadget side of it but with the fundamentals. Let me make myself clear; I do want to compel all people to understand the different languages in use in this State and in its neighbourhood. If only Members give their ears and listen calmly to articulation and voice of Members speaking other languages, if only we spend the time that we spend in debate to hear one another's language in the manner in which I have suggested, we will understand each other pretty clearly. After all, how do people learn languages? It is not by going to schools that they learn; it is by hearing and by understanding and by trying to reply by signs and gestures in the beginning; subsequently we

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

learn the words themselves. If only hon. Members will listen to each other's speeches and not go away when a speech in another language takes place or take vows that they will not speak in a particular tongue, things could be solved easily. Let us remember that the languages that we speak here are not like the languages spoken at the UNO; all the languages spoken here are related to one another; Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kannada are all interrelated and if only we listen calmly and speak in slow articulated style we will be able to understand and we can understand the languages though it will be somewhat difficult at the beginning. We have to live among one another and with one another and therefore it is no use wanting translators and interpreters. In principle, the short range methods suggested by the Leader of the Opposition is, I think, wrong in view of the long range commitments that we are after. I want people to understand one another. Now that the House is in a mood to hear rambling speeches, I wish to tell hon. Members that I have a child in my house who does not know a word of Tamil. It knows only Hindi and there is another which knows only Tamil and not a word of Hindi. I do not allow any of the people to translate for them but all the same they understand each other and learn each other's language. Grown up people are sophisticated and they do not wish to hear any other language except their own and they want to fight over it. Their eyes glare in anger when another language is spoken but children are innocent. I am not referring to Mr. Gopalakrishnayya. I know very well he wants to speak only in Telugu and he has taken a vow to that effect but I am not sure if he has taken a vow only to speak in that language or whether that extends to hearing of speeches in another language. As a matter of fact, I have seen him closely following and understanding the speech made by everybody in English. I think he has taken a vow only in regard to speaking. I think he had better drop that and it will be for the improvement for everybody here. I am not against interpretation or translation but let us try to understand each other's language; let us drop isolation. The way to overcome difficulties is to face difficulties and not try to solve them by short range policies and gadgets."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I have much to add; we have had on the whole a pleasant discussion and I wish the debate on other Demands also were as pleasant as this one.

" Sri Venkateswarlu started the discussion with a long lecture on parliamentary procedure and how our rules should be modified and he laid stress on the need to modify the rules about adjournment motions and suggested that the rules should be so modified as to admit of all sorts of motions being brought forward here as motions for adjournment. I was rather amused to hear him because I do not claim to have as much experience in this House as he. Adjournment motions are intended for the suspension of the business of the entire House for dealing with certain kinds of matters. When you want the suspension of the business of the

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [25th July 1952

House, it should be of sufficient importance to warrant the business going on in the House being suspended. That is why it is stated that the subject-matter of an adjournment motion should be of importance and not of importance to individuals but of public importance and that is why the rule says that it should be on a definite matter of urgent public importance. I think it is a very wholesome rule. Can it be argued that the business of the House could be suspended for everything and anything; it cannot be. Not only should it be urgent, but also it should be of public importance and it should be specific and it should not be capable of being discussed in the House in the near future. My hon. Friend with all his parliamentary experience tells us to amend the rules so that all sorts of motions can be brought into the House to the detriment of its usual business. I am wondering wherefrom he drew his inspiration for the suggestion that he made. He was referring to some democratic institutions functioning in Eastern Europe and I do not know whether he drew his inspiration from things prevailing in the East European countries.

" The Hon. the Chief Minister also dealt with short notice questions. I think it is my hon. Friend Sri Venkateswarlu who asked for information about the number of officers on a pay of Rs. 1,000 and over. (Sri Venkateswarlu: ' It is not I '.) Anyhow some important Member of your party asked for that information by way of a short notice question. It is a short notice question asking for the waiver of the usual period of notice. If it is allowed, all the Secretaries to Government and other officials will be gathering the information but if the Minister concerned says that he cannot agree to the waiver of notice the cry goes up that the Government always object to short notice questions. But let me tell the House, Sir, that we have always answered short notice questions when it is of importance.

" The Leader of the Opposition has given very many constructive suggestions. I have not known him for long and I have only come to know him as the Leader of the Opposition. But one thing I have noticed is that whenever he speaks, he is forgetting that he is the Leader of the Opposition and he has been always able to give very good and constructive suggestions. It is one of such speeches which I have heard to-day and I can assure the hon. Member that I will, not only I but the Government also will give very careful consideration to the suggestions that he has made.

" With regard to the improvements which have got to be made to this House and especially with regard to the amenities to the Members, I well realize that hon. Members are put to very great difficulties. It is not necessary that we should live in extravagance but still we should have our ordinary comforts so that hon. Members may be able to discharge their functions properly. For example many hon. Members find that the food supplied to them is not wholesome and it upsets their health. If that is so, how can they continue long here in this House in Madras and discharge their functions here as Members of this House? So also about this very Chamber where we are sitting. Leave alone the artistic beauty, it

8-40 a.m.

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

should be comfortable enough for Members to sit here for a long time. If this Chamber gets heated, then the tendency is to go out and have some free air. It should be comfortable enough for hon. Members to remain here long enough so that they may participate in the debate here and discharge their functions. (Sri P. Venkateswarlu : ' What about air-conditioning? ') Even then there should be some provision made for hon. Members to get heated now and then! All ordinary comforts at least should be provided to the hon. Members. We have just started. This Chamber is new. The Hostel which has been built is new. As we go on, I am sure, we will be able to adjust ourselves and make all the necessary changes which are required for the purpose of making our life comfortable. I am sure, in course of time we will find that not only this House has got all the amenities required but also the residences where Members are staying will be made quite comfortable for them to stay. There will be always enthusiasm for the Members to go to the Legislature.

" I need not take up the time of the House any longer. I hope at least this Demand will be granted unanimously without a cut as it relates to the salary and allowance of the Members, the salary of the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Deputy Speaker and also the salary of the staff for whom the hon. the Leader of the Opposition pleaded so eloquently."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" If the Hon. Minister for Finance will at least give me an assurance that he will consider the suggestions made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and myself regarding facilities to the Members and particularly to the staff, I have no objection to withdraw my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member withdrawing his cut motion? "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I am withdrawing my cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

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. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature '."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House till 10-30 a.m. tomorrow, Saturday, 26th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 231 asked by Sri P. Rangaswamy Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 25th July 1952, page 247 supra.]

(*a*) The village-site price of paddy in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts;

(*a*) The following are the village-site procurement prices of paddy (per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. of unbagged grain) that were fixed and notified for Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts :—

	I sort.			II sort.			Kuruvai.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tiruchirappalli	8	4	9	7	12	9	7	8	3
Tanjore district	8	10	0	8	2	3	7	14	0

(*c*) The surcharge, sales tax, etc., collected by the Government;

(*c*) Sales tax at the rate of 3 pies per rupee is collected by the Government at three stages, viz., (1) at the F.O.R. stage from the procuring agents, (2) at the wholesale stage from the wholesalers and (3) at the retail issue stage from retailers. An administrative surcharge at the rate of 5 annas per imperial maund of rice and a subsidy surcharge at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per imperial maund of rice are collected by the Government.

(*d*) The F.O.R. price of rice in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore;

(*d*) The F.O.R. price of rice for unbagged grain per imperial maund fixed and notified for Tanjore district is Rs. 13-9-0 for I sort and Rs 12-3-9 for II sort and Kuruvai variety. The cost of gunny at current authorized rates is added to this F.O.R. price before export. No F.O.R. price for rice was fixed for Tiruchirappalli district as there were no exports from that district.

(*b*) The allowance given to procuring agents, millers and wholesalers; and

(*e*) Whether the Government would place on the Table of the House, the detailed working sheet showing the difference between the village-site price and F.O.R price?

(*b*) and (*e*) Two statements showing the allowances given to procuring agents from the procurement stage to the whole-sale or F.O.R. stage are appended.

Statement I.

A statement showing the procurement price of paddy at village-site and the F.O.R. price of rice fixed for *Tanjore district* and various allowances given to miller, procuring agents (price per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb.).

Item of cost. (1)	I sort. (2)			II sort. (3)			Kuruvai. (4)		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Price of paddy at village-site (unbagged) within three miles from mill.	8	10	0	8	2	3	7	14	0
(2) Brokerage, measuring, stitching and cart-hire from village to mill.	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
(3) Price of paddy at mill unbagged.	8	13	0	8	5	3	8	1	0
(4) Cost of paddy required to produce one maund of rice.	12	11	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
(5) Milling charges ..	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
(6) Stencilling charges ..	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
(7) Bagging, packing, brokerage, loading and cart-hire to railway station.	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6
(8) Profit	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
(9) Sales tax	0	3	5	0	3	2	0	3	2
(10) F.O.R. price of rice per maund excluding gunny.	13	9	0	12	13	9	12	13	9

NOTE.—The F.O.R. prices are for unbagged grain. Cost of gunny at current authorized rates is added to these F.O.R. prices before export.

Statement II.

A statement showing the procurement price of paddy at village-site and the wholesale price of rice fixed for *Tiruchirappalli district* and the various allowances given to miller procuring agents (price per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb.).

Item of cost. (1)	I sort. (2)			II sort. (3)			Kuruvai. (4)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Price of paddy at village-site (unbagged) within three miles from godown.	8	4	9	7	12	9	7	8	3
(2) Brokerage, measuring, stitching and cart-hire.	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
(3) Price of paddy at mill or godown of the agent.	8	7	9	7	15	9	7	11	3
(4) Cost of paddy required to produce one maund of rice.	12	3	6	11	7	9	11	7	9
(5) Milling charges ..	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
(6) Bagging, packing, etc., at mill yard.	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
(7) Profit	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
(8) Godown rent, shrinkage and dryage.	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
(9) Sales tax	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	3	1
(10) Wholesale price of rice at mill or godown of the agent excluding gunny.	13	2	9	12	6	10	12	6	10

NOTE.—The wholesale prices relate to unbagged grain. Price of gunny at current authorized rates is added to the above wholesale prices before sale.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 26th 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.

MR. SPEAKER :—" To-day I have placed before the House 27 questions. They include questions which were left over from the list of questions for yesterday and the day before yesterday. I hope, with the co-operation of the House, I shall be able to finish them in one hour."

Minimum wages of Municipal employees.

* 186 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state on what grounds Government issued the G.O. No. 1355, Development, dated 29th March 1952, fixing the minimum wage of municipal employees at Rs. 25 per month including allowance? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The scales of pay in local bodies vary widely. The intention in fixing the wages as in the Government Order is that no employee including those in the category of menials and inferior servants should be paid less than the minimum wages fixed. In many cases, this represents an improvement on the salaries previously paid. In some other cases higher salaries are paid, and can be paid consistently with the finances of the local body concerned."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know, Sir, out of this Rs. 25, what is the basic salary and the allowance of a municipal worker? Have the Minimum Wages Enquiry Committee made any recommendation regarding the fixation of minimum wages, and if so, have the Government accepted that recommendation? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Rs. 25 includes basic wage, dearness allowance and cash value of concessions. As to the actual proportion, I should like to have notice. As regards the latter part of the question, I can only say this. When the Minimum Wages Enquiry Committee toured the districts, the Chairmen of Municipalities suggested that if the municipalities could not pay, the balance should be met by the Government. As the hon. Member is aware, due to financial stringency, that recommendation cannot be given effect to."

[26th July 1952

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Is it not a fact that the Minimum Wages Enquiry Committee recommended Rs. 40 as the minimum wage? May I know from the Hon. Minister in how many places labourers have been benefited on account of the fixation of the minimum wage? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is a fact that the Committee recommended Rs. 40. As to the number of places in which labourers have been benefited, I should like to have notice."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government have taken into account the high cost of living prevailing then while fixing the minimum wage of municipal employees? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" We not only took into consideration the high cost of living but also the capacity of the Local Boards to pay."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Does this fixation fit in with the minimum standard of living ratio stipulated by the Government? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am unable to answer that question. But I can say, that many, many labourers employed by panchayats and municipalities will be benefited."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Will the Government be pleased to place a copy of the Report submitted by that Committee on the table of this House? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I think the Report has already been published. Otherwise, I shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the fact that the municipal employees do the dirtiest job on this earth and as they are paid low they are not able to purchase the necessaries of life to enable them to live under good sanitary conditions, will the Government consider the desirability of either supplying them with the necessaries of life or increasing their salary, as Rs. 25 is too low a wage? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" All the employees of the municipalities do not do the dirty work. Only some of them do it, and all the members of the family do it. If you add all their income, the aggregate income of the family, I am afraid, would be far greater than what a graduate can earn."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Are the Government aware that where local boards and municipalities were willing to pay more, the Government did not sanction the increase? "

26th July 1952]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Wherever local bodies are paying more than the minimum wages, we are not cutting them down."

Representations from the handloom weavers of Malabar.

* 190 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any memoranda or telegrams from Pudukkod village, in Palghat taluk, Malabar, regarding the unemployment and starvation of handloom weavers; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government propose to take to ameliorate the condition of these weavers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" A representation on the plight of weavers in Malabar was received by Government from the Secretary, Handloom Weavers' Association, Pudukkod, and it was forwarded to the Collector of Malabar for taking necessary action.

" (*b*) The Government have sanctioned a scheme for relief of distress among weavers through the agency of co-operative societies and it is being introduced in Malabar district also and the weavers in Pudukkod village are also likely to be benefited by the scheme."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" In view of the fact that the scheme is not a suitable one and as it will not be of any help to the majority of handloom weavers in the Pudukkod village, will the Government consider an alternative scheme for this purpose? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have referred to this matter in the House, a number of times. The Government sent two Deputy Registrars to work out the new scheme. I can also tell this House that a satisfactory method of working the scheme has been reported. I have no details but as soon as I get the scheme, I shall place it before this House."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" With regard to the serious problems facing the handloom weavers, the Hon. the Chief Minister is reported to be in communication with the Central Government. May I know at what stage it is now, and the issues that he has taken up with them?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question is about the handloom weavers in Malabar. So the hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question."

SRI O. KORAN :—" Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of handloom weavers and their dependants who have already left their homes in search of employment? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I should like to have notice."

SRI P. M. MUNUSWAMY GOWNDER :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have collected the amounts given by way of well subsidy from agriculturists who failed to complete their wells in time and, if so, how many of them have returned the amount and what was the reason for their not completing the wells? Will the Government also see the reasons behind the non-completion of the sinking of wells and grant the agriculturists sufficient extension of time?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" As many as have been able to pay have paid and those that have not been able to pay have applied for extension of time to pay and the Government are considering the question."

SRI S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—" Are the Government aware that the wells dug with the subsidy do not yield sufficient water as they are not dug deep and so will the Government increase the subsidy so as to enable the agriculturists to put up bore wells instead of the ordinary wells and get more water?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The wells put up with the subsidy taken from the Government are different from bore wells. All the same I will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" మీరు యిప్పుడు యీ బావుల subsidy యివ్వడం ఆపివేశారా ? ఆపివేశయుంటే ఎందువల్ల ఆపివేశారు ? లేక ఇంకా subsidy యిస్తూన్నట్లుంటే ఏ ఏ జిల్లాలలో యిస్తున్నారు ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The hon. Member is asking if the subsidy has been stopped and if not, in which districts it is being continued now."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I want notice to that question."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" In view of the great utility of this nice scheme, will the Hon. Minister take up this matter with the Central Government to get a grant from them in order to continue to work the scheme in the State?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir, the suggestion seems to be good."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—" In view of the fact that the scheme has benefited the poor and the needy agriculturists of the undeveloped and famine-stricken districts of the State, will the Government consider the proposal of continuing the scheme?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir, it is under consideration."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in almost all cases the subsidy given to ryots for sinking wells is a tantalisingly negligible fraction when compared with the actual amount invested in the sinking of the wells, with the

result that the villagers are tempted to use the money otherwise, which results in the Government penalising them for not sinking the wells properly; and will the Government see that suitable subsidy is given to the agriculturists with reference to the actual cost of sinking the wells?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" A similar question was put by Mr. Ramasamy Padayachi but if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer the question, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Nobody compels the applicant to proceed with the work, if he finds it unremunerative."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, in proportion to the amount of money spent over this scheme, whether the Government think that the results obtained have been satisfactory?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Generally, satisfactory results have been obtained but in some cases good results may not be got."

Starvation deaths in Chittoor and Anantapur districts.

* 232-A *Q.*—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any information about the starvation deaths that have occurred in Chittoor and Anantapur districts during the last two months; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government will get reports from the concerned district officials regarding starvation deaths in Penumoor firka of Chittoor district and Kadiri taluk in Anantapur district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) No reports of starvation deaths have been received from Anantapur district. However, during the recent tour of the Chief Minister in Chittoor district, an allegation was made to him that there were 23 cases of starvation deaths in Penumoor firka of the district.

" (*b*) The Collector of Chittoor has enquired into the allegations of starvation deaths in Penumoor firka of Chittoor district and found them to be false. A report will be called for from the Collector of Anantapur in respect of the allegation relating to Kadiri taluk."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" In view of the fact that people in these villages, where famine deaths have occurred, have given statements to that effect to me, and in view of the fact that a large number of statements have also appeared in the Press, will the Government take the statement of the villagers as the starting point and conduct an enquiry into the question of malnutrition obtaining in the districts of Anantapur and Chittoor?"

[26th July 1952

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" A detailed investigation was made by the Collector of Chittoor in the Penumoor firka and the following facts have been ascertained as a result of that investigation : In the area where it was alleged that there had been starvation deaths, in the period of two months, there were three deaths, one of which was at Somireddipalle on the 31st May 1952; it was an accidental death of a person of sixty due to a fall from a tree. In Kannikapuram, a destitute was found dead in a sugarcane garden and the post-mortem examination revealed that death was due to asphyxia and the third case was the death of a Muslim boy of Penumoor who was suffering from chronic leprosy and this happened in the last week of May. There were no other deaths in those villages. The village officers and the villagers concerned were questioned and they all denied that there was any starvation death in the villages. Under these circumstances, I do not think that there is any necessity of having a fresh enquiry."

10-50 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that in Madanapalle, there was a case of starvation death? It was reported in the Press not only by the Communist Member of this House, who is here, but also by the Secretary of the Town Congress Committee who was present at that place when that death took place. So, Sir, in view of all those facts made on the floor of the House now and also in view of those things that have appeared in the Press, may I request the Government to see that when such inquiries are conducted by their officers, they are instructed to conduct them in the presence of those people who have made those allegations, so that the villagers may come forward and declare what actually took place without any fear or intimidation? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, there is no question of fear and intimidation. I repudiate that suggestion. As for Madanapalle, it is not covered by this question."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Madanapalle is in Chittoor district."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I know it, Sir; there was a specific allegation of starvation deaths in Penumoor firka of Chittoor district and Kadiri taluk in Anantapur district. We made the enquiry and the allegation was found to be false. Now if the hon. Member says that there was another starvation death at Madanapalle I am prepared to call for a report."

Applications for takkavi loans from the agriculturists of Anantapur district.

* 233 *Q*.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of applications received from the agriculturists for takkavi and subsistence loans which are now pending disposal in Anantapur district?

26th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Seventeen thousand and ninety-one applications for takkavi loans and 19,428 applications for subsistence loans from the agriculturists of Anantapur district were pending disposal on 20th June 1952."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that there are a large number of applications for takkavi and subsistence loans still pending from Kadiri, Tadpatri and other taluks of Anantapur district, due to the shortage of personnel to deal with those applications and also due to the want of conveyance for the officers to go and inquire into those petitions, will Government consider the proposal of increasing the staff and providing conveyance for them for the quick disposal of those applications especially as it will mitigate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, additional special staff for inquiring into these loan applications has been employed in almost every taluk, and for the information of the hon. Member I may say that a sum of Rs. 18,98,000 and odd as takkavi loans and a sum of Rs. 18,32,000 as subsistence loans have been disbursed already."

SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER :—" May I know, Sir, how many applications have been received from the agriculturists of Malabar for takkavi loans and how much money has been disbursed to them, and particularly whether any takkavi loans have been sanctioned for the agriculturists under the Wynaad Colonization Scheme? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question deals with Anantapur district and not with Malabar."

SRI E. T. KUNHAN :—" സാധുക്കൾ സെക്യൂരിറ്റി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഇല്ലാതെ സാധു ക്ഷികാരന്റെ ' തക്കാവി ' ലോൺ കൊടുക്കുമോ. ? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :— The hon. Member asks whether takkavi loans will be given to agriculturists who have no property to give as security."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir, even without mortgage of land, applications for takkavi loans are being considered."

Election propaganda at Kakinada by the Ministers.

* 234 *Q*.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the three Ministers, namely, the Minister for Rural Development, the Minister for Land Revenue, and the Minister for Harijan Welfare went to Kakinada at public expense for election propaganda in the second week of June 1952?

[26th July 1952

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Minister for Rural Welfare did not go to Kakinada or any place in East Godavari district in the second week of June 1952. He was in that district on work appertaining to his office from 16th to 22nd May and not for election propaganda.

" The Minister for Education and the Minister for Land Revenue were in the East Godavari district for work apper-taining to their office as Ministers. The answer to the question is, therefore, in the negative."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, there is a Press report, a cutting from the ' Andhra Patrika '. This report was not contradicted by our Hon. Minister Mr. Sanjivayya. It clearly says that he participated in the election campaign immediately after getting down at Samarlakota. If I am permitted, I shall read out the whole report."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not necessary."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In the first place, the question is not about the Hon. Minister for Co-operation. In the second place, no inference should be drawn from Press reports and no expectation should be had for contradiction of them. There are ever so many Press reports and such false reports I have made up my mind not to contradict and I have advised my colleagues also not to contradict them unless they are extremely important and unless they are likely to lead to injurious results. I submit, a statement of fact, when it is made by me on behalf of Hon. Ministers in respect of their own affairs, should be accepted."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Is it not incumbent on the Hon. Ministers before they went on official tours to have circulated their tour programme to me as I am an elected Member of that constituency? Why is it that they did not do so? For what purpose did they stealthily move about in my constituency at the time of the bye-election? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I rise on a point of order about the word ' stealthily '."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The supplementary question has nothing to do with the main question."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, in view of the statements and assertions made on this side of the House that the Ministers did participate in election work, will the Ministers concerned rise on the floor of the House and say that they honestly never did any election work in these tours? " (Opposition Cheers.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am really sorry this question has been cheered in this manner. Does the Leader of the Opposition expect that Hon. Ministers should rise and make statements on oath? When I have made a statement on their behalf, it should be considered enough. I submit it is a very wrong suggestion to make and very wrong to be cheered about."

26th July 1952]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry the Hon. Chief Minister said, it is a very wrong suggestion to make. It may be very wrong. But there are several wrongs done, and we want to clear up the wrong things done."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have said in clear terms already. I shall give details if necessary if asked in a proper manner. I have said in clear terms that the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare, about whom the supplementary question was asked, did not go to Kakinada or any place in East Godavari in the second week of June 1952. Is that contradicted by the supplementary question? I hope not. Then, Sir, he was in that district on work appertaining to his office from 16th to 22nd May and not for election propaganda. I wish that to be accepted. I have added that, with apologies to Mr. Venkateswarlu for answering a question which was not asked. Then, Sir, the Minister for Education and the Minister for Land Revenue were in the East Godavari district for work appertaining to their office as Ministers. I want this should be accepted when it is stated by me on their behalf."

Assignment of lands in Tiruchirappalli district.

* 235 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any representation was received recently by the Government against taking away of lands from poor peasants for assigning the same to " political sufferers " in Tiruchirappalli district, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Examination shows that except for the representation received from the hon. Member himself in March 1952, no other representation has been received, but the Government have examined the matter in consultation with the Collector of Tiruchirappalli and the Board of Revenue and it is found that the action of the Collector in assigning the land in favour of the political sufferer was in order with reference to the instructions then in force as the person in previous possession was an encroacher of only one year's standing or less."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the peasant from whom the land was taken away had invested an amount to the extent of Rs. 3,000 in improving the land? Will the Government at least consider the question of compensating the peasant to this extent? " 11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I cannot vouch for the figure that the hon. Member has

mentioned but, I believe the peasant has spent some amount. On the question of compensating the peasant, I do not know how it can be done legally but I can assure the hon. Member that I am going into the question and shall see whether anything can be done."

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" Sir, will the Government take the information that even after the latest order stopping further assignment of land to political sufferers, lands are forcibly taken possession of by certain political sufferers by evicting the occupants with the aid of the Revenue authorities? May I know what the Government are proposing to do about this? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am not aware of it, Sir. Probably the hon. Member refers to cases wherein orders have been passed under the old order of things and the political sufferer who has been assigned the land has taken recourse to the ordinary courts of law."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, what are the conditions precedent to the grant of lands to political sufferers and whether it is not one of the conditions that the land should be brought under cultivation within three years and, if in any place this condition is not fulfilled, will the Government take charge of the land and give it back to the previous owners? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, if the law allows it, I am not only willing but very eager to do it."

Sales tax on fish.

* 236 *Q.*—SRI C. H. KANARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state when sales tax was first levied in the West Coast on fish caught and cured in the Government fish-curing yards by fishermen?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" South Kanara district—1940-41.

Malabar (South)—April 1940.

Malabar (North)—December 1947."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Sir, the question here is about fish caught and cured by the fishermen and not about the traders. The Hon. Minister has not dealt with the fish caught and cured by fishermen. My question has not been replied to, Sir."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Sir, I have given a reply to the question as I have understood it. The hon. Member's question reads as follows :—

'Will the Hon'ble the Minister be pleased to state, when sales tax was first levied in the West Coast on fish caught and cured in the Government fish-curing yards by fishermen? '

" My answer was that sales tax on fish was first levied in South Kanara district in 1940-41; in South Malabar in April 1940 and in North Malabar in December 1947."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether sales tax is collected on the fish sold in the Government fish growing centres? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This has got nothing to do with the present question. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, whether sales tax is levied on actual sales of fish or on the approximate value of the turnover fixed by the Commercial Tax Officer at some stage and whether the fishermen are expected to maintain accounts and also issue cash bills? If so, is it just and practicable? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Sir, where there are accounts, sales tax is assessed accordingly. If there are no accounts, sales tax is assessed on the evidence that the Commercial Tax Officer is able to gather."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, in view of the fact that fish is a very important food-stuff as far as the West Coast is concerned, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider whether he can exempt it from sales tax so that the poor people can get it much cheaper? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Sir, in certain cases, where there is need, it has been exempted."

Travelling allowance drawn by the Hon. the Minister for Finance for the tour in Aruppukkottai area.

* 237 *Q.*—SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether he drew travelling allowance for his recent tour in the Kovilpatti-Aruppukkottai area?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No, Sir."

Leasing of lands in Bapatla taluk.

* 238 *Q.*—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any waste land in Bapatla village (Guntur district) formed out of the disreserved Bapatla Block III Survey Nos. 1280, 1281 and 1452 has been let on lease to Shri Desaraju Hanumantha Rao and two others for temporary cultivation;

(*b*) the extent of this land let on lease;

(*c*) the number of years for which it was let on lease;

(*d*) the date of expiry of contract entered into for cultivation of this land;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware of its not being cultivated by the lessees;

(*f*) whether the Government are aware of its being cultivated by some landless agricultural labourers of Chillaragollapalem, a hamlet included in the Municipality of Bapatla;

(*g*) whether the Government had ever any representations from these landless agricultural labourers requesting for transfer of the lease from Sri Desaraju Hanumantharao and others, and if so, the extent of action taken thereon by the Government; and

(*h*) whether the Government had ever received any representations from these landless agricultural labourers of Chillaragollapalem requesting for the formation of a co-operative society and for attaching this land to it for cultivation, and if so, the extent of action taken by the Government in that regard?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) The lands in question have been leased out only to two persons, viz., Sri Desaraju Hanumantharao and Sri K. Ponnaiah.

" (*b*)

Survey number.	Extent.
	ACS.
1280	43·80
1281	103·40
1452	4·70

" (*c*) There is no information on this.

" (*d*) The lease runs till 1954–55.

" (*e*) & (*f*) The lessees of the lands in question have not sub-let them.

" (*g*) & (*h*) A representation from the residents of Chillaragollapalem village, dated 27th June 1952, has been received by the Government. They are being informed that they may approach the Collector in 1954 regarding the lease of the lands and that they may address the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies regarding the registration of their society."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will give an assurance to this House that they will consider the formation of Land Colonization Co-operative Societies and assign such waste lands to such societies? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It is a general question, Sir, and I think it is being done."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—Sir, as the lessee happens to be a lawyer with no agricultural bias at all and, as he has leased out the land to some others in the neighbourhood, will the Government consider the question of cancelling this lease as he has not fulfilled the terms of the lease? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the much-abused lawyer has somehow got the lease. I think the question may be considered when the lease expires."

The Pudukudi Tank Scheme.

* 239 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the estimate for the restoration of the Pudukudi tank (or otherwise known as Mathikattu Eri) has been sanctioned;

(*b*) if so, the cost of the estimate and the area to be benefited by this scheme; and

(*c*) when the Government are going to undertake the scheme?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise."

Starting of a Second Grade College at Bhadrachalam.

* 240 *Q.*—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for starting a Second Grade College at Bhadrachalam, East Godavari?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" May I know the reason, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The answer was 'No,' Sir, simply because the proposal was never taken up."

Memoranda received from the All-Kerala Ayurvedic Congress.

* 241 *Q.*—SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether the Government have received memoranda from Ayurvedic physicians and representatives of the All-Kerala Ayurvedic Conference requesting the Government to revoke the recent orders which have classified Asavas and Arishtas in the Prohibition list; and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Yes, Sir. The Government have received memoranda from the All-Kerala Ayurvedic Congress on 4th July 1952. The matter is under consideration of Government."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" I should like to know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the question of extending the exemptions granted to tinctures under the Prohibition Act to asavas and arishtas also as from the point of view of enforcement of the Prohibition Act, the distinction made between drugs containing self-generating alcohol and drugs to which alcohol is added is not at all helpful."

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Sir, I have already said that the matter is under the consideration of Government."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" By levying duties on asavas and arishtas, may I know, Sir, how the alcohol is removed from the asavas and arishtas? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question relates to a memorandum presented to the Hon. Minister. This has nothing to do with it."

Number of famine relief works started in Penukonda taluk.

* 242 *Q.*—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of public works, for famine relief, started and actually under execution in Penukonda taluk and Kadiri taluk, and the number of persons engaged in each of the public works?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In Penukonda taluk, 13 Public Works Department Works, 11 Road works and 24 Minor Irrigation works were started. Of these, 8 Public Works Department works, 10 Road works and 20 Minor Irrigation works are in progress. The number of persons employed on these relief works on an average per day is 1,550.

" In Kadiri taluk, 3 Public Works Department works, 18 Road works, and 17 Minor Irrigation works were started. Of these 13 Road works and 4 Minor Irrigation works are in progress. The number of persons engaged in these relief works on an average per day is 3,832."

11-10 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" As per the statistics given by the Government, it is very evident that the number of persons engaged in famine relief work are few. Will the Government consider the large number of representations that are being received by the Government offices and by the Members of the Legislature asking for more and more relief works to be started, and start relief works to provide work for more than 50,000 people in both Kadiri and Penukonda taluks? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" More and more will be spent on famine relief works subject to financial restrictions."

Instructions issued to the Inspector of Police, Visakhapatnam.

* 243 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that after 10th of April 1952 a Minister or the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, sent instructions to the Police Department particularly to the Inspector of Police, Visakhapatnam, to threaten those people who approach the Communist legislators for help and advice?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Will the Hon. the Chief Minister take it from me that the Inspector of Police did threaten some of the workers of the Metal and Timber Works, Ltd., Kapparada and will the Government make an enquiry into the matter? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I wish the hon. Member gives me a written letter or a note on the subject and I shall make enquiries."

Jaggery manufacture by co-operatives in Malabar district.

* 244 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether the Government have permitted Nira to be made by all co-operatives of tappers in Malabar or anywhere else in the Madras State?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" The tapping of trees for ' Neera ' (sweet toddy) for jaggery manufacture by co-operatives in Malabar district is allowed. The same concession is allowed to co-operatives in other districts also except Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool."

Auctioning of lands belonging to the Field Labour Co-operative Society of Mulakallanka.

* 245 *Q.*—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU (on behalf of Sri N. V. Rama Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether some lankas given to the Field Labour Co operative Society of Mulakallanka, Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district, for cultivation on a fixed average rate were auctioned this year;

(*b*) if so, what were the reasons;

(*c*) whether the poor landless Harijans of the Mulakallanka Field Labour Co-operative Society gave a petition regarding the same to the Secretary, Board of Revenue; and

(*d*) if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The reason for the auction is reported to be the default in payment by the Field Labour Co-operative Society, Mulakallanka of lanka rentals from fasli 1360, to the tune of Rupees 25,285.

" (*c*) Yes.

" (*d*) The Board of Revenue directed the Collector to conduct the proposed auction of lanka lands on 21st May 1952 as already notified earlier but not to confirm the sale pending orders on the petition presented by the Society. The Board's further report in the matter is awaited."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, how the Government are going to realize the arrears without granting the lanka lands? "

[26th July 1952

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Even without granting lands to the petitioners, arrears of rent can be recovered."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Will the Government consider the question of granting pattas to the members of the Field Labour Co-operative Societies? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" We are concerned with the lease of lanka lands and not with the granting of pattas."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Are the Government aware that the action of the Government will affect the society in particular adversely and bring down the reputation of the Co-operative movement in general? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No Sir. As I said, the Government are awaiting the report of the Revenue Board and the whole matter will be considered after the report is received."

Strength of Police force stationed within the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills.

* 246 *Q.*—SRI P. RAMAMURTHI (on behalf of Sri P. Jeevanandam) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the strength of the Police force stationed within the premises of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills;

(*b*) what is the total expenditure involved in maintaining these policemen within the Mills;

(*c*) for how many days past have policemen been stationed inside the premises of the Mills;

(*d*) what is the reason for this unusual procedure whereby policemen are asked to do duty inside private buildings when there is no actual breach of the peace; and

(*e*) the reason for opening a new Police Station in Otteri?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*), (*c*) & (*d*) There is no Police force stationed within the premises of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills now. A Police force of about 90 men were stationed in and around the Mill area from 10th December 1951 to 30th June 1952.

" On 1st December 1951 there were various acts of violence in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills resulting in the closure of the Mills for about ten days. With the help of the Police, work was resumed in the mills from 10th December 1951. It would appear that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill authorities approached the Commissioner of Police for suitable police protection in order to resume normal work in the mills and to prevent further acts of violence, etc. The Commissioner of Police accordingly deputed two platoons of the Special Armed Police with effect from 10th December 1951.

26th July 1952]

" As stated already there is no police force now stationed in the mills.

" (*b*) Nil, as the cost of the police force when it was stationed in and around the mill area was recovered from the Management of the Mills according to scheduled rates.

" (*e*) For better maintenance of Law and Order and effective control of crime in the area."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I know whether the Government made any enquiries of the Union before actually sanctioning the Police force when requested by the Management? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have stated the history of the matter which led to putting in the Police in the mills on the 10th December 1951; and the history shows that there is no useful purpose to be gained by making an enquiry of the people who were guilty of violence and for which purpose this Police force was put in. If the question is about subsequent events and subsequent temperament, it naturally follows that a certain amount of time must elapse before any change could take place."

SRI S. PAKKIRISAMI PILLAI :—" May I know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether it is not a fact that the management, taking advantage of the existence of the police force, are trying to get the work load increased for the workers? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have already said that the Policemen are not there. I may add even if they were there they would not be very useful to get more work from the workers."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware that during the period when the Police force was actually stationed there, the Policemen were threatening the workers going to latrines to answer calls of nature, etc., and that their presence was irksome to the workers and whether that fact itself led to friction between workers and the management? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Such arrangements are bound to lead to consequences and allegations of this kind on either side which may be true or not true; but that friction is now over. It was stopped, though unwillingly, and it is now closed."

SRI S. C. S. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, where was the necessity for the Police force when the Government prosecuted certain workers for alleged acts of terrorism and sabotage? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is a matter of opinion as to whether there was necessity or not, and, at any rate peace now prevails. I submit we may leave matters at that."

[26th July 1952

Supply of electric power to South Kanara district.

* 247 *Q.*—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the agreement between the Government of Madras and the Government of Mysore has been completed with regard to the supply of electric power from "Jog Falls" to the district of South Kanara;

(*b*) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Madras has written a D.O. letter to the Chief Minister of Mysore to expedite the completion of the agreement; and

(*d*) if so, what reply has been received by the Chief Minister of Madras?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The agreement is not yet completed owing to differences regarding the surcharge to be paid by Madras on the agreed rates for power supply.

"(*c*) & (*d*) It is not usual to discuss the contents of D.O. letters. They lose their value if we do so. A revised draft agreement has just come from Mysore and it is being scrutinised in the departments concerned."

11-20 a.m. SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—"Will the Hon. Chief Minister be pleased to convene a conference of the Chief Minister of Mysore and the concerned officials of the Mysore and Madras Governments to finalize the terms of the agreement as was done in the case of the Tungabhadra Project?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If and when found necessary, the Chief Minister will do it."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"How many kilowatts of electricity are expected to be produced by harnessing the waters of the Jog Falls and what are the States that are benefited by the Project?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I do not know how much power is generated at the Jog Falls. But I may say that the Mysore Government have promised to give us 6,000 k.w. of power."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Are the Government aware of the feeling of the people of South Kanara that there has been inordinate delay in the matter of concluding these negotiations and will the Government finalize the issues once for all without further delay?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Water is running from one State to the other. We cannot carry on any useful negotiations in the spirit suggested. We have to go slow and with great patience."

26th July 1952]

Collection of audit fees from the mutts and temples.

* 248 *Q.*—SRI T. ANANTHA PAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state what the Government propose to do regarding the continuance of Hindu Religious Endowments Commissioners in view of the decision of the Madras High Court that the Government shall not collect audit fees from the mutts and denominational temples?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—"The decision of the High Court was that the provisions of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, relating to the collection of—

(i) contribution, and

(ii) audit fees

from religious institutions were *ultra vires*. The decision of the High Court in respect of audit fees does not affect the continuance of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"In view of the decision of the High Court, is it the policy of the Government to recognize the autonomy of maths and denominational temples so that they may make free use of their funds without Government control?"

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—"The matter is now going to a higher Court and we cannot decide until the case is finally disposed of."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the matter is before the Court, it is *sub judice*. I pass on to the next question."

Representations made by the prisoners of Salem Jail.

* 249 *Q.*—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the prisoners of Salem Jail represented any grievances to the Hon. Minister when he visited the jail; and

(*b*) what measures has the Hon. Minister taken to redress their grievances?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The Government are considering them."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that all the grievances represented to him, namely, water scarcity to the extent of allowing a bath only once a week, the Superintendent abusing the prisoners, non-supply of even slates, segregation, etc., continue and that the matter cannot brook any delay?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"No, Sir. Some of the demands have been complied with. Water

scarcity has ceased after the few showers we had. Regarding lock-up and other things, certain amenities have been granted."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know what the grievances are that were represented to the Hon. Minister and what steps the Government propose to take to redress them? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" There are about 36 demands. The Government will look into them and grant reasonable demands."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Are the Government aware that the Superintendent of the Salem Jail, Captain R. Raghunathan, does not allow prisoners even to make representations? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" It is not a fact. In his presence, representations were made. He distributed papers to the prisoners to write their representations leisurely for presenting to me."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether, after the Hon. Minister's visit to Salem jail, conditions in Salem jail have become worse, and is the Hon. Minister aware of a statement to this effect published in the Press by some prisoners who were released recently? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Even an allegation was made that some of the prisoners had gone on a fast. I made enquiries and found that this was not a fact. I can assure the hon. Member that the condition has not deteriorated after my visit."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the improved conditions in the State in regard to law and order about which we have been speaking in this House and in view of the opinion expressed even by the Hon. Chief Minister that things seem to be more peaceful now than before, will he be pleased to consider the release of all political prisoners immediately and thereby improve the situation further? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The word 'even' should then be removed from the question. I am quite prepared to say that I am considering the matter. The hon. Member knows it. He should also know that hustling produces no effect on me."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" After the consideration is over, will the Hon. Minister supply us with a list of the grievances and the steps taken to remedy them? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Certainly it will be considered."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As there are very serious allegations against the Superintendent of the Salem jail, will the Government institute an enquiry into his official conduct? " .

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" I may tell the House that some mistaken information is given to some of the Members here. No serious allegation was made against the conduct of the Superintendent. The agitation there seems to be rather sentimental and based on some incident which occurred two years back."

Assignment of lands in Kanchi Samudram village.

* 250 *Q.*—SRI T. NAGI REDDI : Will the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether lands bearing Survey Nos. 51-1 and 54-2 (*b*) of Kanchi Samudram village of Hindupur taluk were assigned to an ex-serviceman in the year 1946;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government later assigned the very same lands to Sri Kallur Subba Rao as a political sufferer;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that a subsidy of Rs. 750 had been granted to Sri Kallur Subba Rao for digging a well and that no well had been dug by him; and

(*d*) whether in this connexion the Government have received any petition from ex-serviceman of Lepakshi village, Hindupur taluk and if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information in the matter, but have called for the same from the Collector, and his reply is awaited."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the disturbance to law and order in a number of places due to assignment of lands, will the Government ask the District Collectors to stop assignment of lands to political sufferers, if there is any objection from other parties, till an enquiry is made and final orders issued? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I wonder at the question. I said that I had called for a report. I can add nothing useful to what I said."

Number of candidates from Andhra districts who sat for the Public Service Commission Examination.

* 251 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many candidates from Andhra districts applied to sit for the Public Service Commission Examination held in June 1952; and

(*b*) how many actually sat for the examination?

[26th July 1952

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) Two hundred and twenty-two.

" (*b*) One hundred and eighty-nine."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" In view of the fact that 33 applicants could not sit for the examination because of the heavy travelling expenses involved, will the Government consider the desirability of conducting the examination in three centres, one in Tamilnad, one in Malabar and one in Andhra area, so that the centres may be within the economic reach of the candidates? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We shall look into the suggestion. Everything depends upon the number of places available and the inconvenience to both sides."

Representations re *the unauthorized sale of arrack in Srikakulam district.*

* 252 *Q.*—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation regarding unauthorized and illicit sales of arrack in Rajam, Srikakulam district; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken so far?

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

" (*b*) The matter is under investigation."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" May I know whether the signatories to the representation are asked to take part in the enquiry and, if not, why? "

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

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

II.—REQUEST FOR HALF-HOUR DEBATE.

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, as starvation deaths in Chittoor and Anantapur districts are becoming widespread, I request the Hon. Speaker to allow a half-hour debate on that question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are going to sit till 8 o'clock. It is not possible for me to allow a half-hour debate."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" To-day we have disposed of the questions so quickly."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It cannot be said to be quick. We have taken one hour."

26th July 1952]

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" We have disposed of so many questions in one hour. At least fifteen minutes may be allowed to discuss the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have received 1,900 questions so far. We cannot be said to have disposed of too many questions in one hour."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION *RE* CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

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

' *That the order in which the Demands for Grants for the year* 1952–53 *are to be taken up in accordance with the Motion made and adopted on the* 21*st July* 1952, *be modified so that after Demand XIII—Jails, the following Demands may be taken up* :—

VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.

XX—Co-operation.

XVIII—Agriculture.'

This change has been in accordance with the wishes of the Opposition, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the order in which the Demands for Grants for the year 1952–53 are to be taken up in accordance with the Motion made and adopted on the 21st July 1952, be modified so that after Demand XIII—Jails, the following Demands may be taken up :—

VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.

XX—Co-operation.

XVIII—Agriculture.' "

The motion was carried.

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

(1) DEMAND XXIV—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

* THE HON. DR. U. 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.* 18,27,100 *under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.*'

" This Demand relates to the expenditure under the several heads pertaining to the Labour and Factories Department. The Labour Department consists of the following officers, viz., the Commissioner of Labour, two Assistant Commissioners of Labour, fourteen Labour Officers, one Labour Welfare Officer, and four Industrial Tribunals. In addition, the following staff, namely,

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao] [26th July 1952

two Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, eight Regional Inspectors and fourteen Inspectors of Factories, one Inspectress of Factories and 199 Assistant Inspectors of Labour are employed in this Department. The Budget provision relates to the expenditure on the above staff and their office establishment.

" The main function of these departments is to administer the various labour laws and to ensure that the benefits of these laws reach the workers and to promote the industrial peace of the State.

" Of the important Acts, the most important is the Industrial Disputes Act which was passed in 1947, repealing the Trade Disputes Act, 1927. There was no provision for adjudication in the old Trade Disputes Act.

" When disputes are brought to the notice of conciliation officers, they try to bring about an amicable settlement of the disputes. If no settlement is possible, they recommend to the Government through the Commissioner of Labour the adjudication of the disputes. After examining the reports submitted by the Conciliation Officers and after satisfying themselves that there is sufficient justification for adjudication, the Government refer the disputes to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The Tribunals after holding enquiries submit their awards to Government and they are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

" Till 1950, there was no provision for appeal against the awards of the Industrial Tribunals. In 1950 the Central Government enacted the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, providing for appeals against the awards of Tribunals. The Act has been in the nature of a silent revolution for adjusting wages to the cost of living and for securing the proper conditions of employment.

" In 1951, the Government constituted a Tripartite Committee to enquire into the conditions of labour in Textile Industry. The Government have under consideration proposals for the constitution of Tripartite Committees for cement industry, minor engineering industry and hotels.

" The Factories Act, 1948, provides for the registration and licensing of factories and the safety, health and welfare of workers. This applies to premises where a manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power and ten or more workers are working and to premises where manufacturing process is carried on without the aid of power if twenty or more workers are working. In this State we have by notification extended the provisions of the Act to non-power factories employing less than twenty but more than nine persons. The Act is a counterpart of the Industrial Disputes Act in so far as it regulates the actual working conditions.

" *Employees' State Insurance Act.*—The Act is the first of the kind to promote social security of the workers. It provides for

26th July 1952] [Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

an integrated scheme of social insurance providing for factory workers both medical care and cash benefits in respect of the three contingencies of sickness, employment injury and child birth. Medical benefits will be extended to the workers' families also. It is decided to introduce the scheme in one centre in the State.

" *Minimum Wages Act*, 1948.—This Act provides for fixation of minimum wages in 13 employments specified in the Schedule to the Act. It also regulates the daily hours of work, spread over weekly, days of rest, overtime wages, etc. Government have power to add to the Schedule. Minimum rates of wages have been fixed in 11 of the 12 employments mentioned in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act. No minimum wages have been fixed for employment in lac manufactory mentioned in Part I of the Schedule as the total number of workers is less than 1,000 in the entire State. Minimum wages for employment in agriculture and its ancillary employments like dairy, etc., have to be fixed before 31st December 1953. The Government of India considered that the effect of this legislation will be wholesome if it is applied in low wage areas in this State where wages are abnormally low and call for immediate action. With a view to locate low wage areas, an enquiry has been conducted by the Economic Adviser to Government recently and the analysis of the data collected is in progress. Minimum wages in agriculture will be fixed as early as possible.

" *Plantations Labour Act*, 1951.—This Act provides for the welfare and regulation of the conditions of work of plantation workers. It applies to all tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations of 25 acres or more and where 30 or more persons are employed. The Act has not been brought into force pending framing of rules. In order to secure uniformity in rules, the Government of India have taken up the drafting of model rules under the Act.

" *The Employees Provident Fund Act.*—It was passed by the Parliament recently and is intended to provide provident fund benefits to the industrial employees in factories and establishments engaged in the manufacture or production of cement, cigarettes, electrical, mechanical or general engineering products, iron and steel, paper and textiles. Power is taken to bring other industries within the purview of the Act. Even though some factories and firms have provident fund schemes of their own, most of the factories have no provident fund arrangements. A draft scheme framed under the Act has been published by the Government of India and the question of finalising it is under their consideration. A Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and three Provident Fund Inspectors have been recently appointed for the implementation of the Provident Fund Scheme in this State.

" *The Madras Shops and Establishments Act*, 1947.—This Act provides for the regulation of conditions of work and payment of wages of employees in shops, commercial establishments,

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao] [26th July 1952

restaurants, theatres, etc., in this State. The Act has been extended to the City of Madras, all municipalities, and major panchayats. It has been in force for the past four years. The question of amending the Act in the light of the experience gained *in its actual working* is under consideration.

" The purpose of these legislations, which has been served to some extent, has been to recognize the status of labour in industry and to ensure for it, some share of the profits. Under the awards of Industrial Tribunals, the wages of labour have tended to be related to profits, and to be frequently reinforced by bonus payments absorbing a good part of the profits. This has resulted in giving organized labour a position of leadership in the matter of wages and working conditions. It has also demonstrated the inevitable partnership which exists between employers and employees in the productive process of the country. On the whole, both employers and employees have under these real mutuality of their interests. To this end, the Labour Department is directing its efforts, because in industrial peace is industrial prosperity. Sir, I move the Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,27,100 under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.'

I fix three hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply at 3 o'clock. The hon. Member Mr. K. P. Gopalan will now move his cut motion."

11-40 a.m.

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 18,27,100 under Demand XXIV —Labour including Factories be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, I am moving the cut motion for several reasons which I shall state presently. First of all, I am of opinion that of all the departments of the Government, the working of the Labour Department is a miserable failure. Secondly, the attitude of the Congress Government towards labour is very unsympathetic and pro-capitalistic. Thirdly, the Hon. the Labour Minister has stated that the Government have passed so many laws to safeguard the interests of labour, but when we take into consideration the implementation of those laws, it is a failure.

" The Hon. Minister has stated 'In industrial peace is industrial prosperity.' I agree, but industrial peace and industrial prosperity will come only if the workers are conceded their reasonable demands. In this country, so many workers have sacrificed their lives to get freedom of association and organization. So many labour laws have been passed by the Government. But even now have the workers got the right of association in this country? No. I can say that even now the capitalists are suppressing the workers and are not allowing them to form trade unions. Yesterday, I got a report from the Arthala Tea

26th July 1952] [Sri K. P. Gopalan]

Estate in South Malabar that the Manager of that estate was forcing the workers to sign a petition drafted by him. Like this, the workers in many places, are not given the right to form trade unions. In my own place, namely, Palayangadi, the management has forced the workers to affix their signatures to a document which lays down, among other things, that they should resign from the union and that they should receive any wages the Manager fixes.

" Regarding freedom of association, I want to say that if a trade union is formed, the managements will at once dismiss the trade union workers. But I want to submit that according to the spirit and provisions of the Act, if a worker is to be dismissed, he must be given 14 days' notice. But this provision is not complied with and the workers are dismissed according to the whims and fancies of the employer. Even if the dismissed worker writes about this to the Factory Inspector or the Labour Commissioner, he says he cannot help it. For instance, in Cannanore there are two Factory Inspectors and if the workers approach them, they say that their powers are limited and that they have only to report the matter to the Regional Labour Inspector. Sir, what is the use of spending money in the name of labour and working class if we do not give full powers to the Factory Inspectors in this matter?

" In the Arthala Tea Estate one worker was beaten by the maistry of that estate and another worker was dismissed. This is what is happening in the country now.

" In Madras City, there is a press called the Artisan Press. In this press, there was a dispute between the workers and the management. Efforts towards conciliation failed and after that, the Government never cared to bring up the matter before the Industrial Tribunal. Even subsequently four workers were dismissed. The Labour Officer mediated and said that the dismissal was unjust and that the workers should be taken back. But the press-owner refused to take back the workers. What have the Government done in this matter? Is there any law for compelling the managements to take back the workers? (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

" Sir, Article 43 of the Constitution says—

'The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.'

I do not ask the Government to bring about a Communist State, but I want to ask whether they are prepared to implement the provisions contained in the Constitution in so far as they relate to bettering the conditions of the workers.

" Now, I want to deal with the question of industrial disputes and conciliation. We have got the Industrial Disputes Act and

[Sri K. P. Gopalan] [26th July 1952

an Amending Act constituting an Appellate Tribunal. These two Acts are Central Acts. I want to know how these Acts are worked in this State. Suppose there is a labour dispute and there is a strike. Will the dispute be taken to the Industrial Tribunal? Suppose a worker has some grievance. He may put forth his grievance before a Court but not before the Industrial Tribunal. His case will never be taken before the Industrial Tribunal. On the other hand, if the interests of the capitalists are endangered, then the dispute will be taken to the Industrial Tribunal or will be considered as a fit case for conciliation. Suppose there is a strike in a factory. The matter will be reported to the Labour Officer who, in turn, will report it to the Labour Commissioner. But it will take months to get a reply. Afterwards, the Labour Commissioner will proceed to the place of dispute and call for the representatives of capital and labour. He will hear their viewpoints and try to conciliate them. Even then, he has got the power to compel the capitalist to accept the just demands of the workers.

11-50 a.m. "If the conciliation fails, the matter will be referred to an Industrial Tribunal. The Tribunal will take four years to consider the disputes and will give an award in the fifth year or so. When this award is given, the Government cannot enforce it. If a capitalist refuses to abide by the award given by a Tribunal, he will be asked to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or so. In our country the industrialists and capitalists never care for the awards of these Tribunals and if they are fined, they pay the fine and go away. That is the position. The Hon. Labour Minister said that there were Appellate Tribunals. Of course, there is the Appellate Tribunal and its head office is in Bombay. If we take a dispute to that Appellate Tribunal, it will take five years before they come to a decision. In Malabar, the handloom workers of the Chirakkal taluk referred a dispute to the Appellate Tribunal. They wanted to get bonus for 1945, 1946 and 1947. In the years 1945 and 1946, the capitalists got huge profits and so the workers wanted bonus. I wish to bring to the notice of this Honourable House that the Appellate Tribunal has not yet given its verdict in this case, even after five years. Whenever cases are referred to the Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal, the working class never get any benefit. These serve only as weapons given by the Government to the capitalists for crushing the working class, for smashing the poor toiling workers and for killing the trade union movement. These things only help the capitalists and industrialists to thrive. That is the point that I wish to place before the Hon. Labour Minister. This is the sort of benefit that the poor working class is getting from these Tribunals.

"Now, what are the defects in the working of these Industrial Tribunals and the Appellate Tribunal? The first is that they do not serve as conciliation bodies for the workers, but serve as conciliation bodies for the capitalists and factory-owners. Secondly, no qualified men are appointed to these Tribunals. With due respect to those who are on these Tribunals, I wish to bring

26th July 1952] [Sri K. P. Gopalan]

to the notice of the Hon. Labour Minister that only pensioned officers are appointed to these Tribunals. They will have only a legalistic approach to the problems and will never sympathetically consider the demands of the workers. What is the point in appointing retired Judges and other retired people for such jobs? These people have no experience whatsoever of the labour problems and the difficulties of the working class. Only those people who know something of labour laws, who know the various difficulties and problems of the working class and who have got some sympathy towards the working class must be appointed to these Tribunals. This is what I wish to impress on the Hon. Minister. The third defect is, there is enormous delay. The fourth defect is waste of money. I have got some little experience of these labour unions and how they are working. If a union is asked to conduct a case before a Tribunal, where will the union go for money? I think the workers will be paying a subscription of two annas every month. With this subscription received from the workers, it will not be possible for the union to conduct the cases. Under these circumstances, the working class is not able to conduct the cases before Tribunals in a satisfactory manner. On the other hand, the capitalists and industrialists who have a lot of money with them engage big lawyers to represent their case before Tribunals. They produce many documents and witnesses before the Tribunals. They spend money in so many ways to win their case. But, the poor workers simply stand before the Tribunal being unable to adequately represent their cases as they have no money. In the end, the capitalists succeed in getting a decree in their favour. This is what is happening at the present moment.

"My humble suggestion to the Hon. Labour Minister is that, regarding the settlement of industrial disputes, we must have our own Act. Items 22 to 25 of the Concurrent List in the Constitution refer to this question. The State can make laws. I request the Hon. Minister to bring forward necessary legislation in this regard for settling industrial disputes. We must have our own machinery for settling industrial disputes. There should not be any delay in the settlement of disputes. That is the only point that I wish to stress. Secondly, qualified persons should be appointed to these Tribunals. Thirdly, if the Tribunal gives a certain award, the Government must enforce it by law. There must be permanent industrial courts. The Government may wait for a month and if within that period no settlement is reached, the case must be referred to industrial courts which must be set up in every industrial area.

"About the standing orders, if a worker sees the standing orders, his blood will boil. Because, the Government have framed these orders only to favour and help the capitalists. In framing these orders, the Government must have given due regard to the views of the representatives of labour. I hope the Hon. Minister will look into the matter and see that these orders are changed so as to help the poor labourers and workers.

[Sri K. P. Gopalan] [26th July 1952

"The Hon. Labour Minister referred to the Minimum Wages Committee. I have referred to this subject on a former occasion when I was speaking about the beedi factory. The Minimum Wages Committee appointed for the benefit of the municipal workers recommended Rs. 40. What have the Government done? They have fixed only Rs. 25, the basic salary being Rs. 7. For fixing this basic salary of Rs. 7 the Government have spent a huge sum in constituting the Committee and asking them to go into the question. In the beedi factory, the poor workers are getting very low wages. It is high time the Government take up this question in right earnest and see that all workers in factories, industrial establishments and other places get a minimum living wage. The Venkataramayya award also is thrown to the winds now.

"Regarding the standing orders, the Government must appoint a Committee consisting of representatives of labour, factory-owners, and the Government to recommend suitable orders. This is a very modest request and I hope the Government will accede to it. I also request the Government to enforce the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee on the factory-owners and other employers.

"At present, the factory-owners are not observing the various provisions of the Shop Assistants Act. In many places, the workers do not know that such an Act exists. This is the case in Cannanore and other places where this Act is supposed to be in force. Workers are asked to work for ten hours and more. They are now undergoing a lot of difficulties and are not at all treated properly. The Shop Assistants Act is not helping them. I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Labour to look into the matter and see that they are relieved of these difficulties. The Government must take some effective steps to help these poor people. The sweet words of the Hon. Chief Minister and the Labour Minister will never help them. They must show their sympathy towards the labourers in action and not in words. The workers will never be benefited by such sweet words. If the Government fail to take effective steps to save these poor people from the exploitations of the capitalists and industrialists and factory-owners then these suffering workers, labourers and others together with all democratic forces in this country will change this Government, and form a National United Democratic Front Government to help themselves out of the difficulties. The Congress Government which talks so much of freedom from slavery and all that, did not care to relieve these workers from slavery under these avaricious capitalists and industrialists. What is the use of the freedom which these Congressmen are supposed to have achieved for the country? These poor toiling workers are continuously being exploited by these heartless capitalists and we don't find any human touch in their approach. I can give facts and figures to prove that the several provisions of the Shop Assistants Act which the Congress Government have passed for the benefit of the workers, are being misused and the workers are not at all benefited

26th July 1952] [Sri K. P. Gopalan]

by them. These provisions only serve as weapons for the capitalists to crush the workers, workers' organizations and the whole trade union movement. The Government must lose no time in attending to this problem. Otherwise, I warn this Congress Government that the workers will grow impatient out of their untold sufferings and change the Government. Starving men won't wait any longer. This morning it was said that Police officers were stationed in the B. and C. Mills to help the capitalists. If a worker is threatened by the capitalist, or the factory-owner, will the Police be sent immediately there to help the poor worker? No. Therefore, I say that this is a capitalist Government; this is an anti-working class feudal Government. This Government is monopolized by capitalists. This Government will fall if the demands of the working class are not met. Lastly may I humbly request the Government to take immediate and necessary steps to better the conditions of workers in this State?" 12

* SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று தொழிற்சங்க வாரியாக அவர்களுடைய கிளர்ச்சியை, இன்று மட்டுமல்ல, ஆங்கிலேய சர்க்கார் இருந்த காலத்திலிருந்தே, செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் ஏற்பட்டவுடனே, தொழிலாளர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்ற அடிப்படையில், அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிலும், மாகாண சர்க்காரிலும், சட்டங்கள் செய்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அந்த சட்டங்களை அவர்கள் தங்களுக்குப் பயன்படக்கூடிய முறையிலே பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள அவர்கள் முயற்சி செய்துகொண்டு வருவதிலே பல சிக்கல்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல், இன்று தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய உரிமைகளைக் காத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவு சட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் செய்திருந்தாலுங்கூட, அந்தச் சட்டங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு பயன்படாதவாறு தடைகளைச் செய்து, அதை அவர்கள் உணரமுடியாத அளவுக்கு அரசியல் கட்சிகளின் பேரால் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் போன்ற டல கட்சிகள் தொழிலாளர்களைத் தவருன வழியில் இழுத்துச் சென்று, தொழிற்சாலைப் பிரதேசங்களில் அமைதியைக் கெடுத்து வருவது எனக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். இன்று சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கை 'இந்த தேசத்தில் குறிப்பாக சென்னை மாகாணத்திலுள்ள, தொழிற்சாலை பிரதேசங்களில் அமைதியைக் காணவேண்டும், உண்மையாக உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டும், தொழிற்சாலைகளைக் காப்பாற்றக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு அதில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய உரிமைகளை அடையக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு, வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயரவேண்டுமென்ற அளவிற்கு,' இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம்.

"ஆனால், தொழிலாளி, முதலாளி இவர்களுக்குள் ஏற்படக்கூடிய சச்சரவுகள், 'எப்படி ஏற்படுகின்றன? எங்கிருந்து பிறக்கின்றன? எதனால் ஏற்படுகின்றன?' என்பதைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்தால், உண்மையில் சச்சரவுகள் ஏற்படுவதன் காரணம் தெரியும். இந்த சச்சரவுகளை சரியான முறையில் சமாதானம் செய்து, தொழிற்சாலைகளைக் காபபாற்றக் கூடிய அளவுக்கும், தொழிலாளிகள் அமைதியாக வேலை செய்து, தங்களுடைய ஜீவநோபாயங்களைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளும் அளவுக்கும், வழிவகை காண வேண்டியது அவசியம் தான். ஆனால், சர்க்கார் அதற்குத் தகுந்த சட்டங்கள் செய்திருந்தாலும்கூட, அந்தச் சட்டங்களை உபயோகிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் சில தவறுகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் தினசரித் தகராறுகள் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் அனேகம் ஏற்படுகின்றன. சிறிய பாக்டரியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, பெரிய பாக்டரியாக இருந்

தாலும்சரி, தினசரித் தகராறுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இந்தத் தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதில் லேபர் ஆபீசர் முதற்கொண்டு, லேபர் கமிஷனர் வரைக்கும் தலையிடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படித் தலையிட்டு சமாதானம் செய்யும் போது சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் சமாதானம் தவறிவிடுகிறது. சமாதானம் தவறிவிட்டால் வேலை நிறுத்தம் போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகள் ஏற்பட்டு உற்பத்திக்குப் பங்கம் ஏற்படுகிறது. உற்பத்திக்குப் பங்கம் ஏற்பட்டால் தேசத் திற்கு நஷ்டம்.

" இம்மாதிரி தொழிலாளர்கள் சமாதானத்தைக் காணும்போதும், முதலாளிகள் சமாதானத்தைக் காணும்போதும், இருசாரரும் சமாதானம் அவசியமென்று உணருகின்ற அளவுக்கு இன்னும் போதிய பயிற்சியை முதலாளிகளும் அடையவில்லை, தொழிலாளிகளும் அடையவில்லை யென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் அவசியம் ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

" இன்றைய தினம் தொழிலாளர்கள் முதலாளிகளைக் கண்டு ஆத்திரப் படுவதும், ' முதலாளிகள் ஏராளமான லாபத்தை சம்பாதித்துக் கொண் டார்கள், அந்த லாபத்தில் பங்குவேண்டும், தாங்கள் பெறுகின்ற ஊதியம் மிகக் குறைவு ' என்று மனக்குறையின் காரணமாகக் இளர்ச்சி செய் வதும் வழக்கம். சம்பள உயர்வுக்கு இளர்ச்சி செய்யும்போது எந்த அடிப் படையில் அமைதிக்கு பங்கமின்றி இளர்ச்சி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதில் சர்க்கார் போதிய கவனத்தை செலுத்தி, சமாதானம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு ஒரு வகை செய்யவேண்டும்.

" சாதாரணமாக ஒரு பாக்டரியை ஆரம்பிக்க ' ஒரு முதலாளி எவ்வளவு முதல் போடுகிறான். அந்த முதலை வைத்து எவ்வளவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கி, வியாபாரம் செய்து, லாபத்தை அடைகிறான் ' என்பதான கணக்கு தொழிலாளிகளுக்குத் தெரியாது. ஆனால், வருஷ முடிவில் பாலன்ஸ் ஷீட் தயார் செய்கின்றார்கள். பாலன்ஸ் ஷீட் தயார் செய்து, தங்களுடைய ஆடிட்டரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, கணக்கைச் சரிபார்த்து, சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ், இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் ஆபீசர்களுக்கு கணக்கை அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். குறிப்பிட்ட பாக்டரியில் முதலாளிகளின் கீழ் வேலைசெய்கின்ற தொழிலா ளர்களுக்கு, ' வரவு செலவுத் திட்டங்கள் என்ன ? எப்படி பாலன்ஸ் ஷீட் தயார் செய்கின்றார்கள் ? அந்தக் கணக்கு சரியாகத் தயார் செய்யப் பட்டதா ? ' என்றெல்லாம் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குத் தெரியாத காரணத்தி னால், தொழிற்சாலைகளில் லாபம் இருந்தாலும் சரி, இல்லாவிட்டாலும் சரி, முதலாளிக்கு லாபம் இருப்பதாகத்தான் தொழிலாளி நினைத்துக்கொள்ளு கிறான். உண்மையில் தொழிற்சாலையில் லாபம் இல்லாவிட்டால், லாபம் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்வதில் தவறு இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் லாபம் இருந்து, எனக்கு லாபமே இல்லையென்று முதலாளிகள் சொல்வதிலும் எந்த விதமான அர்த்தமும் இல்லை. இம்மாதிரி அடிப்படையான ஒரு விஷயத்தில் தான் அனேகமாக தொழிற்சாலைகளில் தகராறு சம்பள விஷயத்தில் ஏற்படும். சர்க்கார் தலையிட்டு அதற்குத் தகுந்த சட்டங்களைச் செய்து, ' வருஷ ஆரம்பத்தில் முதலாளி போட்ட முதல் என்ன ? வருஷ முடிவில் லாபம் என்ன ? வரவு செலவுகள் என்ன ? என்று தொழி லாளிகளுடைய ' பிரதிநிதிகளையும், முதலாளிகளையும் வைத்துகொண்டு பகிரங்கமாக இருவரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு, கணக்கைப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய, கூடுமானவரையில் சர்க்காரும்கூட இதில் தலையிடாமல், தொழிலாளிகளும் முதலாளிகளும் சேர்ந்து அந்தக் கணக்குகளை பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு ஒரு சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கினால் கண்டிப்பாக கூடியவரைக்கும் தொழிற்சாலைப் பிரதேசங் களில் அமைதி ஏற்படுமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

" ஆனால், இன்று நமது தேசத்தில் அம்மாதிரி இல்லை. முதலாளிகள் சொல்லக்கூடிய கணக்கை தொழிலாளி ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். தொழிலாளிகள் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள மறுத்தால் சர்க்கார் மத்தியஸ்தம் (அட்ஜூடிகேஷன்) வைத்திருக்கிறது. அட்ஜூடிகேஷன் தீர்ப்பு எப்படி வேண்டுமானாலும் இருக்கலாம். தொழிலாளிகளுக்குச் சாதகமாக இருக்க

லாம் அல்லது முதலாளிகளுக்குச் சாதகமாக இருக்கலாம். தொழிலாளி களுக்குப் பாதகமாக இருக்கலாம் அல்லது முதலாளிகளுக்குப் பாதகமாக இருக்கலாம். இம்மாதிரி சர்க்கார் சட்டபூர்வமாகத் தலையிட்டு எந்த சமா தானம் செய்தாலும் அது இருசாராருக்கும் திருப்தியாக இருக்காது. இரு சாராருக்கும் திருப்தியில்லையென்று சொன்னால் உற்பத்தி குறையும். தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு வேலையில் உற்சாகம் இருக்காது. முதலாளிகளுக்கும் தங்களுடைய முதலைப் போட்டு, தொழிற்சாலையில் வேலை செய்து அதிகப் படியான உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கி தொழிற்சாலையை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தி வரவேண்டுமென்ற உற்சாகம் ஏற்படாது.

" அதனால், சர்க்கார் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் அமைதியைக் காணவேண்டு மென்றால், முதலாளிகளுக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் சரியான ஒரு சமா தானத்தை உண்டாக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், முதலில் அந்தந்த பாக்டரியில், சின்ன பாக்டரி, பெரிய பாக்டரி, எந்த தொழிற்சாலையாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, வரவு செலவுக் கணக்கில் இரு சாராருக்கும், சர்க்கார் தலையிடாமலேயே சமாதான உடன்படிக்கை ஏற்படக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு ஒரு கொள்கையை வகுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இன்னும் முக்கியமாக கோயமுத்தூர், மதுரை, சென்னை போன்ற பிரதேசங்களில் ஏராளமான தொழிற்சாலைகள் இருக் கின்றன. இப்பொழுது ' தொழில் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டு, அதனால் வேலை நிறுத்தம் ஏற்பட்டு விடுமோ ' என்ற பயம் ஏற்படுகிற காலத்தில்தான் சர்க் கார் தலையிட்டு, அட்ஜூடிகேஷன் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். இப்பொழுது, தொழில் தகராறுகள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கிற காலத்தில் கோயமுத்தூர், மதுரை, சென்னை நகரம் போன்ற சென்னை மாகாணத்திலிருக்கின்ற தொழில் பிரதேசங்களை, 4, 5 பிரதேசங்களாக ஒன்றுசேர்த்து தொழிற்சாலைப் பிரதேசமாக மாற்றி, நிரந்தரமான இன்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் கோர்ட்டுகளை அங்கங்கே ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதுமாதிரி நிரந்தரமான இன்டஸ்ரில் கோர்ட்டுகள் இப் பொழுது கிடையாது. அதற்காக சர்க்கார்உடனடியாக ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டுமன்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து, என்னு டைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the irregularities and the unfair practices resorted to and the mal-administration of what is euphemistically called the Labour Department, whereas it should be correctly characterized as the Employers' Department. It is true that my criticisms will be levelled against the previous Ministry with regard to certain incidents and episodes. But it is necessary to narrate them, and to refer to them, because unless the present Ministry is apprised of these irregularities, it will not be possible for them, if they are so minded, to take effective action to remedy matters. I have known the present Minister for Labour as my colleague in the City Corporation Council as a man of integrity, and I have the greatest regard for him for his sincerity of purpose. But, at the same time, as he is a man new to the field of industrial relations I must warn him that unless he is ready to take effective and affirmative steps to cleanse the Augean's stables of the Labour Department, if I may mix my metaphors, it may turn out to be the graveyard of his reputation, that of the Congress and of the present Ministry of which he is a Member. 12-1 p.m.

" Since the beginning of the last war and more particularly since the end of the last war, various efforts have been made by the Government of India to place on the Statute Book some

[Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai] [26th July 1952

labour laws with a view to further the establishment of what the Congress calls a Welfare State. A new Factories Act has been brought into force. The Industrial Disputes Act has come into force. The Minimum Wages Act has come into force. The Industrial Disputes Appellate Tribunal Act and several other Acts referred to by the Hon. the Minister for Labour have been brought into force. I must say, Sir, that through these Acts and laws the Government have now created a new occupation or profession. A profession of blackmail is being practised under the guise of enforcement of labour legislation. A host of factory inspectors have been appointed whose main function is to blackmail petty traders, small industrialists and others into giving them hush money on their promising that they will not be prosecuted. If only the Hon. the Minister for Industries would care to examine the number of prosecutions that have been sanctioned and launched against traders and industrialists for alleged violation of labour laws, he will know that the people who have been so charged were only petty traders and small industrialists and the big sharks, the big shop-keepers and big employers who are violating the laws have escaped with immunity and impunity. It is true that my criticism is only general. But I can also illustrate it with one or two instances to show how the Labour Department has refused to investigate any allegation of violation of labour legislation, if that allegation referred to big employers who could wield great influence with the Ministers. In November 1950, I brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Labour that Mr. Goenka, an important employer in the newspaper industry, was systematically violating the Factories Act and that the overtime rates of wages prescribed under the Factories Act were not being paid to any worker whatsoever. The Commissioner of Labour refused to investigate the case unless I got him specific instances. I told him that on no occasion was the Act obeyed. Nevertheless, I gave him, later, one or two instances. Let me tell hon. Members why he put me this question of furnishing specific instances. That question was put to me on the assumption that workers would normally be afraid to give their names and furnish details as to the days on which they worked overtime, the days for which they were not paid overtime wages, etc., for the reason that their employer would discover who gave this information to the labour leaders and victimize them. Despite this fear of victimization, I gave specific instances to him—names of persons who worked, the days on which they worked and the days for which they were not paid wages. One and a half years have elapsed since then and no efforts have been made by the Labour Department in this matter to set things right even though they know that Mr. Goenka was violating the provisions of the Factories Act. This is the manner in which the officials of the Labour Department administer the Factories Act. That is why I say that the present labour laws administered by the present personnel of the Labour Department have created a class of professional blackmailers.

26th July 1952] [Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai]

"Let me now come to another aspect of labour administration. With regard to enforcement of awards given by Industrial Tribunals, if we go into the records we will find that there is enormous delay in the implementation of these awards by the employers. But little or no action is taken by the Government. If we read the recent Administration Report of the State, we will find that, only in six cases, prosecutions have been launched against the employers for non-enforcement of awards. Here again, let me illustrate my case with an instance or two, with which I am thoroughly acquainted. In 1947, as President of the Chrome Leather Workers' Union, I was in touch with the authorities on a dispute that arose as a result of low wages being paid to the workers. They were paid at the rate of eight or nine annas per day. In spite of my writing to the officials concerned, the Government refused to refer that dispute to a tribunal for adjudication. In sheer desperation, the workers went on strike in order to arrive at some settlement with the employer. The matter was referred to the Industrial Tribunal nearly eight months later. The management of that company, however, went up to the High Court and got an order to the effect that the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to arbitrate on the dispute. Finally, the matter was taken to the Supreme Court which held that the Government had the right to refer disputes to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication. The award was given two years later, that is, in 1949. That award has not been implemented yet. What is the action the Government have taken to bring the management to book for non-enforcement of the award? When was action taken? In 1952, the Government prosecuted the management of the Chrome Leather Co., Ltd., for the non-enforcement of the award given in 1949 and the management has been fined Rs. 25! The workers are supposed to be satisfied with this meagre fine of Rs. 25 imposed on the management. The Industrial Disputes Act gives enormous powers to the Government of Madras and other authorities to deal with the management more severely. The Industrial Disputes Act gives power to the Government to collect arrears of wages due to the workers under awards of Tribunals as though they were arrears of land tax. Whilst workers have been deprived of their legitimate wages for three years, no action has been taken by Government under these powers. Let me now take the other side of the picture. When, for instance, some labour leader violates technically one of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, there is no hesitation, no reluctance, and no delay, in prosecuting him and other officials of the union. I have myself been a victim of this policy along with various other members of the Executive Committee of the Madras Labour Union—Mr. Pakkiriswami Pillai and M. V. Elumalai and others for not complying with the provision of giving fourteen days' notice for a strike in the B. & C. Mills. On the other hand, at about the same time in October 1950, the management of the B. & C. Mills refused to implement the award which was given by the Madras Industrial Tribunal in spite of the fact that the Appellate Tribunal refused to give a stay of the award. What was the action taken by the Labour Department of the

12-20 p.m.

[Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai] [26th July 1952

Government for this violation? No action whatever has yet been taken. I submit, Sir, there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. It is in this manner that the Labour Department is administering labour legislation. A lot of bitterness exists with regard to the manner in which industrial disputes are referred to Industrial Tribunals.

"Again the Labour officials who are supposed to supervise the implementation of the provisions of the legislation are themselves open to temptation. Action or inaction on the part of the Labour official in connexion with the reference of industrial disputes to a Tribunal may mean to a particular employer lakhs and lakhs of rupees. If he pays starvation wages, he knows a reference to the Tribunal would mean increase in the amount he has to pay by way of wages. Therefore, that employer would be ready to persuade in various dubious ways the concerned Labour official in order to see that the matter is not referred for adjudication.

"Let me cite specific instances in support of what I have said. Yesterday, my hon. Friend, Mr. Pakkiriswami Pillai referred during question-time to the non-reference of the dispute in the Ambi Ayyar's Hotel case. An award has been given by the Madras Industrial Tribunal in the catering trade. That award has raised the wages of workers and the dearness allowance and holidays for workers. I know for certain that Government have called upon Labour officers in the City of Madras to persuade other managements to implement these wage scales and rates of dearness allowance. Despite the fact that Mr. Ambi Ayyar is not paying these wages, the Commissioner recommends that the dispute should not be referred to the Tribunal. When the matter is taken to the concerned Secretary to the Government in the Development Department, he writes saying that for some reasons it cannot be referred to the Tribunal. When I protest and write to him saying that it is utterly discriminatory, I don't get a reply for two months. After two months when I saw him, he told me that he had instructed the Labour Commissioner to settle the particular matter by advising the management of Ambi's Cafe to implement the award in respect of scale of wages. After a delay of another two months, when my hon. Friend Mr. Pakkirisawmi Pillai, puts a question now in this House, the same reply is given. Are the workers to wait for months together simply to see whether the dispute will be referred to the Tribunal or not? This particular delay cannot be, I say is not, a haphazard delay. It is purposive delay, it is delay for the purpose of benefiting a particular employer, in whom the Labour Commissioner is interested.

"Let us take certain other disputes. The Hotel Industry award, which I have already referred to, has raised the rates of wages to Rs. 26 per mensem and the dearness allowance to Re. 0-2-6 for every point rise in the index. The total emoluments that a worker in the industry now gets, work out to Rs. 56 to Rs. 60. A very big company, the Spencer & Company, is also

26th July 1952] [Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai]

in the catering trade. The wage it pays to the servers and waiters is only Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per mensem. The dearness allowance is about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Despite the fact that it is very big employer, it pays lower rates than the petty hotel proprietors employing two or three workmen. Efforts were made by the employees to persuade the Government to refer the dispute regarding wages to the Tribunal. The concerned Labour officer recommended that the basic wage should be raised to Rs. 26 per mensem but the Commissioner of Labour immediately took up the file and saw to it that the Government did not refer the dispute to the Tribunal. After nine months of fruitless persuasion, the workers went on strike. After that, the case was taken to the High Court. After the issue of a *writ of mandamus*, the Government appealed against it. Finally the result was, they referred the question of the dismissals consequent on the strike, to the Industrial Tribunal. That is the manner in which the important officials of the Labour Department deal with genuine industrial disputes. The same applies *mutatis mutandis* to the question of reference to the Tribunal of the disputes in the Express Group of papers and *Swadaesamitran*. I say this was done in conspiracy with the concerned employers because they happened to have influence with the Government to see that these disputes were not referred to the Tribunal. In the Swadesamitran Printers Company, every worker who was a committee member was singled out and under the guise of retrenchment was dismissed. After the dismissal, we were told that the employers were being given two months' time to consider the recommendations of the Commissioner of Labour. The Commissioner very cleverly assumed that, during the two months the union would collapse because the committee members had been dismissed and in the end he could say the Union had ceased to exist and, therefore, no reference need be made. That is how the Commissioner of Labour has been administering the Act in the interests of the employers. 12 p.m.

"Take again the case of the textile workers. In the B. & C. Mills dispute, the Appellate Tribunal gave an award to the effect that the subsistence basic wage for a worker in Madras City should be Rs. 28 per mensem and that once the question of the region to which a uniform wage was applicable was settled, the fair wage should be fixed at something higher than Rs. 28. But with a view to postponing the matter, the Government appointed a tripartite committee to go into the question of wages for textile workers. Investigations have been going on for more than a year and a free licence has been granted to the employers in this industry to deal with the workers as they please.

"Sir, the Hon. Minister referred to the manner in which minimum wages have been fixed in the State. It is a farce. It is a cruel joke that is being played against the workers. The minimum wages have been fixed at Rs. 26 per mensem inclusive of all allowances, by a high-power committee after investigations lasting over one year. This wage is not even sufficient to enable the worker to purchase his family rations like rice, wheat or milo. Is this kind of fixation of sub-human minimum wages

intended for the purpose of informing the U.N.O. that the Government of Madras or the Government of India have passed minimum wage legislation and are protecting the interests of the workers in this State? I ask, is it merely window dressing for international purposes or for genuinely meeting the needs of the workers and raising their standard of living? It is better that the Government repeal this legislation and say they have no legislation than to make a pretence that they have provided relief for workers in sweated industries.

"Lastly, let me come to concrete suggestions. With regard to implementation and enforcement of the Factories Act, the Factory Inspectors should be required to consult trade unions and if they should require a particular Inspector to carry out a surprise raid on a particular factory, he should comply with the request. With regard to the reference of disputes for adjudication, let me remind the House that the Chief Minister advised the then Ministry not to refer the dispute in the B. & C. Mills in 1947, to an Industrial Tribunal and stated that the Government themselves should go into the dispute and effect a settlement. I see no reason why the same procedure should not be adopted by the present Government in certain major disputes, instead of depending on inefficient, biased and corrupt officials to settle disputes."

* SRI K. T. SRIDHARAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion. I am sorry to say that the Madras Government have no definite labour policy and consequently labour is being exploited by the capitalists and other selfish managements. This is the main cause for the labour unrest in our country. You know, Sir, labour is always trying to better its working and wage conditions. I urge upon the Government to pursue more a preventive policy than a curative policy. The Government should see that labour is given proper wages. The Government should appoint a committee to go into the question of working conditions of all the workers in the different industries of this State and also see that its recommendations are implemented by all the parties. Labour unrest can be got over if this is done. At present, if labour puts forward certain demands, the Labour officers refer them to the managements and if there is any difficulty, the whole matter will be referred to the Government. The Government will in turn refer the matter to an adjudicator. Awards of adjudicators are not generally implemented by the managements and this is how labour unrest is growing. I fully agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Kuppuswami, that the workers must be given a chance to study the profit and loss accounts of the factories, as this would help labour to know the real position of the industries. I wish to go a step further and say that the Government should bring forward a legislation that the labour representatives should be allowed by the management to study the profit and loss accounts of the industries so that there may not be any misunderstanding about the profit or loss accounts. I request the Government to consider this question in detail.

"There are Works Committees in all the factories. As far as I could understand, the Committees are doing practically nothing. The labour representatives cannot give any suggestions and ask them to be carried out. The Works Committees are only helping to sabotage the working of labour unions. I, therefore, request the Government to abolish this system of Works Committees.

"Regarding the implementation of awards, I wish to bring one important case to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Labour. There was a labour disputes in Chirakkal taluk in the handloom factories and an award was given by the aljudicator. Over that, the managements preferred an appeal to the Appellate Court and the workers are still awaiting the decision. Sir, this is a matter respecting bonus and increment in wages in 1945, 1946 and 1947. It is really painful that the Government, whose duty is to safeguard the interests of the workers, have not taken a decision till now. For the last six months every handloom worker is really starving and the Government have not done anything to relieve their distress. When thousands of workers and their dependents are suffering, the Government, if it is worth the name, should rush to the help of the labourers and show that they have a soft corner for labour. If the Government are not inclined to help labour, I am sure they will certainly lose the backing of the working class of this State. I, therefore, request the Hon. the Minister for Labour to give them some financial help in lieu of, say, subsistence loans. Whenever a question is put to the Hon. Minister, he simply says that there is agreement between the management and the workers. There is in fact no agreement. All the political parties, Congress, Socialist, Communist and Praja, have issued an appeal to the managements as well as to the workers that the workers should work on decreased wages and that the managements should give work on that basis. Even so, not even a single factory has been opened in Malabar. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to help the handloom workers of this State."

* SRI K. RANGA RAO :—" ఈ దినము సభ్యుల ముందుకున్న లేబరు డిమాండు 1-40 p.m.
మున్ను వ్యతిరేకించుచూ కటౌతాడుటను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము గత అయిదు
సంవత్సరాలనుండి కార్మికులయెడల అనుసరించుచున్న విధానము కార్మికులయొక్క
యూనియన్‌లను నిషేదించుచూ జరిపినటువంటి ఆర్డ్యినెన్సులకు వి రకముగానూ
సంజాయిషీ యివ్వకుండాయున్నది. కార్మికులమీద ఆర్డ్యినెన్సులు, ఆక్రమచర్యలు
అన్నింటికి యజమానుల పలహాలను యీ ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకొని అనేకమైన అన్యా
యాలు చేసింది. కార్మికనాయకులను రిమైను చేయుటేకాక అనేకమందిని కాల్చివేసింది.
కార్మికులు యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకంగా మారటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వ విధా
నమే కారణము. అంతేకాక గతంలో కార్మికులయొక్క కష్టాలకు యీ ప్రభుత్వము
యొక్క వైఖరికూడ కారణం. అందువల్ల యీరోజు ఈ కాంట్రాక్టు ప్రభుత్వము గత
అయిదు సంవత్సరాలనుండి అనుసరించిన ఆర్డ్యినెన్సులకూడా, సంజాయిషీ చెప్ప
కుండా, కార్మికులను సహాయము చెయ్యనుంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు వ్యవసాయ రాజగోపాలా
చారిగారి మంత్రివర్గముకూడా గత అయిదు సంవత్సరములనుండియున్న కాంట్రాక్టు

[Sri K. Ranga Rao] [26th July 1952

ప్రభుత్వ విధానమే అనుసరిస్తున్నట్లు కన్పించుచున్నది. ఇంత వరకుకూడా కార్మికులు గోరేటటువంటి హక్కులనుగాని సంఘాలనుగాని గుర్తించకుండా ప్రుండేవిధానమునుబట్టి వీరి పాలసీ విశదమగుచున్నది. యజమానులు, కార్మికులయడల యే విధమైన విధానము అనుసరిస్తున్నారో ప్రభుత్వంవారిని గమనించమని కోరుతాను. ఈ కార్మికులలో నూటికి యాబదిమంది పల్లెలనుంచి పొట్టకూటికోసంవచ్చి పనిచేయుచున్నారు. ఈకార్మికులలో ఎంతమంది పనిలేకప్రుంటున్నారో, వీరి కుటుంబపోషణకు ఏ విధమైన హక్కులు గోరుతున్నారో, యివి ఏ విధంగా పరిష్కారము అవుతున్నాయో, వీరికి యే మైనా relief ప్రుటున్నదా లేదా అనేటటువంటి ఆలోచన యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి లేకుండా యన్నది. ప్రభుత్వం యజమానులకే సహాయము చేయవిధానమును అవలంభిస్తూంటే కార్మికులకు కుటుంబపోషణ జరుగుచున్నదా అనేసంగతి ఎందుకుతీసుకొని ఆలోచింతును? శ్రమశక్తిని అమ్ముకొను వృత్తిపెల్ల జీవించే లక్షలాది కార్మికులు గోరేటటువంటి కనీసపు హక్కులు అమలుజరుపమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వత్తిడిచేయగా పోలీసులను పెట్టి అణగదొక్కుట సహజ అలవాటయింది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యజమానుల లోపాలు, వారు అనుసరించే చర్యలు ఏ విధముగా ఉన్నవో గుర్తించకూడా, వారికే సహాయపడుతున్నది. ఇంతేకాకుండా యజమానుల రక్షణకొరకు ప్రభుత్వము పోలీసు సహాయ్యముగూడా యిచ్చి వారిని బలపరచుచున్నది. అంతేకాని యే న్యాయ విధానమును అవలంభించినట్లయితే కార్మికులకు కుటుంబపోషణ జరుగునో అట్టిది చేయకుండా, యజమానుల అక్రమాలు అత్యాచారాలు, లోపాలు కాపాడు విధానమును యీ ప్రభుత్వము అవలంభించుచున్నదని స్పూర్తిగా కనబడుచున్నది. యిప్పటికైనా యీ ప్రభుత్వము కార్మికుల హక్కులను, కార్మిక యజమానుల లోపాలను గుర్తించవలెనని గోరుతున్నాను. బెజవాడలో సుమారు ఒక వెయ్యిమందికైగా ఫౌండ్రీలలో (foundries) పనిచేస్తూ యుద్ధకాలంలో ప్రుండేకారు ఆక్కడ ఒక నూరుమందిమాత్రమే నేడు పనిచేస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా యేబూరు జూట్ మిల్లులో సుమారు 14 వందలమంది కార్మికులు పనిచేస్తూయున్నారు. జనుము తెప్పించుటకు కావలసిన వ్యాగనులు ప్రభుత్వం సప్లయిచేయని కారణంవల్ల, యజమానులు ప్యాక్టరీలు మూయబోతున్నామని కార్మికులకు నోటీసులిచ్చారు. తరతరాలుగా పనిచేస్తున్నటువంటి కార్మికుల జీవన ధృతి తెరగడము లేకపోగా నిరుద్యోగం ఎదుర్కొంది. ఇదువల్ల యీ రోజులలో అనేకమంది కార్మికులు పనిలేకుండా నిరుద్యోగులవుచున్నారు. ఇదేరీతిగా సర్కారు జిల్లాలలో I.L.T.D. పొగాకు కంపెనీయున్నది. ఈ కంపెనికి గుంటూరు, కృష్ణా, తూర్పుగోదావరి, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో అనేక బ్రాంచీలుఉన్నవి. యీ కంపెనీక్రింద కార్మికుల సంఖ్య యెంతప్రుంటుందో ప్రభుత్వంవారిని గమనించగోరుతాను. ఇక్కడకూడా కార్మికులకు సరియైన వేతనములు యివ్వడమేలేదు. ఎక్కువ వేతనములకు డిమాండుచేస్తే పోలీసులనుతెచ్చి కార్మికులమీద కాల్పులుకాల్పుచున్నారు. విదేశీయులువచ్చి యీ రాష్ట్రములో యీ పొగాకు వ్యాపారమువల్ల కోట్లాది డబ్బు గణించి ఎత్తుకుపోతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారికే సహాయము చేస్తే, కార్మికుల జీవనస్థాయి వివిధంగా పాగుపడుటకో ఆలోచించగోరుతాను. చిన్నచిన్న కంపెనీలు యీ పెద్ద పెట్టుబడిదారులతో పోటి చేయలేక మానుకోవడంవల్ల, వేలాది కార్మికులకు పని లేకుండాయుంటూయున్నది.

"ఇక వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు, భూస్వాములకు సంబంధంగూడా అదేవిధముగా ప్రుంటున్నది. వ్యవసాయంవల్లనైనా పొట్టపోసుకుంటామనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో చాలామంది కార్మికులు అనేక ప్రాంతాలకు వెళ్లవలసిన పరిస్థితులు వీర్పడుచున్నవి. యీ కార్మికులకు ఎక్కడచూచినా, ఏ విధమైనటువంటి సహాయ్యము జరుగుటలేదు. ప్రస్తుతము

26th July 1952] [Sri K. Ranga Rao]

ఆమలులోనున్న లేబరు చట్టాన్ని అమలు పెడుతున్నప్పుడు వీరి జీవనభృతికి సరిపోవు కనీస కూలి ఇచ్చేటట్లు ఒక స్పష్టమైన పాలసీని నిర్ణయించాలనీ కోరుతున్నాను. యిప్పుడున్నటువంటి చట్టానికి సరియైన సవరణ చేయించవలెను యీ డిమాండును ప్రవేశపెట్టిన లేబరు మంత్రిగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో కార్మికులు గోరే హక్కులు, వేతనాలనుగురించిన సూచనలులేనందున కార్మికులు చాలా నిరుత్సాహపడుచున్నారు. వ్యవసాయ కార్మికులవిషయంలోను పాలేర్లగోసమున్నా ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధతీసుకొనవలెనని గోరుచున్నాను.

"తర్వాత Tribunals విషయంలో ఒక విషయం చెప్పదలచాను. Tribunals కార్మికులకు యజమానులకు మధ్య తగాదాలు వచ్చినప్పుడు, వాటిని Tribunals కు వప్పగించుచున్నారు. యీ తగాదాలు settle అయ్యేటప్పటికి చాలాకాలము పడుతున్నది. ఇన్నాళ్ళు పట్టినను, చివరికి కార్మికులకే అన్యాయం జరుగుచున్నవి. యీ Tribunals యీ పెట్టుబడిదారులకే సహాయ్యము చేస్తున్నవికాని కార్మికులకు విమాత్రమైన relief చేయలేకుండాయున్నవి. ఈ Industrial Tribunals అనుసరిస్తు ఉన్న విధానముచూస్తే యీ Tribunals యిచ్చేటటువంటి తీర్పులు అన్నీ చాలా అక్రమముగా ఉన్నవి. ప్రభుత్వలేబరు కమీషనరు యీ disputes విషయంలో తన discrimination ఉపయోగించు హక్కు కలిగియున్నాడు. దీనివల్ల తనయిష్టం వచ్చిన తగాదాలనే ఇండస్ట్రియల్ టిబ్యునల్‌కు వేయుచున్నాడు. ప్రతి కార్మిక సమస్యను కూడా యీ Industrial Tribunals కు పంపవలయునని యీ లేబరు కమీషనర్లకు discrimination powers (విచక్షణాధికారం) రద్దుజేసి, ప్రతితగాదాను Tribunal కు పంపినయెడల చాలావరకు కార్మికులకు న్యాయంజరుగుతుంది అనుకుంటాను. యిప్పుడు యీ లేబరు ఆఫీసర్లు యజమానులకు, పెట్టుబడిదారులకు లొంగిపోయి అన్యాయాలు కూడా చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ Industrial Tribunals యిచ్చినటువంటితీర్పులు Appellate Tribunal బొంబాయికి అపీలు చేసుకోవలసియున్నది. యిది కార్మికులు భరించునది కాదు. ఆది వీరికి అందుబాటుకాదు. ఈ Appellate Tribunals చేస్తూఉన్న పని యేమిటంటే, Industrial Tribunals యిచ్చినటువంటి తీర్పులలో కార్మికులకు అనుకూలంగావున్న తీర్పులను రద్దుచేసి యజమానులకు సహాయంచేయుటే, కార్మికులకు ఎన్విధమైన రిలీఫ్ కాదు. ఈ Appellate Tribunals యజమానులకు సహాయపడుటకు విర్పడినవియేకాని, న్యాయమైన తీర్పులు యిచ్చేటందుకు విర్పడలేదని స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు చూద్దామా, యజమానులకు లొంగిపోయి వారియొక్క అక్రమాలు రద్దుకాకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. యజమానులు యీ లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటువారిని కార్మికులచేయు సమ్మెలను భగ్నముచేయుటకు ఉపయోగించుకుంటున్నారు. Appellate Tribunals చేసేది, కాలయాపన, అన్యాయం తప్ప మరేమిలేదు గనుక, ఇండియా గవర్నమెంటు వారిని యీ Appellate Tribunals రద్దుచేయాలని యీ రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వం కోరాలనినా డిమాండు. యింత ఆలస్యము, అక్రమ తీర్పులకు బదులు, ప్రభుత్వంవారు అన్ని వివాద విషయాలను ఒకే Tribunal కు పంపించి, వాటితీర్పులపైన అప్పీలు హైకోర్టుకు యిస్తేనే న్యాయం జరుగుతుందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతవరకు ఈ Appellate Tribunal యిచ్చిన, మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించినటువంటి, తీర్పులన్నీ రద్దుచేసి తిరిగి విచారణకు పెట్టటానికి ఆవకాశములు కల్పించవలసినదిగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. బిరాల I.L.T.D. Company మేనేజిమెంటుకు కార్మికులకు వచ్చిన తగాదాల విషయంలోగూడా లేబరు కమీషనరు జోక్యము పుచ్చుకొనుటవల్ల ఆక్కడ కార్మికులు చాలాబాధలకు గురికావలసి వచ్చిందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. లేబరు కమిషనరు మనికి వ్యతిరేకంగా యూనియన్ నాయకులపై మేనేజిమెంటు డిస్మిస్

[Sri K. Ranga Rao] [26th July 1952

చేసింది. తర్వాత గుంటూరు జిల్లా చిలకలూరిపేటలో భున్న కార్మికులు అందరు ఒక Union ను ఏర్పరచుకొని వారి కష్టాలను యజమానులకు చెప్పుకోగా ఆ నాయకులందరిని dismiss చేశారు. ఆ నాయకులు ఆ కంపెనీ కార్మికులు అనేకసార్లు యీ విషయంలో విన్నపములు పంపినను ఆ సమస్య యింతవరకూ పరిష్కారము కాకుండా పోవడము ఆనేది యీ లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటు అసమర్థతను తెలుపుట లేదా? ఈ Labour Department ఉద్యోగస్తులను యజమానులు తమ చేతులలో tools గా చేసికొని వారికి ప్రభుత్వముతో కావలసియున్న పనులను నెరవేర్చుకొంటూఉన్నారు. ఈ విషయములో యీ ప్రభుత్వము అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానమేటిటో గమనించగోరుచున్నాను. ఇదంతాచూస్తే కార్మికులకు అన్యాయం చేయడముకాక మరేమిటని ఆడుగుచున్నాను. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో (1) పారిశ్రామిక Tribunals తీర్పు యివ్వడంలో ఆలస్యము చేయకుండ చూడాలని, (2) ప్రతి కార్మిక తగాదానూ వారి పారిశ్రామిక tribunal కు పంపుటానికి వీలుగా చట్టమును సవరణ చేయాలని, (3) Appellate Tribunals ను రద్దుచేసి, హైకోర్టుకు అప్పీలు సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించుటకునూ, (4) ఈ కార్మిక శాఖాధికారులను కార్మిక సమస్యలు తెలిసినవారినే నియమించుటకు సూచన చర్యలు వెంటనే తీసుకోవాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ఆర్థించుచూనూ, (5) Standing orders ను అనుసరించి పెద్దపెద్ద కంపెనీలు కార్మికులకు ఎట్టి అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నవో అనుభవపూర్వకముగా స్పష్టంచాలని, (6) Standing orders ప్రకారం అక్రమంగా dismiss చేయబడ్డ వీరాల, చిలకలూరిపేట ఐ. యన్. టి. డి. కంపెని యూనియన్లకు చెందిన యూనియన్ నాయకులను వదలకుండా మందిని కలిపికొనుసున్నట్లు అభిప్రాయపడ్డ వీరిని (7) యింటిస్ట్రియల్ ట్రిబ్యునల్ యిచ్చిన తీర్పును తక్షణం అమలు జరుగునట్లు చట్టంలో అవసరమార్పులు చేయవలసినదిగాను (8) వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు, పాలేర్లకు కనీస కూలీ, కనీస కర్ణయించుచునూ, పనిగంటలు యితర రక్షణాలు కలిగించుటకు చట్టము చేయవలసినదిగాను కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ సూచనలు అమలుజరిపితకు కావలసిన పద్ధతిలో దిగుమతి చేసుకొనవలసిందిగా వ్యక్తిగతంగా కోరుకొంటున్నాను."

1-50 p.m. * SRI A. BALARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand. Before doing so, I should like to say a few words about the Labour Officers employed in the Labour Department. They have miserably failed to enforce the various labour laws of our State. There is again a lot of delay in the settlement of disputes. In the initial stages, the disputes are tried to be settled by conciliation. If conciliation does not succeed, then the disputes are referred to Industrial Tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act. The decisions of these Industrial Tribunals are not final. In many cases the decisions are not implemented by the capitalists. The workers continue to suffer from want of wages and other comforts. Usually it happens that the labourers are dragged to law Courts by the capitalists, whenever the findings of the Tribunals are against their interests. Till the decisions are announced by the Tribunals, the workers are not paid wages in the interim period. So I would request the Government to reconstitute these Industrial Tribunals and make their decisions final. They should not allow the decisions of these Tribunals to be flouted by the capitalists.

"Next to the Labour Officers come the Labour Inspectors. They are not doing their job well. They are not doing their work

26th July 1952] [Sri A. Balarama Reddi]

in the spirit in which they are expected to do the same. The Labour Inspectors do not come in contact with the labourers. Either they should be given more powers to help these labourers or they should be removed from office. Otherwise it would be a colossal waste of public funds to continue them in office.

"A word about the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. The Labour Officers are expected to see that the capitalists enforce the above Act strictly. But what is it that is really happening? I know specific instances wherein this Act had not been properly applied. In my own constituency of Kalahasti in Chittoor district an open abuse of the Act has been made. No notice seems to have been taken by the Government of the same. The labourers in the beedi factories had been clamouring for higher wages. The Minimum Wages Act was made applicable to these factories also. The labourers were assured of a minimum wage of Re. 1-6-6 for rolling 1,000 beedies. But what did the capitalists do? The owners of the factory opened several branches in the names of their own kith and kin and their managers to defeat the purpose of the Minimum Wages Act, and they were paid lesser wages than those fixed under the Act. The number of workers in the factory was reduced to one-fourth of the previous strength. By converting their original factory into several units, the capitalists have not given effect to the Minimum Wages Act, so far as their workers are concerned. Several petitions and mahazars were written to the Labour Commissioner pointing out this anomaly. But it was a cry in the wilderness. Nothing was done towards the improvement of the labourers. This has not only deprived the labourers of their legitimate wages but also affected the revenues of the Government as the profit earned by the employer is now divided amongst the various branches that are only the agents of the employer.

"I shall come to a recent occurrence in Madras City. The workers of a big firm gathered together and clamoured for increased wages. The secretary of that union wrote a letter to the secretary of the firm. The secretary of the firm met one of thee big officials in the Labour Department and enquired whether it was necessary for him to give effect to their representations. The official replied to him that the proprietor need not even acknowledge the representation from the workers, and even went to the extent of advising the secretary of the firm to destroy the petitions received from the workers. That is how labour is treated in Madras."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I would like to know from the hon. Member whether this incident has happened in any Government factory. If so, I would like him to give the name of the officer who said that the letter from the labour union need not even be acknowledged."

* SRI A. BALARAMA REDDI:—"This did not happen in any Government factory, Sir. I referred to this incident only to show how Officers of the Labour Department are attending to their

duties. They never care for the welfare of labour. They have developed an unsympathetic attitude to the labourers. No doubt Government had with good motive passed the Minimum Wages Act and the Industrial Disputes Act. But when their own officers are not implementing the provisions of certain sections of that Act, what is the use of keeping them in office? I would like the Hon. Minister for Industries to weed out some of these Labour Officers from these departments.

"Before closing, I shall refer to the agricultural labourers. These labourers are paid very low wages. They are ruthlessly exploited by the landlords. I request the Government to standardise their wages. With these observations, I support the Demand.

"Thank you, Sir, for having allowed me this opportunity to speak."

* SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—"கனம் உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் 1946-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து 1951-ம் வருஷம் வரையில் சாதித்த சாதனைகளைப்பற்றி ஒரு அருமையான புஸ்தகத்தை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய பகுதி வருகிறது. அதில் சர்க்காருடைய சாதனைகளைப்பற்றி சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் சர்க்காரின் தொழில் கொள்கை என்ன என்பதைப்பற்றியும் விளக்கம் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். நடைமுறையில் செயல்படும் விதங்களும் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதாவது சட்டங்களால் தொழிலாளர்கள் பூர்ணமாகப் பயன்பெற வேண்டும் என்பது ஒன்று. அடுத்தபடியாக அவர்களுடைய நன்மைகளை மேலும் பெருக்க வேண்டும் என்பது இரண்டு. அவசியமான புதிய சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும் என்பது மூன்று. ஆரோக்கிய ரீதியில் தொழிற்சங்க இயக்கம் வளர்வதற்கான உதவி அளிப்பது நான்கு. தொழிலாளர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவது, தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் இல்லாமல் தொழிலாளர்களை பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்பது ஐந்து. அடுத்தபடியாக தொழிலாளர்களுடைய தகராறுகளைத் தீர்க்கத் தகுந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களை அமைப்பது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய labour policy-யில் குறிப்பிட்டு பிரசுரம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

"முதலில் இப்பொழுது நடந்துவரும் விஷயங்களை உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். தங்களுடைய கொள்கைகளை அமுல் நடத்தும் சர்க்கார் அவைகளை சரிவர நடத்துவது இல்லை. 1946-ம் வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு 1951-ம் வருஷம் வரையில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் எத்தனையோ சட்டங்களை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகள் Industrial Employment Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act, Shop Assistants Act, Mininum Wages Act என்ற பல சட்டங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவற்றை சரியாக அமுல் நடத்துகிறார்களாவென்றால் சரியாக அமுல் நடத்தவில்லை. 1946-ம் வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு 1951-ம் வருஷம் வரையில் 22,000 தொழில் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டு அதில் 22,260 conciliation-க்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மீதம் 340 தகராறுகள் adjudication செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சர்க்காரின் labour policy என்ன? எதற்காக சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டது என்பதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். தொழிலாளர்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சட்டங்களின் லட்சியங்களை சர்க்காரே நடத்தப்படும் தொழில்களிலேயே அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. இங்கு சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய தொழிற் கொள்கையின் லட்சியத்தையும் சமாதானத்தையும் அமுலுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பையும் நிலை நிறுத்துவது என்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

"ஐந்து வருஷ காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியின் பின் சென்ற நான்கு மாதங்களாக கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களின் மந்திரி சபை வந்திருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அனுஷ்டித்து வரும் கொள்கையை உங்களுக்கு முன்னுல் வைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

முதலில் சர்க்கார் குறிப்பிடும் கொள்கையை சர்க்காரே நடத்துகின்ற தொழில்களில் அவர்களே அனுஷ்டிக்கிறார்களா வென்பதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

"அதற்காக சர்க்காரால் நடத்தப்படும் மோட்டார் Transport-ஐ எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவோம். அதில் வேலைசெய்யும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இரண்டு வருஷங்களாக increment கொடுக்கவில்லை. என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய வட சென்னையில் சர்க்கார் Transport-ல் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்கள் 2,500 பேர்களில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு தொழிலாளர்கள் வாழ்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்வதைத் தான் நான் இங்கு சொல்லுகிறேன். அவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு இரண்டு வருஷங்களாக increment கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். மற்றும் 18 மாதங்களாக துணியும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்கின்றார்கள். குறைந்த பட்ச சம்பளம்கூட அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையாம். இந்த குறைந்த பட்ச சம்பளம் conductor, lorry bus driver-களுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்கிறார்கள். அதுமட்டுமல்ல, 8-மணி நேர வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காராலேயே நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் 8-மணி வேலையென்று நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் 14-மணி நேரம் வேலைவாங்குகிறார்கள். அவர்களை காலை பில் அழைத்துப் போவதற்கு (lift-க்கு) பஸ் நாலு மணிக்கு வருகிறது. உடனே தொழிலாளர்கள் அந்த பஸ்ஸில் போய்விட வேண்டும். ஆனல் அவர்கள் 5-மணி, 5½-மணி, 6-மணி, 6½-மணி, 7-மணி, 7½-மணிக்கு தான் மெய்யாகவே வேலையில் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள். அது வரையில் அவர்கள் கார் ஷெட்டிலேயே இருக்கவேண்டும். பஸ் ஓடுகின்ற நேரம் தான் கணக்கு. நிற்கின்ற நேரத்தைக் கணக்கில் சேர்ப்பதில்லை. இதை singles என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதன்படி 20-லிருந்து 40, 45 singles வரை ஓட்டுகிறார்கள். இந்தக் கணக்கின்படி பார்த்தால் அந்தத் தொழிலாளர்கள் பஸ் ஓட்டுவது எட்டு மணி நேரம் வேலைதான். ஆனலும் மொத்தத்தில் 14-மணி நேரம் வேலை பார்க்கின்றார்கள் என்பது தெரியவரும்.

"அதன் பிறகு Checking Inspector இருக்கிறார். அவர் கட்டாயமாக ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு ஐந்து கேஸ்கள் கண்டுபிடித்து கேஸ் போடவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது என்பதை உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். அத்துடன் ஏற்கனவே recruit பண்ணிய conductor களில் நூறுக்கு 75 பேர்கள் dismiss செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரின் கணக்குப்படி இந்த தொழிலில் வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய லாபம் பத்து லட்சத்திற்கு மேல் பதிவான முறையில் கணக்குப் போட்டால் ரூ. 45 லட்சத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் வரும் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக Corporation-ஐ எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அங்கே சுமார் பத்தாயிரம் தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை செய்கின்றார்கள். 40 ரூபாய்க்கு கீழ் சம்பளம் வாங்குபவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் வீட்டு வாடகைக்கு என்று ஏழு ரூபாய் வீட்டு வாடகை கொடுக்கிறபொழுது இதையே மிகக் கொஞ்சம் என்கிறோம். Corporation-ல் நான்கு ரூபாய் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். இந்த நான்கு ரூபாயை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எழைத் தொழிலாளி என்ன செய்ய முடியும்?

"அதற்கடுத்தபடியாக சர்க்காரால் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட கொள்கைகள் அமுல் நடத்தப்படும் தொழிற்சாலைகளின் விஷயத்தைக் கவனிப்போம். வட சென்னையிலுள்ள பீடி தொழிலாளர்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். சட்டத்தை மீறும் பீடித் தொழில் முதலாளிகள் மீது தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா? என்று ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்கப்பட்டபொழுது கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ U. கிருஷ்ண ராவ் பதில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். 'நான் என்ன செய்வது, சட்டத்தில் இடம் இல்லை' என்று. பீடி தொழிலில் பாக்டரி சட்டம் மீறப்படுவது சகஜமாக இருக்கிறது. பீடித் தொழிலில் சுமார் பத்தாயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு மேல் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கும் ஒழுங்காக வேலை கிடைப்பதில்லை. வாரத்திற்கு இரண்டு நாள்களுக்குக்கூட வேலை கிடைப்பதில்லை. திடீர் திடீரென்று வேலை நிறுத்தமும் கதவடைப்பும் நடக்கின்றன. பாக்டரி சட்டத்தை மீறுவதற்காக அநேக பிராஞ்சுகளை திறந்து வைத்து பாக்டரி சட்டத்திலிருந்து மீறுகிறார்கள். அநேகம் பிராஞ்சுகள் வைத்திருப்பதால் தொழிற்சாலை சட்டத்திலிருந்து தப்பித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கரீம் பீடித் தொழிற் சாலை, டாஜ்மகால் பீடி தொழிற்சாலை போன்ற பெரிய பீடி தொழிற்சாலைகளில் இவ்விதம் நடைபெறுகின்றன.

[Sri P. Jeevanandam] [26th July 1952

"அடுத்தாற்போல் Tramways-ஐ எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இந்த 4, 5 வருஷங்களில் அநேகம் adjudication நடந்திருக்கின்றன. காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார்ன் labour policy தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அனுகூலமாகவே இல்லை. இரண்டு வருஷமாக adjudication நடந்தது. எழை தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டம். கீழ் கோர்ட்டு, மேல் கோர்ட்டு, பம்பாய் ஹைக் கோர்ட்டு, சென்னை ஹைக் கோர்ட்டு இப்படி பல கோர்ட்டுகளுக்குப் போய் வந்தன. இந்த மாதிரி கோர்ட்டுகளுக்குப் போய் வருவதைவிட எழுமலையான் தெரிசனத்துக்குப் போய் வருவது சுலபம். இவ்வளவு தொல்லைகளிலும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட 40, 50 தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம். பணச் செலவிற்கு என்ன செய்வார்கள் ?

"அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல் இந்த நகரத்திலுள்ள ஹோட்டல் தொழிலாளர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. அம்பீஸ் கபேயின் தகராறு நான்கு மாதங்களாக நடந்து வருகின்றன. Conciliation கணக்கில் சேர்ப்பதாகவே இல்லை. அது பற்றி சர்க்காரும் எவ்வித effective action-ம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. மீண்டும் conciliation-க்கு முயற்சி செய்யப்போகிறார்களாம். சமீப காலமாக ஹோட்டல் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. தொழிலாளர்கள் முதலாளிகளை சிறிது வசதி கேட்டுவிட்டால் போதும் உடனே போலீசைக் கூப்பிடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கூப்பிட்டு சமீபத்தில் 30, 32 ஹோட்டல் தொழிலாளர்கள் ஜெயிலுக்குப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். கேரளா பவன், லட்சுமி பவன், லலிதா லஞ்சு ஹோம் முதலிய ஹோட்டல்களில் தகராறுகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன.

"அடுத்தபடியாக tannery works இந்த மாகாணத்திலேயே அது ஒரு சிறந்த தொழில். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பிரமாதமாக பாடுபடுகிறோம் என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறார்களே அந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முக்கியமான தொழில் இந்த tannery தொழில். இந்தத் தொழிலில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் குறைந்த பட்ச சம்பளம் கூட கொடுக்கப்படவே இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு எட்டணா கூலி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பிச்சைக்காரனுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் காசுகூட இல்லை. ஆயிரக் கணக்கானபேர் வேலையிழந்து தெருவில் நிற்கிறார்கள். இதில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக ஹார்பர் தொழிலாளிகள். அங்கே பத்தாயிரம் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கிறார்கள். பெரும்பாலோர் temporary தொழிலாளர்களாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். தினக்கூலி முறை அமல் நடக்கிறது. கை ஒடிந்து, கால் ஒடிந்து போனவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டயீடு இல்லை. கடலில் விழுந்து நான்கு நாட்கள் கழித்து பிரேதத்தைக் கரையில் கண்ட பிறகுதான் கவனிக்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்வளவு பரிதாபம் ஹார்பர் தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலைமை.

"அதைப்போலவே வட சென்னையிலுள்ள Aluminium Factory, Premier Metal Factory. இங்கே அலவன்ஸ் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கூலி உயர்வு, போனஸ் இல்லை. அங்கே தொழிலாளர்களை பழிவாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆட்களை குறைக்கப்படுகிறது. ஜீவன்ஸால் பாக்டரி இருக்கிறது. இங்கு வேலைபளு அதிகரிக்கப் படுகிறது. வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தக்க கூலி கொடுப்பது இல்லை. 180 தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு வேலையில்லை யென்றும் விரட்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

"அப்பால் சுருட்டுத் தொழில். இதுவும் பீடித் தொழிலைப் போலத்தான். திடீர் திடீரென்று வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. போனஸ் கிடையாது. கதவடைப்பு வேறு நடக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் இருக்கிறது நமது சர்க்காரின் labour policy. நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்போது அனுகூலம் ஒன்றும் கிடைத்து வருவதாக இல்லை. சென்னை Glass Factory—அங்கும் அதே மாதிரிதான் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய கஷ்டம் சொல்லமுடியாது. அதேதாற்போல் Thompson Press. அங்கு இரண்டு வருஷமாக தொழிலாளர்களை பழி வாங்கப்படுகிறது. Labour Department அதிகாரிகளிடமும் தொழில் மந்திரி யிடமும் நடந்து நடந்து காலும் தேய்ந்து விட்டது, சொல்லிச்சொல்லி யும் சலித்துவிட்டது. 10, 13 கேஸ்களில் திருப்பத் திருப்ப கோர்ட்டுக்குக் கொண்டு போயும் adjudication கிடைத்த பாடில்லை என்று சொல்லும்

26th July 1952] [Sri P. Jeevanandam]

நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. அடுத்தாற்போல் M.E.S.C. தொழிலாளர்கள். அதில் ஒன்றிரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு மேல் வேலை பார்த்தும் இன்னும் temporary-யாகத்தானிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

"கடைசியாக சென்னையிலுள்ள மீன் பிடிக்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள். இது மிகவும் செழிப்பான தொழில். மிகவும் சிறந்த தொழில். மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்யப்படவே இல்லை. உணவு பற்றாக் குறையை பூர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடிய தொழில். இது ஒரு குடிசைத் தொழில். இராயபுரத்திலுள்ள குடிசைகளை கடல் அறுத்துக்கொண்டு போகிறது. தண்டையார் பேட்டையிலிருப்பவர்களில் பலர் வீடிழந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அந்த வசதியும், மீன்பிடிப்பதற்கு நூல் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தும், கட்டு மரம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தும் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இது வரையிலும் ஒன்றும் செய்வதாகவே இல்லை. ஒன்றும் கவனிப்பதாகவே இல்லை."

* Sri M. S. MUNISAMI PILLAY :—"கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே ! கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்ற மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். அதோடு தொழிலாளர்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சில விஷயங்களையும் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். 1.1(p.m

"இன்றைய தினம் நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் தொழிலாளர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அக்கறை செலுத்தி மிகக் குறைந்த காலத்தில் பல நல்ல சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக ஷாப் சட்டம் இன்றைக்கு அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. இது காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் செய்திருக்கும் ஒரு நல்ல சட்டமாகும். இந்தச் சட்டம் இன்றைக்கு அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிற விஷயத்தில் சில தவறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதை அமுல் நடத்தக்கூடிய விஷயத்தில் தொழிலாளருக்கோ, அல்லது கடை முதலாளிகளுக்கோ ஒரு விதமான பிரயோஜனமுமில்லை. ஆகவே இரு சாராரும் அனுபவிக்கக் கூடிய முறையில் ஒரு கமிட்டியை அமைத்து இந்தச் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தி, நல்ல முறையில் இதை அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றைக்கு மோட்டார் தொழிலாளருக்கு குறைந்த பக்ஷ சம்பளம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பல மோட்டார் கம்பெனிகளில் இதை அமுல் நடத்துவதில்லை. இதை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு மோட்டார்களுக்குப் பர்மிட் வழங்கும்பொழுதே குறைந்த பட்ச சம்பள விஷயத்தை அவர்கள் அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தி அப்படிச் செய்வதாயிருந்தால் தான் பர்மிட் வழங்கப்படுமென்றால் அவர்கள் நிச்சயம் அதை ஒழுங்காக நிறைவேற்றிவைப்பார்கள் என்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சுருட்டுத் தொழிலாளர்கள், பீடித் தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்று படக்கூடிய கஷ்டங்களைப் பற்றி பலர் சொன்னார்கள். இந்தக் குறைகள் இருப்பதற்கு ஓரளவு அரசியல் இளர்ச்சிகள்தான் காரணமென்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன். தொழிலாளருக்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு சில குறைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இவர்களை பெரிய வேலை நிறுத்தங்களுக்குக் கொண்டுபோய் விடுகிறது அதனால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய கஷ்டங்களால் தான் இன்று பெரும்பாலான தொழிலாளர்கள் சிக்கலில் மாட்டிக்கொண்டு அவதிப் படுகிறார்கள். குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்று சுருட்டு, பீடி, புகையிலை தொழிற்சாலைகளில் அவர்கள் ஆயிரம் சுருட்டு சுற்றினால் இவ்வளவு கூலி என்று நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர இவ்வளவு மணி நேரம் வேலை செய்தால் இவ்வளவு கூலி என்று நிர்ணயிக்கப்படவில்லை. இந்த இடங்களில் பாக்டரி சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்ததினால் தான் தொழிலாளர்களும் அதிக நேரம் வேலை செய்து அதிக ஆயிரம் சுருட்டுகளைச் சுற்ற முடியவில்லையே என்று கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதே போல முதலாளிகளும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். என்னுடைய ஊர் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரை பல பகுதிகளில் தொழிலாளர்கள் இந்த பாக்டரி ஆக்டினால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இது இல்லாவிட்டால் வேலைக்குத் தகுந்த கூலியை அவர்கள் வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்கு இடமுண்டு. அதே நேரத்தில் அதிக உற்பத்தியைச் செய்

[Sri M. S. Munisami Pillay] [26th July 1952

வதற்கும் முதலாளிகளுக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் உண்டு. ஆகையால் இந்த சட்டத்தை திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்றே நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில். இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கும் சர்க்கார் குறைந்த பட்ச கூலியை நிர்ணயம் செய்து அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்திற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக தொழில் கோர்ட்டில் கொடுக்கப்படும் அவார்டுகளை சில முதலாளிகள் சரிவர அமுல் நடத்துவதில்லை. தொழில் கோர்ட்டுகளில் கொடுக்கப்படும் தீர்ப்பு தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக இருந்தால் தான் முதலாளிகள் அதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் எந்த முடிவாக இருந்தாலும் தொழில் கோர்ட்டில் கொடுக்கப்படும் முடிவுகளை அமுல் நடத்தும்படி பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்த அவார்டுகளை முதலாளிகள் தொழிலாளருக்குக் கொடுத்தே தீரவேண்டும். தொழில் கோர்ட்டினுல் இன்று தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய நன்மைகளை சர்க்கார் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்படிச் செய்வதினுல் தொழிலாளர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் அதிருப்தியின்றி வேலை செய்யக் கூடியவர்களாகவே வைத்திருக்கலாம் என்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

"நிற்க இன்றைக்கு தொழிற்சாலைகளில் திடீர் திடீர் என்று வேலை நிறுத்தம் ஏற்படுகிறது. காரணகாரணமில்லாமல் தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்வதற்கு அடிப்படை காரணமென்ன என்று நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி ஏற்படாமல் இருப்பதற்காக ஸ்ரீமான் குப்புசாமி அவர்கள் சொன்ன யோசனையை நானும் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதாவது ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை இருந்தால் அதன் லாப நஷ்ட புள்ளி விவரங்களை அடிக்கடி பேப்பரிலே பிரசுரித்து விட்டால் பொது மக்களும் அங்கேயே வேலை செய்கின்ற தொழிலாளர்களும் தொழிற்சாலைக்கு எவ்வளவு லாபம் கிடைத்தது? அல்லது எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. முதலாளிகள் தங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளம் சரிதானு? இல்லை நம்மை ஏமாற்றிவிட்டு அவன் கொள்ளை லாபம் கொண்டு போகிறனு", என்ற விஷயங்களைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு விடுவார்கள். ஒருவரை ஒருவர் நன்றுகப் புரிந்துகொண்டு விட்டால் பின்னுல் திடீரென்று எந்தத் தகராறும் ஏற்படுவதற்கு வசதியிருக்காது. முதலாளியே அதிகமாக தனக்கு லாபம் வந்திருக்கிறதென்று போனஸ் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் என்ன ஏற்படுமோ என்று பயப்படுவான்.

"ஆகையால் நான் சொன்ன விஷயங்களிலெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*SRI M. PALANIANDI —"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த தொழில் மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை எதிர்த்து, வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்துப் பேச விரும்பு கின்றேன்.

"எனக்கு முன் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர்கள், 'உண்மையாக தொழிற் சட்டங்கள் சரியாக நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை, அவைகளெல்லாம் எட்டாவில் தான் இருக்கின்றன" வென்று சொன்னார்கள். உண்மையாக, "Minimum Wages Act" இயற்றினார்கள். நடைமுறையில் அது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதா என்றுல் கிடையாது. ஏதோ சில இடங்களில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கலாம். இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்படும் சம்பளத்திலும் கூட குறைவாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர, உண்மையாக ஒரு தொழிலாளி வாழக்கூடிய நிலையில் சம்பளம் நிர்ணயிக்கப்படவில்லை. சாதாரண தொழலாளிகளுக்கு குறைந்த சம்பளம் நிர்ணயிக்கப்படவில்லை. சென்னை நகரத்திலுள்ள கார்ப்பரேஷன் தொழி லாளிகளுக்கென ஒரு சிறு கமிட்டி அமைத்தார்கள். திரு. வெங்கட் ராமனும், இன்னும் சிலரும் அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லோரும் ஏகமனதாக ஒரே தீர்ப்பளித்தும் கூட, அந்தத் தீர்ப்பை உடனடி

26th July 1952] [Sri M. Palaniandi]

யாக நடை முறைக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவில்லை. ஆகையால், என்ன கமிட்டி அமைத்தாலும் சரி, யார் யார் அதில் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அந்தத் தீர்ப்பை சரிவர அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவராததன் காரணத்தினுல் தான் இன்று தொழிலாளி களிடையே அமைதியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது.

"இந்திய தேசீய தொழிற் சங்க காங்கிரசில் தமிழ் நாட்டு அங்கத்தினர் நான். சோஷலிஸ்ட் கட்சி நண்பர்கள் சொல்லலாம், பிற்போக்கு ஸ்தாபனம் என்று. கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் பிற்போக்கு ஸ்தாபனம் என்று சொல்லலாம். உண்மையாக, எந்தெந்த தொழிற்சங்கங்களில் யார் யார் வேலை செய் தாலும் கூட, அவர்கள் உண்மையாக கோரிக்கைகளைக் கேட்டாலுங் கூட, எப்படியாவது அதை புறக்கணித்துவிட்டு, நசுக்கிவிட வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கிறதே தவிர, உண்மையாக அந்தக் கோரிக்கைகளைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, காரியங்களையாற்ற முன் வருவதில்லை அரசாங்கம்.

"இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னர்கள். சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவரமுடியும். போதிய டாக்டர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். சட்ட பூர்வமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய தொழிற் சங்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. உடனடியாக இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் சட்டம் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"Conciliation Proceedings-ஐ எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், உதாரணமாக பல நாள் ஆகின்றது. கான்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் தன்னுடைய சிபார்சை இங்கு கமிஷனருக்கு அனுப்புகின்றார். கான்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் பூர்வாங்கமாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து சொல்லியும், கமிஷனர் அதைத் தள்ளி விடுகிறார். அல்லது தொழில் கோர்ட்டுகள் வேண்டுமென்றுல், மேலுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் உடனடியாகக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. வீண் சாக்குப்போக்கு சொல்லு கிறார்கள். முதலில் யார் வருகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு நியாயம் கொடுக் கிறார்கள். அது டால்மியா நிர்வாகத்திற்கு மிகவும் பொருந்தும். முதலில் மானேஜ்மெண்டார் வந்துவிட்டால் அவர்கள் பக்கம் சாதகமாக நியாயம் இருக்கிறது. தொழிலாளிகள் பிறகு வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு நியாயம் கிடைப்பதில்லை.

"1949-ம் ஆண்டில் டால்மியா தொழிலாளிகள் ஒரு சிறு தொழிற் கோர்ட்டு வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்கள். முதலில் கமிஷனர்கள் ஒரு தீர்ப்பு கொடுத்தார்கள். அவற்றில் சில நல்ல தீர்ப்பு என்று வைத்துகொண் டாலும். அதற்கு மேற்கொண்டு 'எங்களுக்கு போனஸ் வேண்டும், இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, அதலுல் தொழில் கோர்ட்டு வேண்டு'மென்று பல தடவைகள் நாங்கள் கேட்டோம். ஆனுல், கொடுக்க வில்லை. அதன் மேல் வேலை நிறுத்தம் ஏற்பட்டது. அதை illegal strike என்று சொல்லி எங்களுக்குத் தந்தி வந்தது. உடனடியாக Employment Exchange லிருந்து தொழிலாளிகள் வருகிறார்கள். எம்பிளாய்மெண்ட் எக்ஸ்சேஞ்ச் ஆபீஸ்கள் எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். மானேஜ்மெண்டார் புதிதாக தொழிலாளிகளை வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது, எம்பிளாய்மெண்ட் எக்ஸ்சேஞ்சுக்கு வேலைக்காரர்கள் வேண்டுமென்று தகவல் கொடுக்கிறார்களா? எம்பிளாய் மெண்ட் எக்ஸ்சேஞ்சு சிபார்சு செய்யும் ஆட்களை மானேஜ்மெணடார் வேலைக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டும், மானேஜ்மெண்டார் சரியாக நடந்துகொள்வதில்லை. மானேஜ்மெண்டாரின் போக்கு சாதாரண காலங்களில் எம்மாதிரி இருக்கிறது என்று ஆபீசர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். தெரிந்திருந்தும், தொழி லாளர்கள் நியாயமான கோக்கைகளுக்காக வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்தால், அதை மானேஜ்மெண்டார் illegal strike என்று சொல்லும்போது இந்த எம்பிளாய்மெண்ட் எக்ஸ்சேஞ்சு ஆபீசர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்கள், தங்களிடம் பதிவு செய்துகொண்ட தொழிலாளர்களை வேண்டிய அளவு அனுப்பிவைக்கின்றார்கள். மற்றும் டால்மியா தொழிலாளிகள் நியாய மான கோரிக்கைகளுக்காக வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்யும்போது, கமிஷனர் சட்ட விரோதமான வேலை நிறுத்தம் என்று முதலில் தந்தி அடித்து

[Sri M. Palaniandi] [26th July 1952

பின்னர் வேண்டப்படாத வேலை நிறுத்தம் என்று சொல்லுகிறபொழுது வேறு தொழிலாளர்கள் அங்கு வேலைக்குப்போகும்போது, அவர்களைப் பார்த்து, "என்ன ஐயா, நாங்கள் நியாயமான வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்யும் போது, நீங்கள் எங்களுக்கு எதிராக வேலைக்குப் போகலாமா?" என்று கேட்டு, அவர்களை வேலைக்குப் போகாமல் தடுத்துவிட்டால், போலீஸ்காரர்கள் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் செய்கிறார்கள். அதனால், எவ்வளவோ உயிர்கள் சேதம் அடைய சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இதை அறிவாரா கமிஷனர்! அஹிம்சைக் கொள்கையையுடைய காங்கிரஸ் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்பவர்கள் போலீஸ்காரர்களை விட்டு இம்மாதிரி டால்மியா தொழிலாளர்களை இம்சை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். தொழில் கோர்ட்டு, கிடைத்து, அப்பெல்லட் ட்ரிபுனலுக்கு நாங்கள் போனாலும், டால்மியா முதலாளிகள் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டு வரையில் போக கங்கணம் கட்டுகிறார்கள். 1949-ல் கொடுத்த தீர்ப்பு இன்னும் நிறைவேற்றப்படாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

"நான் சொல்லுவது என்னவென்றால், கான்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்களானாலும் சரி, தொழில் கோர்ட் அதிகாரிகளானாலும் சரி, அவர்கள் திறந்த மனதோடு விசாரித்து, தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நல்லது செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தில் உண்மையாக அளித்த தீர்ப்பை முதலாளிகள் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கட்டாயப்படுத்தினாலொழிய முதலாளிகள்—தொழிலாளர்களிடையே சுமுகமான உறவு ஏற்படமுடியாது. அரசாங்கம் முதலாளிகளைக் கட்டாயப்படுத்துவதைத் தவிர வேறு வழியில்லை. ஏனென்றால், டால்மியாபோன்றவர்கள் வடநாட்டிலிருந்து வந்து இங்குமுதல் போட்டு தொழில் நடத்துகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், இங்கிருக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களை அவர்கள் சரிவர நடத்தவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகளை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால், அவர்கள் தொழிலாளர்களின் நன்மையைப் புறக்கணிப்பதற்கு காரணம் அவர்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கு சிமெண்டு ஏஜென்ஸி கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம் என்ற தைரியத்தினால்தான். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கு சிமெண்டு ஏஜென்ஸி முதலியவைகள் கொடுத்திருப்பதினால் அரசாங்கம் தங்களை ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது என்று அவர்கள் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய மிரட்டல்களுக்கு நாங்கள் பணிவதில்லை. இருந்தாலும் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்கள் கோரிக்கைக்காக பொறுமையுடன் போராடிய பிறகுதான் கருணையற்ற முதலாளிகள் பணிந்து வருகிறார்கள்.

1-20 p.m. "அப்பெல்லட் ட்ரிபுனல் (தொழில் கோர்ட்டுகள்) எப்படி நடக்கின்றன என்று பார்த்தால், மதுரையில் (Madurai dress manufacturing company) விஷயமாக அப்பெல்லட் ட்ரிபுனல் ஒரு தீர்ப்பு தந்திருக்கிறது. அப்பெல்லட் ட்ரிபுனலுக்குப்போய்கூட "இன்ஜங்ஷன்" மறுக்கப்பட்டது. அப்பெல்லட் முதலாளிகள் தீர்ப்பை நடைமுறையில் நிறைவேற்றவில்லை. இதுவரையில் முதலாளிகள் சிறைக்கனுப்பப்படவில்லை. அதே சமயத்தில் திருநெல்வேலியில் ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையில் தொழிலாளிகள் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்ததில் அது (illegal strike) என்று சொல்லி ஒரு தொழிலாளிக்கு மூன்று மாத சிறை தண்டனையும் ரூ. 100 அபராதமும் விதிக்கப்பட்டது.

"கோயமுத்தூரிலுள்ள 30 மில்களில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விஷயமாகத் தீர்ப்பு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தீர்ப்பின் பேரில் முதலாளிகள் மேல் கோர்ட்டில் ஒரு இன்ஜங்ஷன் கேட்டார்கள். அது மறுக்கப்பட்டது. இரண்டு மாத போனஸிற்கு மட்டும் இன்ஜங்ஷன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சம்பளம், பஞ்சப்படி, ஜராசுவடி வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளிக்கு காம்பென்சேஷன் இவைகளெல்லாம் கேட்டபோது அதற்கு இன்ஜங்ஷன் கொடுக்கவில்லை. 30 ஆயிரம் மில் தொழிலாளிகள் தீர்ப்பின்படி தங்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், "நீங்கள் தனித்தனியாக தொழில் கோர்ட்டுக்கு உங்களுடைய அப்ளிகேஷனைக் கொடுத்து, தீர்ப்பு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுங்கள்" என்று முதலாளிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த 30 ஆயிரம் மில் தொழிலாளிகள் அப்பீல் செய்து கொள்வதற்குப் பணம் எங்கிருக்கின்றது?

26th July 1952] [Sri M. Palaniandi]

மேலும் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் மாஞ்சோலை எஸ்டேட் என்று ஒரு எஸ்டேட் இருக்கிறது. அங்கிருக்கும் வெள்ளையனால் ஒரு தொழிலாளி வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டான். அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஜீவாதார உரிமை அவனுக்குத் தடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்தத் தொழிலாளி வீட்டுக்கு வந்து மனைவியுடன் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று அவனுக்கு உத்திரவு பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கணவனை அந்த மனைவி வீட்டுக்குவர அனுமதித்தால், அவளையும் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கிவிடுவோம் என்று அந்த வெள்ளையன் அவளுக்கும் உத்திரவு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறான். இம்மாதிரி அவர்கள் மிரட்டிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதுதான் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தில் அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் நமக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஜீவாதார உரிமை.

"ஆண்டுதோறும் மின்சார வெட்டினால் அனேக தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாமலிருக்கிறது. மின்சார வெட்டினால் வேலை கிடைக்காத தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு யாதொரு விதமான காம்பென்சேஷனும் மானேஜ்மெண்டார் கொடுப்பதில்லை. மின்சார வெட்டினால், அவர்களுக்கு வேலை அளிக்க முடியவில்லையென்று மானேஜ்மெண்டார் சொல்லமுடியாமல் அரசாங்கம் வேறு வழியிலும் இதற்கு உதவி செய்யலாம். அதாவது தேர்மல் ஸ்டேஷனைக் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து மின்சார வெட்டில்லாமல் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கும்படி அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"கடைசியாக உண்மையாக தொழிலாளர்களிடையே சமாதானம் நிலவ வேண்டுமென்றால், ஆங்காங்கே ஒவ்வொரு தொழிற்சாலைக்கும் ஒரு (Tripartite committee) அமைக்கவேண்டும். முன்பே அரசாங்கத்தின் ஒரு தீர்மானப்படி அவர்கள் ட்ரான்ஸ்போர்ட், பிளான்டேஷன் கமிஷன், இவை யெல்லாவற்றிற்கும் கமிட்டி போடுவதாக இருந்தது. டெக்ஸ்டையல் இன்டஸ்ட்ரீசுக்கு அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அதற்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது. நல்ல அதிகாரத்துடன் தொழிலாளிகளும், முதலாளிகளும், அரசாங்கத்தாரும் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு உண்மையாகத் திட்டங்களை வகுத்து அதை முழுவுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தாலும் அன்றுடம் ஏற்படும் தகராறுகளைப் பரிசீலனை செய்தும் உற்பத்தி பெருக்கத்திற்கு திட்டமிட்டுக்கொண்டும் தொழிலாளிகள் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்தியும் செய்வதனை காரியங்களை நடத்திவந்தால், தொழிலில் சமாதானம் ஏற்படும். முதலாளிகளும் அதற்குக் கட்டுப்படவேண்டும். பொதுவாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் டால்மியா நிர்வாகத்திற்கு 29 லட்சம் லாபம் வந்தால் 33 லட்ச ரூபாய் தேய்மானத்திற்கென்று ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். தொழிலாளிகள் கேட்பது இரண்டு மாதச் சம்பளம். 33 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் டிப்ரிசியேஷன் என்று ஒதுக்கிவிட்டு நியாயமாக இரண்டு மாதச் சம்பளத்தைப் போனசாக கேட்டால் அது மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. இம்மாதிரி தேய்மானம் போன்றவைகளை ஒதுக்க இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் சட்டம் அனுமதிக்கிறது. மனிதத் தன்மையாகப் பார்த்து உண்மையாக வேலை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது கொடுப்பதென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு மனது இடங்கொடுக்கவில்லை. 1948-49-ல் உண்மையாக நாட்டில் உற்பத்திப் பெருகவேண்டுமென்று சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் பேசப்பட்டபொழுது டால்மியா தொழிலாளர்கள் முதன்மையாக உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. ஆகையால், தொழிலில் சமாதானம் வேண்டுமென்றால் நிச்சயமாக முக்கூட்டுக் கமிட்டி அமைத்து அதிகாரங்களை அதற்குக் கொடுத்து, மனிதன் நன்முறைக வாழக்கூடிய அடிப்படை சம்பளம், போனஸ் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால் நிச்சயமாக சென்னை மாகாணத்திலே தற்போது தமிழ்நாட்டிலே, தொழிலாளர்களிடையே சமாதானம் நிலவும், தானால் உற்பத்தியும் பெருகுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, இந்த வெட்டுத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

* SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion, I would like to say a few words with regard to the problems of labour.

[Sri M. Jagannathan] [26th July 1952

" Sir, labour can be divided into two broad categories—first of all, industrial labour and then agricultural labour. As regards industrial labour, I can say quite a number of things; but since the time at my disposal is very short, I do not want to catalogue the grievances of industrial labour. I would confine myself to inviting the attention of Members of this House to one particular industry wherein a large number of Harijans are employed, i.e., the tanning industry. In this industry, quite a large number of Harijans are employed. By the very nature of the work they are turning out in the tanneries, these people are put to very great inconvenience and a lot of suffering in the sense that they do not get even a subsistence wage and they are not working in sanitary surroundings. These Harijans are turning out work which is most unpleasant, as the work of tanning is most stinking and foul-smelling. Such tanning work is mostly undertaken by the Scheduled Castes. I submit these people should be given opportunities to earn a living wage which will enable them to make both ends meet and keep them in good comfort.

" As regards agricultural labour, I would like to say that the vast majority of agricultural labourers happen to be landless labourers. Here again, most of them happen to be Harijans and they are still in a state of hereditary bondage; and they are working according to the sweet will and pleasure of the mirasdars and the landed gentry. The mirasdars do not even give a subsistence wage to these Harijans, even though they turn out an enormous amount of work in the fields from morning to evening, under rain and shine. Yet, what they get is only a pittance which is not sufficient to keep themselves and their families above want and to enable them to enjoy the fruits of life. I, therefore, request the Government to enact such legislation as would safeguard the interests of millions of these agricultural landless labourers in our State, who are mostly Harijans. I also request the Government to expedite the passing of an Agricultural Minimum Wages Act, so that these poor unfortunate millions of people may be benefited.

1-30 p.m. " Another important aspect of the problem of labour, which I wish to refer to, is the practice obtaining in the South Arcot district, in one particular sugar factory at Nellikuppam. In that factory, not less than 3,000 to 4,000 people are employed, and most of them happen to be Harijans, members of the backward classes and poor Muslims. These people do not get a subsistence wage at all, and all that they get per day is less than a rupee in spite of the very valuable work that they turn out in the preparation of jaggery, sugar, sweetmeats, etc. The conditions of work inside the Nellikuppam factory are very very unsatisfactory and most nauseating—if I may be permitted to use that expression. I would invite the Hon. the Minister for Labour to pay a surprise visit, if possible, to this Nellikuppam sugar factory, so that he may be in a position to see for himself the appalling conditions in which these unfortunate Harijans and members of the backward classes and poor Muslims are working . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The House will now rise for lunch."

26th July 1952]

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion and in doing so, I shall bring certain issues before the House. First of all, the Government must realise that labour is an important factor in production and as long as this factor is not recognized, the Government cannot bring about industrial peace in the land.

" Coming to the Trade Unions Act, under that Act, the right is given to the workers to organize trade unions. But what is it that is happening in practice? Unions, sponsored by the employers are getting priority over genuine unions, regarding registration and other matters. Taking a matter of recent occurrence, certain workers of the Vuyyuru Sugar Mills applied for registration and before it was registered, the union sponsored by the management was registered—it was registered earlier than the genuine union. There is another aspect of the matter here. It is a long process to get a union registered. What is the process? First of all seven workers have to apply to the Registrar of Trade Unions; the Registrar in his turn sends the application to the Labour Officer concerned for enquiry and the Labour Officer at his convenience fixes a date and goes to the particular place or asks the workers to go to his office; then he verifies facts and sends the report to the Registrar and then there is the registration of the trade union. By the time this process is gone through it will be not less than two months. But, meanwhile, the employers will get a scent of it and they will use all the methods that they are capable of using, and by harassing and intimidating they get their union registered earlier. I want to suggest to the Government a method by which the registration can be expedited and that is this, Sir. The application must be submitted to the Registrar of Trade Unions and a copy should be sent to the Labour Officer concerned. The Labour Officer need not wait for a communication or instructions from the Registrar; on his own initiative he can make the necessary enquiries and satisfy himself whether the members are really workers of the undertaking and whether they have actually signed the applications and immediately the enquiry is over, he can send his report to the Registrar and see that the union is registered at an early date. If seven workers of the undertakings go to the Office of the Labour Officer and there sign in the presence of the Labour Officer, there need not be any enquiry and the Union can get itself registered almost immediately. In this connexion, I would like to suggest to the Government to fix a time-limit, say, a month within which the union should be registered. In the alternative, the Office of the Commissioner of Labour must intimate to the person concerned why there was delay in the matter of the registration.

" Coming to trade disputes, much delay is being caused in settling them because of the long process and the length of time taken up before the trade dispute is referred for adjudication. For example, the workers of he Chittivalasa Jute Mills put up their

[Sri M. Veerabhadram] [26th July 1952

demand before the management and the Labour Officer enquired into it but the report has not yet reached the Labour Commissioner though a period of two months has elapsed. And, in the meanwhile, if the workers go on strike, the Government will not hesitate to ban the strike and declare it as illegal but the workers' grievances will not be taken into consideration by the Government and the dispute referred for arbitration. I want in this connexion to draw the attention of the Government to a section of the Industrial Disputes Act. Under that provision, the Government need not necessarily follow this process because if there is an apprehension of a dispute arising in any industry, the Government can straightway refer the disputes to the Industrial Tribunal. I suggest that the Vuyyuru Sugar Mills dispute, the Chittivalasa Jute Mills dispute and the Nellore Motor Workers' dispute should all be referred to the Industrial Tribunal immediately so that no time may be lost.

" I wish to submit to the House that the Minimum Wages Act is a big hoax. In the morning today, during question-time, the Hon. the Minister for Labour, while replying to a supplementary question, said that the report of the Minimum Wages Committee had been published. But I want to submit that it is not correct and the report has not yet been published and it has not yet seen the light of day. What did the Committee recommend? The Committee recommend certain minimum wages for certain categories of employees under local authorities but the Government have put the report in the waste paper basket and of their own accord, they have fixed Rs. 25 as minimum wages and all this, after they had appointed a Committee to recommend minimum wages. The Government spent nearly Rs. 8,000 on the Committee and the Committee gave a report and are the Government justified in not publishing the report and not also implementing the recommendations? I say, therefore, that the Minimum Wages Act is a hoax; it is not being implemented properly and I, therefore, suggest that the G.O. No. 1355, dated the 25th March 1952, should be scrapped immediately and the whole thing must be re-examined or the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee must be implemented.

" Coming to the question of casual labour, I wish to submit that it is the most exploited and the most affected in the State. There is no law protecting the rights and interests of casual labour. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to bring in legislation immediately in the next sitting of the House with a view to regulate the conditions of casual labour.

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the period from 1948-51, there were 368 workers detained by the Government for reasons best known to the Government themselves. Most of them or almost all of them have not been taken back as soon as they were released and I want to urge upon the Government to see that they are taken back in employment immediately."

2-40 p.m. * SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that the Labour Department is a machinery set up for

26th July 1952] [Sri S. Pakkiriswami Pillai]

implementing the policy of the Government as far as workers are concerned. When it is there specifically for safeguarding the interests of the workers, we have got instances to prove that this department has been working for promoting the interest of the capitalists and the employers. We know, Sir, in the last year, 1951, when there was a disturbance in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, the Development Department did not hesitate to sanction a Police station to be located inside the mills. Even though this question has now become a dead issue, the management of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have taken advantage of it for increasing the work-load and have made the workers work like slaves in the mills. In the ' Swadesamitran,' the ' Dinamani ' and ' Express ' workers' disputes, it was the same case. The Government was in a mood to help Mr. Goenka and Mr. Srinivasan who are the proprietors of those concerns. Even though the dispute has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal in Madras and afterwards the workers have taken the case before the Appellate Tribunal, it has not yet disposed of the case. The Appellate Court has not come over here to Madras. In this particular case, I may be permitted to observe that I am reliably informed that the Government of India have been asking the State Government to provide them with accommodation for locating a permanent Full Bench of the Appellate Tribunal. The Government, I am sorry to say, have not so far cared to see that a building is provided for the Bench.

" With regard to the question of minimum wages, I do not agree with the policy of the Government in fixing lower wages for several categories of employees. I know that in the Corporation for several categories of workers minimum wages have been fixed at Rs. 15 per mensem inclusive of all allowances. I am not able to see the real motive behind it. I do not know how the Government can have the moral courage to force other employers to fix higher rates of wages when they themselves are not coming forward to help these workers with better rates of wages. There is also this other question. We know that the Government of Madras are the first and foremost in enacting the Act called the Madras Shops and Establishments Act. It was enacted, as the Government claimed in the Preamble, with a view to controlling the working conditions of workers in shops and commercial establishments and hotels. But a perusal of the Act will show that there is no provision as far as fixing of minimum wages, annual increments, etc., is concerned and I think that the whole Act should be scrapped and a fresh Committee should be set up for substituting another Act. I am citing this as an example. Under section 41 of the Act, if after an enquiry a decree is passed, there is no provision in the Act to realize the decree amount from the employer, if he fails to comply with the orders of the appellate authority. In this case, the appellate authority is the Commissioner of Labour. For recovering decree amounts, there should be provisions, on the lines of the provisions in the Factories Act for the purpose of recovering the amount as land revenue.

" Regarding beedi workers, may I suggest that the Government should devise means by which there should be control over the issue of licences? When there is a dispute and the factory-owners are asked to do certain things, the factory-owners are not inclined to observe the terms and conditions specified by the Labour Commissioner or the Tribunal. In the absence of compliance, they should be able to penalise those people and that could be done only by cancelling their licences. Then only shall we be able to help this category of workers. I suggest that the beedi workers should be treated on the same footing as handloom weavers. Much more than a million are employed in these factories and most of them belong to the Muslim community and they are very poor. They are not well-treated by the factory-owners and the Government are not in a position to help them by providing suitable enactment to govern their conditions of service."

2 50 p.m. * SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in rising to support this Demand—Labour including Factories—I have to make a few suggestions to the Hon. Minister for Industries. This Demand for Rs. 18 lakhs covers only a limited number of workers in this State. The workers who come under the Factories Act and the Shop Assistants Act and other Acts are only a small percentage as compared with the total number of workers in this State. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that the whole working class is brought under one Act at an early date.

" Now I come to Factories. This is a subject in the Concurrent List in the Constitution and any measures connected with the factories have to be decided upon by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government. Sir, it would be better if the Centre contents itself with the broad principles of a particular measure and leaves it to the State Government to work out the details. Now, as it is, even for minor changes we have to consult the Central Government and this creates a lot of delay.

" Again, under the Industrial Disputes Act, there are a number of appeals that are being taken to Bombay. This system not only causes waste of time but also waste of money and waste of energy, both for the employers and employees. It would be better if the Tribunal constituted by the State Government is made the final Appellate Tribunal or in the alternative the High Court made the Appellate Court so far as industrial disputes are concerned. This will not only lessen the number of disputes but will be of some benefit to labour.

" In my constituency, there are about 40,000 plantation workers. Here also the State Government has to depend much upon the Central Government for bringing in any legislation for the welfare of the plantation workers. With regard to bonus for plantation workers, the Central Government has to decide about the quantum of bonus and the State Government has no voice in the matter. It would be better if more power in this regard is given to the State Government as that will improve the condition

of the plantation workers. The conditions of workers in the plantations are much worse as compared with the workers in other industries like Textiles, Motor Transport, etc. The housing conditions of the plantation workers in the Tea Plantations at Anamalais are very bad. It will be better if new colonies are created in those areas. Now, the workers are living in the quarters provided by the management. It will be better if the managements and the Government give the money necessary for the creation of these colonies near the plantations. Even in the case of eviction, the workers who have been evicted need not leave their houses and go away.

" Sir, the workers employed in the Cinchona plantations run by the Government are not paid the same wages as are paid to the workers in the plantations under private management. The Government, as the biggest employer, should set an example for other employers by raising the wages of workers employed in their plantations. Similarly in the case of the Government Motor Transport, when the Venkatramana Award was announced, the Government said that they would be exempted from the award. Is it right on the part of the Government to get themselves exempted from the award when other employers are required to implement the award? The Government should be the first employer to implement the award.

" Now I come to the Health Insurance Scheme. This scheme has been instituted by the Central Government and they are going to administer it. It will create a lot of administrative difficulties if the Centre takes up the execution of this scheme. It will be better if the Department of Industries of the State Government is entrusted with this work.

" Sir, the Shop Assistants Act is being enforced even in minor panchayats, which creates a lot of difficulties. If the enforcement of this Act in minor panchayats and municipalities is left to the Chairmen of Municipalities, it will be better as the local people with their local influence will be able to implement the Act in a better way.

" In the big cities, Labour Officers can be directly appointed by the Commissioner of Labour. Even Assistant Labour Inspectors do not have a chance of getting promotion. They serve under the Factory Inspectors but are technically not qualified to be promoted to the superior's post. I hope the Government will look into the matter and see what can be done for them.

" After the Shop Assistants Act has come into force, a number of amendments have been brought forward which exempted certain establishments from the provisions of the Act. Now, there are more exemptions from the Act than the original Act itself. It will be better if a Committee is appointed to re-examine the provisions of the Act so that we can leave off some of the difficult clauses and see that the Act that is finally got up is properly enforced.

" Yesterday, my hon. Friend Mr. Venkateswarlu referred to the working of democracy in East European countries. The working of democracy in those countries is not proper. In those countries, even trade union rights are denied; there is no right of organising a Labour Union; and there is no right for the people to strike."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether it is in order for the hon. Member to speak about East European countries, when they have nothing to do with the Demand under discussion? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" He is comparing the working of democracy in East European countries with our working of democracy."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Even that comparison, I submit, is not relevant here."

MR. SPEAKER :—" He considers it relevant."

* SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" The hon. Member Mr. Gopalan accused the State Government as being a pro-capitalist Government. That is why I want to compare the democracies existing in East European countries with our democracy in this country. In those countries, even trade unions are not recognized. Even a slight negligence in industry on the part of a worker will entail a long prison sentence. In the case of damage caused to property due to wilful neglect, even death sentences are given. In our country such things are not done. Some time ago in a factory at Madukkarai there was a fire accident. This was due to indiscipline in the labour movement which had been created by the irresponsible labour leaders who exist to-day. If there is discipline in the labour movement, it will not only help the working class but it will also be good for the nation. The employers who care for the future of the country should meet the requirements of labour and provide them with the necessary amenities. At the same time strict discipline should be enforced in the ranks of labour. New trade unions are in existence to-day and they have all been started to serve the political ends of certain politicians. In Coimbatore, a very powerful trade union of textile workers was in existence till recently. Now there are two or three trade unions under the name of three parties, with the result the textile workers of Coimbatore are now divided and their organisational strength has gone down.

" I now come to production. The Government should give first priority to production and that should be their primary consideration . . ."

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

1 p.m. * SRI M. MUNI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, much has been said with regard to industrial labour. We are glad that Government are taking a very keen interest in bettering the lot of labourers. Many legislative enactments have been passed in the

past to provide for them insurance, provident fund, limited working hours, allowances, amenities, compensation and so on. What is most needed to-day is that those legislative enactments should be enforced to the satisfaction of the labourers. Then only the lot of the labourers will be improved and then only will Government win the confidence of the labourers.

" Sir, in this connexion, as far as agricultural labour is concerned, I beg to state that it is the most neglected. Out of sixty million people in this State industrial labour constitutes at the most ten per cent of them. Of the five crores of the rural population, more than 30 per cent constitutes agricultural labour. Now, to-day, what is the condition of the people in the villages? What are the facilities that Government have given to agricultural labour? Sir, we are very glad that Government propose to fix minimum wages for agricultural labour. In this connexion I want to say that they should fix also minimum price for agricultural produce. For, it is a well-known fact that to-day agriculture is not a paying industry. Even after fixing their wages, the peasantry would not be well off without fixing a minimum price for their produce. In this State, last year, the price of paddy per maund was Rs. 9; but we were importing more than seven to eight lakhs of tons of paddy from Burma and other places at the rate of Rs. 23 per maund. On account of this, our State had to lose 41 crores to foreign countries. Now if a higher price had been paid for our agricultural produce, there would have been more production of food in our country itself, and all this 41 crores could have been saved to our ryots.

" Then, Sir, in the rural areas, the condition of agricultural labour is bad. The peasant has to toil day in and day out. But what is the case of the industrial labour? His hours of work are fixed. Even though the agricultural labourer works day in and day out, he is not taken care of by the Government. Sir, in the City of Madras, in Gandhinagar lakhs of rupees have been spent on building houses; but, I ask, what amount has been spent in the rural areas for housing agricultural labour? Then, Sir, there is also unemployment in villages. For more than three to four months in the year, the agricultural labourer is unemployed. It is up to the Government to see that some employment is created for him in the off-season. Various measures on a co-operative basis like bee-keeping industry, poultry industry, etc., must be developed so that the income of the poor labourer may be increased. Then, Sir, other ameliorative measures should be passed so that the labourer in the rural areas may lead a decent life. In short, there is a lot to be done to improve the condition of the peasantry in the villages. If the labourer goes to the forest to cut trees, he goes at night, and what protection is there for him against the wild animals? And what compensation is there if he loses his life? But, for industrial labour, there is compensation for loss of life. At present the rural masses are simply exploited like anything for the good of the urban people. While much is said about industrial labour, very little is said about agricultural labour. To-day, we talk of food production; we talk of

[Sri M. Muni Reddi] [26th July 1952

increased production; we talk of self-sufficiency in food and so on; and how can we expect the peasantry to work day in and day out unless his condition is improved? Unless that is done it will be very difficult for this country to solve the food crisis.

" Then, Sir, there was a suggestion with regard to the municipal employees union. It was said that outsiders were not allowed to be members of the union. That is, only municipal employees can be members of the union; and only they can occupy any position in the union. This rule debars outsiders, that is, non-employees from becoming Secretary or President or any other functionary. I request Government to look into this matter and make suitable provisions in the rules to enable outsiders to enter the union. For the employees by themselves are not able to put forth their grievances properly to the proper authorities. With these words, Sir, I support the Demand."

* SRI G. C. KONDAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Demand and support the cut motion. Sir, there are labour conciliation officers and labour tribunals to deal with the problem of labour, and yet, there is discontent and strike in every sphere of industry. Now, what is the cause for this unrest? Government may feel that certain people are always inciting workers to unrest and anarchy. That is entirely baseless. Can hundreds and lakhs of workers afford to go on strike and lose their job for fun? Surely there must be some reason for their action. Unless there is something seriously wrong, a strike would not take place. Now, what is the cause for all these labour strikes? If we look into the life of the labourers and analyse their grievances it would reduce itself ultimately to the question of ensuring a living wage. So that is the first cause. Next comes the need to have a guarantee for their job. In both these matters Government are not doing anything. Only by solving these two problems satisfactorily can justice be done to the working class. So, Sir, unless and until Government fix a minimum living wage for all categories of workers including agricultural workers and see that it is paid by all employers, be they the owners of factories or merchants or landlords, there will be no peace in the country. Government should not keep silent listening to the grievances of workers when they approach them. They should not allow the employers to have their own way. Government, in fact, all along by their silence, were encouraging employers to exploit the workers more and more. I shall give the House an instance of this, and from it, it will be seen how Government have been shirking their responsibility. Sir, in 1948 in the case of bus workers in Nellore, the bus workers demanded from the Naziriah United Bus Service, Nellore, bonus and dress allowance. But the management refused it on the ground that the demands were high. Thereupon the bus workers decided on a strike. At this stage the Government intervened and the bus strike was averted. The case was referred to a labour tribunal and it gave an award. But the award was not implemented by the management. For four years the bus workers waited, looking to the officials to intervene and force the management to implement the award. The workers requested the Government to intervene

26th July 1952] [Sri G. C. Kondaiah]

and force the management to implement the award. But Government kept quiet and did not move an inch in the matter. So, again, in the second week of May last, there was a bus strike in Nellore. This time the Government did not interfere. But the District Collector and the Labour Conciliation Officer intervened and somehow the strike was stopped after four days and a compromise was effected.

" Sir, the Labour Conciliation Officer at Guntur tried to see that the agreement was implemented but every effort of his was in vain. They again approached the concerned Minister and the officials and so far nothing has been done. Thus, it is the owners and the owners only who flout the awards of the labour tribunals. In the recent strike also it was the owners who flouted the award of the tribunal. It is they who are against the Government and the Government have no power or strength to go against them. Even with all their lathies and guns, they will never go against the owners. But, if it is a case against the workers the Government will immediately see that Law and Order is maintained and that the Police Force moves against the workers. If it is a case of the owners flouting their awards the Government will not go against them. 3. P.

" This has been the case even with the tannery-owners in Vellore who closed their tanneries. Recently some tanneries were reopened but the owners had another trick up their sleeves to shut the workers out of their jobs. They have changed the old names of the tanneries and put up new boards announcing new names. Some of the workers have been done out of their jobs on the plea that the owners were starting new industries. This is how the tannery workers are being exploited and the Government have not at all intervened and, if at all they intervene, it takes them years and years to come to a settlement. We find that some cases are not referred to the labour tribunals at all. If this is the way in which Government are proceeding, I do not think there will be any peace or contentment among the workers. If the Government are interested in solving the problems of the workers, they must take strong measures and stern action against the owners to see that they at least implement the awards of the labour tribunals. Wherever there are strikes, the disputes must be immediately referred to the labour tribunals and the awards of the tribunals must be implemented at once. If the Government do not adopt this attitude, I am sure the workers are not going to keep quiet for a long time. Already there is discontent and there are strikes everywhere in every branch of industry. If the Government do not change this attitude of theirs, the discontent will be intensified and then peace, Law and Order and everything else will be in danger. I, therefore, request the Government to see that they do not side with owners. They should put an end to this partiality and side with the cause that is just and see that the lot of the workers is really improved."

* SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Mr Speaker, Sir, തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്തൊരു നയമാണു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് എടുത്തുവരുന്നതു് എന്നതു ഇപ്പോൾ

[Sri C. H. Kanaran] [26th July 1952

ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും അതിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ഉത്തരങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഇന്നു് നാടെങ്ങും പടർന്നുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചോദ്യംചെയ്യുവാൻ അവസരത്തിൽതന്നെ ഒരു scheme ന്റെ പേർ പറയും—Rayan Scheme എന്നു കേൾക്കുമ്പോഴേക്കും പറയും—അതു കടന്നു പിന്നീടു ചോദിച്ചാൽ പറയും ആ കാര്യം ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു്. എനിക്കു ചോദിക്കാനുള്ളതു് ഏകദേശം അഞ്ചോ ആറു മാസത്തോളം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ ഇതു അധികം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടു്, സ്ഥിതി വളരെ ഗൗരവമായിട്ടു്, ഈ ശവമേക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്, ഞങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോഴും ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണു്. ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു, ഈ തൊഴിലാളികളെല്ലാം രണ്ടു വട്ടം കിടന്നു മരിച്ചാലാണോ ഈ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ആലോചന പൂർത്തിയാവുക എന്നു്. അതു മരിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ, അവർ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തുതന്നെ, ശക്തി കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിതന്നെ ഈ ശവമേക്കുന്നതിനു വല്ലതും ആലോചിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നാണു് ചോദിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞു വല്ലതും ചോദിച്ചാൽ മറുപടിയും ഇല്ല. അസംബ്ലി മെമ്പർമാർ ചോദിച്ചാൽതന്നെ കിട്ടുന്ന ഉത്തരം ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണു്. ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മേന്റിനോടു രൂപയുടെ വില കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതായോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചുപോൾ പറയുന്നു ആലോചിക്കും എന്നു്. രൂപയുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞാലെങ്കിലും പ്രയത്നിക്കുന്നുകാണും. ഈ അസംബ്ലി തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടേ ഇരിക്കും. തൊഴിൽ മന്ത്രി ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ടേ ഇരിക്കും, നാട്ടിലെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിച്ചു തൊഴിലാളികൾ പട്ടിണികിടന്നുകൊണ്ടേ ഇരിക്കും. അവരിൽ അധികം പേരും ചത്തുകൊണ്ടേയിരിക്കും. ഇതാണോ ഈ ശവമേക്കലിന്റെ തൊഴിൽനയം എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്.

"ഒന്നു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ഈ ശവമേക്കലിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ളതു് ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മൂന്നു ലക്ഷത്തോളം തോട്ടം തൊഴിലാളികളുണ്ടു്. ഈ തൊഴിലാളികൾ I.N.T.U.C. യുടെ കീഴിലാണു് സംഘടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. കേരള കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് നേതാക്കന്മാർ സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ സംഘടനയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൻകീഴിലുള്ള ഈ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു വണ്ടിമുടക്കു നോട്ടീസ്സു് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നു. എന്താണു് ശവമേക്കുന്നതെന്നു ആലോചിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. അങ്ങിനെ ആലോചിച്ചതിന്റെ ശേഷമാണു് ഒരു Tribunal ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതു്. അഞ്ചോ ആറു മാസമായി Tribunal നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതേവരെ വിധിപ്രസ്താവം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇതേ ശവമേക്കുന്നതിനുതന്നെ കമ്മിറ്റിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ തോട്ടംതൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കൂലിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു വിധി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഒരു പുരുഷ തൊഴിലാളിക്കു 1 ക. 9 ണ. 6 പ., ഒരു സ്ത്രീതൊഴിലാളിക്കു് 1 ക 3 ണ. 3 പ. യും, ഒരു കുട്ടിക്കു 12 ണ. 9 പ. യും ആണു്. ഈ കൂലി നിശ്ചയിക്കുമ്പോൾ മിനിമം സ്കെയിലും നടപ്പാക്കിക്കൂടെ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ പറയും അതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആണെന്നു്. തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കൂലി കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതെ, അവരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയുള്ള ഒരു ഫാസ്സിസ്റ്റ് നയമല്ലേ ഈ ശവമേക്കുന്നു കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്നതു് എന്നു ആരു ചോദിച്ചുപോകുമല്ലോ. അതേ സമയം മുതലാളിമാരുടെ കാര്യം സാധിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി അവർ ഒരു complaint കൊടുത്താൽ മതി. പോലീസ്സു് ആ മുതലാളിയുടെ സഹായത്തിനു ഓടി എത്തുകയായി. മദിരാശിയിൽ തന്നെ ഇയ്യിടെ കോറളേഷൻ ഹോട്ടലിൽ തൊഴിലാളികൾ അവരുടെ ചില ന്യായമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ മുതലാളിയോടു് ചോദിക്കുന്നതിനു താമസം മുതലാളി പോലീസ്സിനു അറിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നു. പോലീസ് ഉടനെ 16 പേരെ അറസ്റ്റു് ചെയ്യുന്നു. എന്നു മാത്രമാണു് മുതലാളി പോലീസ് വന്നതു് നേരെ മറിച്ചു മുന്നൂറു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ, മുപ്പായിരവും അയ്യായിരവും അടി ഉയരത്തിലുള്ള മലയുടെ മുകളിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഈ പാവപ്പെട്ട തോട്ടം തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ചിന്തിക്കാൻ പറയുമ്പോൾ, അതു ഇപ്പോഴും ആലോചനയിൽ ആണു്. ഇതു രീതിയുടെ ആലോചനയാണു്. എത്ര മാസം കഴിഞ്ഞാലും കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞാലും ഈ ആലോചന തീരുകയില്ല. എന്നുകൊണ്ടു് തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശവമേക്കുന്നതിനു കുറച്ചു വേഗം നീക്കിക്കൂടാ എന്നാണു് ചോദിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. ഈ തോട്ടംതൊഴിലാളികൾ ജീവിക്കുന്ന രീതി നാട്ടുകാർ അറിയുമെങ്കിൽ, അതു പരാക്രമത്തെന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കുന്ന ഈ ശവമേക്കുന്നതിനു അപകടകരമാണു്. നാലഞ്ചു കുടുംബങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേ ഈ തോട്ടത്തിൽ കാണുകയുള്ളൂ. കുറച്ചു കുട്ടികളും ഒരു ചെറിയ മുറിയിലാണു് താമസിക്കുന്നതു്."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up. He will resume his seat."

26th July 1952]

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this morning the Hon. Minister for Labour introduced the Demand under the head 'Labour including Factories' and made a report on that to the House. Hearing the introductory speech of the Hon. Minister, I was wondering whether he was reading through a report prepared for an encyclopædia regarding the number of labour laws that have been enacted by the Government of India and what exactly the scope of these labour laws was. The entire report just gives us a resume of the various laws enacted during the last four or five years, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Social Insurance Scheme, the Provident Fund Scheme, etc., etc. But, what the Minister for Labour failed to tell us, or forgot to tell us or did not want to tell us or he cannot tell us to-day—I am aware of the fact that he has been in charge of the department only during the last three or four months but nonetheless it is his duty—is how exactly these various labour laws have been administered in this State. What is exactly expected of the Minister for Labour and of the Government is, whether as a result of the working of these various Acts, it is considered necessary to bring some changes or formulate a new policy. We are not here to be just taught what exactly is the scope of the various laws that have been enacted from time to time. We, on this side of the House, are quite aware of the fact that many of these Acts are mere paper Acts.

"One thing I would like to clear at the very outset. It is often said that those people who call themselves as labour leaders, who style themselves as labour leaders, are interested in creating trouble. It is further said that the labourers are innocent people, that they are all susceptible to alien influences and that the labour leaders are a set of politicians who have their own personal or political ends to gain; and so they go, it is said, to the innocent labourers just for the purpose of inciting them and all the trouble in this country is caused by these diabolical set of people. 3.20 p.m.

"Mr. Rajagopalachari was the Prime Minister of this State from 1937 to 1939. Subsequently there have been various other Governments including that of the Congress. When Mr. Rajagopalachari was the Prime Minister of this State, there were a number of labour disputes. I would just ask him to refer back to the adjudication proceedings or proceedings of the Courts of Enquiry conducted during the period between 1937 and 1939. I throw a challenge to the Chief Minister whether he can point out a single instance wherein the Labour Courts which went into the various disputes that had been raised by us had found us to be in the wrong. I make bold to say, even after 1937–39, between 1942 and 1948, let him refer to the various adjudication proceedings in which we were parties—let him for example refer to the Madukkarai adjudication proceedings—and point out a single instance wherein our case was found to be wrong and wherein it was stated that we on this side incited labour.

"I would like next to refer to the basic policy underlying the whole thing. It was certainly very good of the Hon. Labour

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [26th July 1952

Minister to give us once again a resume of these various legislations. But we know how these legislations have been worked. Whatever might have been the pieces of legislation that were enacted, all these legislations are dead letters, so long as we do not have a strong labour organisation, a strong trade union organisation, which can stand guard over the interests of the workers and which will be able to take up cases where these labour laws are actually infringed. Without such strong trade unions, it will not be possible for the Government or for anybody to enforce these legislations whatever might be the nature of the laws that might be enacted from time to time. It must be the duty of the Government to see that trade unions in this country flourish. This is the basic thing. What is the attitude of the Government with regard to trade union organisations? Well, Sir, homilies are preached that there must be co-operation between labour and employers and that labour and employers are partners in the industry. I do not know what exactly is meant by the terms, ' co-operation ' or ' partnership.' These two words connote certain things. These two words, as far as I understand the English language, connote that there is equality of status. Unless equality of status is accepted, where is the question of co-operation between labour and employers? What is the use of preaching from house-tops that labour and employers must co-operate? I ask, is there equality of status for these people to come together? "

" What is the fundamental thing that has been accepted in all civilized countries where the trade union movement has gone forward and where, for example, industrial development has taken place? The basic and fundamental thing that has been accepted in all those countries where industrialization has taken place—I am not talking of Nazi or Fascist countries—is the right of collective bargaining. This is the basic and fundamental thing governing industrial relations. Have we got that right of collective bargaining? Does our Constitution guarantee it? Our Constitution does not guarantee this right of collective bargaining to the workers. What is the attitude of our Government towards collective bargaining? The principle of collective bargaining presupposes that trade unions must be recognized by the employers. Unless there is a trade union which is recognized by the employer and which is fully competent to conclude a collective agreement on behalf of the entire labour, the term ' collective bargaining ' loses all meaning. Therefore, the question of recognition of trade unions is not something in the nature of a gift. It is not something in the nature of a favour that is to be conferred on labour by the employers. Behind the principle of recognition of trade unions lies the understanding that there must be collective bargaining. Without the right of recognition there is no question of collective bargaining, and there is no question of co-operation. There is only conflict. This is the elementary principle of trade union organization. Do our Government enforce this right anywhere? I know that employers in this country to-day do not want to recognize trade unions because they feel that the trade union organizations cut across their very profits. Therefore, employers

26th July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

are interested in starting what is called in common parlance, company unions. There is, for example, the T.V.S. Bus Service in Madurai. Hundreds of thousands of workers were dismissed simply because they had struck work in 1948. Immediately after the strike the company started a union. Of course, for all outward purposes it is a trade union. The Government also registered that union. Of course, under the Trade Unions Registration Act, any seven workers can form a trade union organization. Such a thing is not peculiar to the T.V.S. Bus Service Company alone. This is something common to all the managements in the State and in the country. Of course, our Government will be ready to recognize all unions formed by the managements, which in any other country will be deemed as arising out of malpractice or out of unfair practice as it is called in trade union language. Such unions will be recognized by our Governments and the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari as Chief Minister will even go and preside over the functions of such unions. Taking advantage of the Chief Minister's visit, the management may even dismiss some workers whom they do not want.

" What is the attitude that the Government have adopted on the question of victimisation of workers? In the past, Government have stated that there should be no victimisation. As a matter of fact, when the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar was the Chief Minister in this State, during 1937–39, there was a dispute between the workers and employers of the Tramway Company, Madras, and the dispute was referred for adjudication by Justice Panduranga Rao. In the award given by Justice Panduranga Rao, which is one of the finest awards given so far, it is laid down as a basic principle that there should be no victimization of trade union workers. Subsequently that principle was followed for a number of years. But what is happening now? Hundreds and thousands of workers are being dismissed on the flimsiest of grounds. For example, is it not a fact, Sir, in 1948 in the Madura Mills, about 168 workers were dismissed for the only reason that they were active trade union workers? A similar thing happened in Vikramasingapuram and the management shamelessly stated before the Tribunal that certain workers were discharged because they had something to do with the Communist Party, or simply because they were having the Communist Party emblem of the sickle and hammer on their Savings Bank Pass Books. This sort of thing has been going on in this State during the last three or four years.

" This is a thing which is confined not only to this place. 3-30 p.m.
There was a fire in some department of the Madurai Cement Factory in 1949. Immediately about 38 workers were dismissed. I know one of the biggest Congress leaders of the State, Mr. C. P. Subbiah, went about saying that it was a case of sabotage where the workers deliberately set fire and on that basis canvassed votes against the Communist Party. But what happened? The police found that there was no case against the workers whatsoever; the case had to be withdrawn. The Factory was insured and the management approached the Insurance

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [26th July 1952

Company. The enquiry made by the Company revealed that it was not a case of sabotage but that the fire was caused by the falling down of a live electric wire. Of course, the management got the money allright from the Insurance Company. When it was said that the discharge of workers was victimization, what was it that the management told us? In a recent letter written by the Conciliation Officer to the Secretary, Development Department, a copy of which has been received by us, it is said: 'The management tells us that these people were dismissed not for any fault of theirs. The police reported that they were engaged in subversive activities and, therefore, they had no other go than to dismiss them in the interests of the workers as well as the management.' I do not know why the police were asked to make a report to the management. Anyway, there it is. The management dismissed people on the basis of certain reports. Is it not a case of victimization? I can quote hundreds of similar cases. Mr. Jeevanandam referred to the case of Thompson & Co. In a number of factories, victimization has become a most common thing. So long as the policy of not recognizing trade unions continues, there cannot be any co-operation or collective bargaining and all talk of co-operation has no meaning whatsoever.

"What is the attitude of the Government towards their own labour? When the Bus Award was given in 1949, the Madras Government said that the Government City Bus Service was exempted from the operation of the award and that the award was applicable only to the other bus operators. When the question of confirmation of people who have put in five years and ten years of service arises, what is the attitude of the Government? For example, is it not a fact that in the Madras Electricity System, people who have put in ten years and fifteen years of service are on what is called non-muster roll? When that is the attitude the Government take, I fail to understand how they can ask other people to behave properly. I can go on multiplying instances. In department after department, workers remain temporarily for years together. It is not as if the work on which they are employed is intermittent; it is a continuous work. Nonetheless, workers have been kept on either casual labour or non-muster roll labour and things of that type. They are not eligible for the benefits for which other workers are eligible.

"It is very good to read in the papers that there is a minimum wage legislation. But how are the Government implementing it? When they started to implement this legislation, a number of trade unions in the State which were previously fighting for the interests of the workers were declared illegal. The real representatives of the workers were not consulted. What is the result? Somebody said this morning that the minimum wage of municipal workers was fixed at Rs. 25. Throughout this State, except in the famine-affected areas, an agricultural worker gets a minimum wage of one rupee per day. I ask the Hon. Minister whether a municipal worker should be paid much less than an agricultural worker. I am not saying that the agricultural worker should be paid less. Certainly we are all interested in improving the condition of

26th July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

agricultural workers. A municipal worker who is serving in the City has got to pay a high rent. If he is paid such a low wage including dearness and other allowances, what is the worth of this minimum wage legislation at all? I know, as a matter of fact, that in a number of places, the minimum wage has become the maximum wage. It is the minimum as well as the maximum. Take plantation labour, for example. The minimum wage recommended by the Labour Commissioner is Rs. 1-7-0. In the Anamalais in the adjacent area of Travancore-Cochin, the minimum wage has been fixed at Rs. 1-11-0 But our Minimum Wage Committee has fixed it at Rs. 1-0-6. A plantation labourer who is working only 2 miles away from out State border gets Rs. 1-11-0, whereas a labourer, simply because the plantation in which he works happens to be in this State, gets only Rs. 1-0-6.

"The Hon. Labour Minister was cataloguing the benefits derived from the various adjudication awards and said that the Industrial Tribunals had tried to relate wages to the level of profit obtaining in the industry. I am not an admirer of compulsory adjudication. I am one of those who feel that there should be no compulsory adjudication. It is one of the basic principles of trade unionism. That is just by the way. What are the steps that the Government have been taking all these years to see that the awards which are favourable to the workers are implemented? I can quote instance after instance where such awards have not been implemented. In 1948—there was no Industrial Tribunal at the time—the Government appointed what was called the Standardization Committee. It had no legal sanction whatsoever. The moment the Standardization Committee issued a report, copies of it were given to the employers even before they were given to the representatives of labour and trade unions. The Coimbatore mill employers jumped at that report and said within 15 days that 11,000 workers should be retrenched and the workload should be increased.

"It was not a binding award. There was no legal sanction behind it. But the Coimbatore mill-owners jumped at it and sent out about 11,000 workers. What was the Industrial Truce Resolution of the Government of India? Just about 15 or 20 days earlier I was a party to that resolution. I do not want to go into the details of that resolution. The basic fact is that that resolution postulated certain things and also that there shall not be anything done which would adversely affect the condition of the workers. It promised certain other things in favour of the working class. But nothing has been done. Immediately after the resolution was passed in Delhi, and the moment I came back, I was faced with the situation arising out of the dismissal of 11,000 workers. The Coimbatore mill-owners sent out 11,000 workers on 26th January 1948. This was the result of the Industrial Truce Resolution. Did the Government of Madras at least take into their heads to consider 'here is a resolution which all parties have accepted; the mills cannot dismiss workers like this; let us wait; let us deal with the question afresh with reference to

3-40 p.m.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [26th July 1952

the Industrial Truce Resolution.'? They did not. When about 11,000 workers were dismissed on the basis of a report, which did not have any legal sanction behind it whatsoever, naturally they, the workers in Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchi, who were affected by that award, immediately went on a general strike. It is not we alone that went on a general strike. The hon. Member, Mr. Kuppuswami, sitting opposite was also one of the leaders of that strike. The Socialist Union also was involved. I would ask the Government to look into the report published by the Government of Madras just a few months back—on the eve of elections. They said that the Communists alone were responsible for the strike forgetting clean that all the three unions went on strike against the unjust retrenchment of about 11,000 workers in an industry, which engaged 40,000 men. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari was not here at that time. Immediately a Police Force was sent there. That was one of the longest strikes in the history of the trade union movement. It was one of the most bitter strikes involving about 40,000 workers. Even the then Home Minister Dr. P. Subbarayan had to admit on the floor of the Assembly that that was one of the most peaceful strikes ever conducted. What did we meet with? Within about a month arrest warrants were issued against us and against a number of people who were leading the strike and we were clapped in jail. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) Arrest warrants were there against the Communists. Did we indulge in any violence at that time? Was there a single instance of any violence? Everybody had to admit that it was one of the most peaceful strikes. Nonetheless so many workers were arrested. That happened in 1948. When the workers went on strike against the implementation of a committee's report, which had no legal sanction behind it, and which the trade unions had not considered the Government were good enough to go to the employers and insist that the recommendations in the report must be implemented. That was the stand taken by the Government. Awards after awards gave something to the working class. For example, in Madukkarai in 1946 the Union Secretary was dismissed. The adjudicator found that the Secretary was dismissed as a measure of victimization, and so he must be reinstated with full back pay. We are now in 1952. Even to-day that comrade has not been reinstated. This has been brought to the notice of the Government hundreds of times. Still that award has not been implemented. Take the award in the case of Rajamani Bus Transport. It has been brought to the notice of the Government many times that this award has not been implemented. Take the case of the Raja Mills, Madurai. Though the person was jailed, he somehow escaped and went to Pondicherry. We had not been able to get at him. He is now in Tirumangalam; of course, it is a different matter. What steps did the Government take to see that these awards, which were favourable to the workers, were actually implemented? Is it a case of the Government having no powers whatsoever? It is not the case. As a matter of fact, even the Trade Disputes Act gives powers to recover the sums, due under the awards, from the

26th July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

managements as though they were an arrear of land revenue. Why is it that the Government have not taken action against even a single employer? But the moment the workers go on strike, the Government declare that strike illegal, saying that during the pendency of the award—it may be that the award is not implemented—the workers dare not go on strike. The Government will put in jail the workers for three months or six months. This is a very common thing. The basic thing—the running thread—of all this is this, namely, what exactly is the attitude of the Government towards labour? I am not now asking that all our industries must be nationalized. Certainly I say that some industries must be taken over by the Government. We say that the industries which are to-day owned by the British in this country—they have no place whatever in this country now—should be taken over by the Government. We say that our industries should flourish, and our national industries will flourish. Towards that end, we are prepared to do something. Labour certainly cannot be a party to the suppression of its rights. It cannot co-operate then. All that we are asking for to-day is only that the Government should create those conditions wherein we will be able to develop the industries in our country. We must create those conditions which will assure industrial prosperity to us for a long time to come. The question of socialization comes only after a sufficient amount of industrialization in the country. Till then we shall not quarrel. So long as those conditions are not created, let us think of doing something for creating those conditions which will ensure co-operation between labour and employers.

" Sir, I would like to know the attitude of the Government towards the biggest problem that is facing the entire country, namely, the unemployment problem of the working class. The unemployment problem is not confined to any one area. It is a problem that is facing the entire country. It involves the textile workers, the tannery workers, the daily wage-earners, etc. It affects industry after industry. Have the Government any idea regarding this unemployment problem at all? Have the social insurance measures been implemented? In what industry, have they been implemented? From February onwards, hundreds and thousands of workers did not get work even for three or four days in the week. They were getting hardly work for two days in the week on account of electricity shortage. Did the Government consider it very necessary to give the workers something so that they could live? When the Coimbatore mill workers asked the Government to give them loans of Rs. 100 each so that they could at least carry on for a month, what was the attitude of the Government? Is it that the Government could not find the money for all these workers? As a matter of fact, the Government did find the money to subsidize the Harvey Mills in Madurai to the tune of a crore of rupees in the year 1949 to enable them to purchase American cotton when they found the price of the American cotton to be very high.

" But when it comes to a question of helping the working class, the Government do not have money. I say the whole policy and 3-50 p.m.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [26th July 1952

the entire attitude of the Government must change. They must think of a new policy. They must ensure the right of recognition to trade unions so that there may be collective bargaining. Once the Government ensure collective bargaining, then the Labour Minister and the Labour Department will not have much of work and the labour, the working class and the employers will come together and settle their differences. Therefore, my request to the Government is that they should see to it that collective bargaining is ensured. Unless that is ensured, all talk of co-operation is going to be moonshine."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must express a feeling of satisfaction and a sort of gratitude for the very, very valuable suggestions which most of the hon. Members have given on this Demand. Member after Member did offer constructive criticisms. They wanted to know the policy of the Government in this matter. Many of them said, ' The Hon. Minister is new to the job and, therefore, perhaps some consideration has to be shown for any shortcomings that might have been attributed to the work of the Labour Department.' I thank them sincerely for their good words.

" But the hon. Gentleman Sri K. P. Gopalan who moved the cut motion, of course, was in quite a different position. I must confess I had a feeling of despair, after hearing his speech. He had no belief in the Labour Department, in the labour leaders, in the Labour Minister, in the Judges and in the Industrial Tribunals. I do not know in what he has belief. Has he belief in himself, or does he believe in the machinery that is said to be the ideal to solve all industrial disputes in the country? I am afraid he has taken a very uncharitable attitude towards not only the department but towards good Government. I am only sorry that I have to disapprove of and disagree with all that he has said."

(The hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan rose in his seat.)

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

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Unless it is a point of order, I am afraid I cannot yield."

(The hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan still did not resume his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister is not yielding. The hon. Member can say what he wishes to say only if the Minister yields."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I would like to say what the policy of the Government would be and should be. I am afraid the hon. Gentleman, Sri P. Ramamurthi has taken much of the wind out of my sails. I do not know by what television he understood what I had in my mind. But I shall say that I should always like it to be the policy of any good Government in any part of the world to see that labour and employer sit across the table and that too most amicably and in a friendly spirit and settle their differences. It was only the other day that I saw a film

26th July 1952] [Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

' Union Local ' which, I think the hon. Member, Sri Anthony Pillai, will bear with me when I say that, he also saw and which Sri Guruswami also saw, and in which we had an indication as to how labour differences were settled in some countries of the world. There was no labour leader, there was no Minister, and there was no Commissioner of Labour. But when a dispute arose, the workers themselves sent a representative for conciliation. It is a very good film which is available in Tamil and in Telugu in the United States Information Service office. There is not anything political in it. It is purely informatory and in it we see how differences between employers and workers could be settled without Government help and without any outsider's help. When I was seeing that film, my friend Sri Guruswami said that the only happy man who saw the film was the Hon. Minister. I agree with him in that respect. Here were two parties sitting across the table and fighting over their differences, one asking for the balance sheet and the other showing it to the workers, the workers disbelieving it and, of course, the employer proving by means of the audited accounts that the balance sheet was correct; and then they agreed, item by item and finally came to the conclusion that they would take six out of ten and that they would be happy partners. That was the ideal shown in the film. It cannot, however, happen in this country. The hon. Gentleman, Sri Ramamurthi said that labour had very good men. I endorse it, but I do not agree with him in what he said afterwards. I said and I still maintain that our labour has very good men but it is influenced by three sets of people in this world. First of all, it is influenced by the labour leader who promises the labour too much. He paints a very rosy picture of the future. He puts a target which is very high for anybody to follow. (Interruption.) Well, Sir, the labour leader who sits in front of me may be very reasonable but the underlings in the districts are perhaps not as reasonable as he is. I hear daily reports and stories of strikes launched on flimsy grounds, of stay-in strikes, of assaults on individuals, of bus bodies being ripped open, and of articles being stolen. I receive this information daily from various sources. (An hon. Member: ' We don't believe in them.') You may say you don't believe in the sources. But I tell you the sources are there. The information I have given is what I get. Am I, therefore, wrong in assuming that my poor labour leader is painting too rosy a picture for labour? In addition to that, the hon. Member, Sri Palaniandi was saying this morning that not only the labour leaders but also political parties were at them and the Socialists, the I.N.T.U.C., the Communists and various other groups were at them. I do not know what the poor labourer can do with so many people surrounding him. Labour is not given an opportunity even for a moment to think calmly as to what its real interests are. How then could there be collective bargaining, of employer and employee sitting across the table and settling disputes? Labour is not given even a chance to think which sort of collective bargaining is good for it? I, therefore, feel that labour leaders are one set of people who influence the labourers.

" Second comes, of course, the capitalist. Now the capitalist is presumed to make huge profits. No doubt they were making huge profits in former days. Sir, I am now in the peculiar position, thanks to the Hon. the Chief Minister, of being both the Minister for Labour and the Minister for Industry. Therefore, I have more opportunities than the labour leaders themselves of meeting capitalists, hearing their stories, and looking into their accounts. I am now more than ever convinced that the profits are not as huge as they were before. On the other hand, their expenses are more, the cost of raw materials is higher, and the taxes are more. Therefore, their profits are not much. They show their accounts to me. (Interruption.) They are afraid of showing their accounts to the labour leaders. But they trust me and show them to me and I am convinced that their profits are not very much now. There is also one other reason for their refusing to show their accounts to the labour leaders. They fear that if they yield at a particular level and say that this shall be the beginning and the end of all disputes, the labour leaders will make that a basis for further agitation and will land them more and more in trouble. Sir, the balance sheets are there. There are good and bad employers. It is a very good suggestion made by my hon. Friend Sri Kuppuswami and supported by the hon. Member Sri Sridharan that balance sheets should be made available to labour. I entirely agree that it is a suggestion which all good employers should take into consideration. But as often happens, nobody believes in that balance sheet. The hon. Gentleman Sri Nagi Reddi said that he did not believe it. (Interruption.) I am not prepared to enter into a discussion with the hon. Gentleman. He does not believe the balance sheets. Therefore, why should he bother about them? In view of the facts I have stated already, I feel that the second set of people are also putting the labourers into trouble.

" Third comes the Government. The poor labourer thinks that the Government can help him out of all the difficulties in the world. But how does he expect the Government to help him out of all the difficulties? The hon. Member, Sri Kanaran was speaking as though I was an autocrat. He said that, whenever a request was made for the facility of a house or for the payment of minimum wages, I should not say that I would consider but I should say ' Yes ', as if I had it in my power to say so. I wish Sri Kanaran gives me those powers. But I am afraid he would not give me those powers. If he gives me those powers, surely I would come to his help. I have to work within the framework of the Constitution. Within that framework there are certain laws. There are the laws of conciliation, adjudication, and appeal to the Tribunals. Let us first take up conciliation. It is not always that the workers want conciliation. The hon. Member was right when he said that he did not want conciliation and that the cases should be sent up to the Tribunals. Of course, we have got a number of people saying that under section 10 (2) of the Act, the Government have a right to send every case for adjudication. May I respectfully differ from both the hon. Members, Sri Anthony

Pillai and the hon. Member who spoke from another side of the House to the effect, that the Government had the right to send every case for adjudication? I say the Government have not got such a right. Under section 10 (2) of the Act, only if both the parties are agreed that there should be adjudication, the Government have the right to send the case for adjudication. Otherwise, I have to go through the process of conciliation. (At this stage, the hon. Member Sri Anthony Pillai rose in his seat but the Hon. Minister did not yield.) This morning the hon. Member spoke about the disputes relating to the Spencer & Co., the ' Swadesamitran ' and the ' Indian Express.'

" I believe that Mr. Anthony Pillai raised the question under 4 p.m.
section 10 (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act and wanted the Government to take action under that Section. I told him that only when the employers and the workers are agreeable, we can act under that Section, but he did not listen to my advice. The matter was taken to the High Court and the High Court said that the Government cannot take action under section 10 (2). That is why the case of the Indian Express Group and Spencer & Co. failed. Unless both parties are agreeable, the only course open to the Government is to follow section 10 (1) and that is what we are doing. I agree that conciliation is a thankless job. I thought that the only department in which there is no question of money and the only department in which the police are not wanted is the Labour department. But, some hon. Members complained that there was money for the Inspectors of Labour and that there was corruption and that police was used to put down labour. I take this opportunity to repudiate such statements. I am surprised at such remarks. If we send police to any place, let me tell my Friends here, it is not for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the capitalists, it is not for the purpose of helping the employers and it is not for the purpose of intimidating labour, but it is for the purpose of ensuring safety, it is for the purpose of maintaining law and order, it is for the purpose of ensuring the smooth working in the place of work. Some of the hon. Members referred to the stationing of police in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and other Mills. The Hon. Chief Minister has already made the position clear on the floor of the House that Police was not brought in for helping the capitalists and putting down the labour movement, but was brought in with the intention of protecting property, ensuring safety of lives and maintaining order. In all the cases mentioned by the Members, I can tell them that the moment safety of property and law and order were ensured, the police was withdrawn.

" I shall now pass on to some of the stray criticisms mentioned by some of the hon. Members. The hon. Member, Sri K. P. Gopalan complained that the workers were not given freedom to organise themselves into unions and associations. May I protest most emphatically against such wrong statements? We have been permitting the workers to have as many unions, as many associations and as many organizations as they want. We do

not object to their having any number of unions. But I may tell my Friends that recognition of such unions is not our job and it is left to the management to recognise such of the unions and associations as they like. According to the present law, it is not part of our job to recognise these unions. Probably, in the legislation that the Central Government are contemplating to bring in, there may be a provision for recognising major unions and organizations. When this provision comes into force, it may be possible for us to recognise an organization formed by the workers. But till then, it is not fair to accuse Government and say that we have not given freedom to workers for organizing Unions. Some hon. Members complained about the enormous delay in the registration of these Unions. Well, that is a matter for consideration and I shall see how registrations can be expedited.

" Some hon. Members, while referring to the working of the Tribunals made certain serious allegations. They complained about enormous delay in giving awards, about the personnel and about so many other things. I think everybody will agree that it is the primary duty of the Government to appoint a Judge. Having appointed him, will it be fair on our part to tell him, ' Well, look here. You must give judgment in this case within such and such a time and in such and such a manner.'? The request of some of the hon. Members comes to that. If we were to accede to such a request made by some hon. Members on the other side, the very purpose for which these Tribunals are constituted will be vitiated. Therefore, I do not agree with the suggestions made by the hon. Member Sri Gopalan in this regard. I cannot ask these Judges who are appointed to these Tribunals to hurry up their judgment in the various cases referred to them. What we can do is this and this only. Once in three months we review the progress and speed with which they decide the cases. On such reviewing, if we are convinced that there was delay, we will tell those Judges, ' Well, gentlemen, this is not fair, you are not proceeding with speed. Can't you please do something to hurry up '? The Government can go only thus far and no further. It is not fair on our part to meddle with the work of the Judges and tell them what they should do and how they should give the award and all that. It is rather unfortunate that some hon. Members doubted the capacity of the Tribunals. I repudiate such remarks. All of them are seasoned Judges and all of them are men who have spent their lifetime in the Legal Department. If you think that a Judge cannot satisfactorily settle these disputes between the employers and labour, who else in this world can do it?

" Some hon. Members referred to the need for having industrial courts. At the present moment, I agree that there is no provision for having an Industrial Court. I understand that in the contemplated Labour Relations Bill which the Central Government are going to bring in, there will be provision for constituting an Industrial Court. When such Courts are established the labourers will have the right and privilege to go to those courts.

" Certain complaints were made that, when these Tribunals gave their award, the Government did not enforce those awards on the employers, that the employers were only fined and let off and that as a result of this the workers were helpless. Mr. Ramamurthi also referred to this and he was right when he said that the Government had power to collect the arrears from the employers as if they were arrears of land revenue. So, people are prosecuted for non-implementation of the awards. This power was not there in the old Act. We took powers for prosecuting them and getting the arrears from them under the new amendment.

" Some hon. Members complained about the Works Committee. I have no hesitation in saying that we will do what all we can in this matter. But the thing is most of the labour leaders are quite against the formation of such Committees. The stronger these Committees are, the less influence the labour leaders will have."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" We are for it."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member may be for it. But some of the labour leaders of his side made very disparaging remarks about these committees and they did not want such committees. (Interruption.) My friend says that those remarks were directed against the existing committees. May I tell those hon. Members that the members of the existing committees are elected by the workers themselves and not nominated by the Government or anybody else? If the workers have not elected proper men for these committees, then it is not the fault of the Government. They must blame themselves and cannot blame others.

" The hon. Gentleman Mr. Anthony Pillai said that the Government were leaving sharks and catching only small fish. This Government are not doing any such thing and his remark is quite unfair. Reference was made to the Ambi's Cafe incident. I must tell this House all the facts about this matter. There is a difference of Rs. 8 between what the adjudicator has recommended and what the management is prepared to offer. The management says that as the workers were given boarding and lodging the establishment should not be asked to pay the full Rs. 26. The labourers were asked whether they would like to have cash or would like to have boarding and lodging. There is difference of opinion among them. I understand that the labour leaders have advised them to ask for cash. That is my information and it is subject to correction. Even among the labour leaders, there seems to be no unanimity of opinion. So that is the position. Now, the hon. Member, Sri Pakkiriswamy Pillai, has raised this point again through his organization and I am trying to see if conciliation could be attempted again. I still believe in conciliation and I hope a time will come in this country when conciliation will be considered to be the only method by which all our troubles can be solved. I am convinced that only by conciliation we can arrive at a permanent settlement with regard to any dispute, be it in a textile mill, a

factory or any other establishment. I can assure the hon. Members that if in this case, conciliation fails, I will not hesitate to send it to the Tribunal.

"Sir, I think the hon. Gentlemen Sri Ramamurthi and Sri Jeevanandam referred to what they called victimization of some of the workers of Thompson and Company. I shall give the full facts about the story of this Thompson and Company referred to by the hon. Members of the other side. Let the House decide whether there was victimization."

(Sri P. Ramamurthi was seen rising in his seat.)

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

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"The hon. Member cannot now say that I should not reveal the full facts about that story."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"I am not saying like that."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"When two hon. Members Messrs. Jeevanandam and Ramamurthi have referred to the Thompson and Company case and said that there was victimization of workers, I must tell this House what I feel and what I know of this case to prove that there was no victimization at all. The workers of a textile mill declared a strike in this country. In sympathy with that strike, the workers of Thompson & Co., who are Printers declared another strike. What have they to do with textile workers? They had no grievances and so they had no right to declare a strike. Therefore, their strike was an illegal strike. (An hon. Member : 'It is wrong.') You may say it is wrong. That is my view. Thus, the workers of Thompson & Co., declared a strike in sympathy with the strike declared in a textile mill. This strike by the workers of Thompson and Company was an illegal strike and so there is no question of victimization. That is my point and it is for the House to decide whether it is correct or not.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Palaniyandi, referred to the Manjolai Estate incident and tried to show how cruel our laws are and how they are worked against the interests of the workers. He mentioned an incident in which a husband and wife were working in that Estate. I understand that both the husband and wife were workers in that Estate in Tirunelveli and the husband, for some fault which he committed, was dismissed by the management, and the wife was continuing to work in that Estate. The management now says that if the husband wants to come into the Estate to see his wife, he must get its permission. This is what has taken place. Mr. Palaniyandi dwelt at length on this incident and said there was victimization and so many other things. I have now given the full facts about this incident. I think nobody will be able to see any victimization in this case. It is true that the management has asked the husband to obtain its permission if he wants to enter the Estate. Where is the harm done to the husband? There is no ill-treatment. The labour

laws have not been applied against him. I can only say that the hon. Member has attempted to take certain things from their context here and there and show to this House as if something terrible has taken place. That is all what I can say about that incident.

"Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Jeevanandam, was making some suggestions with regard to the transport workers. I quite agree with him. Ever since, I took charge of this Department, I have been thinking of doing something for the workers. I have been considering whether I could give something to the drivers and conductors either by way of wages or bonus so that they may feel a little happy. I am also considering if I could effect a change in their dress and give them some more amenities. All these are engaging the attention of the Government. I am not going to give bonus because we have made some profits. Even if the Transport has worked at a loss, I would recommend to my Chief Minister that the workers should be paid some bonus so that they can get a few decent sets of dress at least. We are going to help them not because we have made profits and, therefore, I do not agree with the hon. Member in this respect. 4-10 p.m.

"Then, Mr. Jeevanandam narrated the story of making the workers work for fourteen hours. On enquiry, Sir, I find that it is not all correct. There may be some element of truth in portions of it. As I said, many of the stories narrated by the Opposition, if told in pieces, would give the impression that there is terrible ill-treatment of the workers. If taken in the context in which they should be told, they may look quite normal and, therefore, I say that the hon. Member is not completely correct.

"Again, the hon. Member referred to the case of Messrs. Jeewanlal Aluminium Metal Factory. Sir, in all these matters we have allowed the law to take its proper course. The normal methods of settlement of disputes are being followed. May be, settlement is delayed by a month or two but it cannot be helped. However, I quite sympathise with those who are affected by the long-drawn-out, tedious process of having to appear before the Bombay Tribunal. This is a hardship, I know. I am glad, however, that the Bombay Tribunal is going to be in Madras for ten days shortly when the workers can make arrangements to meet it. The Tribunal is touring all major cities and workers will be saved the expenses of going to Bombay, spending their well-earned money for the journey and for engaging lawyers to brief their case. I appreciate the difficulty to workers in this regard and it will not arise now.

"Sir, my Friends, Mr. Muni Reddi and Mr. Jagannathan made out a case for agricultural labour and said that they were paid very low wages. We enquired into this question. Our Economic Adviser has surveyed fifteen villages and we have found out pockets of low wages. We are trying how best this state of affairs could be rectified. As hon. Members know, wages differ with different places. In one place, wages are paid in kind and in another, they are paid in cash. We are trying to evolve

a formula by which what is most favourable to the workers can be paid and will be paid by the landlords. It is only a question of time.

" Then, Sir, there was reference to plantation workers. Till recently plantation workers were outside the purview of laws on Labour. Last year, legislation was introduced bringing the plantation labour also within the purview of the law. The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, provides for the welfare of labour and other amenities.

" My Friends, sitting opposite, have passed a chit on to me about the Chirala-Vuyyuru-Nellore Motor workers. Let me tell them that the matter is still pending before the Government. I do not think it is proper to say anything about it on the floor of the House because it is a matter which is in a way *sub judice* and I should not indicate to the House what sort of decision we may take on the matter.

" Sir, my Friend, Mr. Anthony Pillai was saying that the Labour Department was going to be a test for the new Minister for Labour and would be the graveyard of his reputation. I can only tell him that I have made my reputation in other fields and I have no reputation to make as Labour Minister and, therefore, I have nothing to lose either. I shall try to do my best and my Department will try to do their best to help labour to the best of each one's ability. For my part particularly, I shall not stand on prestige and do all I can for labour and strive for the best relations between labour and the employer. (Ministerialist cheers.)

" Finally, Sir, I come to the charge levelled against the Department of Labour. The charge was made that the officials of the Labour Department were inefficient and corrupt. It is most unfortunate that such statements should have been made on the floor of the House against people who are unable to defend themselves. May I say, on behalf of the Government, how pleased we are with the work of the Labour Department? The Labour Commissioner is here and I hope he will put his fingers to his ears when I say this. The Labour Commissioner and his good set of assistants have been giving the proper kind of advice and assistance to me and such assistance and help cannot be given unless they have a sympathetic heart, a good heart towards labour. This is very important. The officers must have sympathy for labour. I feel, Sir, that if there is one Department which has been doing much work and giving so much assistance, it is the Labour Department. Therefore, when I ask my Friend to have some consideration and withdraw the cut motion and grant the Demand, I shall not be asking for anything unreasonable."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, when the Hon. the Minister for Labour rose to reply, I thought he would say something good and would do something for the workers. I thought he would announce some measures immediately for improving the lot of labour. But he has not stated anything as to what he is going to do for the working class in this State. So, I am not going to withdraw my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 18,27,100 under Demand XXIV —Labour including Factories, be reduced by Rs. 100 '."

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,27,100 under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories '."

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(2) DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,56,000 under Demand XIII—Jails.'

" It will be noticed, Sir, that the Demand for 1952–53 is more than the Demand for 1951–52, which was for Rs. 117·30 lakhs. It is however less than the Revised Estimate for 1951–52 which came to Rs. 126·88 lakhs. The increase in the estimate is mainly due to the larger expenditure anticipated on account of the dietary charges incurred in jails and to the larger provision made for jail manufactures on account of the increase in the cost of raw materials.

" I may mention at the outset that the policy of the Government with regard to the administration of jails is to reform the convicts so that when they are released from the jails they may become good citizens and lead a peaceful and industrious life without breaking the laws of the land. With this end in view they are given general education and are taught industries like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, etc., which would be useful to them after their release.

" *Accommodation and classification.*—Adult convicts are segregated from adolescents and children, male convicts from female convicts and habituals from casuals. There are separate jails for habituals and for casuals, a special jail for women, two borstal schools for adolescents and certified schools under Government, and private managements for children. Prisoners are classified into two classes according to their social standing and mode of life and are allowed privileges appropriate to the class to

[Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair] [26th July 1952

which they belong in the matter of diet, clothing, bedding, newspapers, magazines, letters, interviews, etc. I may mention for the information of the hon. Members, a few of the important amenities given to prisoners in jails.

4-20 p.m. "Regarding Class I prisoners they are allowed to buy fruits and other supplementary things for their diet. They are allowed to have their own clothing, bedding, toilet and other things. They get better facilities in respect of letters and interviews. They are also allowed to subscribe for newspapers and other periodicals approved by the Government.

" *Prison labour and industries.*—Special attention is paid by Government to promote the interest of the labour population. The main object of prison labour is the reformation of prisoners and hence purposeless and non-productive forms of labour are avoided. Jail labour is divided into three main classes, viz., hard, medium and light, and the prisoners are allowed the appropriate class of labour on the advice of the medical officer. As I have already mentioned, prisoners are taught industries like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, dyeing, etc., which will stand them in good stead for earning their livelihood after their release. As far as possible prisoners are allotted work according to what they have been accustomed to outside the jail. Jail labour is also hired out, for Government works. For instance, prisoners are employed for the excavation of canals in the Tungabhadra Project Works and a separate camp jail is being run for the purpose. If any prisoner wants change of labour it is always open to him to make representation to the Superintendent and to get it changed. Gratuity is allowed as a sort of inducement for extra outturn of work. There is also a modified earning scheme in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and in the Central Jail, Vellore, under which prisoners working in the textile factory of the Coimbatore Jail and in the tailoring and boot section in the Central Jail, Vellore, are allowed tobacco in the form of cigarettes, beedies or tobacco for chewing, at a cost of one pie per day to be issued at the time of mid-day meal. This scheme has been introduced to act as an incentive to good work.

" *Medical and sanitary arrangement.*—Proper medical and sanitary arrangements are provided in jails. There is a hospital attached to every central jail. Each central jail has a medical officer with assistant surgeons and compounders to assist him. Class II prisoners who are certified to be in real need of a pair of spectacles are supplied with a pair each at Government cost. Dental treatment is also given to prisoners either at their own cost or at Government cost according to the nature of the treatment given and class to which the prisoners belong. Prisoners suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are sent to the Government Wellesley Sanatorium, Bellary. Prisoners suffering from leprosy are segregated in the leprosy annexes in the Central Jails at Salem and Tiruchirappalli. Mental defectives and criminal lunatics are sent to the Mental Hospital, Madras.

26th July 1952] [Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair]

" *Educational facilities.*—Educational facilities are provided in jails for such convicted prisoners as are capable of being benefited by them. There is an elementary school in each central jail with qualified teachers and every jail is equipped with a library. There are also reading rooms where daily newspapers and periodicals in different languages are supplied at Government cost and are made available to prisoners. Lights for reading are allowed till 9-30 p.m. in the night to those convicted for simple imprisonment and to such other educated prisoners as are considered by the Superintendent to be fit to receive this concession. Adult education on model lines is being imparted in the schools in several jails such as those in Coimbatore, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Rajahmundry, Bellary, etc., by teachers specially trained for the purpose. Steps are under way to introduce the scheme in other jails also. I may mention for the information of the hon. Members that about 80 per cent of the prisoners who go out from jails are literate while only 30 per cent of them are literate at the time of admission into jails.

" *Religious and moral lectures and religious observances.*—Religious and moral lectures are allowed to all convicts and the lecturers confine their attention to prisoners of their own faith. Facilities for religious observances are also allowed in jails without any undue interference with religious practices and caste prejudices. For instance, prisoners are allowed to wear their religious symbols. They are permitted to perform their devotion in a quiet and orderly manner without undue interference with daily routine and discipline. Water for ablution and mats are provided in the case of Muslim prisoners. Prisoners are allowed to keep their religious fast if in the opinion of the medical officer they are in a fit state of health. They are not required to perform any labour other than such as may be necessary for the conduct of the internal management and domestic economy of the jail, on Sundays, and certain other days of religious importance like Pongal, Ramzan, Deepavali, Bakrid, Good-Friday, Onam, etc.

" *Jail visitors.*—Besides *ex officio* visitors who are appointed from the Magisterial, Judicial, Medical, Health and Industries departments, members of the public are also appointed as non-official visitors for each jail. The non-official visitors are usually those who are members of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and have evinced some interest in the welfare of prisoners. Members of the Legislature are also appointed as special visitors to the jails. It is the duty of every visitor to satisfy himself that the law and rules regulating the management of the prisoners and prisons are duly carried out in jails, to visit all parts of the jails, to see all prisoners, to hear and enquire into any complaint that any prisoner may make to them.

" *Population in jails.*—The daily average population in jails for the year 1951 was 26,188 as against 25,514 of the previous year. This year there has been a fall in the population in jails as compared with last year.

[Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair] [26th July 1952

"*Aid on discharge.*—Prisoners who are discharged are helped in several ways by the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society which receives an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government for the purpose. After-care officers are also appointed. In 1951, 1,061 prisoners were assisted by the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and after-care officers were appointed for 567 prisoners.

"I may on this occasion advert to the following amenities which have been recently granted to prisoners :—

(i) Under-trial prisoners are allowed the use of tobacco in subsidiary jails;

(ii) betels and nuts are allowed to condemned prisoners; and

(iii) the Republic Day of every year has been declared a jail holiday.

"Steps are under consideration to start pre-release work in jails. Under this arrangement prisoners who are due for release and who will know about it months in advance of the actual release, will receive some form of indoctrination in regard to their future conduct outside the jail. They will be given good advice as to how they should conduct themselves after release. For this purpose, trained Social and Welfare workers will get into touch with the prisoners a few months before their release and act as a liaison officer between the prisoner, his family, relatives, friends, prospective employer, and after-care officer and thus provide a valuable link between his life immediately before and after his release.

"In the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, the orientation programme is being carried on as an experimental measure. Under this programme a prisoner is made to understand soon after his conviction and sentence that the object of his incarceration is to reform and rehabilitate him as a useful and law-abiding member of the community at large, and that the jail officials are not merely his custodians but are his friends prepared to assist him in this task of rehabilitation. The willing co-operation of the prisoner is thus enlisted immediately after his admission. The prisoner is told of the various facilities offered for his education, medical treatment, vocational training, etc., and how he is provided better food and other kinds of amenities than an average citizen outside with a view to his improvement.

"*Borstal schools.*—A new Borstal school has been opened at Alipuram, Bellary in addition to the one at Palayamkottai. Elementary education is given in the Borstal schools up to VIII Standard. The chief industries taught in the school are weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, masonry, book-binding, agriculture, hand-made paper-making, etc. They are also taught to play band. The boys are selected for the various industries according to their aptitude.

4-30 p.m. "*Probation of offenders.*—The Madras Probation of Offenders Act is now in force throughout the State. There is a District

26th July 1952] [Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair]

Probation Officer for each district. In certain heavy districts additional District Probation Officers have also been appointed and there are at present 56 Probation Officers.

"In addition to furnishing pre-sentence report to Courts and supervising persons released by the Courts on probation, these Probation Officers do after-care work for children and adolescents released from Certified and Borstal schools and prisoners released under the Advisory Board Scheme. Their services are also utilized in matrimonial and other social matters.

"*Certified schools.*—There are at present 4 Government and 10 private certified schools in the State. The inmates are given general education up to VI Standard in the Senior Certified School and VIII Standard in the Junior Certified School as well as vocational training for use on their release. The educational authorities who inspected the schools were satisfied with the progress made. The industrial sections of schools were also inspected by the authorities concerned and were reported to be satisfactory. Selected inmates are deputed for training in the Agricultural Training Schools, Orathanad, Tanjore district. Some inmates who have special aptitude are also sent to outside schools for higher education. Discharged inmates are allowed to stay in the clubs attached to certain certified schools till they get employment.

"The Commander-in-Chief of India visited the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, and presented a shield in his name for inter-house football tournament. He was immensely satisfied with the band of that school. Dr. Walter C. Reckless, United Nations Expert on Criminology, visited the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and was impressed with the work done there.

"Attempts were made to train Headmasters of certified schools in basic education at Wardha but the officers deputed for training had to return on medical grounds before finishing their course. In January 1952, a special officer was appointed to introduce basic education in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, in the first instance. His report has been received and is under examination.

"*Remand homes.*—There are Juvenile Courts and Remand Homes at Madras, Vellore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Kozhikode, Salem and Coimbatore. These remand homes are run by the private institutions and the Government pay grants in respect of these remand homes. The question of opening remand homes at Vijayavada and Guntur is under consideration.

"*Conclusion.*—In 1950, the Government appointed a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with a view to consider the question of improvements to be made in the administration of jails in this State and to suggest suitable reforms for this purpose. The Committee has concluded its labours and has submitted its report which contains several important recommendations calculated to improve the conditions of prisoners in jails and to underline the policy of reform and rehabilitation of prisoners. The report is now under print and the Government will consider the various proposals made by the Committee as soon as the report

[Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair] [26th July 1952

is printed. It may not be out of place for me to mention on this occasion that Dr. Reckless, United Nations Expert on Criminology, who visited this State in November 1951, expressed the view that we in this State are already far ahead of the other States in India in the matter of jail administration. I might also take this opportunity to mention that at the Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons recently held at Bombay the work done in this State under probation and after-care was greatly commended by the other Inspectors-General and a resolution was also passed to the effect that a system of probation should be introduced in all States and Probation Officers appointed.

" Sir, in reviewing the administration of jails, one must bear in mind that each jail is a small township and the problems that arise there have to be solved by the officers in charge of the jails consistent with the laws of the land. Discipline has to be maintained in the prisons by the officers in charge besides attending to their daily duties. It is indeed a stupendous task. Sir, I will be certainly failing in my duty if I do not thank the persons who are responsible for running this administration. Therefore, Sir, allow me to express my thanks to the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service and their staff and to record the appreciation of the Government, for the way in which they have borne the burden of administering the jails and other institutions in these difficult days. The staff have oftentimes to put up with provocations, indignities and hardships and even to face grave risks to life and it speaks volumes for their sense of devotion to duty and love of the country that they have acquitted themselves so well.

" Sir, I wish to clear a mistaken impression created in the minds of some hon. Members. Sir, you might remember that, two days ago, an adjournment motion was sought to be moved in this House regarding the hunger-strike of some prisoners in the Cannanore Jail. I wish to inform the House that the hunger-strike was given up on the afternoon of 21st July 1952, a few days before the adjournment motion was tabled here. It was also stated that the prisoners resorted to fast in order to get certain amenities in regard to food, etc. But I wish to inform the House that their demand was for the release of some of the prisoners. I may tell the House that some of these prisoners have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for very grave crimes against life and property. I am glad that hon. Members are taking interest in the administration of jails. Sir, it gives me pain to say that it was not a fast, but it was a farce. I would request the hon. Members to extend their co-operation to me so that I could attend to all the demands of the prisoners irrespective of the party to which they owe allegiance. I would like to assure the House that I would try my level best to see that all the disabilities they are suffering from are removed subject to the prevailing rules and maintenance of discipline.

" With these words, Sir, I move the Demand."

26th July 1952]

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,56,000 under Demand XIII—Jails.'

" The hon. Member, Mr. M. Kalyanasundaram, will move the cut motion. He can sit and speak."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

' *That the allotment of Rs.* 1,23,56,000 *under Demand XIII —Jails, be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

Sir, I have been in jail till recently and have an intimate knowledge of the jail administration. When I was hearing the Hon. the Minister for Law, I was wondering whether most of the things he said related to the jails in our State. This Demand is too much. 4-40 p.m.

" Already this House has sanctioned nearly seven crores of rupees for the Police. Another Demand for Justice will come up shortly for Rs. 1½ crores. In my opinion these three Demands should be taken together for consideration. The Jails, Police and Justice are said to be instruments for maintaining law and order. If this Government demands nearly ten crores of rupees for maintaining law and order, I should think it is really very costly. Why should they require so much for maintaining law and order? What is the order that they want to preserve and continue? I think it is only to dehumanize a vast majority of the population that this Demand is made. While opposing this Demand, let me not be mistaken as though I am in support of crimes being committed. I deprecate, as strongly as every hon. Member on the Ministerialist Benches, every kind of crime. After all, how do these crimes originate? It is because of the existing social organization of our society. People are not really intent on committing crimes. They are driven to do so because of their appalling poverty.

" Are the Government really interested in reforming the jail administration? Let them first turn their attention to tackle the problem of landless labourers in our country-side and growing unemployment. It is they, who out of poverty become convicts later on. Let their lot be improved first and foremost. That apart, if the Government are anxious to bring about reforms in the jail administration, they will first of all have to make certain radical changes in the existing rules. At present a lot of discrimination exists in regard to scales of pay of those working in Jail department. The jail warders, in whose hands the lives of lakhs of prisoners lie, should be given higher salaries. At present the sort of life they are leading is worse than that of the prisoners themselves. I shall refer to some figures. There are at present 1,800 jail warders. Of them, as many as 635 are temporary men who could be discharged within twenty-four hours' notice. Some of them have put in nearly ten years of service. They should be confirmed so that they may have a sense of security about their jobs and do their work more diligently. Also, the number of

[Sri M. Kalyanasundaram] [26th July 1952

warders should be increased. Their present strength is not enough to cope with the large increase in the number of prisoners in our State. Also the hours of work for the warders should be strictly limited to eight only. Even though the rules at present limit their work only to eight hours a day, in practice it is not adhered to. The poor warders at present work longer hours with no consequent over-time benefit. At present there is no provision for maintaining sufficient leave reserve. Consequently many of them are not able to take earned leave. Rules relating to leave should be liberalized in the case of warders.

" As regards housing these warders, I want to submit that, at present, they are put to a lot of suffering because the Government have not provided all of them with quarters. They are given a paltry allowance of four rupees. In reality these poor warders have to pay from ten to fifteen rupees even for a small portion. We know how in the City we suffer from lack of accommodation. Here the subordinate officials are paid about ten rupees as house-rent allowance. The house allowance of the warders should be increased or the Government should come forward to build quarters for them. Here, I want to bring to the notice of the House that Superintendents of Jails are paid house allowance equal to the amount they pay as rent. Even though the rent that they pay, may come to hundred rupees a month, the Government pay the whole amount. This sort of discrimination between the high and the subordinate officials should be removed immediately. At present the warders are changed from one centre to the other very frequently. This results in undue hardship for them. They are eligible for free railway pass for a trip home once in three years. I suggest this concession may be liberalized, by granting free passage once a year. With regard to dress for the jail warders, at present they are eligible for two sets every year. In practice, they are supplied with only one. This should be rectified. The scales of pay of the warders also should be raised. At present they are on a par with the State Government employees. At least the Central Pay Commission's scales of pay, which are themselves very meagre, should be given to these jail warders."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has got only one minute more."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I shall now say a few words about the political prisoners. It has been repeatedly stated by Government that there is at present no class of prisoners called ' political prisoners '. But the fact is that political motive is taken note of, or even imputed while preparing the charge-sheet, and convicting the prisoners. The status of political prisoners is denied in the matter of treatment in jails. For instance, if some villager attacks a police officer, he will be charged under the Indian Penal Code for the offence of interfering with the duties of Government officials, whereas, if a person like me, even uses a violent word against a police officer, he is charged under section 121-A for attempting to overawe the Government by show of criminal force. Again if I talk of Vadapathimangalam and Kunniyur—owning

26th July 1952] [Sri M. Kalyanasundaram]

thousands of acres of land, I am accused under section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code on a charge of trying to infuse class hatred among the different sections of our community. Thus there is a political motive behind the action of the Police over what the Communists say. My submission is that in the matter of treatment inside jail political status must be recognized and political prisoners treated as such."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allotted two hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate at about 7 p.m. to-day."

* DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say at the very beginning that even though jails have got to be administered, we should try to find out the causes why people—they do not after all want to go to jail—are made to go to jails. They are made to go to jails because of the various social customs, economic injustice and other adverse factors that are prevailing. Therefore, I would like to say something about this aspect of it and also dwell on the object of running certified schools, vigilance homes and similar institutions which are more or less preventive measures so far as the object of weaning away the people from going to jail is concerned. 4-50 p.m.

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

" So far as certified schools are concerned, I may point out that it is recognised all over the world that children showing delinquency do not always have a criminal mind; of course they may develop into criminals; but if they are looked after properly and given proper education, some of their anti-social habits will certainly disappear and they will become not only normal citizens but respectable citizens. Let us first find out why some of the children show delinquent tendencies. Some of us have intimate association with such institutions as I have mentioned, as well as with such children. Whether it is the case of a child or a grown-up person, the beginning or the root cause is the home environment. If we make enquiries into the case of each child in the Children's Certified School, it is always found to be unhappy, insecure childhood—which has created the special tendencies in the children's minds, which is responsible for making them become vagrants first, then becoming delinquent because of hunger and because of the feeling that they must live somehow and then developing habits of living in an easy way, trying to avoid any kind of work and finding out methods thereafter of earning money in any manner—which all ends in making them finally regular habitual criminals. As I said, this aspect is recognized all over the world. It is, therefore, our duty to see that the already delinquent children who are the products of unhappy home conditions, do not develop into criminals; it is our duty to educate such delinquent children, give them an opportunity to lead better lives and thereby decrease the number of habitual criminals in the land. Of course there are pathological cases where we cannot do much; I am only thinking of border-line cases. There are other types of children also who are quite normal,

but whose insecurity in childhood—either because they had no father or mother or because the parents were very poor—has led them to beg and wander about, and because of bad association, to become delinquent children. There are provisions which allow admission of these normal children also to the certified schools. There are philanthropic institutions running children's homes and orphanages. They are no doubt very good, but these by themselves do not go a long way to solve the problem. Therefore, my first suggestion is that these normal children who are certified as destitutes should never be sent to either junior or senior certified schools, because the association there is bad for them. I know that even now the Government agree with this view, although in practice it is not acted upon. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should separate normal destitute children from other children showing delinquency, in the certified schools. Another thing. Government have also recognized the fact that these children will be better off if they are made to mix with normal children with happy home surroundings and happy school surroundings, and that is why they have recognized private institutions for this purpose. I suggest that it will be cheaper for the Government and good for the children themselves if there are more such institutions. If other private institutions also come forward to take charge of these normal destitute children, they should be encouraged. For that matter, I may state that there are orphanages which have a handicap, when we compare their conditions with those of certified schools run by private agencies. The grant given to orphanages is really meagre. If the grant is liberalized, I am sure not only destitute children but many poor children will be cared for in these philanthropic institutions, which will go a long way in giving these children the security which they need so much.

"When we think of delinquent children, we must admit it is very necessary to have a trained staff to be in charge of them, so that these children may be dealt with psychologically and persuaded to lead a normal life. I know there is a scheme in the proposed Jail reforms, and I hope that the Government—after all we are concerned with our children—and all of us would do our best, so that in future these habitual criminals and the criminal class, as such, will not be on the increase.

"It is said very often that the mentally backward children develop delinquent tendencies. I do not think we hear anywhere of any arrangements existing for looking after the mentally backward children. I am told that in the Chingleput school there is a section; but I think even outside the certified school boundary, there should be a school for these children, so that the normal, mentally backward children could be seen by their parents now and again.

"In the matter of running these certified schools for children, for delinquents and mentally backward children, I do not know whether we cannot ask the municipalities and the local boards to take charge of such institutions. We hear that some municipalities are starting beggar homes. Let us start with children to begin

with . . . (At this stage the Deputy Speaker sounded the gong.) I request a few more minutes, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I want to say a lot about vigilance work.

"All hon. Members will agree with me when I say that whether it is a quarrel, a communal clash or the application of police measures, it is the woman who is the first casualty. I know the present conditions; I know what is happening in the villages; I know Police cases; I know where they all end—they end in molesting women. Where are we? The society deals with women in such a way, and yet nobody worries. If women are dragged to the courts, how can we defend ourselves? Once somebody says something about a woman's character, nothing can rectify that. Therefore, a woman rather dies than tell others what has happened to her. In this way, vigilance work has become a vital problem, I would even say a point of national honour for our country. When the Vigilance Act was passed and the Vigilance Home was started in Madras City, we went through the history of hundreds and hundreds of girls who came to our Stri Sadhana and found that 98 per cent of the cases were due to destitution, poverty, or husbands or parents or interested relatives trading on these innocent girls—mostly minor girls. Therefore, it is recognized that vigilance work is very good, and that it is also imperative that there should be such vigilance work. But I submit it has not gone far enough to assure women that it will enable them to lead lives in the proper way. The woman has to be educated; she has to be taught how she can lead a life of economic independence and how to maintain herself respectably. Some of these municipalities have started shelters 5 p.m. but they are not enough. Why do we go to recover these girls from the brothels and put them in the shelter? Why should we not look after the destitute women wandering about and who have been deserted by their husbands or parents? Very often there is no mother to care for them. Why don't we look after and give them a proper place so that we may not drive them to lead a life of prostitution? That is why Service Homes have been started by the Government and some of us are trying to do preventive work so that these innocent women do not become a prey to men and such people who are interested in trading on them. Therefore, I would suggest that Shelter Homes for the rescued women be opened in every municipality. Once we went to Coimbatore. There, sometimes women recovered from brothels were not taken to shelter but were taken to the jail. Do we treat men in that fashion? Why should our women be penalized for a crime for which men are equally responsible? Taking them to jail for such offence must go. There must be a Remand Home everywhere. There must be a Reception Home in the Madras City at least so that any helpless woman who wants protection should be able to go and stay there until her case is investigated. Either she should be restored to her guardian or she should be put in a safe place where she will have facilities of educating herself and standing on her own legs. Sir, in a law court, the accused is always held not guilty till his guilt is proved. Whereas when you recover a girl or a girl comes to you under difficult conditions, she is sent to a Remand Home. She

[Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran] [26th July 1952

should not be branded as an immoral woman. She should be taken to a Women's Service Home or—what we call—a Reception Home. There should be Reception Homes to receive any woman stranded anywhere. That must be our ideal. Let us make a beginning in the Madras City so that we can prevent our unfortunate sisters from drifting to brothels.

"Sir, there are very many religious institutions—mutts, temples, etc. These institutions have pots and pots of money and a major portion of that money could be requisitioned for educating the children of our State. They must be given security and then only we can decrease the expenditure under the item 'Jails,' at the same time, we can really do good to the community.

"Now I come to the Jail Reforms Committee. We have talked about many things and suggested some reforms. Some of the reforms could be implemented without waiting.

"One word more. Most of the prisoners in the jails, who are sentenced to less than three months, come from rural areas. They are not given any work, as far as I know. I may be wrong and I am subject to correction. It is natural that most of them come from rural areas as 80 per cent of our people live in rural areas. There is no use teaching them certain work which will not help them to earn their livelihood when they go back to their homes. Agricultural colonies should be started at least in one or two places where these people could be settled."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. Now, Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi will speak."

*SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—"ఆధ్యక్షా, ఈ Jail Demand పైన ప్రవేశపెట్టబడిన out motion ను బలపరుస్తూ జైళ్ల గురించి కొన్ని విషయములు తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. నేను Press Act క్రింద ఒకప్పుడు, ఒక నెల రోజులు జైలులో ఉండినాను. తరువాత స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చే ముందు అనగా 1942 వ సంవత్సరములో గూడా జైలులో ఉండినాను. ఈ రెండు పర్యాయములలో గూడా జైళ్లలో పరిస్థితులు ఏమీ మారకుండా ఒకేమాదిరి ఉండినవి. కాని, స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత, మన పరిపాలనలోనైనా ఈ జైళ్లలో పరిస్థితులు మారుతాయేమోనని అనుకుంటే ఇప్పటికీ పరిస్థితులు యథాప్రకారంగానే ఉన్నాయి. కాబట్టి నేటికి పరిస్థితులలో ఏమీ భేదము కన్పించడంలేదు. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత, మన పరిపాలనలో జైళ్లలో ఖయిదీలకు ఈ దుర్భర పరిస్థితులు తొలగిపోగలవని మేమంతా ఆశాభిప్రాయపడ్డాము. కాని ఇప్పటికికూడ పరిస్థితులు ఏమీ మారకుండా ఉండడం చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. మేము 1940 వ సంవత్సరములోను, 1942 వ సంవత్సరములోను జైళ్లకు పోయినప్పుడు జైళ్లలో ఉన్నటువంటి దుర్భర పరిస్థితులన్నీ అనుభవించాము. అయితే ఈ దుస్తర పరిస్థితులు మన పరిపాలనలో తప్పకుండా పోగలవని ఎంతో ఆశించాము. కాని ఈనాడు పరిస్థితులు యథాప్రకారంగానే ఉన్నాయంటే చాలా విచారించవలసియున్నది. జైళ్లలో ఖైదీలయొక్క ప్రతిక్షణం ఉంటే చెప్పవలెనంటే ఒక మూటలో అదంతా ఒక నరకకూపములాగా ఉందని చెప్పుటకు ఏమీ సందేహములేదు. అక్కడ ఖైదీలకు ఇస్తూ యుండినటు వంటి ఆహారమును చూచినట్లయితే, ఉదయము పూట ఒక గంజి మాత్రము ఇస్తున్నారు. తరువాత భోజనములో ఒక పుల్లను తప్ప మరేమి కన్పించదు. ఈ భోజనమంతా ఒకటిన్నర రణాకు మించియుండదు. సాధారణంగా మనము భోజనానికి ఒక రూపాయ, రెండు రూపాయల వరకు ఖర్చు చేస్తూయుండగా, అక్కడ ఖైదీలకు ఒకటిన్నర రణా తిండి వేస్తున్నారంటే ఆ తిండి ఎటువంటిదో, ఏ ప్రకారంగా ఉంటుందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. నేను జైళ్లలో ఇచ్చునటివంటి తిండి ఏవిధంగా ఉంటుందో ప్రత్యక్షంగా చూచినాను. దానిలో పురుగులు, మట్టిఉండలు మొదలైనవి గూడా ఉంటాయి. వాళ్లకు ఇచ్చేటటువంటి ఆహారము ఆ విధంగా చాలా అసహ్యంగా ఉంటుంది. ఖైదీలు ప్రాణాలు కాపాడుకొనేందుకు విధిగా ఆ తిండిని తీసుకోవలసి యుంటుంది. ఇంక, వాళ్లకు వాడేటటువంటి బియ్యము చూస్తే చాలా హీనస్థితిగా ఉంటుంది. జైళ్ల కంట్రాక్టర్లు, అధికారులు కలిసి, ఈ ఆహార విషయంలో డబ్బు చాలా మిగుల్చుకొంటూ ఖైదీలకు ఇటువంటి హీనంగా ఉండేటటువంటి తిండిని ఇస్తూయుంటారు. ఇవీ పరిస్థితులు. ఇటువంటి తిండి తింటూ ఖైదీలు ఏవిధంగా ప్రతుకగలరో ఆలోచించవలసి యుంటుంది. శాసన సభ్యులని చెప్పుకొంటున్న మనము మాత్రము ఇక్కడ రోజుకు రూ 12-8-0 లు తీసుకొంటూ జైళ్లలో ఖైదీలకు రూ 0-1-6 తిండి పెట్టించుటకు మనకు ధర్మమేనా, మనము ఇది సహించదగినదేనా అని అందరు ఆలోచించుకోవలసి యున్నది. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత జైళ్లలోని పరిస్థితులు వాగు పరుస్తాము, అదిచేస్తాము, ఇదిచేస్తాము అని ప్రజలకు ఎంతో ఆశపెట్టి, ఇప్పుడు స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చినాకూడా మన పరిపాలనలోని పరిస్థితులు ఏమీ వాగుపడకుండా, యథాప్రకారంగానే ఉన్నాయంటే, స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చికూడా లాభమేమో నాకు అర్థం కావడములేదు. మనమంతా ఇంతకుముందు జైళ్లలోఉండి, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి దుర్భర పరిస్థితులన్నీ ప్రత్యక్షంగా చూసి అనుభవించినటువంటి వాళ్లము ఆయిఉండి కూడా ఈనాడు మన పరిపాలనలోనైనా ఆ పరిస్థితులను వాగుపరచకుండుట చాలా విచారకరము.

26th July 1952] [Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi]

"తరువాత, ఉరిశిక్ష విధించే విషయంలోకూడా ఈ ఉరిశిక్షను ముందు తీసివేస్తామని చెప్పి, ఇప్పుడు స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత కూడా దీనిని తీసివేయకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఈ ఉరిశిక్ష ఆనేటటువంటిది నిజంగా ఎవరికీ విధించదగినటువంటిదిగాదు. ఇది మహాత్మాజీ సిద్ధాంతానికి కూడా విరుద్ధమైనటువంటిది. నిజంగా కొన్ని కొన్ని murder కేసులలో ఈ murders ఉద్దేశపూర్వకంగా జరుగుతూ ఉంటాయిగాని, ఆది పనిగా murder చేయవలెననే దురుద్దేశంతోగాని, దుర్బుద్ధితోగాని జరగడంలేదు. ఆటువంటప్పుడు, వీరికి ఉరిశిక్ష విధించడమంటే న్యాయంగాదు. కనుక ఈ ఉరిశిక్షను మాత్రము ఖచ్చితంగా తొలగించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"మరొక విషయ మేమిటంటే, జైళ్లలో ఖైదీలను వార్డర్లు కొట్టి చిన్నచూపునకి గురిచేస్తూ నానాబాధలు పెడుతూయుంటారు. కూర్చోమ్మంటే కూర్చోక పోయిన, ఇది ఒక పెద్ద తప్పుగా ఒక పెద్ద నేరంగా తీసుకొని పదిమంది వార్డర్లు కలిసి వాళ్లను కొట్టి వాళ్లను 8 రోజులు ఒక నరకకూపములో పెట్టి వారిని హింసిస్తూ యుంటారు. నేను ప్రత్యక్షంగా ఈ హింసాకాండను జైలులో చూశాను ఒక ఖైదీని కూర్చోమంటే, కూర్చోకుండా నిలబడినందుకు, ఆతనిని ఆ ప్రకారంగా కొట్టి, 3 రోజులు నరకకూప సమానమైనటువంటి కష్టదేశంలో పడవేశారు.

"ఆది ఆట్లుండగా, ఖయిదీలను 2, 3 నిమ్లు మొదలుకొని 10 నిమ్ల వరకు కూడ జైళ్లలో అట్లనే పడవేసియుంచుతారు. మధ్యగ ఏలాటి విశ్రాంతి లేకుండా సంకల్పర

[Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi] [26th July 1952

కుల శరబడి వారిని ఆట్లనే జైళ్లలో ఉంచడం చాలా క్రూరమైనపని. వారిని మధ్యన ఎప్పుడైన ఒక నెల రోజులైనా parole మీద బయటికి విడవడంలేదు. ఖయిదీలను ఈ విధంగా సంవత్సరముల తరబడి జైళ్లలో ఉంచినట్లయితే, వాళ్లకు ఎంత కష్టంగా ఉంటుందో ఆలోచించుకోవలసి యుంటుంది. కనుక వారిని మధ్యన ఒక నెల రోజులైనా parole మీద విడిచి పెట్టుట ధర్మంగా ఉంటుంది. గనుక ఆ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఆసలు జైళ్లలో వారికి మూములు ఒక్కొక్క రోజు గడవడమే మహాకష్టంగా యుంటుంది. సాయంత్రం 5 గంటలైతూనే వారిని cellsలోకి వేస్తున్నారు. ఆ cellsలో ఏ మాత్రము ventilation లేకుండా మహాకష్టంగా యుంటుంది తెల్లవారి 8 గంటల వరకు వారు అవిధంగా cellsలో పడి ఉండవలసియుంటుంది. రాత్రిపూట పండుకోడానికి కూడా చాలాకష్టంగా
5-10 p.m. ఉంటుంది; నిద్రపట్టదు. ఆ ప్రకారంగా రాత్రంతా, కాలక్షేపము చేయవలసి యుంటుంది. ఇంక మే నెలలో అయితే వర్షాలు లేక నిండు వేసవి కాలము. ఈ cellsలో ఉండడం మహాకష్టంగాయుంటుంది. విమర్శకం పోవిరిఆడదు. పరిస్థితులంతా తల్లక్రిందులుగా ఉంటాయి. తరువాత ఆదివారమునాడైతే వార్డర్లు త్వరగా ఇంటికి పోవలెనని జెప్పి ఖయిదీలను మధ్యాహ్నము మూడుగంటలకే cellsలో పడవేస్తారు. ఖయిదీలు ఆ ప్రకారంగా మధ్యాహ్నము మూడు గంటల నుంచి మరు నటి దినము ఉదయం 8 గంటలవరకు cellsలో నరకమనుభవించవలసియుంటుంది. ఆ cellsలో తూస్తామంటే కిటికీయుకూడ వుండదు. మూడేమూడు అంగుళాలు వెడల్పు గల holes ఉంటాయి. ఖయిదీలకు ఈ విధంగా ventilation గాని గాలి గాని లేకుండా, పండుకోవడానికి చాలా కష్టంగా యుంటుంది. కనుక ఇటువంటి పద్ధతులన్నీ ప్రభుత్వము తప్పకుండా తొలగించుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత ఖయిదీలకు యిచ్చే గుడ్డలు చూచినట్లయితే, వారికి ఒకే ఒక జత గుడ్డలిస్తున్నారు; 3 మాసాలు 6 మాసాలు ఖయిదీలకు కూడ ఒకే ఒక జత గుడ్డలు ఇస్తున్నారు. దానినే దినమునకు వారు ఉతుకుకొంటూ కట్టుకోవలసియున్నది. కనీసము రెండు జతలైన గుడ్డలిస్తే ఒక విధంగా కొంత అనుకూలంగా ఉంటుంది ఆ మాత్రమైన ఇవ్వడంలేదు. తరువాత పండుకోడానికి ఒకే ఒక శాలువ ఇస్తున్నారు ఈ విధంగా అన్ని విషయాలలోను వారు చాలా క్రూరంగా నిర్దయగా చూడబడుచున్నారు. మన పరిపాలనలోగూడ ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలను బాధించడము విమర్శకము ధర్మంగాదు. కనుక ఇటువంటి పద్ధతులన్నీ తొలగించుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత, ఇంకొక విషయము మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ఖయిదీలతో భగవంతా పనికిరాని పనులు చేయించే దానికంటే వారికి కొంత ఉపయోగకరమైనటువంటి తర్ఫీదును భిద్యను ఇచ్చేటట్లు చేస్తే చాలా బాగుంటుంది. వారికి ప్రతిదినము classes విద్యాబుద్ధులు నేర్పి, వారు చేసినటువంటి నేరాలకు మూలకారణము ఏమో గ్రహించి, ఆ మూలకారణాన్ని నిర్మూలించుటకు ప్రయత్నించి ఆ ఉద్దేశంతో వారికి నీతిని, ధర్మాన్ని బోధించి వారిలో ఆ విధంగా మార్పును తెచ్చుకొని రావచ్చును. అంతేకాకుండా వారికి carpentary మొదలైనటువంటి వృత్తులను కూడా నేర్పి వారు బయటకుపోయిన తరువాత రోజుకు 2, 3 రూపాయలు సంపాదించు కొనే శక్తిని కలుగజేసినట్లయితే, వారు మరల ఇలాంటి నేరాలు చేయకుండా న్యాయంగా స్వతంత్రంగా జీవనాధారం సంపాదించుకునేందుకు వీలుంటుంది. న్యాయాధారితో అనవసరమైన పనులుచేయిస్తూ, అనేక నిర్బంధాలలో వారిని పెట్టేదానికి బదులే వారి భావి జీవితమునకు ఉపయోగకరమైనటువంటియు, ప్రజలకు, దేశానికి శ్రేయస్కరమైనటువంటియు అయిన విద్యలోను జ్ఞానములోను,

26th July 1952] [Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi]

తర్ఫీదునిస్తే ఎంతో బాగుంటుందని, గనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఇటువంటి ఏర్పాట్లు చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలెనని మనవిచేస్తూ నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని ముగిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI P. SELVARAJ :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the *motion of the Hon. Minister* and thereby approving of the Demand, I deem it my duty to place before the Government *certain proposals of improvement to be carried* out with respect to jails. Sir, the administration of jails is mainly one of administering the sentence inflicted on the prisoners. In that connexion, it is the duty of the Government to consider what the punishment should be. Now, Sir, with regard to the punishment to be meted out to *the prisoners*, there are two schools of thought. One school of thought says that prisoners suffer from certain malady and it is due to this psychological defect that they commit crimes and so they should be kindly treated and they should not be made to feel that they are prisoners undergoing imprisonment for the *crime they* have committed. The second school of thought says that the punishment should be deterrent and, at the same *time*, preventive in character. For, they say it is human tendency to err, and if a *prisoner is allowed to enjoy all the privileges*, he is likely to perpetrate that crime again and thus likely to become a second offender. So they say the punishment should be deterrent. Now, Sir, Government must strike a *via media* and find out a solution in the matter of inflicting the punishment. Of course, both theories *for the moment* look all right. But according to the conditions prevailing in India, I have to suggest that the Government should naturally treat a prisoner as a person suffering from a psychological disorder and give him light punishment; at the same time they should give him, in jail, some comfort and freedom. Sir, jail is an *institution wherein Government need* not bother about admission or expansion.

" With regard to the punishment of prisoners, I have to suggest a few *reforms*. There are several able-bodied prisoners undergoing long terms of imprisonment in many jails. If they are recruited for digging wells, they will be doing a very useful service to the nation. If in the famine-stricken districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Rayalaseema, where there is acute water scarcity and where we indented on the service of the military personnel to dig wells for drinking water and for irrigation, these able-bodied prisoners are *recruited* and formed into a Well Digging Corps—to give it a grand name—and their services are utilized—we may also give them a decent dress—we will be *providing* them a good hobby in nation-building services. So I request the Government to make suitable amendments to the law and *recruit these people*. If this is done they would be, it is needless to say, contributing to food production. History is not without parallel in this. If we go back to the Babylonian and the ancient Roman Empires we find that slave labour was recruited for such works and they contributed their mite to constructing mighty channels and irrigation works. On this point, I would like to say that the Pyramids of Egypt are a standing monument of such labour. It is their labour that has contributed to the glory of the Egyptian Empire.

[Sri P. Selvaraj] [26th July 1952

"Another point, which I want to stress in this connexion is that the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society are doing very efficient work within their limited financial resources. That Association annually sends out discharged prisoners with a little finance and some implements to enable them to eke out an honest livelihood. As I said, their funds are limited, and I request Government to give more grants to that society so that they may place sufficient funds in the hands of discharged prisoners to settle down in life in some business. These prisoners should not be made to realize they are prisoners and the society should not be slow to recognize them as human beings, and that they have gone astray on account of some wrong desire. If this is done, much of the crime that is being prepetrated in our country would get decreased. With these words, I close my speech."

*SRI G. SATYANARAYANA:—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ దినము సభవారి ఎదుటనున్న యీ డిమాండును వ్యతిరేకించుచూ, కట్ మోషనును బలపరచుచున్నాను. ఈ రోజున కొన్ని ముఖ్యంగా నేను చూచినటువంటి విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వం దృష్టికి తీసుకొనిరావాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో నేను ప్రారంభిస్తున్నాను.

"స్వరాజ్యము రాకమునుపు స్వరాజ్యం కోసం పోట్లాడగా, ఆ ఆంగ్ల ప్రభుత్వము నకు వ్యతిరేకముగా చెట్టులాపుతున్నాననే కారణంగా మనల్ని జైలులో పెట్టారు. పరాయి ప్రభుత్వం క్రింద ఎయిను సంవత్సరాలు జైలు జీవితం రుచిచూచాము. ఆ తర్వాత స్వరాజ్యంవచ్చిన తర్వాత కొత్త ప్రభుత్వంలో, నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలు జైలు జీవితంలో బాధలునూడా అనుభవించాము. అయితే స్వరాజ్యం వచ్చిన తర్వాత స్వరాజ్యం రాకమునుపు జైలులోనుండే మార్పులేమైనా ఉన్నవా అంటే, ఎట్టి మార్పులు లేక యథాశక్తంగానే వున్నది. అవి రానురాను విపరీత పరిస్థితుల్లోకి వచ్చినవి. అక్కడ ఉన్న కొంతమంది ఖైదీలను మానవమాత్రులుగా చూడక, చాలా హీనంగా చూస్తున్నారన్న విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తే, వారు గమనించుతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. చాలానుంచి శిక్షలుపడినవారు, అందులో గేటుదగ్గరకుపోయిన తర్వాత, వాళ్లను లోపలికితీసుకొని పోవటానికి ప్రారంభించిన తర్వాత, ఆసలు మానవులని తలంచినట్లు చేయరు. వాళ్లను బాచీలు, బాచీలుగా గేటులోపలికి తీసుకొనివెళ్లి, అక్కడనే గేటుకు దగ్గరగాయున్న యినుపకమ్మీలవద్దనే వీరి నందరిని ఒక ప్రదర్శనం క్రింద చూపిస్తున్నారనిన్నీ, ఇకముందే యీ విధానము అంతయు నేను యీసభవారికి చెప్పితే శాసన సభా సాంప్రదాయం అవును అంటారో, కాదని అంటారో నేను చెప్పలేను. అక్కడ వారినందరిని, బట్టలు పూర్తిగా విప్పదీయించి దిశ మొలలతో అక్కడనే పరసగా నిలబెడతారు. తర్వాత ఆదిశ మొలలతోనే లోపలికి తీసుకొని వెళ్తారు. దూల్పు ప్రకారం చాలానోట్ల జైళ్లలో ఒక్కొక్కరికి రెండేసి జతల బట్టలు యిస్తారు గాని వీరికి మాత్రం ఇచ్చింది ఒక బారెడు గుడ్డ. బారెడు అంటే, అందులో ఒక గోచి గుడ్డ తక్కినది మొలచుట్టుటకు యిస్తారు. ఇదిగూడా 15 దినములవరకు యిదేగుడ్డ కట్టవలెను. కొంచెంవంటి చిన్నగుడ్డతో వైకి ఏమిలేకుడా ఎట్టి బాధపడాలో ఆలోచించండి. బట్ట సంగతి ఈ విధంగా నుండగా తిండిగూడా చీసికట్టుగా ఉంటున్నది. ఇదేనా ప్రభుత్వం ఖైదీలపట్ల చూపవలసిన ఆదరణ? ఫలానప్పుడు ఇచ్చారు గుడాగీసు నుండో మరోచోటనుండో ఐ.జి. గానీ, మరెవరుగాని వస్తున్నారని తెలిస్తే అప్పుడు మాత్రం కొత్త బట్టలు యిస్తారు. ఆ వచ్చిన అధికారులు వెళ్లిపోయిన వెంటనే మంచి బట్టలు తీసుకుంటారు. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో యీ ఖైదీలు ఎంతవంటి

5-20 p.m.

26th July 1952] [Sri G. Satyanarayana]

బాధలకు గురవుతున్నారో ఎవరు గుర్తించుచున్నారు? ఇదేవిధంగా జైళ్లలో పడినటు వంటివాళ్లకు పెట్టుతున్న తిండి విషయం కొంచెము చెప్పదలచాను. వారికు పెట్టే తిండిలో పెద్దవిగా పెరిగిన పురుగులు లుకలుకలాడుతూ ఉంటున్నవి. వాటిని గమనించక, ఆ పురుగుల తిండినే పెట్టుచున్నారు. ఇట్టి తిండి తినటకు మనస్సు ఏలా ఒప్పుతుందో గమనించగోరుతాను. చెప్పుకొంటే ఆలకించేవారు లేనందున ఆ తిండినే తింటున్నారు. మరే ప్రజాప్రభుత్వంలోగూడా యిటువంటి పురుగులు లుకలుకలాడుతున్న తిండి పెట్టరు. యిదేనా కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము ఖైదీలకు చూపే ఆదరణ. తర్వాత జైలు శిక్ష పరిమితి తీరేలోపున ఈ జైలులో ఉండగానే ఖైదీలకు విజ్ఞానము బోధ చేయ సౌకర్యాలు కలుగచేయాలని ప్రభుత్వ ముఖ్యోద్దేశమని వైకి చెప్పుతారు. ఈ జైళ్లు విజ్ఞానకేంద్రాలని చెప్పుటయేగాని, విజ్ఞానమునకు సావకాశమే లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ ఖైదీలు యిటికితిరిగి వెళ్లేలోపున వారిని సక్రమవర్తనులుగా తయారు చేయాలి. వ్యత్యాసు నేర్పాలి. అట్టి పని ఏమి చేయటలేదు. ఇవి విజ్ఞానకేంద్రాలకు బదులు నరక కూపాలని చెప్పవలసి వుంటుందనటకు సందేహము లేదు. ఈ నరక కూపాలు అని నేలం జైలుకే పేరుపెట్టవచ్చు. ఆక్కడ జరిగే విషయాలు కొన్ని తెలుసుకోవాలి. నేలం జైలులో వెనుక ఒక incident జరిగింది. దానిని గురించి నేను చెప్తుతోను. ఆవస్థీ పాతని రాజాజీ అంటాడు. పోనీ శ్రీ రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చిన తర్వాతనైనా, యీ కొత్త జైలు శాఖా మంత్రి వచ్చిన తర్వాతనైనా ఆక్కడ జైలు పరిస్థితి మారిందా, అంటే, మారలేదనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఆక్కడున్న జైలు Superintendent ఖైదీలను మనుష్యులతో మాట్లాడుటకిని మాట్లాడడు. కూటుల తోటి మాట్లాడడు. ఆ ఖైదీలను మనుష్యులుగా ఎంచక కేవలము పశువులతో సమానంగా చూస్తాడు. పెద్దపెద్ద బూతులు తిట్టుతాడు. ఆ జైలులోవున్న అన్నార్థులు, ఆ జైలు చరిత్ర యింతంత అని చెప్పవీలుకాదు. ఆ జైలులోని పరిస్థితులు స్వయముగా వెళ్ళిచూస్తేనే బోధపడగలవు. ఖైదీలు విడుదల అయ్యేటప్పుడు వాళ్లను అనేక అమానుష్య చర్యలుచేసి పంపుతారు. అవి నేను యిక్కడ పల్లించుటకు కూడా మనస్సు రాకున్నది. అయినను ఒక విషయాన్ని నేను చెప్పదలచాను. ఖైదీలను విడుదలచేసేటప్పుడు బట్టలు విప్పదీసి, వాళ్ల మర్మస్థానములలో కాయ్యితెట్టి కొలికి మరీ బయటకు పంపుతున్నారు. వాళ్ల మూటముల్లె అంతయు శోధించి పంపుతారు. ఈ ఖైదీలైన యిటువంటి దురాచార చర్యలు జరుగవచ్చునా? ప్రజాప్రభుత్వమని చెప్పుకోగాని, ఇదేనా ఖైదీలకు చూపించవలసిన ఆదరణ అని నేను ప్రభుత్వమును గట్టిగా అడుగుతున్నాను. కొందరు ఖైదీలను కొట్టుటయగూడా జరుగుచున్నది. ఈ జైలు పరిస్థితులు యేవిధంగా నడుచుచున్నవో ఒక కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రి అయినను విచారించారా! గనుక యీ జైళ్ల పరిస్థితులు, ఆగ్రామ, అమానుష చర్యలు ప్రభుత్వం వారి దృష్టిలోనికి తీసుకొని యీ దుష్టకార్యములు చేసినవారినైనను, చేయించినవారిమీదను చర్య తీసుకోవాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇప్పటికైనను యీ జైలు పరిస్థితులు చక్కబరచుతారని నేను ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

"ఇదిగాకుండా యీ నేలం జైలులో ఇక C Class ఖైదీలు ఉన్నారు. ఈ ఖైదీలుపడే బాధలు యింతయని చెప్పుటకు వీలులేదు. వాళ్ల బంధువర్గంగాని, తల్లి తండ్రులు భార్యాపిల్లలుగాని చూడటానికి వీలులేకుండ మారుమూలలోవున్న నేలం జైలులో భుంచుతున్నారు. తూర్పు గోదావరి, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి, కృష్ణా జిల్లానుండి వాళ్లు ఎంత మారుమునుండియో వచ్చి interview యిస్తే, ఆ ఖైదీని ఒక జాలరు తడికవద్దకు తీసుకొని వస్తారు. ఆ జాలరు తడికకుళ్ళన్న ఒక చిన్న రంధ్రములోనుంచి యీ భాషిస్తున్న తలితండ్రులు, భార్యాపుత్రాదులతో మాటాడుటకు వీలుచేస్తారు. ఈ కొంచెము

[Sri G. Satyanarayana] [26th July 1952

interview ఆయినను వారికి కృతకరంగా శుంఠక నిమక్షాహులై వెళ్లిపోవుట కద్దు. ఎంతో దూరదేశమునుండి వచ్చినవారికి interview గూడా యివ్వక పంపించుటలేదు వారి మనసు ఎంత పోషిల్లుతుందో ప్రభుత్వ వారు గమనించవలెను. యీ ఖైదీలు సర్కారు జిల్లాలనుండి దక్షిణదేశమునకును, దక్షిణదేశపు ఖైదీలు ఉత్తరమున సర్కారు జిల్లాలకును బండ్లమీదనున్నకదా యీ తల్లిదండ్రులకు అనవసరమైన ఖర్చులు యీ ప్రభుత్వ విధానమువల్ల తగులుచున్నవని గుర్తించగోరుతాను. గత శాసనసభలో ప్రభుత్వములో ఉన్న జైలు శాఖా మంత్రిగారు మాధవ మీనన్‌గారున్నూ, వారి భార్య కుట్టియాలు అమ్మ యిద్దరు జైలులో ఉన్నప్పుడు వారిద్దరిని ఒకచోట ఇంటర్వ్యూకి కలసి మాట్లాడే అవకాశం యిచ్చారు. ఇట్టి సౌకర్యము యితరులకు పిలచి యివ్వగూడదో తెలియజేయము లేదు. ఇతర political ఖైదీలకు మాత్రము యీ జాలరు తడిక ఉపయోగించడము ఎందులో ప్రభుత్వంవారు సమాధానం చెప్పవలసి వుంటుంది. ఇంతేకాకుండా యీ జైలులో ఉన్న ఖైదీలకు పుత్తరములు వచ్చినప్పుడు C I.D. Censor staff ను ఆజమాయిషీకి వేశారు. ఈ C I.D. censorship యీ ఖైదీలకు పిల ఉండవచ్చో ఆర్థము కావడములేదు. ఉత్తరములు censor కాని ఖైదీలకు యిచ్చిదిలేదు. దీని ఉపయోగమేమిటో ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ censor C.I.D. staff ను వెంటనే మార్చే చర్య తీసుకోవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ జైళ్లలోని పరిస్థితులు ఒక సర్కసుమార్గానికి తీసుకొని రావటానికి వెంటనే చర్య తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ జైళ్ల విషయములో ఒక Jail Reforms Committee ని వెయ్యాలి. యీ Reforms Committee యొక్క పని జరుగుచున్న యీ అక్రమచర్యలు అన్నియును కంటించి జైలు administration స్వక్రమమార్గములో ఉంచుటకున్నూ, యీ జైళ్లు వాస్తవిక విజ్ఞాన కేంద్రాలుగా మార్చుటకున్నూ, పుత్తరములు వానుటకును, సౌకర్యము కలుగజేయుటకును, తక్షణ చర్య తీసుకోవాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతూ యీ కట్ మోషనును బలపరుస్తూ యింటితో తెలుపు తీసుకుంటున్నాను."

5 30 p.m.

*SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—"కణం உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, జైలు మంత్రిగారి అవర్‌లాల్ కొండు వరప్పడ జైల్ మాన్యతదాత నాన్ ఆదరిస్తున్నాను. తర్కాలత్తిల్ జైలుకిల్‌పోయ్ అంగే ఇ నిపథయార్ అన్నదాత నాం పార్కవేండుం. ఇన్ను జైలిలిల్ ఇ నిప్పవర్‌కళిల్ పెరుంపాలానవర్‌కళ్ మికవుం ఏళైకళ్ మైదాత్తై నాపకత్తిల్ వైత్తుక్ కొళ్ళవేండుం. అవరికళ్ ఎన్ జైయిలుక్కుప్పోగిరార్‌కళ్ ఎన్పదై యోసిక్కవేండుం. అనేకమాక జైలిలిలుళ్ళవర్‌కళ్ పెరుంపాలుం తిరుడినవర్‌కళాగత్తానిరుప్పార్‌కళ. అవర్‌కళుక్కు వయిర్రిర్కు ఇల్లాత తాల్తాన్. "తిరుడియావదు అదైక్కొండు వయిర్రిర్కు సాప్పిట్టాలాం, పిళైక్కలామ్," ఎన్పదర్కాకవే తిరుగిరార్‌కళ్. ఇప్పొళుదు నమదు దేశత్తిల వన్‌మై తాణ్డవమాడుగిరదు. అవర్‌కళ్ వన్‌మైయిలిరుప్పదాలే తాన్ ఇప్పడిప్పట్ట తిరుట్టుత్ తొళిలిల్ అనేకం పేర్‌కళ్ పోగవేండియ నిలైమైయిలిరుక్కిన్రార్‌కళ్. కుట్రం చెయ్‌వర్‌కళుక్కు తండనై అళిప్పదు అవసియంతాన్. అదు నియాయమతాన్. ఆనాల్, అవర్‌కళ్ ముఖ్యమాక తండనై అడైవతర్కుక్ కారణమెన్న? ఇన్ద వన్‌మైయిన్ కారణమాకత్తాన్ ఇన్ను ఏళై మక్‌కళ్ జైలిలుక్కుప్ పోగవేండియతాక ఇరుక్కిరదు ఎన్పదై ఞాపకత్తిల్ వైత్తుక్‌కొళ్ళవేండుం.

"జైలిలిల్ ఇరుప్పవర్‌కళిల్ ఇన్ఱైయ పకుదియినరుం ఉండు అవర్‌కళ్ పణైక్కారర్‌కళుడైయ అడిమైకళాగ తీయచ్చెయల్‌కళిల్ అవర్‌కళిన్ కట్టళైప్పడి అడంగ్‌మొళుగి నడన్దు అదన్ మూలం శిరు ఇలాభ్‌చికళిల్ ఈడుపట్ట కుట్రవాళిచ్చెయ్‌దు అదనాల్ జైలిలుక్కుప్ పోగక్కూడియవర్‌కళాగ ఇరుక్కిరార్‌కళ్. ఇప్పడిప్పట్టవర్‌కళుక్కెల్లామ్ శిరైయిల్ వసది చెయ్‌దు కొడుక్కవేండుం. అదావదు ఇవర్‌కళ్ శిరైయిలిరుందు వెళియే వన్‌ద పిరగు అవర్‌కళుక్కు ఒరువిదమాన పుణ్ణవళ్‌పాయత్తిర్కు వళి చెయ్యుం

26th July 1952] [Sri P. G. Manickam]

வகையில் அவர்களுக்கு சிறையில் வேலைகளைக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கனம் பந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒன்றை தெரிவித்தார்கள். சிறையிலுள்ளவர்களுடைய சிறு குழந்தைகளுக்கு கல்வி வசதி மற்றவர்களுக்கு தொழில் வசதி முதலியன கொடுப்பதற்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்தார். அத்துடன் நான் ஒன்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். குடிசைத் தொழில் என்ற முறையிலாவது பரபலவிதமான தொழில்களை அந்த இடத்தில் தாராளமாக ஏற்படுத்தலாம். அநேகமாக தலைமை ஸ்தானங்களிலுள்ள ஜெயில்களிலிருப்பவர்கள் ஆறு மாதம், ஒரு வருஷம், ஒன்றரை வருஷம், இரண்டு வருஷம் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களாகத் தான் இருப்பார்கள். அவர்கள் சிறைவாசம் அனுபவித்துவிட்டு வெளியே வரும்போது கைத்தொழிலில் அனுபவமுள்ளவர்களாக வெளியேவரவேண்டும். வெளியில் வந்தவுடன் தனது உடைய வாழ்க்கையை தானே நடத்திக் கொள்வதற்கான தொழில் அவனுக்கு அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் தொழில் கல்வி பயின்று அவன் வெளியே வந்தால் அவனுக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டு மூலமாகவோ அல்லது கோவாபரேடிவ் சொசைடி மூலமாகவோ கடன் உதவி செய்து வந்தால் அவன் குற்றத் தொழிலில் மறுபடியும் ஈடுபடாமல் ஒரு தொழில் நடத்தி சம்பாதிக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலிருப்பான். ஒரு தொழில் அவன் நடத்துவதற்கு ஏற்றவனும் இருப்பான். பிற்காலத்தில் இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு தேவலமான காரியத்தையும் செய்யமாட்டான். அதனால் இந்த சிறைபினுடைய கஷ்டமும் கவர்ன்மெண்டிற்கு இருக்காது எனபதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஹரிஜன வகுப்புக்களிடையே Criminal tribes என்று ஒரு வகுப்பை அழைக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை கண்காணிப்பதற்கு போலீசுக்கு உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் ஒரு தடவை ஜெயிலுக்குபோனால் பிறகு அவர்களை போலீஸ் கண்காணிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற உத்தரவும் இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் காலத்திலிருந்து இதுவரைக்கும் அவர்களுக்கு சரியான பரிகாரம் செய்து தரப்படவில்லை. தொழில் எதுவும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. கிராமங்களில் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்களென்றால் இரந்து பிச்சை எடுத்துச் சாப்பிடுவதைத் தவிர வேறு தொழில் கிடையாது அவர்களுக்கு. ஆகவே, இந்த Criminal tribes என்ற பெயர் எடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அவர்கள் ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாதலால் கைத்தொழில் முறையையும் கல்வியையும் அவசியம் அவர்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சிறையில் பெரும்பாலும் ஏழைகள்தானிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் படிப்பில்லாத மக்களாகவும் பகுத்தறிவு இல்லாத மக்களாகவும் இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு சிறையில் நியாயமான பரிகாரம் தேடிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சாதனைகளை அளிப்பது ரொம்பவும் நல்லது எனபதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜெயிலில் அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல படிப்பிற்கான சாதனைகள் நடைபெறுதல் அதைக் கொண்டு அவர்கள் சீர்திருந்துவதற்கு வழியேற்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இரண்டாவதாக சிறைபிலுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் பட்சபாதமில்லாமல் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். தண்டனை அடைந்து வந்தவர்களை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதற்கான நோக்கம் அந்த அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் நமது கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கும் இருக்கவேண்டும். தண்டனைப்பட்டு அங்கு வருகிறவர்களை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து அவர்களை உலகத்திற்கு நன்மையை செய்து கொடுக்கக்கூடியவர்களாக வெளியே வருவதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டு சாதனைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த விஷயங்களில் சர்க்கார் சிரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அதற்குவேண்டிய சாதனைகளைச் செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கம் எப்படி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அரசாங்கத்தின் அதிகாரிகள் சிறையிலுள்ளவர்களை சீர்திருத்தும் ஒரு முக்கியமான நோக்கமுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். முதலாவதாக அதிகாரிகள் மற்றவர்களை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யக்கூடிய குணங்களை உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்கு ஊக்கமுள்ளவர் இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளத்தை அதிக வருமானம் சம்பாதிப்பதற்கு சாதனமாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளாமல், அவ்விதம் நோக்கம் அவர்களுக்கு இருந்தால் அறவே அதை மறந்து

மக்களுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த சபை மக்களால்தான் நடு முன்னேற்றமடையவேண்டும் என்பதை சுபாகதத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அது மட்டுமல்ல சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்களும் மற்றும் பொதுநலப்பிரியர்களும் இந்த நோக்கத்துடன் வேலை செய்தால் அண்மை நாடு சீர்திருந்தும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த டிமாண்டை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

5-40 p.m.

* SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഞാൻ ഈ Cut motion നെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്ന പഴയ ബ്രിട്ടീഷുഭരണകാലത്തെ ജയിലിന്റെ നിലപാടുതന്നെയാണു" ഈ ഗോൺഗ്രസ്സു ഗവർമ്മേന്റിന്റെ കീഴിലും തുടർന്നുപോകുന്നതു". തിരുപ്പോൾ അതിലും കയിഞ്ഞതായും കാണാവുന്നതാണു". കാരണം ചരിത്രത്തിലില്ലാത്തതാണു" ജയിലിൽവെച്ചു വെടിവെച്ചു നടത്തുകയും ഇരുനൂറിലധികം ആളുകളെ കൊല്ലുകയും ചെയ്തുകളഞ്ഞതു". ജയിലുകളിൽ ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്ന മർദ്ദനങ്ങളും മനുഷ്യത്വമില്ലാത്ത പെരുമാറ്റങ്ങളും അത്രമങ്ങളും എല്ലാംതന്നെ എണ്ണി എണ്ണി പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു അതു സമയം അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവക സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഏതു രൂപേയായാലും ഇനിയെങ്കിലും മലിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ജയിലുകളിൽ ചില പരിഷ്കരണങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനു എന്റെ സഹാദരയ ചില അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ മാത്രമാണു് ഞാൻ പറയാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുതന്നെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷു ഗവർമ്മേന്റിന്റെ കാലത്തും കോൺഗ്രസ്സു് ഗവർമ്മേന്റിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിൻ കീഴിലും അന്യൂനം കൊള്ളുകയും രാഷ്ട്രീയ കുറ്റത്തിനു ജയിലിൽ കിടന്ന എന്റെ ചില അനുഭവങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നാണു" എനിക്കു ചിലതെല്ലാം പറയണം എന്നു തോന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു".

"അതുതന്നെ കുറ്റം ചെയ്യണം എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു ജയിൽ പോകുക പതിവില്ല. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഇന്നു നിലവിലുള്ള സാമൂഹ്യവും സാമ്പത്തികവും സാംസ്കാരികവുമായ സ്ഥിതിയുടെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു. കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ കഠിനമായ ശിക്ഷകൊടുത്തു ജയിലിലടക്കുകയല്ല ഒരു അടിമയെപ്പോലെ മർദ്ദിക്കുകയും മനുഷ്യോചിതമല്ലാതെ പെരുമാറുകയും ചെയ്യുകയല്ല വ്യക്തിക്കു കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോടു വെറുപ്പും മടുപ്പും ഉണ്ടാക്കി മേലിൽ കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള പിൻതിരിപ്പിക്കാം എന്നാണു" ഇന്നത്തെ ശിക്ഷാനിയമത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനമെങ്കിൽ ഇത്രകാലംകൊണ്ടു കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം ചുരുങ്ങിവരേണ്ടതായിരുന്നില്ലേ എന്നാണു് ചോദിക്കാനുള്ളതു". വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അതല്ല കാണുന്നതു. കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരികയാണു". ഇന്നു ജയിലിന്റെ ഉള്ളിൽതന്നെ കുറ്റം ചെയ്യാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാനുള്ള പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും മനഃപരിവർത്തനവും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നാണു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു". ഉദാഹരണമായി ഇന്നു ഒരു കള്ളുകേസ് ഒരാൾ ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുക. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കഠിനമായ ശിക്ഷകൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ജയിലിൽ അയക്കുന്നു അയാൾക്കു അവിടെയുള്ള പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു, അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ലഭിക്കേണ്ട കാഴ്ചകൾ ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അയാൾ നേടുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ തേടുന്നു. പെരുകുള്ളനാടുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നു അവനു വേണ്ട കള്ളത്തരങ്ങൾക്കു പരിശീലനം ലഭിക്കുന്നു. കൂടുതൽ കള്ളത്തരത്തിൽപ്പെടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട പരിശീലനങ്ങൾ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അയാൾക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നു. പുറത്തുവന്നു ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി ഇതരത്തിലും അയാൾ പിന്നീടും കളവുകൾ നടത്തുകയും വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും ജയിലുകളിലേക്കു പോവുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ചെറിയ കളവുകുറ്റത്തിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഒരു വലിയ കള്ളനാക്കുകയല്ല, കേടിയാക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു് അതുപോലെതന്നെ കൊലക്കുറ്റത്തെപ്പറ്റി എടുത്തുനോക്കുക. എതുതരം ആളുകളെ കൊലക്കുറ്റത്തിനു ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായി കൊലചെയ്യുകയും കവർച്ചചെയ്യുന്നതിലുള്ള മാത്രമല്ല അതു പെരുകിവരികയാണു". ഇതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനം എന്താണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ പുറത്തുവന്നു സാമ്പത്തികവും സാമൂഹ്യവും മാനസികവുമായ പരിക്ഷണം ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു". ജയിലിന്റെ ഉള്ളിൽതന്നെ അതിനു വേണ്ട പാഠങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനെയുള്ള ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ മദിരാശി ഗവർമ്മേന്റു് ജയിലുകളിൽ വേണ്ട പരിഷ്കരണം വരുത്തണം എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ ബോംബെ ഗവർമ്മേന്റു് ഏതാപ്പുതിയ ചില ജയിലിൽ പരിഷ്കരണങ്ങൾ എനിക്കു അറിയാൻ ഇടയാ

യിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവയെല്ലാം സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽകൂടി രീതിയിലും മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ജയിൽ മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സ്ഥിതിവരണം അവിടെ എന്നു കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും അതുകൊണ്ടു മദിരാശിയിലും ഒരു ജയിലിൽ പരിഷ്കരണം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ ഗവർമ്മേന്റിനോടു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇന്നത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നില്ല. വേണ്ടത്ര ജയിലിൽ പരിഷ്കരണം നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനും, ജയിൽപുള്ളികൾക്കു ക്ലാസ്സുകൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും ചികിത്സാസൗകര്യങ്ങളും മറ്റും നൽകുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട വകയൊന്നുമായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. വലയ ഗവർമ്മേന്റു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനല്ലാതെ, ജയിലിലുള്ള ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട യാതൊരു പരിഗണനയും അതിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇരുപത്തിനാലു മണിക്കൂറും ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഓഡർമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു". അങ്ങിനെ ജയിലിലുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി മാറിക്കൊണ്ടു ഒരു പുതിയ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള ജയിൽ പരിഷ്കരണം വരുത്തണം എന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം ചുരുക്കുന്നു."

* SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand XIII—Jails. After hearing the statement made by the Hon. Minister in charge of the Jail Administration, somehow or other, I feel that I would like to go inside a jail once again to enjoy the facilities provided by the Government, simply as a test. Sir, I had occasions to be inside prisons for two and a half years and my experience in the past has been that if a pious man had unfortunately to be imprisoned and stayed in a jail for three or four months he would come out as a very bad rogue. After I had heard the Hon. Minister's statement and the nature of facilities that are now given to the prisoners, I am very much satisfied about the administration of jails by our Government. Most of the prisoners in those days were ill-treated probably due to foreign domination. But, even now I have heard from some of my hon. Friends that prisoners are being ill-treated by the jail officials. I would request the Government to see to it that there is no feeling in the minds of the prisoners that they are inside a jail. Very good treatment should be given to them and they must be made as comfortable as possible. In the years 1932–34, the food which was given to us in the jails was so bad that I myself had thrown away my food at the sight of the worms in it. Excepting for what I heard from the Hon. Minister's statement, I do not know the present state of affairs as regards food in the jails. As regards clothes, in those days some of the prisoners were wearing only rags and now the Hon. Minister says that better clothing and better cumblies are given to the prisoners. I now hear that facilities are given to all the prisoners for entertainment and study. Books and newspapers are also supplied to the prisoners. It is very good to hear of these things.

"Then, Sir, I would submit that the tendency of every man is not to go to a prison but men are forced inside a prison due to extraneous circumstances. They steal simply because they are not able to get proper employment. When once they are inside a prison the jail authorities should treat them properly and train them in some craft so that when they come out they will be able to lead a good life.

"Sir, as regards classification, I think that in former days there were three classes of prisoners and the C Class prisoners were the

[Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja] [26th July 1952

most ill-treated by the officers. I hear that now there are only two classes. I am of the opinion that there should be no classification inside the jail. All people who are unfortunate to be sent to jail must be put in one class only and all must be treated alike. I feel, Sir, that this kind of treatment will give the prisoner, when he comes out of the jail, an impetus to make himself a useful citizen because he has been trained in a suitable craft and has been treated well. There will be a feeling created in him that he should not commit any unlawful acts when he is out of the jail. With these words, I support the main motion."

5-50 p.m. * SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if any Department requires reformation, I think the Jail Department requires it. So far as the Jail administration is concerned, it continues to be the same as it was some years back or as it was even a century ago.

" Jail accommodation in almost all the jails is insufficient. For instance, there is one sub-jail in Tiruchirappalli, constructed, perhaps, during the pre-Victorian days. It is no more wanted. It may be safely closed and the money spent on this jail may be spent on the Central Jail which can easily accommodate a thousand prisoners more. I think the condition of jail accommodation is almost the same in all the other jails in the State.

" As far as the under-trial prisoners are concerned, they are detained for fourteen days or so, in the sub-jail in the mofussal places. At times, police officials approach the Magistrates and get permission for their further detention under the pretext that investigation in cases relating to them is not over. This practice, Sir, is most undesirable and must be put an end to. Nobody should be detained as an under-trial prisoner for more than two or three days.

" Regarding the diet supplied in jails to prisoners, the hon. Member who spoke just before me referred to the conditions prevailing in 1931–33. I can assure him and also the other hon. Members of this House that the condition has become worse now. The diet given is hardly sufficient for the prisoners. Only 8 ounces of rice diet is given. It is desirable that this should be increased to 12 ounces at least.

" So far as medical facilities available for the prisoners inside the jails are concerned, though nothing can be said against the capacity of the doctors employed, I can say that they are the people who lead a most leisurely life and they have practically no work inside the jails. From the reports I hear from prisoners returning from jails and also from the reading of reports published in the newspapers, I think no medical aid is given to any of the prisoners. Sir, for lack of proper medical facilities many prisoners die inside the jails.

" We must all bear in mind that jails are the places where the prisoners should be reformed morally and also in their outlook on life. But unfortunately we find that most of the prisoners, who enter the jails, return highly demoralised.

26th July 1952] [Sri P. Rangasami Reddiar]

" With respect to other matters concerning mismanagement and maladministration of jails, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to two or three incidents that took place in recent years. First, I wish to refer to the most horrible incident that took place on 11th February 1950 in the Central Jail, Salem. I think the hon. Member who just spoke before me in Telugu also referred to it. I shall refer to the incident briefly. About 22 prisoners were shot dead inside the jail and about 150 prisoners were injured as a result of shooting. Somewhere in November 1951, the hon. Member, Sri P. Venkateswarlu put an interpellation in the last Assembly whether an enquiry was made by the Government into this incident and, if an enquiry was made, whether the report of that enquiry would be made available to all the Members of the Assembly. The Hon. Minister in charge of Jails then replied that an enquiry was made by an impartial tribunal but that the report would not be made available either to the Members of the Assembly or to the public. If the tribunal had justified the action of the Jail authorities in shooting down 22 prisoners and if the Government also felt that the jail authorities were in the right in shooting down innocent prisoners and seriously injuring a number of them, there was nothing wrong in the Government supplying copies of the report of the Tribunal at least to the Members of the Assembly. It is a matter, Sir, pertaining to the lives of 22 prisoners and also the rights of the prisoners inside the jails. I think the Hon. Minister will consider this aspect of the matter and see that copies of the report of the tribunal are supplied to hon. Members of this House.

" In March 1950 some prisoners were ill-treated in the jail at Saidapet and subsequently they were transferred to Madras Penitentiary. One of them, Mrs. Lakshmi Ammal went on a hunger-strike as a protest against the ill-treatment meted out to the prisoners, for about 24 days. On the 24th day, some attempts were made to feed her forcibly, as a result of which she died. Immediately a strong rumour was circulated that she committed suicide. It passes one's comprehension how this woman, aged about 60, who went on a hunger-strike for about 24 days was able to commit suicide and even that within the precincts of the jail.

" Again in July 1950, one Ramanathan and other prisoners who were detained in Madurai Jail went on strike as a protest against the sentence of death awarded to one Balan, a labour leader of Madurai. This Ramanathan was dragged from his cell, trampled upon by jail warders with booted legs and beaten to death in the presence of other prisoners. So far no enquiry has been made into this atrocious act of the Jail warders of the Madurai Jail. It is high time that the Government look into these matters and order an enquiry into them. It is advisable that the report of the enquiry is made available to all the Members of this House.

" Again, Sir, during 1949–50, there were a number of shooting incidents in Vellore and Cuddalore Jails. As a result of shooting in Cuddalore Jail, four prisoners died. There are innumerable such atrocious incidents which had taken place in the different jails of

[Sri P. Rangasami Reddiar] [26th July 1952

the State. I should like to ask: is it the purpose of the jail administration to shoot down innocent prisoners and put them to death within the precincts of the jail? Is it in any way sanctioned by criminology? We have to consider whether any person going to such jails and living there for some time would come out with any improvement in his spiritual and moral outlook.

" I think it is also advisable that persons who are convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for short terms below three months should not actually be made to enter any of these jails but should be let on probation for one or two years. If they happen to commit any other offence warranting a conviction during their period of probation, they may also be made to undergo the imprisonment for the period already sentenced for the first offence. This is a matter which the Government should consider.

" As regards the appointment of jail visitors, the Hon. Minister referred to M.L.A. visitors to jails. I do not know whether he means by ' M.L.A. visitors to jails ' that all Members of the Legislature are *ex officio* visitors to Jails or that some Members of the Legislature only are appointed as Jail Visitors. I would like to make a respectful suggestion that all the Members of this Honourable House may be made Jail Visitors so that they may get first-hand information about the administration of jails, and be in a position to appraise the Hon. Minister in charge of Jails of the real condition of the jails. It is high time, Sir, that all Members of the Legislature are made Jail Visitors."

6 p.m. * SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—" Sir, in supporting the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Jails, I wish to say a few words. Fortunately or unfortunately I come from a Criminal Tribe. I want to confine my remarks to the Tiruchirappalli Central Jail. Since I am an Honorary Visitor to that jail, I know something about it. First of all, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the cooking utensils in that jail are made of iron. In one of its meetings, the Jail Committee resolved to replace them by copper vessels on the ground that the use of iron utensils was injurious to health.

" For Muslim and Christian prisoners in the jail, there are priests. Christian missionaries come and preach on every Sunday. But there is no priest for Hindu prisoners. I request the Government to appoint priests to preach good things to the Hindu prisoners at least once in a fortnight so that the prisoners might imbibe the good teachings and get themselves reformed.

" My community people are classified as a Criminal Tribe. They are spread all over from South Arcot right up to Cape Comorin. There is only one reclamation scheme, the Kallar Reclamation Scheme at Usilampatti, for them. I submit that this is quite insufficient. My humble suggestion to the Government is that they must start five or six more reclamation schemes, especially in Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli, and the Government know full well that the Criminal Tribes are very poor and backward. Ninety-nine per cent of them are agricultural people.

26th July 1952] [Sri A. Ramasamy Thevar]

To wean them away from criminal tendency, Government should immediately open schools to educate them. This is a most important thing which I wish to urge on the Government.

" We read in the newspapers that the Bombay Government have introduced certain jail reforms. During the regime of our Hon. Chief Minister Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, steps must be taken to provide more amenities to, and ameliorate the conditions of, discharged prisoners. I hope he will certainly do it because it is in the best interest of my community people. There is a Discharged Prisoners Aid Society in Tiruchirappalli. That Society has employed some officers to help discharged prisoners. The Government should see that more such officers are appointed.

" Several Members made suggestions to improve the condition of political prisoners as well as detenus. The hon. Member Mr. M. Kalyanasundaram wanted certain steps to be taken to improve the condition of warders and other jail staff. I request the Government to bear those suggestions in mind and implement them as far as possible.

" In conclusion, I request the Hon. Minister for Jails to pay a visit to the Tiruchirappalli Central Jail and satisfy himself about the need for implementing the suggestions that I made in the beginning of my speech."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a common place axiom that a man is innocent until he is found guilty by law. This axiom in Indian parlance has come to mean this; that a man is innocent so long as the police say that he is not guilty. That is the real situation in India. Once a man is charged by the Police, he is arrested and produced before a Magistrate. From that moment, he is treated as a convict. He is made to stand before the Magistrate. Automatically the Magistrate gives remand. We are made to believe that all of us are Indians. The British mentality is still here. We feel that we are sinners and, therefore, we are fit for jail life.

" Under-trial prisoners are supposed to be treated on a different footing from the ordinary prisoners. But they are treated in almost the same way as convict prisoners. This is the position. There are different rules for under-trial prisoners and convict prisoners. But the rules are there only for being paraded before the Assembly Members.

" There is another trick that we have been witnessing from 1948 and that is there is one set of rules for those prisoners who are dubbed as Communists and another set of rules for the other prisoners. I know as a matter of fact, and many of the jail officials have told me, that if a man is put in jail and he is dubbed as a Communist or Communist-sympathiser—and the Government may borrow from America expressions like Communist fellow-traveller—he is made the target of special harassment. Mr. Kalyanasundaram was telling us that dehumanising process was the one thing in which Indian jail officialdom had specialized. The jail officials are autocratic, they want to provoke and they want to make the prisoners

[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [26th July 1952

feel that they are slaves. A prisoner must put up with it and that is loyalty, that is goodness! I submit that it is the height of badness. Goodness is the love of democracy and love of liberty. It is precisely for that love that people are put in jail. After the lapse of a certain time, the Preventive Detention Act became very unpopular. The Judges got a number of *habeas corpus* applications, and in certain cases they held that the detention was not justified and ordered the release of the detenus.

" The police have a big list of starred suspects, X with one star, Y with two stars and so on. Probably the District Superintendent of Police gets intimation from the Secretariat. A person may be absolutely innocent. He may be sleeping or sick and yet he is arrested. The point is that instructions are issued from the Centre to arrest a person because they think that he is not a political slave of the ruling party. He is simply dragged to the police station, put in the lock-up and produced before a magistrate who orders 14 days' remand, again another 14 days' remand and rejects the bail application. In the meantime, he is subjected to severe harassment and told: 'Why don't you say that you are not connected with the Communist Party? The District Collector has promised me that he would release you if you give such an undertaking.' These demoralising things should stop. Are the Government manufacturing men or slaves, I ask.

10 p.m. " I think it is Mr. Bhashyam who said that people were kept in sub-jails just like wild animals in the circus cage. They are just allowed to go out for food. At other times they are kept in the lock-up. I ask the Government ' why don't you open a big circus and issue one anna tickets to the public; you will then get a lot of money ' I ask, Sir, are not the Government ashamed to do all these things? Are they not ashamed to keep these political prisoners, who are cultured, in lock-up for twenty-four hours and then come and say that they are giving very good treatment? Whom are the Government going to satisfy?

" The ordinary prisoners have got a number of grievances. When political prisoners go to a Central Jail, the ordinary prisoners think that there is a great relief on account of these political prisoners there. If there are no political prisoners, the life of the ordinary prisoners would be hellish. On every Friday all these ordinary prisoners are required to stand before the Superintendent of the Jail to represent any grievances. If any one dares to say anything, for example, *Pulusu* contains worms or that there is a greater percentage of stone in the rice, immediately the fellow gets a thrashing. Therefore, I say, Sir, that if the Government want good administration in jails, they must have elected committees to supervise the work there, though the jail officers will be responsible for the administration. I am saying this very seriously. Most of our friends think that prisoners are not men. Congressmen themselves were prisoners once. Perhaps the Government of the day then thought that prisoners were not men. Prisoners are prisoners to-day because in many cases they cannot engage very good advocates for a good fee. That is one reason. The other reason is

26th July 1952] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

many of them are poor. Jail is the worst unemployment relief in India. The temples do not provide unemployment relief. The Churches do not provide unemployment relief. The Government do not provide unemployment relief. I think the only unemployment relief is the jail. I have seen a number of men coming to the jail again. I asked them ' why did you come again? ' They said ' it is a good place to live in '. The jail official said ' the worst beating has not had any effect on you; do you think that this is a *chatram*? ' There is an impression prevailing among the poor people that a jail is a *chatram* for them. In fact, it is the refuge of the unemployed. Let not Government forget that it is the tragedy of Indian life that our jails are made the refuge of the unemployed. Let the Government have a human administration and a democratic administration. That is precisely what we want.

" For the work of the Tungabhadra Project, convict labour is used. Convict labour is used for works which require free labour. The Tungabhadra Project requires free labour. The prisoners are utilized for the work of the Tungabhadra Project just perhaps to enrich the contractors. Convict labour is had for a song, whereas free labour will cost Rs. 1-8-0 or so per day per head. What I say is, there should be absolutely no question of convict labour being used for work which requires free labour. Convict labour is not labour but forced labour. There is no point in hon. Members opposite saying that there is forced labour prevailing in the Soviet Union. They have it here in India. Let the Government first set their house in order, and see that convict labour is not used for work outside the jail premises. In regard to work inside the jail itself, the Government should pay them wages at the ordinary rates. Let not prisons be made engines of oppression against other parties. Most of us know that the old order still continues. Bad orders do not go away unless they are removed. Snakes do not die unless they are beaten with a stick. Even General Dyer said that he wanted to teach people a lesson. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari wants to teach people a lesson. He is teaching them a lesson in maintaining law and order. The very same old things are there. Old things do not go away so easily. That is why I say that these things should be revised. I want a free atmosphere to prevail, Sir."

* SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" ఆధ్యక్షా మొట్టమొదటిగా కోర తీర్చా
నాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ జైళ్లశాఖామాత్యులను ఒక్క ముఖ్యవిషయమై హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను.
ఈ శాఖ మలబారు జిల్లాకైన మంత్రిగారికి భారసహ్యముగా వచ్చినప్పటికి గత అయిదు
సంవత్సరములుగా ఈ శాఖ పరిపాలనను నిర్వహించిన శ్రీ మాధవమీనన్ గారికన్న శ్రీ
కుట్టికృష్ణ నాయరుగారు ప్రవర్తించవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను గత ఆయిదేళ్లలో ఈ
శాఖలో ఎన్నో దుస్సాంప్రదాయములు ప్రవేశపెట్టబడినవి. తత్ఫలితంగా జైళ్లనేరస్తు
లను మానవులుగాచేయుటకు బదులు మరింత హీనస్థితికి దిగజార్చుతున్నాయి. జైళ్లలోని
ఖైదీలను అధికారులు పశుప్రాయులుగా మాత్రమే చూస్తున్నారుకాని మానవులుగా
చూడడంలేదు. ఇటువంటి దుస్సాంప్రదాయాలన జరగటానికి ఆనాటిమంత్రిగారు కూడా వారకు
కార్యములని చెప్పవలసియుంది. కాబట్టి శ్రీ మాధవమీనన్ గారి అనుయాయులలో నడుచు

వద్దని జైళ్లశాఖమంత్రిగారిని ఒకటికి పదిసార్లు హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. జైళ్లసంస్కరణలు కావాలని ఎంతోకాలంగా కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయమై నియమించిన కమిటీవారు సమర్పించిన రిపోర్టులోని సూచనలను వెంటనే అమలుపరచవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. సంస్కరణలను అమలుజరిపేలోపల ప్రస్తుతం అమలులో ఉన్న శాసనాన్ని సక్రమంగా అమలుజరిపి ఖైదీలను మానవహృదయులుగా చూచే విధానం చేయగోరుతాను.

"జైళ్లలో ఈ నాడు ఖైదీలను ఎంత అమానుషంగా చూస్తున్నారో మనవి చేస్తాను. మానవుల యొక్క శ్రమశక్తిని సద్వినియోగంచేయడమనేవిషయం ఈ జైలు అధికారుల దృష్టిలోనే లేకుండాపోతున్నది. ఏ ఇతరవసిలేదు గనుక, ఖైదీచేత ఖిద్దో ఒక పనిచేయించాలికదా అనేభావంతోనే పనికల్పింపబడుతోంటుంది, ఆ పని వల్ల ఉపయోగం ఏమనేవిషయం ఎవరూ ఆలోచించడంలేదు. ఈ సందర్భంలో ఒక సంఘటనను ఉదాహరణగా తెలియజేస్తాను. రాజమండ్రి జైలులో ఒకసారి ఖైదీల చేత పనిచేయించి ఒకగోడ పెట్టించారు. 15 రోజులు అయినతరువాత మళ్ళీ ఖైదీలకు పనిపూర్తిపెట్టడానికై ఆపెట్టించిన గోడనేపడగొట్టించారు. మానవుల శ్రమశక్తిని సద్వినియోగంచేసే విధానం ఇదేనా; అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో ఒక్క ఉదాహరణనే మనవిచేశాను. ఇటువంటి సంఘటనలు ఎన్నో జరుగుతున్నాయి. మానవుల శ్రమశక్తిని దుర్వినియోగంచేయడం మాన్పించవలసినదని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఒక మనిషిచేత ఏదైనాపని చేయించినట్లయితే దానివల్ల సంఘానికి, దేశానికి ఉపయోగం ఉండేటట్లుచూడడం ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క ముఖ్యధర్మం. మానవశ్రమశక్తికి ఎట్టివిలువఇవ్వకుండా, పశువులవలె మోటలులాగుట వగైరా పనిచేయించడం అమానుషకృత్యమని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించగోరుతాను.

"ఈనాడు ఖైదీలను మూడు ముఖ్యవిషయాలు బాధిస్తున్నాయి. అవి తిండి, గుడ్డ. ఖైదీలుకూడా మానవులేనని భావించకపోవడం. ఈమూడు ముఖ్యవిషయాలలోను ఖైదీలకు సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేయవలసివున్నది. ఖైదీలకు ఈనాడు చాలినంత ఆహారం, గుడ్డలు ఇవ్వబడడంలేదు. వైద్యసదుపాయంలేదు. జబ్బుచేస్తే ఖైదీలకు అనుభవంలేని వారిని ఆస్పత్రులలో పిరంగుసీళ్లనిస్తారుగాని, రోగనివారణపట్ల శ్రద్ధచూపరు. నెలల తరబడి ఖైదీ జబ్బుగాఉన్నా ఆలనాపాలనాచూచేవారు ఉండుటలేదు. ఇటువంటి సంఘటనలను నేను కళ్లారాచూచాను. ఈ విధమైనటువంటి ప్రవర్తనను మాన్పించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. జైలు సూపరింటెండెంటుగాని, జైలర్‌గాని, వార్డరుగాని ఖైదీలయెడ సహృదయంతో ప్రవర్తించడంలేదు. మానవ మనస్తత్వాన్ని గుర్తించి పరిపాలన సాగించడం ఈ అధికారులలో నానాటికి లోపించిపోతోంది. ఖైదీలగురించి చాలామొరటుగాను, నీచంగాను, హేయంగాను మాట్లాడడంవారికి పరిపాటి అయిపోయింది. ఈ దుస్సాంప్రదాయాలను ఎంతత్వరగా తొలగిస్తే అంతమంచిది. ఖైదీలుకూడా మానాభిమానాలు ఉన్న తోటిమానవులేనని గుర్తించుటకు కావలసిన శిక్షణ వారికి ఇప్పించాలి. నాడీ ఈ అధికారుల హృదయాలలో మానవ మనస్తత్వం పిర్పడుతుండని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

6-20 p.m. "ఈ జైళ్లశాఖలో nepotism (బంధుప్రీతి) కూడా ప్రవేశించియున్నది. ఇటీవలపోయిన మంత్రిగారికొడుకుకో లేక కాంగ్రెస్ M.L.A. గారి అల్లుడికో ఈ శాఖలోనియమించి వారికి తొందరగా ప్రమోషన్లు ఇవ్వడంజరుగుతోంది. వీరు చక చకా సూపరింటెండెంటులు అయిపోతున్నారు. ఇటువంటి పక్షపాత విధానం వల్ల జైళ్ల రాజకీయ కక్షులకు కేంద్రాలుగా మారిపోవడానికి అవకాశముంటుంది. ఆంచేత ఈ విధానాన్ని అరికట్టడానికి ప్రభుత్వం చూసుకోవాలి.

"అలాగే సబ్‌జైళ్ల స్థితికూడా చాలా హృదయవిదారకంగాఉన్నది. ఈ జైళ్లలో ఎటువంటి సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయబడుటలేదు. ఖైదీలు ఆస్పుడప్పుడు తమ భార్యాబిడ్డలను చూచుకొనేసదుపాయంకూడా తక్కువచేయబడుతోంది. ఖైదీ ఆయిదు నిముషాలో పది నిముషాలో తప్ప ఎంచుకాలం ఖైదీలను బంధువులతో మాట్లాడనివ్వడంలేదు. నేను Sub-jail (సబ్‌జైలు) లో 18 సంవత్సరాలు ఉన్నాను. అంచేత సబ్‌జైళ్లస్థితి నాకుబాగాఅనుభవం. ముఖ్యంగా ఖైదీలకు ఏ సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయబడవలెననే విషయమై Manual లో స్పష్టంగా నిర్వచింపబడిఉండలేదు సూర్యోదయాల్లోఉన్న ఒకటిరెండు కొద్దిపాటి సదుపాయాలకుకూడా ఖైదీలు ఉద్యోగుల దయాదాక్షిణ్యాలమీద ఆధారపడి ఉండవలసివస్తుంది. అందుచేత ఈ సబ్‌జైళ్ల సూర్యోదయాల్ని త్రిప్పివ్రాయించాలి.

"Sub-Jails లో ఖైదీలను 24 గంటలకాలం నిర్బంధించడంచాలాఅన్యాయం. 24 గంటలూ lock up లో ఉంచడంవల్ల ఖైదీమానసిక స్థితి ఎలాఉంటుందో గమనించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. Sub-jails ను re model చేయించాలి. గాలి, వెలుతురు ఉండేటట్లుగాను, నీళ్లుపోయుసదుపాయాలతోను ఈ గదులను నిర్మించాలి. 24 గంటలు ఖైదీలను lock-up లో ఉంచేపద్ధతిని రద్దుచేయాలి. బాహ్య ప్రపంచంలో వారికి అసలే సంబంధంలేకుండాచేయడం అన్యాయం.

"ఇక ఈనాడు ఖైదీలు బీడీలకోసంపడే తాపత్రయం విషయంకూడా ప్రభుత్వం గమనించాలి. బీడీలకోసం వారుతనతిండిని, రొట్టెముక్కను, కడకు మానాభిమానాలను అమ్ముకొంటున్నారు. ఈనాడు జైళ్లలోఉన్నది బీడీలకాళ్యమేనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయం ప్రధానమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారికి, జైళ్ల మంత్రి కుట్టి కృష్ణనాయరుగారికి తెలియనటువంటిదికాదు. కాబట్టి వారికి బీడీలను ఇకముందు లీకలేకుండా allow చేయించాలి. ఖైదీలచేత జైళ్లలో పనిచేయించి వారిశ్రమశక్తికి తగినట్లుగా కూలీఇప్పించవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో బొంబాయి ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటుచేసిన జైళ్లసంస్కరణల కమిటీవారు చేసిన సూచనలు చక్కగాఉన్నట్లు కనిపిస్తూంది. వాటిని ఏనరాష్ట్రంలోకూడా అమలుచేయవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. జైళ్లలో ఖైదీలు కాంటీన్‌లు ఏర్పాటుచేసుకోవటానికి అవకాశం కలుగజేయాలి. వారు పనిచేసిసంపాదించుకొన్నడబ్బుతో, కాఫీతాగటానికి, టీ త్రాగటానికి, బీడీలుకొనుక్కోటానికి, ఇతర తినుబండారాలు కొనుక్కోవటానికి ఖైదీలకు సౌకర్యం కలుగజేయాలి. అదేవిధంగా వ్యవసాయ పద్ధతులుకూడా వారికినేర్పాలి. ఈ వృత్తులు వారికినేర్పించడంవల్ల ఖైదునుండి విడుదల అయినతరువాత వారు నేర్చేవృత్తులు చేసుకొని గౌరవప్రదమైన జీవితంగడపటానికి అవకాశంకలుగుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"యావజ్జీవ ఖైదీలవిషయంలో కొంత ఉదారంగా ఉండగోరుతాను. వారికి అప్పుడప్పుడు బాహ్యప్రపంచంతో సంబంధం కలుగచేయటానికి అవకాశాలు కలుగజేయాలి. అంతేకాకుండా parole మీద పదలడంలోకూడా ప్రస్తుతమున్న నిబంధనలను కొంతసడలించాలి. ఈవిధమైన సంస్కరణలను ఆచరించినేరస్తులు తమనేరస్వభావాన్ని మార్చుకొని సత్ప్రవర్తన ఆలవర్చుకోడానికి సహాయపడాలి. ఒకసారి జైలునుంచి విడుదలకాబడిన ఖైదీ తిరిగి జైలుకురాకుండా ఉండేటట్లుచేయాలి. జైళ్లలోవున్న ఖైదీలలో habitual offenders చాలామంది ఉంటారు. అంచేత నేరంచేయడమొక్కటే వృత్తిగా పెట్టుకోకుండుటకును, ఖైదీలకు జైళ్లలో వృత్తులునేర్పించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఖైదీలకు Jail Manual లోనివిషయాలను తెలుపుతూండాలి. జైలు

మాన్యువల్ ఖైదీలు కావాలన్నప్పుడు సవ్యమయిచేయండి. Manual ను సవరించాలి. వెంటనే బొంబాయి జైళ్ల సంస్కరణల కమిటీ సూచించిన సంస్కరణలను పునరాలోచనలో ఆమలుచేయాలని జైళ్ల శాఖామాత్యులను కోరుతూ నేను కోత తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తున్నాను."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion that has been moved to-day on the floor of this House. According to criminal jurisprudence, the institution of jails has been created for the purpose of punishing the offender. This punishment is usually given by depriving him of his liberty for some period. We used to hear in the good old days that the criminals were subjected to all sorts of tortures and harassments. We used to hear that the criminals were beaten with whips and also were subjected to odd tasks. But now that method of punishing the offender has gone. Mahatma Gandhi said, ' If a man commits a crime, it is because it is a kind of disease in him and it is the duty of the society to cure him of that disease and not to punish him. The society must try its utmost to redeem the offender.' With this idea in mind, our Governments, not only the Madras State Government but also other State Governments, have been working and have implemented this idea to such an extent that the present day criminal is having a very very good time in the Pemtentiary in Madras and in other places. This reminds me of a story which I heard the other day. It appears a man was sentenced to a certain period of imprisonment and his mother went to see him while he was in the jail. The mother, on seeing the offender in the jail, began crying and lamenting. But the prisoner said, ' Why do you cry? When I was at home, you did not feed me regularly. But look here! I am all right, hale and healthy. At the stroke of the bell, I am fed here. You need not cry. ' Thus he comforted his mother. This story will show how much a prisoner's life is made comfortable and easy in the jails at present. But we must also take into consideration the fact that in the same jail there are different classes of criminals, criminals who go there for the first time as offenders and also criminals who go there very often since they cannot be cured of this disease. The latter set of persons go there not because they could not get any work outside but because they know that they will have an easy time in the jail. To such persons I would suggest that more deterrent sentences and punishments should be given and that they should not be treated in the same manner as the other ordinary prisoners are treated.

" Then, Sir, in order to reclaim the prisoners, we must give adult education to such of those prisoners who do not know how to read and write. As some of the hon. Members have said, there must be a human touch in the jail administration. We must go and associate with the prisoners, have long conversations with them and also tell them that if they want to take their rightful place in society, they must behave in such and such a manner and that they are also expected to do their duty by the society. That is how we can reclaim the prisoners.

" One other thing, I would like to suggest in this connexion, is this. In olden days, we used to have, what was called, penal colonies. Persons who were sentenced to transportation for life or to imprisonment for a period of more than 10 years would be sent to the Andaman Islands to undergo sentences. I understand that has been abolished now. That was a wholesome way of giving to the prisoner a chance of redeeming himself. It will give an opportunity to those people to work hard during their period of sentence. Afterwards, they will have the satisfaction of owning some lands to fall back upon. That practice can very well be revived. We have got very many islands to which these long-term prisoners can be sent. They may be asked to work on the land and after they serve the period of imprisonment, those lands may be given to them. If this is done, it will enable them to become honourable citizens of the State. These are the few suggestions that I wish to place before the Government. I do not wish to take a long time. I request that the suggestions that I have made on the floor of the House may be taken note of and something may be done in this direction." 6-30 p.m.

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister in his speech after moving the Demand made some reference to the adjournment motion that I moved day before yesterday. It was unfortunate and shocking that the Hon. Minister remarked that the adjournment motion was moved two days after the hunger-strike was withdrawn by the prisoners. He also made a contemptuous remark that it was not a fast but a farce. In all humility, I ask whether the Hon. Minister wants the prisoners to die. Does he want them to continue the hunger-strike and die? It is most unfortunate that a responsible Minister made such a remark when the prisoners had acted reasonably. These prisoners wanted to resort to hunger-strike as a last resort when all other steps had failed with regard to their demands. When that is the case, can they be dubbed as trouble-mongers? Again, when they exhibit their reasonableness by withdrawing the hunger-strike, can be Minister ridicule them in the manner in which he has done just now? Is it fair, I ask. In this connection, I wish to clear certain misunderstanding. It was on the 20th morning that I got a letter from the Office Secretary of the Malabar Communist Party, namely, Kunjurama Nayar. He stated in the letter that a hunger-strike was going to be resorted to by the prisoners. On that evening itself I wrote to the office that somehow they should be advised that they should not go on a hunger-strike for the reason that the Government were contemplating some reforms. I did not get any reply. Day before yesterday, when the motion was ruled out, I approached the Hon. Minister with some of my colleagues. We discussed with the Hon. Minister this matter. He was good enough to give us an assurance that the prisoners' demands will be conceded and the other questions were under the active and sympathetic consideration of the Government. The Hon. Minister also wanted me to send a telegram to the prisoners asking them to withdraw their hunger-strike.

The Minister informed me that it may be mentioned in the telegram that it was sent in consultation with the Minister himself and that their demands will be conceded by the Government. I have got a copy of the telegram which I showed to the Hon. Minister. When I moved the motion day before yesterday, if the Hon. Minister had known that the hunger-strike had already been withdrawn by the prisoners, he ought to have mentioned it on the floor of the House even then. He did not do so. The fact is that he himself did not know it. He has the Government machinery and he can very easily know in no time whether the prisoners have withdrawn the strike or not. When he himself could not know this, how can he expect me to know it? Actually, it is only two hours back that I got a telegram that the hunger-strike had been withdrawn. I feel that the Hon. Minister is not fair in ridiculing the prisoners' withdrawing the strike merely because they have shown some reasonableness. It is he, who wanted me to send a telegram asking the prisoners not to resort to hunger-strike. When that is the case, it is most unfair on his part to have made that unfortunate statement on the floor of this House. I do not wish to dwell on this point too much.

" Now I wish to say a few words about the medical treatment accorded to the prisoners. In his speech, the Hon. Minister said that sufficient care has been taken in the matter and adequate provision has also been made for the medical treatment of the prisoners. In this connection, I have to point out that, in the Budget it is shown that only 62 people, comprising nursing orderlies, temporary compounders and permanent compounders will be attending on the prisoners. Though I cannot give the exact number of prisoners, I can state that there will be roughly 25,000 prisoners. If the Government are going to be satisfied with asking these 62 people to give medical treatment to these prisoners, it means that one compounder or orderly will be attending on 200 prisoners. How can one man attend on 200 people? Are the Government satisfied with this arrangement? Do they consider that this is quite adequate? I have experience of the medical treatment given in prisons, both as a prisoner under Congress rule as well as British rule. The prisoners are not given any medicine at all. They are given only ' water injection.' Whether it be cholera, head-ache or fever or whatever it is, they give only water, in the name of medicine, to these prisoners. This system of giving pure and simple water to the prisoners is still going on. I request the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and do something for the prisoners.

" About education, I think there are only 24 teachers, including four headmasters. One teacher has to teach about 200 prisoners or so. Is this possible? I do not think the Government have applied their mind to this question. The fact that they have not done so is quite obvious when we have a glance at the Budget.

" Regarding the dietary charges, the Government have not taken any steps to improve the diet given to the prisoners. The figures given in the Budget clearly prove this. In the year

1950–51, they provided Rs. 28,28,478 under this head, but in the year 1951–52 the figure given under this head was Rs. 28,00,000 This means that no improvement has been made in the diet of the prisoners.

" As regards clothing and bedding, the prisoners are given a pair of clothing for a long number of years. In 1951–52, they provided a sum of Rs. 2,80,000 under this head, but for the current year, viz., 1952–53, the figure given under this item is only Rs. 2,00,000. This also clearly shows that no improvement is going to be made as far as the clothing of the prisoners is concerned.

" While we are on this Demand, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Jails, to an incident connected with the lives of two under-trial prisoners, Ryru Nambiar and Kuttiyappa, in the Cannanore Central Jail, which took place on 4th May or so. I am not going to give the names of the officers involved in this incident, as the Hon. Chief Minister in some other connection was good enough to say that it was better if names of officers were not mentioned on the floor of the House. So I do not want to name these officers.

" The then Circle Inspector of Cannanore went to the jail and made arrangements to take the two prisoners to a village near Kayaralam and they were shot dead at a place called Padikkunnu as was previously arranged for. I am prepared to give evidence and I request the Government in all seriousness to enquire into the matter. If it is proved false, I am prepared to undergo any punishment that may be given to me. That is my submission. 6-40 p.m.

" Then, I shall come to the case of one Mayarath Sankaran. The Hon. the Minister for Jails knows about this case. He was alleged to have been killed and his relatives did not know about his death until after the body was buried by the authorities. Even then, they could not get the dead body. There was a lot of agitation throughout Malabar. Mr. Kelappan, the then K.P.C.C. President also protested to the Government and then only the dead body was exhumed and post-mortem examination made. This kind of ' kumbakonam ' also had to be enquired into.

" With these words, I support the cut motion."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I may tell Mr. Nambiar that the word ' kumbakonam ' is unparliamentary."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" I withdraw, Sir. Anyway, I want an enquiry to be made into that case also."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Does the hon. the Leader of the Opposition want to speak on this Demand? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" No, Sir; there is nothing to speak in favour of the Demand."

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Mr. [illegible] I have heard some of the speeches made by

hon. Members and tried to understand them though they were in languages which are not known to me. Regarding certain allegations about administration of jails—particularly food—I have to say to this House that there is a marked improvement now as compared with the conditions obtaining in the jails in 1942. Charges were made that the conditions today are worse than in 1942. I too had the privilege of going to jail and I know, as a matter of fact, we have made much progress in this field of jail reforms. My only request to hon. Members who take interest in jail reform and the administration of jails is that they must wholeheartedly support me and help me. I have been going to all these jails. So far I have visited five jails at the request of some of the Members and have made personal enquiries. Some of the allegations made on the floor of the House are not borne out by facts mentioned to me by the inmates of jails.

" In my speech, I made reference to the fast in the Cannanore Jail. It was because I had tried my level best to avert that fast. I was trying my level best to make it possible for the prisoners to be comfortable by removing some of the difficulties these people were suffering from. I know we are free and these people are inside the jails and I know what will be the reaction in the minds of such persons even at the slightest disability that they may suffer. I have submitted my views in this connection. It is also the intention of the Government to reform the prisoner so that when he comes out of the jail, he can be a good citizen of the State. Steps have been taken in all directions to achieve this object. Regarding jail reform, immediately after the publication of the Report of the Jail Reforms Committee, hon. Members will be given an opportunity to make their own suggestions in these matters.

" Sir, an allegation was made that the Communist prisoners were treated worse than other prisoners. I deny that charge. If at all anything, it is the other prisoners that may have to make a charge that I am giving more amenities to the Communists than are warranted by the jail rules. I have allowed these amenities to be continued because they were enjoying them at the time they were under-trial prisoners. I have not cut them short.

" As regards under-trial prisoners, we have been making every arrangement to see that they enjoy almost all the amenities that are possible to be given to them under the rules.

" Coming to sub-jails and other matters, the allegations are all untrue. I am afraid hon. Members are getting information from others and they have no direct knowledge about these things. Perhaps in their sincerity to help prisoners, they are voicing some of these. I have gone to jails and seen things for myself. It may be stated by hon. Members that things are presented by the jail officials in a good fashion when the Minister visits the jails. But I must point out that I was surprised, when I visited the Rajahmundry jail, at the very good treatment given to prisoners there. Some prisoners were taught to sing; some were taught to dance and I enjoyed the sight immensely. I was told that for one or two

hours, they were allowed to enjoy in the open without any restraint on their movement. Such amenities are given in all the jails. I have to congratulate the Inspector-General of Prisons on this. He has been taking very great interest in this work and I am sure that he will see that more amenities are given to them and that his subordinates do not tease them. I refer to ' teasing ' because, allegations were made by the hon. Members about teasing by the Superintendent of the Salem Jail. I may tell this Hon. House that representations were made to me that the prisoners in Salem Jail might be transferred to the Rajahmundry Jail. I asked the prisoners whether they would be satisfied if the Superintendent of the Salem Jail was transferred. They said that they were not worried about the Superintendent but wanted interviews with their friends and relatives and other amenities. That is why they wanted a transfer. I interviewed them as regards certain alleged disabilities. They had no serious complaints against the Superintendent.

" I understand that it is very difficult to keep discipline inside jails. I have to place before the House the fact that some three days back, the jailor in Cannanore Central Jail was assaulted by a prisoner. So, the jail officials have to take certain precautions for the sake of preserving peace in the jails.

" References were made by the hon. Members to diet supplied in jails. I may tell the House that, when I visited the Bellary Jail, I was amazed at the quality and quantity of food supplied to the prisoners. I took with me the representatives of ' The Hindu ', ' The Mail ' and the ' Indian Express '. When we returned to the travellers' bungalow, those representatives told me that it was better to live in the jails as the food position there was better. It is freedom that the prisoners treasure most and the lack of that is the ' disability ' that they are suffering from. Any disinterested visitor who goes and sees the condition in jails will be convinced that the present arrangement are quite alright. Every facility—whether it is in regard to food or medical treatment—is being given by the State.

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

" Sir, reference was made to Bombay State and it was said that in the matter of jail administration they have far advanced. I might inform the House that the materials for the reforms there were collected by visiting our jails in the country and studying the experiences of our jail administration. Regarding suggestions to introduce changes in the administration of jails in this State, I have only to submit that these suggestions will be considered when jail reforms are taken up and implemented to the extent necessary. 6-50 p.m.

" A reference was made to the shooting incident in the Salem Jail. The hon. Members of this House know that a committee, presided over by a retired High Court Judge of Madras, was appointed to enquire into the incident. The findings of the Committee were that there was provocation and the allegations made against the officers were not well-founded. The report was not

[Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair] [26th July 1952

published because there were some criminal cases pending against some of the prisoners and the publication of the report, it was thought, would prejudice their interests in those cases. A notification was also issued to this effect. The question of publishing the report is under our active consideration and I hope the hon. Members, when they get a copy of the report, can judge for themselves whether the action taken by the Government was justified or not.

" Then, Sir, references were made to incidents that occurred in jails six or seven years ago. It will not be safe to institute enquiries into those instances now because we may not get proper evidence and it would be unsafe to put innocent persons into trouble.

" Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Nambiyar, objected to my remarks regarding the hunger-strike in Cannanore Jail. If only I was asked what was happening there I could have told him all about the incident. He knew I was negotiating for the transfer of the prisoners to the regional jails and an incident like a hunger-strike in any one of the jails would put off the transfer and would be prejudicial to the interests of prisoners who wanted the transfer. My only submission is that he ought to have got the information that they had gone on a hunger-strike and that it was going to be continued, before he tabled the motion. I do not blame him for this. Of course, in his anxiety to do good to the prisoners, he moved the motion. But it was rather unfortunate that he should have done it. Supposing the prisoners had gone again on a hunger-strike, thinking that a motion passed here might obtain their release, what will the hon. Member say then? I may mention here that life sentence has been passed on the person who had gone on hunger-strike. It will not be easy to release him, because, as I said the basis of his fast was the refusal of his claim for release. It is on that ground that he has threatened that he will fast. It will not be possible to review such cases without considering all the other aspects of the question.

" Sir, I have nothing more to add. I thank the hon. Members for having patiently heard me replying to the various points raised during the debate. I request the whole-hearted co-operation of the hon. Members in the successful administration of the jails and I assure them every complaint would be sympathetically considered and as far as possible the requests made by Members would be attended to."

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 Mr. Kalyanasundaram. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 1,23,56,000 under Demand XIII —Jails, be reduced by Rs. 100 '."

The cut motion was lost.

26th July 1952]

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. 1,23,56,000 under Demand XIII—Jails '."

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister for Rural Development may now move his Demand."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Are we sitting till 8 o'clock, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes. If it is the desire of the House to adjourn now, I will adjourn the House. I want to know the views of the Hon. the Chief Minister."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have nothing to say in the matter, Sir. I am sorry the hon. the Leader of the House is not here now. I leave it to your decision. If it is felt it will not reduce the privileges of the Opposition, I support the adjournment."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We can continue till 8 o'clock since it is getting cooler now."

(3) DEMAND VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,43,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.'

In rising to move this Demand, I wish to say that this Demand relates to General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties which include charges under the Electricity Acts, the Entertainments Tax and the Betting Tax Acts. Hon. Members will notice that demand is being made in the Budget for a sum of Rs. 43·11 lakhs to cover collection charges under Sales Tax. This includes, in addition to the actual establishment itself, and the charges incurred on the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal which was set up in July 1951. This was established solely for the purpose of ensuring that the merchant community got all the advantages that the law of the country provided for the just disposal of the appeals by a competent judicial body. It has also to be borne in mind that the collection charges do not represent the collection of Sales Tax only. The Department is responsible for the collection of the Entertainments Tax, the Betting Tax, and the Motor Spirit Tax, which bring in a revenue of about 2½ crores of rupees. No separate charge is made for collection under these heads. The Sales Tax has at various times and at various places been referred to as the ' Kamadhenu ' of Government and hon. Members will appreciate that this is our

[Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao] [26th July 1952

only flexible source of revenue at present, yielding on the whole an income of about Rs. 16 to 18 crores per annum. Compared to the total revenue derived from the working of the various Commercial Taxes Acts, the demand does not represent a large figure. The Government are aware that a certain amount of leakage of Sales Tax revenue still exists. Steps are being taken to remove the loopholes through which a part of the revenue due to Government escapes.

7 p.m. "Under the Entertainments Tax, the Demand is for Rs. 110·02 lakhs. This represents the percentage of tax that has to be paid to the local bodies in whose jurisdiction the entertainment takes place. Government are merely a collecting agency and a major portion of the tax collected under this head is passed on to the local bodies concerned. A small percentage is retained by the Government to meet the costs and freight charges regarding the levy of entertainments tax, stamps, etc.

"The Demand for Rs. 0·08 lakh under Betting Tax represents the commission of 1 per cent of the total collection payable to the Madras Race Club which has been entrusted with the work of collecting betting tax from the bookmakers.

"I would like to emphasize that in the working of the General Sales Tax Act, the Government have endeavoured, while safeguarding their revenues, to be as liberal as possible in the matter of exemptions and concessions. Every deserving case is examined thoroughly and concessions have been granted in respect of handloom cloth, perishables, dyeing and printing works, sales of milk by infant co-operative societies, unions, etc.

"There is one other item under Demand VII on which I should like to say a word by way of explanation. It relates to the charges under the Electricity Act for which a Demand of Rs. 1·97 lakhs has been made. These charges are on account of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, his staff and contingencies and cover the charges to be borne by the Government on account of the statutory inspections carried out by the officers of the Electricity Department on behalf of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government. The charges incurred on account of the staff employed for the administration of the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939 are also debited to this head. The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is in charge of the administration of the Indian Electricity Act and Rules, the Cinematograph Act and Rules and inspections enjoined by them and the work connected with the Electricity Duty Act and Rules, and the Local Authorities Electrical Engineers' Service. He has also been appointed as Acquisition Officer in connection with the acquisition by the Government of electrical undertakings under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949.

"The Demand which I have moved is to ensure the collection of our main revenue and I am confident that the House will agree to pass this Demand."

26th July 1952] [Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao]

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,43,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.'"

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 1,55,43,000 under Demand VII —General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

I deem it a rare privilege conferred on me by my party to move this cut motion. Sir, I want to convince this House, especially the Members on the Treasury Bench, that I am not one of those who simply oppose for opposition's sake. I sincerely believe in what I am going to plead and I leave it to the good sense of the Members on the Treasury Bench to consider whether what I have spoken does not stand the test of public finance. Sir, I am a student of public finance and I don't say that we should not be taxed. I know that, in any democratic country, the people have to pay more taxes if they want to realize more benefits from a Welfare State. But where the Opposition differs from the Treasury Bench is, from where exactly the taxes are to be collected, how they are to be collected, who has got to pay more taxes and who has got to pay lesser taxes. It is only on this principle that the two blocks in this House differ greatly. We honestly feel, Sir, that the General Sales Tax has come to stay and it can never be dislodged. So I do not plead like an ignorant man that this sales tax should be abolished in the State. It has come to stay. It has filled the gap that has been created due to the introduction of Prohibition by which the State has lost a large slice of its revenue. It is based upon moral issues and my faddist Friends on the other side will say that though there is a great loss of revenue to the State they are introducing a good measure like Prohibition. To make good the loss, this general sales tax was introduced in the year 1939 by the very Chief Minister, whom we are having in our Assembly now. When this tax was introduced, I was one of those who hailed it and I was in the Congress ranks then. I welcomed the tax. But how did it develop? It gradually became a monster in this country and I seriously say it is a monster in the State. The ex-Finance Minister Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, time in and time out, reiterated the same point and said that this was a 'Kamadhenu' which the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari had invented. Of course, when it was introduced, there was great opposition because this tax was not in existence in any other country in the world except in France and a few States in the United States of America. But, in the teeth of opposition we all supported this tax because we wanted to make good the loss we were incurring due to Prohibition. But, what is the present rate of sales tax? Originally it was one pie per rupee on the general turnover of merchants and it came to three pies now with the result that every man who has to purchase anything has to pay

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [26th July 1952

sales tax. Mr. Speaker, even a beggar who has no purchasing capacity except the capacity to beg, when he buys his eatables, has got to pay sales tax to the Government. When the Members on the Government Benches approached the people for votes, what was their experience? Did not the people complain that the machinery for collecting sales tax is harassing the poor merchants? Sir, what is the lowest limit for collecting this sales tax? If the turnover is Rs. 10,000 per year, sales tax will be collected and it will work out to a turnover of Rs. 27 per day. Rupees 27 is within the limit of any small vendor in our State; even a *pan supari* merchant, a lady who sells green vegetables, a merchant who sells fish and other perishables, comes within this limit. Sir, licence has got to be obtained at the rate of Rs. 6, I believe, if the turnover is Rs. 7,500 per year and the merchant must show to the petty officers that it does not reach the Rs. 10,000 limit. Do the Government know what harassment their officers are causing? Of course, it is ' Kamadhenu ' for the Government. Sir, I have been observing Minister after Minister paying glowing tributes to their staff for the way they are collecting sales tax. May I say, Sir, they are collecting it at the cost of the poor man, an ordinary illiterate who has high regard for the Congress Organization and who has good notions about this Government?

7-10 p.m. " All articles under the sun,the Government tax. Do the Government exempt any perishable commodities? No. Even vegetables which may perish the next day are taxed. When I went for votes in the last general elections against the Congress candidate, I told the electorate that I would fight out this issue in the open Assembly. I gave my assurance to the people that I would try my level best to remove Sales Tax on perishable commodities like green vegetables. That is why I am pleading before the Government to exempt the vegetables, which the poor man buys, from the operation of the Sales Tax Act. What is it that is happening at the present moment? If anyone wants to buy green chillis, brinjals or drumsticks he has to pay more, for the vendor is taxed for selling vegetables. After all what is it that the poor vendor gets by way of profit in a day's bargain? Not more than Re. 0–1–6 or Re. 0–2–0 on an average, per day. When such is the case, what is the good of taxing him? I do not grudge against the Sales Tax as such. But the only request that I would make is not to bring within the purview of the tax, perishable commodities like vegetables. I appeal to the Government on behalf of humanity, on behalf of the poor man who sells the vegetables, on behalf of the poor man who buys his daily food and lastly on behalf of the very God in whom the Government say they place so much confidence, to exempt at least vegetables from the operation of sales tax. I trust the Government will do the needful. I shall show the discrepancies that exist in the manner in which sales tax is collected. All hon. Members know that there is an organization called the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. With their unanimous strength they successfully carried on their struggle against the imposition of sales tax on newspapers.

26th July 1952] [Sri K. Vinayakam]

They brought forth their grievances before the Parliament and got newspapers exempted from the operation of sales tax. But the ordinary brinjal vendor has no organization to plead his case either in the State Legislatures or in the Parliament of India. Hence his voice is only a cry in the wilderness. That is why I have come forward to represent their case in this House. I trust that my voice would not become a waste.

" Gradually the Government have enhanced the sales tax from 1 pie to 3 pies in a rupee. What invidious distinction the Government are showing? The articles which the poor man buys are taxed, while luxury goods are not taxed heavily. I can give some proposals by which the Sales Tax Act could be made more perfect, with the result the Government's income could be raised and at the same time the sufferings to which the poor are now put relieved. Luxury goods like motor vehicles, spare parts, radio-sets and electrical goods could be heavily taxed, for the people who buy these goods occupy a better position in society and they can afford to pay more taxes. I know the Government have increased the sales tax on motor vehicles. But how much they have enhanced the tax? Over and above three pies on every rupee, the Government charge only six pies. That is not enough. These luxuries, an ordinary man earning about hundred rupees a month cannot even think of. Such being the case, car owners can be asked to pay something more. I know that my name will appear in the papers to-morrow morning with bitter criticism. The rich people who own cars will be high up in the air against me. But I do not mind it. The principle behind the imposition of sales tax should be to tax the rich heavily. I suggest that everyone who buys a motor vehicle may be taxed to the tune of Re. 0-4-0 a rupee. Similarly a man who buys a radio set could be taxed heavily. For these are conveniences which the majority of our population cannot command. Such progressive taxation as I have suggested sounds more logical and sensible.

" Sir, much has been said about our alliance here. An hon. Member from the other side shuddered to touch the Communists with a pair of tongs. But, Sir, we have joined with the Communists on a common programme which we call the U.D.F. programme. In that programme, it is not the Communists' programme or the K.M.P. programme that is dominant. It is a programme evolved by all the parties that constitute the U.D.F. One such programme envisages the exemption of foodstuffs from the operation of sales tax. We thought of doing this when we came to power. Now I am requesting the Hon. Chief Minister to ponder over what I have said and exempt the foodstuffs from sales tax.

" The fall in our revenue when we exempt foodstuffs from the operation of sales tax could be made up by enhancing the tax on luxury goods like the motor car and the radio, of which I have already made mention. For instance, we have a deficit of about three crores in our Budget. Has not our resourceful Finance Minister proposed additional taxes; viz., increase in tax on motor

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [26th July 1952

fuel, surcharge on land revenue and the like? I appeal to the Government once more to exempt foodstuffs from sales tax. If they do so, the sympathy of the vast millions of the people will be on their side.

"By the way, I will make mention of one very serious handicap, which the small merchants are experiencing at the hands of the petty officials who come to collect the sales tax. I am sorry to observe that these officials lack human touch in the method of collection of the tax. They come to the shops, issue notices to the small merchants and most curtly demand the tax. Invariably the small merchants happen to be illiterates. If we take the average income of these small merchants, how much does their daily income come to? The average turnover will be somewhere between twenty and thirty rupees a day and the daily profit may not in any case exceed two or three rupees. At the present juncture, they find it difficult to carry on even their normal business. They do not know the A, B, C of sales tax. When these petty officials come and make a hubub, what do the poor merchants do? They do not like these petty officials putting on a show. They wish to dispose of them then and there so that no scene is created. They pay the money demanded by the petty officials. This sort of petty officialdom must be eradicated. Due supervision should be exercised over the collection of sales tax from small merchants.

7-20 p.m. "The Government have increased the tax on hotel establishment from three pies to four and a half pies a rupee if the turnover is over and above Rs. 25,000. Sir, I have had some experience in the catering line. I know the difficulties to which the hotel proprietors are put. When I talk of hotels in general, I am referring to the restaurants. Sir, I have some practical experience of restaurants and I have found that in almost all cases, except in the case of a few big hotels—such as, for instance, the Modern Cafe, Mysore Cafe, etc., which are in a position to pay the tax easily even if it is increased to six pies—the small restaurants, either in the City or in the mufassal, are incapable of paying even a three pies tax. Again, this tax is never collected from the consumer; it is paid only from out of the profits of the proprietor, with the result that the 4½ pies rate has been working havoc. I, therefore, plead once again that . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri Mounaguruswamy Naidu."

* SRI N. MOUNAGURUSWAMY NAIDU :—"Sir, I rise in support of the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare, and I oppose the various cut motions that have been proposed in respect of the same. The hon. Gentleman who moved the cut motion, I am glad to say, stated that Prohibition has come to stay, and that for good reasons, and that consequently we have to bear the burden of the sales tax. My only quarrel with him is that he characterized the sales tax as an inequitable tax. There I differ from my friend. The sales tax is an equitable tax. Every

26th July 1952] [Sri N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu]

citizen is bearing the brunt of it; and every citizen who wants the benefit of a good Government, must not grudge to pay the tax. It may be that the present rate is a bit high. For the matter of that, if the sales tax is removed, then the agriculturists or other classes of persons will have to bear the entire burden of the taxation. That won't be equitable. Nor would it be fair.

"Sir, in supporting the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government certain defects that exist in the present system of taxation which cause hardship to the assessees, in the hope that the Government will give their careful consideration and try to rectify the defects, wherever possible.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the present system of taxation, every commodity or article is taxed several times, as many times as it changes hands from one merchant to another, with the result that ultimately, when the commodity reaches the consumer, its price gets increased considerably. It hits the trader as well as the consumer adversely. So long as the tax is multi-pointed, this hardship cannot be avoided. A clever merchant in order to get over this difficulty and to push through his sales, resorts to methods whereby he can avoid this taxation entirely. He maintains double accounts; he sells articles without passing receipts to the purchaser; and the consumer also in a large number of cases does not grudge purchasing without taking a receipt for the purchase. The result is that there is a fall in the revenue; and the reason for the fall is that the tax is very high and multi-pointed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sales tax was first introduced in the year 1939, and the amount collected by way of revenue under this head in 1940 was nearly Rs. 4 crores. At that time the tax was at the rate of one pie in the rupee. In the year 1951 the rate was increased to three pies in the rupee, and the price of commodities also has risen thrice under the circumstances, where one would expect a revenue at Rs. 36 crores, the amount of revenue collected for the year 1950–51 was only about Rs. 15·82 crores. For the year 1951–52, the estimated revenue was Rs. 15·10 crores, while the present estimate shown in the Budget is somewhere about Rs. 14½ crores. That proves clearly that there is evasion of payment of tax. It is not surprising to find that a large number of merchants resort to this evasion because it is multi-pointed and high. If it is levied only at a single point, I think much of the evasion can be avoided and the revenue that we might be getting will be more than what we are getting at present with the present rate of taxation.

"Prior to 1950, sugarcane growers were not subject to the payment of this sales tax. In my district, there are several areas in which sugarcane is grown on a large scale. In my own taluk, about three to four thousand acres of land are under sugarcane cultivation. There is no sugar mill in the locality, and the cultivator has to use his own implements for crushing the cane and manufacturing brown jaggery and sugar. Previously he was not asked to pay the sales tax; but now within the last one year, the

[Sri N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu] [26th July 1952

Government have decided to tax him also, and the Sales Tax Department is now collecting sales tax from sugarcane growers, treating the process of converting sugarcane into sugar as a manufacturing process and taking sugar and jaggery out of the category of agricultural produce. Sir, this creates a lot of hardship. Most of the ryots are not in the habit of maintaining accounts and such of those few as maintain them, do not maintain them in the proper form, with the result that when the Sales Tax Officer tries to assess them, the quantum of outturn, i.e., produce, becomes the subject-matter of disputes. The ryot gives one figure and the officer does not believe it, and he makes his own assessment and levies the tax. In most cases, the tax levied is very high and too much for the poor ryot to bear. My request is that the Government should exempt cane growers who are not in a position to send their canes to the sugar mills, from paying the sales tax."

7-30 p.m. SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, വിലന നികതി ഒരു കമ്മധ്യേന ആണെന്ന് പല മന്ത്രിമാരും അവരുടെ അനുയായികളും പറയുന്നതായി കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്, എന്നാൽ ഇ നാട്ടിലെ, ചെറിയ കച്ചവടക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം, ഇ നാട്ടിലെ സാധാരണക്കാരായ ആളുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം, ഇ കമ്മധ്യേന അല്ല, ഒരു ധൂമകേതു ആണെന്ന് പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതിനെ വിലന നികതി എന്ന പറഞ്ഞാൽ തന്നെ തെറ്റാണ്, അതു consumers നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഒരു Purchasing tax ആയി മാറിട്ടുണ്ട്. സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുന്ന ആളാണ് നികതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയതന്നത്. കച്ചവടക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അതു ഒരു turnover tax ആണ്. അവർ വിലന സാധനത്തിനു ഉള്ള tax നു ഒരു tax കൊടുക്കേണ്ട നിലയാണ് ഉള്ളതു. ഒരു stage ൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറെറാരു stage ൽ tax കൊടുക്കണമെന്നിരിക്കെ പുറമെ ഒരു കൊള്ളയിൽ കച്ചവടത്തിൽ ആകെയുള്ള വരവിനു ഒരു വിലന നികതി കൂടി കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന നിലയാണ് ഉള്ളതു. ഇതിനു ഒരു മാറ്റം വരുത്തണമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ആദ്യമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കട്ടെ. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ അധികം ചീലറ മരക്കച്ചവടക്കാരുണ്ട്. മുസ്ലിംങ്ങളാണ് അവരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും. അവർക്ക് എഴുത്തു അറിയില്ല. കണക്കുകൾ വെക്കേണ്ട സമ്പ്രദായം അവർക്ക് അറിയില്ല. കച്ചവടം ഉണ്ടാകാം എന്നു മാത്രം. എന്നാൽ ഇവരെല്ലാം ഇ നികതി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന കണക്കുകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ യാതൊരു വഴിയും വേറെയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ വിലന നികതി കൊടുത്തു പാടുപെടുന്ന അനവധി ആളുകളെ എനിക്കു അറിയാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെതുടർന്നു ഇ Cut-motion നെ move ചെയ്തു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞുപോലെ കണക്കുസംബന്ധമായുള്ള സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം നികതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിക്കുവാൻ ഇ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു യോഗ്യമാണെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ ആ സംഗതി ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനപുറമെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു നികതി കൂട്ടണം എന്നുള്ളതു തീച്ചയായും വളരെ അധികം Luxurious സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. നിത്യ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത സാധനങ്ങൾ, മുതലാളിമാർ സാധാരണ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ; ഉദാഹരണം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ കണ്ണപുരത്തുകാർ, Radio sets മുതലായവ—ഇ വക സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു നികതി വെക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സാധാരണക്കാരായ ആളുകൾക്കു വളരെ അധികം കഷ്ടപ്പാടു ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല നികതി വരവിൽ കുറവു വരുവാൻ ഇടകാണുകയില്ല. ഇതിനു പുറമെ ഇ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു, അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു, ഒന്നാണ്, ഇന്നു പതിനായിരം രൂപികക്കു കച്ചവടം ഉള്ള ആളുകൾ നികതി കൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതാണു വ്യവസ്ഥ, ഈ തോതു അറ്റാ ഇരുപതിനായിരം രൂപിക ആയി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണം എന്നാണു എനിക്കു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു. ഇനി Contractor മാർ ഇ വിലന നികതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു. പക്ഷെ അവരുടെ ആകെയുള്ള കണക്കുകളിൽനിന്നു 30 ശതമാനം കഴിച്ചു ബാക്കി വരവിന്നാണു നികതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതു. എന്നാൽ Press ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരാണെങ്കിൽ പത്രി

26th July 1952] [Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni]

നായിരം രൂപ്പികയിൽ അധികം turnover ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ നികുതി കൊടുക്കണം. ഇതു എന്റെ സ്വന്തം അനുഭവത്തിൽനിന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു. Tanjore ൽ ഒരു കേസ്സിൽ ഒരു പ്രസ്സുടമയുടെ വരവിൽനിന്നു 30 ശതമാനം കഴിവാക്കണം എന്ന വിധിയാണു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു എന്നു ഞാൻ കാണുന്നു. ഇ സംഗതിയിലേക്കു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഞാൻ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മാത്രമല്ല ഒരു കൊല്ലം Sales tax കണക്കുകളിൽപ്പെട്ടാൽ പിന്നെ അവർ കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ശരി രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മാസത്തിനു പീടിക പൂട്ടിയിട്ടാലും ശരി ഇ നികുതി അവൻ കൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതു തീച്ചയായും അവനു വലിയ സങ്കടമായിരിക്കും. ഇതിനു ഒരു നിവാരണം വരുത്തുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇതുപോലെ സംഗതികൾ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തണം എന്നുമാത്രമാണു എനിക്കു ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളതു. ഞാൻ ഇ Cut-motion നെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു."

* SRI G. GOVINDAN :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த விற்பனை வரி மான்யத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். அப்படி ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப்பிரியப்படுகின்றேன்.

"உதாரணமாக, விற்பனை வரியானது கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களால் முதன்முதலாக நமது மாகாணத்தில்தான் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. மதுவை ஒழிப்பதனால் உண்டாகும் நஷ்டத்தைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்காகத்தான் இந்த விற்பனை வரி கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அந்த வரியை மக்கள் மனமறிந்து கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதிலே ஒரு கஷ்டம் என்னவென்றால், வரியை வசூல் செய்யும்போது, அதிகாரிகள் வியாபாரிகளை நடத்தும் முறை திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை. நாம் எல்லோரும் வியாபாரம் செய்து பிழைக்கின்றோம். அதிகாரிகளைப் பார்த்தால் நமக்கே பயமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்த அதிகாரிகள் ஒரு வாய்தா போட்டு, இன்ன ஊருக்கு வா, இத்தனை மணிக்கு வா, என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு, அதன்படி விஜாரிப்பதில்லை. அதை சர்க்காருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"இதை என் சொல்லுகிறேனென்றால், முக்கியமாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கு, விற்பனை வரி ஆபீசர் பதவி கிடைத்தவுடனே தங்களைப் பெரிய ஆபீசர் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு, இந்த வியாபாரிகளை, விற்பனை வரி செலுத்தும் போது, அவர்களை மனிதர்களாகக்கூட மதிப்பதில்லையென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். எந்த வியாபாரியைக் கேட்டுப்பார்த்தாலும், தங்களுக்கு வியாபாரி என்ற முறையில் வரி செலுத்தும்போது, அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் எதாவது ஒரு நல்ல முறையில் பேச்சு வார்த்தை நடத்துவதற்கு முடிவதில்லை என்றுதான் சொல்லுவார்கள். சர்க்கார் மக்களுடைய சர்க்கார். மக்களுடைய வருமானத்தைக்கொண்டுதான் சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறது. மக்கள் வருமானத்திலிருந்துதான் அதிகாரிகள் சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சம்பளம் பெற்றுத்தான் மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்ய அதிகாரிகள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவை அவர்கள் இன்னும் உணராதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. இதை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து உடனே, அதற்குரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் பொம்பவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கைத்தறி வியாபாரம் செய்யக்கூடிய சகோதரர்கள் மில் துணியுடன் சேர்த்து வியாபாரம் செய்தால், ரூபாய்க்குக் காலணா என்று கைத்தறிக்கு வரி போடப்படுகிறது. அதனால் கைத்தறி வியாபாரம் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. எற்கனவே கைத்தறித் துணிகளின் விலை அதிகம். தவிர, கைத்தறி வியாபாரத்திற்கு அவர்கள் பிரியப்படமாட்டார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். மில் துணி அதிகமாக விற்றுவிடலாமென்று கைத்தறித் துணியை அதிகமாக விற்காமல் வியாபாரிகள் மில் துணியை விற்கப் பிரியப்படுவதால், கைத்தறித் தொழில் கெட்டுவிடுகிறது, கைத்தறிக்கு வரி இருக்கக்கூடாதென்று நான் சர்க்காருக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

[Sri G. Govindan] [26th July 1952

"மில் துணி 10 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு வியாபாரம் செய்து, கைத்தறித் துணி 30 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு வியாபாரம் செய்தால் கைத்தறி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதென்ற காரணத்தினால் மூரா துணிக்கும் சேர்த்து வரி வாங்கக் கூடாது.

"சில்லறை வியாபாரிகள், அதாவது, மீன், கறி, காய்கறி விற்பனை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கும் வரி போடப்படுகிறது. அவர்களால் கணக்கு வைத்துக் கொள்ள முடியாது. காரணம் என்னவென்றால், கறி வீசை ஒரு ரூபாய் என்று அவர் கணக்கு வைத்திருக்கும்போது 7 ஆயிரம், 8 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் என்று கணக்குச் சொன்னாலும் விற்பனை வரி அதிகாரிகள் அதைப 10 ஆயிரம் என்று உத்தேசமாக மதிப்புப் போடுகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி இருக்கக்கூடாது. இத்தனை ஆடுகள் ஒரு மாத மொன்றுக்கு அறுத்தால், அல்லது, மீன் இத்தனை கூடையென ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு வந்தால், அல்லது காய்கறி ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு எத்தனை மூட்டைகள் வாங்குகிறார் என்று ஒரு கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அதற்கு ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால், வியாபாரிகளுக்கு சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கும்.

7-40 p.m. "இந்த மான்யம் விற்பனை வரி மான்யம். தொழில்வரியைப்பற்றியும் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒரு சட்டம் நீங்கள் போடவேண்டிய அவசியம் தான். கிராமங்களில் சில கிராமத்தார் அதிகமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய சாமான்களை விற்பனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் ஹெட்மென் தன் கைவசமுள்ள தான்யங்களை விற்பனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்கிறதற்காக தொழில் வரி 100 ரூபாய என்று பயமுறுத்துகிறார். விவசாயம் செய்கின்ற யாராயிருந்தாலும் எவ்வளவு விற்றாலும் விற்பனை வரி, தொழில் வரி போடக்கூடாது. அப்பொழுது தான விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் மீது அன்பும் ஆதரவும் ஏற்படும்.

"பால் விற்பனை சம்பந்தமாக, அரசாங்கத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படுகின்ற பாலுக்கு வரி ப்வண்டுமென்று சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அது மிகவும் பாதகமான காரியம். தயவு செய்து அந்தச் சட்டத்தை ரத்துசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து, என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

* Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here only to bring a small point to the notice of the Hon. Minister. It would appear that the former Ministers of the Madras Cabinet had a very soft corner in their hearts for art. They not only instituted the poets-laureateship in our languages but they also exempted dramas from entertainments tax. If I remember aright, they exempted dramas but not dance dramas including *kathakali*. If that were so and if the world-renowned *kathakali* could not be regarded as a piece of art and could not be exempted from entertainments tax, I can only sympathize with the taste of those that were responsible for this. I remember to have made representations to exempt *kathakali* also from entertainments tax but to my knowledge the rules have not been changed. If the rules have not been amended and remain the same, my request to the Hon. Minister is that he may be pleased to grant this small concession which may do credit to his artistic taste without prejudicing the finances of the State."

* Sri S. RAMASAMY NAIDU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to plead for a single point sales tax in respect of matches that are manufactured in South India. You know, Sir, that in the South, in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts matches are made on a large scale. This is an industry which caters to the needs of the agriculturists because every poor man has got the need for

[26th July 1952] [Sri S. Ramasamy Naidu]

a match box for his hearth, and beedi and cigarette. Also, this is an industry which employs tens of thousands of agricultural labourers who will otherwise be unemployed. By a single stage tax on match boxes, they will be made cheaper, and will enable the manufacturers to compete with the machine-made matches that are produced in India with Western capital. The match industry is a cottage industry and that cottage industry has now struck deep roots in the economy of this State; it has come to stay and it has to compete with machine-made matches backed by huge Western capital and a tax at a single point would enable them to compete with machine-made matches. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to consider this question and see that not only the matches are made cheaper for the people but also, as a cottage industry, it is enabled to keep its own against machine-made match boxes and at the same time, to absorb more and more agricultural labour into the industry."

Sri S. B. ADITYAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, is the hon. Member supporting the cut motion or the main motion before the House? "

Sri S. RAMASAMY NAIDU :—" While supporting the main motion, I also plead for a single point tax in respect of matches locally produced."

* Sri R. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த விற்பனை வரி மான்ய கோரிக்கையை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இதிலுள்ள சில கஷ்டங்களையும் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாயிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டமட்டில் கடலைப் பிண்ணுக்கு, அமோனியம் ஸல்பேட் முதலிய உரப் பொருள்களுக்கு வரி விதிக்காமல் இருப்பது பொருத்தமாக இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். எனென்றால், அமோக தானிய உற்பத்திக்கு நாம் முயற்சி செய்யும் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், விவசாயச் செலவுகள் அபரிமிதமாக இருப்பதனால், உரமாக வாங்கும் பொருள்களுக்கு விற்பனைவரி இல்லாவிட்டால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஓரளவு உதவியளிப்பதாக இருக்கும்.

"ஸ்ரீமான் ராமசாமி நாயுடு அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல, தீப்பெட்டி உற்பத்தித் தொழிலானது ஒரு குடிசைத் தொழிலாகவும் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றது. தீப்பெட்டித் தொழிலை மூன்று விதமாகப் பிரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். Category (1), (2), (3) என மூன்று விதமாக அந்த பாக்டரிகளைப் பிரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பெரிய பாக்டரிகளுக்கு முடியாவிட்டாலும்கூட, category (1)-ல் வரக்கூடிய குடிசைத் தொழிலாகச் செய்யக்கூடிய பாக்டரிகளுக்கு மட்டுமாவது விற்பனை வரியிலிருந்து விதி விலக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டும். அப்படியானால்தான் இயந்திர சாதனங்களைக் கொண்டு உற்பத்தி செய்பவர்களோடு போட்டியிடக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் இந்தச் சிறிய தீப்பெட்டி தொழிலுக்கு ஏற்படும். ஆயிரக் கணக்கான, பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான மக்கள் தீப்பெட்டித் தொழிலினால் வாழ்கின்றனராகையால் இந்த குடிசைத் தொழிலுக்கு சர்க்கார் மேன்மேலும் உதவியளித்து வரவேண்டும்.

"இம்மாதிரியே பார்த்தால், ஒவ்வொரு பொருளுக்கும் விற்பனை வரி இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். ஆனால், அதற்கும் ஒரு எல்லை யிருக்கவேண்டும். மனிதனுடைய உபயோகத்திற்கு அவசியமில்லாத பொருள்களே இல்லை. போகப் பொருளுக்கு அதிகமாக வரி போடலாமென்று சொல்வதில் ஓரளவு நியாயம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இப்படியே ஒவ்வொன்றையும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு கழித்துவிட்டால் உத்தேச எல்லையை அணுகமுடியாது. அவ்வளவு வரியையும் அரசாங்கம் பெறமுடியாது. இப்படி எந்த வரியும் வேண்டாமென்று பொது மக்களிடத்தில் சொல்லி,

அதிகமாக வோட்டுகளைப் பெற்றுவிட்டால் அது வெற்றியாகாது. விவேகமும் ஆகாது. அதைப் பெருமையாக யாரும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளவும் முடியாது. நம் நாடு இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் அம்மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு வரியையும், "இந்த வரி உங்களுக்கு வேண்டாம்" என்று நான் வாதாடுவேன், அலெம்பிவியில் உங்களுக்காக பாடுபடுவேன் வேறு வாக்காளர்களிடத்தில் வாக்குறுதி யளித்துவிட்டு, வோட்டு வாங்கிவந்தது அவ்வளவு பெருமைப்படக்கூடிய விஷயமல்ல. நாங்கள் அம்மாதிரி வாக்குறுதியளிக்கவில்லை. எல்லோருமே எங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்து வாக்களித்தார்களென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடுகூட, இந்த விற்பனை வரி வசூலிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் சில குறைகள் இருப்பதாக எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் சொன்னார்கள். அதில் ஓரளவுக்கு நியாயமிருக்கிறது. 7 ஆயிரம், 8 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் turn-over இருக்கும் வியாபாரிக்கு 10 ஆயிரம் என்று அதிகாரிகள் மதிப்பிடுகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி மதிப்பிட்டு எல்லோரையும் இந்த வரிக்கு உட்படுத்திவிடுகிறார்கள் என்று சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லியதில் ஓரளவு நியாயமிருக்கிறது. அதே மனோபாவமுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் இம்மாதிரி செய்கிறார்கள். நியாய மாகக் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டு, 7 ஆயிரம், 8 ஆயிரம் turn-over என்று இருப்பவர்களுக்கு, ஏன் 10 ஆயிரம் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு வரி போடக்கூடாது? என்ற மனோபாவம் சில அதிகாரிகளுக்கு இருக்கிறது. இதைக் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட உயர்தர அதிகாரிகளும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி எண்ணத்தில் அதிகாரிகள் இருப்பதால் இவர்களின் போக்கினால், "நியாயமாகக் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந் தாலும், பிரயோஜனம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. நாம் என் சரியாகக் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்?" என்று தினத்து வியாபாரிகள் தப்பு செய்ய ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள்.

"சென்னை மதுரை போன்ற பெரிய நகரங்களில் இருப்பவர்கள்தான் அதிகமாக வரியிலிருந்து தப்புகிறவர்கள் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். யோக்கியதைவேண்டும். இதைக் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கு எல்லோரும் உதவிசெய்யவேண்டும். வரியிலிருந்து தப்புகிற வர்களை சரியாகக்கண்டு பிடித்தால், இன்னும் கோடிக்கணக்கான தொகை வருமானம் கிடைக்கும். சென்னை நகரத்தில் அம்மாதிரி பதுக்குகிறவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காருக்கு விற்பனை வரியிலிருந்து அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்க வேண்டுமானால், சென்னை மதுரை போன்ற பெரிய நகரங்களில் விற்பனை வரியிலிருந்து தப்புகிறவர்களைக்கண்டுபிடிக்க அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"சில தொழில்களுக்கு லேசென்ஸ் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். 6 ரூபாய் கட்டி ஒரு வியாபாரி என்று தொழில் செய்பவன் லேசென்ஸ் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லையானால், அவருக்கு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் அபராதம் போடப்படுகிறது. சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் ஆபீசர் ஒருவர், ஒரு ஜில்லா அதிகாரி, ஒரு வியாபாரிக்கு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் அபராதம் விதித்துவிட்டால், அதற்கு மேல் பரிசீலனை செய்து, அந்த அபராதத்தைக் குறைப்பதற்கு அதிகாரம் செவின்யூ போர்டாருக்குத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு மேல் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் ஒரு அபராதம் விதித்துவிட்டால், அதற்கு மேல் வியாபாரிகள் செவின்யூ போர்டுக்கோ, அரசாங்கத்திற்கோ அப்பீல் செய்துகொண்டாலும், சாதாரணமாக, அதை அப்படியே இவர்கள் ஜார்ஜிதம் செய்துவிடக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. 6 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து லேசென்ஸ் பெறவில்லை என்ற ஒரு சிறிய காரணத்திற்காக, ஒரு சிறிய வியாபாரியை தனக்குள்ள அதிகாரத்தை முற்றிலும் உபயோகித்து ஒரு D.C.T.O. அல்லது C.T.O. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் அபராதம் விதித்துவிட்டால், அந்த சாதாரண வியாபாரி செவின்யூ போர்டுக்கு வரவேண்டும்; அதற்கு மேல் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வரவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தின் தீர்ப்பும் சாதகமாக இல்லையென்றால், ஹைகோர்டுக்கு அப்பீலுக்குப் போகவேண்டும். இதை எதற்காகச் சொல்லுகிறேனென்றால், விற்பனை வரி வசூலிக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் எவ்வளவு வன்மையாக வியாபாரிகளிடம் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதற் காகத்தான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"அரசாங்கம் எற்படுத்தியிருக்கும் சட்டத்தில் குறை கிடையாது. ஆனால், அந்தச் சட்டத்தை அமலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரும் அதிகாரிகள் இந்த மாதிரியான மனப்பான்மையில் இருப்பதனால், பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்காரின் மீது அதிருப்தி எற்படுகிறது. நிர்வாக முறையில் தங்களுடைய காரியங்களை அவர்கள் செய்துகொண்டு போகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்த வரியினால் நிறைய வருமானம் தேடவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு எண்ணத்தினால் அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரி நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்களென்பது ஒரு பக்கம் இருந்தாலுங்கூட, அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அந்த எண்ணமானது பிரஜைகள் அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது அதிருப்தி அடையும்படியான நிலையை உண்டுபண்ணிவிடுகிறது என்பதை அதிகாரிகள் மறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். பொதுஜனங்கள் இம்மாதிரி அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது வெறுப்படைகிறார்கள் என்பதை இந்த அதிகாரிகள் மறந்துவிட்டு, சட்டம் அவர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் இடங்கொடுக்கிறதோ அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை முற்றிலும் உபயோகித்து, எவ்வளவு அதிகமான தொகையை அதற்காக வசூல்செய்யவேண்டுமோ அந்த அளவுக்கு வசூல் செய்யும்படியான மனோபாவம் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் இந்த அதிகாரிகளுக்கு தகுந்த போதனைகளைச் செய்து, வியாபாரிகளிடத்தில் நியாயமாக வரி வசூலிப்பதற்கான கொள்கைகளை வகுத்துக்கொடுத்தால், இந்த வகையில் சிறிய வியாபாரிகள் கஷ்டமடைவது குறையும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"பருத்திக்கொட்டைக்கு வரியே கொடுக்காமல் வியாபாரிகள் தப்புகி 7-50 ரார்கள். எனக்கும் ஜின்னிங் பாக்டரியில் சம்பந்தமிருக்கிறது. நானும் பஞ்சு P.M. வியாபாரம் செய்கிறேன். பருத்திக்கொட்டை வியாபாரம் வரிகொடுக்காமல் பிரமாதமாக நடக்கிறது. சர்க்காரின் வரிக்கொள்கை அம்மாதிரி இருக்கிறது. கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ளவர்கள் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் பல இடங்களில் வந்து, பருத்திக்கொட்டை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள், பில் இல்லாமல். விவசாயிகள் பேரிலேயே பல பில்களைப்போட்டு பருத்திக் கொட்டையை வியாபாரிகள் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். நாம் அடுத்த வியாபாரிக்கும் குறைவாக திருப்பூரில் பருத்திக்கொட்டை விற்கமுடியு மென்று அவர் நினைக்கிறார். கமிஷன் ஏஜெண்டுகள் அதற்குப் பயப்படு கிறார்கள். வேறு வழியில்லையென்று விவசாயிகள் பேரில் பில் போட்டு பருத்திக்கொட்டையைக் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு வழியென்ன வென்றால், பருத்திக் கொட்டையை அறைத்தவுடனே, ஒரு ஸ்டேஜ்ஜில், எந்த இடத்தில் 'ஜின்' ஆகிறதோ அப்பொழுது ஒரே வரியாக பருத்திக் கொட்டைக்கு வரி விதித்தால், லக்ஷக் கணக்கான ரூபாய் சர்க்காருக்குக் கிடைக்கும். பருத்திக்கொட்டை வியாபாரம் செய்து வரியிலிருந்து தப்பக் கூடியவர்களிடமிருந்து வரி கிடைக்கும். இதை அரசாங்கம் முக்கியமாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். அதாவது பல இடங்களில் பருத்திக்கொட்டை வியாபாரத்தினால் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வருவது தடைபடுகிறது. இம்மாதிரி பல இடங்களில் நடைபெறுகிறது. ஆகையால், இந்தப் பருத்திக்கொட்டை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் முதல் வரியாக ஒரு வரி போடவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"முக்கியமாக, கடலைப் பிண்ணாக்கு போன்ற விவசாய உற்பொருள் களுக்கு வரி விதிக்கக்கூடாது, category (1)-ல் வரும் தீப்பெட்டித் தொழிற்சாலைக்கு இந்த வரிகூடாதென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the anticipated deficit in the Budget can certainly be made up if the Government adopt stringent and stricter measures in respect of business transactions of the hotel-keepers both in the mufassal and in the Madras City.

"As suggested by the hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam the sales tax could be levied heavily on luxury articles like motor cars and radio-sets. So also the tax on bullion like gold and silver can be

[Sri K. V. Ramesam] [26th July 1952

enhanced, as only the rich people buy them and they can afford to bear the enhanced tax. There would not be any difficulty in the matter of the collection of the tax.

" Another suggestion, I would like to make, is that articles of food should be exempted from the operation of the Act, as it affects the poor man. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the imperative need for exempting handloom fabrics from the levy of sales tax. The Government have been pleased to recognize that the plight of the handloom weavers in the country is very bad and that their condition must be improved at any cost. They are going to take some effective measures to remove some of the hardships experienced by handloom weavers. In this connection, I must draw the attention of the Government to the fact that co-operative weaving societies at present have large stocks of handloom cloth on hand and on account of the high price of yarn and wages, it is not possible to dispose of them and they are lying idle for want of market. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister in charge to exempt the handloom co-operative weaving societies from the operation of the Act as it will enable them to dispose of the huge stocks that are now lying idle.

" Sir, at present the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is located in the Madras City itself and parties who are asked to appear before the Tribunal find it inconvenient to come all the way from their places to the City. Therefore, I request the Governmnt to locate these Tribunals in district headquarters towns, where cases can be easily disposed off without much trouble, expenditure and inconvenience to the parties concerned. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to make it very clear at the very outset that whatever I might say, I am supporting the main Motion and opposing the Cut Motion. Sales Tax has assumed a very important place in the structure of taxation in this State and it is becoming more and more a popular tax so far as the Government are concerned. But sales tax is a very unpleasant tax and for that matter all sorts of taxation are quite unpleasant. There is one thing to be said in favour of sales tax. It is more equitable than the tax on the sale of liquor. While the tax on the sale of liquor comes from a particular strata of society only, the sales tax—though it is not of a very equitable type of tax, according to the accepted canons of taxation—is collected from everybody.

3 p.m. " Then, Sir, so far as this State is concerned, we have depended on this tax as the main source of revenue. We have to find ways for making up our deficit this year. Nobody has, however, suggested that the sales tax should be enhanced to make up our deficit. This really shows that the maximum, so far as the sales tax is concerned has already been reached. The veritable ' Kamadhenu ', which it was all these years, when the prices were soaring and when the Hon. the Finance Minister was able to realise what

26th July 1952] [Sri T. Anantha Pai]

he had budgeted for, now shows a decline in its yield. With the present tendency of the prices to go down, I fear the Finance Minister will have to face an inconvenient predicament in the near future. So Sir, I feel the time has now come when it is necessary for us to carefully look into this taxation in our State and try to see whether we can reduce the incidence of taxation on the poor people. It is no good saying that this is a tax which is equitable, as it is being collected from everybody. The incidence of tax particularly on foodstuffs is very heavy, and in these days when the price level is high and the people are groaning under it, even a little bit of concession in sales tax would considerably reduce the pressure of taxation on the middle classes and the poorer classes. It would have been a different matter altogether if that taxation had been confined to the luxury articles, even if it be at a higher rate. But so far as foodstuffs are concerned, a certain amount of concession must be afforded.

" Sir, I know I am just pleading for this concession in sales tax at a time when the Central Government have promised that a Committee will be appointed shortly to study the structure of this sales tax, with a view to see whether a certain kind of uniformity cannot be brought about in all the States, and whether a single point tax is much preferable to a multi-point tax, though some of our administrators feel that a single point taxation is not so profitable. Sir, it is not just to favour multi-point sales tax on the ground that the Bombay Government have recently decided to switch on to multi-point taxation from single point taxation. What we want is that any system of taxation we may have should have a scientific basis. The time has now come when we should revise our taxation structure. This is proved by the fact that we are now having all kinds of taxes. When I say this, I should not be understood that I am supporting the Cut Motion. I say this only to bring home to the Government that this is an important matter which affects the people vitally. One way of bringing relief to the people is to raise the limit of exemption from sales tax from ten thousand rupees to twenty thousand rupees. I am sure our Government would be willing to give relief in just cases, when they are brought to their notice. I say this, with a certain amount of confidence because of their action in a recent case. Recently I had represented to the Government that it was not proper for them to collect sales tax on a particular type of fishing called ' Ramponi ' in South Kanara, as it was a beautiful example of a collective effort, where sixty or seventy fishermen joined together contributing their pieces of nets and the total catches were distributed among themselves in proportion to the number of nets contributed. The Government went into the matter and they were convinced of the justness of the representation and so gave it exemption from sales tax, though it involved a certain amount of loss to the exchequer. I am sure if particular instances of hardship are brought to the notice of Government they would give necessary relief. From the example I have cited, I feel that the Government are fully conscious of their responsibilities and are prepared to do justice. In

[Sri T. Anantha Pai] [26th July 1952

onclusion, I wish Government put the taxation structure on a cientific basis as early as possible. For, however much revenue nay flow into the coffers of the State, it is found to be insufficient. That shows the time has come when Government should effect conomy in expenditure also. Economy brings its own revenue. am sure Government would do this side by side with the revision f the taxation structure of our State. I thank you, Sir."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, 28th July 1952.

V.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE:

[*Laid on the table in accordance with section* 11 (2) *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act*, 1931.]

1. *G.O. Ms. No.* 2095, *Home, dated the* 11*th June* 1952, *rempting from payment of tax refused under Madras Motor 'ehicles Taxation Act.*

2. *G.O. Ms. No.* 2293, *Home, dated the* 26*th June* 1952, *rempting three more Delahaye mobile motion picture trucks elonging to the American Consulate-General at Madras, from Iadras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.*

3. *G.O. Ms. No.* 1868, *Home, dated the* 26*th May* 1952, *amend- g notification under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.*

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 28th 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.

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have placed 29 questions before the House to-day and I would like to finish them in one hour."

Gruel centres in Chittoor district.

* 253 *Q.*—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar, Vayalpad taluk, was instructed by wire by the concerned district authorities to stop payment of bills to all the gruel centre presidents in the taluk;

(*b*) if so, on what grounds;

(*c*) whether gruel centres are very often stopped in Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks;

(*d*) whether he is getting reports that the attendance at the gruel centres in Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Punganur taluks is increasing daily; and

(*e*) whether the Government have received complaints that lot of mismanagement and corruption are prevailing in some gruel centres in Chittoor district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government are not aware of any such instructions having been issued. The general policy is not to stop gruel centres unless the attendance falls so low that it would be unnecessary to continue them.

" (*d*) *&* (*e*) Government have received no representations of this nature."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—" Sir, in view of the fact that a telegram has been received—and I have actually seen that telegram—will the Government instruct the district officials not to interfere too often and to see that the bills are paid to the presidents of the gruel centres regularly so that they may not be stopped?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Yes, Sir, I will see that the bills are regularly paid."

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—" Is it a fact, Sir, the advance amounts to the managing committees of gruel centres have been stopped in Anantapur district thus leading to the closure of gruel centres?"

[28th July 1952

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Sir, I have already said that there is no information about it."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—" Sir, are the Government aware that supplies to gruel centres are not maintained properly and that the cost of the labour and firewood is not met by the Government and consequently, it has become impossible for the managers of these gruel centres to run them properly and, taking advantage of this situation, the local officers are closing down the gruel centres? Also, will the Government provide gruel to adult persons also or in the alternative provide them with employment? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Sir, all that the hon. Member has said will be looked into."

Hunger-strike of Communist prisoners in Cannanore Jail.

* 254 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Communist convicted prisoners in Cannanore Jail have decided to go on hunger-strike on July 20th and if so, what are the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" A request has been received from three of the prisoners in the Cannanore Jail of whom one is an under-trial and has been subsequently released on bail, that they may be released and that pending their release, they may be given some additional privileges. They have threatened to go on hunger-strike if their requests are not favourably considered. The matter is receiving attention.

" I may also add that they have given up the hunger-strike on the 21st July 1952 afternoon and subsequently one of them has been ordered to be released after remitting the sentence. The other is awarded a life sentence and Government have considered it fit not to interfere with the sentence."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" May I know, Sir, what are the additional facilities which the prisoners are asking for? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, they have asked for very many facilities which are not warranted by the rules."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Sir, I asked the Hon. Minister to specifically mention the facilities asked for. Whether they are warranted by the rules or not is a different matter. I want an exact reply, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, the hon. Member can put a separate question and then I will catalogue all the demands."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister said a few days back in his reply that the question of release was

28th July 1952]

engaging the attention of the Government and that they were very closely and sympathetically considering it. So, the answer that the Hon. the Minister for Jails to-day gave regarding this prisoner came as a surprise. Is it to be taken, Sir, that the Hon. the Chief Minister's answer that the question of release is under consideration is not correct? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, my answer has borne out the fact stated by the Hon. the Chief Minister. It was in pursuance of such consideration that one person was ordered to be released."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the case of Chirakkal Kunhiraman Nambiar, who is a lifer, in view of the fact that the so-called offence committed by him took place in 1946, that is, before August 1947, and also in view of the fact that he was one of the Volunteer Officers? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, the Government have already considered his case."

Payment of allowance to election staff.

* 255 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the staff employed by the Government on the polling day of the last General Elections have not yet been paid the allowance due to them; and

(*b*) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (*a*) In some districts, where some of the polling personnel have not yet been paid their travelling allowance, the Collectors have been instructed to settle these claims without any avoidable delay.

" (*b*) The delay in these cases is due to such causes as late submission of bills by the polling personnel and defective preparation of the bills."

SRI N SIVARAMI REDDI:—" Sir, are the Government aware that a lorry carrying polling staff consisting of some non-gazetted officers in Cuddapah district turned upside down while crossing the ghats in the Seshachalam forest, causing serious injury to the polling personnel? Full details of this have been published in the dailies. Are the Government providing any relief to the victims of this accident? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" This question deals with the payment of travelling allowance to the election staff and the point raised by the hon. Member is in no way connected with it."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—" Sir, will the polling staff be paid their travelling allowances before the next General Elections? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, I do not know when the hon. Member expects the next General Elections."

[28th July 1952

Payment of travelling allowance to teachers engaged in election work.

*256 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many aided elementary school teachers remain to be paid their travelling allowances in connexion with the election duties they discharged in the last General Elections; and

(*b*) the reason for the delay?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (*a*) & (*b*) Government have no information on the point; but it has been called for and will be furnished to the hon. Member on receipt."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that teachers and others who collected the Census statistics in 1950 have also not been paid the promised remuneration? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, I am afraid, this has no relation to the subject of elections. The hon. Gentleman is putting a question about the Census."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—" May I know, Sir, since such a long time has elapsed after the elections, when will the Government come to know at least that these people have not been paid their travelling allowance? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, the question is about the exact number of aided elementary school teachers who have yet to be paid their travelling allowance. I am not able to give the exact number but we know that certain teachers have not been paid. This delay was due to certain technical difficulties which have now been overcome, and the travelling allowance will be paid very soon."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in the preparation of these bills, a mistake had been committed by the Collectorate with the result the aided elementary school teachers are penalized by not getting paid? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, whoever might have been responsible, there were some mistakes which have been rectified. The teachers will be paid very soon."

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that the district board teachers of South Kanara have not yet been paid their travelling allowance? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" As I have already stated, every step is being taken to see that these teachers are paid as soon as possible."

28th July 1952]

Quarters for policemen.

*257 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that police constables who are not married are not allowed to occupy Government police lines quarters; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that police constables who are not provided free quarters in police lines are not paid house-rent allowance, unless they produce rent receipt from the owners of the houses they take for rent?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative, but where accommodation is limited preference is given to married persons.

" (*b*) The answer is in the negative. The Government have directed that house rent in lieu of rent-free quarters sanctioned to head constables and constables in the mutassal should be drawn in the pay bills of the men concerned as house-rent allowance and paid to them. To guard against incorrect drawal of house-rent allowance, and to ensure regular payment of rent to house-owners, it has also been ordered that the District Superintendents of Police should verify the fact of actual payment of rent by asking the recipients to produce before them rent receipts at least once in two months."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" Are the Government aware of the fact, Sir, that no house-owner nowadays is prepared to give a receipt for the exact amount that he actually receives for fear of the tax being enhanced? " 10-4 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" This is not in Madras. These are mufassal rules."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Is it to be taken, Sir, that those who have their own homes will not be given house-rent allowance? If it is to be taken so, may I know whether such a rule is being adopted in the cases of all persons from the Hon. Ministers down to police constables? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Each class of public servants is regulated by separate rules.

" Here is a case where a certain house-rent allowance was ordered for constables. It was found insufficient and, therefore, where they had to pay a higher rent, with the sanction of the local district officials, they were authorized by a decentralization order that it may be drawn on the pay bills. The only question is why the rent receipt is asked for. It is asked for to ensure correctness."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" As the quarters built for police constables are very small providing accommodation only for husband and wife, will the Government consider the question of constructing bigger quarters for those who are having bigger families? "

[28th July 1952

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have already explained the position with regard to buildings."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"My question was whether the police constables are being paid house-rent allowance even if they have houses of their own, and whether there is any rule that they should be given house-rent allowance even in cases where they have got houses of their own. If there is any such rule, may I know, Sir, whether it differs from place to place, from official to official, and from class to class?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If the hon. Member will put a separate question to me, I will study the whole set of rules, and answer."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The Hon. Chief Minister stated in his reply that where accommodation was limited, preference was given to married persons. Is it not a fact, Sir, that bachelors are not given accommodation in such houses at all?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I understand the hon. Member's great sympathy for the constables."

The Kuttipuram bridge.

*258 *Q.*—SRI P. KUNHI RAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the stage at which the construction of the Kuttipuram bridge (Ponnani taluk, Malabar district) stands at present; and

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to postpone the construction?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(*a*) The foundation work has been completed, most of the piers have been completed up to bed block level and the superstructure yet remains to be done. Out of eleven spans of the bridge, one span has already been cast and work in another span is in progress.

"(*b*) No."

Abolition of the system of maintaining confidential sheets for the N.G.Os.

*259 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to abolish the present system of maintaining confidential and conduct sheets for the non-gazetted officers?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no such proposal under consideration."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"In view of the fact that there is every scope for officers to ride rough-shod over their subordinates and to ill-treat them at their whims and fancies, and to mar them if they refuse to do any favour for their own caste-men and favourites at the expense of others, with the help of the system of maintaining

28th July 1952]

confidential and conduct sheets and also as this was a method adopted by an alien Government to suit the running of their own slave rule in India, will the Government abolish this immediately in the interest of 6 lakhs of public servants?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a speech. Let the hon. Member put it in the form of a question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I do not accept the thesis of the hon. Member. Subordinate officials have a chance to get promoted and make similar remarks."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Are the non-gazetted officers made aware of the remarks recorded against them and are their explanations also recorded?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Yes, Sir. When any adverse remark is entered, which remark if communicated will produce some improvement, it is an established rule that it is communicated to the officer concerned and his explanation is received and looked into."

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"Have the Government received any memorandum in this connexion from the non-gazetted officers and if so, what steps have been taken on that memorandum?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I am not able to say now whether a particular memorandum of this kind has been received. But I have already stated that it is absolutely essential to keep such records."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say that adverse remarks are being communicated to the officers concerned. As the Hon. the Chief Minister, in the course of his dealing with service appeals, must have come across many cases where these remarks have not been communicated, will he be pleased to give instructions to officers to strictly adhere to that rule?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I have come across many cases where the remarks are communicated. I have studied the rules and they are good and proper and I have reiterated and reaffirmed those rules even before this question was put."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the remarks, adverse or favourable, affect the promotion of non-gazetted officers without taking into consideration their seniority?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Yes, Sir. Most certainly. Good remarks go in their favour and bad remarks go against them. Where a remark is about a temperament or things like that, which cannot be altered, they are not communicated because they cannot be corrected."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Have any adverse remarks been entered in the sheets of those non-gazetted officers who participated in the strike of 1945?"

[28th July 1952

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That was a general strike and no remark need be entered in the particular dossier."

Grant of lands to Harijans in Malabar.

*260 *Q.*—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have passed orders to assign 15 cents of land to each and every Harijan family in Malabar?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Government have ordered that house-sites be granted at the rate of 15 cents for every Harijan family only in Malabar district, but this concession is restricted to those who have no legal rights to the house-sites under their occupation and who are houseless."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Do Government grant any loans for building houses on those house-sites that have been granted?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"What has that to do with assignment of lands to Harijan families?"

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, how many Harijan families have been benefited by this Government Order so far?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether this order to assign 15 cents of land to each and every Harijan family is a peculiar favour conferred upon the Harijans in Malabar alone or whether this order is applicable to all Harijans living in the State?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"This assignment of 15 cents of land is peculiar to Malabar district alone. The need for enhancing the extent to 15 cents has arisen as there is no cheri system in Malabar and as the extent of the lands under the occupation of the Harijans is more than the limit of 5 cents fixed in the case of dry lands."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—"May I know when the order was passed?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"In G.O. No. 1409, dated 31st December 1951, the Government issued the order."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"In distributing the lands, will the Government see that no new cheris are created?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"There is no possibility of cheris being created."

28th July 1952]

Extending the period of repayment of agricultural loans.

*261 *Q.*—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government extended the period of repayment of agricultural loans given for cyclone relief to certain villages in West Godavari district from 5 years to 10 years; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to extend the concession to other villages in the district also affected by failure of crops and fall in prices this year?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(*a*) No such orders have been issued by the Government.

"(*b*) Does not arise."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, I have to make a request. This question has been put by a Member who does not know English and he wants to put supplementary questions. But the answer has been given in English. For his benefit and for the benefit of other hon. Members, the answer has to be translated into Telugu."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection if some hon. Member translates."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"(*a*) తుపానువల్ల నష్టపడిన వ్యవసాయదారుల కిచ్చిన అప్పులను తీర్చు గడువు పొడిగింపు విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎటువంటి ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేయలేదు.

'(*b*) వైకారణమువల్ల ఈ ప్రశ్నకు తావు లేదు."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"What is the amount of the loans granted and how many people were granted these?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The question is about extension of time for the repayment of agricultural loans. I cannot give offhand the amount, etc."

SRI B. LAKS. MINARASA RAJU:—"నర్సాపురం తాలూకాలో కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో అలాంటి సదుపాయాలు చేశారు. అలాగే మిగిలిన గ్రామాలలో కూడా అట్టి సదుపాయాలు చేస్తారా?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"In Narasapur taluk, a few villages have been given extension of time. The hon. Member wants to know whether the benefit will be extended to other villages in the district."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I do not know whether Narasapur taluk is in West Godavari district.

"No order extending the period of repayment of loans has been issued. Therefore, the question of extending the benefit does not arise."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I tell the Hon. the Revenue Minister that he has given one of the most enlightening answers in saying that he does not know whether Narasapur taluk is in West Godavari district? "

House allowance to municipal staff.

* 262 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there is a Government order stating that the menial staff working in municipalities cannot be given housing allowance?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" Yes. The Municipal Councils of Madurai, Tirupati and Tuticorin have been permitted as a special case to grant house-rent allowance to their conservancy menials."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—" Is there any proposal before the Government to cancel the Government Order in question and give house-rent allowance to the menial staff working in municipalities? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" There is no such proposal at present."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—" What are the special conditions existing in Tirupati and other places where the Government have permitted the grant of house-rent allowance? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" The municipal councils concerned gave the reasons and asked for permission to pay the allowance, and the Government permitted them."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—" If other municipal councils ask for permission to grant house-rent allowance to their menial staff, will the Government give them permission? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" If any request comes from any municipal council, it will be considered on individual merits."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" May I know whether house-rent allowance will be given only to officials including Ministers and not to menials? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The main question is about the grant of house-rent allowance to the menial staff of municipalities."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" Menials such as sweepers, scavengers, washermen, gardeners, etc., are paid from contingencies on the basis of market rates. Incremental scales of pay are not allowed to them."

28th July 1952]

Amount collected by the P.C.C. Societies in Malabar.

* 263 *Q.*—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about 7 lakhs of rupees were collected by producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies of Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, in excess of the scheduled prices of rice in the year 1949; and that the above fund was taken possession of by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" A sum of Rs. 6,27,936-9-3 was collected during 1947–48 by certain producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, due to the wrong fixation of the release price of imported rice received from 21st August 1947. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 23,299-2-9 was adjusted towards the loss sustained by the Producer-*cum*-Consumer Co-operative Society, Ponnani, and the balance of Rs. 6,04,637-6-6 was recovered and earmarked for the construction of a bridge at Chettuvayi on the Kuthungal Ala Road in Malabar district."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—" May I know when the Government will take up the construction of the bridge at Chettuvayi and the metalling of the Kuthungal Ala Road?

MR. SPEAKER:—" The main question is about the amount collected by producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies in Malabar."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" The matter is under investigation and it will be taken up as soon as the investigation is over."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" As, by the abolition of food control, a source of income to the producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies is removed, have the Government any plan for the effective use of the huge accumulated funds of the societies? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I am afraid this is too a general question and it does not in any way relate to the main question put here."

Representations received from the Madras Electricity Department Operative Subordinate Service Association.

* 264 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation addressed to the Minister for Public Works on or about 25th February 1952, from Madras Electricity Department Operative Subordinate Service Association regarding their grievances; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) No, but a copy of a representation addressed to the Chief Engineer for Electricity was received.

[28th July 1952

" (*b*) The Chief Operation Engineer(?) have sent a reply to the Association, explaining the position in regard to the requests made in the representation."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—" Will the Government meet the representatives of the Association to discuss the grievances and do something? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" Some of the requests have been met, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" The question was whether the Hon. Minister would be prepared to meet the representatives of the Association and that was not answered."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" I have no objection to meet the representatives."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" May I know whether the Ministry or the Secretary to Government concerned has issued a circular to the effect that as the future plans are not going to be put into effect immediately, there may be retrenchment, and has called for the names of those that could be retrenched? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" Notice, Sir."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" Does this Association cover any gazetted officers of the Electricity Department? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" Notice, Sir."

Representations re *the death of the under-trial prisoners in Chirakkal taluk.*

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

(*a*) whether any representations or complaints were received by the Government regarding the death in May 1950 of under-trial prisoners, Rairu Nambiar, Kuttiappa and Gopalan of Kayaralam village of Chirakkal taluk; and

(*b*) whether the Government made any enquiry into those representations or complaints, if not, why?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—

" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Does the Hon. Minister know that the following three lists were entrusted to the Inspector of Police of the locality by the Secretary of the Producer-*cum*-Consumer Co-operative Society, Mullapadu:—

(1) list of persons to be shot,

(2) list of persons to be arrested and cases foisted upon, and

(3) list of persons to be followed up and kept under surveillance,

and that these three people were shot according to that list? "

28th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government are aware of this only that Rairu Nambiar and Kuttiappa were released on bail on 4th May 1950 and Gopalan on 8th April 1950."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—" Are the Government aware that the people of Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, have lost confidence in the *bona fides* of the Government after the murder of these three peasant leaders by the Police? Is the power to murder persons at will given to the Police even now? Will the Government be prepared to constitute a non-official enquiry committee to enquire into the incident? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government are not aware of any such thing. They cannot institute an enquiry into an incident which happened some two or three years back. It may lead to unfortunate consequences."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" In view of the insistent representations that are being made by the people in this matter, I am really surprised at the answer given. May I ask the Hon. Minister to tell us when they were released on bail? What happened to those people who were released on bail? Will the Government really enquire into their cases and see whether these people have not been shot down by the Police, as has been alleged? I request the Hon. Minister to take this case at least into consideration and make enquiries." 11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" It is in respect of this case that I stated that the Government had documents to the effect that they were released on bail on 4th May 1950 and 8th April 1950."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Apart from the question of documents, does the Hon. Minister know from his other knowledge whether the men are alive or dead? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" My personal knowledge does not count here. I do not know anything about them. We have made reasonable enquiries, and I have given the answer."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" In view of the fact that the prisoners, who were said to be released on bail from Cannanore Central Jail on 4th May 1950, were, within three hours of their release, shot by the Police, will the Hon. Minister be kind enough to institute an enquiry? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Mere allegations, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" We are prepared to prove, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" I cannot take it, Sir . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Order, order."

[28th July 1952

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Mere allegations or repetitions here will be of no use. We have done what could be done, and I have given the answer."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"May I draw the attention of the Hon. Speaker to the last question put by the hon. Member Mr. Narayana Nambiar? He said that after the prisoners were bailed out, they were shot. That was the statement he made. In the previous question the allegation was that they were not bailed out, but they were shot. The last question is that they were bailed out, and somebody shot them. And when? Some years back. The Minister has already answered the question of shooting. To ask for an enquiry as to the murder which is alleged to have happened so many years back, I submit, is very unreasonable, at any rate, in an interpellation."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has misquoted me, and a misapprehension has arisen. Will the Hon. Speaker be kind enough to give a chance for the particular Member who put the question to clear the position? A misunderstanding has arisen consequent upon the interpretation put by the Treasury Benches. The whole thing will be proved. (Interruption.) Sir, these prisoners, it is stated, were released on bail. But the fact is, I assert, that no relatives or friends of these prisoners ever knew that they were released. The fact is that the then Inspector—I am prepared to prove this—at the point of bayonet threatened one T. C. Govindan Nambiyar that if he did not affix his signature . . ." (Interruption.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, is it an interpellation or a supplementary question? I submit that hon. Members may have a very good case that a certain murder was committed some years ago. They are entitled to give a complaint about it in the ordinary way. But how can Ministers answer interpellations based on such allegations without any enquiry?"

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the prisoners, who are alleged to have been shot dead, are still being searched for by the Police?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"When they have been released it is not the business of the Police to enquire about their whereabouts."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say that it was an unreasonable request for an enquiry in the course of interpellations. May I draw his attention to part (*b*) of the question? Part (*b*) of the question is,—

'(*b*) whether the Government made any enquiry into those representations or complaints, if not, why?'

The Hon. the Minister for Jails said that it would serve no purpose. May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister, in view of the statements made from this side of the House, whether it would not serve public interests better if the Government undertake an enquiry?"

28th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is no use mixing up matters. I crave the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to be more reasonable. The question was put to the Minister concerned whether he made enquiries into any representations, and the Minister has answered the question. He has given his own conclusion. Thereupon, allegations are made that there was a murder committed, and that the bailing out was an unreality and a falsehood. If any charge is involved in it, it is a charge of deliberate murder. With reference to the time and context, I say that a definite allegation should be made if an enquiry is to be made into the murder. It is not as if it is an administrative fault or error to be enquired into by the Government. Here is a case where it is alleged, according to the statements given, that one man or more men, were murdered deliberately and a false record was made that they were released on bail. Application should be made to another Department for an enquiry into the crime. If it is important and useful, I am prepared to make any reasonable enquiry. But I point out that it happened, according to the statements, two years ago, as far as I understand it. A charge of murder cannot be rushed up from the Opposition Benches in the course of an interpellation like this."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, this is an important question, and hence I rise to put another question. The question is that a definite charge is made by Members of this House and by the people outside, in the form of representations, that such and such a thing had happened, and whether the Government will enquire into the complaint. The House has received the reply from the Hon. Minister that an enquiry would not serve any purpose. Simply because the people are saying and reiterating that those prisoners had been shot dead by the Police, it is the incumbent duty of the Government to enquire into the charge to see whether the Police have done what they are alleged to have done. I request the Government over and over again that at least on this one simple issue the Government should give us an assurance that they will enquire into the incident, and, if the allegation is proved to be true, they will really take action against the Inspector of Police."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I want hon. Members who are so earnest about it to put the matter clearly in writing and give it to me. I shall see whether any enquiry is called for, and, if called for, how it should be made. Even now I am not able to understand whether it is said that their bodies were found with bullets in them, or that the men are not heard of, or that they have gone underground, or whether it is on suspicion that the charge of murder is made. Do they say that their bodies were found with lead in them, or is it stated that they are not heard about, and, therefore, they infer that those prisoners are shot dead? I want to know what exactly the allegation is."

[28th July 1952

11-10 a.m. SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" The fact is this. The dead bodies were found . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. the Chief Minister said that if the hon. Member would put it in writing and give it to him, he would make an enquiry into the matter. Now, I pass on to the next question."

Relief measures for Thirumayam and Kolathur taluks.

* 266 *Q.*—SRI R. M. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to relieve the famine conditions in Thirumayam and Kolathur taluks, Tiruchirappalli district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Ninety-seven Minor Irrigation Works and 68 Rural Water Supply works are in progress in the two taluks. A sum of Rs. 3,40,550 has been disbursed as loans since 1st April 1951 in Thirumayam taluk and Rs. 2,39,410 in Kolathur taluk. Land Revenue remission on a liberal scale has been sanctioned and collection of loan instalments and cesses has been postponed. The Military Authorities have been requested to sink drinking water wells to relieve water scarcity."

Application of Shop Assistants Act to hospitals and dispensaries.

* 267 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, has been extended to hospitals and dispensaries?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" No, Sir. The Act does not apply to hospitals and dispensaries attached to doctors' consulting rooms as they have been permanently exempted by the Government from all the provisions of the Act."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—" In view of the fact that nurses and compounders employed in private hospitals and dispensaries are not paid their salaries regularly and reasonably, will the Government consider the desirability of extending the Act to private hospitals and dispensaries? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Sir, the Government are not aware of any such representations being made to them. But as these are essential services, the Government, when they framed the Act, thought that they should be exempted from the operation of the Act."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—" Will the Government make an enquiry from the State Government of Bombay whether such an exemption has been granted in the Bombay State? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The matter will be considered."

28th July 1952]

* 268 *Q.*—

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—" I do not put the question, Sir, because of the information I have already got."

Allotment of lands on the banks of Romperu Drainage Canal.

* 269 *Q.*—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total number of acres of waste land lying both on east and west of the Romperu Drainage Canal in Guntur district; and

(*b*) how many acres of that land were assigned to political sufferers and whether they are being cultivated by them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information in the matter, but have called for the same from the Collector and his reply is awaited."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—" Is it a fact that 80 persons who are cultivators in that area have been arrested in the last two weeks to assist the political sufferers to take possession of the lands cultivated by the landless poor under the Grow More Food Campaign for the last ten to fifteen years or even more? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" As the information called for has not yet come, I am unable to answer the question."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—" May I ask whether these lands could not be assigned to landless labourers in the Guntur district? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Landless labourers are being given preference in the matter of assignment."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—" In view of the fact that the assignments are temporary as most of the assignees are not *bona fide* political sufferers and as the transfer of the possession of lands to the political sufferers was done only on paper and that too by issuing section 144 orders and mass arrests, will the Government cancel the temporary assignments and appoint a non-official committee to go into the matter and advise them? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—If it is only a question of paper assignment, that defect will certainly be rectified."

Representations from the copyists in Judicial department.

* 270 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether representations have been received from the copyists in Judicial department to pay house rent allowance and increase their basic salary, and if so, what action was taken on the representations?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Yes. The representations are still under consideration."

Representations received from Sri Chinna Ramanna regarding allotment of land.

* 272-G *Q.*—SRI T. NAGI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have received many applications in the year 1949 from Sri Chinna Ramanna, son of Ellanur Narasappa (ex-service man) of Anantapur taluk regarding a land which had been assigned to him near Kakkalapalli village by the Collector;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government over-ruling his petition had assigned the land to certain political sufferers; and

(*c*) whether the Government have received any petition from the said ex-service man this year, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information in the matter but have called for the same from the Collector and the Board of Revenue and their replies are awaited."

Nominations to the Rayalaseema Development Board.

11-30 a.m. * 272-H *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the principles on which nominations of non-officials were made to the Rayalaseema Development Board?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The non-official element of the Rayalaseema Development Board consists of 5 members of either House of the Legislature (one from each of the five Rayalaseema districts), five members of the public (one from each of those districts), and not more than five members of the State from among those who are actively interested in the development of the Rayalaseema districts. Nominations of the non-official members of the Board have been made with reference to the suitability of the persons to represent the views of the public of the Rayalaseema districts and also the needs of those districts."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"While the Transport Committees have been cleared of non-official elements, may I know whether it is a fact that the non-official element in this particular Board is being continued only in order to give a berth to some of the Congressmen who have lost the confidence of the people and who have lost in the recent elections?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

Opening of a Livestock Farm in Nandyal taluk.

* 272-I *Q.*—SRI M. SUBBA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

[illegible] opening of a Livestock Farm [illegible]

for the 60 per cent of the seats allowed for open competition and then to select candidates from these communities for filling up the 25 per cent and 15 per cent of the seats reserved for them?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"By the present arrangement members of the Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, after getting 25 per cent and 15 per cent of the seats respectively, are not precluded from competing for further seats on merit from the general pool of 60 per cent. In case there is a lesser number than 25 per cent from among the original list of names, the committee takes further names and brings it up to 25 per cent. But over and above the 25 per cent, if there are candidates, they are allowed to compete for seats on the basis of merit. There is no need for any apprehension in this matter."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, my question is going to be straightforward (laughter) and I request the Hon. Minister to give me an answer in clear and unambiguous language. The selection for 60 per cent of the seats must first be made on merit and in that selection, members of the Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes must be allowed to take their chances. Later on, the selection of Backward Class and Scheduled Caste students should be made for the 25 per cent and 15 per cent of the seats allowed to them. May I know whether the selection is made in this order? I want a categorical answer from the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"If I should give a categorical answer, I have to make a longer statement. But I may say the question has been gone into and there are alternative ways of carrying out the instructions given to the Committee. The Committee is given the discretion to choose the method. But in every one of these alternative methods that have been worked out, the fact is that over and above the 25 per cent and 15 per cent of the seats, members of the respective classes have got the opportunity to be selected on the basis of merit."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"Sir, it has been stated that this year a maximum of 50 marks has been fixed for activities in sports, the National Cadet Corps, etc. Is it correct that last year it was 150?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"There was no figure specified in the instructions of last year."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"From the answer given I find that there is a conflict between the view expressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister and that expressed by the Hon. the Education Minister, with regard to the selection of Backward Class and Scheduled Caste candidates over and above the 25 per cent and 15 per cent of the seats allowed to them. If the selection to the reserved seats is first made, then the students who have got good marks will be selected. Then, what is the use of allowing the remaining students who might not have got good marks, to compete for seats

[28th July 1952

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"In the first place, there is no conflict at all between the assurance given by the Hon. the Chief Minister the other day on the floor of this House and the statement that I have made. As I have already stated, if necessary, the Committees will be contacted and the point will be clarified. But there is no need for further clarification from the viewpoint of the Government. The Government are certain that over and above the reservation of 25 per cent and 15 per cent of the seats, members belonging to the communities under reference have got the opportunity to get seats on the basis of merit from the general pool."

SRI A. APPU:—"May I know whether these instructions are applicable to the Engineering Colleges at Coimbatore, Karaikudi and Annamalainagar? If so, may I know whether these instructions have been communicated to these institutions also?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"These rules are applicable to Government Colleges. The aided colleges are given instructions to see that these regulations are followed."

SRI S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU:—"In view of the fact that the selection of 60 per cent of the candidates is made purely on merit, will the Hon Minister consider the justness of allowing all the candidates in the first instance to compete in the general pool on merit and then fill up the seats reserved for Backward Community candidates?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, it will be seen that the assurances now given by me and those given by the Hon. the Chief Minister previously in this matter are implemented and it will also be seen that there is no difficulty in the matter."

SRI S. CHELLA PANDIAN:—"From the answer I find that 50 marks will be allotted for sports, extra curricular activities, etc. Is it a fact that this discretion was unfettered last year? This year, the marks have been fixed as 50 and thereby the Committee's discretion has been restricted. Is it not a fact that more than 70 M.L.As. have represented to the Government in the form of a letter that these restrictions should be removed immediately and, if so, may I know whether the Government will take suitable action immediately?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The suggestion last made is that unfettered discretion should be given to the Committee to add or subtract any number of marks and dispose of the candidates. If there is no limit placed with reference to the discretion as to the extra-curricular activities, it really means that the Committee is asked to do whatever it likes. We have given a certain quantum for guidance, and, if the Committee finds any difficulty in the matter and also

28th July 1952]

with respect to many other points raised now as to the procedure to be adopted in order to give effect to the instructions given, it is necessary that we will have to discuss the whole thing with the Committee. I am taking up more time than I should during question-time, as I really desire to explain the matter. The Committee's work is private and we are not in it. We do not intervene and we do not know how it proceeds in carrying out the instructions. It is, therefore, difficult for us to answer in reply to questions now as to what procedure the Committee is following. This being the case, I want hon. Members to accept this. When the Committee has finished its work—it is three-quarter way or half-way, I do not know—we shall go, in consultation with it into the issues raised by the hon. Members."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, the information given in the printed answer and the replies given by the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Education Minister to the various supplementary questions are not at all satisfactory. This question affects a large population of the State, viz., Harijans, Backward Communities and Non-Brahmans. In order to make our point clear and in order to express our feelings on this matter, I would like to impress on you, Sir, that we must have a half-hour debate on this subject."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We are going to discuss the Appropriation Bill to-morrow. The hon. Member may speak on this subject to-morrow, if he wants. So, I am not going to allow a half-hour debate to-day."

Travelling allowance drawn by the Hon. the Chief Minister for his tour in Coimbatore district.

* 272-B *Q.*—SRI T. NAGI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of travelling allowance paid to the Chief Minister for his recent tour in Coimbatore district; and

(*b*) the cost of police bandobust and the travelling allowance for the retinue of officers who attended on the Chief Minister?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"(*a*) Rs. 141-3-0.

"(*b*) The expenditure on police bandobust was Rs. 482–4–6. The expenditure for the Chief Minister's personal staff was Rs. 249–13–0."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"May I know whether the police bandobust was extra police bandobust for the Chief Minister or was it only ordinary bandobust as is generally given to the other Ministers?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It was a bandobust for the Chief Minister."

* 271 *Q.*—

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—" I do not put the question, Sir."

Fair price shop for Coondapoor taluk.

* 272 *Q.*—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations from the poor people of Gangolly and other places of Coondapoor taluk to increase the quantity of ration of rice issued in fair price shops; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Admission into Engineering Colleges.

* 272-A *Q.*—SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have appointed any Committee for Engineering Colleges to select students for admission;

(*b*) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, whether the Government have issued detailed instructions to the Committee to be followed in the method of selecting students;

(*c*) whether the Government have changed or modified the instructions in force last year; and

(*d*) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Public Works):—" I am placing a statement[a] on the table of the House giving full details in answer to the question."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—" So far as the students belonging to the backward communities are concerned, I understand that in the last year's instructions, the words ' not less than 25 per cent ' were used. This year I find the words ' not less than ' have been taken away. Is it with a view to restrict the number of students belonging to the backward communities so far as admissions are concerned? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" In the instructions of last year, the words ' not less than 25 per cent ' were vague and indefinite. The present instructions are clear and convey the intention with which that regulation was made. Anything not less than 25 may mean 50, 100, 150 or even 200."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether over and above the 25 per cent of seats allotted to backward community candidates, students belonging to those communities can be selected on the basis of merit? If so, will the Hon. Minister give instructions to allow the students belonging to the backward communities and the Harijan community to compete first

[a] Printed as Appendix on page 592 infra.

28th July 1952]

Opening of neera parlours in South Kanara district.

* 272-E *Q.*—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any recommendation recently from the South Kanara District Prohibition Advisory Committee for opening of neera parlours at least one in each taluk of the district; and

(*b*) if so, when action will be taken accordingly?

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

" (*b*) The matter is under consideration."

Tuberculosis Hospital, Pudukkottai.

* 272-F *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a fund called the Tuberculosis Fund existed in the premerger Pudukkottai;

(*b*) if so, how much; and

(*c*) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a separate Tuberculosis Hospital in Pudukkottai?

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

" (*b*) Rs. 84,000 in Government promissory notes 3 per cent 1963–65 plus the accrued interest thereon.

" (*c*) The answer is in the negative."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Before you call the next question, which stands in my name, I would like to make a submission. If the Hon. Minister is going to say that he has no information and that he has to get information from the district officers, then he may give that answer and we may dispose of this question. But in case he has received some information from the officers, I would like this question to be postponed to to-morrow, as it is a very important question."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I shall take up this question to-morrow. Now, let me take up the next question, namely, question No. 272-H.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Sir, the Hon. Minister says that he has no information on the previous question, viz., No. 272-G. So, we can dispose of that question even to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Then, the hon. Member says that the question need not be postponed to to-morrow? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Yes, Sir, it need not be postponed to to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have no obje

[28th July 1952

Clearing up of silted wet lands in Kothapalam village.

* 272-C *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that wet lands of Kothapalam and Kota villages in Gudur taluk, Nellore district, were silted up in 1918, due to floods of Challakalva; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that wet assessment is nevertheless being collected from holders of lands in clause (*a*) from fasli 1329?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) & (*b*) Due to floods in Challakalva in 1918, 50 acres of wet lands in Kota village and 60 acres in Kothapalam village were silted up with sand and had become unfit for raising wet crops. On the representation made by the ryots of Kothapalam in the year 1941, an extent of 40 acres of the silted wet land in that village was transferred to dry. The remaining extent of 20 acres in Kothapalam and the extent of 50 acres in Kota still remain registered as wet lands. As these lands are being treated as mamul wastes, wet assessment is collected on them."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" Am I to understand that the assessment is collected on absolutely waste lands and is not in any way connected with the supply of water to that particular land? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The consideration is that when a land is classified as mamul waste, a particular rate of tax is collected. I may inform the hon. Member that the ryots of these villages have agreed to reclaim these lands by the use of tractors and bulldozers on the usual hire basis and that is being attended to."

Vigilance Committees.

* 272-D *Q.*—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the functions and constitution of vigilance committees; and

(*b*) how many vigilance committees have been formed in Anantapur district and how many are to be formed yet?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (*a*) For watch specially at nights in view of apprehended danger from non-law-abiding groups.

" (*b*) The Government have called for information."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" May I know who those non-law-abiding groups are? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Those who do not abide by law, Sir."

28th July 1952]

(*b*) whether the scheme is included in the Five-year Plan and if not, why not;

(*c*) how many schemes were sanctioned and executed in the State after this scheme was proposed;

(*d*) how many acres of private land have been acquired; when and at what cost and how many acres of Government land also are set apart for the purpose;

(*e*) what the Government intend doing with the land as the scheme is not executed;

(*f*) what the estimated loss to the Goverrtment is; and

(*g*) whether the scheme is intended only to develop a livestock farm or includes poultry and sheep rearing also and what the total estimated cost of the scheme is?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (*a*) The proposal to set up a Livestock Farm in the Kurnool district has been deferred in view of the difficult ways and means position of the Government.

" (*b*) No, Sir. The scheme was not originally proposed by the Director of Animal Husbandry for inclusion in the Five-year Plan.

" (*c*) It is presumed that the Member refers to schemes for the establishment of livestock farms. Five such schemes were sanctioned after a livestock farm for Kurnool district was proposed.

" (*d*) An extent of 285 acres of private lands was acquired at a cost of Rs. 49,430 in May 1951. In addition, an extent of 104 acres of Government land was ordered to be set apart for the farm.

" (*e*) Pending the establishment of the Farm, orders have been issued to lease out the lands acquired for the farm.

" (*f*) No loss is anticipated as the lessees will pay rent.

" (*g*) The scheme is for the improvement of cattle only. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 8 lakhs in the aggregate."

SRI M. SUBBA REDDI:—" May I know whether the scheme is going to be taken up at least under the Community Projects Schemes, as the site is situated near the K.C. Canal? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" The area under K.C. Canal comes under the Community Projects Scheme. If the area in question comes within that, it will certainly be included in the Community Projects Schemes."

[*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 VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—" I reduce the time-limit for hon. Members who want to speak on this Demand. I fix five minutes for each speaker as the number of speakers is very large."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the discussion on this Demand, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain hardships experienced by the public, as a result of the present administration of the Sales Tax Department, particularly by that class of persons who are troubled in the matter of collections. As far as the equity and the desirability of having the sale tax in the State are concerned, even the Mover of the Cut Motion has conceded that sales tax has come to stay and that there is no point in protesting against the continuance of the tax. As a matter of fact, he could not help making that remark because no civilized country in the world has banned this tax. Even a State like Soviet Russia has got a system of sales tax which gives a very huge revenue and constitutes almost the main source of revenue for that State. But in its administration, our State has got a duty to perform and that is to remove the hardships experienced by the public as a result of it.

" As far as the fish curers and fish merchants of Malabar are concerned, the operation of the Sales Tax Act has given rise to very great hardships. The fish curers in the Malabar district are in the position of producers of foodstuffs, and fish, as the Government know, is a very valuable foodstuff. Therefore, the fish curers and fish salesmen have to be given utmost protection in their dealings. Now the Government have fixed a sort of flat rate for the purpose of fixing the liability of the fish curers and certain varieties of fish are priced in such a way as to have no regard for the fluctuations in the market, especially the fall in the prices of fish in the present market. Invariably, sales tax is collected from the fish curers at certain scheduled rates laid down by the Government. This is causing great hardship and on days when the fish curers and the fish dealers get very poor prices for the stuff, they still have to pay sales tax on the basis of the scheduled rates laid down by the Government. The Fish Curers' Association and the representatives of fish dealers have made certain representations to the Government on this matter and it is my request to the Government that they should give sympathetic consideration to these representations and give some relief to these people.

" With regard to petty dealers and merchants, representations have been made to the Government that the minimum limit for taxation should be raised from ten thousand rupees to twenty thousand rupees or at least those merchants who are now taxed for

income between ten and twenty thousands should be given relief by way of a reduction in the tax. Sir, when the Act was passed in the year 1939, the prices of goods were much lower than what they are now and by the present rise in prices, even the very petty merchant is brought within the ambit of the Sales Tax Act. The shooting up of prices and the extraordinary rise now experienced when the lower assessment limit still is ten thousand rupees, should be given some consideration so that the small traders may have some relief. The limit must be raised to twenty thousand rupees and if that is found impossible by the Government, at least some concession should be given by the Government to persons whose turnover is between ten and twenty thousand rupees. These are matters which the Government should sympathetically consider in order to give relief to the small merchants.

" I see that there is a good deal of discontent among the merchants as regards the *modus operandi* of the sales tax administration in the mufassal. The Sales Tax officers play ducks and drakes with the merchants and take all kinds of liberties with them. They freely enter the shops, take possession of the account books and walk away with them without any regard for the liberty or the freedom of the merchants which they are expected to enjoy. Such harassment should be stopped without any delay. Strict instructions should be given to the Sales Tax authorities that they should proceed according to rules and that they should not have unlicensed liberty to deal with the merchants in any manner they like. The merchants should be summoned to the office in the usual course and treated with courtesy and regard. These are matters where courtesy and consideration shown to merchants will not in any way put the Sales Tax Department to any loss. Well, the department stands to gain by courteous and polite behaviour on the part of its staff.

" I would once again request the Government to bear in mind the few facts I have brought to their notice and to see that matters are set right early."

* SRI M. CHINNATHAMBI THEVAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand with great pleasure. In doing so, I want to say something about sales tax and other taxes that come under this Demand and also about the method of collection and other connected matters. As stated by the Hon. Minister, this Demand deals with all kinds of electricity accounts and other taxes, namely, sales tax, entertainments tax, betting tax, etc. Of these, sales tax is the most important one. It is a familiar tax in our State, and one that is being vehemently opposed by some sections of the people.

" The introduction of sales tax synchronized with the introduction of Prohibition and as such some sort of relation exists between this tax and Prohibition. Sales tax came into existence to fill the void that was created in the revenues of the State by the introduction of Prohibition. Hence, this tax has got all the good and bad points of Prohibition. Just as the Prohibition policy

[Sri M. Chinnathambi Thevar] [28th July 1952

is being attacked by persons who have no concern or connection with those who are affected by the drink habit, so also this sales tax is criticised by persons who do not pay even a single pie as sales tax. In spite of the protests and in spite of continued propaganda that is carried on against Prohibition—thanks to the better judgment of the legislators and the firm resolve of the Hon. the Chief Minister in enforcing it—it has come to stay in our midst. So also sales tax, which is vociferously opposed by many sections of the people, has become a permanent tax. It has become an indispensable tax. It has also become a tax that brings a good income to our State, about a third of the revenue of this Sate. It would be suicidal if the Government were to take any steps to abolish this tax. On the other hand, Government might well take a bold step and abolish all other taxes and retain this sales tax with higher rates. I want that there should be only one tax in this country and that tax should affect all persons irrespective of the fact whether they are rich or poor. Sales tax is of this kind.

" It was said by an hon. Member that this tax was a monster. I say it is not at all a monster in the case of honest traders. It is certainly a monster in the case of dishonest traders who in the act of cheating the Government and the innocent people see a monster in the Act. I sav our State owes a debt of gratitude to the Hon. the Chief Minister who introduced this tax which is being hailed as ' Kamadhenu ' or ' Kalpaka Vriksham ' by Hou. Ministers.

" I want to say a few words about the difficulties experienced by people in the administration of the Act. This tax can be collected easily and without any fuss and without recourse to the cumbersome procedure adopted by the Revenue Department for collection of land revenue. The methods adopted by the officers in charge of the Commercial Tax Department have made this an oppressive tax. Nowadays people have lost their fear for the policemen but they are terribly afraid of these Commercial Tax Officers. At the very sight of these officers, the traders disappear mysteriously with the result that these officers now travel *in cognito*."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member's time is over. The hon. Member, Mr. Madanagopal, will now speak."

* SRI V. MADANAGOPAL:—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே. இந்த மாண்யத்தின்மீது கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட வெட்டுத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இன்றைக்கு நம் மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விற்பனை வரியானது வேறு எந்த நாட்டிலும் இல்லாத கொடுமை நிறைந்த ஒரு மறைமுகமான வரியாக இருக்கிறது. பொதுவாக வீட்டிற்கு வக்கூடிய ஒரு விருந்தாளிக்கு விஷம் கலந்து சாப்பாட்டுக்கு துவையல் இருக்கிறது. இது சாதாரணமாக ரூபாய்க்கு காலணா வரி என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இது காலணாவிலிருந்து இரண்டணா வரைக்கும் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இப்பொழுது வேர்க்கடலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து வேர்க்கடலையை வாங்குவதிலிருந்து ஆரம்ப முள்ளூர்வில் வந்து போண்டாவாக வருபவரைக்கும் பல இடங்களில் இதற்கு வரி வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தமாதிரி பல இடங்களில் வரி போடப்படுவதால், சாதாரணமாக பொது ஜனங்கள் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இருப்பதால், இந்த முறையை மாற்றிவிட்டு விற்பனைவரியை ஒரே இடத்தில் வசூலிக்கும்படியான ஒரு

28th July 1952] [Sri V. Madanagopal]

முறையைக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். அப்படிக் கொண்டுவருவதனால் பொருளாதாரத்தில் சர்க்காருக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும் எனறு தோன்றினால் அதற்கு வேறு முறைகளைக் கையாளலாம். அவ்விதம் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுவதை வேறு ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கைக்காக வாங்கப்படும் பொருள்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான வரியை வசூலிக்கலாம். அதாவது Pleasure car, வைரம், தங்கம், வெள்ளி, Wrist watch, பட்டு, ரேடியோ, வாசனைத் திரவியங்கள், எஸ்ஸென்ஸ், கூல் பானம் போன்றவைகளுக்கு கணிசமான அளவில் ஒரு திட்டத்தில் வரியிதித்து அந்த நஷ்டத்தைச் சரிக்கட்டிவிட முடியும்.

"இரண்டாவதாக இப்பொழுது உணவுப்பொருள்களுக்கு விற்பனைவரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. உணவுப்பொருள்களின் விலை எற்கனவே உயர்ந்திருக்கின்றது. மேலும் விற்பனை வரிமூலம் ஒரு படி அரிசிக்கு ஒன்றரை அணாவரை உயரும், மறுபுறம் இந்த விற்பனைவரியிலிருந்து தப்பிப்பதற்காக அரிசி மறைமுகமாக விற்கப்படும். அவ்விதம் நடைபெறுவதற்கான சாத்தியக்கூறுகள் ஏற்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது சிறிய வியாபாரிகள் இந்த விற்பனை வரியை சாமான்களை வாங்கும்பொழுதிலிருந்து வசூல் செய்ய முடிவதில்லை. அதற்குப் பதில் அவர்களுடைய வருமானத்திலிருந்து கட்ட வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக ஒரு சிறிய பலசரக்கு வியாபாரி தன் கடையில் இரண்டணாவிற்கு சாமான் வாங்கும் ஒருவரிடம் அந்த விற்பனை வரியை அவரால் வசூல் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அதைப் பலவகையிலும் ஒரு கணக்கில் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டவனிடமிருந்து அந்த வரியை வசூல் செய்ய முடிவதில்லை. அவர்களுடைய வருமானத்திலிருந்துதான் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே சிறிய வியாபாரிகளுக்கு இந்த வரியிலிருந்து விலக்கு அளிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ரூ. 10,000-க்கு குறைவாக விற்பனைசெய்யும் வியாபாரிகளிடமிருந்து வரிவசூல் செய்யலாமென்றிருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் இல்லாமல் ரூ 20,000-க்குமேல் வியாபாரம் செய்யக்கூடிய வர்களுக்கு இந்த வரியிலிருந்து விலக்கு அளிக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் விலக்கு அளித்தால் பொருளாதாரத்தில் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுமென்றால் ரூ. 10,000-க்கு மிருந்து ரூ 20,000-ம் வரையிலும் வருஷத்தில் வியாபாரம் செய்கின்ற ஒருவருக்கு குறைந்தபட்சம் 50 ரூபாயிலிருந்து 100 ரூபாய்க்குமேல் உயராமல் நிர்ணயம் செய்து வசூல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" சமீபத்தில் சர்க்கார் விற்பனை வரியிலிருந்து தப்பிக்கக்கூடியவர்களின் மேல் தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போவதாக உத்தரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். முந்திய சர்க்கார் தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எள்முதல் உத்தரவுபோட்டு அதன்படி பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள் தப்பித்துக்கொண்டு சிறு விவசாயிகள் தண்டிக்கப்பட்ட கதையில் தான் இந்த விற்பனைவரியிலிருந்து வரியை மறைக்கவே நடவடிக்கை என்ற ஒரு சில பெரிய வியாபாரிகள் தப்பித்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுவார்கள். அவர்களை மாறுவேடத்தில் தயாரித்து அதிலிருந்து தப்பித்துக்கொள்ளும் முறையை நிச்சயமாக கையாளுவார்கள். அவர்களுடைய மறைக்கும் வரியை வசூலிக்கவே முடியாது. அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது சற்று உஷார்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் என்ன நடக்கிறது. சிறிய வியாபாரிகளிடமிருந்து இஷ்டப்படி வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி மூன்று நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு என் தொகுதியைச்சேர்ந்த 50 வியாபாரிகளைகூட சர்க்காருக்கு மகஜர்கள் எழுதிக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் திடீரென்று கடைகளுக்குள் நுழைந்து சோலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளைப்போல் சோதனை போடுகிறார்கள் என்றும், அவ்விதம் பல சோதனைகளையும் நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

" இதைத்தவிர இந்த வரியை வசூல் செய்யும் ஒரு சில அதிகாரிகள் வியாபாரிகளுக்கு அதிகப்படியான தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். கண்ணியக் குறைவாக நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். கணக்கு புஸ்தகங்களை பார்க்காமல் பலமுறை திருப்பி அனுப்பப்படுகிறது. அவர்களை நிற்கவைத்து விசாரிக்கிறார்கள். வியாபாரிகளிடம் மரியாதைக்குறைவாக பேசப்படுகிறது. இந்தக் குறைகள் தடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்தில் ஸ்தல அல்லது தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் பொது காரியங்களுக்கு நிதி வசூல செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிதி வசூல் செய்யும் பொழுது குறிப்பாக அதிகாரிகள் தங்களுடைய அதிகார தோரணையில் நடக்கக்கூடாது என்பதே சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கை. அதாவது

அதிகாரிகள் நிதிவசூல் செய்யப்போகலாம் போகும்போது அதிகார தோரணையில் பாக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிச் சொல்வது எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால் பூனை, 'பாலை தண்ணீராக பாவிக்க வேண்டும்' என்று சொல்வதுபோல இருக்கிறது. சாதாரணமாக இந்த வருமானவரி அதிகாரிகள் இந்த நிதிகளுக்காக வசூல் செயயப் போகுமபோது அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு கல்கத்தாவாசிகளிடமும் 50 ரூபாய், 100 ரூபாய்க்கு டிக்கட்டுகளை எழுதக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு வந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்த சிறிய வியாபாரிகள மிகவும் பாதாரவுப்படுகிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்த தடுக்க வேண்டும. இந்த விஷயங்களை பரிசீலனைசெய்ய சர்க்கார் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமிக்கவேண்டும."

* Sri V. V. RAMASAMI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, when an hon. Member on this side described sales tax as a monster, it was objected to by one hon. Member on the other side. But in the course of his speech, the latter said that the people who were not afraid of the Police were afraid of the Commercial Tax officers. Therefore, Sir, he subscribed to the view that the machinery of collecting sales tax is working like a monster though he tried to refute it. When sales tax was first introduced in this State, the prices of commodities were very low; during the last 10 years the prices have risen by over four times. The Government are under the impression that even though there has been a slump in trade, the income from sales tax is not falling. Sir, I would like to point out, as many hon. Members have already said, that there are many leakages and merchants who deal in various commodities have recourse to other methods of evading payment of sales tax. I, therefore, suggest that the question of levying a single-point sales tax should be seriously considered by the Government. Further, match factories and various co-operative societies are claiming total exemption from the levy of sales tax. I wish to point out that groundnut and groundnut oil are very much affected by the levy of sales tax; I understand the groundnut merchants and oil dealers have also met the Hon. Minister and presented him with a memorandum asking for exemption from the levy of sales tax and the Hon. Minister is understood to have promised consideration. I would like to suggest, Sir, that a conference of the representatives of all the Chambers of Commerce, growers, merchants and co-operative institutions may be convened by the Hon. the Chief Minister to find out the real hardships and arrive at an amicable settlement. I am sure that no one is against the levy of sales tax. What we are very anxious about is that there should be no leakages at all. If an amicable settlement is arrived at, I am sure the present income from sales tax will be considerably increased. I would, therefore, request the Hon. the Chief Minister to convene the conference as early as possible. Thank you, Sir."

Sri M. GANGAPPA:—" అధ్యక్షా, సేల్స్‌టాక్స్ గురించి ప్రస్తుతము చర్చ జిల్లాలో ఎలాంటి అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది కొంత సూచిస్తాను. ఈ సేల్స్‌టాక్స్ విషయంలో ఆక్షేప కమీషను వ్యాపారస్తులను ఉద్యోగస్తులు చాలా కొందర పెడుతున్నారని సూచిస్తున్నాను. వీరికి, కమీషన్ వ్యాపారంచేసే వారికి 1944 వ సంవత్సరంవరకు సేల్స్‌టాక్సు అనేది ఉండలేదు. 1944

రంలో డిప్యూటి కమిషనర్ టాక్సు ఆఫీసరు దొరస్వామి గౌండర్ వచ్చిన తరువాత ఈ సేల్స్‌టాక్సును దక్షిణంటి వ్యాపారస్థులపైన గూడా వేయడం ప్రారంభించేసినాడు ఈ వ్యాపారస్థులు రైతుల నుంచి సరుకులు తెచ్చి అమ్ముతున్నారు. వీరి ఆ సరకులను అమ్మగా వచ్చిన ఆ డబ్బును రైతులకిస్తూ, ఈ టాక్సువల్ల గూడా కష్టపడి పనిచేస్తున్నది. ఇది వారికి చాలా కష్టంగా ఉంటున్నది. ఈ విధంగా వారిమీద టాక్సు వేస్తూ బలవంతముగా ఆ వ్యాపారస్థులు పై ఆఫీసర్లకు అప్పీల్ చేసుకొన్నారు. కర్నూలుకు అప్పీలు చేసుకున్నా కూడా వారు చెకిలో వేసుకోలేదు. తరువాత వీరు కోర్టుకు పోయినారు. కోర్టులో పరు గెల్చుకొన్నారు మూడు కోర్టులలోనూ గెల్చుకున్నారు. వీరికి అనుకూలముగా తీర్పునం ఇవ్వబడింది. అయినప్పటికీకూడా ఆ తీర్పులు తీర్పులను లెక్క చేయకుండా ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఈ వ్యాపారస్థులను తొందరపెడుతునే ఉన్నారు. వారిపైన వేసి పెనాల్టీ ప్రాసిక్యూషను కేసులుపెడుతూ, వారిని హింస పెడుతున్నారు. కనుక ఈ టాక్సు అటువంటి వ్యాపారస్థులపైన లేకుండా చేయవలసని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత మూడి వ్యాపారస్థులకుకూడ మూడుమీద సేల్సుటాక్సు వేస్తున్నారు. ఇది చట్టానికి విరుద్ధము. చట్టములో ఎమాదిగి లేదు. మూడి వ్యాపారస్థులు లైసెన్సును తీసుకోవలసి యుంటుంది. ఎనుక వారిదగ్గిర లైసెన్సు ఫీజు మాత్రము వసూలు చేయవచ్చునుగాని సేల్సుటాక్సు వసూలు చేయకూడదు. మరియూ మూడి వ్యాపారస్థులు 150 రూపాయల లైసెన్సుతో వ్యాపారము చేస్తున్నారు. అటువంటప్పుడు వారిపైన ప్రతి లక్ష రూపాయలకు నూరు రూపాయలు టాక్సు వేస్తున్నారు. తరువాత సరుకు ఈ స్టేటునుంచి ఇంకొక స్టేటుకు పోయేటప్పుడుకూడా సుంకి ఎనిమిది అణాలు ప్రకారం టాక్సువేస్తున్నారు. ఇది న్యాయముగాదు. కనుక ఈ మూడి వ్యాపారస్థులపైనకూడా టాక్సు తీసివేయవలెనని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

"మరొక విషయం. ఏమంటే ప్రస్తుతం సేల్సు టాక్సు ఆఫీసులో ఉన్నటువంటి ఆఫీసర్లు ఎక్సైజు డిపార్టుమెంటునుంచిన్నీ, రవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటును చిన్నీ వచ్చినటువంటివారు. వారికి వ్యాపారస్థుల సమాచారము ఏమి తెలియదు కనుక అటువంటి వారిని ఈ సేల్సుటాక్సు ఆఫీసులలో వేయకుండా వారిని తీసివేసి ఆకౌంటెంటు క్వాలిఫైడ్ అయినవారినో లేక వకీళ్ళనో సేల్సుటాక్సు ఆఫీసర్లుగా వేస్తే బాగుంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయము.

"తరువాత ప్రస్తుతము సేల్సు టాక్సు ఉద్యోగుల విషయములో, ఏ జిల్లావారిని ఆ జిల్లాలోనే వేస్తున్నారు. దీనివల్ల ఉద్యోగ వ్యవహారములో చాలా పక్షపాతానికి అవకాశముంటుంది కనుక ఒక జిల్లావారిని ఇంకొక జిల్లాకుగాని ఇంకొక తాలూకుగాచేసీ ఈ విధంగా ఒక జిల్లావారిని ఆదే జిల్లాకు వేయకుండా చూడవలెనన్నీ అదే ప్రకారం ఉన్నతోద్యోగస్థులను మార్చవలెనన్నీ కోరుచున్నాను. ఆదే జిల్లావారినే ఉద్యోగస్థులుగా వేయడంవల్ల వ్యాపారస్థులకు చాలా అన్యాయము తొందరలు జరుగుచున్నవి. కనుక వైఖరంగా వారిని మార్చవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత ఈ విషయంలో వ్యాపారస్థులు మర్యాతులకు మెమొరాండములు పెట్టుకొంటే గూడా మంత్రిగారు చెకిలో వేసుకోలేదని తెలుస్తున్నది. తరువాత వారు మంత్రిగారితో ఇంటర్వ్యూకూడ అడిగిని, వానికి కూడ వదులు ఇవ్వలేదని తెలుస్తున్నది. కనుక మంత్రిగారు ఈ విధంగా చేయకుండా, వ్యాపారస్థులమీద దయ ఉంచి వారినుండి వైనైన మెమొరాండములు వస్తే, వాటిని విచారించి, వారికి ఇంటర్వ్యూ ఇచ్చి వారియొక్క అభిప్రాయాలను తెలుసుకోవలెనని కోరుతూ ముగిస్తున్నాను."

[28th July 1952

* SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the way in which this Commercial Tax Department is functioning. We have always been complaining that there are leakages. As one hon. Member from the other side has pointed out, on account of the Government Order, that was issued recently that there must be more effective collections, the poor petty traders in the villages are harassed instead of the big merchants, including the foreigners in the City of Madras. In this connexion, I am reminded of a statement made by the Ex-Finance Minister, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, in one of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee meetings. He said 'why do you worry about petty merchants? If we are vigilant in the First Line Beach, it will bring us crores of rupees; if we are able to find out the leakages in one of the transactions in the First Line Beach, we can get more money than we get in one whole district.' I, therefore, feel that the Hon. Minister, instead of issuing a Government Order, that there must be more effective collections of sales tax from the petty traders in the remote villages who are not able to keep proper accounts, should be more vigilant in the City of Madras itself.

" Then, Sir, I would like to narrate some of the difficulties that are being experienced by the various classes of merchants. The hon. Member, Mr. V. V. Ramaswami, has pointed out the difficulties experienced by groundnut merchants.

" Groundnut is the one single commodity on which purchase tax is also levied. Suppose I purchase groundnut kernel, I have to pay purchase tax. If I want to convert groundnut into oil and cakes and sell them, I have to pay sales tax. Afterwards I will have to apply for a rebate. The merchants who are trading in groundnut are put to this sort of difficulty. It is time the Government issue necessary orders to remedy the defect. I hope they would look into the matter and do the needful.

" In season and out of season, we find the question of multi-point levy of sales tax being discussed. It seems to me that some hon. Members from the other side are also in favour of single-point levy of sales tax. I was talking to an expert in this line. He was of the view that we stood to gain if we introduced single-point levy of sales tax. In that case also, we can be sure that we could get the same amount of eighteen crores of rupees which we are now getting. Incidentally we can also effect some savings in our administration. Some of the departments could be abolished. I sincerely trust that this question of multi-point levy of sales tax *vs.* single-point levy would be thoroughly examined by the Government and a decision arrived at very soon.

" I read in the morning newspaper that the Government of Bombay are proceeding with their multi-point levy of sales tax. Their first decision to postpone such a legislation had been temporarily suspended. But that does not matter. Our State was the father of sales tax. It was our State which, under the able leadership of the very same Chief Minister whom we are having now,

28th July 1952] [Sri S. Jayarama Reddiyar]

sponsored the sales tax. We would not be losing any revenue by introducing single point levy. I request the Government to pay their earnest attention to this matter.

" My hon. Friend, Sri S. Ramaswamy Naidu, had pleaded that matches should be exempted from the purview of sales tax. I echo his sentiments. Besides, handmade goods of the cottage industries also should be exempted from sales tax. This is very essential. Already some of the cottage industries are facing competition from the companies in the matter of finished goods. These cottage industries are asked to pay the turnover tax also. I request the Government to take necessary action in the matter. They could reduce the tax burden on these cottage industries and thus promote their rapid growth.

" I would like to make a representation about the commission agents. I do not know what is happening in Andhradesa. I know something of the difficulty which commission agents in Tamil Nad are put to at present. The producer sells his produce to the consumer. This is the normal course practised throughout. The commission agent usually gets commission on both sides, from the producer as well as the consumer. But according to the Sales Tax Act, commission is allowed from only one side. What happens due to this provision? The commission agents are afraid to receive commission from both sides because they fear that they would be brought to book if they infringe the rules. For the proper growth of trade, it is very essential that there should be a number of intermediaries, viz., commission agents and brokers. Then only our trade will flourish. Hence the provision in the Sales Tax Act that the commission agents should be allowed only one commission should be suitably modified."

* SRI P. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—" అధ్యక్షా, అమ్మకపు పన్ను ఇప్పుడు ఒక సరుకుపైన ఆది ఉత్పత్తి అయిన దగ్గరనుంచి తుదిగోలుదారువద్దకు చేరేవరకి 7, 8 దఫాలు విధింపబడుతోంది. బీద ప్రజానీకంపై ఈ పన్ను భారం చాలా ఎక్కువగా ఉంటోంది. ఆహారధాన్యాలు, వస్త్రాలు మొదలైన అత్యవసర వస్తువులమీద అమ్మకపు పన్ను విధించడం అన్యాయం. ముఖ్యంగా చేనేత వస్త్రాలమీద అమ్మకపుపన్ను పూర్తిగా తొలగించవలసిన అవసరం ఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా 20, 40 నెంబర్ల ముతక నూలుతో తయారుచేయబడ్డ మిల్లు వస్త్రాలుపైకూడా అమ్మకపుపన్ను రద్దు చేయడం అవసరం. ఈ ముతక వస్త్రాలను బీద ప్రజలే హెచ్చుగా ధరిస్తారు కనుక ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించవలసియున్నదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

" ఇప్పుడు 7, 8 వేల రూపాయలకు మించి అమ్మకం జరిపే వర్తకులందరు అకౌంటు తయారుచేయవలెననే నిబంధన ఉన్నది. లెక్కలను తయారు చేయించుటకు ఈ చిన్న వర్తకులు ఎక్కువగా ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసి వస్తోంది. కాబట్టి 10, 15 వేల రూపాయలకు మించిన వ్యాపారముచేసే వర్తకులపైనే లెక్కలను తయారు చేయించవలెననే నిబంధన ఉంచవలసినదనిన్నీ, అంతకు తక్కువ అమ్మకంచేసే వర్తకులను ఈ నిబంధననుంచి మినహాయింప వలసినదనిన్నీ కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri P. S. Ramachandra Rao] [28th July 1952

"విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో జనపనార వ్యాపారం చేస్తున్న వారివద్దనుంచి అమ్మకం పన్ను వసూలుచేయడంలో చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలలో ఉన్న కంపెనీల తాలూకు విజింట్లు విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో జనపనార కొని దానిని స్థానికంగా ఉన్న చిట్టివలస, నెల్లిమర్ల ఫ్యాక్టరీలకు తమ కంపెనీల పేరుతో అమ్ముతున్నారు. ఈ కంపెనీల తాలూకు headquarters ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలలో ఉన్నకారణంచేత ఈ అమ్మకాలపై మన రాష్ట్రానికి సభ్యం పన్ను వసూలు చేయలేకుండా ఉన్నది. కాని మన రాష్ట్రంలోని కమీషన్ వర్తకులు చేసే వ్యాపారంపైన అమ్మకం పన్ను విధింపబడుతోంది. అసలు వ్యాపారంచేసి ఎక్కువ లాభం సంపాదించే కలకత్తా వ్యాపారస్థులమీద పన్ను లేదు. కాని వారిదగ్గరకై కమీషన్ డబ్బులకు ఆశించి సరుకులు పంపేవారిపై హెచ్చుగా పన్ను వసూలు చేయబడుతోంది. ఉదాహరణగా ఒక వర్తకుని విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ఒక కమీషన్ వ్యాపారుడు పదివేల రూపాయలు కమీషన్ సంపాదిస్తే ఆతనిపై 22 వేల రూపాయలపన్ను విధించబడింది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. హెచ్చు లాభాలు సంపాదించే ఇతర రాష్ట్రాల వర్తకులపై అమ్మకపుపన్ను విధించి, సక్రమంగా వసూలుచేసినపైతే, ఆహారధాన్యాలమీద చేసేత వస్త్రాల మీద అమ్మకపు పన్ను రద్దుచేసి బీద ప్రజానీకానికి సహాయపడవచ్చునని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"అమ్మకం పన్ను వలనే పొగాకు పన్నుకూడా బీద ప్రజలపై భారంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ విషయాన్ని ఇదివరలోకూడా మనవిచేశాను. మొట్టమొదట 1934 వ సంవత్సరంలో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పొగాకుపై పన్ను విధించారు. తరువాత దానిని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని వీటిలో మన రాష్ట్రానుంచి కోట్లాది రూపాయలు పన్ను వసూలు చేసుకొని పోతోంది. పొగాకుపన్ను వసూలు చేసే సందర్భంలో రైతాంగం అనేక రకాల ఇబ్బందులకు గురికావించ బడుతున్నారు. Excise Inspectors కు లక్షలాది రూపాయలు లంచములుగా ఇవ్వవలసిన దుస్థితి పట్టింది. ఈ ఆక్రమాలను తొలగించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. ఈనాడు పొగాకుపై పన్ను చాలా హెచ్చుగా ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి ఆ పన్ను తగ్గించే ప్రయత్నము చేయవలసినదనికోరుతూ నా ప్రసంగాన్ని ముగిస్తున్నాను."

12-10 p.m.

* Sri P. M. MUNISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட விற்பனை வரி சம்பந்தமான மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நம் ராஜ்யாங்கமானது நல்ல முறையில் நடக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் வரியை வசூலித்துதானாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்த மாதிரி வசூலித்தால்தான் ராஜ்யாங்கத்தை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தமுடியும். நம் அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது இந்த விற்பனை வரி மூலமாக பல விதங்களிலும் பல முறைகளிலும் பல வழிகளிலும் இந்த வரியை வசூலித்துக் கொண்டு வருகின்றது. நம் மாகாணத்தில் இந்த விலக்கைக் கொண்டு வந்ததன் காரணமாகத்தான் இந்த விற்பனை வரியையும் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அது பெயரளவில் 1 ரூபாய்க்கு ரூ. 0-0-3 பை என்று ஏற்படுத்தியிருந்தாலும், பொருள்கள் பல கைகளில் மாறும்போது ஒரே பொருளின்மீது பல தடவைகளில் வரி வாங்குவதில் அதே பொருளுக்கு இரண்டணா மூன்றணா வரை வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. என்பது தான் என் கருத்து. இவ்விதம் வரி வசூலிபபதற்கு இடமே கிடையாது. ஆதலால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இது விஷயத்தில் தீவிரமாக யோசித்து அதற்கு ஒரு எல்லை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் எல்லா பொருள்களின் மீதும் இந்த விற்பனை வரியை விதிப்பதால் பொது மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பு குறைகிறது என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இந்த விற்பனை வரி

28th July 1952] [Sri P. M. Muniswami Gounder]

பேச்சுதான் இருக்கிறது. மேலும் இந்த உணவுப் பொருள்களுக்கும் விற்பனை வரியைப் போடுவதால் எல்லா மக்களும் பல வழிகளிலும் குறை கூறுகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் ஒரு அளவில் உணவு பொருள்களுக்கும் இந்த வரியை வாங்காமல் செய்தால் சௌம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதனால் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை சரிக்கட்ட வேறு பொருள்களின் மீது வரிபோட்டு, அதாவது ஆடம்பரமான பொருள்கள்மீ ஒரு ரூபாயிற்கு ஒரு அணா அல்லது இரண்டு அணா என்று அதிகமாக வசூலித்தால் அதைக கொண்டு இந்த ஜெட்டில் குறைந்திருக்கும் தொகையையும் சரிக்கட்ட முடியும். பல நண்பர்களும் இந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி நன்கு சொன்னார்கள். இருந்த போதிலும் ஆடம்பரப் பொருள்களை வாங்கி தங்களது வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் எந்தெந்த வழிகளில் தங்களுடைய பணத்தை செலவழிக்கிறார்கள், என்னென்ன பொருள்கள் வாங்குகிறார்கள், என்பதை கவனித்து அவைகள் மீது எந்த அளவிற்கு வரிபோடலாம் என்பதை யாசித்துப் பார்த்து விற்பனை வரி அதிகரிக்க வேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக அந்தப் பொருள்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அவைகளில் மோட்டார் கார், ரேடியோ, wrist watch, வாசனை திரவியங்கள், புகைப்படம் செ போன்ற பலவிதமான சாமான்களுக்கு ரூபாய்க்கு நாலணா வரையில் வரி விதிக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் விதிதால் பணக்காரர்களை தான் பாதிக்கும், எந்த விதத்திலும் ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தாத ஏழைகளை பாதிக்கப்பட மாட்டாது. ஆகவே ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துகிறவர்களுக்கு முக்யமாக போதுமான அளவில் விற்பனை வரியை போட்டால் எல்லா ஜனங்களும் மிகவும் ஆதரவுடன் வரவேற்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது விற்பனை வரியை வசூலிக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் மிகவும் கடுமையான முறையில் வரியை வசூலிக்கின்றார்கள். இது விஷயத்தில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பெரிய நகரங்களில் பார்த்தால் அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டம் அவ்வளவாகத் தெரியாது. ஆனால் சாதாரணமாக சிறிய நகரங்களில் பார்த்தால் தான் அவர்களுடைய கொடுமைகள் அனுபவத்தில் தெரியும். சிறிய கடைகளை வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு சாதாரணமாக போலீஸ்காரர்களைக் கண்டால் அதிகமான பயம் இருக்கும். இந்த விற்பனை வரியை வசூலிப்பவர்கள் வருகிறார்கள் என்றால் அதை விட அதிகமாக பயமுறுத்துகிறார்கள். காரணம் அவர்கள் கேட்கும் முறையையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் நடவடிக்கையையும் கண்டால் அவர்கள் அந்தமாதிரி பயப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் சொன்று எந்த அளவில் கணக்கு பார்த்து வாங்க வேண்டுமோ அந்த அளவில் வாங்கினால் அவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அவ்விதம் செய்தால் ஜனங்கள் குறை கூறமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் வரி வசூலிக்கும் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு ஒரு உத்திரவு அனுப்பி வியாபாரிகளை கௌரவமான முறையில் நடத்தி வரசாங்கக் காரியங்களை ஒழுங்காக முறை பட செய்து முடித்து வரி வசூலிக்கும்படி அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்திரவு பிரப்பிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Demand consists of several items, and somehow or other, some of them have not been emphasized on the floor of this House. I would make a passing reference at least to the betting tax and the tobacco duties.

" Sir, some Press announcement was made some time ago that betting would be abolished, but that racing would be continued. I have no time, Sir, to argue out the matter; but from what I have heard from those who are experts in the line, not only in this State but also in other States like Mysore, Bombay and Bengal, I understand that racing without betting will be a dead thing. Therefore, the Government must make up their mind at an All-India level whether they would like to have this racing or

not. It is not one of those things to which any original sin is attached; but anyway I do not propose to go into the ethics of the matter. However, in view of the difference of opinion upon this subject and in view of the certainty that racing will be a dead thing without betting, it is time for the Government to consider the matter in the light of the opinions of these experts. I hope the Government will do something in the matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"What is the view of the Leader of the Opposition?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. the Chief Minister asks me what my view is. As I said, I am not an expert in the line; but I do know that racing is very good and that betting is very bad, and also it is a fact that racing will die without betting. Therefore, we must effect some sort of reconciliation. We are living in a material world and we cannot always impose our philosophical ideas on every small item.

"With regard to the tobacco duties, I think our Government will put up a very strong fight with the Centre for the allotment of a larger share to this State. On that point, the public will surely be with the Government. In fact, half the tobacco grown in this country is grown in this State, and half of that half is grown in the Guntur district. From every point of view, we are entitled to a much greater share from the tobacco excise pool. I hope that the Government will put up a strong fight to get it.

"Then, Sir, I come to sales tax. After some wrangling over the matter, the previous Ministry, after three or four years, agreed to appoint a Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. It was done more or less in response to public criticism and the criticism levelled on the floor of the House; but the thing was not done in the proper way. There were several defects; and in the end, the Minister said that the Government would after a time make a review in the light of the actual working of the Tribunal. May I submit certain considerations arising out of this? At present, the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is subordinate to the Revenue Department. The very purpose for which the Appellate Tribunal was started was to see that executive influence over the judicial functions of the Tribunal was removed. That was the fundamental idea. I, therefore, suggest that the Appellate Tribunal be made subordinate to the administrative and revisory control of the High Court. That would set right matters, and the confidence which the people repose in the Appellate Tribunal will then increase on that account.

"Then again, we provided for an itinerant Appellate Tribunal so that it might be really useful. It was conceived in the interests of the small assessees; but now I understand that a rule has been passed that they cannot go about, and that the amount necessary for their itinerary has not been allowed by the Government. All assessees, Sir, are not rich, and I submit it would serve public interests and the interests of the department itself better, to give them the necessary finance for their itinerary. After all,

responsible people are on the Appellate Tribunal and one need not doubt that they will not be as economical in their itinerary as possible, consistent with the demands of the work entrusted to them.

"If the Government feel that the itinerary of the three members may prove costly, I will even suggest that in small matters of fact and in the case of small assessees, a single-member Bench may be constituted and one of the three might be sent over to different areas. These the Government might do in consultation with the Appellate Tribunal. 12-20 p.m.

"At the time of constituting the Tribunal, we did point out that the Tribunal's powers should be wide enough to cover all cases arising under the Act but the Finance Minister at the time had some notions about it and he would not yield but now, the Hon. the Finance Minister, being a lawyer, and the Hon. the Chief Minister, being a lawyer, would, I am sure, understand that the purpose of the Tribunal will be better served if we widen its jurisdiction. At present, appeal lies only against orders under section 11; there are other cases, like compositions and cases of levy of licence fees, in which also several points of importance do arise. Composition matters are not small matters and they are the tests of the efficiency or the inefficiency of the Department. Provision must, therefore, be made widening the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.

"I wish also to point out that the provision for dual jurisdiction is absurd. The Government and the Appellate Tribunal have got concurrent jurisdiction and at a particular stage, the assessee can choose as his forum either the department or the Government. We showed to the Hon. the Finance Minister at the time how it was absurd to have two forums, one ensuring the principle of justice and the other ensuring the principle of patronage, but the Hon. the Finance Minister then said 'It may be absurd but that is what we want to do.' I hope that the present Government will think over the matter and amend the Act in this direction. Of course, possibly, the ideas of the previous Government were not fully responsive to the justice side of it and they were merely looking at it from the executive side. I do believe that, now that both the Hon. the Minister for Finance and the Hon. the Chief Minister are always having some regard for the rule of law, they will reconsider the question.

"About the question of recruitment to the department, one hon. Member has already pointed out to the House that recruitment to this department is mostly from the Revenue and Excise departments and on account of this, much difficulty arises. There are not many people with accounting experience in the department and I understand that the administration is in the hands of people who are not experts in accounting. There are Members not on this side of the House but on the Congress side, who know how the assessees knowing accounting are having an advantage over the departmental people who are not so well-versed. This is a matter which should be looked into by the Government and it is with

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [28th July 1952

that idea that the hon. Member, Sri V. V. Ramasami Nadar, suggested that there should be a committee to consider the several points arising from the administration of the Sales Tax Act and one of them is the question of recruitment. I will go to the extent of saying that the staff of the department must be recruited entirely from those who have passed very high accounting examinations. Then only they will be able to meet the intelligence of the assessees and the intricacies that may arise from time to time. We are dealing with one of the cleverest set of people, people more intelligent than many of us. They are paying us crores of rupees and it is a duty cast upon the Government to see that they do not harass the people and it is a duty equally cast upon them to have officials who know the matter. People who know the matter will not harass because the harassment is due to and is often the result of incompetence and, therefore, they want to cover up their weakness by harassment."

SRI S. RAMASWAMY NAIDU:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I remind the hon. Member that the accounts are written up by people who do not know the A.B.C. of the English language and much less of accounts? "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I am not referring to the very small persons who do not know how to write accounts but I am referring to people, about whom an hon. Member of the House said that if the Hon. the Finance Minister had under him a staff better manned, we would be able to get Rs. 5 crores or more from people in the First Line Beach. They are very intelligent, more intelligent than all of us and so, we must have our Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and even the Board of Revenue Member who will be in charge of the department with even a higher knowledge in accounts in order to pull up the departmental people and the assessees. So, I feel that the Government will be well-advised to convene a conference. In that conference, they can also consider the question of multi-point taxation.

" I think the Hon. the Chief Minister is wedded to the principle of multi-point sales tax now as he was at the time when he introduced the original Bill. The relative merits of the single point taxation and the multi-point taxation were hotly discussed and even now we have got on the list one or two items which are liable only for a single point levy. However good and just he may be, it is good to have the opinions of others so that he may reconsider the matter instead of giving a final verdict upon it. The example of the Bombay Government should not induce us to come to the conclusion that multi-point taxation is good. It may be good from the Government's point of view but it must also be good from the point of view of assessees; to assessees who number lakhs and thousands, the multi-point tax is a source of harassment. One hon. Member called it a monster. That word has not only come from this side but from the other side also, from Members

28th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

sitting on the Ministerialist side. I do not know what the Hon. the Chief Minister thinks about that. I feel it is time to consider the matter afresh.

" I do not know what kind of report the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal have submitted to the Government. I wish to know whether the Administration Report will be placed on the table of the House. I ask the Hon. the Minister in charge of the department to place the Administration Report on the table of the House; it will be of very great help not only to the Government but also to the Members and the assessees. After all, all are interested in the clean enforcement of the Act; we want cleanliness not only on the part of the assessees but there should be the same standard of cleanliness in the matter of assessing and enforcing the Act.

" Then, Sir, about the commission agents. I feel, Sir, that the Act should be amended and the term ' Commission Agent ' should be properly defined. I know that, in regard to this matter, there are two judgments; one was in 1950. Another case is in 1952; and a Full Bench decision has been given and the judgment extended the definition of ' commission agent ' but specifically said that the Bellary case stood on a different footing and that the case had not been overruled. But I understand that the Board of Revenue did not read the judgment correctly and have issued instructions to the effect that the Full Bench judgment has overruled the previous judgment. I have myself gone through the Full Bench case and I am sure it has not overruled the previous case and it is for the Government to amend the definition in the light of those two judgments.

" Sir, I am coming to the most important portion of this discussion, namely, the removal of the sales tax on foodstuffs. It is a very necessary thing. Throughout the State, people are demanding it. When meetings are addressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister and thousands gather, let him not assume that they are supporting everything that is on the Statute Book. I know he is experienced enough not to make such a mistake. The people are dead against it. (Interruption.) The Hon. the Chief Minister knows that the people are against it. Then let him not persist in it." 12-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" People are against all taxation."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" The Hon. the Chief Minister cannot lightly say that the people are against all kinds of taxation. We, on this side of the House, never said that we were opposed to any form of taxation. Nobody will say so. We know the responsibility of the Government but we also know the difficulties of the people. When we make a representation, it should not be treated in a nonchalant manner that people do not relish any taxation. That is not the way of looking at it. Then, there is also the humanitarian point of view. Therefore, the first step in the consideration of the matter is to accept what the hon. Member, Sri Vinayakam, said while moving his Cut Motion. If the

Government are really sincere and serious in their statements of giving relief to the poor people, it would be their bounden duty to cancel sales tax on essential foodstuffs. Even the Central Government have passed legislation—I do not know whether this Government have received it—exempting all essential articles in the life of the community from sales tax. (Interruption from the Treasury Benches: 'The Central Government do not care.') If the Central Government do not care nobody cares. Only the Madras Government care for the interests of the poor! I am surprised to hear such a statement. I say, if the Government are serious about the interests of the poor and the lower middle classes, let them cancel sales tax on foodstuffs.

"Then, it may be said, 'Already our income is low and, if we exempt foodstuffs from the sales tax, our income will be further reduced.' I may submit, whether our income is low or not, it is the moral duty of this Government to cancel sales tax on all essential foodstuffs. As a matter of fact, I am sure that the total income under sales tax will not be reduced even if the Government cancel sales tax on foodstuffs. Now I come to figures. In 1950-51, the Government collected Rs. 16 crores and 26 lakhs. In the Budget Estimate for 1951-52, it was foreseen that we would get Rs. 15 crores and 48 lakhs. But actually the preliminary accounts given in June 1952 showed that we got Rs. 30 lakhs more, that is, Rs. 15 crores and 78 lakhs. What then is the justification to foresee a lesser figure for 1952-53? There is no reason to bring down the figure to Rs. 14 crores and 83 lakhs. While the Hon. the Minister for Finance said that he could foresee only Rs. 14 crores and 50 lakhs. the Hon. Minister who moved this Demand said that this '*Kamadhenu*' would yield anything between Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 18 crores. The fact is, there are, I think, two sets of files circulating in the Secretariat—one file showing roughly the anticipated income at Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 18 crores and another, prepared for reinforcing their case for fresh taxation showing only Rs. 14 crores and 50 lakhs. I submit that this is not the correct way of doing things. Rupees 16 crores or Rs. 18 crores is nothing and the Government can increase the yield from this tax if they adopt some of the measures suggested by some hon. Members. There is plenty of leakage in the working of this Act. I suggest that the Government should change a good deal of the personnel of this department and put in their places those who know accounting. If the Government weed out those whose palms are itching, the Government will get nearly Rs. 20 crores. This view is shared by persons who are appearing before the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal on behalf of the assessees. Some of the officers who were hearing these cases also told me the same thing. Therefore, let the Government not take the view that less income from sales tax is to be anticipated this year or that they are likely to lose substantially if they cancel sales tax on foodstuffs. It is absolutely necessary that there should be no sales tax on foodstuffs, whatever might happen to the income of the Government. At the same

time, I may tell the Government that if they really reorganize the entire department and put it in the hands of efficient men, they can increase the income. It cannot be done by merely issuing a Government Order to the concerned authorities that they want more money, thus giving an inducement to the petty officials to harass petty merchants. The Hon. Minister said that he would get Rs. 16 to 18 crores from this '*Kamadhenu*.' I thought that the word '*Kamadhenu*'—that kind of picturesque language—disappeared along with the previous Finance Minister but the present Minister in charge of this Demand has taken over the mantle and he has also used the term '*Kamadhenu*.' If it is so nice a language, does the Hon. Minister know that he has engaged very bad milkmen to carry the milk? His milkmen are not all honest. The present system of recruiting personnel to this department should be changed and more efficient and competent persons who know accounting should be appointed. If my suggestions are accepted, the income from sales tax will be increased and there will be no need for the fresh taxation measures which the Government have got under contemplation. I hope my suggestions will be considered in the spirit in which I have made them. I once more repeat that sales tax on foodstuffs, handloom cloth, yarn supplied to handlooms, and such other essential things, which are necessary for the poor and lower middle class people, should be cancelled. If they do not cancel it, this Government will lose the sympathy of the vast majority of the people in this State once for all. Unless the Government say that they are willing to cancel sales tax on essential foodstuffs, the Cut Motion will be pressed. If they do not accept it now, they will have to pay for it in the near future."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO—"Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am really thankful to the House for the very impassioned manner in which the criticisms, levelled against the administration of the departments for which I moved the Demand, have been made. On the whole, eighteen hon. Members spoke on the Demand. Although hon. Members who took part have expressed their views on several points which they considered unsatisfactory in the administration mainly of the Sales Tax Act, I am confident that they and the entire House appreciate the importance of the Demand, the necessity for passing it and for rejecting the Cut Motion. Hon. Members referred to various aspects in the administration of the Sales Tax Act and I can assure them all that very deep consideration is being given to their suggestions.

"As a matter of fact, considering the income of this department, I should think the expenditure is very little or negligible.

"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, has given some really constructive suggestions and I am thankful to him. But, at the same time, in his usual style he said that '*Kamadhenu*' required good milkmen. As far as my knowledge goes, I may inform him that '*Kamadhenu*' requires no milkman to milk. Milk from '*Kamadhenu*' comes of its own accord. That is my view."

[28th July 1952

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" There are men who steal away the milk."

12-40 p.m. * THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" If there are milkmen who are trying to steal away milk, there are impartial observers outside who are looking at them. So, if great injustice is being done, it is the duty of the department to see that the defects are rectified. I tell the hon. Gentleman that concrete cases may be brought to our notice. And then, I say, on behalf of our Government, that all proper precautions will be taken. If there are defects, they will be rectified. As far as my knowledge goes, in the few months that I have been in office, I see that the department is really doing its best to collect as much tax as possible. But if there are hard cases, and if they are brought to my notice, I shall look into them. Government will see that severe punishment is given to those officers, if there are lapses on their part.

" Then, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. T. Viswanatham, said that proper and duly qualified officers should be appointed to the Sales Tax department. At present, Sir, officers are not recruited to this department from all departments at random, but from the Excise and Revenue departments. Persons in the Sales Tax department are also being promoted, for they are persons who have had some experience of the working of the department. Those who have knowledge of banking, book-keeping and accountancy and have had training and passed the examinations held by the Institute of Chartered Accountants are recruited. As regards the other suggestions coming from the Leader of the Opposition, we shall give them due weight. I am thankful to him for the suggestions he has made regarding the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. But he has made an allegation that that Tribunal as it is constituted to-day is a body subordinate to the Board of Revenue. I emphatically repudiate that charge. It is not so; it is not a body subordinate to the Board of Revenue. On the other hand, it is an independent body; it is an independent judicial body; it is independent in every respect. Only the staff, such as the clerical staff, is recruited by the Board of Revenue. On the judicial side, the Tribunal is a completely independent body. So, Sir, I may assure the Leader of the Opposition once again that it is not a subordinate body in the strict sense of that word."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" So in some sense it is subordinate." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" No, it is not so; it is not so in the judicial sphere, though the Revenue Board is assisting it by means of a clerical staff on the administrative side."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" That shows it is subordinate."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" [illegible] subordinate."

28th July 1952]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Has not the Board of Revenue control over the staff and over the preferment of the Members of the Tribunal?"

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" If the High Court sends to Government proposals for sanction of their staff, does it mean that the High Court is a body subordinate to Government?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" The Hon. Minister has not understood me. Has not the Board of Revenue power over the preferments of the staff and the Members of the Tribunal?"

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" No, Sir. We asked the High Court to suggest the name of a senior District Judge for the post of the Chairman of the Tribunal. A name was suggested by the High Court, and we accepted it as long as there was nothing wrong with the officer whose name was so suggested. The other Member of the Tribunal is a Chartered Accountant selected by the Public Service Commission. He is duly qualified in accountancy and auditing. The third Member is a senior officer of the Sales Tax department, one who has the best knowledge of the working of the department and whose services have been lent to the Tribunal. Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition suggest that such a body would be subordinate to the Board of Revenue? I may tell him once for all that it is not a body subordinate to the Board of Revenue, in any sense.

" Now, as to the functioning of the Tribunal, I accept there are some defects in the Act for the sitting of the Single Member Tribunal. The existing Act does not provide for this. We shall shortly examine this and come forward with amendments to the Act in the light of the very reasonable suggestions made by the Leader of the Opposition. As regards the Tribunal touring round the State, we thought in the beginning it should for some time hold its sittings only in Madras, it being a central place, and in future if circumstances demanded, it might go round the State holding its sitting in important centres.

" Then, Sir, as regards the charge levelled against the Government of Madras that they have given over the tax on tobacco to the Central Government, I wish to state that under Article 286 (1) and (2) of the Constitution, exports have ceased to be taxable by the State Government and consequently the Government of India wanted to reduce the compensation. After a vigorous stand by this Government, the Government of India dropped the question and agreed to the present sum of Rs. 56 lakhs per annum till 1959. The question of asking for a larger compensation is engaging the attention of the department, and the Board of Revenue has been asked for fuller data, preliminary to addressing the Government of India. The Board of Revenue is examining it and we shall be only too glad if the Government of India accept it. We are trying to put up a stiff fight on that.

[Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao] [28th July 195

" The hon. Member, Mr. Vinayakam, who moved the cu motion, has laid great emphasis on the levy of sales tax on food stuffs. Sir, this question, which has been examined by the Govern ment, time and again, has been referred to in the speeches of no only the Mover of the Cut Motion but also by many of the othe hon. Members who followed him. Hon. Members will appreciat that in a Welfare State, where needs are growing, we can hardly afford to surrender any source of revenue that we are having now If we were to do so indiscriminately, many of our nation-building projects would have to be abandoned and our finances would be crippled. Members on the Opposition Benches have themselves too considered the sales tax as '*Kamadhenu*', and if we were to accept the suggestion that sales tax on all foodstuffs should be abolished, it would be chopping off one of the legs of the '*Kamadhenu*.' The hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, and others said that I should not have used the word '*Kamadhenu*' simply because the previous Government used that term. Still, they know this is the only flexible source and an important source too of our revenue. So, we cannot afford to give much concession in respect of this tax. If at this stage we lift the levy of sales tax on foodstuffs, we would lose, on the last year's basis, Rs. 3·63 crores. That is a considerable sum when we remember that we have a deficit Budget for this year. As it is, there is a deficit in Budget to an extent of Rs. 4 crores; and if this concession were also to be shown, the gulf would be wider and we would have to resort to further additional taxation and that will be hitting the poor man more and more. So, I hope the House will appreciate that we cannot really afford to throw this sum away. I request the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, and others not to press for the lifting of sales tax on foodstuffs.

" Then, Sir, the Act provides for the exemption of the agriculturist himself from the payment of any sales tax. So, no charge can be made that the agriculturist has to pay a tax in addition to the land revenue which he has already paid. It is only the dealer who is actually taxed. When an agriculturist sells his paddy or other grain or, for the matter of that, any agricultural produce, that sale is exempt from taxation, and the incidence of tax falls for the first time only when the dealer sells it to the next merchant or consumer. The Government have repeatedly examined this aspect and it has been found that no hardship whatsoever is caused to the agriculturist and that, therefore, there would be no justification for exempting foodstuffs from the levy of sales tax.

" From the constitutional aspect of the question too, tax on foodstuffs is justified because, while the Constitution [Article 286 (3)] specifies a ban on the levy of any tax on essential articles, it does not prohibit the levy of the tax, where it was in existence prior to the coming into force of the Constitution. Our State has been levying this tax since 1939, ever since the inception of the levy of sales tax.

28th July 1952] [Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao]

" In this connection, I would also like to say a word in respect of another oft-repeated request, namely, the abolition of the sales tax on vegetables which has been stressed by the hon. Gentleman, Sri K. Vinayakam. As a matter of fact, Sir, I may mention, the Government have appreciated the fact that these articles are liable to rapid deterioration and they have, therefore, imposed on them a concessional rate of tax instead of the usual rates. In the case of these commodities, the tax leviable is at the rate of Rs. 96 per annum in the case of turnover not exceeding Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 144 in the case of turnover exceeding Rs. 15,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000. Concessions cannot be given on a general scale for every commodity; however, every individual case is being examined and where there is real hardship and necessity, the Government are certainly considering it with a human touch. 12-0 p.m.

" The hon. Gentleman, Sri K. Vinayakam, also referred to the tax on hotels and pleaded for its abolition on the ground that the small hotels in the mufassal found it a great hardship to pay their dues. I am afraid that the hon. gentleman has not got much knowledge of the running of hotels and the percentage of profit that is recognized as normal in the catering business."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Sir, on a point of order. The Hon. Minister is not aware of the fact that I am a caterer by profession and the Hon. Minister alleges that I have no experience in catering! I am myself depending upon the catering profession. Probably, the Hon. Minister has no experience of it."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" Sir, I confess I did not know that he is a caterer but, I can assure the House of one thing, namely, that the figures we have in the department show definitely that this catering business is very profitable. It has been estimated by a close study of the hotel business that, under normal circumstances, it yields a profit of about fifty per cent. A tax of three pies per rupee on these hotels would not surely be a hardship. I am sure, Sir, that this much at least should be levied to meet the needs of a Welfare State. If at all, it does harm, it goes only to the extent of lessening a portion of the profits but certainly not to the extent of its being felt as a big hardship.

" Reference has also been made, Sir, to the fact that newspapers have been exempted from sales tax. I think, Sir, the hon. Gentleman, Sri K. Vinayakam, knows that it is due to an Act of the Central Government and not due to an Act of this Government. We have no control over that.

" I am grateful to hon. Gentleman, Sri K. Vinayakam and others for the suggestion that they have made that luxury articles like motor vehicles, radio sets, etc., should be subjected to a higher rate of tax. I may inform the House that, as things are to-day, they are already subjected to a higher rate of tax and, if we levy a still higher tax on them, the income from sales may

[Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao] [28th July 1952

be affected this way that we in our turn may lose our tax in proportion to the fall in the turnover. I feel that all that is possible has already been done. However, we will re-examine the suggestion in view of what the hon. Members have said, and see whether we can try to get something more from this source.

"Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Arogyasami, referred in his speech, to the desirability of levying sales tax at a single point and pleaded that our multiple point system affected the merchants considerably and led to a lot of evasion. Sir, as a matter of fact, this point regarding the conversion of the multi-point taxation to single point taxation has been stressed by the Leader of the Opposition as well as others. We were the first to introduce sales tax in the year 1938 and other States have followed our example making modifications to suit their local conditions. Some of them preferred to have a single point system but the indications are that most of them are trying to copy our system of multiple point taxation, because they have realized that our system is better than theirs. The latest in this list is the Bombay Government who are trying to follow our example of multiple point taxation."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Government of Bombay have dropped it."

*THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"I do not think they have dropped it. Perhaps they have only deferred the question and, I am sure, a decision will be taken by that Government very shortly. However, the very idea of the Bombay Government trying to convert their single point taxation to multiple point taxation is a point in favour of the system existing here because our system seems to be yielding better revenue. In my opinion, it will be a retrograde step to adopt the single point system for there is likely to be a considerable loss of revenue and we certainly cannot afford to lose any revenue at this juncture. The object with which the other States are copying our system is for increasing their revenue.

"My hon. Friend, Sri S. Ramaswamy Naidu, also referred to this question, and all that I can say is that, if we are to safeguard our revenues, we must stick up to our present system for some time to come at least. He also made a plea on behalf of a particular industry, namely, the match industry in the southern region at Madurai and Coimbatore. My hon. Friend, Sri Jayarama Reddiar, also stressed the point that the match industry should be given some special consideration as it was a cottage industry. A deputation came and waited on me recently in this connexion. We are considering this question and we have asked the deputationists to send us some concrete proposals whereby the State may not lose its income in trying to change the present system of taxation. We have not yet received their proposals. They will be carefully considered by the Government on receipt. It is not the intention of the Government to cause any hardship to anyone, and the cottage industries particularly.

28th July 1952] [Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao]

"The hon. Member from Coimbatore, Sri Mounaguruswamy Naidu, while agreeing that on the whole, sales tax is equitable, has pointed out that certain defects in the administration are causing hardship. I am grateful to him for the information that some of the merchants are adopting the system of maintaining double sets of accounts and that sales are taking place without receipts being issued. I can assure him that the departmental officers are constantly on the alert and that such practices are dealt with sternly when detected. I would request the hon. Member, Sri Mounaguruswamy Naidu and other hon. Members to bring such cases to the notice of Government and the Government will certainly take advantage of it and see that such things are put an end to in the future. The assessment of the dealers by the officers of the Commercial Taxes department to the best of their judgment is reported to be a great hardship. But, I should like to remind hon. Members that such assessments are made only when the dealer fails to maintain accounts or when he submits incomplete or false returns. In such cases there is no other way of assessing dealers. Instructions will, however, be issued to the officers to have more of the human touch in making these assessments. The Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal look to the appeals made by the assessees and this judicial Tribunal will meet out justice even, if by any chance, there was hardship felt at lower levels from the officers concerned.

"In regard to handloom cloth, the question has already been examined in great detail and a concessional rate has already been fixed in respect of it, namely, one and a half pies in the rupee. As a matter of fact, Sir, there is no tax at all in the case of Khadi. I think, Sir, that this is the best that could be done for the handloom cloth in the circumstances.

"The hon. Member from Malabar, Sri Kunhirama Kurup, made a plea in respect of the exemption from the entertainments tax of dance dramas like Kathakali. I might mention in this connexion that Government have issued orders that dance dramas, which also include Kathakali, be exempted from entertainments tax provided they are conducted by registered musical sabhas and similar other associations, for a period of two years from 1st November 1951.

"I am thankful, Sir, to the hon. Member, Mr. Seethi Sahib, for his very good suggestions. He rightly pointed out that this tax was necessary and that the administration of this tax was quite satisfactory though there were some defects. He wanted that the fish-curers must be exempted from this tax and that some hardship was felt by the fish-curers. I would like to inform the hon. Member that if any specific instances are brought to my notice and, if there is a real case for such exemption, the Government will take a liberal view in the case of these poor men who are dealing in fish. As a matter of fact, I might inform the hon. Member that when representations were brought to the notice of

exempted from sales tax. In my opinion, similar concessions can be given in case there is real hardship felt in any particular place where poor fishermen experience any difficulty.

n. "I have received a petition from Malabar on this matter and I have referred it to the Board of Revenue and the Director of Fisheries for their remarks. On receipt of their remarks, I will go into the matter and if really there is any need to relieve the hardships of the poor fishermen, I may assure the hon. Member, Mr. Seethi Sahib, that proper instructions will be given in this regard.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Chinnathambi Thevar, has supported the Demand and has rightly pointed out that it is a suicidal policy to abolish the general sales tax. He thinks that sales tax is more reasonable than even the land revenue. I am glad that the hon. Member has taken a correct view of the matter because sales tax is the main source of revenue in the State to-day. Government will take every possible care to see that all defects in the Sales Tax Administration are rectified.

"My good old Friend, Mr. V. V. Ramasami, prefers single point taxation to our present system of multiple point taxation to avoid leakages in the collection of this tax. He wants the present method of multiple point taxation to be abolished. I have already explained the view of the Government that it is not possible to have a change now because any loss of revenue from this tax at this stage to our State will throw a great burden on the poor man. Mr. V. V. Ramasami thinks that the Government may get the same amount of tax as they are getting now by turning to single point taxation. Particularly now, when Bombay and other States are trying to change over to multiple point taxation from single point taxation, and when we are experiencing financial stringency in our State, we cannot afford to take a risk in this matter by changing over to this single point taxation.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Gangappa, made some suggestions about commission agents and also explained some of the hardships felt by them. I have also received a petition in this connexion and the Government are examining it. The Government will look into this matter, relieve hardships, if any, and correct any mistakes in the administrative set-up.

"I am thankful to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, for his views on the betting tax. He suggests that there must be a reconciliation between racing and betting though he does not tell us how it could be made. If racing is to continue and betting is considered bad, I do not know whether he means that we should close our eyes to what is happening. All the same, we shall consider all the suggestions he has made. This source of revenue is substantial and the Government will also take that into consideration before they come to any final decision.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have covered the main points and criticisms that have been levelled against the administration of the Sales Tax Act. Sales tax is the main source of revenue and all possible care is being taken to rectify the defects in the administration of the tax. Compared to the revenue derived from the tax, this Demand for expenditure is very small. If I have given convincing arguments and assurances for the future, I would request the hon. Mover of the cut motion to withdraw the cut motion and support the Demand and pass it."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Without meaning any offence to the Cabinet, and in view of the unsatisfactory response from the Cabinet including the Father of the Sales Tax to my request of waiving the tax on foodstuffs, I see no reason why I should withdraw the cut motion."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of the hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 1,55,43,000 for General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties 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. 1,55,43,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATION.

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

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,81,200 under Demand XX—Co-operation.'

"While moving this Demand, Sir, it is my duty to inform the House that this Demand covers the expenditure on five items. The first item is the salaries of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Registrars, the Personal Assistant to the Registrar and the staff under them. The second item is the salaries of the staff employed for the work of auditing, supervision, liquidation and execution. The third item—a very interesting item—is for the ameliorative work in connexion with Prohibition. The fourth item relates to expenditure on Post-war Welfare Schemes like the Fishermen Welfare Scheme and the establishment of co-operative workshops for ex-army personnel. The fifth item relates to grants and subsidies to be given by Government to deserving co-operative societies. I have stated these because I want that hon. Members of this House while levelling criticisms should confine themselves to these items only and not to any other item. There is a likelihood of Members committing the mistake of thinking that house-building co-operative societies come under this Demand. It comes under Demand XLII probably to be moved by my Colleague the Hon. the Finance Minister.

[Sri D. Sanjivayya] [28th July 1952

1-10 p.m. " Sir, having stated this, let me make a few general remarks about the co-operative movement. Co-operation is a very popular movement in our country. This movement contributes a great deal to the nation-building activities. Madras stands foremost among the States of this country in the matter of development of this movement. In Madras this movement has developed to a very large extent. The working capital of all the co-operative institutions is well over Rs. 85 crores which is more than the total revenue of this State. Co-operative movement in this State has developed in two directions, the credit side and the non-credit side. Let me first deal with the credit side. This again can be divided into two categories, long-term credit and short-term credit. Short-term credit is handled by institutions like the State Co-operative Bank, District Central Banks, urban banks and rural credit societies. The All-India Co-operative Planning Committee made a recommendation to this Government a few years ago to expand the rural credit system. The Government accepted the recommendation and, in pursuance of it, initiated the policy of *expansion* of the rural credit system in 1949. The main objectives of the policy are—

(1) to increase the number of societies so as to cover 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the population, and

(2) to reorganize rural credit societies into multi-purpose societies so that they may cater to the varied economic needs of their members.

In 1949 the rural credit system covered 40 per cent of the villages and 13 per cent of the population. Three years later, it covers 65 per cent of the villages and about 18 per cent of the population. In this respect, I feel that good progress has been made. With regard to reorganization into multi-purpose co-operative societies, out of about 16,000 rural credit societies, about 13,000 have been reorganized into multi-purpose co-operative societies.

" et Let me turn to long-term credit. Long-term credit is handed by the Central Land Mortgage Bank in Madras and about 129 primary land mortgage banks spread all over the State. The Central Land Mortgage Bank has a working capital of more than Rs. 5 crores, which is about 82 per cent of the total working capital of all the five Central Land Mortgage Banks in India. The Central Land Mortgage Bank has been progressing very well. Recently, due to the prevalence of drought conditions in many districts of the State, the borrowers from the various primary banks in those areas requested the Government to give extension of time for the payment of instalments. The Government granted a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Central Land Mortgage Bank so that extension of time might be given to the borrowers in the drought-affected areas. A similar request was made on behalf of the borrowers from rural credit societies. This request could not be complied with on account of the fact that the loans were short-term loans and the amount of each instalment was not too much.

" On the non-credit side, the movement has made excellent, splendid and marvellous progress. Various kinds of societies are

28th July 1952] [Sri D. Sanjivayya]

there like marketing societies, co-operative farming societies, weavers' societies, fishermen's societies, societies for Harijans, stores societies, producers-*cum*-consumers societies and societies for palm jaggery manufacture. Let me say a few words about the stores movement. Some of the stores are wholesale stores and some are primary stores. These stores came into existence after the advent of the War. There was scarcity of essential commodities and whatever quantity was available had to be distributed equitably. I will be failing in my duty if I do not extend my grateful thanks to those societies which rendered yeoman service during the last ten years. After the decontrol of foodgrains, the stores societies think that they have a gloomy future. On the 15th of July 1952, there was a conference of the representatives of these societies at which resolutions were passed suggesting the ways as to how best the societies could be successfully continued. The resolutions are before the Government and no decision has yet been taken. I assure the House that the Government will give their earnest consideration to those resolutions and suggestions and see that no injustice or undue loss is caused to those societies.

" Let me come to the producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies. These societies were introduced for the first time in Malabar district in 1946. Later on, the system was extended to the coastal Andhra districts of, I think, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Unfortunately these societies did not function well in that area. Therefore, a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the late Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, a veteran co-operator of South India, to go into this question. The committee carefully examined the situation and recommended that the producers-*cum*-consumers societies should be converted into approved types of societies and handed over to the Co-operative department. In pursuance of that recommendation, out of 168 societies, 127 have been reorganized and handed over to the Co-operative department. The rest of the societies were liquidated on the specific request of the share-holders. But the producers-*cum*-consumers societies have functioned really creditably in the district of Malabar. They are still in existence there. They are about 107 in number. They are not under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, but are under the administrative control of the Collector of Malabar, who is vested with all the powers of the Registrar under the Co-operative Societies Act. There again, difficulty has arisen in regard to the future of these societies on account of derationing and decontrol of foodgrains. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government, and they will certainly go to their rescue. 1-20 p.m.

" Let me say a word about the weavers' co-operative societies. There are 1,017 primary weavers' co-operative societies in this State of Madras. They have a central organization here known as the 'State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited.' The benefits that the handloom weavers get on account of their membership in these societies are many. For instance, in regard

[Sri D. Sanjivayya] [28th July 1952

to the question of getting allotment of yarn, the members of these societies get 20 per cent more than those who are non-members. The progress of these societies can really be judged from the fact that they have been able, rather they have gained the strength which is sufficient for them, to establish or install a co-operative spinning mill in Guntakal. They have also decided to set up a similar mill somewhere in the south. So, I have absolutely no doubt that the co-operative movement has done a great deal for these weavers.

" Before I conclude, let me say a word about cottage industries. Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and members belonging to the backward communities feel that certain industries or professions are the monopoly of those communities. For instance, the Madigas in Andhra or the Chakkiliyars in Tamilnad have the cottage industry of tanning as their monopoly. No man in the State belonging to any other community is employed on this work. They feel that the Government should organize such societies and give them proper help. In this connexion, I should say that last year a sum of Rs. 45,000 was placed at the disposal of the Registrar to be given as subsidies to the societies of this cottage industry. I understand that a sum of about Rs. 23,000 has already been given away. The remainder would, of course, be utilized, this year. In addition to this, in the budget estimate of this year, we have made provision for Rs. 30,000 to be granted as loans to the societies of this cottage industry.

" With regard to amelioration of ex-tappers, I really feel proud that this branch of the department has done praiseworthy work. The department has established 2,080 palm gur manufacture societies and has employed 1·71 lakhs of ex-tappers. There is a *scheme* called the palm gur development scheme. Under that scheme instructors are sent to impart training to these ex-tappers in improved methods of palm gur manufacture.

" Sir, I am aware of the fact that the time allotted for this Demand is only two hours, and there are many hon. Members who are enthusiastic about taking part in the discussion on this Demand. I do not propose to take much of the time of the House. I think I have dealt with the salient points succinctly.

" Before I conclude, I request you and the House to pardon me for any shortcomings on my part, as this is my maiden speech in this House. Thank you, Sir. " (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,81,200 under Demand XX—Co-operation.'

I wish to know from the hon. Member Mr. Anthony Pillai whether he is formally moving his cut motion, or whether he intends to speak after moving the cut motion. If he wants to speak, he may move his cut motion now, and speak in the afternoon (after lunch)."

28th July 1952]

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Sir, I am moving my cut motion formally. I request you to allow the hon. Member Dr. K. B. Menon to speak in the afternoon. Sir, I move—

' *That the allotment of Rs.* 77,81,200 *for Co-operation be reduced by Rs.* 100. ' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the allotment of Rs. 77,81,200 for Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.'

The discussion on the main motion and the cut motion will commence after lunch. The House will now rise and meet at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to place before the House my criticism of the co-operative movement in the Madras State. While my criticism is general, my facts are almost exclusively drawn from my experiences in Malabar. This does not mean that I am not familiar with the working of the co-operative movement in places outside Malabar. I have with me reports of the working of the co-operative movement in other parts of the State also but those materials are undigested, as far as I am concerned, and I do not want facts about which I have no experience to go into record. Therefore, I shall draw my facts from Malabar only.

" I appreciate and understand the enthusiam and the eloquence of the young Minister with regard to his department. But I wish to submit that he has been in the saddle only for a short time and that he has not had time to hear the skeleton in the cupboard rattle. I am not going to rattle the whole skeleton nor have I the time to do it. But I shall place some of the facts before the Hon. Minister and whatever facts I place are the heritage of the last Ministry. The sins of the father should never be visited on the son but the son may correct them, as far as possible.

" Sir, great hopes were raised when the Prakasam Ministry in 1946-47 made a gift of the producer-*cum*-consumer co-operative societies to Malabar. Those were hey-days of the Congress when Congressmen carried a great deal of goodwill with them and wherever they went, they were received well. When these societies were started, these Congressmen rushed into the market, cornered shares, tried to monopolise them, control them and run them. Fortune favoured them because those were rationing days. Rationing was handed over to the producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies and the producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies became fabulously rich. With the increase in the wealth of the co-operative societies, they began increasingly to reflect the mounting corruption, demoralisation and degradation in the country. These co-operatives became corrupt and all conceivable methods—some of them even unknown in the annals of crime—were used by them for selfish gains. False weights and measures were

used, false cards were substituted, rice and other things that were brought into the co-operative societies for distribution were adulterated, and there were a number of things done in order to cheat the public. Very much worse than this was the large scale embezzlement of the funds of the co-operative societies by Presidents and Secretaries of those producers-*cum*-consumers. I have not with me figures of the last three or four years, but I have figures with me of the embezzlements that have taken place since last May, and I wish to place those figures before the Assembly. The following are the figures of embezzlements that have taken place :—

	RS.	
Eritty P.C.C. Society	51,000	
Pattambi P.C.C. Society	29,000	(first week of May)
Urban Bank	21,000	
Meenagadi P.C.C. Society (Wynaad).	60,000	
Parali P.C.C. .. .	1,50,000	(the society, I understand, is under audit)
Chalasseri (in 1948) P.C.C.	26,000	(the Secretary is still absconding)
Calicut P.C.C.	500	
Chovva P.C.C.	70,000	

e figures are all correct, I believe, but I may be wrong in the tes, with regard to some of them. They may be checked. Now, would like to know where the Registrar was, where the district thorities were, and where the persons in control were. These bezzlements have been going on for the last two, three, four ars. Continuous embezzlement of public funds, I think, is excusable and the department should have taken care to see at these embezzlements are not repeated. The department is ponsible to see that public money is not misappropriated, that people are protected and that this kind of thing is not allowed go on indefinitely. One can understand isolated cases of bezzlement in a few places, but this kind of thing continuously ing on, I am afraid, shows the utter bankruptcy of the department. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"I know there was a bifurcation of responsibility. Divided ponsibility means no responsibility. In this case, I understand the responsibility has been divided between the Collector and the department and probably that must have been one of the contributory causes for these embazzlements. These things are still going on and the department has not found a way out of them. Just before I left Malabar for this session, there was a meeting at Kozhikode to discuss something that had happened in the Produce

Sales Society, Wynaad, where bags were filled with sand at the rate of 10 pounds per bag and there was an estimated loss of Rs. 14,000. Such incidents are still going on even to-day. Why is it that the Government have not done anything? The department did not think of ways and means to check such incidents. I understand that the presidents and secretaries of most of these societies have no stake in these societies except the share they hold. That is my information. Why is it that sufficient security has not been demanded from them in order to prevent this kind of embezzlements? The secretaries and presidents running away with the money belonging to these societies has become a common feature in Malabar. The demoralisation is very great. That is one aspect of the problem which I wish to present before the House. I understand that there is the Collector's order asking these societies to demand securities from secretaries and cash-keepers, but that order is observed more in the breach. To cite only one example, since a co-operative society was started at Kuruvanur in 1947, none of the secretaries have paid the full security and the clerk who is working as cash-keeper, I understand, has not deposited any security at all. When the rules are so wantonly violated, how can one expect the societies to run smoothly? I think it is the responsibility of the department to ensure efficiency and cleanliness in administration and when these are not there, the department has to give the reason why it is so.

"The Hon. Minister said that the producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies in Malabar—to use his own word—were 'functioning creditably'. I do not think I can express the same sentiment on the floor of the House, knowing as I do so much about the working of the co-operative societies in Malabar. Another factor that has contributed to the inefficiency of the co-operative societies in Malabar is probably the combination and concentration of various offices of various societies in one and the same person. I shall not go into details again, but I shall be satisfied with citing only one or two instances. The president of the Malabar Produce Sales Society is on the executive of the District Bank which is the financing bank of that society. He is also the President of the Wholesale Society, which also is financed by the District Bank. Then there is another gentleman who is on the executive of the District Bank, on the executive of the Co-operative Printing Works, on the executive of the milk society, on the executive of the Produce Sales Society, and I should say that there is no important executive in Malabar on which he is not a member. These are the persons who are called the fathers of the co-operative movement in Malabar. We must remember that they are also the fathers of corruption in the co-operative movement in Malabar. They monopolise the important places in most of the co-operative societies with the result that the co-operatives have become the happy hunting grounds in cities of industrialists and in the mufassal of feudal interests. Most of these persons who are occupying key positions in the various co-operatives are big businessmen and they control the whole co-operative movement and through these institutions they are able

to divert trade and canalise finance and also direct business in such a way as to favour themselves and their friends. There are many other items of corruption which are going on and I do not think I have either the time or the wish to speak about them here. I know very many petty things that are going on and I think it is better that I do not say anything about them.

" Yet another way in which corruption is encouraged in the co-operative societies in Malabar is through delaying the holding of annual general body meetings. These societies have become the exclusive preserve of a few. Membership is often refused and shares are not made available to others. I am not talking on this on a theoretical basis. I myself have had personal experience. I wanted to get into some of the societies, but I was refused a share. The refusal did not come in a categorical way saying that I would not be given a share. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to me saying that shares were not available and would be made available only to institutions and not individuals. Immediately I sent word to the president of the wholesale society and said that I would resort to law Court if a share was refused. The next day, shares were allotted to me. That is the way in which things are being carried on in these co-operative societies. They want to keep it the preserve of a favoured few. They do not like new blood to come in. It is after all a democratic movement, and everybody who wants to have shares in such societies must be allotted shares. There is some meaning in saying that shares will not be allotted to those who are mentally defective and to those who are bankrupt. To refuse shares to anybody on the ground that they are trouble-creators is very wrong. Anybody who opposes them is branded as trouble-creator. I think that is the definition that these presidents and secretaries of these co-operative societies give. It is most unfair.

" I can quote another example and it is that of the Kuttipuram Co-operative Society which I wish to cite as a case in point. When I toured that place, I received complaints from many persons that shares were refused to them. I also understand that elections are postponed. According to the Constitution, it is imperative that election must be held every year. Some societies do not hold elections. They postpone elections indefinitely. The Kuttipuram society election is long overdue. I think I sent a note to the Collector on this matter. There was a case referred to adjudication in connexion with an election quarrel. At most of the meetings of these co-operative societies pandemonium breaks out and police have to intervene. The same is the case with many of the co-operative societies. In a society in Shoranur, a similar incident took place and the police, who intervened to restore order, arrested some Congressmen, who were, I think, later rescued by the Minister on a telephone call. These things are happening regularly in the co-operative societies. I do not know whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is aware of all these incidents and, if he is aware, I do not know whether he has taken any steps to make these meetings peaceful so that members could express

their views freely. I think a dispute arising from one of the meetings in Kuttipuram society has been referred to adjudication and the D.S.O. has been consistently postponing adjudication though it is more than a year. Such incidents which are taking place in the co-operative societies must be put a stop to.

" Lastly, about the method in which amendments to bye-laws are brought about in the societies in Malabar, I wish to say a few words. There is an amendment, which I was told, has been forwarded by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for incorporation in the bye-laws of the societies in Malabar. In the first place, I do not know whether it is right on the part of the Registrar to send any amendments to be incorporated in the bye-laws. I know the procedure that is adopted in the passing of these bye-laws. These bye-laws are drafted and forwarded to the Registrar to see whether they are repugnant to the law of the land. After scrutiny, if he finds that they are not repugnant to the law of the land, they are placed before the meeting and passed at the meeting.

" Instead, the Registrar seems to be taking upon himself the responsibility of initiating some of these bye-laws. I am speaking with authority on this subject, because it was my own personal experience. I would not have minded these amendments if the Registrar or his office thought over and were convinced that they were progressive, well-meant and conducive to the growth of the movement. I shall presently read out from the report of one of the societies in Malabar what kind of amendments were proposed by the Registrar and you can judge for yourself whether they were such as would help the movement. I was present at the annual meeting of the Co-operative Stores, Kozhikode, where the same kind of bye-laws were moved and I opposed them. In the Milk Society, they were introduced and passed by the casting vote of the President. Let me now read the amendment proposed by the Registrar :— 2-50 p.m.

' Bye-law 18 C—No paid employee shall be a member, representative or officer of any association representing or purporting to represent non-official co-operative employees, unless s ch association satisfi s the following conditions :—

(i) The association should be recognised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

(ii) Membership of the association shall be confined to only the employees of co-operative institutions.

(iii) The activities of the association shall be confined to the betterment of the prospects of employment, service conditions, emoluments and the welfare of its members generally.

(iv) The association shall not be in any way connected with or affiliated to (a) any association which does not or (b) any federation of associations which does not satisfy condition (i).'

The last condition means that the federation or association should have been recognized by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is obvious at whom this amendment is aimed. It is aimed at the trade union movement in our country. It is aimed at crippling the trade union movement. It is intended to prevent co-operative employees from joining unions that are not recognized by the Registrar. I am afraid the amendment contravenes Articles 19 (c) of the Constitution which gives every citizen of India the right of association. I do not know how the Registrar can prevent

[Dr. K. B Menon] [28th July 1952

members of the staff of any co-operative society or store from joining associations which are not recognized by him. I know for certain that this is intended to cripple the trade unions. As I have said, I was one of the persons who fought against it and threw it out at one of the Stores' meetings in Kozhikode. If that is the way the co-operative movement is run and if that is the way the Registrar should interfere with the working of societies, I am sure the movement will fail. I shall read the very first sentence from the latest report of the Co-operative Registrar. The very first sentence is that the co-operative movement aims at establishing a new economic order. If this is the economic order that the movement proposes to establish, then I should despair of the future. If this is the new economic order that the Registrar proposes to inaugurate in this State, I certainly would not want that kind of economic order. I protest against the undue interference of the Registrar with these societies, an interference which is not conducive to the progress of the movement. It is an interference which is retrograde and reactionary and which retards the progress of the great movement. I am interested in the co-operative movement. It has a very great future and as the Hon. Minister has pointed out, it is a movement that deserves every support from the people and it is destined to play a very great role in the future of our country. Whether we are going to have a Co-operative Commonwealth which the Congress claims as its objective or whether we try to establish a Welfare State, the co-operative movement is bound to play an important role and unless and until we build up a healthy movement, we will not progress. The first and basic essential for the success of the movement is that it should be treated as a people's movement. That is what the co-operative movement is. If there is interference from above, frequent meddling, the movement will be crippled. That was why in British days, it was not a success. We expected, however, after we gained independence, that we would turn over a new leaf and that the Co-operative Department would really be the guide, friend and philosopher of the movement. But that has not happened. I hope that the Hon. Minister would take more interest in the movement and institute an enquiry, a searching enquiry, into the working of the producer-*cum*-consumer societies in Malabar. I have first-hand knowledge of their working and I do not know much about other places. I hope he will institute an enquiry and see that the evils that are present in the movement are removed and that the movement makes a substantial contribution to the economic regeneration of Malabar."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a co-operative movement in Madras State and it is of significance not merely to Madras but also to the whole of India because there was a day when the co-operative movement in this State, more particularly in Andhra, was a democratic movement, a people's movement, where the Registrar and his retinue had absolutely no place except as, for example, a sub-registrar who simply registers. This is also the position in any other country.

28th July 1952] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

The trade union movement and the co-operative movement are twin movements; they are movements of the people and it is there that the fullest amount of democracy actually functions. But here, we have been seeing from 1940 onwards that whatever these people do only amounts to the murder of democracy. I wonder whether Hitler and Mussolini took their lessons from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Chepauk because in a corporate State, co-operatives have been made mere stooges of the ruling Nazi Government. I find that the same methods used by Hitler and Mussolini are exactly repeated by the Registrar. They are exactly a replica of the Hitlerian methods. One of my friends from China was telling me that he wondered whether these people were the Gurus of the Registrar or the Registrar was their Guru. Let us see how things have been going on with this movement. It is a very great movement. This is the opinion shared by very many people in our State. It was Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao that said at the Co-operative Central Banks' Conference that the Co-operative Department was its Enemy No. 1. He said it was the Fifth Columnist against the co-operative movement. From the very beginning they have been saying and Mr. Wolf, who is an authority on this subject in India, was saying that the Co-operative Department had absolutely no place in the movement in India. Of course, the British Government were saying that we were backward and so we could not make much progress. But that was all propaganda and they said so in order to remain here for a few more years. Well, it was Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Audinaravana Chetty who said that the whole Department would be wound up by 1922 or so. In fact, they thought that the Co-operative Department would be wound up in 1924 or 1925. Mr. Wolf was also glad that they were preparing a non-official machinery for running the movement. We find in Rasipuram in Salem district a number of institutions, people's institutions, have been reared up with the sole purpose of running the movement under the guidance of Mr. Audinaravana Chetty and Ramachandra Rao. But our Ministers tell us that they took over all these powers from the British Government and the entire powers are now with the Department. What is the exact position to-day?

"The Hon. Minister was not ashamed to tell us of the dumping of co-operative officials in the year 1952, these unwanted men, on all societies. In the year 1952 the number of Deputy Registrars dumped is 20. It was just one in the year 1946. We have increased these fascist co-operators 20 times. The Sub-Registrars were 39 in number and it is 139 now which represents an increase of about 4 times. The Senior Inspectors' number has gone up to 624 from 67. It must be remembered that all these increases were made during the time our Hon. Ministers were in office and not during the regime of the Advisers. This is the way we are going, and removing the non-official element in co-operation. One of the ways by which Government have been crippling the movement is to have these stooges of the Government party in every co-operative society. In fact, they have installed in this Department the very

3 p.m.

[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [28th July 1952

system of nomination. Is this our ancient tradition, I ask? From the time of the Minto-Morley Reforms we have been saying that we should not have anything to do with nomination. We opposed the system of nomination to the District Boards, to the Municipalities and all that. Then our Friends would not like our Ministers to be nominated by Mr. Churchill. Now when they are put to the real test, they are nominating these officials in considerable numbers to the co-operative societies. The very reason that Hon. the Chief Minister had to seek nomination to the Council and then take charge of Government has introduced that principle into this Department, namely, to have nominations to these co-operative societies. Are we going to have Fascism, I ask?

" Another point is this. Government in 1920 were saying that they were doing a lot of benefit to the co-operative movement, free registration, free audit, etc. The position then was, the Department was giving something to this movement. But now this movement furnishes a big revenue to the Government. They want thus to cripple the movement. Let me tell you that in 1939-40 the revenue derived from the co-operative movement was Rs. 3·84 lakhs. Would you believe me, Sir, when I say that today the revenue derived by the Department is Rs. 25·58 lakhs? The very laws of co-operation are violated. It is said that the Communists are lawless people. In fact, if lawlessness is the monopoly of anybody, it is that of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

" Inspection, supervision, and education are the functions of the co-operative movement. Some of the hon. Members perhaps know the history of the co-operative movement. The Justice Party, which was afraid of the people's power, liquidated the Federations because they said this movement would be the focus of the people's liberation struggle. But what do these people who fought for the independence of the land do now? They tell us that the function of the Department is to supervise, inspect and educate, and they charge the societies for all these. I ask in all seriousness whether the Government are not violating the Constitution? Under Article 265 of the Constitution, the Government have no power to charge for these. They have no right to tax people unless they have an Act. The Co-operative Societies Act does not entitle the Government to tax for supervision, inspection and education, because they are not the functions of Government. The Department is doing another thing. They are taking over the management of societies into their hands on the ground that they are inefficiently managed. The people who run the societies are competent enough to elect legislators, to elect Ministers but they are considered to be inefficient to elect their own Directors. This is the kind of education that these people are giving. I would like to ask, what is the reason for all this? The Government want to afford shelter to the vested interests. Let us take the Co-operative Stores Movement. The one reason why the Registrar took over the functioning of the stores was, if it was entrusted to the Co-operative Central Banks, they would do it in a democratic way. Democracy is their biggest enemy, as also of the Hon. Sri

28th July 1952] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

Rajagopalachari. It is not Communists who are his enemies but it is democracy that is his enemy, though he might talk about God and all that. It is all bunkum, we know. What is it that they are doing with regard to the co-operative credit movement? We say that the irresponsible lender must be controlled by the borrower. Why do we say it? It is because debt slavery is the biggest of curses. Our freedom struggle began with a fight against debt slavery. The national movement for freedom began with the Santhal rebellion, the fight of the indigo ryots against debt slavery. The co-operative movement said: 'Let there be no irresponsible lending'. We said: 'Don't put shackles round every borrower. But do you know what is happening now? The Government are going on granting takkavi loans, well improvement loans, and all that. Do you know why? They want to keep the ruling party in power. Their theory is: 'Because I give you loan, I should be voted to power.' Mr. Chandramouli should be voted to power because he gives loans. But I ask, is it he that gives the loans? It is not his money or his grand-papa's money that he gives as loan. It is people's money. But we, ordinary people, rustics, are made to believe that it is his money that is given as loans. If he is voted to power, the people who elect him get loans. That is the way the Government do it now. Great co-operators like Messrs. Ramachandra Rao, Vedachala Iyer and Audinarayana Chettiar were saying that if the Government wanted to give takkavi loans, well improvement loans, etc., they must give these loans through the Co-operative Societies because they did not want any irresponsible lending. Debt is the biggest tyrant in the whole world. Actually the Government passed the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act. Why is it a failure? Why is Prohibition a failure? Because they are not based on the democratic support of the people. Mr. Ramachandra Rao brought about Prohibition in Rasipuram area. In fact, there was no Prohibition Act at that time. How did he succeed? He brought about co-operation among people and told them that drinking was a bad thing. He organizsed a big movement of the people and so he succeeded. But our people now in power do not want such a movement to grow because the agricultural labourers may ask for more wages, and because wages meant touching the pockets of big zamindars. As they are against democracy they want to curtail the growth of democratic movements.

" Then what about the Co-operative Consumers' Societies about which the Hon. Minister waxed eloquent. There has not been any progress at all. I know, as a matter of fact, many people want Co-operative Consumers' Societies. But the Government do not want it because they do not want to make it a mass movement. The Directors for the first five years are to be nominated by the Registrar. This is a trick to create a vested interest just for five years and then perpetuate it just as the present Ministry remained in office for two months in the first instance, increased its voting strength and now flourishes on the Confidence Motion. Just the same trick is played there also. Everybody knows it. In the co-operative stores, zamindars have been put in, men who are fossils

of Indian society and who ought to have been put into the dust heap of Indian history long long ago. The Advisers did want them and these people now want them; they want to entrust most of these things to the decaying elements in our society, namely, the feudal landlords and big black-marketeers. That is how the co-operative movement is managed.

" I was glad to hear the hon. Member Mr. Menon talking about the co-operative movement and the union of employees and all that. He said that the Registrar wanted to have the non-official co-operative employees as his own slaves and he said unless the unions were recognized by him, they would not be allowed to form unions at all. My point is, do we have a union first or recognition first? People should join and then form into an association, frame by-laws and all that and then ask for recognition. But according to the Registrar, they must first obtain recognition and then form the association. Where are we living, I ask. Are we standing on our head or on our feet? This is the way in which the entire co-operative movement is going on. The result is, the credit structure has broken down instead of going higher and higher. The credit structure is languishing. It is up to the Co-operative Department to change the order of things. To-day the Pathan money-lender charges and takes 200 per cent interest from many of the people of the ranks of the Non-Gazetted Officers who go to them for money. These Pathans are having a flourishing trade. What has the co-operative movement done for these poor employees? It is a public responsibility. The co-operative movement was started by great men in 1904, if I remember aright, to be worked on democratic principles. They believed in the people.

3-20 p.m. " But now these men want to tell us that it is only the Registrar and the Government that know something of co-operation and that they alone can manage and not ordinary men. I may say, Sir, that an ordinary man knows more about co-operation than all the Registrars and the Hon. Ministers put together, because here in Madras it was not the Registrars and the Government that gave fillip to the co-operative movement; it was the ordinary Madrassi men that had organised Nidhis and Permanent Funds that brought up the co-operative movement; it was not imported from Britain, much less from Germany. The three great principles of co-operation viz., open membership, democratic control and one man one vote, are entirely relegated to the background. What we now find in the co-operative movement is the law of the jungle. It is only the will of the Registrar that simply dominates; he issues a circular and the whole thing is done.

" Then, Sir, I wish to say a few words in regard to auditing. Many of the co-operative societies are managed by some of the departmental officers. I was told that the Provincial Co-operative Society of Handloom Weavers is headed by a Joint Registrar and the accounts are audited by one of his Senior Inspectors: the Senior Inspector is always a very subordinate and *salaming* official of the Joint Registrar and the Deputy Registrars. If there is anything wrong in the accounts, he puts on a blind eye and passes the whole

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah] [28th July 1952

Societies started for the benefit of agriculturists are mainly co-operative credit societies on unlimited liability basis. Sir, there are more than 16,000 co-operative credit societies in our State; but the progress of these societies in the recent years is not encouraging as ryots are afraid of becoming members of these societies. Why are they afraid? According to the present bye-laws of the societies, when certain members draw loans from them and are not able to repay them, the societies will proceed against those members who have got properties and make them responsible for all the loans drawn by certain other members. Therefore, I suggest that the co-operative credit societies should be converted into societies on limited liability basis where the liability of each member is limited to his paid-up share capital. When this is done, I feel, Sir, there will be no need for the existence of Loan and Sale Societies and Marketing Societies which are also started for the benefit of the ryots and which advance loans against the produce of the ryots. Therefore, if the co-operative credit societies are started on limited liability basis, the main features of the Loan and Sale Societies and Marketing Societies can be incorporated in the by-laws of the co-operative credit societies and they can also be conveniently entrusted with the distribution of iron, agricultural implements, fertilizers and other improved agricultural appliances required by the ryots. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one other important point in this connection. I know, Sir, Mr. Subramaniam Naidu, the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies has, with much pains, started a Rural Co-operative Urban Bank on limited liability basis at Kovvur, West Godavari district. It is functioning well; it has been doing all the activities of a co-operative credit society, of an Urban Bank, of a Loan and Sale Society and of a Marketing Society. Therefore, I press that the Government should see that the Co-operative credit societies are converted into Rural Co-operative Banks on limited liability basis.

3-30 p.m. "With regard to long-terms loans, the Hon. Minister was referring this morning to the Land Mortgage Banks. I do admit they are rendering a real service to the agriculturists by providing them with long-term loans. But the number of primary land mortgage banks is very limited. For the whole of the Madras State there are only about 119 to 120 such banks. There is the imperative need that primary land mortgage banks should be organized in all the districts of the State at the rate of at least one bank in each revenue firka. The ryots are also complaining that the loans applied for by them are not disbursed to them in time. The Department should see that the central as well as the primary banks function in such a manner that they could disburse the loans to the ryots in time.

"Government can also successfully depend on co-operative societies for growing more food. In every district there are thousands of acres of waste land lying uncultivated. The landless and the landlords are quarrelling against one another, as to who should occupy these waste lands. I suggest that a Special Deputy Registrar may be placed in charge of every district under the Collector. They could take the necessary particulars of the extent of waste lands in their districts and form land colonization co-operative societies for the benefit of landless agriculturists. This will bring waste lands under the plough and incidentally relieve unemployment among landless labourers. The formation of land colonization societies may also create peaceful atmosphere in the villages.

28th July 1952] [Sri Pragada Kotaiah]

"With regard to weavers' Co-operative Societies, the weavers can really be proud of their achievements. About three lakhs of handloom weavers are to-day working in weavers' co-operative societies. The Hon. the Minister for Co-operation was saying this morning that the weavers in co-operative societies were getting 20 per cent extra yarn over and above the yarn being supplied to card-holders. This is not correct. I had proved that to be false by furnishing the figures earlier. I had also furnished the Hon. the Minister for Industries with the necessary facts. As against the monthly minimum demand of 10,000 bales, the weavers' co-operative societies in Madras State got only 2,234 bales during the previous month. This clearly shows that the Government are not taking real interest in supplying adequate quantities of yarn to the weavers' co-operative societies. Instead of helping these primary weavers' co-operative societies, Government are using them as a source of income. The Government are collecting supervision fees at the rate of 2 per cent on profits made by the societies. They are also collecting audit fees which go in certain cases up to two thousand rupees. The departmental people in certain places are compelling the primary weavers' societies to appoint auditors under Fundamental Rule 127 and maintain the costly departmental auditors. They are collecting sales tax both on yarn and handloom cloth. In addition to all these, they are also collecting licence fees under the General Sales Tax Act from the weavers, co-operative societies. When such is the case, how can they say that they are helping the weavers' co-operative societies? When I said that the weavers' co-operative societies were not having adequate finances, our Industries Minister was saying that they could borrow from banks. But I am sorry to say that the Hon. Minister is not aware of the fact that many of the central banks have refused to give financial help to these societies. In East Godavari, the Kakinada Central Co-operative Bank had refused to render financial accommodation to thirty weavers' co-operative societies. We have brought this to the notice of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and also to the notice of the Government. But so far the Government have not taken any action. On the other hand, they are helping the big industries through the Industrial Finance Corporation. I request that a Cottage Industries Finance Corporation may be set up so that primary weavers' co-operative societies could be rendered financial help in time of need.

"I shall say a few words about our Textile Institute. This is now under the charge of the Industries Department. I plead that the same should be transferred to the Co-operative Department, for the following reason: An experimental section could be opened in the Government Textile Institute to invent new designs and

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah] [28th July 1952

manufacture samples accordingly. These samples could be distributed to the primary weavers' co-operative societies. When the Government place orders with the primary weavers' co-operative societies for their requirements of textile goods, the Registrar can get all the samples prepared in the experimental section and distribute them to the primary weavers' co-operative societies for execution. This will help the handloom weavers' co-operative societies to a very great extent.

"Of late we find that the Industrial Co-operative Societies have increased in large numbers in our State. To promote the speedy growth of industrial co-operative societies, including weavers' co-operatives, a separate Registrar may be appointed.

"The Government are at present spending about ten lakhs of rupees on the Khadi scheme but the results are not satisfactory. The Hon. the Minister for Co-operation was saying that the Government are giving adequate help to the Khadi producing societies. There are at present two such societies, one in Peturu and the other in Isukapalli. These Khadi producing societies have approached the Government for financial assistance. Government have not afforded any help. They have not advanced even a single pie. I, therefore request the Government to render financial assistance to these khadi producing societies to meet at least establishment charges and thus encourage their rapid growth in our State.

"I want to bring to the notice of Government the plight of a large number of Madigas in Andhradesa. They are shoemakers. Only some of them are employed in shoe companies. If the Government were to form shoemakers' co-operative societies, it will serve a two-fold purpose. The production of shoes could be increased and also a large number of Madigas would find employment. The Government can also place orders with these societies for their requirements. I trust the Government will carefully consider this matter and arrive at a decision soon."

3-30 p.m.

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI:—"கனம் உதலி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த கூட்டுறவு மானியத்தை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இந்த மானியத்தை பிரேரேபித்த மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூட்டுறவுலை நம்முடைய நாட்டையே நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கான திட்டங்களைச் செய்யலாமென்று குறிப்பிட்டார்: வாஸ்தவம் தான். ஆனால் அதிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய சில குறைபாடுகளை நீக்கினாலன்றி அதனால் பூர்ண பலன் கிடைக்காது என்பதை விளக்கி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். டாக்டர் மேனனுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட அனுபவத்தைப் போலவே எனக்கும் அனுபவம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திலே 1933-ம் வருஷம் அங்கத்தினராகச் சேருவதற்கு விண்ணப்பம் போட்டேன். எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள் அதற்குப் பிறகு பல தடவைகள் கோவாப்ரேடிவ் ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரார் அவர்களையும் மற்றும் பலரையும் பார்த்தும், எங்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள மறுக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் சொன்னேன். அதோடு நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஊழல்களை எடுத்துக காட்டினேன். பிறகு சில வார்த்தைகள். அதாவது பொய்யாக கடன் கொடுத்திருப்பதைப் போன்ற பல குற்றங்களைக் எடுத்துக் காட்டினேன். அக்குற்றங்களையெல்லாம் ஒத்துக் கொண்டார்களே தவிர எங்களை மாத்திரம் அங்கத்தினராக சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. அட்வைசர் அட்சியில், எங்களை மெம்பர்களாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளா விட்டால் அவர்களையே நீக்கிவிடு

28th July 1952] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

வோம் என்பதாக நோட்டீஸ் வந்த பிறகு தான் எங்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள். இனனும் எங்கள் ஊரில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் நில அடமான பாங்கு, அர்பன் பாங்க போன்றவைகளில் அங்கத்தினராக சேர முடியாத நிலைமையில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய சட்டம் இருந்து வருகிறது மிகவும் துர்பாக்கியமான நிலைமையாகும். ஒவ்வொரு ஜனநாயக ஸ்தாபனத்திலும் நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள் அனைவரும் சேருவதற்கு உரிமையிருக்கிறது. படித்தவர்கள், திறமையுள்ளவர்கள் யாவரும் அதில் பணியாற்ற சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். "எங்கள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் எல்லா மெம்பர்களும் பேசி முடிந்த பிறகு தான் கூட்டத்தின் முடிவு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படும்", என்று எதிர் கட்சித தலைவர் மற்றொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் எங்கள் ஊரிலே, பேசக்கூடிய திறமை வாய்ந்தவர்களாய் இருந்தால் அவர்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களாகச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படுவதே கிடையாது. எங்கள் ஊரில் யாரையும் காரணமில்லாமல் நீ இவிடலாம் என்று சொல்லி அதனால் நீக்கி விடுகிறார்கள். எலக்ஷன் நடக்கிறதென்றால் தகப்பனார், மாமனார் மருமகன் என்று பரம்பரையாக நிர்வாகிகள் வரும்போது வெளி ஆளையாக கைதூக்கும் முறையில் தேர்தல் நடைபெறும் பொழுது அந்த நிர்வாகிகளுக்கு விரோதமாக கையெத்தாங்களில் மறுபடியும் கள்ளஓட்டுக்கு மாறு, இடைக்காதர் என்று யோசிக்க வேண்டியதாக அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலையில் நடக்கிற கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் ஜனநாயக முறையில் நடக்கிறதென்று எப்படிச் சொல்ல முடியும்? இதை அரசாங்கம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதற்கெல்லாம் அடிப்படையான சட்டந்திற்ற திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டியது தான். டாக்டர் மேனனைப் போன்றவர்கள் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்று தங்கள் காரியத்தைச் சாதித்துக்கொண்டு விடலாம். ஆனால் சாதாரண மக்கள் அது மாதிரி கோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்று காரியத்தைச் சாதித்துக் கொள்ள முடியுமாவென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் யாரையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்ற அடிப்படை உரிமையை மறுக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் இருக்கும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை முதலில் திருத்தியாக வேண்டும். அதை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்கு தேவையான முயற்சியை இந்த அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். (நேரம் ஆகிவிட்டது என்பதற்காக சபாநாயகர் மணியை அடித்தார்.)

"தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் பல விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு எண்ணினேன். நான் குறித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும விஷயங்களில் ஒரு சிலவற்றைக் கூட இன்னும் சொல்லியாகவில்லை, இருந்தாலும் ஒரு நிமிஷத்தில் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடு எங்கள் தொகுதியிலுள்ள பாகூர் மலைப்பிரதேசமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கேயுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒரு நூறு ரூபாய் கொடுத்துவிட்டு 2 மூட்டை ராகியையும், ஒரு ஜோடி மாட்டையும் வட்டியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகிறான் லேவாதேவிக்காரன். அந்த இடத்திலே ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடியை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று, அந்த இடத்தில் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டியவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா? தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாகவே வோட்டுப் போடுவார்களா? என்றெல்லாம் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு அப்படியாருமில்லையென்றால் ஏற்படுத்தக் கூடாது என்று அதை ஏற்படாதபடி செய்து விடுகிறார்கள். சங்கங்களில் பதவி வகிப்பவர்களின் பிடிப்பும் அதிகாரமும் நிரந்தரமாகக் இருக்கக் கூடிய வகையில், இன்று கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் நடக்கிறதே தவிர ஜனநாயக முறையில் நடப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஜனநாயக முறையில் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் உபயோகப்படக்கூடிய முறையில், எல்லா மக்களும் அங்கத்தினராகச் சேர்ந்து கொள்ளத்தக்க முறையில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தி அமைக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, இன்றைய தினம் அந்த நிர்வாகத்திலிருக்கிற குறைபாடுகளை நிவர்த்திக்க எக்ஸிகியூடிவ்வில் இருக்கிறவர்களும் முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக கொண்டு நான இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

* SRI A. RAMACHANDRA REDDIAR:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Demand, I should like to give a few suggestions to the Government. For quick disposal of loan

[Sri A. Ramachandra Reddiar] [28th July 1952

applications in Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks, each Co-operative Sub-Registrar must be put in charge of only two banks and not more than two. I request Government to place the services of as many Sub-Registrars as are required for this purpose at the disposal of the Registrar to facilitate such quick disposal. Since there is no provision in the bye-laws of the Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank for postponement of instalments during times of famine, drought, and such other calamities, the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras, requested the Government from 1949 to create a revolving fund to help them in the matter. I find the Government have provided Rs. 5 lakhs this year and I thank them for it. They have also given instructions that the amount should be used for such of those as have not paid their instalments in May 1952 and August 1952. In this connection, I should like to plead for those who have not paid their instalments in November 1951. The benefit must be given to them also, and I request the Government to place some more amount at the disposal of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, to help such people, since I hear some of the banks are foreclosing the loans and trying to collect the amounts.

" In our State several zamindari areas and mittas have not yet been surveyed. Because of the fact that they have not been surveyed, the Central Land Mortgage Bank's facilities cannot be extended to such areas. I request the Government to take up the survey of the zamindari areas and mittas, so that there also people may have the benefit of the Land Mortgage Bank movement. Government should give definite instructions to district officers not to grant loans on lands already hypothecated to Land Mortgage Banks, since such lands should not be subjected to second mortgage. In spite of our advice, borrowers from the Land Mortgage Banks go for a second loan to the Tahsildar or Revenue Divisional Officer who, indiscriminately, without taking care or seeing whether there is any other encumbrance on the lands, grant second loans, and create a second mortgage on the same lands. Actually, when a Government loan is given, it becomes the first charge; and the Land Mortgage Bank loan comes only as the second charge. It is, therefore, risky for the Government to give a second loan on lands which have been already mortgaged to the banks, inasmuch as the Government have given a guarantee on the debentures of the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank both for interest and for principal.

" Regarding short-term loans, the interest on loans given by co-operative societies for agricultural purposes is 7½ per cent at present. I request the Government to see that the interest is brought down and it does not exceed six per cent.

" Again, in every district, there should be a society for the supply of oil engines and pump sets, on the loan system, the cost to be paid in six or several years. There is one such society in the North Arcot district which has been financed by the North Arcot Central Bank, of which our Deputy Speaker happens to be the President.

28th July 1952] [Sri A. Ramachandra Reddiar]

" Regarding elections to the co-operative societies, I would request the Government to see that uniform rules are framed for the election of office-bearers of all co-operative institutions, and to provide that all voting in the elections should be by secret ballot and not by the lifting of hands.

" In this connexion, I would request the Government to see that multi-directorship in the State co-operative institutions is discourage I suggest that one and the same person should not be elected to more than one executive committee of the institutions.

" In regard to co-operative stores, if all persons who want to become members cannot become members, they should be taken as associate members, and they should also have the benefit of the bonus that is declared from time to time and also have the option of the bonus amount being adjusted towards share capital."

*Sri P. RAMA RAO :—" ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ రోజున సభాకారి ఎదుటనున్న డిమాండును వ్యతిరేకించుచూ కోత తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచుచున్నాను. అయితే యీ co-operative movement లో ఆంధ్రదేశపు మూమెంటు (co-operative movement)లో యీనాటి పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి రైతులు చాలా యిబ్బందిపడుచున్నారని మనమందరము తెలుసుకోవలసినటువంటి అవసరమైయున్నది. మనకు యీ co-operative movement లో అనేక విధాలుగా అభివృద్ధి జరిగిందనిన్నీ దాదాపు 65% గ్రామాలలో యీ co-operative societies పెట్టియున్నారనిన్నీ ఆ దుక్కల్లు ప్రజలకు చాలా ఉపయోగముగా వున్నవనిన్నీ మంత్రిగారు ఇప్పుడు సెలవిచ్చారు. నాకు కూడా యీ co-operative society విషయములో ఆరు సంవత్సరముల అనుభవమున్నదని చెబుతున్నాను. ఈ సొసైటీలలో రైతులు అప్పులు తీసుకొనేటట్లయితే వారు పడేటటువంటి ఇబ్బందులు అనేకములున్నవి. ఉదహరిణ ఒక విషయము చెబుతున్నాను. ఒక రైతు ఒక co-operative society లోచేరి అప్పు తీసుకొనినట్లయితే అతను వీటి ఆ అప్పును చెల్లించవలసియున్నది. అతనికి పండిన పంట వచ్చేసరికి సరియైన గిట్టుబాటుధర లేకపోయినట్లయిన అతను దాచిపుంచుకొనేందుకు ప్రయత్నించుతాడు. సరియైన గిట్టుబాటు ధర వచ్చేవరకూ ఆగినయెడల ఈ co-operative Bank వాళ్ళకి ఆ సంవత్సరము కట్టవలసివచ్చిన వాయిదాకన్నగారకు వచ్చినందున అతను దాచుకొనియున్న పంటను ఆమ్ముటకు యిష్టము లేనందున, బ్యాంకు ఒత్తిడికి ఆగలేక ఆ రైతు వీ మార్వాడినుంచియో ఎక్కువ వడ్డీలకు రూపాయలు తెచ్చి ఆ అప్పును తీర్చవలసియుంటున్నందున ఆ రైతు పడే కష్టాలు చెప్పనలవికానండాయున్నవి. ఇందుమూలముగా యీ కొద్దికాలపు (short-term loans) అప్పులు ఈ రైతులకు వీ మాత్ర లాభకరముగా లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయము మనకందరకునూ తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. గ్రామాలలో మొదట అనేక మంది రైతులు సహకార పరపతి సంఘములలో చేరుచున్న మాట నిజమే. వారు కొట్టుమొదట యీ సొసైటీలో చేరినయెడల వీరో లాభము వచ్చునని అందులో చేరిరారు. తర్వాత దానినుండి విరమించుకొనుట సంభవిస్తున్నది. అందువల్ల యీ short term loans వల్ల ప్రజలకు ప్రయోజకరముగా లేవు. వీటిని బట్టి అప్పులు తీర్చుటకు అనుగుణ్యముగా వుండుని, అంత ఉత్సాహంతో యీ సొసైటీలను ప్రోత్సాహపుచుట లేదు. ఈ బ్యాంకులలోనుండి short term loans తీసుకొని, తర్వాత హాయిదా ప్రకారము అప్పు తీర్చుటకు Bank వారు తొందర చేయడము వల్ల యీ అప్పుదారునికి వేరే విధముగా డబ్బు రానందున మరల బ్యాంక్ ద్వారా అప్పుతెచ్చి తీర్చుదామని యితరుల దగ్గర అప్పు తెచ్చి ఆప్పటికప్పుడు దానిని

[Sri P. Rama Rao] [28th July 1952

తీర్చుతాడు. కాని అప్పు వెంటనే రాదు. అందువలన ఆ రైతు అనేక కష్టాలకు గురి కావలసియుంటున్నది. కనుక యీ బ్యాంకులలో తీసుకొనే అప్పులు తీర్చుటకున్నూ, యితరత్రా తెచ్చినటువంటి అప్పులకు వడ్డీలు పెరగడమున్నూ, యీ విధముగా వడ్డీలకు వడ్డీలు పెరగటమువల్ల యీ రైతు తనకున్న అప్పు అంతయు తీర్చలేక వానా యిబ్బందులు పడుటకు కారణమగుచున్నది. ఇదేవిధముగా ప్రతి రైతు, ప్రతి సంవత్సరము యీ అప్పులు తీర్చలసినందువల్ల యీ short term loans వి విధముగాను రైతుకు ఉపయోగము లేకున్నవి. కాబట్టి యీ బ్యాంకులలోగాని, సొసైటీలలోగాని long term loans యిస్తేనే, వీలైన యీ రైతులకు కొంతవరకు ఉపయోగమగునని వీలును బట్టి బయట హెచ్చు వడ్డీలకు అప్పుకు పోకుండా, యీ అప్పులు తీర్చుకొనుటకు వీలుంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. యిప్పుడు రైతులు తీసుకొన్నటువంటి short term loans అన్నియునూ, long term loans గా మార్చివేసే ఉపయోగముగా ఫుంటుందని చెబుతున్నాను. అట్లు చేయడమువల్ల యీ రైతులు పడే యిబ్బందులనుంచి తప్పించబడినవారగుదురు. ఇంతేకాకుండా సొసైటీలలో రైతుకు భూమి ఉంటేనే అప్పు యిచ్చుచున్నారు భూమి లేనివాళ్ళకు అప్పులు యివ్వడము లేదు. భూమి లేనివాళ్లు సాధారణముగా వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, వేద రైతులుగా ఫున్నారు. వీరు, ఏ జమీందారునివిగాని, లేక భూస్వాములవిగాని భూములను కౌలుకు తీసుకొని వ్యవసాయం చేస్తుఫుంటారు. ఇట్టివారికి యీ నాడు అప్పులు యిచ్చుటలేదు. యీ సొసైటీలు భూమి యున్న రైతుకే కొంతవరకు ఉపయోగపడుచున్నవి గాని, అన్ని రకములైన ప్రజలకు ఆసగా, భూమి ఫున్నను సరే, లేకపోయినను సరే అప్పులు యిచ్చుటకు వీలుగా లేవు గనుక వారికి అట్టి నదుపాయకులు కలుగ చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. అట్లు అప్పులు యివ్వకపోయినట్లయితే దేశములో వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి అగినంత కానేరదు. కొద్ది భూములు చేసే వేద రైతులు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు వారికి కావలసిన వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు కొనుక్కొనేటందుకుగాని, లేక ఎరువులు తెచ్చుకొనేటందుకు గాని లేక మరే యితర ఆవసరమైన వస్తువులు వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను అప్పు తీసుకొనేటందుకు యీ సొసైటీలు ఫుపయోగముగా లేకపోయినట్లయితే యీ సొసైటీలు ఉండి లాభమేమని అడుగుతున్నాను.

"తర్వాత రాష్ట్రములో యీ prohibition వల్ల అనేకమంది కల్లు గీతకార్మికులు నిరుద్యోగులైనారని అందరికు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. యీ కల్లు గీత కార్మికులు రాష్ట్రములో సుమారు రెండు వేల సొసైటీలు పెట్టించామని మంత్రిగారు చెలవిచ్చారు. ఈ సొసైటీలలో మొదట్లో యీ కల్లు గీతకార్మికులు చేస్తూంచి, బెల్లము తయారు చేయుటకు వీలు కలిగించామని అన్నారు. ఆ విధంగా వారికి వృత్తి co-operative సంస్థలద్వారా తోడ్పడుచున్నామని వారికి యెంతో లాభం చేసినట్లు చెప్పుకొన్నారు. యింతకంటే మోసమేమి లేదు. యీ సొసైటీలు యే విధంగా పనిచేస్తున్నవని విచారించారా ? మా కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో యీ కల్లు గీతకార్మికులకు అను సొసైటీలు పెట్టినారు. యీ నాడు ఆ సొసైటీలు అన్నియూ ఎత్తివేయబడియున్నవి. ఈ సొసైటీలు ఒకటిగూడా లాభసాటిగా లేనందున యీ వృత్తి, యే మాత్రము ఉపయోగకరంగా గాని, జీవనోపాయకి ఉపయోగించేవిగా గాని లేనందున యీ సంస్థలు పనిచేయలేదు. అందుచేత వాటిని రద్దు చేయటం జరిగింది. Co-operative department వారినుంచి గాని, యీ co-operative societies ద్వారాగాని బెల్లం తయారు చేయుటమూలాను యేమి లాభం లేదు. కనీసం కూలీ కూడా గిట్టుబాటు లేక యీ బెల్లము తయారు చేయుటకు యేర్పడ్డసొసైటీలనుండి కల్లు గీతకార్మికులు విరమించుకొంటున్నారు. మొదట మొదట ఫుల్లాసముగా చేరినారే గాని, వారికిలాభసాటిగా

28th July 1952] [Sri P. Rama Rao]

లేనందున యిప్పుడు వేయుట జరుగుతుంది. యీ సొసైటీలు ఎత్తివేయడమునకు కారణమేమియుండునని ప్రభుత్వంవారినే విచారించమని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఇన్ని సంస్థలు పెట్టినామని లెక్కలు చెప్పుటగాదు. ఎన్నో విధంగా పనిచేయుచున్నవి, ఎన్ని రద్దయినవి, ఎందుచేత, వారికి యెంత గిట్టుతుంది అనేది ఆలోచించాలి. పని కల్పించినామని ప్రజలను మోసగించుట సరియైనది కాదు. కాబట్టి యీ co-operative societies లో long-term loans ఇవ్వగలందులకున్నూ, భూమి ఫున్ననూ, లకపోయిననూ అప్పులు ఇవ్వగలందులకున్నూ యీ సొసైటీలలో చెరేటటువంటి కల్లు గీతకార్మికులు, weavers వగైరాలు చెరినట్లయిన, వారికి యీ సొసైటలవల్ల లాభకరముగా చేయమని ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుచున్నాను."

* SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is one of the several departments created in order to make some provisions from time to time for some 'interested persons' in Government service. I observe to-day that communal feelings, communal favouritism, and political feelings are being propagated in the co-operative department. As a matter of fact, I have known that several representations have been made to the Government concerning the Deputy Registrar of West Godavari, who is carrying on communal propaganda and creating political feelings. Therefore, it appears to me that the department is intended to make provision for some 'interested persons' to serve vested interests.

"Coming to the Demand, out of Rs. 80 lakhs provided for the Department, a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs goes towards establishment charges and only Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent on grants to certain kinds of co-operative societies, such as those for the khadi industry or the tanning industry. I submit, therefore, that either the activities of the department should be increased by allowing more funds for its increased activities or the whole Department should be abolished and the work entrusted to the Registration department. However, I personally feel that the movement might be encouraged in view of the recommendations of the National Planning Commission. I am sorry to observe that communal feeling is rampant in this Department and I will be only too glad if the communal feelings do not enter into the mind of the Hon. the Minister in charge of the department himself. The condition of the tanners is very pitiable and I shall shortly refer to what is stated about them in the Report of the Harijan Welfare Committee. I submit that a major portion, or at least a considerable portion of the Harijan community, is employed in this industry and it is regrettable that the Hon. Minister does not seem to have referred to the Report at all in his speech. This is a Report which was debated upon and approved by the Legislature and it was published in 1948. This is what is stated on page 19 of that Report—

'In this connection, we have to bring to the notice of the Government the appalling condition of the chuckler community. They are all Telugu-speaking people and though they are compratively few in the Tamil country, they are spread over 8 per cent of the villages inhabited by the Harijans. They form a very small minority and their condition is most pitiable. In most cases, they possess no houses of their own nor any kind of property. They deserve the special attention of the Government and in any scheme of welfare work they should get precedence over every other sub-sect of the Harijan community.'

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao] [28th July 1952

They went further and said—

'We would even *go one step further and say that* they are the Harijans among the Harijans. Their counterpart (the Madigas or Arundhateyas) in the Andhra area are not so badly off. Yet, they too are decidedly inferior in every respect and ought to be preferred in any kind of work for the amelioration of the Harijans. The reason why we had to mention them under this head is the age-long profession carried on by these people. They are the tanners and cobblers of the village and naturally their work is bound to be very dirty.'

This is the condition of the chucklers who are considered to be the Harijans amongst the Harijan community and yet the Hon. Minister has in his speech said that the tanning industry is the monopoly of this community as if it is an honourable and profitable profession. I suppose the tanners never complained against the other section of the Harijans to which the Hon'ble Minister himself belongs. Has the Hon. the Co-operation Minister received any complaint from the other section of the Harijans to which he belongs that they have been denied an opportunity to serve in the industry on account of the tanners? Or, has he received any representation from the tanners that the previleges accorded to them should not be extended to the other section of the Harijan community? Certainly not. Therefore, it is not a correct statement and I request him to withdraw the statement he has made. The other day, we submitted a memorandum to the Hon. the Chief Minister, on behalf of the Tamil Nad Arundhatiyar Central Sangham and the Andhra Rastra Charmakara Sangham and wanted the help of the Government for the encouragement of the tanning industry on the lines evolved by the Harijan Welfare Committee on page 34 of their Report.

The Report says—

'The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has a plan for the starting of some Leather Co-operative Societies.'

3-50 p.m So, it is admitted in the Report that a plan has been evolved to give encouragement to the tanning industry. But, the other day, the Hon. Minister, while answering my supplementary question said that there was no proposal to evolve a plan at all and that he referred the matter to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for working out a plan. He also categorically stated that not a single pie was given to the tanning industry. I, therefore, feel that the attitude of the Hon. Minister towards Chucklers or Madigas is most regrettable and discouraging. I would ask in all earnestness why he has not given effect to this part of the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee, which relates to the uplift of the tanners. I hope the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation will go through the Report, reconsider his decision and see that that plan is implemented without delay."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Mr. Vemiah will now speak."

* SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion. In doing so, I submit that the Co-operative Department is not working satisfactorily in the public interest. This Department is purely intended for the benefit of the poor people. Co-operative Societies have been formed to fight the evils

28th July 1952] [Sri S. Vemiah]

of capitalism. The activities of the Co-operative Department have not been properly checked. Co-operation shoud be extended to all fields.

"Now, I come to the Demand under discussion. A sum of about Rs. 77 lakhs is allotted for this Demand, namely, Co-operation. This amount is quite insufficient and inadequate for the working of co-operative societies throughout the State.

"Now, I come to reclamation of fallow lands. Hundreds of thousands of acres of fallow lands are lying idle and the Government and private land-owners have not taken any steps to bring those lands under the plough. Those lands could be reclaimed and given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward people who form the backbone of this country. I hope the Co-operative Department will bestow its attention on the starting of societies for the reclamation of fallow lands.

"Now, I come to Land Colonization Scheme. In the Nellore district, the Government had taken up two or three Land Colonization, Schemes—one by name 'Karedugunta' in the Atmakur taluk and two others namely, 'Tarunanayi' and 'Siddhapuram' in Kovur taluk. After spending a large amount on two schemes, namely, Karedugunta and Tarunanayi the Government finally abandoned them. I do not know the reasons for the Government taking such a decision, when hundreds of thousands of acres are lying idle and poor landless labourers are ready to form a colony. Most of these people belong to the Schedule Castes and Backward Communities.

"Also, there are thousands of acres of land at the disposal of Religious Endowments. The Endowments authorities auction these lands for cultivation purposes. The poor people are not able to bid and compete with the rich people at those auctions. Therefore, the Co-operative Department should insist on the Endowments authorities to lease out those lands to the co-operative societies that may be formed for helping the poor people.

"Sir, the Government have given some loans for house construction. At page 51 of the Report on the Working of the Co-operative Societies, it is mentioned that a sum of Rs. 20,000 was given to the societies. In Muthialapalayam in the Nellore district, there was a scheme for house construction. The people of that locality want to construct houses and it has been the burning problem for the last ten years. They are not able to get lands under the Land Acquisition Act. Finally, the Government issued notice under section 4 (1) of the above Act and after acquisition, the proposals were shelved. I want to know what has happened to the Rs. 20,000 allotted to the Co-operative Societies? Why not this amount be utilized for the poor people? The Government are unnecessarily spending thousands of rupees on Khadi and Firka Development Schemes which are not useful to the people. Before I conclude, I want to draw the attention of the Government that the amount set apart for this Demand is meagre and I hope they will come again for supplementary grants for this Department."

[28th July 1952

SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON :— "Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനവർകളെ—നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ സാമ്പത്തികവും സാമൂഹ്യവുമായി ഇന്നു കാണുന്ന വലിയ അസമത്വങ്ങളെ നീക്കംചെയ്ത് ഒരു ക്ഷേമ രാജ്യം സൃഷ്ടിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ തീച്ചയായും ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ പരസ്പരസഹായ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ അധികം ഒന്നും പറയേണ്ടതില്ല. ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം സ്വതന്ത്രമായതോടുകൂടി വളരെ പുരോഗമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മുമ്പ് ചുരുക്കം ചില ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിരുന്ന ഈ co-operative പ്രസ്ഥാനം ഇന്ന് ഈ നാട്ടിനെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലും അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം ഉടനീളമുണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ളതു് ഏറ്റവും സന്തോഷാവഹമായ കാര്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ മൂന്ന് നാല് കൊല്ലം മുമ്പ് ചെലവ് ചെയ്തിരുന്ന സംഖ്യയുടെ തുക ഇന്ന് നോക്കുമ്പോൾ സുമാറു ഒരു കോടിയിൽ 80 ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പികയാണ് ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്ന് വേണ്ടി നീക്കിവെക്കുന്നതു് എന്ന് ചിന്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതു അധികം ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്ന് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വേണ്ടത്ര വിജയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നാണ് ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഇതിന്റെ ഫലം വളരെ പരിതാപകരമാണെന്നുണ്ട് എനിക്ക് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഈ 80 ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽ മുഴുവൻ തന്നെ എന്തുപറയാം, അതിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള പരിശോധനാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് വേണ്ടിയാണ് ചിലവ് ചെയ്തു വരുന്നതു്. ഈ ചിലവ് അവശ്യമില്ലെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ഭരണകൂടം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു എന്നല്ലാതെ അതിന്ന് ഒരു ജീവസ്സുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ് പരമാർത്ഥം. ഇന്നത്തെ പരസ്പരസഹായപ്രസ്ഥാനം നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ ലക്ഷക്കണക്കായ ഗ്രാമീണരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വരുന്നിട്ടില്ല. അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ ഇതിന്ന് വേണ്ട വിശ്വാസവും ആവേശത്തോടുകൂടിയ സഹകരണവും നമുക്ക് കിട്ടുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ പരസ്പര സഹായസംഘപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ പരാജയത്തിന്നുള്ള പ്രധാനകരണം. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ നമ്മൾ ഒന്ന് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കാരണം, ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം വഴിയല്ലാതെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ ഒരു ക്ഷേമരാജ്യമായി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഇതിന്ന് വേണ്ട ആലോചനകൾ ചെയ്ത് ഒരു ശരിയായ പ്ലാൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലാതെ ഇന്നത്തെ മാതിരി ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഒരു Dairy farm പ്രസ്ഥാനം തുടങ്ങണം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനം തുടങ്ങണം എന്നല്ലാതെ തുടർച്ചയായി വ്യക്തമായ ഒരു പ്ലാനോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു പ്രവർത്തനമായിരിക്കണം നമ്മുടെ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നു. പരസ്പരസഹായ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്ന് വ്യക്തമായ ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ചെയ്തു തീർക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു പ്ലാൻ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഈ പ്ലാനിന്ന് ഗ്രാമീണരായ ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസത്തോടും ആവേശത്തോടുകൂടി വലിച്ച് എടുക്കുവാനുള്ള കെല്പ് അതിന്ന് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഘങ്ങൾക്ക് മാത്രമെ നമ്മൾ ആശിക്കുന്ന ഫലം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്ന് ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിയുള്ളു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത കാലത്തോളം നാം ഇതിന്നുവേണ്ടി ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന പണമെല്ലാം വൃഥാവിലാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു എനിക്ക് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്, ഇതിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പിന്ന ഒരു പ്ലാനുണ്ടാക്കി ഗ്രാമീണരെ വിവിധ ഉദ്ദേശസംഘങ്ങൾ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറാക്കണം. അതിന്നുവേണ്ട നേതൃത്വം കൊടുത്തു് നടത്തുവാനും പരിശീലനം ഈ നാട്ടിലെ സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് കൊടുക്കുകയാണ് നാം ഒന്നാമതായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ പരാജയം അതിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പിന്ന വേണ്ട പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച ആളുകൾ ഇല്ലെന്നാണ്. ഈ സൃഷ്ടിപരമായ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന്ന് യുവാക്കന്മാർക്ക് തന്നെ പരിശീലനം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിന്നിടെ മലബാറിൽ ഒരു കോ-ഓപ്പറേറ്റീവ് കോൺഫറൻസ് നടത്തുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിൽ വെച്ചു മലബാറിൽ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്ന ആവശ്യമായ പരിശീലനം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ക്ലാസ്സ് അവശ്യമാണെന്ന് കൂടിക്കാണിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതിന്ന അവർ അനുമതി കൊടുക്കയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്നത്തെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട co-operative മന്ത്രി ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച് മലബാറിൽ ഇന്ന നിലവിലുള്ള പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങളുടെ നില ഒന്നുമാറി ബഹുജന പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളാക്കി അവയെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ച് അതിനെ ഫീൽഡാക്കണമെന്നും multi purpose village factory കൾ . . ."

4 p.m. ***SRI K. S. SUBRAMANIAM GOUNDER :—** "ഗണം ഉദ്ദവി സഭാനായകർ അവർകളേ! കൂട്ടുറവു ഇലാകാ മന്ത്രിരി അവർകൾ പ്രിസേറേപിത്തിരുക്കിന്റ മാണിയത്തൈ നാൻ ആതരിത്തു അതിലുള്ള സില കുറൈ പാടുകളൈ അവർകളുടൈയ കവനത്തിറ്കുക് കൊണ്ടുവര വിരുമ്പുകിറേൻ.

28th July 1952] [K. S. Subramaniam Gounder]

"நமது கூட்டுறவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசும்பொழுது நீண்ட கால கடன், நில அடமான பாங்கு மூலமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று அவர் சொன்னார். ஆனால் மத்திய கால கடன், நீண்ட கால கடன் என்று ரூரல் க்ரெடிட் ஸ்தாபனங்கள் மூலமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதிக அளவு பணமில்லாத காரணத்தால் இப்பொழுது அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. குறைந்த கால கடன் என்று ஒருவாறு கடன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்தினால் அதிகமான பயன் அல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பணம் ஒரு இணறு வெட்டுவதற்கோ, அல்லது ஒரு ஜோடி மாடு வாங்குவதற்கோ, அல்லது பம்ப் செட்டுகள் வாங்குவதற்கோ போதுவில்லை. மேலே கடன் வாங்குவதற்கோ, அல்லது வாங்கியதைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பதற்கோ சாதாரண மாக விவசாயி முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறான். ஆகையால் நீண்ட கால கடனும், மத்திய கால கடனும், ரிசர்வ் பாங்கு மூலமாகவோ. சர்க்காரே கூட்டுறவு மாகாண பாங்குக்கு வேண்டிய அளவு கடன் கொடுத்து, விவசாயிகளுக்கு நீண்டகால கடனை, மத்திய கால கடனை வேண்டிய அளவில் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக மந்திரியவர்கள் பேசியபொழுது, 'கோவாபரேடிவ் ஹோல் சேல்ஸ் ஸ்டோர்ஸ் கான்பரன்ஸ்,' நடந்ததைப் பற்றி பேசியுள்ளார்கள். அந்த ஸ்டோர்களில் கோடிக் கணக்கான ரூபாய் பெறுமான அளவு தான்யம் இருக்கிறது. அதை சீக்கிரமாக சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கான வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கோவாபரேடிவ் ஹோல் சேல்ஸ் ஸ்டோர்களுக்கு ஜில்லா கூட்டுறவு பாங்கியிலும், மாகாண பாங்கியிலும், ரிசர்வ் பாங்கியிலும் கடன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் பெருமான சரக்குகள் தேங்கிக் கிடந்தால் ஸ்டோர்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் நஷ்டமில்லை. கடன் கொடுத்த பாங்கின் நிதி நிலைமையும் மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலைமைக்கு வந்து விடும் ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் அதிக நாட்கள் கடத்தாமல் இவைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள தக்க எற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இந்த ரூரல் க்ரெடிட் ஸொஸைடிகளிலும் இப்பொழுது பாங்க் Audit fee வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஸொஸைடிகள் பலமாக இருந்தால்தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகமான நன்மையைச் செய்ய முடியும். ஆகையால் இம்மாதிரி தணிக்கை சார்ஜ் வசூலிப்பதை நிறுத்த சர்க்கார் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"மாகாண கூட்டுறவு நெசவாளர்கள் ஸொஸைடிகளுக்கு வெளி நாடுகளில் தங்கள் சரக்குகளை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு மாகாண ஸொஸைடி போன்ற ஸ்தாபனங்களிலிருந்து துணியை வெளியே அனுப்பினால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும். அதே சமயத்தில் மற்ற நெசவாளர்களின் ஸொஸைடிகளில் உற்பத்தி செய்த துணிகளும் தேங்காமல் இருக்கும். ஆகையால் இந்த விஷயங்களிலெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI P. BAPU NAIDU :— "ఉపాధ్యక్షులు, కో-ఆపరేటివ్ క్రెడిట్ సొసైటీలు వ్యవసాయదారులకు ఉపయోగముగా నుండుటకు ఏర్పడినవి. అందుచేత క్రెడిట్ సొసైటీలు నీరికి అప్పు ఎంత ఇవ్వాలి అన్నది నిర్ణయించేటప్పుడు ఆ గ్రామాల్లో భూమి తాలుకు పరిమితిని మనస్సులో ఉంచుకోవాలి. (At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.) సెంట్రల్ బ్యాంకు ఆ క్రెడిట్ సొసైటీలు ఇచ్చే maximum borrowing power ను నిర్ణయించాలి ఆ గ్రామాలలో పండే పంటలు, వాటికి అయ్యే ఖర్చులు మనస్సులో ఉంచుకొని borrowing limit ను నిర్ణయించవలెను. క్రెడిట్ సొసైటీలు తమ చాకీదార్లనుండి అప్పును వసూలు చేసుకొనుటకు ఆ గ్రామాలలో పండే పంట వాని తాలూకు మార్కెటింగు మొదలైనవి మనస్సులో ఉంచుకొని దీనికైన ఆ అప్పును తీర్చుకొనే విధానాన్ని నిర్ణయించుకోవాలి

[Sri P. Bapu Naidu] [28th July 1952

దీనిని బట్టి క్రెడిట్ సొసైటీ తిరిగి సెంట్రల్ బ్యాంకు అప్పు తీర్చుకొనేదాన్ని నిర్ణయించవలెను. కో-ఆపరేటివు సొసైటీకి వాటి వాళ్లకు అప్పు ఇచ్చే అవకాశము ఉండాలి. చాలా చోట్ల సొసైటీ తాలూకు డబ్బును వి కొద్ది మందో ఉపయోగపరచుకొనుచున్నారు. కాని borrowing power కు అడ్డుగా ఋణాలు తీసుకొంటున్నారు. క్రెడిట్ సొసైటీ ఇటువంటి పద్ధతిని discourage చేసి గ్రామంలో ఎక్కువ మందికి స్వల్పమైన ఋణాలు ఇచ్చేటట్లు చేయవలెను. కనుక క్రెడిట్ సొసైటీలను రెండు, మూడు లేక అంతకంటె ఎక్కువ సంఖ్యగల గ్రామాలను చేర్చి, వాటికి తగినంత అప్పు సౌకర్యాలను కలిగించవలెను. ఎక్కువ సౌకర్యాలైనను కలిగించాలి, లేదా ఆ గ్రామాలను విడదీసి వాటికి ప్రత్యేక సొసైటీలైనను ఏర్పాటుచేయవలెను.

4-10 p.m. "బ్రహ్మ కాంది శీలకు కొంత జీవనభృతిని కలిగించే నిమిత్తం కొద్ది ప్రాంతాలలో మీటర్ సొసైటీలలో వారిని సభ్యులుగా చేర్చి వారికి ఋణాన్ని సౌకర్యాలు చేకూర్చవలెను. కాని, ప్రస్తుతము వారికి అట్టి సౌకర్యములు లభించకుండా చేయబడుతున్నది. ఈ విషయాలలో బ్రహ్మ కాంది శీకులు అధికారులను, ప్రభుత్వమును ఎంతో మురిపెముకొన్నా వారికి తగిన సహాయము ఇవ్వబడడం లేదు. లేని ఈ కాంది శీకులు పనులు లేక మూలమల మాడుచున్నారు. ఇట్లు వారికి సౌకర్యాలను ఏర్పాటుచేయవలెను.

"తరువాత రూరల్ కో-ఆపరేటివు బాంక్ లిమిటెడు సొసైటీల విషయంలో 10, 12 గ్రామాలు కలిపి ఒక సొసైటీగా ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెను. ఈ విషయంలో గవర్నమెంటు కో-ఆపరేటివు డిపార్టుమెంటు సెంట్రల్ బ్యాంకులు తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఇట్టి సొసైటీలు ఏర్పాటు అయ్యేటట్లు చూడవలెను. ఈ రీతిగా ఇట్లు కట్టుకొనుపేద ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వము సొసైటీ రెక మెండేషన్ పైన కొంత ఉచిత గ్రాంటును ఇవ్వవలెను ఈ సూచనలను ప్రభుత్వము తగు శ్రద్ధతో పరిశీలించవలెనని మనవి చేసూ, ఇంతటితో విరమించుకొంటున్నాను."

* THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really thankful to all those Members who took part in this debate relating to Demand XX—Co-operation. As many as eleven members have taken part in this debate, and I am really happy to say that much of the criticism levelled is by way of constructive criticism to improve the working of this Department in this State of Madras. Dr. K. B. Menon, the Leader of the Socialist Party, has been emphasising the fact that the producer-*cum*-consumer societies have become more or less monopolies of a particular political body in Malabar district. I think he had in his mind the Congress Party."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"No, I had in my mind industrialists and feudalists."

* THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"I am sorry. The hon. Member says that he did not have that in his mind, and I am really thankful to him for the correction he made. I am told that he meant industrialists and feudalists. Anyway, I am one of those who feel that these societies should never become monopolies of any class or any community or any other body. He has also been emphasising one fact, and that is, that corruption is rife and

28th July 1952] [Sri D. Sanjivayya]

rampant and embezzlement is going on on a large scale in these societies. Here, I must bring to the notice of hon. Members that these societies are autonomous bodies. So, any misappropriation of fund or any other offence committed should first be looked into by the society itself, that is, by the Board of Directors or the Management Committee, who should take suitable action in the matter. If necessary, Government also, possibly would go to the rescue of the Board of Directors to take suitable action.

"There is one other point which the hon. Member raised. That was that one and the same person had been holding several offices. Probably that is not desirable. But we have to examine the legal position. That is, can we prevent a person from becoming a director in more than one institution? I do not know whether there is any legal bar to that. Still I shall see that the position is examined, and if possible, we will prevent such a thing.

"One other point which was raised by the hon. Member, Dr. K. B. Menon, was that membership was refused by certain societies to particular persons. The power to admit members is entirely vested in the Board of Directors and the General Body. There is one other thing, and that is a constitutional position. He asked, 'Can a person be prevented from becoming a member of any institution?' On this point, I am sorry to tell the House, that I am not sure of the constitutional and legal position. Anyway, all these things will be taken into consideration, proper examination will be made and, of course, suitable action will follow. Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. K. B. Menon, was also telling the House that non-officials who had been in charge of these societies were not really honest; most of the secretaries and presidents, after having misappropriated huge sums of money, had been absconding. On the other hand, there is my friend over here, now not present, who has said, that the non-officials are the most fittest (if I may use the Shakesperian double superlative term) persons to run these societies and officials should have no desire of interfering with these societies. He complains that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been forcing a Deputy Registrar here and a Sub-Registrar or a Senior Inspector there and all that, thus putting these societies to great expenses and loss. I have to deny the charge made by the hon. Member. I do not know why he persists in his remark. It was only the other day, in reply to an interpellation by him, I informed him that officials were not being dumped on these societies. I cannot understand why he is still repeating it. On the other hand, there have been repeated requests by the societies for the loan of the services of these officers, so much so, the department is working now with a shortage of experienced men.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the collection of audit fees and supervision fees, he said, that the Government had no right to collect them and that there was no legal sanction behind it. Sir, it is a fact that Government are collecting such fees; we will examine the legal position and we shall soon take a decision.

[Sri D. Sanjivayya] [28th July 1952

"The hon. Gentleman, Mr. Pragada Kotaiah, who is the champion of the cause of handloom weavers, has been telling the House that the unlimited character of these credit societies should be changed into limited one, that is, the liability of these societies should be limited to the share capital contributed by the members. Probably that was in his mind when he made his speech. Government will examine the question. He also said that the number of primary land mortgage banks that were functioning in this State was only 129 and that it was not enough. I agree. But, at the same time, I have to inform him and also the House that there are certain pre-requisites to be fulfilled to start land mortgage banks. They are: (1) there must be a good number of indebted ryots in the area; (2) the land must be a suitable land for mortgage purposes, and (3) it is a most important factor, there must be proper human material available. By it, I mean, that there must be enthusiastic and eager young people who can work these institutions, with a good amount of zeal and interest.

4-20 p.m. "The hon. Gentleman, Sri Kotaiah, also complained that there was inordinate delay in giving loans to the borrowers. I will certainly find out the lacuna in this system of work and see that it is rectified. Coming to his own subject of handlooms, he said that the handloom weavers were put to great difficulty on account of the fact that the primary weavers' co-operative societies were refused loans, or, rather when they approached the Central Banks, they were not given loans. I said a few days ago that, according to the new scheme introduced by the Government, the Government guarantee the loan that is to be advanced by the Central Banks and I see no reason why these Central Banks still refuse the loans. He has also suggested . . . (The hon. Member, Sri Pragada Kotaiah, was seen rising.) I am not yielding unless the hon. Member rises on a point of order. He has also suggested that a Finance Corporation should be set up for cottage industries and that a Sub-Registrar should be put in charge of this branch, and that work in regard to this branch should be improved. I thank the hon. Member for this very valuable suggestion. We will certainly look into it and see whether any useful things could be done.

"With regard to the producer-*cum*-consumer stores in Malabar, the hon. Member, Sri V. Sankaranarayana Menon, said that these institutions had been built up with great care and at a heavy cost and that, therefore, these institutions should not be allowed to die away. I assure him, Sir, that the Government will certainly see to it that these institutions are not allowed to fade away. The Government will certainly reorganize them and, if possible, convert them into multi-purpose societies so that they may be useful to the members who have been responsible for organizing such societies. Sir, I have nothing more to say and I think I have covered many points—probably not all—but I can say that I will consider all the suggestions that have been made and proper action will be taken on them. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai is not here and, unless some other hon. Member presses the cut motion, I take it that the cut motion has been withdrawn."

28th July 1952]

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"Sir, I press the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of the hon. Member, Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai, to vote. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 77,81,200 for Co-operation 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. 77,81,200 under Demand XX—Co-operation.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,74,309 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'

"Before explaining the scope of the Grant and the policy, I may say a few words about the adequacy of the Grant. The Budget Estimate of Rs. 389 lakhs is about Rs. 100 lakhs more than the Budget Estimate for 1951–52. The expenditure under this Grant has been increasing from Rs. 105·7 lakhs in 1946–47 to Rs. 289 lakhs in 1951–52, that is, in the course of five years, and this year it has come to Rs. 389 lakhs. Some may consider that this Grant is too much. To them I would point out that a sum of Rs. 389 lakhs for our State, in which the net area of crops sown is about 350 lakhs of acres, cannot be considered too much. The per acre expenditure works out to about only a rupee. If we take the population into consideration, the per capita expenditure will be far less, and probably it will be only half a rupee. The increase in expenditure during the past few years under this head is partly due to the expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes and largely due to the purchase of agricultural machinery, the capital expenditure on which is for some reason or other shown under the Revenue Account. If we exclude this capital expenditure, the expenditure for normal administration will be far less. Honourable Members will agree that this expenditure is by no means extravagant, considering the facts that agriculture is the basic industry which provides food for the community and raw products for industry and that the Agricultural department is one of the most important branches of administration. I know that there are some others who consider that the expenditure on agriculture is inadequate, compared to the expenditure of certain other departments. The expenditure of about 389 lakhs out of a total expenditure of the State under Revenue Account of Rs. 6,690 lakhs works out to less than 6 per cent. To such critics, I should perhaps explain that the Demand

under Agriculture does not include expenditure on State Trading Schemes which come under Demand XLI which includes schemes for the purchase and distribution of manures, iron and steel, and pipes and fittings. Further, considerable amounts for schemes intended for agricultural impovement are provided under other heads in the Budget, like tank improvement schemes and small irrigation schemes having Grow More Food value. The total provision made in the Budget under several Demands including Agriculture but excluding Major Irrigation Schemes, which will help agriculture in one way or other, works out to about Rs. 600 lakhs. It is true that we have had this year to cut out drastically less essential schemes in view of the stringent financial position of the State; but I can assure the House that the Government are not unaware of the needs of agriculture and an adequate provision has been made in the Budget.

" The Demand for Rs. 389 lakhs comprises the estimated expenditure on direction, superintendence, experimental farms, demonstration and propaganda, agricultural education, agricultural engineering, agricultural research, marketing and a few other minor items. We have provided Rs. 11·48 lakhs under direction and superintendence, about 31·5 lakhs for agricultural research and experiments, about Rs. 13 lakhs for agricultural education, Rs. 162 lakhs for charges under demonstration and propaganda, Rs. 167 lakhs for agricultural engineering and about Rs. 1 lakh each for marketing and minor building works. It will be noticed that the provision for demonstration and propaganda includes provision for multiplication and distribution of seeds, measures for control of pests and diseases of crops, and expenditure on public exhibitions and fairs. The expenditure on agricultural education relates to expenditure on the two Agricultural Colleges in the State, the Central Farms at Coimbatore and Bapatla attached to the Colleges.

4-30 p.m. " The provision for agricultural engineering includes costs of tractors, pumpsets, pipes, oil engines, etc., the cost of contour bunding operations and the cost on the operating staff. The provision for experiments and research provides for expenditure on the Research Institute at Coimbatore, the various Research Stations in the State, and for many research schemes conducted entirely from State Funds and for the State's share of the expenditure on the schemes partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Commodity Committees. I should perhaps here point out that the receipts under the Revenue Head ' XXIX—Agriculture ' has been correspondingly increasing during the recent years. This year's Budget Estimate is Rs. 131·69 lakhs. The recoveries under Agricultural Engineering amount to Rs. 23 lakhs and those from the Seed Distribution Schemes and certain other schemes amount to Rs. 80 lakhs. The receipts from agricultural stations by sale of produce and from the sale of green manure seeds, etc., are about Rs. 20 lakhs. The credit taken for transfers from the deposit accounts of grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Commodity Committees comes to about Rs. 6 lakhs

" The activities of the Agricultural department have expanded and are bound to expand in all directions and the expenditure is bound to grow. There is an enormous demand not only for the services of the department but also for supplies like tractors, oil engines, manure, seeds, etc., and the department is not able to satisfy the demands fully. There is a clamour for supply of more oil engines under the hire-purchase system and for the hiring of more tractors, and complaints are frequently heard that requests for the supply of machinery are not promptly complied with. The department has to comply with the requisitions in some order of priority and there is necessarily some time lag between application and compliance. The Government, of course, cannot find the entire capital for all machinery required. Wherever possible, private capital must be utilized in order that the machinery at the disposal of Government may be given for the use of such of the agriculturists as cannot find their own capital.

" From the notice of cut motions given by the hon. Members, I am glad to find that they are taking keen interest in the several aspects of the work of this department. But there are certain matters like land tenures which, though they have intimate connexion with Agriculture, are not entirely within the cognizance of the department. In other respects, nothing will be more welcome than constructive suggestions and criticisms from all the hon. Members. From what I am able to gather from the general debate on the Budget and the cut motions given notice of, the main criticisms are that the provision of facilities for agriculturists, like loans, seeds, tractors, etc., is inadequate and that the measures for the production of more food are ineffective. I would first like to draw attention to the fact that five years of continuous drought considerably limited the results of the food production campaign and the results are, therefore, not as spectacular as they might be. The Grow More Food Enquiry Committee set up by the Central Government have gone into the relative merits of the various schemes and their report is awaited. The policy of the Government of India in respect of Grow More Food subsidies has undergone considerable change and they have so far sanctioned Rs. 47 lakhs out of Rs. 138 lakhs applied for, for 1952–53. Luckily, the seasonal prospects are a little brighter this year and with the policy of decontrol of foodgrains which we have given effect to, I am sure that the measures taken by Government for increasing food production will be more fruitful and the agriculturists will do all in their power to increase the production of foodgrains without the fear of Government procurement or price control. Before I dwell at greater length on our intensive cultivation schemes, let me refer to the general criticisms against the Agricultural Department. I may state that our organization in the State compares favourably with many other major States in India and its efficiency is no less. Recently considerable attention has been paid to extension service in Agriculture. We have recently appointed a Joint Director of Agriculture to concentrate on the work of the organization of extension services. We are also taking measures to organize village agricultural associations in order that they may assist the agricultural officers in bringing to light the local needs

[Dr. R. Nagan Gouda] [28th July 1952

so that extension work, particularly before the cultivation season, may be more purposeful and effective. It is true that the staff at our disposal is limited but no useful purpose will be gained by merely increasing the staff without regard to quality or without adequate finance for expanding the services that they have to provide. Our agriculturists are shrewd and intelligent people; but they are crippled by poverty and there is, therefore, a limit for the development of agriculture and for the adoption of agricultural improvements that can be recommended. The problem that the Agricultural Department has to face is, therefore, more basic and fundamental than is commonly supposed. Nevertheless, we have tried to make the work of the department as efficient and useful as possible. You might remember that in the previous years, one strong criticism was that the agricultural demonstrators were being mainly used for trading work instead of for demonstration and propaganda. Hon. Members are aware that the trading work relating to manures and iron and steel has been removed from the agriculture staff and handed over to co-operative and other agencies. I am glad to say that this has toned up considerably the work and usefulness of the department. The Government have been for some time considering that our Agriculture Graduates should be given more intensive practical training than is obtaining at present. We have been under correspondence with the Universities in order to extend the degree course to give practical training to the students for one full crop season which may be about six months or a little bit more. The All-India Council of Agricultural Education recently constituted has also taken this view and I am hoping that this proposal will materialize very soon. Agricultural Research is more or less like the power house and the Agriculture Department and the field staff are only the transmission lines. That our research work is on the right lines was the opinion expressed by the Expert Committee which reviewed the progress of the agricultural research in the State in 1949. Visitors from foreign countries also at different times have made such comments. The programme of research and progress made is reviewed every half-year by the Research Council at Coimbatore and an annual report is also submitted to Government. I hope to visit the Research Institute for a few days next month when I intend to review the work done in each section by personal discussion with the Specialists concerned. This is not the place to recount the work done in each research section, information about which can be obtained from the Administration Report and other publications, but I may assure the House that every care is being taken that fruitful lines of work are pursued and ineffective work is eliminated. Owing to financial stringency, we could not include in the Budget this year many new schemes, although for some of them, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Commodity Committees have approved grants. The most important new schemes proposed to be included are the schemes for the breeding of blast resistant strain of paddy, the continuation of the sugarcane research at Anakapalle and Gudiyatham, the scheme for eradication of weeds and a few others. There are about 40 agricultural research stations in this State and last year, a research

28th July 1952] [Dr. R. Nagan Gouda]

station at Satyamangalam in the Lower Bhavani Project area was sanctioned. An Agricultural Farm at Paramakudi at Ramanathapuram district and Cashewnut Research Station at Mangalore were also sanctioned. These stations will come into full working order this year.

" The future of Agricultural Research in the State will depend upon the quality of training in our Agricultural Colleges, and the number of admissions into each of the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla has been increased from 80 to 90 this year in view of the possible demand for Agricultural Graduates in connection with Community and other Projects. The rules for admission into the Agricultural Colleges are more or less the same as for other professional colleges. The sons of agriculturists and those having practical experience of agriculture are given preference, other things being equal. As I said before, a proposal to give an intensive practical bias to the course is under active consideration. This orientation will give a thorough grounding to the students in practical agriculture and make them understand the problems of the agriculturists. The Ford Foundation of America has volunteered to give financial aid to open Extension Departments in five selected Agricultural Colleges in India and to start village development work in a compact block of 50 villages round about the colleges. The Agricultural College, Coimbatore, has been selected as one of the colleges and if the scheme materializes, an extension course will be opened as a Post-graduate course without in any way interfering with the three-year academical course. Hon. Members must be aware that the F.A.O. and the Government of India have sponsored an Internatinal Soil Fertility Course which was recently opened at Coimbatore. We are making available our teaching staff, laboratory, farms, etc., for this course. I am sure that the mutual contact of many scientists from the South and South-East Asia and other parts of the world will have a beneficial effect on the teaching staff of the College. 4-40 p.m.

" The Agricultural Engineering Branch is becoming increasingly popular. We have at present 293 tractors, of which 154 are provided with bulldozer equipments. We could not increase the number of tractors this year on the same scale as we originally contemplated under the Five-year Plan due to financial stringency. This year only a few new tractors will be purchased, but action is being taken to see that the tractors now in possession are not kept idle for one reason or another but are put to maximum working use. This kind of power-farming is new to this State and we have an experience of only about five years. The greatest handicap in this respect is the lack of trained personnel and inadequate supervisory staff. We are sending batches of men both gazetted and non-gazetted to the Central Tractor Organization, Delhi, for training every year. Apart from the efficiency of the supervisory staff, the outturn of the machines will depend to a large extent on the quality of the operating staff. I am not quite sure if the scales of pay that are paid by Government to the trained personnel are low; but the system of payment seems to require re-examination. Besides the basic monthly pay, the total earning should depend

[Dr. R. Nagan Gouda] [28th July 1952

upon the actual work turned out in order to provide an incentive for greater outturn. I propose to get this question examined thoroughly and to see that only first-rate men who can do genuine work are retained. People, who hire tractors should also co-operate with the Government in this matter and see that the tractors are not unnecessarily detained and the programme of work upset. There is a very great demand for oil-engines on the hire-purchase system. At present we are having 844 oil-engines for hiring out to ryots; by the end of 1952-53 we propose to supply 3,000 oil-engines and 749 electric motors under the hire-purchase system. Such of those who can afford to buy their own engines will be well-advised to do so so that the Government scheme may help those who cannot afford to invest capital. The contour bunding scheme is becoming popular. Besides the work that is already started in Bellary district, work has recently started in Chittoor district as a famine measure. The question of reclamation of lands in the Tungabhadra Project area before water is allowed for irrigation is under investigation. A survey of waste lands in Ramanathapuram, Nellore and some other districts is being undertaken in order to help reclamation.

" Another innovation which is becoming very popular is the river pumping scheme. The Government have already sanctioned two river pumping units for each of the districts of Chingleput, Chittoor, Malabar and South Kanara and one in Ramanathapuram district. Proposals are under consideration for starting a few more in other places. The Government of India have refused to give their share of subsidy towards the working of this scheme and has suggested that it may be worked out on a ' no profit, no loss ' basis. It is proposed, therefore, to work the schemes hereafter through co-operative societies, wherever possible. In regard to the schemes already in operation where co-operative societies do not come forward to take up the work, the Government will continue the schemes on the present lines and the beneficiaries will be asked to pay at full rates. There is also vast scope for small scale mechanization on the farms and it is hoped that the Research Engineering Section will pay constant attention to this.

" Next to irrigation, the most important requisite for Agriculture is manure. The targets for the distribution of ammonium sulphate and super hosphate during 1951–52 are 116.000 tons and 28,000 tons respectively. Against these targets, the quantities distributed till the end of May 1952 are 64,183 tons of ammonium sulphate and 12,932 tons of super phosphate. The intensive manuring scheme introduced in the deltaic area during the previous year is being continued. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 crore for 1952–53 as was done in 1951–52 to enable this Government to finance the intensive manuring scheme. Apart from straight fertilizers, facilities are given to manure mixing firms to manufacture mixtures for ryots crops and commercial crops. The quality and price of the mixtures are controlled and supervised by the department. Hon. Members are aware that groundnut cake is completely decontrolled and that agriculturists can buy freely in the market.

28th July 1952] [Dr. R. Nagan Gouda]

" Urban and rural compost making has made very good strides. Under the urban compost scheme, local bodies have manufactured and distributed 1·2 lakhs tons of compost till the end of May 1952 against a target of 2·32 lakh tons. Under rural compost scheme, as against the target of 1·04 lakh tons for 1951-52, 2·09 lakh tons has been manufactured up to the end of May 1952.

" We have been placing great importance on green manure. Up to the end of May 1952, the Department has distributed 5,043 tons of green manure seeds as against a target of 3,214 tons.

" The multiplication and distribution of improved paddy seeds is an important item of work of the Department. The quantity of improved paddy seeds distributed so far is 13,040 tons against a target of 14,572 tons; under millets, 553 tons has been distributed so far against a target of 2,030 tons. A provision of Rs. 73·49 lakhs is made in the Budget for the cost of seeds and overhead charges excluding the cost of the staff. The receipts by the sale of seeds are not shown in the Budget under the same sub-head and this is likely to give a wrong impression that the expenditure on the scheme is so much. The receipts by way of recovery by sale proceeds of the seeds is shown under the Revenue Head ' XXIX—Agriculture ' and even there, it is not shown separately but included under ' Miscellaneous '. I must explain here that seeds have to be purchased at a premium because the fields have to be rogued of off-types and the seeds have to be completely dried for seed purposes. The cost of improved seed is, therefore, naturally higher than that of the bazzar seeds. At the time of sale, difficulty is met with in disposal, particularly if the monsoon promises to be a failure, because no ryot would care to sow the higher-priced improved seeds when there is the risk that the crop may fail. But even so, there is a very large percentage of discerning ryots who always go in for these improved seeds. I am not unaware that complaints are frequently heard that the seeds sold by the Department do not have in some cases cent per cent germination. The defect may be due to many causes besides the failure of the staff to test the viability before the issue of the seeds—for example unsuitability of soil, lack of timely irrigation and so on. Wherever such complaints are received, they are fully investigated and suitable action is taken. We are trying an experiment to distribute improved seeds through village co-operative societies and also through selected seed farm ryots in interior villages by payment of a commission. I shall take all possible measures to improve matters in the disribution of improved seeds as the failure of seeds is man-made and is worse than the failure of rains. I may tell the House that the Department has been of considerable use in supplying seeds wherever there has been shortage of seeds or where seeds for short-term crops are required on account of the delay in the onset of rains. Sometimes seeds from Tanjore are found suitable in Chingleput. I may also state that in almost all cases, persons who have been winning prizes in the crop competition have used the improved seeds recommended or distributed by the Department.

[Dr. R. Nagan Gouda] [28th July 1952

"The work that is being done by the Plant Protection staff is very much appreciated by the ryots. They have been able to bring under control large scale incidence of pests and diseases. Tests with insecticides have been carried out and confirmatory results have been obtained regarding comparative merits, concentration dosage, residual effects, etc., of different brands.

"The Cotton Extension Scheme is being continued. The area and production for 1951–52 target were 301,300 acres and 153,921 bales respectively. The etsimates of area and production attained up to the end of May 1952 are 215,476 acres and 47,815 bales respectively. The programme for the current year aims at an additional area of 301,300 acres and a production of 155,429 bales in excess of the basic year 1949–50. In this connection, I may draw attention to the fact that cotton can be grown on rice fallows in the Tanjore district in the off season without detriment to the rice crop. There has also been a large increase in the production of Bimilipatam jute in the Visakhapatnam district. The growers of commercial crops have been affected by the recent fall in prices. The fall in gur price has also affected sugarcane growers in the non-factory areas. In factory areas, the Government have maintained a very fair price in spite of the slump in sugar.

"The regulation of markets for commercial crops is governed by the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act. Recently, new Market Committees were constituted or proposed to be constituted in Ramanathapuram for cotton and groundnut, in Tirunelveli for cotton, in Guntur for groundnut and tobacco. There is a good deal of misapprehension about the scope of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act and there is initial opposition from the traders whenever the Act is newly extended. The Act provides the mechanism for the growers and buyers to come together and for correct weighments and for payment on the spot. These markets are managed by locally elected committees and the Government do not interfere in their working once the Act is extended. The cesses collected by the Committees are spent by them and do not go into Government revenues.

"I should not let this occasion pass without referring to one important aspect of agriculture which is very often overlooked, viz., facilities for agricultural credit to finance agricultural operations. The credit available to agriculture by way of takkavi loans, Government subsidies, and credits issued by the co-operative organizations does not exceed Rs. 12 crores while the cost of production of crops in this State is roughly estimated at about Rs. 600 crores. This cost is only cost of production and does not include capital investment on livestock and dead stock like ploughs, implements, etc. It will thus be realized how much agriculturists are thrown on their own resources to improve agriculture which is the corner-stone of our economy. The Report of the Special Committee of the Reserve Bank must be awaited to see what measures will be taken to tackle this problem.

28th July 1952] [Dr. R. Nagan Gouda]

"It is impossible in a brief Budget speech to explain the policy and programme of the many phases of agricultural work but I hope I have given sufficient information about our policies and programmes. I can assure hon. Members that the Government will do their best to improve the prosperity of the agriculturists. Our major stroke of policy, which is a direct evidence of this, is the decontrol of foodgrains which will remove the restrictions hitherto placed on the agriculturists and contribute to an increase of food production. Fortunately, agriculture is a question in which all of us are interested and I am sure that I shall have the support of all sections of the House. I shall value the constructive suggestions that the hon. Members will no doubt offer during the course of the debate on this Budget Demand and shall profit by them. With these words, I commend my Motion to the acceptance of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I must tell the House that all those Demands which are not put to vote before 6 o'clock to-day will be guillotined at 6 o'clock. Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,74,300 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'"

*SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనను నేను 100 రూపాయలకు కోత తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. వ్యవసాయశాఖా మాత్యులు నా కోత తీర్మానాన్ని ఉపసంహరింపుకొనవలసినదని కోరిని, దానిని అంగీకరిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. మన దేశం ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయ దేశం. ఈ దేశం సర్వతోముఖంగా అభివృద్ధి కావాలంటే వ్యవసాయదారుని స్థితి బాగు పడాలి. ప్రభుత్వంవారు, వారి తాబేదార్లు వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి, ఆధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి రంగాలలో ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధచూపాలి. ఈ వ్యవసాయశాఖ నిమిత్తమై యీ 3,80,00,000 ల వరకు ఖర్చు చేయదలచారు. దీనిలో రెండు కోట్ల రూపాయలకు పైగా సిబ్బందియొక్క జీత భత్యాలకే ఖర్చవుతుంది. మిగిలిన కొద్దిపాటి మొత్తమే వ్యవసాయ చారులకు సహాయమీయబడుతుంది.

"వ్యవసాయాన్ని ఆధునిక పద్ధతుల ననుసరించి కొనసాగించవల్సిందే హెచ్చు పంటలు వస్తాయి. కాని ఇక్ష్వాకుల నాటి నాగలితోనే అభివృద్ధి సాధించలేము. ఈ విషయం వ్యవసాయశాఖ ఉద్యోగులకు తెలియును. అయినప్పటికీ రైతులలో ఆధునిక పరికరములయొక్క ఉపయోగముల గురించి వారు హెచ్చుగా ప్రచారం చేయరు. రైతులకు ఈ కొత్త పనిముట్లు సమకూర్చి చేయరు. వ్యవసాయ డిమాన్స్ట్రేటర్లు బాగుగా చదువుకొన్నవారు. అందులో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. కాని వారు సంపాదించుకొనిన విజ్ఞానమంతా పుస్తకములను చదివి ఆర్జించుకొన్నదే. ఈ విజ్ఞానాన్ని ఆచరణలోనికి తీసుకొనిరావడం వారికి తెలియదు. ఏ మట్టికి ఏ పంట వైరు చేయవచ్చునో సరిగా చెప్పరు. పుస్తకాలలోని విషయములను అప్పచెప్పడం వరకు మాత్రమే వారికి చేతనమును. ఈ విషయంలో వ్యవసాయశాఖోద్యోగులు తగు శ్రద్ధతీసుకొని రైతుకు నచ్చ చెప్పి అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి చేయించవలసియుంది.

"రసాయనిక ఎరువులను ఉపయోగించే విషయంలోకూడా వ్యవసాయ శాఖోద్యోగులు రైతులకు సరి అయిన సలహాలు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. వర్షాలు లేక నేల వేగిపోయి ఉన్న కాలంలో వారు రైతులకు రసాయనిక ఎరువులను భూములకు వేయమంటు

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [28th July 1952

న్నారు. ఈ విధంగా చేసినట్లైతే భూమి సారంహతుందని రైతులు వాటిని వాడుట లేదు. స్థానికంగా లభ్యమయ్యే పేడ, చెత్త, ఆకు మొదలైన ఎరువులను ధనం రూపంగా ఇవ్వలేని వ్యవసాయశాఖోద్యోగులు రసాయనకపు పెరుగులనే ఉపయోగించమనిన్నీ, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం రసాయనకపు పెరుగులనే ఇస్తామందనిన్నీ చెబుతున్నారు. ఎక్కడో హిమాలయా పర్వతాలలో ఉన్న కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని స్థానిక ఎరువులను సప్లై చేయించమని అభ్యర్థించినా లాభంలేకుండా ఉంది. ఆధికారాహంకోన్మత్తి ఈ విధంగా కుంటు పడుతోంది. ఇక loans ఇచ్చే విషయం గమనించండి. రసాయనపు పెరుగులు కొనటానికే అప్పు ఇస్తామంటారు. స్థానికంగా లభ్యమయ్యే ఎరువులను కొనుక్కొనే నిమిత్తం అప్పులు ఇవ్వమంటున్నారు. దీనివల్ల బలవంతంగా సరిగా ఉపయోగపడని రసాయన ఎరువులను రైతుల నెత్తిమీద రుద్దడం జరుగుతోంది. ఇంక అప్పులు sanction చేసే సందర్భంలోకూడా చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. అనేక మంది రైతులవద్దనుంచి అప్పులకు దరఖాస్తులు తీసుకొంటున్నారు. కాని వాటిని sanction చేయడం లేదు. Application form లను ఆచ్చు వేయించుకోవచ్చునని రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో అంగీకరించారు. కాని గుంటూరు జిల్లాకు వచ్చేసరికి application form లు అచ్చు వేయించుకోకూడదన్నారు. వేయించుకుంటే ప్రాసీకూడా అంటే కాకుండా వ్యవసాయశాఖవారు ఏర్పాటుచేసిన సంఘాలలో సభ్యులుగా ఉన్నవారికే అప్పులు మంజూరు చేస్తామంటున్నారు. ఇదివరకటినుంచి ఉన్న రైతు సంఘాలలోని సభ్యులకు అప్పులు ఇవ్వటం లేదు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం.

5 p.m. "పంటలు సరిగా పండాలంటే నీరు ఉండాలి. మూతులలోనుంచి నీరు తోడుకోవడానికి ఇంజన్లను సరిగా ఇవ్వటంలేదు. Agricultural Department వారు ఒక రైతుకు ఇంజను ఇవ్వాలని సిఫార్సుచేస్తే Industries Department వారు దానికి అంగీకరించడంలేదు. ఈ విధంగా ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటువారి అభిప్రాయాన్ని ఇంకొక డిపార్టుమెంటువారు మన్నించకపోయినట్లైతే రైతుకు ఏ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం సహాయపడగలదో గమనించాలి. ఇక ఇంజన్లు కొనుక్కొనే సందర్భంలోకూడా రైతులు కంపెనీల నుంచి స్వయంగా కొనుక్కుంటేనే అది ఏ మూడు వేల రూపాయలకో లభ్యమవుతుంది. లేక Agricultural Department ద్వారా అప్పు తీసుకొని ఇంజన్ తీసుకుంటే దాని ధర ఏ అయిదువేలో ఉంటోంది. వ్యవసాయశాఖ సహాయం కోరినవారు ఈ మొత్తం ధరవిచ్చి కొనుక్కోవలసి వస్తోంది.

"ఇక కొలతలు, బరువుల విషయం ఆలోచించండి. ఈ విషయంలో ఒక పద్ధతి అంచనా ఏమీలేదు. ఒక ప్రాంతంలో వీశకు నాలుగు శేర్లంటే, వేరొక ప్రాంతంలో 5 శేర్లు ఒక వీశ అవుతుందంటారు. కొన్ని జిల్లాలలో పుట్టి అంటే 8 బస్తాలు, మరి కొన్ని జిల్లాలలో 13 బస్తాలు. ఈ లేడాలు లేకుండా రాష్ట్రానికంతకూ ఈ బరువులు, కొలతలు ఒకే విధంగా ఉండేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

"ఇకపోతే Agricultural Statistics విషయం చూడండి. Revenue Department వారు ఇచ్చే Statistics ఒక విధంగా ఉంటాయి. Agricultural Department వారు ఇచ్చే Statistics ఇంకొక విధంగా ఉంటాయి. ఒకదానికీ ఇంకొక దానికి ఎటువంటి పోలికా ఉండదు. ఈ విషయంలో రాఘవేంద్ర రావుగారి కమిటీ రిపోర్టులో విషయాలు గమనించండి. Agricultural Department వారు ఇచ్చిన Statistics చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉంటోంది. ఈ Statistics లో చాలా విషయాల గురించి "*no information is furnished*" అని వ్రాసి ఉంటుంది. భూమి ఎంత వచ్చింది, సాగుబడి ఖర్చు ఎంతైంది, వ్యవసాయదారునికి లాభ నష్టాలేమిటి అనే విషయాలపై ఏ ఒక్కటిని information ఇవ్వబడడం లేదు. Statistics ఇంత లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉంటే ఏ దేశంలో Agricultural economy ని గురించి అభిప్రాయాలు వ్యక్తపరచటానికి వీలులేకుండా ఉంది.

28th July 1952] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

"ఇక Agricultural college ల విషయం చూడండి. కోయంబత్తూరులో ఒకటి, వాపట్లలో ఒకటి, మొత్తం రెండు వ్యవసాయ కళాశాలున్నాయి. వీటిలో కాపట్ల కళాశాలను ఎత్తివేస్తారేమోనని భయంగా ఉంది. ఇక పట్ల అభివృద్ధి పరిశోధన కేంద్రాల విషయం చూడండి. ఒకటి పిఠాపురంలోను రెండవది రాజంపేటలోను ఉన్నది. ఆ ముద్దు రాజంపేట కేంద్రాన్ని మూసివేద్దామనుకొన్నారు. కాని ఆ ప్రాంత ప్రజలుపడ్డనుంచి పత్తిపంచిన కారణంచేతనో, మరో కారణంచేతనో ఆ ఉద్దేశ్యం విరమించుకొన్నారు.

"సామాన్య రైతాంగానికి వ్యవసాయ రంగంలో అధునిక పద్ధతుల గురించి తెలియజేసే నిమిత్తం ప్రయత్నమేమీ చేయడంలేదు. వ్యవసాయదారుల కుర్రలకు, 3rd form వరకు చదువుకొన్న తరువాత, కొంత కాలం వ్యవసాయాన్ని గురించి బోధన చేయించడం ఎంతో అవసరం."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute only."

*SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"నేను cut motionను ప్రతిపాదించుచున్న వాసికి కనుక మరి కొంత వ్యవధి ఇవ్వవలసినదని ఆధ్యక్షులవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. తరువాత ఇ ఇష్టం.

"బంజరు భూములను సాగులోనికి తెచ్చే విషయం ఆలోచించండి. ఆధికారాహంకోన్మత్తి చేరగాలంటే భూమిలేని రైతులకు ఒంటను భూమిని సాగుకు ఇవ్వడం చాలా అవసరం. ముఖ్యంగా అడవి ప్రాంతాలలో సాగుకు పనికివచ్చే భూమి ఎంతో ఉన్నది. దానిని పేదరైతులకు సాగుకివ్వవచ్చు. ఈ విషయంలో Forest Department వారిని రైతులు ఆడగితే ముందు మీరు మా సహకారి సంఘంగా ఏర్పడి రిజిస్టరు చేయించుకోండి. తరువాత భూములు ఇచ్చే విషయం చూస్తామంటారు. Co-operative Department వారిని అడిగితే ముందు మీరు భూమి సంపాదించండి తరువాత రిజిస్టరు చేస్తామంటారు. ఇలాగే Agricultural Department వారు, Revenue Department వారు, బంజరు భూములను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చే విషయంలో పేద రైతులకు తోడ్పడుటలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ విషయముల గురించి మనవి చేసుకొన్నాము, అయినా ఫలితం కనిపించడంలేదు."

*SRI ANTONY PETER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Demand on Agriculture, which is fairly an acceptable one, considering the present circumstances when our wants and demands are many and the resources at our disposal limited. But I must say that the cut in the allotment for electricity and irrigation will be much felt by the agriculturists, especially by those in the non-delta areas where there is a cry for electric energy for irrigation purposes as many of these proposals may be postponed and some of the minor irrigation schemes dropped for want of sufficient funds.

"Sir, since the time at my disposal is short, I will confine myself only to some of the present difficulties of agriculturists in the non-delta areas like Manapparai sub-taluk, where the conditions prevailing are not as was expected some months back.

[Sri Antony Peter] [28th July 1952

" Sir, when I speak about some measures for alleviating the sufferings of the people in and around my place, of whom I have first hand information, it also applies to those parts of the State, where such conditions prevail.

" Sir, my area is one of the most drought-affected and in the present conditions, even deepening of irrigation wells does not bear fruit on account of the failure of monsoon for seven successive years. This year dry land cultivation is practically nil. Even now, pattadars holding 3 to 5 acres of land are living on one meal a day, their purchasing power deteriorating day by day. Drinking water wells in villages are very few and most of them are completely dry. Unless timely measures are taken by way of deepening drinking water wells and providing the people with relief work, I am afraid very soon we will find many isolated ' Rayalaseemas ' in places like these.

" Such being the sorry state of life of the agriculturists in non-delta areas, Sir, I would welcome the suggestion made by some of the hon. Members of this House to exempt the dry land cultivators from the proposed surcharge on land revenue but, at the same time, I am of opinion that the levy of heavy taxes on commercial crops will be injurious to ryots in these parts, as raising of many of these crops like cotton and groundnut solely depends upon timely rain which is quite uncertain.

" Regarding deepening of irrigation wells, the only successful way of getting sufficient water in these parts, is by the use of boring implements. In this connexion, I would like to make a suggestion that the Government, instead of granting subsidies for sinking new wells, may supply a good number of these hand boring sets to the ryots, free of charge, and it will be well and wise if such distribution is made through village co-operative societies.

" In connexion with the other irrigation facilities in this area, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that in spite of the various representations made to the previous Government and many petitions sent to the Electricity Supply Corporation concerned during the past 12 years and more to extend the electricity supply lines from Manapparai to Vyampatty, no steps have been taken so far. I may also add that the extension of these lines to Palakurichi and Thuvaranguruchi is a necessity under the present circumstances.

" The proposal to build a small anicut over Ponnani river and a storage tank at Kannoothoo have not yet materialized although it was said that these were awaiting expert opinion. Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps so that this unfortunate area may be given these facilities as early as possible.

" Sir, our agriculturists know how to grow more food. Their present crying need is not instruction in modern scientific methods of cultivation, but sufficient supply of water and manure at the proper time. They know much about the cattle wealth, but how can we expect them to improve the breed when herds of their

h July 1952] [Sri Antony Peter]

cattle are being sent to the slaughter-house every day for want of grazing grounds? They know that by the abundant use of green manure they can multiply the yield from the land, but where can they find it when they have no easy access to the nearby forests? Even the small quantity of artificial manure supplied by the Government is not made available to the ordinary ryot in season and at a moderate price.

" Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to make arrangements for issuing permits for grazing and cutting green leaves for manure from the adjoining Government forests in such a manner that the ryots can have these benefits without much difficulty.

" Regarding agricultural implements, I would suggest that the Government may insist upon every merchant to whom iron is supplied for making agricultural implements to supply the required number of these implements to the Agriculture Department from every quota so that they may be distributed to the ryots through village co-operative societies.

" Sir, for the improvement of agriculture and the advancement of their economic conditions, the agriculturists must have good health and proper education. Medical relief and primary education are a real necessity, in addition to a net-work of roads connecting all the main villages. For all these facilities we have to depend chiefly on the District Board. Sir, the President of our District Board is really doing very good work in this respect. I am sure he will continue to satisfy the needs of the villages to a considerable extent, if the Government are good enough to place a substantial amount at his disposal by increasing the usual grant to the District Board from the Motor Vehicles Tax in which case the Government are now getting nearly five times the original tax.

" Before concluding my speech, I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my opinion on a matter affecting the physical and spiritual vitality of the agriculturists. During the general discussion on the Budget, one of the hon. Members of this House suggested that birth control appliances might be supplied to all villages. Sir, I strongly oppose this measure on mental, moral, and physical grounds and request the Government not to encourage this criminal method of birth control. As Gandhiji himself has said, ' self-control is the best way of birth control '. Let not these novel introductions resulting in acts against Nature interfere with the calm and contented life of the villagers.

" Sir, since my time is up, I will conclude my speech with a request to the Government that concession in school fees may be given to all Christian Harijans, and exemption from endowment may be granted at least in the case of those secondary schools conducted by well-established religious organizations."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah. Sir, we are now on a matter relating to the peasant. The peasant is the most important man in the economy of things obtaining in our land, but he is, at the same time, the most

5 10 p.m.

[Sri V. R. Nagarajan] [28th July 1952

neglected man also. There are very many ills in Indian agriculture and so far as the South Indian peasantry is concerned, we have got to direct our attention to a greater extent than we have hitherto been doing to his needs and wants. Sir, since the time at my disposal is very short, I shall briefly narrate to you some of the most important needs of South Indian peasantry and I would, in that connexion, request the State Government to have some clear-cut plan, five-year plan, if necessary, so that it may be executed in the course of one regime of our administration. It may not be possible for the Government to take up all the problems pertaining to the State and be trying to execute schemes to solve them one after another. If they take up all the schemes, they may not be able to satisfactorily execute any one of them. Therefore, it would be much better in the interests of our agriculture for the Governtment to take up this problem and give it the topmost priority so that this problem may cease once and for all at least to a limited extent. For the improvement of agriculture, we need a lot of ruralization. As I said on another occasion on the floor of this House, I wish to state that ruralization must begin at least now and we must put a stop to urbanization slowly and steadily so that we may be able to do some concrete help to our agricultural brethren. The most serious problem affecting the South Indian peasant is his indebtedness. The ryot and his debts are two inconsistent things in my opinion. No ryot can function properly with debts. The ryot who is employed in the most useful service for humanity will not be able to carry on his avocation and render his bit of service to humanity if he is going to be kept in perpetual want. So far as this State is concerned, he has been obviously in need and his needs have been mostly due to poverty. Perpetual poverty has stunted his progress and he has not been able to render his service to humanity properly. Therefore, I submit that his debts must be wiped out now. To achieve this object, between 1937 and 1939 when the present Chief Minister was at the helm of affairs, he brought forward, what was known as the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act of 1938. That is an Act designed to give some relief to poor agriculturists in the matter of some debts. But that was a matter of scaling down his debts. The scaling down affected only certain old debts and it also effected some changes and some reductions in the rates of interest payable by him. At that time, I may recall to the memory of this House, it was also considered whether a moratorium could be declared. The pros and cons were considered but, for some reason, it was given up. I submit to this House that a bold measure such as that is called for in the agrarian economy that is now obtaining. Unless we are able to do some such thing which will go a long way to help the ryot, he will not be able to progress. Therefore, I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to see whether even now a moratorium cannot be declared, at least in respect of small debts of our agriculturists amounting to less than Rs. 500. That is one of my humble requests to the Government.

"To solve the problem of agriculture, much of departmental, concentrated work is also needed. We need for that purpose an able and efficient administrator, whether he is the Secretary of the

28th July 1952] [Sri V. R. Nagarajan]

Department or any other official. In this connexion, I would recall to this House the name of a famous person in North India. He was an Englishman and not an Indian. But still we would like to have some replicas of such persons. He was Mr. M. L. Darling of the Punjab. That gentleman devoted a lot of his time and the best part of his time to the care of the ordinary Punjab peasant. The Punjab peasant was known for his indebtedness. He was paying interest at the rate of 75 per cent per annum. It seemed that slowly and steadily the Punjab peasantry might get ruined. Ultimately the problem assumed very serious proportions and it was tackled in a way. I would, therefore, advocate that some such thing will have to be done for South Indian peasants too, if we want to help them in a real way.

"Now, what is most needed for the ordinary peasants? I am now talking about the small-scale owners of lands and not about the big landlords. The small landholders want to have oil engines or electric pumpsets. They are most essential things. But what is happening to-day? If an application is put in to the Agricultural department for the supply of an oil engine, it generally takes two years and sometimes even three years to get it. I would say, at any rate, more than six months would be unnecessary for this purpose. If the department takes more than six months for the supply, it would be harassing the ryot and it would not be helping him at all. Therefore, I suggest that, if an application is put in for the supply of an oil engine, it must be disposed of within six months. Greater attention than at present must be paid to this question.

"In this connexion, I would also beg to mention that one other problem which has ruined our agricultural friends is the question of fragmentation of holdings. Some suitable legislation will have to be enacted sooner than later to stop this fragmentation of holdings, if our agriculturists should be saved from further deterioration. We may fix a limit of 5 acres to be the minimum extent below which a holding cannot go.

"I would also make one or two points about the relationship that exists between the landlords and the tenants. We also see, even during question-hour in this House, how tenants are being evicted from time to time either because new legislations are going to come or because the landlords do not want the tenants. I say that some protection must be given to the tenants here and now. They cannot be left to the tender mercies of the capitalist landlord. We will have to embark on land legislation to protect the privileges of the tenant and to see that his occupancy rights are not taken away and that he is not evicted for unnecesasry reasons.

"Then comes the question of minimum wages and regulation of employment hours into the picture. If we want our ryots to produce more and more for the benefit of the consuming public, then we must tackle this question of minimum wages and also employment hours. Special concessions will have to be given to the ryots so that they may be kept above want. A prosperous and contented band of agriculturists is an asset to this State and

5-20 p.m.

[Sri V. R. Nagarajan] [28th July 1952

I appeal to the Government that they may formulate some definite plans to help the ordinary ryots. With these words, I conclude my speech."

* Sri RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:—" అధ్యక్ష, కృష్ణా వ్యవసాయాన్ని గురించి మన అసెంబ్లీ హాలులో మాట్లాడుకోవల్సి చిన్నరి రూపాయల డిమాండును నేను బలపరిచి చెబుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయమై నేను కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన సంగతులు మీకు తెలిసినవే అయినా మీతో మరికొన్ని చెబుతున్నాను. ఇవి వివరించే యీ వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి విషయములో మన దేశము వ్యవసాయము అనేక రంగాలలోనూ ఉత్కృష్టమైన స్థితిలో పూర్వకాలము నుంచి ఉన్నదని మనం రాష్ట్రములో వ్యవసాయదార్లకు వీలాటి ఉత్సాహం కలిగించలేదు. అందువలనే మనకు ఆహార ధాన్యాలు పడించలేని పోవడము జరిగినందున ఎనలేని కష్టాలను అనుభవించుచున్నాము. ఆ ఎత్తేయిన వ్యవసాయము విషయములో కొన్ని లాభాలు మాత్రమే కలుగజేయున్నాము. కాని జనాభా ఎక్కువైన కారణముచేత మనకు తగినన్ని సాగు సౌకర్యాలు పరిపూర్ణంగా, ప్రతి తాలూకాలోను అందరికీ సరిగా అందకపోవడము వల్ల, కొన్ని కొన్ని పదేశాలలో వ్యవసాయదార్లు అనేక యిబ్బందులు పడవలసి వస్తున్నది. కొన్ని తాలూకాలు కరువుమన్నవి. రాష్ట్రములో నీరు లభ్యమైనచోట్ల నీరు వల్లెయి సరిగా కాకపోవడముచేతగాని; నీరు లేని చోట్ల పంటలు పండక పోవడముచేతగాని వ్యవసాయదారులు వ్యవసాయమును వృద్ధి చేయలేక పోవుచున్నారు, ఆహారధాన్యాలు పుట్టకపోవుట చెందినది. ఇంకొకటి కాకుండా మన దేశములో వ్యవసాయము విదేశ పంతు మీద జరుగుటచేత వ్యవసాయము వృద్ధి చెందలేదు. వ్యవసాయ ఎగుమతి దిగుమతి వ్యవసాయదార్లకు ఎరువులు సరఫరాలు చేయలేదు. ఎరువులు కొనుక్కోవటానికైనా యీ వ్యవసాయదార్లకు అప్పులు సకాలములో యివ్వబడలేదు. యీ వ్యవసాయదార్లకు యిచ్చిన ఎరువులైనా వాటిని రకాలే యిచ్చారు యింకా కొన్ని యివ్వనేలేదు. ఈ ఎరువులు పరీక్షలు కోసం పంపటానికి అప్పులు యివ్వడంవిషయములో సకాలములో వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాల గాను సరి అప్పులు మంజూరు చేయడంలేదు చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయమని చెబుతున్నాను. ఇంకొకటి సరిగా సకాలములో సప్లై జరిగిన ఎరువు ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిలువ వసతులు లేండా యుండడంవల్ల అదులకు పోయిన సంవత్సరమున్న యీ సంవత్సరము మన దేశము, రాష్ట్రము, ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితిలో చాలా శక్తివంతమైన స్థితిలోనికి వచ్చింది. క్రిందటి సంవత్సరము ఎరువుల ధరలన్న యీ సంవత్సరము ధరలు పెరుగుట చాలా శోచనీయమని మనవిచేస్తూ యున్నాను. ఇంతే కాకుండా యీ గవర్నమెంటు వ్యవసాయోద్యోగస్తులు యిప్పటికి అంగా 1930 సంవత్సరములోను, అంతకుముందున్న సంవత్సరాలు ప్రతి జిల్లాలోను, తాలూకా తాలూకాలలోను గ్రామములకు వచ్చి అన్నిరకముల కష్టనష్టములు చూచి వెడితే. అందువల్ల ఆ గోజులలో కంటే ఎంతో వ్యవసాయము సమృద్ధిగా పండించవచ్చును. ఈనాడు ఏ కారణముచేతనో గాని యీ Demonstrators అటు పిమ్మట చేయకుండా విడిచి ఒక తాలూకా Headquartersలో వున్న అధికారులకు చేయుటమువల్ల యీ వ్యవసాయదార్లకు ఏ విధముగాను ఉపయోగించడం లేదు. దీని విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగు శ్రద్ధ వహిస్తారని అశించుచున్నాను. గవర్నమెంటువారు Co-operative Societies పెట్టారేగాని కొంతవరకే ఉపయోగపడుతున్నవే కాని, వీరు, చిక్కులలో వుండే వ్యవసాయదార్లకు లాభించడములేదు. ఈ అప్పులు సరియైన కాలములో లభించకపోవడమువల్ల వ్యవసాయదారులు

28th July 1952] [Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju]

అప్పులపాలు కావడం తప్ప, వితనములు ఎరువులు కొనుక్కోవటానికి డబ్బు ఎక్కువ లములో అందటంలేదు. అందుచేత వ్యవసాయమును వృద్ధిచేసి ఎక్కువ పంట పండించ లేకపోతున్నారు. మన రాష్ట్రములో పలాసా ఎకరాల భూమి సాగులోనికి తేసుకు రాగల భూములు అనేక జిల్లాలలో ముఖ్యముగా విశాఖ ఏజెన్సీలలో ఉన్నవి. వీటి అన్నిటికిని నీటి సౌకర్యాలులేవు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఉద్దేశించే ప్రాజక్టులను త్వరలో నిర్మించిన ఎడల ప్రజలకు చాలా మేలుచేసినవారు అగుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాను. యీ ప్రాజెక్టులను త్వరలో నిర్మించి, వీలైనంత త్వరలో యీ వ్యవసాయదార్లకు సప్లైయి చేయమని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. యీ ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించినప్పుడే యిప్పుడు బంజరుగాలున్న భూములు చాలావరకు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావీలగును. రాయలసీమ మాదిరిగా మా విశాఖపట్టం జిలా చాలా వెనుకబడిన జిల్లా అయియున్నది. నీటి సౌకర్యములు లేక ప్రజలు ఆహార ధాన్యపు కొరతవల్ల అనేక కష్టాలు పడుతున్నారు. మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉద్దేశించిన మాచ్‌ఖండు ప్రాజెక్టులు శీఘ్రంగా నిర్మించి విద్యుచ్ఛక్తిని సప్లైయి చేస్తే, వ్యవసాయదార్లకు ఉపయోగించడమే కాకుండా, వేది ప్రజానీకానికి ఆహారి కొరత ఉండదు. బంజరుగాలున్న వేలాది ఎకరాల భూమి సాగులోనికి వస్తుంది.

"దక్షిణ దేశములో యీ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సరఫరావల్ల వ్యవసాయము వృద్ధిలోనున్నదనిన్నీ, అచ్చట యీ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి క్రింద చాలా ఖర్చు అవుతున్నదనిన్నీ, ఆంధ్రదేశములో అట్లు లేదనిన్ని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారైన శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని Opposition Leader అయిన శ్రీ తెన్నేటి విశ్వనాథంగారు ఆడిగినప్పుడు అట్టి నిబంధన వేమీ లేదని అన్నారు. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు అలా అన్యాయము చేయాలని తమ ఉద్దేశ్యంకాదని, మా ఖర్చువల్ల అలా జరుగుచున్నదనిన్నీ, కాంటసియంటే రాష్ట్రానకు నష్టవర్షాలుగాను పరంపరాగతంగా వచ్చునని వారు అన్నారు. యీ విషయంలో నా అభిప్రాయమేమనగా, ఒక సమిష్టి కుటుంబాస్తి పరంపరాగతంగా అన్నదమ్ములకు అందరికి సరిసమాన హక్కులున్నవి కాబట్టి, రాష్ట్రవిభజనలో భూమిడి ఆస్తిలో సరిసమాన హక్కులున్నవని అంటున్నాను. ఈ దినమున యీ రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరిగినట్లయితే ఆంధ్రులు వారి న్యాయంశక్తమీద ఆధారపడివలసిన ప్రాజక్టులు విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి నిర్మాణములు ఎంతో త్వరలో నిర్మించుకోగలరని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. యీ రాష్ట్రవిభజన విషయములో మా ఆంధ్రులందరికి ప్రత్యేక అభిప్రాయము ఉండగలుగునని మనవిచేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* Sri M. MUNI REDDI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very sorry that this Demand has not been given top priority in this House. Very many hon. Members who are very eager to give some constructive suggestions are not at all given a chance. We are given only five minutes to speak and I do not know how it will be possible for us to deal with this vast subject in so short a time. Anyway, I wish to give some concrete suggestions within this short time.

" With reference to assignment of lands to landless people, many hon. Members have spoken. Indiscriminate grant of pattas to landless people will land us in a very precarious position and that will affect the agricultural industry. In this State we have got two crores of acres of cultivable waste lands. If all these lands are assigned to landless people, then we will not have any grazing

grounds or communal lands in the villages. This aspect of the problem is not taken into consideration. I think many hon. Members from the Communist Party were saying that more than forty to fifty thousand people surrounded them and asked them to see that all the waste lands were assigned to them. If all the lands are fully assigned to landless Harijans and other landless poor people, certainly we will not have any ground at all for grazing purposes. No doubt there are some genuine cases where people who are really poor have to be assigned lands and I have no objection if lands are assigned to such people.

" As far as other things are concerned, under post-war reconstruction schemes, for development of agriculture and establishment of Research stations, they are spending two crores and seventeen lakhs of rupees. We want that agricultural boards must be established in every district and taluk in this State so that seed development, multiplication farms, plan production farms, poultry industry, fishery development, etc., can be encouraged and worked in a scientific way. The food problem is a problem of problems and many hon. Members have spoken on the manner in which it could be solved.

" As regards the Tanks Improvement Act, no doubt, the Act was passed in 1949. But so far, the Government have not taken any steps in this regard. We have got 8,575,000 acres under water and our Agricultural Minister was telling us that they can develop to the extent of 1,500 pounds of fish per acre. If only the Agricultural department took some care and improved these tanks, which are more than 35,000 in number, we will certainly be able to develop the fishery industry.

" In this connexion, I wish to state that fodder is also very important. If these tanks are not kept in good condition and if no water is available for irrigation, then we will not be able to supply fodder to the cattle. We have got a large number of cattle, but still what is the consumption of milk? In Japan, the per capita consumption is 60 pounds whereas in India it is only 2 pounds. If fodder is not supplied to our cattle in adequate quantities, we will not be able to protect our cattle. In this connexion, I wish to mention that the assignment of lands has got a direct bearing on this subject. If lands are assigned indiscriminately, we will not have grazing lands for our cattle and ultimately the landless poor owning cattle will be affected more than anybody.

5-30 p.m. " As for seed development and multiplication farms, I wish to suggest that the Government themselves must take steps to supply good seedlings to the ryots so that the yield per acre may be increased in this State. More than 1,500 acres of land must be earmarked for this purpose and the Government must engage labour and cultivate the land and see that good seedlings are supplied to the ryots. According to Government reports, more than twelve and a half per cent increase in production can be effected by supplying good seedlings to the ryots.

" As regards grafts, the ryots have to pay four or five rupees for purchasing them. The Government must supply free of cost or at least at cheaper rates, these grafts to the ryots so that they may grow a large number of fruit-yielding trees

" Coming to poultry, we must follow the example of countries like Denmark in the West. Most of the western countries have developed poultry on a co-operative basis and that system must be introduced in every village here so that the food problem may be solved satisfactorily. Sir, fishery development, poultry development, plant multiplication and other schemes should be worked first in the district and taluk agricultural research stations.

" The supply of agricultural implements has become a problem for the ryots. In Hosur taluk, for example, we have made many representations for the supply of agricultural implements to ryots in time. We are asked to form Iron and Steel Co-operative Societies, that is, fabricators' societies, so that the ryots may be able to get the materials in time. But there is a rule that only fabricators will be enrolled in the societies as members and that is a great impediment. The fabricators will not be able to invest any amount towards share capital and the ryots are allowed only ten per cent to contribute. So much so, the implements required by the ryots are not supplied in time. This position requires to be looked into by the Government.

" As regards supply of manures, the Government are having a scheme for the compost manures. The ryots are allowed to dig pits and compost manure is prepared. In this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that if a man owns fifteen acres of land, as many as two acres will be required for digging pits. In Hosur, where some influential ryots have undertaken this work, more than four or five acres of land are to be earmarked for the purpose of compost pit manures only. I do not know how far the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture subscribes to the view that this is economical and is helping the peasants.

" Apart from the supply of agricultural implements, foodgrains must be distributed to the ryots so that they might be in a position to repay their loan and be saved from the exploitation of the rich landlords. Unless the agricultural industry is given top priority, we will not be able to solve our problem of food in this State. In America and in other Western countries, they are following different methods."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Mr. Lakshmipathy will now speak. I fix five minutes for each speaker."

* SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHY NAICKER :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, விவசாய இலாகா மான்யக்கின் மேற் பேசுங்போது, இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாய இலாகா எப்படி வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிற தென்பதைப்பற்றி இரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிலுள்ள விவசாய டெபார்ட்மேண்ட் யார் என்பதே இல இடங்களில் தெரியாது. இந்த மாதிரியாக விவசாயத்தை மறன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கென்று ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் இருக்கிறதா என்று கூட மக்களுக்குத் தெரியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. மற்றபடியாக, அவர்கள் எதற்காக

[Sri K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker] [28th July 1952

இருக்கிறார்களென்றால், விவசாயத்தை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கான புதிதாக கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட சில கருவிகளை உபயோகிப்பது எப்படி என்று விவசாயிகளுக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டுவதற்கும், உன்னதமான உற்பத்தி செய்யக் கூடிய விதைகளை அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லவும் அவைகளை விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடிய முறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்காகவும் அவர்கள் இருக்கவேண்டுமேயொழிய, இன்றையதினத்தில் அவர்கள் வேலை என்ன வாக இருக்கிறதென்றால், இரும்புகளையும், உரங்களையும் பிண்ணாக்குகளையும் விற்பதற்காக அவர்கள் ஸேல்ஸ் ஏஜெண்ட் மாதிரியாக இருந்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டதாவது, 'அந்த மாதிரியான வேலைகளையெல்லாம் மாற்றி இப்பொழுது கோவாபரேடிவ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது' என்று தெரிவித்தார். கொடுத்திருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் எப்படி விவசாயம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது, எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் இப்போது வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய நூதன யந்திரங்களை (Modern implements)ஐப்பற்றி விவசாயிகள் என்னதான் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களுடைய விவசாயத்தை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்காக என்னென்ன செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு போதிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதிலும், செடிகளுக்கு வரக்கூடிய பூச்சி, வியாதி இவைகளைப்பற்றி விவசாயி தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கென்று ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் இருக்கிறதா என்றுகூட தெரியாத நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

"இதைப் பொருத்தவரையிலும் அவர்களிடத்தில் என்ன போதனை செய்தபோதிலும் அவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நேரிடையாக ஒன்றைப் பார்த்தால்தான் தெரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு மதிய விவசாயப் பண்ணை இருக்கிறபடியினால், அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கும், மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலுமுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கும், அவர்கள் நேரிடையாக அங்கு நடக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயத்தை பார்த்துத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கும், அதன் மூலமாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கக் கூடிய விவசாயத்தை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கும், ஒரு வழி இருக்கிறது. இதுபோல் விவசாய டிமான்ஸ்ட்ரேஷன் பண்ணைகள் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் நிறுவப்படவேண்டும். அவ்விதமாக பண்ணைகளை நிறுவி, விவசாயத்தில் என்னென்ன புதிய முறைகளைக் கையாளவேண்டும் என்று விவசாயிகள் தெரிந்துகொள்ளச்செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுகூடும் இடத்தில் விவசாய பொருட் காட்சி நடத்தவேண்டும். விவசாயப் பொருள்களை அபிவிருத்தி பண்ணுவதற்கான வழிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்டுவதற்கு மாஜிக் 'லாண்டர்ன்' மூலமாவது சினிமாப் படங்கள் மூலமாவது காட்டப்பட வேண்டும். அவர்கள் எங்கே ஒன்றுகூடுகிறார்களென்றால், வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை கூடக்கூடிய, திருப்பூர் போன்ற இடங்களில், கால்நடை சந்தைகளில் ஒன்றுகூடுகிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு இதுபோன்ற படிப்பினையை படங்கள் மூலம் காட்டினால்தான் விவசாயம் முன்னுக்கு வர ஏதுவாக இருக்குமேயொழிய பிரசாரத்தின் மூலமாகவும் பத்திரிகைகளில் விளம்பரத்தின் மூலமாகவும், துண்டுப் பிரசுரத்தின் மூலமாகவும், அவர்களுடைய விவசாயத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்வதானது, அவர்களுக்கு சரியான படிப்பினையைக் கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இதுபோன்ற காரியங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். உழவுயந்திரம், நிரவுயந்திரம் (Tractor-Bull-dozers) ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒன்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. அதை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதுபோன்ற காரியங்களை அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

5-40 p.m.

*SRI G. VAGHEESAM PILLAI:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த விவசாய மானியத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 1938-39-ல் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் ரூ. 20,62,000-ம், 1945-46-ல் 74,96,000-ம் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்காக

28th July 1952] [Sri G. Vagheesam Pillai]

செலவழித்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது உணவுப் பற்றுக்குறை ஏற்பட்டதும் விவசாயத்திற்கு அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தி 1952-53-ல் ரூ. 3,78,74,300 பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதற்காக நாங்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறோம். இன்னும் இதே மாதிரி அடுத்த வருஷத்திலும் விவசாயத்திற்கு இவ் வருஷம் ஒதுக்கினதைவிட அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"விவசாயப் பொருள்கள் நல்ல விலைக்கு விற்பதால் பயிரிடுவதில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஊக்கம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த சமயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் நூதன மான முறைகளில் பயிரிடும் வழிகளைக் கற்பித்தலும், நீண்ட கால கடன் கொடுத்தல் மூலமாகவும், இன்ஜின் பம்பு ஸெட்டுகள் தாராளமாகக் கொடுத்தும், விவசாயக் கருவிகளை அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்தும் உதவினால் விவசாயத்தை அதிகமாக விருத்தியடையும்படிச் செய்ய சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கும். ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எல்லா வகைகளிலும் உதவியளிக்க முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து உணவுப் பொருள் இறக்குமதி செய்யும் போது, அதற்கு அதிக விலை கொடுப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக, நம்முடைய விவசாயிகளுக்கு நீண்ட காலக் கடனுக பணம் கொடுக்கலாம். விவசாயத்தில் எருவிடுதல் முக்கியம். அதே மாதிரி நூதன முறையில் சாகுபடி செய்ய விதைகளைப் பொறுக்குதல், soil-க்குக் தகுந்தாற்போல் நெல் நடுதல், season-க்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல், நில வசதிக்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் பசுந்தழையிடும் விதம். இன்னும் இவைகளையெல்லாம் கவனித்து ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைகள் நிறுவி, பழ வகை, நெல் வகை, எண்ணை வித்து வகை கரும்பு வகை முதலியவற்றில் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிக ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் இவ்வித ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து, எந்தெந்த விதைகளை எந்தெந்த காலத்தில் விதைப்பது, எந்தெந்த முறையில் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பது அனேகமாக விவசாயிக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்கு விளம்பரம் அதிகமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். நியூஸ்ரீல் போல சினிமா பிலிம்கள், சுமார் 1,200 அல்லது 2,000 அடி நீளத்தில் தயாரித்து, அதை ஒவ்வொரு சினிமாக்களிலும் கட்டாயமாகப் போடும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"'மேதிச் செல்வம்' என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு பத்திரிகை நடத்துகிறார்கள். 'கல்கி', 'ஆனந்த விகடன்' போன்ற பத்திரிகைகளின் அட்டைப் படங்கள் போல கவர்ச்சிகரமாக இந்தப் பத்திரிகையின் அட்டையும் இருந்தால், அதிகமான பிரதிகள் விற்பனையாகும். அப்பொழுதுதான், அதிகமான பிரதிகளை விவசாயிகள் வாங்கி அதனால் பயனையடைய முடியும். தினசரிப் பத்திரிகைகளிலெல்லாம் சிறந்த கட்டுரைகள் விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைகளில் உள்ளவர்களைக்கொண்டும், விவசாய நிபுணர்களைக்கொண்டும், சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைக்கொண்டும் அனுபவமுள்ள விவசாயிகளைக் கொண்டும் எழுதச் செய்யவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி அறிஞர்களைக் கொண்டு எழுதப்படும் கட்டுரைகளை படிப்பதனால், விவசாயிகள் நூதன முறைகளில் விவசாயத்தைச் செய்வதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

"ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளிலும், உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளிலும் விவசாயத்தைப் பற்றிய பாடங்கள் இதுவரையிலும் அதிகமாக சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலும். ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிலும், விவசாயத்தைப் பற்றி ஒரு பாடமாவது பாட புத்தகத்தில் கட்டாயமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் டெக்ஸ்ட் புக் கமிட்டியாரை வற்புறுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

அமெரிக்காவில் High breed seeds தயார் செய்து, விவசாயிகளுக்கு க்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த விதைகளை அரசாங்க பண்ணைகளிலும், சொந்த ணைகளிலும் அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தருகிறார்கள். அதனால் 1-க்கு 500, 1,000 பவுண்டு அதிகமாக விளையக்கூடும் High breed seeds தால் மாத்திரம் எக்கர் 1-க்கு 500 பவுண்டு முதல் 1,000 வரைகூட போல விளையும். நம் தேசத்தில் ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைகள் இல்லாத அதிகமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு விதைகள் சப்ளை செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. breed seeds நட்டு நூதன முறையில் சாகுபடி செய்தால் எக்கர்

[Sri G. Vagheesam Pillai] [28th July 1952

1-க்கு 3,000 பவுண்டு முதல் 5,000 பவுண்டு வரையில் கிடைக்கும். போதிய ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைகள் இருக்குமிடத்தில், 100 ஏகர், 200 ஏகர் நிலத்தை குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, ஒரு டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேடரையும் போட்டு, இம் மாதிரி High breed seeds-ஐத் தயார் செய்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு விநியோகிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"விவசாய இலாகா ஆபீஸ்களில் உதவி டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேடரைப் போட்டு, ஆபீசிற்குள் கவனிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயங்களை அவரை கவனித்துக்கொள்ளும்படி வைத்துவிட்டு, வெளி அலுவல்களை டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேடர் கவனித்துக் கொண்டால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும். அம்மாதிரி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"கடைசியாக, என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லா பொருளாதாரத்தில் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான ஜில்லா. முதன் முதலில் 'சமூக அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் (Community Project)' ஸைலக்ட் பண்ணிய போது தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டார்கள். Final list-ல் மாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, சமூக அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் மின்சார வசதி கொம்பவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. லால்பேட்டை, மன்னார்குடி, ஸ்ரீமுஷ்ணம், பரங்கிப்பேட்டை இந்த ஊர்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் வழியிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்து களில் விவசாயம் செய்ய சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

"ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு, எங்கள் தாலுக்கா நஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களாய் இருப்பதால், குடியிருப்பு வசதியில்லை. அதற்காக பக்கத்திலுள்ள நஞ்சை நிலங்களை விலைக்கு வாங்கி, நிலங்களைத் தூர்த்து அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் குடியிருப்பதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும். இதை அவசியம் செய்யும்படி சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுகொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI K. VENKATAKURMI NAIDU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, నేను యీ వ్యవసాయము డిమాండుపైన ప్రవేశపెట్టబడిన కోత తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ మాట్లాడుచున్నాను.

"వ్యవసాయక దేశమైన మన భారతదేశం ఆర్థికంగా ముందుకు రావాలంటే వ్యవసాయిక రంగంలో విప్లవాత్మకమైన మార్పు తెచ్చేటటువంటి సంస్కరణలు అమలు పరచాలి. దున్నేవానిదే భూమి అన్న సూత్రాన్ని అమలుపరచి, జమీందారీ, భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని రద్దుపరచాలి. కౌలుదార్ల రక్షణ చట్టాన్ని ప్లాను చేసి, ఉత్పత్తిదార్లకు ప్రోత్సాహం ఇవ్వాలి. స్వయంగా సాగుచేయని సోంతపోతు వర్గానికి చెందిన ధనిక భూస్వామి వర్గాన్ని రూపుమాపాలి. ఎవరి అస్తిత్వాని నష్టపరిహారం యివ్వనిదే స్వాధీనముచేసుకొనే చానికి వీలులేదని నిర్వచించిన రాజ్యాంగ సూత్రాన్ని సవరించి, మన దేశములో వ్యవసాయికాభి వృద్ధికి అనువైన చట్టాన్ని అమలు జరపాలి. కట్టడానికి బట్ట లేక, ఉండడానికి ఇల్లులేక, తిరడానికి తిండిలేక గర్భదారిద్ర్యములో మునిగి లేబుతున్నటువంటి స్థితిలో రైతులు విమూల్యం నష్టపరిహారం ఇవ్వలేరు. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన వెంటనే భూములను రైతులకు పంచి పెడతామని గాంధిజీ ప్రఖ్యాత పత్రికా రచయితలు యీ ఫిషరీతో చెప్పిన మాటలు మన కాంగ్రెసు పెద్దలు అప్పుడే మరచి పోయారు కాబోలు. శతాబ్దాల తరబడిగా అప్పుల బాధతో క్రుంగి కృషిస్తున్న రైతాంగము కోలాహలంతో నష్టపరిహారాన్ని ఎక్కడ నుండి తెచ్చి ఇవ్వగలరు? కనుక యీ నష్టపరిహార మిచ్చేటటువంటి విధానము పోలేకున్న, రైతులు, కాగుపడరు. ఆనాగరిక పద్ధతులలో వ్యవసాయాన్ని కొనసాగిస్తున్న మన పల్లె ప్రజల జీవితము చాలా ఆధ్వాన్నంగా ఉన్నది. శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలు, రాయలసీమ కంటె మరింత వెనుకబడిన జిల్లాలుగా యున్నది.

28th July 1952] [Sri K. Venkatakurmi Naidu]

ఈ ప్రజల స్థితి బాగుపడవలెనంటె, గ్రామగ్రామములోను వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధన కేంద్రాలు నెలకొల్పి వాటి ద్వారా రైతులకు వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధిని చేసి నేటికాలపు శాస్త్రీయ పద్ధతులలో పరీక్షలు జరిపి, ఆధునిక తోడ్పాటును ఇప్పించవలెను. మరియు ప్రతి గ్రామములోను కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలను నెలకొల్పి, ఆయా రైతులకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు చేసేటట్లు సహాయము రైతులకు అవసరమగు ఎరువులను సమకూర్చవలెను. వారి సమీపలనే లాభసాటి ధరలకు అమ్మి చి, వారికి కావలసిన వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు సకమమైన ధరలకు కొని చి ఇచ్చేటట్లు చేయవలెను. మరియు మన దేశంలో ఉంటున్న అనేక నిరుద్యోగులకు ప్రభుత్వము బంజరు భూములను నిచ్చి, వారిచే సాగుచేయించవలెను.

"దేశంలో వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి పరుసరపడ అవసరమైనది. కనుక పరువధరను నిరవరంగా నిశ్చయించి, రాజ్యాంగ సూత్రం 41వ ప్రకారం వ్యవసాయాన్ని పరు సరక్షణ పరిశోధనలకు అనుగుణంగా అభివృద్ధిపరచటానికి ప్రభుత్వము పూనుకోవలెను. ఈ సంవత్సరంలో ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలలో వేస్తున్న పుల్లరి శిస్తును సంపూర్ణంగా మినహాయించాలి. ఖరీఫ్ంగా రాయలసీమలో మొన్న మే నెలలో సంభవించిన వర్షాలవల్ల కలుసరపడ చాల ప్రమాదం. కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో పశువులు వేలకొలది చనిపోయి, ఆకర్షణి ప్రజలు విపరీత నష్టం కలుగుకొని ఆయినారు. దీనికి తోడు బ్రహ్మానందరెడ్డి సంస్థానములోనున్న పట్టి శిస్తులతో మరొక కొన్ని కొండలను ఆ సంస్థానం ఇండియన్ యూనియన్‌లో చేరిన తరువాత రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టు ప్రాంతములోనికి ప్రకటించి ప్రజలు పశువులను ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో మేకకుండా నిషేధించున్నారు. బొబ్బిలి తాలూకాలో ఆవలి కొండ ప్రాంతాల వనసరించి యున్న గ్రామాలలో కూడ ఈ నిషేధము అమలులో యున్నది. కనుక ఈలాంటి రిజర్వేషన్ పద్ధతులను తలపెట్టి పశు సంపదను పెంపొందించుటకు తోడ్పడవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులు చాలా ముఖ్యమైనవి. ఆదర్శప్రాయమైనవి. అయితే, మన్యపాన నిషేధము, భూమి ఉత్పత్తి, నిర్బంధ విద్యావిధానము లాంటి ఉత్తమోత్తమమైన విధానాలు ఆచరణలో ఎంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వ యాజమాన్యాన విఫలత్వం పొందినట్లు కాకుండా ఇవి సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించవలెనో, జాతీయ సంపద విసర్జితంగా పెంపొందుతుంది. మరియు పంచ వర్ష ప్రణాళిక దిగ్విజయముగా అమలుకు వస్తుంది. కేవలం వర్షాధారంపైనే ఆధారపడకుండా కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రాంతములోనున్న భూమిలో సగభాగము నీటిపారుదల క్రిందకు తెచ్చి, ప్రజలకు ఎల్లప్పుడు పని, జీవనభృతి కల్పించడమే కాకుండా అధికోత్పత్తికి తోడ్పడి, మూడింట భాగము భూమిని పశువులు మేయుటకుగాను, పంటచెరుకులకుగాను విడిచిన గ్రామ సౌకర్యాలకు ప్రశస్తికించవలెను. ఇక్షుసంపద వృద్ధిబొంది వ్యవసాయము అభివృద్ధి కాగలదు. ఈ కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులకు నియమించబడే ఉద్యోగులు ఇతరంతా వి జోక్యము లేకుండా, సర్వకాలం దానికే ఉపయోగపడేవారుగా ఉండాలి వ్యవసాయములోను, ఆర్థిక స్థితిలోను, వెనుకబడియున్న మా ప్రాంతములో ఈ సంవత్సరం ఒక కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"ఇక, మా బొబ్బిలి తాలూకాయాత్తు ఎస్టేటు గ్రామాలగుటచే శిస్తు, నీటి తీరువా కలిపియున్నవి. ఇప్పటికే రైతులు పన్నుల భారముతో క్రుంగికొనుచుండే, ప్రభుత్వము తిరిగి సర్‌చార్జీలు, నీటి ఆవశ్యకత పన్నులు వేయుచున్నందుకై, రైతు పురోభివృద్ధానికి దోహదమిచ్చు విధానమిదేనా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. మా తాలూకాలో చెరువు క్రింద శిస్తు రద్దుచేయరు. నీటి ఒరవడి లేక చెరువు ఉడిచినది తడిదేమి తిరిగి కట్టుటకు నీళ్లులేక ఎరువులా, సకాలములో దొరకక ఈ కారణ

[Sri K. Venkatakurmi Naidu] [28th July 1952

ణాలచేత చెలుకు డిగుడి యుక్త 1 కి 15 టన్నుల వచ్చుచున్నది. రైతుల మనుషులు ఖర్చులకు, పన్నులకు చెలుకు ధర తక్కువగా యున్నది. ఆనుక చెలుకు ధర తెచ్చిన ముల్లో ప్రభుత్వమునకు సహాయము కోరుచున్నాను. తిరుపాత్ర కాని ప్రాంత మొదలగు చోట్ల మైనపు ఇరిగేషన్ల ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొన్నచో పెద్ద ప్రయత్నం నీడ కల్పించిన వారగుదురని హెచ్చరించుచున్నాను. రాయలసీమకంటె హీనస్థితిలో ఉన్న శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాకైన ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధ వహించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members have only ten minutes more I want to divide these ten minutes and allow three Members to speak, each for three minutes".

5-50 p.m. *SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மானியத்தை எதிர்த்து இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச முன் வந்திருக்கிறேனை. விவசாயத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணம் முறையில் அதிகமாக செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. அனாவசிய மான அவசியமாக செலவழிக்கப்பட்டாலும் அதிகம் காரியங்களுக்கு மாக செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. எந்த காரியங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக அனாவசிய கப்படுகிறது என்பதற்கு சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக விவசாய சமாலைகள் காலா காலத்தில் கிடைப்பதில்லை. சாதாரணமாக நல்பேட் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய காலத்தில் 'பாஸ் பேட்' கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பாஸ்பேட் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய காலத்தில் 'நல்பேட்' கொடுகிறார்கள். விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு இதை நன்கு உணர்ந் திருப்பார்கள்.

"தாலுகா தலைநகரில்தான் இந்த விவசாய ஆபீஸ் இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் விவசாயிகள் 10, 15 மைல்கள் வந்து அவர்களிடம் யே சனை கேட்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் பிர்க்காவிற்கு ஒரு விவசாய டிபபோவை ஏற்படுத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயத்திற்கு அதிகமாக பசுந்தாள் உரம் வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சர்க்காரில் அதிகமான பசுந்தாள் பயிர் செய்யப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது பசுந்தாள் வாங்கும் காலத்தில் பட்டாதாரர்களிடம் பணம் இருப்பதில்லை. விவசாயிகள் சில சமயங்களில் அதிகமான விலை விற்கிறது. அந்தக் காலங்களில் அதை வாங்குவதற்கு அவர்கள் கையில் பணம் இல்லாததால் அவர்களுக்கு சர்க் கார் கடன் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் கடனை உதவி செயது கொடுத்தால் விவசாயிகள் தாங்களாகவே அதிகமான பசுந்தாள் உரம் பயிர் செய்துகொள்ள முடியும். மற்றும் அடுத்த வருஷம் பசுந்தாள் க்கு தான் பயிரிடும் நிலம் தனக்கே வரும் என்று நிச்சயமில்லை. அதனால் அவன் பசுந்தாள் பயிரிடுவதற்கு முடியாமல் இருக்கிறான். அடுத்த வருஷம் அவனுக்கு நிலம் நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைக்கும் என்று இருந்தால் அவன் நிச்சயமாக பசுந்தாள் உரம் பயிர் செய்வான். இப்பொழுது அவனுக்கு பசுந்தாள் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அவனுக்கு கடன் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் அவன் அதைகொண்டு பயிரிடுவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கும். இன்றைய தினம் ஆற்றங்கரைகளிலுள்ள தழைகள் எலத்திற்கு விடப்படுகிறது. காட்டுபுத்தூர் ஸ்ரீமான் டி. எஸ். ராஜன் அவர்கள் அவைகளை இப்பொழுது குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார். அதனால் விவசாயி களுக்கு அதை வாங்குவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லை. ஆகவே, அங்கு மலை களிலும், வயல் பிரதேசங்களிலும் புறம்போக்குகளிலும் காடுகளிலும் தழைகள் இருந்தால் அதை தடங்கல் இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு உதவி அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன்.

"இன்றைய தினம் விவசாயிகள் கடன் வசதி கிடைக்காமல் பொம்பளும் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அப்படி கடன் கிடைத்தாலும் அதைத் திருப்பிக் கெ டு பதற்கு முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதமான சங்கட நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நியாயமான வாரம் குத்தகைகளை நிர்ணயம்

28th July 1952] [Sri P. Venkatesa Sholagar]

செய்தாலும் அடுத்த வருஷம் நிலம் தங்களுக்கு நிச்சயமாக கிடைக்கும் எனறிருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் கடன் வசதி செலவு செய்து பயிரிடுவார்கள், பிறகு அந்தக் கடனை திருப்பிக கொடுபபார்கள். ஆகவாகளுக்கு குத்தகைக் குறைபபு, வார உயாவு, குடிவார உரிமை வேணடும் எனறு பசாலலிக கொணடு நான இத்துடன முடி தது க் கொளகிறேன்."

* SRI K. VENKAIAH:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah and oppose the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister. In doing so, I have to say that the interest evinced by the Government in the working of the Agricultural Department is most unsatisfactory. The work of the Department is not at all useful to the peasants and the tillers of the soil. The different commodities that are produced, especially groundnuts, tobacco, cotton and many other commercial crops are now being purchased by the foreign monopolists, mainly the British companies. The grip they have over the market of these crops is most harrassing. In 1941 I think even the Director of Agriculture said that the grip of the I.L.T.D. and the other monopolist companies over the commercial crops market was harmful to the trade and the interest of the producers. In spite of this, the Government have not taken any action to release the grip of the foreign companies over the producers. Of course, they have passed what is called the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act. But the powers given to the Committees constituted under that Act are very limited. They are asked to depend on the Director of Agriculture for anything and everything. For instance, the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee submitted a report to the Government for fixation of the minimum price of tobacco. That is still pending and no action has been taken. Even as early as 1948 Government promised to appoint an advisory committee and see what could be done. But nothing has been done till now. Under the present arrangement, a number of members of the Committees like tobacco, groundnut or other committees are nominated. There are a greater number of traders on the committees than peasants and thus the committees do not serve the interests of the peasants in general. The Director of Agriculture appointed by this Government is an I.C.S. Officer and not a technical man."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member's time is over. The hon. Member Mr. Senapathi Gounder will now speak."

*SRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, விவசாய இலாகா இதவரைக்கும் விளம்பர இலாகாவாகவும் நடைபெற்று வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நல்ல திசை யும் அனுபவமும் வாய்ந்த கனம் விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்கள் பல சீர்திருத் தங்களைக்கொண்டுவரவார்கள் என்றுதான் நாங்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் எதிர்பார்த்தோம். அதனால் பழைய வியாபாரத்தை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் கூட்டி யே வியாபாரம் செய்யப்போவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் வியாபார முறையி லும் அதிக பலன் காணவில்லை. எனென்றால் சென்ற வருஷம் பொறுக்கு விதை சப்ளை செய்தார்கள். சாராபுரம் தாலுகாவில் கப்போடியா சிஒ 4 பொறுக்கு விதையை டிபார்ட்மெண்டு மூலமாக விநியோகம் செய்தார்கள் அனால் அந்த செடி முளைத்துவரும் காலத்தில் 10 சதவிகிதம் கருங்கண்ணி செடியாக இருந்தது. அதற்குக் காரணம் யார் என்று தெரியவில்லை. பிறகு விவசாயிகள் எதனாவது விதைனைக் கலந்து விதைத்தார்களா என்று கேட்டார் கள். அதே சமயத்தில் விவசாயிகள் 'நாங்கள் பலர் இந்த விதையைத்தான்

வாங்கினேனும். எல்லாரும் இதைத்தான் விதைத்தோம். இந்த பலன்தான் கண்டோம்' என்று சொன்னார்கள். 'ஆதலால் அது உங்களுடைய தவறுதலே தவிர எங்களுடைய தவறு இல்லை' என்றும் அவ்விதமே அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்தார்கள். இவ்விதம் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இருந்து அதற்கென்று பெரும் செலவு செய்தால் என்ன பிரயோசனம் என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

" அதுவுமில்லாமல் நமது விவசாய டிமான்ஸ்ட்ரேட்டர்கள் தாலூகாவிற்கு வருகிறார்கள். அநேகமாக அங்கே வருகிறவர்கள் தென் கன்னடத்திலிருந்தும் மலையாளத்திலிருந்தும்தான் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அந்த எரியாவிலுள்ள மக்களுடன் பேசிப் பழகுவதற்கு மூன்று வருஷங்களாகும். அதற்குள் அவர்களை மாற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு பொது மக்களுடன், ஏழை விவசாயிகளுடன், அதிக தொடர்பு ஏற்படுவதில்லை. அந்த தொடர்பு இல்லாமல் எவ்விதம் விவசாயத்தில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யமுடியும்? எவ்விதம் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு விவசாயத்தை போதிக்க முடியும் என்பதாகக் கேட்கிறேன்? உண்மையில் விவசாய இலாகா அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து நமது விவசாய மக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மை ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிலும் அங்கே தரிசாகக் கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை . . .

It being 6 o'clock Mr. Speaker proceeded, pursuant to the rules, successively to put forthwith the question on the Demand under discussion and also the questions on the other Demands notice of which had been given by Government.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,74,300 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,22,000 under Demand III—Stamps.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,92,500 under Demand V—Registration.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,48,300 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,82,800 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,01,300 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,65,900 under Demand XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,84,28,600 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,95,100 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,33,800 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,94,900 under Demand XXX—Pensions.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,73,100 under Demand XXXI—Stationery and Printing.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,91,700 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,15,800 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENTS OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payments of Compensation to landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,90,30,100 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,49,800 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,81,800 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,47,500 under Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,80,800 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,12,38,300 under Demand XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government.' "

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 Tuesday, 29th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 272-A asked by Sri S. Swayamprakasam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th July 1952, page 502 supra.]

Government have this year as usual appointed Selection Committees for the Engineering Colleges as well as for other Colleges. The Committee for the Engineering Colleges consists of—

(1) Dr. V. S. Krishna, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

(2) Sri L. Venkatakrishna Iyer, Retired Chief Engineer; and

(3) Lt.-Col. S. Paul, Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy.

Instructions were issued on 5th July 1952 regarding the selection of candidates for admission to the Government Engineering Colleges. These are almost the same as the instructions issued last year by the Government of Madras, except for certain details by way of clarification.

Last year 20 seats had been reserved to be filled by the Government at their discretion. No such reservation has been made in the instructions issued this year. Twenty-five per cent of the seats are reserved for the backward classes and 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. These percentages do not preclude candidates of the classes mentioned from getting more seats if they succeed on the basis of pure competitive merit.

As in last year, this year too, instructions have been issued to the effect that activities in sports or in the National Cadet Corps or Scouting or other similar activities, extra curricular social service, general physical condition and endurance, general ability and aptitude should be taken into account. A maximum of 50 marks has been fixed for this purpose to be allotted by the Committee to the candidates whom they interview.

Last year all eligible candidates were interviewed. This year the Committee is given full discretion to interview as many candidates as may be necessary to arrive at a satisfactory selection over and above the number of seats available. This probably amounts to double the number of seats or even more. Interviewing the entire block of candidates gave little time and opportunity for careful selection; hence this instruction.

Last year candidates were interviewed at four different centres. This year, it has been left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee as to where the candidates should be asked to be present for interview.

Last year, the Committee had the power to allot the candidates to various Colleges. This year, the Committee will make recommendations regarding the allotment to the various Engineering Colleges but final orders will be issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

After finalisation of selections, vacancies will be filled by the Director of Public Instruction from the waiting list prepared by the Selection Committee.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 29th 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.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have placed 31 questions to-day. Tomorrow and the day after also I will place 30 questions each. So far, I have received 2,013 questions and every day I am receiving answers for about 30 questions from the Government; so, I will place 30 questions every day and I will allow very few supplementary questions."

Representations made to the Central Government re. the Ordinance to control dealings in foodgrains.

* 273 *Q.*—JANAB K. M. SEETHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have made any representations to the Central Government pointing out the adverse effect of the latest ordinance of the President of India to control dealings in foodgrains on the relief afforded to the people of this State by the recent decontrol of foodgrains; and

(*b*) what steps the Government propose to take to avoid the possible cornering of the foodgrains as a result of the operation of the said ordinance?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The entire question is now under the active consideration of this Government in consultation with the Union Food Minister and an announcement of their decision will be made shortly."

Licence for grain dealers.

* 274 *Q.*—SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the order of the Government of India that all grain dealers should possess a licence is going to be put into force immediately; and

(*b*) whether the Government will take the opinion of this House into consideration before this order is put into force?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The question is under the active consideration of this Government and an announcement of their decision will be made shortly. The Government do not consider it necessary to lt this House in the matter at this stage."

[29th July 1952

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" Will the Government consider giving licences in the Madras State under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the present question is with reference to an order recently passed by the Government of India. The hon. Member is suggesting some other thing and he may put a separate question."

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—" ధాన్యానికి ధర పెంచుచూ ఉన్నది గనుక ఈ గవర్న్‌మెంటు సెంట్రల్ గవర్న్‌మెంటుయొక్క ఆర్డరును వెంటనే అమలులోపెట్టి ప్రతి చోటులోవున్నటువంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద సాహుకార్లు, బ్లాకు మార్కెట్‌దారుల వద్ద ఉన్నటువంటి ధాన్యాన్ని గవర్న్‌మెంటు స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని ప్రజలకు అందజేస్తుందా ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I shall translate the question. Now that the prices are rising very high, will the Government consider putting the order of the Central Government immediately into force and take the grain that is now in the hands of the big blackmarketeers in my district and sell it in the open market? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am afraid there are too many assumptions in the question with which I do not agree."

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that after the introduction of the licence system, the prices of millets in Rayalaseema have gone up by Rs. 2 per palla? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have not introduced the licensing system yet."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Will the Government consider releasing the stocks that are now with the procurement agents to the free market so that the level of prices can be maintained? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the level of prices can be maintained only when we issue rice at the controlled rate and that is being done now through the fair price shops."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" In view of the fact that the Central Government have stated that the prices of foodgrains should not go up in the free market more than 10 per cent over the control price, what is it that the Government of Madras propose to do in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They have not stated like that so far; they have indicated that the price level should be round about 10 per cent; that does not mean that it should at no time go beyond 10 per cent."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" Will the Government be pleased to pass the necessary orders empowering the district authorities to seize the hoarded stocks of foodgrains? "

29th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is not at all necessary at this stage."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, the conditions to be fulfilled by one to be a licensed dealer in foodgrains? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have not yet put the order into effect at all; so the question does not arise."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India order excludes growers of paddy from this licensing system? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Whether we are going to enforce this licensing system is still in the melting pot; the question therefore does not arise."

Foodgrains Order passed by the Central Government.

* 275 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Foodgrains Order, dated 10th July 1952, of the Central Government was passed with the knowledge of this Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" In view of the fact that prices of foodgrains are shooting up as can be seen from the newspaper reports, will the Government consider implementing the order immediately and permit the P.C.C. Societies of Malabar to deal in foodgrains? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, shooting, I find, is only in this House. The suggestion is to re-introduce control. I do not think it is necessary at this stage to introduce any control."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Will the Government place before the House a statement on the general level of prices in all the districts and how much it is above the control prices? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir, I am prepared to give the information to the hon. Member."

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMARAJU :—" తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా రాజోలు తాలూకాలో ధాన్యానికి ధర 20 రూపాయలనుంచి 28 రూపాయల వరకు పెరిగిందని గవర్న్‌మెంటువారికి తెలియపరచఁబడినది. అట్లు పెరగడంవల్ల ఆ తాలూకాలో వున్నటువంటి గవర్న్‌మెంటు స్వాధీనములోవున్న 30 వేల బస్తాల ధాన్యాన్ని అధిక విడుదల చేసి ధర తగ్గేటట్లు చేస్తారా ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I shall translate the question. Are the Government aware that the people of Razole taluk, East Godavari district, have informed the Government that the price of foodgrains has risen from Rs. 20 to Rs. 28 per bag and will the Government immediately take steps to release the foodgrains in their possession and reduce the prices? "

[29th July 1952

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, this increase in price has taken place, I agree, in the surplus districts. It is due to this. Formerly there was no zonal system and there was no free market and whatever surplus grain was available, it had to be sold within the surplus district except a little smuggling to outside the district. We have now introduced what is known as Zonal system combining many districts. Therefore people from outside districts can go and purchase in the surplus districts and there is bound to be some increase in the price in the surplus districts and corresponding decrease in the deficit districts."

10-40 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Finance Minister was just now saying that the prices have not shot up but that there was shooting only in this House. May I just draw his attention to the fact that it is not only in this House but outside this House also the complaint is made that prices have risen abnormally? May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister that the Press have been publishing reports that prices of foodstuffs have shot up of late? Is it not necessary that the Government should come forward to stabilize the prices? Cannot this Government straightway supply grains to the people? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" This is a wrong observation, Sir, which has necessitated my interruption. What was referred to by the Hon. Finance Minister was the shooting in this House and not about the shooting up of prices of grains." (Laughter.)

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. Finance Minister had admitted that there had been a rise in the price of foodstuffs in surplus areas. May I know what steps the Government are going to take to check the rise in prices? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We feel sure that prices would come down when the next crop season commences, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know whether the shooting referred to by the Hon. Finance Minister refers to shooting with the aid of gun or with the aid of vocal power, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Of course without guns, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" In view of the issue of grains from town fair price shops being larger in quantity than the issue in country fair price shops, are the Government aware of the likelihood of prices rising in the mufassal? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are supplying only 2 oz. of rice in the rural areas. But we are supplying unlimited quantities of wheat and milo. Recently we have reduced the price of milo. This will ease the position to a great extent and there is not much likelihood that the price

29th July 1952]

of rice will rise. I may tell the hon. Member that even during the control period, we were supplying 2 oz. in the rural areas. We are continuing the same even now."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Is it not a fact that the present free market price of rice is much higher than the blackmarket price of rice while the previous Government was in office and control of rice was in force? Are the Government aware of reports in the Press in this connexion? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir, to a certain extent, the free market price of rice is a bit high but it is much lower than the blackmarket price during the period of control. But there is a tendency among the people to purchase rice in the free market rather than in the Fair Price Shops."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Considering the fixation of price of rice prior to decontrol at a scandalously low level, will the Government consider the desirability of raising it so that the present increase noticed in the free market may be rectified."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think our fixation of price was so scandalously low. Now that we have decontrolled rice, we have absolutely no power for the fixation of price at any specified level."

Opening of a Medical College at Madanapalle.

* 276 *Q.*—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is a proposal before the Government to open a Government Medical College at Madanapalle?

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

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" In view of the fact that the whole of the people of Rayalaseema have no medical college of their own and in view of the fact that their educational needs have not been taken proper care of by the previous Government, will the present Government at least come forward with a scheme for opening a medical college at Madanapalle."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" At Madanapalle, the hospital has a capacity of only 28 beds. For the starting of a medical college with 50 students we require a hospital with a bed strength of 500. Moreover we require highly qualified staff, i.e., persons with post-graduate qualifications and teaching experience. In view of the lack of these facilities, it is not possible to open a medical college at Madanapalle at the present moment."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Was there any proposal before the Government to increase the bed strength of the

[29th July 1952

hospital at Madanapalle at any time before? In view of the healthy climatic conditions prevailing at Madanapalle, is it not desirable to start a medical college at Madanapalle?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"The bed-strength of different hospitals is increased from time to time according to the needs of the locality."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—"In view of the fact that there is a big hospital at Kozhikode, will the Government consider the question of starting a medical college for Kerala at Kozhikode?"

Correspondence with the Union Government re Preventive Detention Act.

* 277 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Union Government have addressed the State Government to offer their views about the intended extension of the period of operation of the Preventive Detention Act; and

(*b*) whether the Government have addressed the Union Government about their opinion on the working of the Act in this State, and if so, the gist of their letter to the Union Government?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"There are two questions referring to the same subject. The one is put by Sri K. Krishna Rao and the other by Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni. I am answering both at the same time.

"(*a*) & (*b*) Proposals for legislation are generally referred by the Government of India to all State Governments and this procedure was followed in this case also. Disclosure of confidential exchanges of opinion can do no good to anyone, but the fact remains that we have no one under preventive detention in this State to-day, except one blackmarketeer, who also, I think, was ordered to be released last week as sufficiently cured. I could easily disclose all the correspondence asked for in the question but for the fact that it would be laying down a wrong precedent in respect of confidential exchanges of tentative opinions and doubts between one Government and another."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"May I know whether this Government is aware of the fact that the Hon. Minister for Home Affairs, while introducing the Bill for extending the life of the Preventive Detention Act in the Parliament at Delhi, said that the State Governments had been consulted in the matter and that they had all agreed that the Act should be extended for some time to come? May I know why this Government had agreed before consulting this House which is having its sitting now?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, the answer I have already given is confirmed by what the hon. Member has said about the speech of the Hon. Mr. Katju while introducing the measure in the Parliament at Delhi. As regards agreement, consultation and so on, I must say once and for all that we trust our people but at the same time we want to keep our powder dry."

29th July 1952]

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Will the Hon. Chief Minister convey to the Union Government that it is the opinion of hon. Members of this House that this Preventive Detention Act is a drastic measure giving powers to the executive to curtail individual liberties of persons and that it should be removed from the Statute Book?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Even without our informing the Hon. Minister at Delhi, he knows that those who were detained under the Act do not like the Act."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"In view of the fact that this is a matter which affects the liberties of the people, will the Government consider it necessary to disclose the information they have got and consult the House on the same?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, the consultations in this matter are between one Government and another. I do not think it is the practice to put such references before the whole House. But there are certain cases where it would be relevant to ascertain the opinion of the House and in those cases, it will be placed before the House."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : "ఈ Preventive Detention వల్ల బాధపడినవారెవ్వరు దీనిని కోరలేదు. మీరుకూడా యీ Preventive Detention లో వున్నారా కేదా?".

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"మీరు నిజాయితీగా మాట్లాడితే, చెప్పగలను."

Scales of pay of the employees of local bodies.

* 278 *Q.*—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state— 10-50 a.m.

(*a*) whether any representations were received regarding the enhancement of the scales of salaries of employees of local bodies to the level of the scales of similar employees in Revenue department of Government; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Government rejected the request."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to state whether the employees in the local boards have less work and less responsibility than the employees in the Revenue department, and whether he is going to consider the question of equalization of their salaries?"

[29th July 1952

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" No, Sir. The Government considered that the establishment bills of district boards and municipalities had already become burden- some, as they were mostly deficit, and therefore there was no possibility of revising the scales of pay further."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the representations made by the Chamber of District Boards in a number of resolutions for the enhancement of the scales of salaries of the employees of local boards to the level of the scales of pay of similar employees in the Revenue department? If so, what action have the Government taken? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Some boards and municipal councils might have represented the matter; but, as I said, many of them are in heavy deficit. I require notice to give any further details."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister for Local Administration whether he is aware of the fact that even a senior superintendent in the district boards is not receiving as much pay as an upper grade clerk in a Government office, even though he has put in more service as superintendent than the Government clerk? Will this inequity be removed? "

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—" In view of the prevailing opinion in this House in regard to this matter, will not the Govern- ment reconsider their attitude with regard to the grant of equal pay to all the services? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" That requires a change in policy."

Abolition of L.I.M. course.

* 279 *Q.*—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the School of Indigenous Medicine is to be abolished, and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to replace the L.I.M. and other course in the above college by any short-term course; and if so what the details of the scheme are?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) It was decided to have one standard of education in Indigenous Medicine viz., G.C.I.M., and consequently the L.I.M. course was abolished.

(*b*) No."

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—" In view of the utility, cheap- ness and availability of the system for the common man in the villages and in view of the fact that the G.C.I.Ms. are not avail able for the rural dispensaries, will the Government reconside their decision? "

29th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir; the Govern- ment of India Committee as well as the local committees that have gone into this question have recommended that there should be only one standard of education."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" May I know what is the period of the course? "

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

SRI K. S. SUBRAMANIA GOUNDER :—" Will the Govern- ment consider the possibility of reviving the L.I.M. course, so that the dispensaries in the rural parts may be benefited? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" That is a separate question, Sir."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" If the period of the course is not to be shortened, how are the Government going to meet the shortage of personnel? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The question will be considered in due course."

Legal aid to poor litigants.

* 280 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to extend the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive to Malabar and South Kanara districts;

(*b*) if so, when; and

(*c*) whether there is any proposal before Government to make available free legal aid to poor litigants, civil and criminal?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Yes, but it is not possible now to indicate the probable date when this will be effected.

" (*c*) No, Sir, there is no proposal; Government have more than once examined the question, and in view of the very liberal provisions of Law regarding procedure in trials, both in civil and criminal cases, they have decided against introducing any scheme for this purpose. In the case of trials for offences involving capital sentence, legal assistance is invariably provided where there is no privately engaged lawyer to defend the accused person."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In regard to the answer to clause (*a*) of the question, may I know what exactly is the impediment that stands in the way of the extension of the separa- tion principle to Malabar? "

[29th July 1952

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" A committee has been constituted to review the work already done in the other districts."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Is it true that the Chief Minister opposed the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in 1938 and has he since revised his opinion? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The committee that is going round largely confirms my opinion, Sir."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Will the Government consider extending the availability of free legal aid in the case of all cognisable offences? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The answer given to clause (*c*) of the main question is the answer to this question, Sir."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know whether the Government propose to extend the scheme of separation of Judiciary and Executive to the Tanjore district? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have submitted that the policy of the Government was to extend it to all the districts, Sir."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In spite of the Chief Minister's reply that the Committee appointed is confirming his opinion, may I take it that the Government are irrevocably committed to the principle, or are they likely to go back upon it? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir, Government are committed to this change and it will be carried out; but we will have to be carefully watching the results and providing remedies."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" May I know when the committee was appointed and when the Government expect the committee to finish its work? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government expect the work to be over in a few months."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Do the Government feel that it is beneficial to separate the Judiciary from the Executive? What is their experience by this time? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Otherwise, the scheme would not have been pushed through, Sir."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Is there any non-official member on the committee and will the Government place the report on the table of the House, when received? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The committee consists of a Judge of the High Court and a

29th July 1952]

Member of the Board of Revenue. They have not finished their work yet; so, it is not possible to place anything on the table of the House at present."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" If the policy of the Government is to separate the Judiciary from the Executive, may I know why the two were combined in Pudukkottai and they have thus acquired notoriety? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That question will be taken up in due course."

Construction of a bridge on the Nellore-Bombay road at Boyallachiruvilla.

* 281 *Q.*—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations made by the Atmakur Ryots Association and the people of Atmakur in May and June 1952 addressed to the district officials and the Hon. the Minister concerned with regard to the construction of a bridge on the Nellore-Bombay road at Boyallachiruvilla; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer (Highways)."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that representations have been made to Government regarding the construction of the bridge at Boyallachiruvilla."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Chief Engineer (Highways) has been asked to consult the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), if necessary, on this aspect of the question."

Construction of the Kuttipuram bridge across the " Bharathapuzha ".

* 282 *Q.*—SRI A. APPU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons for the slow progress in the construction of the Kuttipuram bridge across the " Bharathapuzha " in Malabar;

(*b*) whether the contractor's work was found to be unsatisfactory and if so, what steps have been taken against him;

(*c*) how long has the work on this bridge construction been going on and when is it expected to be completed; and

(*d*) what is the estimated cost of the bridge and how much has been spent so far?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement[a] is laid on the table of the House."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 694 infra.

[29th July 1952

SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the name of the contractor and the original estimate, whether the terms of the contract were strictly enforced, and also which of the Government departments, the Public Works Department or the Highways, is in charge of this contract? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member should put each question separately."

SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" I put all the four questions together so that time may be saved."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The name of the contractor is Messrs. The Modern Housing Construction and Properties, Limited. The original estimate was for Rs. 11·35 lakhs. Subsequently, it was revised to Rs. 12 lakhs and again it was revised to Rs. 18·5 lakhs. As the contractor did not do his work properly, he was also punished and he was fined to the extent of Rs. 3,000. The work is expected to be completed in another fifteen months. The work so far done is for about Rs. 12 lakhs, and the work yet to be done is for about Rs. 8·26 lakhs."

Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.

* 283 *Q.*—SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the average number of in-patients treated every month in the District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, for the past two years;

(*b*) the average number of patients admitted in the maternity ward attached to the hospital;

(*c*) whether a new building is under construction to house the maternity ward; and

(*d*) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of beds which was provided in the original plan?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement[a] is laid on the table of the House."

11 a.m.

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" If there is going to be no reduction of bed strength, may I know why when the Government gave administrative sanction for Rs. 4 lakhs odd in G.O. No. 2526, dated the 16th June 1951, they have allotted only Rs. 1,90,000 in this year's Budget? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I think the building work will be spread over more than one year."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that medicines are not supplied from the

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 695 infra.

29th July 1952]

Indian Medical Stores when indents are made and if so, what action Government have taken for securing proper and adequate supplies of medicine? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" That does not arise out of this question."

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—" Is the Hon. the Minister of Health aware of the fact that the Government have issued orders to stop the construction of the maternity ward in the Gandhi Memorial District Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli, and if so, when will it be constructed in view of the fact that more beds are required for in-patients? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The original plan for a maternity ward having 69 beds is being executed."

Thumarada-Jamparakota road, Palakonda taluk.

* 284 *Q.*—SRI V. P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the construction of Thummarada-Jamparakota road in Palakonda taluk was included in the Post-War Road Development Scheme and that it was investigated by the Public Works Department; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken for its execution?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) The work of forming the road from Thumarada to Jamparakota was investigated by a special Supervisor, but it is not included in the Five-Year Plan of Post-War Road Development.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know, Sir, how long this proposal was under investigation."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I am not aware of it, Sir; but there is another alternative suggestion, namely, the Jamparakota-Nagavaram road which seems to be an important road. I think it has been investigated and it is included in the programme."

Clearance of the silt in Vanamadevi and Thiruvendipuram dams, South Arcot district.

* 285 *Q.*—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the sand bed of the reservoir area is 2 feet higher than the anicut level in the Vanamadevi and Thiruvendipuram dams in South Arcot district; and

(*b*) whether this was brought to the notice of the Government by the local authorities?

[29th July 1952

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) There has been some silting above the two anicuts.

" (*b*) Accumulation of silt in irrigation systems is common and it is not usual to report these to Government."

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—" Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state why so much delay has occurred in cleaning this dam every year? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question. I do not know if there has been any delay."

SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of clearing the sand at the Tiruvendipuram dam before the next cultivation season which is about a month hence."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Steps have already been taken and everything necessary will be done."

Opening of orphanages in famine-affected areas for destitute children.

* 286 *Q.*—SRI T. NAGI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government propose to open orphanages in famine-affected areas for destitute children?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government do not run any orphanage for destitute children under their own management but recognize and admit to aid a number of such institutions run by private managements.

" If private managements open orphanages, the Education Department will consider the question of recognizing and admitting them to aid."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I hope, Sir, the Government understand the purpose of this question. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that many children are being sold in the public markets in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor, and I am sure their attention would have been drawn to certain publications in the Press to this effect. Therefore, will the Government consider opening of orphanages immediately in those areas and see that children are not sold but brought up as citizens of the State in the orphanages? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is some confusion. The interpellation refers to orphanages. The question of opening destitute homes in famine areas comes under the Revenue Department and it is under separate consideration. The opening of such homes due to the contraction of private charity, and with a view to relieve distress caused on account of adverse seasonal conditions, comes under the purview of the Revenue Department, but I have answered the question with reference to the orphanages which are dealt with by the Education Department."

29th July 1952]

Government Hospital, Tirupati.

* 287 *Q.*—SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU : Will the Hon. Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the accommodation by addition to the buildings of and also increase in the number of beds in the Tirupati Government Hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (1) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Government have sanctioned the construction of a maternity ward of 16 beds in the hospital.

"(2) As regards the second part of the question the present sanctioned bed strength of the hospital is 31. The bed strength will be increased appropriately when the new buildings are completed and are ready for occupation. The Government will not issue orders increasing the bed strength of the hospital in advance of the completion of the buildings as the increase of bed strength carries with it automatically increase in diet charges and other recurring expenditure as well as claims for employment of increased staff."

Reduction in the daily batta of policemen.

* 288 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the daily batta of policemen has been reduced from Re. 1-4-0 to annas 12; and

(*b*) if the answer to clause (*a*) is in the affirmative, what is the reason for the reduction?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) Constables fall under non-gazetted officers on a pay of Rs. 30 to 44, i.e., Grade XI. The travelling allowance, including daily allowance, admissible to all Government servants, including the police, is given in Annexure I to Part II of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules, and any hon. Member who wants to find out what daily allowance or travelling allowance is admissible to any class of Government servants can get the information by a reference to that Annexure.

" There has been no reduction since 1949 when the temporary 50 per cent increase was made permanent.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I am really surprised at the answer to this question, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But the hon. Member who put the question is not surprised."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" He need not be surprised; I am surprised. The question is what exactly is the daily batta given

[29th July 1952

to the policeman and whether the Government are going to increase it, since it is as low as annas twelve a day which is not at all enough for his food expenses?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am aware of the hon. Member's great interest in the police constables. Non-gazetted officers drawing a pay of Rs. 30 to 44, come under Grade XI. Their pay comes to about a rupee a day. The batta of annas twelve is therefore fair, and for days spent on railway journeys outside the limits of the Presidency, there is an enhanced rate of daily allowance. If this is not enough we shall consider the matter but it is not a small matter; even if the batta be raised to one rupee, the total bill under this head would be raised enormously."

King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

* 289 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the present number of beds in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to increase the number of beds this year?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The sanctioned bed strength is 794.

" (*b*) There is no proposal before the Government for a further increase in the bed strength of the hospital."

11-10 a.m. SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us how is it that, when the General Hospital in Madras was having 845 beds in 1946 for an average daily attendance of 1,091, the bed strength was increased to 887 when the average daily attendance increased to 1,171, while in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, which had an increase in daily attendance from 702 in 1946 to 759·4 in 1950, the bed strength remains constant?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The bed strength of the Andhra Medical College Hospital was till recently 700. It was raised to 794 in February last, consequent on the completion of one of the medical wards. Now, other buildings are under construction. Two medical wards will be added, each with 80 beds."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know whether there was a proposal sometime back that the number of beds should be increased to 1,000 and when the Government propose to give effect to that proposal?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already said that, with the completion of two medical ward buildings, the number will be increased."

29th July 1952]

Irrigation projects in Tiruchirappalli district.

* 290 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether 'Kollimalai', 'Kanapadi' and 'Gundaru' irrigation projects of Tiruchirappalli district are included in any of the development plans submitted to the Planning Commission;

(*b*) whether preliminary investigation has been made and whether detailed proposals have been received by Government; and

(*c*) the estimated cost and the area that will be brought under irrigation if the projects are executed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Gaugings were conducted in the Ayyar, Talugayar, Kanapadi and Gundar rivers and these showed that supplies beyond those required for existing irrigation under the streams were not available.

" (*c*) Does not arise as projects on the rivers are not possible for the reasons indicated in the answer to clause (*b*)."

Convictions under the Prohibition Act.

* 291 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many cases of convictions under the Prohibition Act have resulted in sentences of imprisonment in 1951; and

(*b*) whether there are any executive instructions in any part of the State that imprisonment should be given for prohibition offences as far as possible?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The information has been called for."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" When was the information called for and is it likely to come up here at all?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" On 4th July 1952."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of information, Sir. When the Government have no information, I do not know why that question should be put on the agenda. We could have proceeded to the next question instead of hearing the answer 'no information'."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The answer has been given."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" 'No information' is not the answer to the question."

[29th July 1952

Construction of a branch railway line from Nellore to Kanigiri.

* 292 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have recommended to the Government of India the construction of a branch railway line from Nellore to Kanigiri?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The proposal was recommended to the Government of India in 1944. The Board of Transport on investigation in 1947 found it to be uneconomic and the proposal was dropped."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" What is the basis on which the construction of new railway lines is recommended to the Railway Board?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" This question relates to a Union subject."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" On a point of order, Sir. I have received definite information from the Government of India that it is only on the recommendation of the State Government that any new constructions are taken up. Therefore, it is to that extent a State subject."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is not a State subject. The Railways come under the Central Government."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" I have had definite information on this matter. In fact, I have received a letter from the Union Government regarding this matter. They say, new constructions will be taken up only on the recommendation of the State Government."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Let me hear the main question put by the hon. Member."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" The question is—Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Government have recommended to the Government of India the construction of a branch railway line from Nellore to Kanigiri?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" That question has been admitted. I am speaking about the supplementary question."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" My supplementary question is, on what basis do the State Government recommend construction of new lines?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I would like to know, how it arises out of the main question. I have already told the hon. Member that the State Government have recommended the proposal. As I said, the Board of Transport, which is a Government of India body, considered it to be uneconomic and turned down the proposal. What the hon. Member wants to know is a matter of policy."

R. SPEAKER:—" That is also what I am telling the hon. ..."

29th July 1952]

Construction of a dam across Maharajasamudram river.

* 293 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have received a petition from the ryots of Sockkampettai village in Alangudi taluk of Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district, suggesting the construction of an anicut and a dam in Maharajasamudram river and to divert water through Vettaikudi Pudhukolam and the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" The answer is in the negative."

Relief works in Chittoor district.

* 293-A Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in Chittoor district the bund work of tanks situated on either side of the road was taken up two days prior to His Excellency the Governor's visit and stopped two days after that?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The works were taken up as part of the 1952–53 programme of relief works and their taking up coincided with the visit of the Governor in April 1952 by sheer accident. The works were not stopped. They were pushed through and completed in due course."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—" In view of the fact that the works have been stopped throughout the Chittoor district—I have personally seen it and I can bear witness to it—will the Government enquire into the matter again and give us correct information?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" As the hon. Member is not in the witness box, I cannot cross-examine him or cross-answer him."

Cultivation of waste lands in Narasapur taluk.

* 293-B Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijans and Backward classes in Narasapur taluk who are cultivating Government waste lands for dalwa this year, the number of these people who were given pattas and the number of those who are not as yet given;

(*b*) how many of these people were levied penalties at the rate of Rs. 80 per acre and to what extent; and

(*c*) how many of these ryots were levied penalties at the rate of 16 times wet and more for dalwa cultivation this year?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information in the matter but have called for the same from the Collector and his reply is awaited."

[29th July 1952

SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in a number of cases, waste lands under cultivation by landless people who spent their meagre resources on them, were forcibly taken away from them by the revenue officials and given either to demobilised personnel or to political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I have no information and how can I answer the question."

SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU :—" ఈ ప్రశ్నకు యింకా ఎంత కాలంలో జవాబు చెప్పగలరు ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Please translate it into English."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The hon. Member's question is, how long will it take for the Government to give this information? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot exactly say but I will try my best to get it as early as possible."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" It has become a common feature for the Hon. Minister to reply that ' he has no information.' If answer is not forthcoming to a particular question, that question need not be included in the list of questions for the day. Otherwise, it is a waste of time for those who put the questions."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it is better that I explain the position. The Hon. Speaker desired that questions should not be delayed. Even when information is being collected at least a tentative answer, he suggested, may be given and this would take only half a second of the time of the House.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I suggest that these questions should not, by reason of this kind of answer, be treated as fully answered, but that proper answers may be given to them later on, when the information is collected, taking it for granted that we have renewed notice of the question? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has not understood what the Hon. Chief Minister has stated. We give seven days' time for the Government to answer a question."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Have we to give fresh notice of the question again? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes. Hon. Members must give fresh notice."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Now when the question is answered in this way, namely, that the Government have no information on the subject, does it mean that the question has already been answered? If it is considered as having been answered, to elicit the same information notice will have to be renewed Then the difficulty arises, namely, the order of the question will be far behind as it has to take its place after other questions Therefore, if the Government are not in a position to answer

29th July 1952]

question, it is better not to put it on the order paper of the day but allow it to come in the normal course later on when the answer is ready."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Hon. Speaker might consider the question. We were only obeying the directives of the Hon. Speaker. If he thinks that some other procedure is to be followed, it may be followed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Within seven days the Government will send the answer. If the Government fails to send answers within seven days we send reminders to the Government for getting the answer."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. Will it not be possible to fix a maximum period to get the information for the questions? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, it is there already. It is seven days. As soon as that period of seven days is over, we issue a reminder to Government."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I rise on a point of information. You were pleased to say that a time of seven days has been fixed for furnishing information called for in the questions. As a matter of fact, I have given notice of a number of questions, about twenty, for which I have not received any reply except for one question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are questions for which Government require a long time to furnish the information."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" May I say, Sir, that while there are 375 members to put questions, only a very few people are there to reply to those questions! "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, cannot we set up a precedent here in this way : In cases where the Government say they are not able to furnish the information and want more time to get the information, why not we say that such questions do not automatically lapse, but that they continue to be in force and the Government will answer them as soon as they get the information? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I would suggest another way. In such cases, when the information called for is received, we will send it in writing to the Member concerned, and then, if he likes he may put another question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is a good idea, and I hope the H will accept it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We cannot accept it, Because the Hon. Chief Minister always makes a very sv suggestion." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" And gener to receive bitter replies."

[29th July 1952

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Then what happens is, the House will not have an opportunity to put supplementary questions. So I would suggest that as soon as the Government get the information the question may be put on the agenda."

MR. SPEAKER :—" In England the practice is, the Member concerned can write to the Government and get the reply."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think we can follow a better practice and better procedure than in England."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have received notice of 2,013 questions, and of these, as the House knows, only for 290 and odd questions has the answer been received. The number of questions has increased enormously this time, more than in previous years."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" When the House has been democratically elected, questions are bound to increase. It is also a fact that while there are 375 members to put questions, there are only 15 Ministers to answer them. May I remind Government that there are lakhs of Government servants to assist them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Does not the hon. Member know that there are six crores of people who are calling for work from the lakhs of Government servants. May I remind him they are there not merely for answering the questions of the hon. Members of this House by carrying on a mad hunt, a research into past references, past records and past history? They have to carry on their regular work. Apart from all that, I once again make my suggestion, not merely trying to be sweet. But the Leader of the Opposition will not accept my reasonable suggestion. What is his difficulty? Is not his difficulty a plea for the vested interests of other Members to put supplementary question? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I submit it is not a case of vested interests. When a Member puts a question and he gets the information, he can put a supplementary question on that, and the other Members also have a right to put supplementary questions. It is a democratic right conferred by the Constitution to put interpellations. Therefore there is no use of flinging at our face the term ' vested interests ' so often, as the Hon. Chief Minister has been doing. I am sorry he has been using that term very often. And of course, I take it, he has said it in good humour. I suppose the Rules Committee will be formed shortly, and there we can decide this issue."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now pass on to the next question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order." (Laughter.)

29th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I mus clear the atmosphere, if not the position. Here is th Leader of the Opposition who argues that because ever Member has a right to put supplementary question when question is answered on the floor of the House, that righ must be preserved even when full information is furnishe later in writing to the Member who put the question. Ma I not inquire of him whether that is not really a claim of vested interest as against the primary interest of th person concerned? "

Representations from the Harijans of Jami Golivipalli village regarding house-sites.

* 293-C *Q.*—SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations from the Harijans of Jami Golivipalli village, Gudivada taluk, Krishna district, were received through the Welfare Officer, Krishna district for the grant of house-sites;

(*b*) if so, how many of the requests of the above Harijans were acceded to; and

(*c*) how many applications for house-sites were received from the Harijans in Krishna district and how many of them were disposed of favourably?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) An application for house-sites was made by the Harijans of Jami Golivipalli in 1948. The acquisition of 4·20 acres of land for providing house-sites for 100 Harijans was sanctioned and the proposal is pending the approval of the draft declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act.

" (*c*) Since the beginning of 1950, 203 applications were received by the Collector and in 108 cases acquisition of house-sites has been sanctioned. So far, 356 plots of house-sites were handed over to the Harijans."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" Sir, land was surveyed in Jami Golivipalli village for the Harijans; plots were divided; necessary money was deposited by the Harijans; notices also were issued to the landowners that their lands would be acquired; but the lands were not handed over to the Harijans till now. Because of this delay, so many complications arose in that village. It was the cause of a murder of a Harijan leader by name V. Samuel by some of the owners of the lands proposed for house-sites. So may I request the Hon. Minister to take necessary steps and expedite summary procedure for the acquisition of house-sites without unnecessary delay? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, since the beginning of 1950, 203 applications were received by the Collector and in 108 cases acquisition of house-sites has been

sanctioned. So far 356 plots of house-sites were handed over to the Harijans. That is the up-to-date information Government have on the matter. The point raised by the hon. Member will be noted."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I see from the information given by the Hon. Minister that this matter has been pending since 1948. May I know the reason why Government take such a long time to decide and why they are unable to decide quickly. I want a specific answer and also the reason for that."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I can give the hon. Member the information that is available from the Collector of the district. The Government approved the proposal to grant house-sites to Harijans of this village in G.O. No. 79, Revenue, dated 30th August 1950. The proposals were submitted to the Government; they were sent to the Board of Revenue for examination and they have now come to us in 1952. The matter is under consideration by Government. Over and above this information, I have given the subsequent information already in my answer."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that some of the proposals approved by the Government are shelved for want of funds."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I do not know, Sir. I want notice."

Reservation of Government waste lands to ex-tappers in Kaikalur taluk.

* 293-D *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the reservation of Government assessed waste lands for cultivation in Vaivatha village of Kaikalur taluk made by the Collector of Krishna in 1947 and 1948 for ex-toddy-tappers of Pedathummidi Utukur of Kaikalur taluk was cancelled and the same lands granted to political sufferers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government have no information, but have called for the same from the Collector and his reply is awaited."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir, సాధారణంగా సభ్యులనుంచి ప్రభుత్వమునకు ప్రశ్నలు వచ్చినప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము ఆ ప్రశ్నలను ఆయా డిపార్టుమెంట్సుకు పంపి జవాబులు తెప్పించుకొని యీ సభలో వాటిని సభ్యులకు తెలియజేస్తున్నది. అలాంటప్పుడు ఇక్కడ మంత్రిగారు ఏ ప్రశ్నకైనా information లేకపోతే నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆ information రాలేదనా ! లేక information లేదని ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటునుంచి ఆ విధంగా జవాబు వచ్చిందనా దాని అర్థము ?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—(Translation) " The answer given by the Hon. Minister, ' Government have no information ' is no answer to the question. If the information has not been received, the question may be postponed to be taken up later, by which time perhaps the information would be received."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may give fresh notice of the question."

High cattle mortality in Chittoor district.

* 293-E *Q.*—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received official reports about the high cattle mortality from Chittoor and other affected districts; and if so, the extent of such morality since January 1952?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes. Mortality due to diseases in the affected districts was 2,050. Mortality due to floods in Chittoor, Kurnool and Cuddapah during May 1952 was 121,950."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that it is already 11-30 a.m., I request that this question be taken up tomorrow or else I request the Hon. Speaker will be pleased to have a half-hour debate on this question because it is a very important one."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As the question has already been put, I cannot postpone it. I will give five minutes more to the hon. Member for putting supplementary questions."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, even according to the information given by the Hon. Minister more than a lakh of cattle have died in these places and the people are suffering a great deal. I want that the Government should give us all the information available and we also want to place our troubles before the Government. I therefore request you, Sir, to have a half-hour debate over this very important matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can say what he has got to say on this subject when the Appropriation Bill comes up for discussion in the course of the day."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, during the discussion on the Appropriation Bill we cannot concentrate on a single point nor can the Government in their reply concentrate on a single point. It is better to have a half-hour debate so that we can get a definite answer from the Government and we could also give definite suggestions to the Government. If the House is to adjourn at 5 o'clock, we could have a half-hour discussion after that."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am sorry I cannot allow it. The answers for the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings."

[29th July 1952

Collection of grain rents in the villages of Venkatagiri estate.

* 293-F Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the villages in Venkatagiri estate where grain rents were collected by the zamindar in the past;

(*b*) whether the grain rent in the villages has been converted into cash assessment; and

(*c*) the maximum and minimum total assessment per acre now levied in villages covered by clause (*a*) and the names of villages where maximum rate of tax is collected and the names of the villages where minimum rate of tax is collected?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) & (*c*) The Government have not the information but have called for it.

" (*b*) Grain rent has been converted into cash assessment in all the villages taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act."

The Pullampet project.

* 293-G Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present stage of investigation of the Pullampet project; and

(*b*) when the question of executing the project will be taken up?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Pullampet project as originally contemplated, comprising a reservoir across Cheyyar at Rayavaram, a pick up weir at Badinegadda about one mile above Pullampet and a supply channel taking off therefrom, was dropped in 1947, as it involved the submersion of 4,400 acres of land more valuable and fertile than the 8,000 acres of land to be irrigated and would render several poor ryots of backward and minority communities homeless and landless. In lieu thereof, the possibility of the formation of two small reservoirs, one across the Cheyyar near Badinegadda and the other across Pinchanadi at about 4 miles above Rayavaram, is now being investigated."

The Badinegadda project.

* 293-H Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to take up the execution of Badinegadda (Pullampet) project in Rajampet taluk?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 111."

29th July 1952]

Eviction of tenants by the landlords in Kumbakonam taluk.

* 293-I Q.—SRI. R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the eviction of tenants by the landlords in Chintamani and Manjamalli of Kumbakonam taluk; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken to protect the tenants?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) Yes. A petition on behalf of the tenants of Chintamani, Manjamalli and three other villages was received recently alleging that the intermediary lessees of Thiruvaduthurai Mutt lands were engaging new tenants in the place of the old tenants.

" (*b*) The Government have asked the Collector of Tanjore to tackle the situation."

Cholera in Royachoti taluk.

* 293-J Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that cholera has broken out on a large scale in Royachoti taluk for the last 15 days; and

(*b*) what steps have the Government taken to combat the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The permanent Public Health staff consisting of one Health Inspector, one Sanitary Inspector and two Health Assistants working in the affected area has been augmented by a special staff of six Health Inspectors and one Cholera Inspectress with necessary mazdoors. The Public Health staff have adopted the following measures:—

(i) Disinfection of water sources—Wells, etc., by chlorination.

(ii) Disinfection of patients' discharges.

(iii) Mass immunisation by anti-cholera inoculations.

(iv) Treatment of cholera cases in their houses with prodiarrhœa mixture, sulpha drugs, etc.

One epidemic control van has been provided solely for Rayachoti taluk and this has faciliated institution of prompt control measures. A temporary shed has been put up in the premises of Rayachoti Local Fund dispensary for the isolation of cases arising in the panchayat as well as in rural areas.

" A mobile medical Unit provided with necessary staff and equipment is working in the taluk. The Medical Officer in charge of this Unit is visiting the infected villages in

co-operation with the Public Health staff and is attending to treatment of cases of cholera. A medical squad from among the students of the Madras Medical College is also working in co-operation with the Public Health staff. An officer from the office of the Director of Public Health has been deputed to supervise the work and to tighten up control measures. Special facilities have been given for the inoculation of Gosha women by deputing a Cholera Inspectress to the taluk. During the past 15 days more than 20,000 anti-cholera inoculations have been performed in the infected villages. Arrangements have been made to rush supplies of rice and milk powder to the infected villages from the stock of gift rice and milk powder available with the Collector of Cuddapah. The Assistant Director of Public Health in charge of epidemics has been touring the area."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, my point of order has not been correctly translated. We have put so many questions and these questions are put up on the list to be answered on the floor of the House only when the departments have replied to them."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is speaking in English ! " (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, when a question is put and the Hon. Minister for Revenue or some other Hon. Minister replies that he has no information, may I know whether they are not having the information or they are having the information that they have no information."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is no point of order."

(Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu was standing, to raise a point of order.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has been in this House sufficiently long to know that when the Chair is on its legs the hon. Member should sit down. I will proceed to the next item on the Agenda."

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

II.—MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that I have received the following Messages from the Governor of Madras :—

(1) *Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952.*

In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 199, clause (1) (*a*) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, and in pursuance of Clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill.

(2) *The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952.*

In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (1), read with Article 199, Clause (1) (*a*) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction of the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952, in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

(3) *The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952.*

In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Assembly the consideration of the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

(4) *The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952.*

In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (1) read with Article 199, Clause (1), sub-clause (*a*) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952.' "

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,[a] 1952.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, and move—

'*That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.*'

Sir, we have had a long and strenuous session. It started with my speech as Finance Minister on the 27th June 1952. After my speech, you are aware, Sir, we had to discuss a Motion of Confidence, which I had the honour to move, for four days and we had to make some changes in the programme for the discussion of the Budget. During those four days we sat from 10-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. for the first three days and on the fourth day we sat till 7-45 p.m. We had a discussion for nearly 25 hours on these four days and even though it was a discussion on a Motion of Confidence, it covered, as a matter of fact, the entire field of Governmental administration. The Members in the Opposition had almost a monopoly of that time—not that they demanded it, but we gave it to them—and therefore during those four days about 25 hours were available to the hon. Members on the other side to review and criticise the entire Government policy. Then the general discussion lasted for six days, and during those six days exactly a hundred members participated in it. We scored a 'century'. During the Voting on Demands 280 Members have participated in the discussion and the number of speeches totalled 475. Therefore 575 speeches have been made during the Budget session and I am sure, Sir, this is a record for any Assembly or for any Parliament, considering the fact that the number of days allotted has not been much. But, Sir, we have had long sittings during all these days sitting from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. having only

[a] **Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1952.**

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [29th July 1952

an hour's interval in between. In spite of all this, Sir, I am aware, certain hon. Members still feel that they did not have sufficient opportunities."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I may say not ' certain hon. Members ' but many hon. Members feel that they had not sufficient opportunities."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I stand corrected. Many hon. Members feel that they did not have sufficient time to express in full their opinions about various matters which have come up for consideration here. I do not know how we will be able to satisfy all the Members in this respect next year even if we allot 30 days for Voting on Demands and some 10 days for general discussion. As it will not be possible to satisfy all the Members, I respectfully submit that we should not go on increasing the number of days or the number of hours. We should be
-40 able to make pointed speeches especially during the Voting of
m. Demands for Grants, and we should not make speeches just for the purpose of making speeches. I know it is necessary for hon. Members to put before the Government the various requirements of their constituencies. But that need not be done only by way of speeches on the floor of this House. It is always open to the Members to meet the Minister or the Head of the Department concerned and put before him the general requirements of their constituencies. It is also not necessary that these matters should be taken up on the floor of this Assembly, for the reason that many of the requirements of each constituency may be so peculiar and different from the requirements of the other constituencies that the other Members may not be interested in them. In these circumstances, it is better that the points are put in writing and given to the Minister or the Head of the Department concerned. By putting in writing, they will be drawing pointed attention and we will be able to deal with the matters in a better way."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. The Hon. Minister is not yielding. As soon as he finishes, I will allow the hon. Member to raise the point."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to consider whether we should go on increasing the number of days and the number of hours of sitting each day for discussion. My own view is that the time should be limited and there should be pointed discussion. We should not tire the House by our many and long speeches. I hope we shall take all things into consideration and arrive at an agreement regarding the time to be allotted for the general discussion on the Budget and the Voting of the Demands for Grants.

" I am grateful to the House for having granted all the Demands without any cut. But that does not mean that we have not taken notice of the various criticisms and suggestions made

29th July 1952] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

by the hon. Members. (Interruption.) Mr. Ramamurthi feels that we are too miserable in that we have not yielded to a cut even in respect of one Demand. Whether the cut is by one rupee or one hundred rupees, he knows the implications of a cut. While we express our feelings of gratitude to the House for its expression of confidence in this Ministry by granting all the Demands without any cut, I repeat that we will take note of every suggestion and criticism made on the floor of this House, and as far as possible try to rectify if any error has been committed, and improve wherever improvement is possible.

" I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my humble tribute to the Leader of the Opposition. I hope he will not consider it presumptuous on my part, young as I am and much junior to him as I am. He has led the Opposition very well. If I say that the discussion has gone on in a very friendly spirit, I am sure it is due to his leadership and nothing else. (Sri T. Viswanatham : ' All the Members are responsible for it.') It is not as if I do not know that all the Members are responsible for it. I acknowledge here that it is mainly due to his leadership. It is not as if there was no heated discussion. There were heated discussions and there were moments when passions were roused. But we never lost self-control. That is a tribute to this House of which we can be proud. That is due not only to the restraint observed by the hon. Members but also to your (Mr. Speaker's) timely intervention (Cheers) whenever the discussion tended to become a little hot. In this way we have been able to pass through this long discussion without any untoward incident or any undesirable demonstration. I am really very glad about it. I am sure that in future also the atmosphere will continue to be friendly and co-operative and the discussion will proceed in a spirit of constructive criticism.

" I now turn to the Bill before the House. Article 204 of the Constitution of India says :

> ' As soon as may be after the grants under Article 203 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet—
>
> (*a*) the grants so made by the Assembly ; and
>
> (*b*) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State . . .'

This Bill only puts in legal form what we have been discussing and voting upon all these days. Hon. Members will find that the figures given in this Bill vary from the figures for which we have given our assent by our vote. Our expenditure is about Rs. 67 crores on the Revenue side and about Rs. 24 crores on the Capital side. But the amount that we are asking for in the Appropriation Bill is Rs. 1,06,87,12,900. The amounts asked for in the Demands for Grants are net amounts. For example, in Irrigation, there is a certain amount of income and also expenditure, in Electricity we have got a huge income and also expenditure and in the nationalized Bus Service we have got income and also expenditure. The Grants asked for under the Demands under these and similar heads represent the net amounts and not the

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [29th July 1952

total amounts. But under the Constitution, every pie received by the Government will have to go into the Consolidated Fund of the State. Though in the Demands for Grants we give only the net figure, for the purpose of withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund we have to give the entire amount. That is why the bloated figure of Rs. 1,06,87,12,900 is asked for in this Bill when the House has voted only for Rs. 90,72,42,800 in the Demands for Grants.

" In the discussion of this Appropriation Bill, it is open to the hon. Members to review the entire administration. There was an opportunity to review the administration, first on the Motion of Confidence in the Ministry, second, during the general discussion of the Budget and third, during the voting of Demands for Grants. The Appropriation Bill which is now before the House affords the fourth occasion for the House to review the administration and re-open questions which have already been discussed. But I am sure hon. Members will bear in mind that it is not necessary to repeat things. If any references, criticisms and suggestions are made, I shall deal with them in my reply. At this stage, I do not propose to say anything more. Once again, I thank the House for having granted all the Demands. Having granted all the Demands, I am sure the House will vote for this Bill also."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'

11-50 a-m. " I wish to know from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition whether we are to sit till 6 o'clock for the passing of this Bill. He told me that the House might sit till 6 o'clock."

HON. MEMBERS :—" We shall sit till 5 o'clock, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion ' that the Bill be taken into consideration at once ' will be debated till 4-30. Then I will take up the clauses. That will take five or ten minutes. Then the Hon. Minister will move that the Bill be passed into law, and the Bill will be passed into law by 5 p.m.

" The hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah will now speak."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"On a point oforder,Sir, ఆధ్యక్ష, ఇంచాక ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడినప్పుడు శాసనసభ్యులు వారి వారి రెయొక్క నియోజకవర్గాలకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు యీ సభలోనే మాట్లాడవలసిన అవసరము లేదు. ఆ విషయాలను ఆయా జిల్లా అధికారులయొక్కయూ, డపార్టుమెంటల్ హెడ్స్‌యొక్కయూ నోటీసుకు తీసికొనివచ్చి వారినుండి సమాధానము పొందవచ్చును అని అన్నారు. ఆయితే ప్రధానమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఏ విధంగా అయితే Judiciary నుంచి Executive వెళరేకు అయినదో, అలాగే executive నుంచి Legislature ను విడదీస్తున్నామని ఆ రోజున చెప్పారు. వారి ప్రకారముగా నా అనుభవాన్ని చెపుతున్నాను. ఇదివరకు నేను ఒక పర్యాయము గుంటూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారి వద్దకు ఏదో ఒక విషయములో వెళ్లగా వారు శాసన

29th July 1952] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

సభ్యులను ఎవ్వరినీ ఏ విధమైనటువంటి విషయాలకు దగ్గిరకు రానివ్వవద్దని ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారనిన్ని, గనుక ఏ విషయమైనగాని శాసనసభలోనే మాట్లాడమని చెప్పారు. ఈ విషయములో ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు చెప్పినదిన్ని, ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినదిన్ని, పరస్పరవిరుద్ధముగా వున్నది. ఈ రెండిటిలో ఏది సరియైనదో చెప్పుతారా? అందుకనే యీ point of order ను raise చేస్తున్నాను."

SRI P. T. RAJAN :—" Is it right that an hon. Member should speak sometimes in English and at other times in Telugu? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can speak in any language, provided it is our State language. He has taken a vow not to speak in English, but now he has broken that vow." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That was in response to my very earnest appeal."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"అందుకు కాదు."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In deference to my earnest request, he broke the vow." (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" It is because the translation was wrong, I spoke in English." (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has risen on a point of order. It is such a long point of order that I will not be able to translate it correctly."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, he has already condemned the translation of Mr. Nagi Reddi. I shall now try. He says that the Finance Minister said that hon. Members might come personally and meet the Ministers on certain points and not make speeches here. He says that the Chief Minister declared that his (the Chief Minister's) view was that legislators should not interfere in administrative matters and, therefore, he was raising those points in the House. I may also reply, if permitted, besides translating his speech, that the question of non-interference in administration is very different from bringing matters of public importance to the notice of Hon. Ministers."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the arrangements in this House are such that when a Member wants to speak he has to face the mike and bend down. What happens is that, when an Hon. Minister is speaking, and some Member rises to intervene, the Minister does not see that Member. Therefore, I would request you, Sir, to allow some time for the Hon. Minister to see the hon. Member before declaring that the Hon. Minister is not yielding. What happens is that the Hon. Minister is not able to see the hon. Member, and even before that we get the answer that the Hon. Minister is not yielding."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I fix ten minutes for each hon. Member to speak."

[29th July 1952

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall abide by the time-limit that is set by the Speaker, and I know the practical difficulties he has in extending the time. He is unable to extend the time although I feel strongly that it is hardly possible for one to express one's views fully on a matter so comprehensive as the Appropriation Bill in so short a time as ten minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member knows my difficulty. I have to allow so many hon. Members to speak."

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" That is precisely the reason, why I say that I will not exceed the time-limit set by you. I understand your difficulty. Since you have explained it before, I do not propose to exceed the time-limit. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

" Sir, the Appropriation Bill, as the Hon. the Finance Minister explained, consolidates the entire demand that the Government made upon the House for carrying on the administration for the current year. The correct test, in my humble view, to apply, and the proper approach to make, for ascertaining whether this Appropriation Bill should receive the assent of this House or should be voted down, are to see whether this Bill does answer to the needs and wishes, and the hopes and aspirations of the vast millions of poor and lower middle class men who inhabit this particular State. We are six crores of men and women. Not many are affluent or rich. A large number of them are poor and needy. They suffer from various wants and privations. They have been clamouring for the redress of their grievances. Let us see if this particular Appropriation Bill does to any extent ameliorate their condition and help them out of their sufferings and difficulties, and thereby promote their welfare and justify the claim of the Government that they are ushering in a Welfare State. Applying that test or proceeding in that direction, I humbly submit that this is a most disappointing Bill. The appropriations are far from appropriate in a Welfare State altogether. It is common knowledge, and perhaps it might be considered trite to say that the ordinary man has been asking for all kinds of things. The standard of living in this State and elsewhere has been so low and the people devitalized and all of us, especially those who were elected in the recent elections, have been promising the people (and the people also have been expecting) some improvement in their very low standard of life. After this Government came into office, the budget was placed before this House, and all the demands have been voted upon. As the Hon. the Finance Minister said, we have now reached the final stage of the discussion of the budget, and the Appropriation Bill has come up now for discussion. Let us go back and review what has been done and see how far good things have been done, how far the people will be satisfied and how far we can claim that we have acquitted ourselves honourably or responsibly. The primary and elementary need of the people is food at a low and cheap price. It was quite staggering for me to hear this morning an hon. lady Member suggest that the ration

29th July 1952] [Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar]

price must be raised because she did not want to see a large discrepancy between the inflated free market price and the ration price. To cover up the difference artificially, there was even a demand for increasing the ration price. That, in my humble view, is preposterous. People have been demanding that there must be food available at a cheap price. I must say that far from meeting that demand, what has now resulted on account of decontrol is that, because no regulations have yet been imposed, there is a very high price for rice, which is altogether beyond the reach of the ordinary middle class people. He cannot buy at the present price in the free market.

" Coming to medical aid, I suppose the only compliment that was paid by thousands of women who died for want of midwives is their parting and cursing look in their eyes. I think that that is the only compliment that this Government can have. We do not have any improved facilities. We do not have more midwives. We do not have more dispensaries for the people. I know from my constituency—and I suppose that it is the lot of the other constituencies also—that there are really no hospitals, no doctors and no medical aid available to the people. The only hope for them is in their death and not in their life. If that is the deplorable condition from the point of view of medical aid and public health, I feel this Budget is a wretched one and does not require to be voted up.

" This Appropriation Bill, containing all the Demands, is just a routine repetition of what is being done and I sometimes wonder whether Rajaji, the Hon. the Chief Minister, is not just Raja, Kumaraswami Raja, with large. This is simply a Budget or Appropriation Bill which might well have been introduced by any Ministry. Even the previous Ministry would have done the same thing. But we do expect a change now. We make vast demands; we want improvement and amelioration, we want a quick change in the present deplorable conditions. But in the matter of food and medical facilities, there is absolutely no improvement. 12 noon.

" Then, again, we want a change in educational policy. The Constitution says that there must be free primary education for all the people between certain ages. But what has been done in this State in that direction? Nothing has been done at all. There is a crying need for more colleges and more admissions. But there is no improvement. There is a demand for more schools but there is absolutely no response from the Government. Then there is also the elementary school teacher who has been wanting wages just enough for his sustenance and subsistence, to keep body and soul together. But the Government have been turning a deaf ear to his demand. From the point of view of the spread of education, of more educational allowances and also of educational policy, one must say that there is a disappointing note in the Appropriation Bill.

" Then, the people have been clamouring for more roads, more bridges, more wells and more irrigation projects. In all

[Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar] [29th July 1952

these matters, we find not only is there a case of nothing being done but even in respect of what the previous Government had the charity to pass or to sanction, there is a curious order everywhere 'Go slow, go slow'. That is the progress which this Appropriation Bill is holding out. The Government say that there is no finance and that there is no money available. In respect of what the other Ministry promised to do, the present Ministry says, 'Go slow'. So, here is a 'Go slow Ministry' which says that nothing should be done fast but that everything should be done slowly. If people have been asking for bread, they are offered stones and nothing else. I feel strongly and I submit to this House that the Appropriation Bill has not any content or latent substance which holds out good to the people.

"Here this morning, a question was raised as to the tremendous cattle mortality. There has been tremendous human mortality also. But the Government are not in the least disturbed by all that. There has been famine raging. Something has been done by the Government here but the hard fact is that famine is still there and the possibilities of famine spreading elsewhere are also there. Sufficient measures of relief have not been indicated in the Appropriation Bill or in the Budget at all. I submit that the Appropriation Bill, from that point of view, has been far from satisfactory and cannot receive the assent or support of this House.

"Positively we have not anything by way of nation-building operations or projects undertaken by this Government. What has been done is something which the previous Ministry has foolishly committed itself to and which is allowed to be dragged on. Nothing new or positive has been undertaken by this Government. Our expectations have been foolishly lavished on the present Ministry. The people have been looking up for things good, but nothing has happened.

"Now, let us turn our eyes to agriculture and land reform, very fundamental things for a country which is primarily agricultural and where prosperity is something never known. We must naturally expect the Agricultural Department to be claiming a lion's share in the Budget and we must expect also something really and substantially helpful to the ryots being held out by the Agricultural Department. But the deplorable condition in which the Agricultural Department is working to-day is such that even if it is wiped out or abolished to-morrow by one stroke of the pen the agriculture of the country is not going to suffer in the least. If that is the sad commentary of the Agricultural Department, we can easily understand how they are all talking that this country is agricultural. Wonderful things are promised to be done, but actually nothing has been done. Similar is the case with regard to land reform. The very pivot of the matters the very backbone of this country's economy is agriculture and relationship between landlord and tenant. The whole country has been clamouring for some drastic change in the relationship of landlord and tenant and if possible, for making peasant proprietorship feasible in the State

29th July 1952] [Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar]

But there is no indication whatsoever as to what is going to be done. As I come from Malabar, that is uppermost in my mind. There have been widespread agitations and demands for such a change. They have had their repercussions in the elections. Still we only find silence and taciturnity on the part of the Government. If this Government continue with the policies indicated in the Appropriation Bill and the Budget, they will hardly pass muster with the people. Whatever this House may do, if the voice of this House is the reflection of what is felt abroad, I am sure the House will turn down this Bill."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the provisions of the new Constitution, we have the opportunity of discussing the Budget in a general way once again on the occasion of the introduction of the Appropriation Bill. I think it is a very good thing, for we can have a review of the discussion itself without trying to repeat what has already been said on the floor of this House. I am tempted to say a word in reply to a point raised by the previous speaker. He said that the expectations of the people were not going to be fulfilled. But I am an optimist and I still live in the hope that this Ministry which has been ushered in under very good auspices under the leadership of an eminent son of India who has led great struggles of this country to success on former occasions, will be able to achieve great things. I still hope that our Rajaji will be able to steer the ship of State of this part of the country with success with which his efforts have always been attended. Even from the financial point of view with which we are concerned now, let us not be less optimistic, because my own view is that this State is in a very sound condition financially. The debt position of the State is quite favourable. The remunerative enterprises that have sprung up in the last 25 years with the help of the loans we have been able to obtain are very many. I have no doubt that the hopes of the people that this Ministry would be stable not only with regard to financial policies but also with regard to other policies, will be fulfilled. While I echo the hopes of the people that this Ministry would be a stable one and that it would fulfil their expectations, I do hope that from the financial point of view, the Government will be lucky in getting more aids from the Government of India. Before I speak further about aids from the Government of India, I must say that the debt position of the country is so safe that our new State loans that may be floated in the near future will certainly be a great success. Compared to other States in India, Madras is in a very favourable position with regard to debt position, and I have no doubt in my mind that the investors will have confidence when they invest money in the Madras loans. Apart from this, in view of the fact that this Government had to spend on famine relief in Rayalaseema to the tune of about Rs. 6 crores, we would like to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister what the efforts of the Government of India have been in this direction. Let us be told categorically at 4-30 p.m. whether the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister

approached the Government of India for the sanction of half the amount of Rs. 6 crores as grant and the remaining half as loan. Let them say ' yes ' or ' no '. Let them not say this in doubtful terms. Let them say clearly whether they approached the Government of India or not and what their reply is. If no reply has been received so far, let them say whether their letter has been acknowledged and whether the matter is under consideration. If a reply saying ' no ' has been received, to what extent does that ' no ' apply? If, however, a favourable reply has been received, to what extent is it favourable? We should know all these things, because this House should strengthen the hands of the Government with regard to the demand for more aids from the Government of India. This Government are certainly entitled to get money from the Government of India. What is the use of the Government of India saying ' No ', when famine relief operations have been undertaken by this Government? Of course, the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is sending Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Famine Relief Fund. But that is only a special item and it is a small amount. The fact is this Government have spent about Rs. 6 crores on famine relief. What is the aid given by the Government of India in this respect? We only know one thing. That is, the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty, as acting Finance Minister, mentioned that a loan of Rs. 2 crores would be given by the Government of India for this purpose, but ultimately it was admitted that the loan of Rs. 2 crores had not been given by the Government of India, but that some amount had been given to them by selling Government securities worth Rs. 2 crores owned and held by the Government of Madras. That is all the public and this House know. Now, it is the incumbent duty of the Finance Minister to take the House into confidence, state all the facts, take the support of the House and put forth a unanimous demand for more money from the Government of India. Let us thus put the Government of India in the wrong and let us not be blamed.

12-10 p.m. " The hon. Members of the Communist Party also will not blame us and they will even sympathise with us. They will also tell their friends at Delhi that they must also work for Madras Government's getting adequate financial assistance from the Central Government. Now, we hear lot of complaints that Delhi is not caring for South India. Now that Rajaji is the head of the State, though he may not be able to go to Delhi quite often, the very fact that he is head of the State will produce a favourable effect on the Central Government, and I hope the Central Government will move in the matter and come forward to assist the Madras Government with adequate grants, as they will be convinced that the money will be usefully spent and will not be wasted. Since Rajaji is an elderly gentleman, he cannot undertake trips to Delhi. So a deputation of Ministers headed by the Hon. Finance Minister should meet the Ministers of the Central Government, and they must even tell them that they will not return unless the money that they ask for is given. If they do this, I am sure, they will succeed in getting the money that they

want and there will not be any necessity for the Government to undertake the new taxation measures that they have given notice of. After all, what are the taxation measures and how much money are they going to bring to the Government? To use a Hindustani phrase, they will bring only **साढे तीन रुप्या.** They will get only a few lakhs or a crore of rupees. Already, we find that the bus-owners have been very generous and I congratulate them for the generosity that they have expressed in a written memorandum. They have told the Government, ' Please don't exempt us from the petrol tax, we will pay it, that is what they have expressed. It has been said that taxes in respect of about 3,500 buses and lorries have not been paid. I do not think that any bus or lorry owner will object to paying this tax and they have all along been prompt in paying these taxes. Let the Government make it incumbent on those asking for permits that requests for permits must be accompanied by a chalan for having paid the tax in respect of the buses and lorries for which they might not have paid tax till then. If they do this, they are likely to get a sum of Rs. 110 lakhs. By way of petrol tax from the bus-owners, and others, they may get a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs. In this manner they will get about Rs. 180 lakhs. By adopting such a measure, the Government can very well drop some of their new taxes, such as the tax on bus passengers. If this is done, I am sure the bus passengers will not have any cause for carrying on a propaganda against the Congress Government. We must have a stable Government, and stability comes only if there is popularity. I must take this opportunity to tell the Hon. the Chief Minister that the great popularity that he has won by adopting the bold measure of decontrol is getting dimmer and dimmer on account of the petty taxation measures that the Government intend bringing forward. I have travelled in the last fifteen days in certain parts of the State. The impression that I have gained during this period is this. Congressmen, non-Congressmen, officials, non-officials, richer men, poor men, orthodox people, heterodox people and everybody feel that these taxation measures are quite unnecessary. I hope, Rajaji will have the wisdom to drop some of them or amend most of them. If he does that, I am sure the Congress will be able to capture the majority of the seats in the coming Municipal and District Board elections very easily. (Cheers.) Once these taxation measures are dropped, the success of the Congress in the coming elections is certain. I think it is worth experimenting. Besides the sum of Rs. 180 lakhs that the Government may get in the manner suggested by me just now, if the Government borrow a sum of Rs. 1½ crores or so, there may not be any need for these new taxes, and at the same time, we will be able to win the elections also. Though the Congress was able to secure 152 seats in the last general elections, if my suggestion is accepted now, the Congress will get at least 80 per cent of the seats in the coming District Board and Municipal elections. The recent speeches delivered by Rajaji in various parts of the City have had a very considerable effect on the population of the City. I have absolutely no doubt whatsoever that the coming elections to the Madras

Corporation will result in 80 per cent success for the Congress provided these petty taxation measures are dropped. I can understand the Government's bringing forward taxation measures if they could bring say, four or five crores of rupees. But, according to the present taxation measures, the Government may not get very much. Sir, I do not think I will be accused by Members on this side for making such remarks. Let them not think that I am against the Government. I am for the Government and I want that this Government must continue to serve the people, and let me make it plain that with that intention only I have made those remarks."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The hon. Member was saying that the Congress will be able to secure 80 per cent of the seats in the coming elections to the Corporation of Madras. May I know whether it includes the Nattukottai Nagarathars' constituency and such pocket boroughs? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi must realize that it will be 100 per cent and not 80 per cent. I know Mr. Ramamurthi well and I know that he has not meant any offence to me, but his was only a jocular hit. He saw that my speech was having an effect on the House and he probably thought of cutting a joke. Whatever it is, so far as the Chettiars are concerned, it will be 100 per cent support and not 80 per cent, and nobody can take away the other 20 per cent."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I know whether it is included in the total of 80 per cent? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I may mention that it is not included in the 80 per cent. There will be 100 per cent certainty about it and the hon. Member need not be thinking that there will be any risk with regard to the other 20 per cent. I may tell my friend Sri Ramamurthi that there will be 100 per cent certainty so far as the Chettiars are concerned, provided my suggestion with regard to the taxation measures is accepted."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, no taxation measures will be decided upon with an eye on our prospects in the elections. Taxation measures have to be decided on their own merits and elections have nothing to do with them."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" You have been let down."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I have not been let down. It is the undoubted wisdom of Rajaji. He has only said that there are bigger issues to be settled and we will have to think of other issues which are more important. He has already explained the position to the ordinary people. He told the ryots, ' Well, I am not taxing you. I am taxing only the landowners. I want to increase the taxes of the landowners by even [illegible] per cent. Those who are paying Rs. 150 now will be taxed. [illegible] not against you. These taxation measures will not hit you.

These measures are directed against the landlords of Tanjore and other places. The Congress Party is not against you. We will do all we can to help you.' This is all what he has said. Mr. Krishna Ayyar was speaking on the relationship between the tenants and the landlords. The Hon. Chief Minister has already said that he will go into the matter of the relationship between the tiller of the land and the owner of the land. What more assurance can anybody get? He will surely go into the matter and effect a satisfactory settlement between them and establish peace.

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, while we are on the subject of finance, I may be permitted to mention some of the actions taken by the Central Government. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, the Government of India were giving certain grants. To mention a few instances in which the action of the Central Government has adversely affected our State, I would like to bring to the notice of the House their action in having stopped the food subsidies. Again, they have stopped the subsidy given for the wells scheme. There are large tracts of land in South India which mainly depend on wells for their irrigation. In these places, no other irrigation scheme can be undertaken, except these wells. The well subsidy scheme was working well and was helping many areas. Unless the well subsidy scheme is revived and unless crores of rupees are spent in digging new wells, it may not be possible for those areas to undertake any cultivation. Our Government must tell the Government of India that they should revive the subsidies that they were giving to this State. The other day, when the question regarding well subsidy scheme was taken up, I am sorry, I was not here. I have, however, read the answer. With regard to the well subsidy scheme, no effective steps have been taken. I think the Hon. Minister in his answer said that the total amount spent under the various well subsidy schemes was about Rs. 8 crores, and the total extent brought under irrigation under the well subsidy schemes up to May 1952 was about 148,447 acres. I do hope the Government will persuade the Central Government to revise the subsidy scheme at least so far as the wells are concerned.

" Some hon. Members seem to be under the impression that only the Rayalaseema area is subjected to famine in this State. I wish to mention in this connexion that there are other areas which are also affected by famine conditions. In Rayalaseema, famine occurs only once in four years or so. But in certain other parts of this State, famine is a regular feature every year. For example, most parts of Chingleput, half of North Arcot, one-third of South Arcot, portions of Tiruchirappalli, parts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and most parts of Salem and half of Coimbatore, are affected permanently by famine every year. The Government of India are contemplating, and I think, are spending large sums of money on the Malnad Development Scheme. That area is somewhere in the Konkan coast on the Goan border, and that area is not thickly populated. But certain parts of the State, which I have mentioned just now are very dry areas and are very heavily populated. It is high time the Government of Madras set up a

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [29th July 1952

permanent development board, or a High Power Development Board, without any non-official Member of this House, but with only officials such as Engineers, Health Officers, Collectors and others, to go into the question of development of these areas. The Government must take immediate steps in this regard.

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Government of India must realize that once peace and order are disturbed in this part of South India on account of the backwardness of certain areas and on account of starvation of many people in this area, then the rest of the country will definitely follow suit. That is the advice which they must get from eminent persons like Rajaji. I do not know Pandit Nehru very well, and so my opinion and views in this matter may not have much weight with him. But if the same advice was given by our Rajaji, I know it will have a very different effect. That is what I wish to mention in this connexion. If there was disorder in South India, there will be disorder in the whole country. Then there will not be another election and there will be only military rule under General Cariappa. What has happened in Egypt? Our country would also have to follow the example of Egypt if steps were not taken in time to establish orderly Government and to keep the people contented. If there was disorder, people will naturally prefer to have dictatorship rather than a democratic set-up of Government. Now we are discussing for many days various proposals. But if there was military rule, if General Cariappa were to tell something, all of us would have to accept it. Whatever it is, people would definitely prefer that set-up to a disorderly democratic form of Government. I shall not explain what I mean by disorderly Government. I want hon. Members to know for themselves what I mean by it.

12-20 p.m.

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you for the indulgence you have shown to me. In conclusion, let me say that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has done well in explaining the present financial position of the State. I am very happy to note that he will try to answer all the points that may be raised by hon. Members when he replies to the debate in the evening. Let me assure him and the Hon. the Chief Minister that they will have our fullest support in their task of administration."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" The Chief Minister was telling the House, the other day, that the Raja of Chettinad would make his speech and run away and would not be present when the Minister replies. Will he be present this evening in the House? " (Laughter.)

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have reached the last stages of the Budget session and with today the first portion of it is over. The other portion and the more important portion is yet to come and there we will have greater chances of rejecting the proposals or accepting them with certain modifications. Therefore, I am not going into those proposals at present.

" Sir, we have had discussion, as the Hon. the Minister for Finance has said, for something like a month and he has given

29th July 1952] [Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

us a review of the whole proceedings. He said that he was generally satisfied with what has taken place so far. In this respect, he referred to the Opposition as well as his own party Members. To a certain extent and in a limited sense, I am also most certainly satisfied, because during the session all these days, I found one very important thing. Except for the fact that Members on the other side repeatedly said that they opposed the Cut Motions, both when they were moved and finally voted down, in between these two stages, their speeches indicated their strong criticism of the Budget proposals. To this extent, the Opposition and the Members on the other side have expressed similar views on the problems facing the people. Therefore, this House, on the whole, has told the Government that the Budget proposals placed before the representatives of the people are not definitely to the satisfaction of the people. This is a fact which ought to be taken into consideration by the Hon. the Minister for Finance when he deals with the administration of the finances of the State. But the present procedure is such in our Democracy that it seems as though we are here with only the right to ventilate our grievances and the Treasury Benches have a right to hear us only and not do anything for the people. Sir, the Budget is a very important document. It is necessary for the life of the nation and it fixes the programme, procedure and policy of the Government for the coming year. Yet I feel that though this House has given its strong disapproval of the proposals on quite a number of aspects, we do not have an iota of chance to see that the present structure is changed. This is the Democracy in which we are functioning. I said in my speech on the Budget that the very method of the presentation and also the contents of the Budget were wrong. I stick to that opinion, and as I said, we do not have an equal opportunity as the Government to change things as the people would like them to be changed. This is where I am particularly dissatisfied with the proceedings of this House all these days.

" Then, Sir, I must say that I expected—and we on this side generally expected—that in this Budget, presented to us after the first general elections under the new Constitution, we would find certain new changes. We had hoped to see a Budget quite different from the previous ones. Now we have a new Constitution and this is a very important achievement of ours. Under that Constitution, we have certain rights and privileges and we all expected, if not in the last five years, at least this year, we would have something to tell the people. We thought we could tell the people ' Here is the plan for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country's economy; this is how we are going to progress and this is what is going to be achieved; now be ready for sacrifices for achieving these objects'. But we find nothing of the sort in the Budget. The Budget should indicate how many engineers are going to be produced this year as compared with the number last year, how many doctors are to be turned out over and above the number of last year and what percentage of illiterates will be made literate this year and so on. Can we say to the people now, ' this is our plan and this is what we want to achieve and,

therefore, give your co-operation and be ready for sacrifices'? I agree with the view expressed by the Raja of Chettinad, though I do not agree with many of his views and he also knows that we do not, that the people were getting demoralised. I can say that this Budget has not only not enthused the people but has demoralised them. The people feel that this is the same old Budget prepared for the last fifty years. I hope the Government will take note of this fact. Unless they effect some changes in the present administration, unless they bring forward proposals which will better the lot of the people, there is no question of their achieving any success. Of course, they would say, 'After all, it is only a few months since we have taken over and how do you expect anything to be done by us within this period?' Well, Sir, whenever we point to them the example of countries which have achieved wonderful results, they say that those countries are under dictatorship. I would tell the Government that democracy means democracy as taught to us in the colleges and the schools, viz., Government of the people, for the people and by the people. It is only in those countries where this principle has been strictly adhered to that democracy has been functioning well and real results have been achieved. That is why people in lakhs come and take part in the construction of projects started by the Government. Take the Chinese Government. The Budget there is not presented to an enclosed House, to a House of 375 members within closed walls who alone can discuss it. There the people are asked to study and examine the Budget and give their opinions. The Budget of the country is presented to the people. The people are expected to go through and offer criticisms on the Budget along with their representatives in the Council. Then the criticisms are considered and the Budget is remodelled. That is how we must go forward. That is the way real democracy functions and functions for the people.

"Here the people are put aside. They have nothing to do with the Budget. And we are not concerned in what way they are thinking and what changes they desire to be introduced in
12-30 p.m. the Budget? Unfortunately there are certain subjects on which we can talk, but we have not the power to change the course of action decided upon by Government, a course in which Government think no change should be introduced and they should go on in their old ways.

"Sir, the question hour is an important thing in our legislature. Many questions are asked and answered by the Government. To many questions we get clear answers and in some cases the Hon. the Chief Minister gives us the policy adopted by Government. During the question hour, a question was asked 'Why is it that houses are not being provided for the people who are getting low wages while house allowances are granted to people who get thousands as salaries and still are provided with houses? Is it because that the high salaried officers cannot get houses or that people getting low salaries can live anywhere, on the pavements and so on?' The Government could not give a satisfactory reply, because this Budget is one unconnected with the needs of the common people. Hence I say that people can never come forward to sacrifice for the sake of the betterment or rehabilitation of the country, so long as such Budgets are produced. The Government must think in terms of the people and work for the people before they ask them to sacrifice for the betterment of the country.

"Sir, medical relief is an important thing. But we hear that certain courses have been abolished and only certain other courses are to be continued on the ground that Government want to maintain a certain standard so far as doctors are concerned. I am not against the maintenance of standards. But when we are short of doctors, ordinary doctors who can give medicine for cholera or malaria, we must be able to produce more doctors by introducing short courses instead of depending on efficiency and efficiency alone. We must produce doctors who would be able to go to the villages, set up hospitals there and attend to ordinary cases. These doctors need not understand what cancer is. It is enough if they understand what malaria is. They need not undertake major surgical cases. It is enough if they are able to attend on a patient having a small boil. It is such type of doctors that we must produce here and now. It is in this respect that China has progressed in the most wonderful manner within five years.

"We have been repeatedly saying that there are certain backward areas in our State where there has been recurrence of famine. I do not at all contest the opinion expressed by the hon. Member Mr. Muthia Chettiyar that there is famine in the South also. I have been saying there is famine in the South as well as in the North, and that is why I have been repeating from the very beginning, that is from the time this House began to meet, that preference must be given to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the famine-affected areas, so that we may not have this famine coming on us year after year. What is the policy of the Government to achieve this objective? Have they any policy and have they placed it before the House? So far as this Budget is concerned it has not given us the policy of the Government to deal with this problem. These areas have not even been given their due. So long as Government do not come and say: 'Here is our policy. This is what we are going to do to prevent the recurrence of famine in those areas. This is what we are going to do for the next five or three years', famines, much more severe than the one we faced, are bound to recur. And Government must remember, people will not forget and forgive the mistakes the Government are committing in dealing with this problem. This is a serious warning that I am giving to the Government and I hope they will take it in the manner in which it should be taken and see that some concrete steps are taken to solve this problem.

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance asked for our co-operation. So far as we in the Opposition are concerned I must

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi] [29th July 1952

ay we have been offering constructive criticism and we are pre- ›ared to co-operate with the Government provided they take our ›riticisms in the manner in which they ought to be taken. If ;hey are not taken in the right spirit, there cannot be any question of co-operation and responsive co-operation at that. Let me cite an example to show how the Government respond to the criticisms. We complained about the existence of corruption and the manner in which certain departments functioned. Of course, the Hon. Chief Minister, whenever the question of corruption is raised, says : ' concrete case should be brought to my notice '. It is all good to say so but is it possible for each one of us to take such cases to his notice? Can the Hon. the Chief Minister himself do it? Unless the whole system, the machinery of Government is changed and people are allowed to take part in it, this corruption cannot be put an end to. I am an M.L.A. representing an area. I went to Guntakal. There I caught red-handed a contractor who was collecting more than the scheduled rate and was issuing print- ed receipts. I handed him over to the Commissioner there and reported the incident to the Police. To this day nothing has been done in this case and not even a reply has been sent to my complaint. How is the Hon. the Chief Minister going to see that such things do not occur? This single incident has not been attended to. Then if similar cases that occur all over the State are brought to his notice, how is he going to deal with them? Let the people in the area, the M.L.As. be given a chance to see that such things do not happen. Let a committee of the people be formed and let them take charge of the work of dealing with corruption and let them be allowed to impose punishment on those found guilty. Then only will people get confidence in the Government because their voice is heard, and their counsel is taken into consideration by the Government.

" Then, Sir, we hear that the Armed Police are raiding certain villages in the Circars. Of course we bring them to the notice of the Government. But the Hon. Chief Minister says that he has to get information before he could take any action in the matter. If he wants to get information I would request the Government not to get the information from the department concerned because they are responsible for these mischievous acts and will never give correct information. Let the people of the area including the M.L.As. be asked to form a committee to enquire and submit a report. If this is done, it will increase the confidence of the people in the Government and afford a chance to root out corruption and the demoralising acts of men who are acting inhumanly towards the common people. If the Govern- ment do not work in this way, no Government can function in the way it wants to. This is a constructive criticism, a constructive suggestion which I hope the Government would take up in the spirit in which it is offered.

" I want to refer to the famine question again. The House has been hearing too much about it. Yet I feel the Government have not heard much about it. If they did, then I should say

29th July 1952] [Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

;hat the replies given by the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to questions concerning famine only surprise me. We have been repeatedly saying that there has been a great famine in Rayala- seema and other areas. We told them that people were dying of cholera. In one particular place which I visited some time back 18 people died. I heard reports that people who went to Tunga- bhadra to work on the project to earn their livelihood were not given their wages by the contractors. As a result of these 15 people died. When the Hon. the Chief Minister visited Ananta- pur I brought one of these incidents to his notice and presented a petition. I am sure the Hon. the Chief Minister would have handed over this petition to the Collector to get information. But I do not know what has happened to it, whether an enquiry was conducted and what action was taken against the contractor—the contractor who would not give a single pie to the woman working here when her husband died, even to bury the dead body. I say this Government or any other Government which do not take the people into their confidence, which do not work with them by forming committees of the people, which do not take the words of the M.L.As. into consideration and which do not punish people who commit such crimes, cannot get the confidence of the people, the co-operation of the people and achieve results which they have in view.

" I request the Hon. Finance Minister to consider the sugges- tions I have put forward and take the people into his confidence and bring pressure on the Government to set right things."

12-40 p.m.

*SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN:—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நம் மாகாணத்தின் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் தயாரித்து அதை வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்றி முடிவு பெறும் தருவாயிலுள்ள இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இதற்கு முற்றிலும் காரணமாயிருந்த கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களையும், குறிப்பாக நிதி மந்திரி கனம் C. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களையும் இவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் அனுசரணையாக இருந்த மந்திரி சபை பூராவிற்குமாக நான் என்னுடைய பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின்மீது விவாதம் நடந்தபொழுது அதிகமான அங்கத்தினர்களைக்கொண்ட இந்த சபையிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு வரும் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட, மிகவும் நெருக்கடியான சமயத்திலும் அதிகமான அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த பிரதம கொறடா ஸ்ரீ ராஜாராம் நாயுடு அவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னமாதிரி பட்ஜெட் விவாதம் இரண்டு மாதங்கள் நடந்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் பேசுவதற்குச் சமய சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்குமென்று நானும் எண்ணுகிறேன். எனது விஷயங்களில் அவர்களுடன் எனக்குக் கருத்து மாறுபாடுகள் இருந்தாலும் கூட இந்த ஒரு விஷயத்தில் மாத்திரம் அவர்கள் சொல்லுவதுபோல் செய்திருந்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைத்து அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலே கண்டிருக்கும்படியான விஷயங்கள் பல முக்கியமானவையாக இருப்பினும் கூட எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும்படியான நேரங்களிலெல்லாம், நாட்டிலேயே மிகவும் சிறந்ததாக இருக்கும்படியான விவசாயத்தைப் பற்றித்தான் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

[Sri P. G. Karuthiruman] [29th July 1952

"உலகத்திலேயே இன்று உணவுப் பிரச்னைதான் பெரியதொரு பிரச்னையாக இருக்கிறது. பல தேசங்களிலும் விவசாயம் நடைபெறுகிறது. ஆனால் எந்த தேசத்து மக்கள் விவசாயத்தை மிகுந்த உற்சாகத்தோடும், ஊக்கத்தோடும் நடத்துகிறார்களோ அங்கெல்லாம் தான் மிகவும் அதிகமான உற்பத்தி இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்றது. உதாரணமாக ஜப்பான் தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு ஏக்ராவுக்கு சராசரி மூவாயிரம் பவுண்டு நெல் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். இதாலி தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு ஏக்ராவுக்கு ஐயாயிரம் பவுண்டு நெல் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். சீன தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு ஏக்ராவுக்கு நாலாயிரம் பவுண்டு நெல் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தியா தேசத்திலோ ஒரு ஏக்ராவுக்கு ஆயிரத்து ஐந்நூறு பவுண்டுதான் விளைவிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் என்னவென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும்! இங்கேயிருக்கும் பூமிகள் வளமற்றவையா! விவசாயிகள் விவசயாத்தில் ஊக்கத்தோடு ஈடுபடுவதில்லையா! உற்சாகம் காட்டுவதில்லையா! விவசாயிகள் உற்சாகமாக வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார்தான் இந்தத் துரையில் அதிகமான அக்கரை காட்டுவதில்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவியை காலாகாலத்தில் செய்வதில்லை. பூமியின் வளப்பத்தைப் பொறுத்தமட்டிலும் உலகிலுள்ள எல்லா பூமிகளின் வளப்பமும் ஒன்றேதான். ஆனால் மேலே அவர்கள் போடும் உரம், உபயோகிக்கும் விதை, விவசாயத்தில் கையாளும் முறை இவைகளின் மூலமாகத் தான் அதிகமான உற்பத்தியைக் காட்டுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் சட்டத்தைப் போட்டுவிடலாம். சர்க்காரின் நிர்வாகத்தில் எற்படுகிற ஊழல்களைப் பற்றி பல அங்கத்தினர்களும் காரசாரமாகக் குற்றம் சாட்டிப் பேசிவிடலாம். ஆனால் இவைகளின் மூலமாக பூமியின் வெள்ளாமையை அதிகப்படுத்த முடியாது. அதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளைத்தான் நாம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

"அமெரிக்கா தேசத்தில் ஒரு சமயம் தம்பதிகள் இருவர் காரில் சென்று கொண்டிருந்தார்களாம். கார் திடீரென நிப்பேர் ஆகிவிட்டதால் அந்தக் காரை பக்கத்திலிருந்த ஒரு மெகானிக்கல் நிப்பேர் ஷாப்பில் கொண்டுபோய் நிப்பேர் செய்யச்சொன்னார்கள். அந்த நிப்பேரர் அதில் ஏதோ இரண்டு தட்டுகள் தட்டி விட்டவுடன் கார் ஓட ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டது. அதற்குக் கூலியாக அவன் 5 டாலர் கேட்டார். அதற்குள் மனைவியார் தன் கணவரிடம் எதற்காக 5 டாலர்! அவன் ஒரு தட்டு தானே தட்டினான் என்று கேட்டார்களாம். அதற்குப் பதிலாக காரை நிப்பேர் செய்து கொடுத்தவர், நீங்கள் சொல்லுவது சரி. ஒரு தட்டு தட்டியதற்கு ஒரு டாலர்தான் கூலி. ஆனால் எந்த இடத்தில் தட்ட வேண்டும்! எப்படித் தட்டவேண்டும், என்றெல்லாம் யோசனை செய்ததற்காகத்தான் 4 டாலர்கள் கூலி. ஆக 5 டாலர்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றாராம். இதைப்போல எந்தச் சட்டத்தைச் செய்தாலும், என்ன பேசினாலும் பிரயோசனமில்லை. எந்த இடத்தைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும்! எப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதாக விவசாயத்தில் ஆலோசனைசெய்து அதற்குத் தக்கவாறு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பது நம் சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகும். எந்த முறையில் நாம் நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்பது நமது வெற்றியைப் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த விவசாய தேசத்தில் விவசாயப் பிரச்னைகளைப் பற்றி அதிக நேரம் விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என் கருத்து. குறிப்பாக இந்த டிமாண்டைப்பற்றி ஒரு மணி நேரம் கூட விவாதிக்காது விட்டது நல்லதல்ல என்பது என் கருத்து. இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். சர்க்காரைக் குறைசொல்வதற்காகச் சொல்லவில்லை. எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இந்த டிமாண்டைப்பற்றி அதிக நேரம் விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்காததும் மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம்தான். அவர்கள் கேட்டிருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக நேரம் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள். எனென்றால் அவர்கள் கேட்கிற படிதான் மானியம் விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. நாங்கள் சொன்னாலும் கேட்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த மானியத்தைப்பற்றி அதிக நேரம் விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்காததிலிருந்து அவர்கள் பொது ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மையில் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளின் நலனில் எவ்வளவு அக்கரை கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம்.

29th July 1952] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

"நமது சர்க்கார் மின்சார வசதிக்காக 8 கோடி ரூபாயும், பாசன வசதிக்காக 8 கோடி ரூபாயும், விவசாயத்திற்காக 3½ கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. இதில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நேரடையாக கிடைக்கும்படியான சில விஷயங்களை முக்கியமான அபிவிருத்திகளாகச் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணையில் சில பொறுக்கு விதைகளை பயிரிட்டால் அதிகமான உற்பத்தி கிடைக்குமெனக் கண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தப் பொறுக்கு விதைகள் இன்று ஒவ்வொரு சாதாரண விவசாயிகளும் கிடைக்கும்படியான ஏற்பாடு கிடையாது: உதாரணமாக சில பொறுக்குவிதைகளை அதிகமாகச் சேமிக்க விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணையில் மிகுந்த அக்கரை காட்டுவதில்லையென்பது தான் என் அபிப்பிராயம். ஜி. இ. பி. 24 பொறுக்குவிதைகளை கிடையாது. அதிலும் காலத்திற்குத் தகுந்தபடி இவைகள் விதைத்தால் தான் அதிகமான பலன் கிடைக்கும். இந்த விதையை செப்டம்பர் மாதம் விதைத்து விவசாயத்தை அக்கரையோடு செய்தால் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு நாலாயிரம் பவுண்டுக்கு மேல் விளைவிக்கலாமென்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். அதில் அக்கறை காண்டு விவசாய டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டார் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைகளுக்காக நாம் மிக அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்கிறோம். மற்ற தேசங்களில் ஒரு ஏக்ராவுக்கு நாலாயிரம், ஐயாயிரம் பவுண்டு உணவு தானியம் உற்பத்தி செய்கிற பொழுது நம்முடைய நாட்டில் மாத்திரம் ஏன் குறைந்த அளவு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறதென்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக, மற்ற தேசங்களில் மிகவும் அதிகமான அளவு உரங்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். உரங்களின் தன்மையைப் பொறுத்துத் தான் விவசாயத்தின் உற்பத்தியும் அதிகப்படுகிறது ஆர்காநிக் மானியூர், bulky organic manures பார்டிலேசர்ஸ் போன்றவைகளை அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

"உதாரணமாக இப்பொழுது கம்போஸ்ட் உரத்தைப் பற்றி அதிகம் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. கிராம பஞ்சாயங்களிலே இப்பொழுது வீணாக்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது "நைட் ஸாயில்," அதாவது மலஜலங்களை உரத்திற்குச் சேமித்தால் 5 பேருடைய மலஜலம் ஒரு ஏக்கரா நிலத்திற்கு மிகவும் சிறந்த தான உரமாகிறது. இந்த உரத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதன் மூலமாக ஒரு ஏக்காவுக்கு மூவாயிரம் பவுண்டுக்கு குறையாமலும் நெல் விளைவிக்கலாம். இந்த உரத்தை சேமித்து விற்பதால் முனிசிபாலிட்டி, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளுக்கு நல்ல லாபமும் வரும். அதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லும் பிரசினையைக் கேட்டுகொள்ள நிறைய சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே அடுத்த செஷனிலிருந்தாவது நிறைய அவகாசம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உறுப்பினர்களுடைய மனதிலுள்ள எண்ணங்களையும் கருத்துக்களையும் அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி ஜனங்களுக்கு சாதகமான முறையில் பணியாற்ற அவகாசம் கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

"கடைசியாக சபை முன்பு உள்ள அப்ரோபிரியேஷன் 'பில்'லை முழுமனதோடு நான் ஆதரிப்பதுடன், சபையிலுள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினரும் இதை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக கொண்டு என் பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

• SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to offer my views on the Appropriation Bill which has been so ably moved by the Hon. Minister for Finance. Sir, in my view the problem in our country is that of production and not of distribution. People are always clamouring how the existing wealth should be distributed, how much of tax is to be collected and from which source it has got to be collected and who is affected by this kind of taxation. These are the only problems with which our politicians, economists and others are worrying about in our country. On the other hand, we refuse to produce enough so as to solve our problems properly. That is why I insist on the side 12-50 p.m.

of production only rather than on distribution. If an impression has been gaining ground in this House and in this State that we are not for an orderly and stable Government, I refute that statement in this House. We are as much democrats as the others boast of and till recently we have been in their ranks. Why should we leave them? They must go into this question instead of accusing us that we would create chaos; I wish to say, Sir, by making such charges, they are not doing proper justice which the Opposition deserves. In my view, Sir, even my Communist friends have taken to constitutional methods of fighting their issues and then introducing communism if possible through Assemblies and Parliament. Why should then anybody shudder at them? They should not accuse us and give an impression to the people that we would create chaos and that a stable Government of theirs has come to power.

" Sir, we have been dabbling too much with the departments with the result that the most unremunerative and unuseful reforms have been brought about ever since the Congress came into power. For instance, in the Education Department too many experiments have been tried with the result that the introduction of the mother tongue as the medium of education has worked havoc in our country. I am one of those who believe that English is the only language which can give the best to a man and I am bred up in the old style also. Due to the introduction of mother tongue as the medium of instruction in our schools, an S.S.L.C. student to-day is incapable of expressing his ideas and he cannot write five sentences without committing grammatical mistakes; he cannot put his ideas into writing. Therefore, Sir, in the name of nationalism we have only ruined the future generation. English is a language which can never be rooted out at any rate in South India. (Hear, hear.) I am of the opinion, Sir, that people who have no knowledge of education have been put in charge of the Education portfolio. The ex-Minister for Education Mr. Madhava Menon made an irresponsible statement at one of the meetings in Kancheepuram when I was presiding over the meeting ' that he was put in charge of Education portfolio even though he did not know anything about education '. Do they think that at this rate the people will have any confidence in their educational reforms? By experimenting with the young brains, we have degraded the educational reforms with the result that no tangible results could be achieved in the end. Therefore I would request that at least the present regime should not be worried about experimenting with the departments. Let them keep the flippant and faddist theories to themselves and leave the departments free as the people in charge of the departments are more capable of doing what is good for the country.

" Sir, I would like to say a few words in respect of the Local Administration Department. I represent a division in the City Council of the Corporation of Madras. The Corporation of Madras has been suffering for want of funds. The Corporation exists for the people of Madras; we want foreigners also to look at our

beautiful city. But we have not been treating the Corporation properly. We have not been giving them loans which they are asking, with the result the Corporation to-day is not in a position to put through good schemes and get good name, not only for the City of Madras, but for the Government sitting in this metropolis. I know, Sir, that very many good schemes have not been put through by the Corporation for want of finance. In the same way as the Madras Government have been complaining against the Central Government that their development schemes have been held up for want of financial aid by the Central Government, the Corporation of Madras is also complaining that their schemes have been held up as the Madras Government are apathetic in their attitude towards the Corporation.

" Then, Sir, special representation has been given in the Corporation Council to certain vested interests who always support the party in power with the result there is not an iota of democracy. We can give special representation to Harijans and our Constitution also demands it from us. But why should we give representation to vested interests like Hides and Skins Merchants, Piece-Goods Merchants, Nattukottai Nagarathars Association, Christians, Women, Anglo-Indians and others? (Mr. W. J. Fernandez: ' No representation for Anglo-Indians please.') There is no representation for Anglo-Indians. Sir, I don't mean any offence to anybody or Anglo-Indians. But it is not in consonance with the democratic spirit of our Constitution. I think fresh elections are approaching. If the Government are going to order the elections with all those special representations, the democratic concept is going to be nullified. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to consult legal opinion before ordering fresh elections to the Corporation Council.

" Sir, we know the plight of our agriculturists. People are always talking of Malampuzha or Ramapadasagar, but nobody is worried of districts like Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem or Coimbatore. So far as Chingleput is concerned, there is not even one major irrigation project. We are not asking the Government to spend large sums of money on any unremunerative schemes or on schemes which are going to yield only after some years. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government that at least electric energy should be provided to the agriculturists so that they may not suffer from famines. There is famine in every area, but publicity is given only to Rayalaseema; no publicity is given to less vociferous people from other areas.

" Sir, I want the Hon. Minister for Education to note that we are for the allotment of seats in the colleges on efficiency basis. I suggest that 60 per cent of the seats should be allotted on efficiency basis irrespective of the fact that they are Brahmins or, Non-Brahmins, or Christians or Scheduled Castes or anybody. Out of the balance 40 per cent, they should allot 25 per cent to backward classes and the rest 15 per cent totally set apart for the Harijan community. If the Government cannot do it, we will lose confidence in them and they will only be inviting trouble from us if they dissatisfy us.

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [29th July 1952

1 p.m.

"Take the case of our own Revenue Department. Please for the sake of humanity, ask your revenue authorities to be more human towards the village munsiffs, on whom the entire structure of revenue administration depends. I know specific instances wherein these subordinates, village munsifs and karnams had been refused seats to sit while the higher officials come on inspection. Therefore for heaven's sake, issue instructions to the higher authorities that they may hereafter learn to be more human in their treatment of their subordinates."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We have issued instructions."

*SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"But your instructions are not properly carried out. That is where the fault lies. The Government should see that their instructions are scrupulously followed.

"Coming to agrarian reforms, what is it that our Communist friends are clamouring for? They are against the harassment of the tenants. They want that the land must ultimately belong to the tiller of the soil. But the Government hesitate to bring in such legislation. What is it that happened in Kashmir? Why did our Prime Minister say that he is jealous of Sheik Abdullah for having carried out radical agrarian reforms in Kashmir? It is because Sheik Abdullah carried out those radical reforms so that a proper distribution of lands among the people was effected; he had nod become a national here. Hence I see nothing objectionable in my Communist friends, plea that the land should ultimately belong to the tiller of the soil.

"I shall now come to the way in which the Hon. Finance Minister had been treating us in general and me in particular. So to say, he had been insulting me. That reflects not only upon me, but upon the entire Opposition."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have till now never insulted any hon. Member to this House and I shall never insult anyone in future also."

*SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"But the way in which the Hon. Finance Minister has used expressions against me amount to nothing short of insult. The other day he called me a 'small man'. Of course I may be a small man. I am younger than the Hon. Finance Minister in age. Being young in age I am capable of stronger expressions than the Hon. Finance Minister. Being very young in experience in legislative work, I could have very well done so. But to maintain dignity, I have not done so. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to be little more courteous in his utterances."

*SRI S. N. SOMAYAJULU:—"கனம் உருவி சாராயம் அவர் மீது வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் ஒருவாரு முழுதும். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய பட்ஜெட்டை கண்டு ஆராயாத வாக்குகளும் கனவரில் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய Appropriation Bill-ஐ ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் கொண்டு முடிக்கிறேன்.

29th July 1952] [Sri S. N. Somayajulu]

"பொதுவான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசியிருப்பதை தவிர, ஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர, இன்னென்ன துறைகளில் திட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும், நிர்ந்தரமான, நிலையான ஒரு சர்க்காரு குடிபடி மக்களை உதவியளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி கவனிக்காமல் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. இந்த சமயத்தில் நாங்கள் வெளிப்படையாக பேசுகிற காலத்தில், சர்க்கார், மக்களுடைய அனைவரையும் எனவென்ன காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும், என்ற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் இந்தச் சமயத்தில் சொல்லிவிட்டால் அது ஓளவு திருப்தியாய் இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

"சாதாரணமாக, நிலையான சர்க்கார் வேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா, நிர்ந்தரமான சர்க்கார் வேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா என்ற சந்தேகம் மக்களிடையே நிலவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வாவு செலவு திட்டம் முடிந்து பிறபாடு ஒரு நம்மகிராமத்தில், ஒரு நிலையான, ஒரு ஸ்திரமான சர்க்கார் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது என்ற ஒரு சந்தோஷத்துடன நாம் ஓரண்டு நிம்மதியில் கழிந்து போய, "இப்படி நீங்கள் கவலைப்படவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை, நமது மகாணத்தில் நிர்ந்தரமான சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறது, தொடையான சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறது. நலல புத்திசாலித்தனமான ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அதற்குத் தலைவராக இருக்கிறார். அவருக்கு கைகுலையாமல் வேறு நபரும் கலந்துகொண்டும் மிகுந்த நிதி மந்திரி கணபதி சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களும் இருக்கிறார் வேண்டிய காரியங்களை அவர்கள் செயவார்கள. நீங்கள் நமபிக்கையோடும், உறுதியோடும் உங்கள் காரியங்களை செய்யுங்கள்" என்று தாராளமாகச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளலாம். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் வாவு செலவுத் திட்டமும் இருக்கிறது.

"3, 4 மாதங்களுக்குள் இரண்டு பூர்த்திகரமான, கவர்ச்சிகரமான வாவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நாம் கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று நிச்சயமாக சொல்லிக் காள்ளலாம். சில தேர்தல் தினம், வேறு சிலருக்கோ உடனடியாக இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்குள் இருக்கப்போகிறான, கவர்ச்சிகரமான, வாவு செலவு திட்டங்களைக் கொடுக்க முடியாத ஜனங்களின் தரம் என்ன, ஜனங்களின் தனமை என்ன ஜனங்களின் மனோபாவத்தை எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறது. எந்த அளவுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய சலுகை கலாகளுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கின்றன, எந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் போட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய கஷ்டங்களை யல்லாம் கலபம் கரிவர்த்திக்கக்கூடும்; எப்படி ஏற்ப பிறகு, பஞ்சமே ஏறபடாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ண செய்ய வண்ணம், எந்தக்க லாய வெட்டவேண்டும், எந்த அணைக கட்டவேண்டும், எனபதுகளெல்லாம் ஆராய்ச் செய்து ஓரண்டு மாதங்களுக்குள்ளாக எந்த சர்க்காராக இருந்த நம சர்வ கவர்ச்சிகரமான ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கமுடியுமென்பதை நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்ல முடியும். "சிறுவர்கள், பதியாதவர்கள்" என்று நாங்கள் சொன்னாலும் சரி, நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். நம் நாட்டினுடைய கலாசாரம், நம் நாட்டினுடைய பூர்வ முழுக்கம் நம் நாட்டினுடைய பண்பாடு, இந்த தேசத்தினுடைய வாழ்க்கை, இந்த தேசத்தினுடைய ஆத்மீக வாழ்க்கை இந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய மனிதர்களை, இந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய அறிவினமை, இந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம். இந்தவைதை கருத்தில்கொண்டு, இந்த தேசத்தில் ஒரு சிலர் செய்துவாக்கூடிய நிலைமுறைகளை, அதற்கு உதவிகரமாக இந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சிலரின் நடவடிக்கைகள், இவைகளையெல்லாம் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, குறிப்பிட்ட குறைந்தகாலத்தில் ஒரு சர்வ காரணமான இரண்டாவது ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கமுடியுமென பதை அவர்களெல்லோரும் மனமார்ந்து ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். இந்த ஒரு காரணத்தினால் அவர்கள் வாவை சந்தித்து வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை மட்டுமே கண்டிக்கலாமே தவிர, இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்குள் எதையும் சாதிக்கமுடியாது என்ற சகாரண மாறுதலே இல்லையென்றும் சொல்லி, மக்களுக்கு நலல செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தோடு, நிதானமாக, சாவகாசமாக ஒரு நிறை காரியங்களை இந்த சட்டசபையில் இந்த வாவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின மூலம் கொண்டு வரிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் சிந்தித்து சந்தோஷப்படவேண்டியது அவசியமாகிறது.

" பெண்கள் சமூக முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், எழைப்பட்ட சமூக முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும் நிரந்தரமான ஏற்பாடாகத்தான் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தைத் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே கொண்டுவந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் நடைமுறையில் சினனுபின்னமாகி விட்டது. அதாவது, 1937-ம்ஹுத்தில் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களில் மாத்திரம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. ஆனால், இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் ஏற்பட்ட போராட்டங்கள் காரணமாக, சர்க்கார் ராஜினமா செய்துவிட்டு வெளியேறியதும், மறுபடியும் ஏற்பட்ட அட்வைசர் ஆட்சியில் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்துவிட்டு கள் ஒழிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களிலெல்லாம் மறுபடியும் நன்றுகக் கடைகளைத் திறந்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு வியாபாரம் செய்தார்கள். மறுபடியும், 1947-ம்ஹுத்தில், காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பதவிக்கு வந்தபின், ஒரிரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களிலும் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம், இடைக்கால ஆட்சியால் சின்னுபின்னப்படுத்தப்பட்டதைக் கண்டு வருந்தி, அந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாகாணம் முழுவதும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அது பூரண வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கின்றதோ நடக்கவில்லையோ என்ற சந்தேகத்தை ஒரு சிலர் கிளப்பிவிட்டபோதிலும், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொன்னமாதிரி, மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் 4 % வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்துகொண்டுதான் வருகிறது. கனம் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் திட்டத்திற்குள் தீவிரமாக உட்புகுந்து கட்டுப்பாடாக வேலை செய்து, இப்பொழுது எல்லோராலும் குடிசைத் தொழிலாக கள்ளுச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்படுகிறதென்று பரிகாசம் செய்யப்படுகின்ற ஒரு அவல நிலைமையை மாற்றி, சாதாரணமாக மக்கள் யாரும் குடிக்காமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய வகையில், இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை திறமையாக, நன்முக, அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிற Appropriation Bill ஐப்பற்றிப் பேசும் இந்த தருணத்தில் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல், ஏராளமான சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். யுத்த காலத்தில் ஆட்டுக்கு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், மாட்டுக்கு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அதற்காக சில தாசில்தார்கள். டெபுடி தாசில்தார்கள், என்று ஏராளமான சிப்பந்திகளை சர்க்கார் காரியாலயங்களில் நியமித்துவிட்டார்கள். அதே அளவு சிப்பந்திகளோடு கூடத்தான் இப்பொழுதும் சர்க்கார் நடந்து வருகிறது. ஆபீசர்களை retrench செய்து, சர்க்கார் செலவைக் குறைக்கும் செய்யவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு எல்லா தலைமை அதிகாரிகளையும் ஒன்று கூட்டி, எவ்வளவு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறார்கள், முன்பு எவ்வளவு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த இலாகா நடந்துவந்தது. இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் குறைந்தது செய்யும் இருக்கவேண்டும், என்பதான விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யச் சொல்லி, தகுந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகளில் 9 (அ) (1) பிரிவுப்படி இப்போது தற்காலிகமாக வேலை செய்யக் கூடியவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் compensation கொடுத்து, வெளியே அனுப்பிவிட்டு, சர்க்கார் கூடுமான வரையில் சிக்கனமாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" பவானிசாகர் திட்டம், வருகிற காலத்தில், ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களுக்குள் திறந்துவிடப்படலாமென்று அறிந்து சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். அதனால் என்ன நிலங்களுக்கு betterment tax போட்டாலும் அதனால் விசேஷமான வருமானம் கிடைக்குமென்று நம்புவதற்கில்லை.

" விவசாயத்தில் ஒரு சில பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் மூலமாக, ஒரு சில நிலங்கள் தான், ஒரு சில பகுதிகள் தான், விவசாயத்திற்கு வரமுடியுமே தவிர, மற்றப் பகுதிகளெல்லாம் வரமுடியாது. ஆகவே, இது போன்ற பெரிய திட்டங்களாக கொண்டு வருகிற காலத்தில் தரிசு நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்தக் கூடியவாறு, சாவி நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்தக்கூடியவாறு, reclamation செய்வதற்காக ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கும் நிலமில்லாத ஏழைவிவசாயிகளுக்கும் அந்த நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து, புஞ்சையெலாம் நஞ்சையாக மாற்றிவைக்கக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு அந்த விவசாய சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு புதிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

" அதேமாதிரி, Compost உரம் வெகுவாக மதிக்கப்படுகிறது. சீனாவைப் பார்! 'கம்போஸ்ட் உரத்தால் எவ்வளவு அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள்.' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சீனு தேசத்திலோ சுமார் 50 வருஷங்களாக கம்போஸ்ட் உரம் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறதே, சீனுவை அப்போதெல்லாம் பார்க்காமல். இப்பொழுதுதான் புதிதாகப் பார்த்திருக்கிறார்களோ என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். கம்போஸ்ட் உரத்தினால், உண்மையில் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகின்றது. முனிசிபாலிடிகளுக்கும் அதனால் அதிக வருமானம் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களிலே விவசாயிகள் உரத்திற்காக தழை போடுகிறார்கள், உவர் போடுகிறார்கள், கொளுஞ்சி போடுகிறார்கள், இதற்குப் பதிலாக எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கம்போஸ்ட் உரத்தைப் போட்டால் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யமுடியும் என்பதை சினிமாக்கள் மூலமாக விளம்பரம் செய்தால் சாதாரண மக்கள் கூட அதைப் பார்த்து உபயோகிக்க ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள், அதனால் அதிகமாக விவசாய உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கும என்று நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அதுமட்டுமல்ல. சாதாரணமாக, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் திருநெல்வேலியிலிருந்து நாகர் கோயில் வரையில் 36 அல்லது 40 மைல தூரம் வரையிலும் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஒரே செவல் பூமி, செழுமையான பூமி, ஆனால், அவைகள் இன்று தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. காரணம் சரியான நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி இல்லாததுதான். பூமாதேவியின் குடலில் குத்திப் பார்த்தோமேயானால், அதில் ஏராளமாக தண்ணீர் இருக்கும். அங்கங்கெல்லாம் பரிசோதனை நடத்தி, தண்ணீர் ஊற்றுள்ள இடங்களில் கிணறுகளை தோண்டுவதற்கு, இன்று கொடுக்கப்படும் Well subsidy ஐப் போல், ஆபீசர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் லஞ்சம், லோன் கொடுப்பவனுக்கு கொஞ்சம் லஞ்சம், Recommend பண்ணுபவனுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் லஞ்சம் என்று பணத்தைப் பிரித்து விட்டு, விவசாயிக்குக் கிடைக்கும் சொற்ப தொகையைப் போல கிடைக்காமல், மொத்தப் பணமும் சர்க்காரால் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டு சர்க்காரே கிணறுகளை வெட்டுவது போன்ற காரியங்களை நடத்தி, பெரிய பெரிய கிணறுகளை விவசாயிகளுக்காக வெட்டிக் கொடுத்து, அதில் கிடைக்கும் தண்ணீரை விநியோகிப்பதற்கான வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுத்தால், அங்குள்ள தரிசு நிலங்களையெல்லாம் பண்படுத்தி, காலி நிலங்களையெல்லாம் பண்படுத்தி, பஞ்சமே நாட்டில் ஏற்படாதவாறு செய்ய முடியும். இந்த தேசமானது சுபிட்சமடையவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரே கருத்தை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமே தவிர எங்கள் ஜாருக்குச் செய்யவில்லை, உங்கள் ஜாருக்குச் செய்தார்கள், என்றபூசல்களைக் கிளப்பி,கட்சித் துவேஷத்தையும், கட்சிப் பொறுமையையும் கிளப்பி, நாட்டில் எந்தவிதமான முன்னேற்ற திட்டங்களும் நடைபெறாமல் முட்டுக்கட்டை போடுவது சரியாகாது, நியாயமும் ஆகாது, என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளை அவர்கள் இருக்கும் நிலங்களிலிருந்து மிராசுதார்கள் வெளியேற்றிவருகிறார்கள். எந்த பாகத்திலும் land eviction நடக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலும் மற்றும் சில இடங்களிலும் விவசாயம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கின்ற விவசாயி

[Sri S. N. Somayajulu] [29th July 1952

களை விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாதபடி தடுத்து அவர்களை வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயிகள் கொம்பவும் தஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், அம் மாதிரியாக நடந்துவரும் land eviction ஐத் தடுப்பதற்காக நமது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதிக சீக்கிரத்திலேயே ஒரு அவசரச்சட்டம் கொண்டுவப்போகிறார்களென்று நான் அறிகிறேன். யாரையுமே வெளியே தள்ளக்கூடாதென்று ஒரு அவசரச்சட்டம் பிறப்பிக்கப்போகின்றார்கள். இது வரையிலும் பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாக உழைத்து, ஆயிரமாயிரம் ஆண்டு களாக அந்த நிலங்களிலே குடிசை போட்டுக்கொண்டு, அல்லும் பகலும் அறுபது நாழிகையும் உழைத்து இந்த தேசத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக வேலை செய்துகொண்டு, இந்த தேசத்தின் வெள்ளாமையை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டு இருக்கக்கூடிய landless labourer களுக்கு இது கொம்பவும் கொடுமையாக இருக்குமென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

"ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் இல்லையென்ற பிரச்னையும், ஹரிஜனங் களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற பிரச்னையும் எழுகின்றன. தரிசாக இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களில் 5 எக்கர் அல்லது 3 எக்கர் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு, இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் வசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய, சுகாதார வசதி கொஞ்சமும் அற்றதான சேரிகளை அடியோடு ஒழித்து. அந்த இடங்களிலெல்லாம், அதற்குப் பிராயச்சித்தமாக புனிதமான கோயில் களைக் கட்டிவிடலாமென்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப் படுகின்றேன். நகரில் சேரியே இல்லாமல் ஒழித்துவிட்டு, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கெல்லாம் தரிசு நிலங்களை வராளமாக வழங்கி, அவர்கள் அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நல்ல முறையிலே விவசாயம் செய்து பிழைப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று, வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"விவசாயிகளுக்கும், கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும், மற்ற வர்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் உடனடி யாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். (கனம் சபாநாயகர் நேரம் முடிந்துவிட்ட தென்பதைத் தெரிவிப்பதற்காக மணியை அடித்தார்). 10 நிமிஷ நேரத்தில் அதிகமாக ஒன்றையும் சொல்லமுடியாது. வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பேச எனக்கு முன்பே சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காமல் பேய்விட்டது. ஆனாலும்கூட, இப்பொழுது சொன்னவற்றையெல்லாம் சேர்த்து சுருக்க மாகச் சொல்லிவிடுகிறேன்.

"மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைச் சரியான முறையிலே அமலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும்; அமலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து ஒரு மனிதன் கூட குடிக்காமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். (2) இன்றையதினம் சர்க்கார் இலாகாக்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அதிகப்படியான சிப்பந்திகளையெல்லாம் குறைத்து, சர்க்காரின் செலவு சிக்கனமான முறையில் நடைபெறவேண்டும். (3) விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் அவசியமான உரங்களும், விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் சிறந்த உரமான 'கம்போஸ்ட்' உரத்தைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும், விநியோகிப் பதற்கும் தக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். (4) நிலங்களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுகின்ற நிலமில்லாத ஏழை விவசாயிகளைக் காப்பாற்று வதற்காக சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக முன்வரவேண்டும். (5) நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி குறைவாகவுள்ள இடங்களில் சர்க்காரே இணறுகளையெல்லாம் வெட்டி, நீர் பாசனத்திட்டங்கள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். (6) சேரிகளையெல்லாம் ஒழித்து, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தரிசு நிலங்களை வழங்கி, அவர்கள் சந்தோஷ மாகவிவசாயம் செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய Appropriation Bill-ஐ ஆதரித்துச் சொல்லும்போது, நான் என்னுடைய விஞ்ஞாபனமாக அவைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்"

1-10 p.m. * SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAI :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, அப்ரோப்ரியேஷன் 'பில்' பேபற்றி பேசும்போது சில முக்கியமான வார்த் தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"ஆங்கில ஆட்சியை இந்தியாவில் ஸ்தாபிக்க செய்த இரண்டு, தென்னாற் காடு ஜில்லாவினின்று தான் ஆரம்பித்தார் என்பதை நீங்கள் அறிவீர்கள்.

29th July 1952] [Sri V. T. Elaya Pillai]

"அப்படி சரித்திரப் பிரசித்தி பெற்ற தென்னார்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே கள்ளக்குரிச்சி என்பது எல்லை நிறைந்த ஒரு பிரதேசமான தாலூகா வாகும். அப்படி யிருந்தும், அத்தாலூகா, இன்றைய சுதந்திரத்துக்குக் காரணமான, 'காந்தீயம்' (கதர் உற்பத்தி) தொன்றுதொட்டு வளர்ந்து வருவதும் சுதந்திரப் புரட்சியில் பெரும் பங்கு கொண்டதும், கனம இராஜ கோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் நன்கு அறிவார்கள்.

"அத்தாலூகாவிலுள்ள எல்லையைப் போகக முன்னாள் மந்திரி, கனம் 'ஒமந்தூரார்' வடக்கநந்தல் கிராமம் 'கோமுகி நதி அணைகட்டுத் திட்ட மும்' 'சூளாங்குரிச்சி அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டமும்' ஆரம்பித்தார். கள்ளக் குரிச்சியைச்சுற்றி நான்கு பக்கமும் 22 மைல் தூரத்தில் செல்லும் மின்சா த்தையும் கொண்டுவர திட்டம் தயாரித்தார் பின்னர் வந்த கனம் மந்திரி 'குமாரசாமி ராஜா', பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் அங்கு இருமுறைவிஜயம் செய்து வாக்குறுதி அளித்தும், அதை மறந்துவிட்டார்கள்.

"இந்த சர்க்காராவது எங்கள் கஷ்டத்தைக் கண்டு, விவசாய உற்பத்தி யையும் மனதில் கொண்டு, உடனடியாக மின்சார வசதி கொடுத்து, ஆதரியுங்கள். 'கோமுகி அணைகட்டுத்திட்டம்', 'சூளாங்குரிச்சி அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டம்,' இவைகளையும் உடனடியாக ஆரம்பித்து வேலையின்றி வாடும் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் வேலை அளித்து உதவுங்கள்.

"சேலம், தென்னார்காடு, நில்லாக்களின் மலைப் பிரதேசத்தில், அறியக் கவுண்டன் குறும்பக் கவுண்டன், சடையக் கவுண்டன், சின்னக்கல்வராயன், பெரிய கல்வராயன், என்பதாக உள்ள 5 ஜாகர்களிலும் சுமார் 80 ஆயிரம் மலைவாசிகள் வசிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை அநாகரீகமாக வளர்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய ஜாகீர்தார்கள் நமது ராஜ்யத்திலேயே இல்லாத பல வரியுடன், ஆள்வரியும் வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை நமது அரசாங்க கணக்குகளுக்கும் புரம்பானது ஆகும்.

"அந்த ஜாகீர் மலைப் பிரதேசத்தில் விலையுயர்ந்த கடுக்காய், சாயப் பட்டை, சந்தனமரம், மூங்கில் முதலியவைகள் ஏராளமாகக்கிடைக்கின்றன. அதை அரசாங்கம் கைப்பற்றி அந்த மலைகளில், நீலகிரித் தைல மரம், சின்கோனா மரம், முதலியவைகளைப் பயிரிட்டு, அதை சுகவாசஸ்தலமாக்கி, அங்குள்ள மக்கட்கு கல்வி, சுகாதாரம் புகட்டி, மக்களை நாகரீக மக்களாக ஆக்குங்கள். ஜாகீர்தார்களின் இம்சையினின்றும் மக்களை விடுவியுங்கள். அங்குள்ள பொருள்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நல்ல வருமானம் அளிப்பதாக இருக்கும்.

"வரி சம்பந்தமாகப் பேசும்போது, நமது மாகாணம் 1936-37-ல் 18 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்தது. தற்போது 63 கோடி ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக் கிறது. வாழ்க்கை நிலை அன்றை நிலைக்குச் சிறிதும் உயரவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் மீண்டும் புது வரிகள் போட்டு மக்களை வாட்டச் செய்யாதீர்கள்.

"நிலவரி சம்பந்தமாக, தற்போது தானிய விலைவாசிகளை விற்பதை மதிப்பிட்டு நிலச் சுவான்தார்களை வரியிட்டு நசுக்கப் பார்க்காதீர்கள். வேண்டுமானால் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்கட்கு அதிக வசதி செய்துதர, நிலச் சுவான்தார்களுக்கு கட்டளையிடுங்கள். தேவைக்கு மேல் நிலமிருக்கிற தென்றால் அவர்கட்கு பொருத்தமான அளவு விட்டுவிட்டு மிகுதியை நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுத்து, எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இந்த நேரடியான நடவடிக் கையை விட்டு மறைமுகமான வழியில், நிலச்சுவான்களை நசுக்காதீர்கள்.

"உணவு கண்ட்ரோலை ஒழித்தது விவசாய உற்பத்திக்கு பெரும் ஊக்கமளித்ததாகும். வியாபாரிகள் தானியத்தை முடக்காமல் பார்த்துக் கொண்டால், விலைவாசியும் ஸ்திரத்தன்மையடையும்.

"குடி தண்ணீர் சம்பந்தமாக, அனேக கிராமங்கட்கு குடி தண்ணீருக்கு நல்ல இணறுகளை இடையாது. தற்போது குளம், குட்டைகளில் கிடைக்கும் ஜலத்தை அருந்துவதால் கிராமவாசிகள் நரம்புசிலந்தி, கெகரிப்புழு நோய் முதலியவற்றால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதை நீக்க ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும், நல்ல குடி தண்ணீர்க் கிணறுகள் ஏற்படுத்தி, கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரையே மக்கள் அருந்தும்படி செய்யச்சொல்லுங்கள்.

[Sri V. T. Elaya Pillai] [29th July 1952

"வைத்தியவசதி சம்பந்தமாக, கள்ளக்குறிச்சியின் சுற்றுப்புறங்களில் 30 மைல் வட்டத்துக்குள் பிரசவ விடுதியில்லை. அதை நிவர்த்திக்க உடனடியாக கள்ளக்குறிச்சியில் பிரசவ ஆஸ்பத்திரியொன்று அமைத்துக்கொடுத்து உதவுங்கள். கள்ளக்குறிச்சியிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரியில், வியாதியஸ்தர்களுக்குப் போதுமான படுக்கையில்லை. ஆகையால் அதிகமான படுக்கைகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். கிராமங்கட்கு வாரத்துக்கு இருமுறை போவது, வைத்திய வசதி கிடைக்க, மோட்டார் வண்டியில் ஊர்ந்துசெல்லும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் அதிகம் ஏற்படுத்தி, கிராம மக்கட்கு உதவுங்கள்.

"ரோடு சம்பந்தமாக, தற்போது பட்டிணங்களை இணைக்கும் ரஸ்தாக்கள், சிமண்டு ரோடாக விஸ்தரிக்கப்படுகிறது. கிராமங்களிலோ மாட்டு வண்டிகள் செல்லுவதற்கும் பாதை இடையாது. இதில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளும், மண் ரோட் அமைக்கக்கூட தங்களிடம் நிதியில்லை என்கிறார்கள்.

"மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்களோ கிராமப் புனருத்தாரணம் வேண்டுமென உயிர் விட்டார். காந்தி வழி வந்த நீங்களோ, நாகரீக மக்களை நவநாகரீகமாக்கவும், பட்டிணங்களை, தியூயார்க்காக ஆக்கவும்மே, பட்ஜெட்டு அமைக்கிறீர்கள்.

"முற்கால மந்திரிகள் போல் நீங்களும் மாற்று உடையில் உலகள் பக்தர்களின் கண்களில் படாமல், கிராமத்தற்குச் சென்று பாருங்கள். கிராம மக்களின் பரிதாபத்தைக் கண்டு உணருங்கள். அப்போது உங்கள் மனம் கிராமத்தாரிடையே செல்லும். (At this stage the Spoaker resumed the Chair.)

"விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமாக, விவசாயி எளிய வாழ்வு நடத்தவே தற்போது கடனாளியாக இருக்கிறான். தான் புதிய முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்ய பணமின்றி தவிக்கிறான். இந்த நிலையை உணர்ந்து, அதிகாரிகள் இலவசமாக விதையும் எருவும் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து, வயலுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டமான ஏற்றம் இறைக்கும் தொழிலை அகற்ற, சிறிய பம்பு செட்டுகளை கடனாகக் கொடுத்தும் உதவுங்கள். அப்போதுதான் உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருகி, நாட்டின் நிலை உயரும்.

"கல்வராயன் மலையில் உற்பத்தியாகும், பாலை, எரு முதலிய பொருள்களை உள்நாட்டுக்குக் கொணர்வதற்கு கள்ளக்குறிச்சி சமீபம், கச்சிராயபாளையத்தில் கோமுகி நதியில் ஒரு பாலம் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து ஆதரியுங்கள்.

"தற்போதுநில அடமான பாங்குகள், நிலத்தின் பழைய மதிப்பில் ஒரு சிறுபாகம் தான் கடனாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த முறையால் உண்மையான கடனாளி லாபம் அடைய முடியவில்லை. இதனால் பணக்காரர்கள் தான் குறைந்த வட்டியில் பணம் வாங்கி, அதிக வட்டிக்கு வேலாதேவி செய்துமுடிக்கிறது. இந்த முறையை மாற்றி தற்போதுள்ள நிலத்தின் மதிப்பில் ஒரு பகுதியை, உண்மை கடனாளிக்கு, கடன் கொடுத்து உதவும்படி சட்டத்தை திருத்தச் செய்யுங்கள்.

"தற்போதைய கல்வி முறை மாறவேண்டும். இன்லையேல், படித்த பட்டதாரிகள், வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தால் சீக்கிரத்தில் நாட்டில் புரட்சி ஓங்கச் செய்துவிடுவார்கள். அதைத் தவிர்க்க, கல்வி முடிந்ததும், தானாக தொழில் புரியும்படியான கல்வி முறையை விரைவில் மாற்றி அமையுங்கள்.

"தற்போது நாடடிற்கு சட்டாய ஆரம்பக்கல்வி வேண்டும். மேற்படி ஆரம்பப்படிப்பிலேயே நல்லொழுக்கம் வளரும் வண்ணம் ஆசிரியர்களின் மனப்பான்மையும் மாறவேண்டும். பாட திட்டத்தையும் மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும்.

"தற்போதுள்ள ஷாப் ஆக்டால் வியாபாரிகளும், தொழிலாளிகளும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். மேற்படி ஷாப் ஆக்டை எடுத்து சர்க்காரின் சேவையும் இணைக்கப்படுத்துங்கள்.

29th July 1952] [Sri V. T. Elaya Pillai]

"கிராமாதிகாரிகள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு, வில்லிவார் போன்றவர்கள். அவர்களின் வம்சத்தாகள், அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உழைத்து நசித்துபோய் விட்டார்கள். அவர்களை ஓய்வினறி, இரவு பகலாக உழைக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைத் தவறாமல் நடத்துவதுடன், வாழ்கைகை நிலைமையையும் உயர்த்தவேண்டும்.

"பொதுத் தேர்தலில் நிற்பதாயிருந்தால் அவர்கள் இரும்பாத்திரத்தையே ராஜினாமா செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் லீவு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு எலெக்ஷனில் நிற்க அனுமதிக்கும் வண்ணம் விதியைத் திருத்தவேண்டும்.

"இவைகளையெல்லாம் அனுபவம் நிறைந்த நமது முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிப்பாரென நம்புகிறேன்."

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR:—" Mr. Speaker, while supporting the motion, I want to say a few words. I am one of those who come from the long neglected Kallar community. I am sorry to say that I have not been allowed any opportunity to speak till now. I request that I may be given some additional time.

" My community had long been subjected to harsh treatment at the hands of Government. We came under the purview of the Criminal Tribes Act. The Criminal Tribes Act had been in force from 1911 to 1948. For full thirty-five years, we had been throughout in the dark. Let me impress on all hon. Members present here, that ever since the establishment of the Legislature in our State, not a single representative from our community has come here. That shows how we have been totally neglected by the Government. Due to the stringent rules and regulations of the Criminal Tribes Act, the whole of the Kallar community had been oppressed. The door was completely barred for us to come to the forefront. We had been completely smashed.

" There are 12 lakhs of Kallars in South India. How many representatives of them do we find in this House? Only, a paltry two. I want to repeat this. Ever since the establishment of the Legislature in our State, no single man from our community has come into the Assembly to voice forth our grievances. What does it go to show? That, we the Kallars, have all along been kept in the background. Of course, I am a Kallar by birth. I can even say that I am a criminal, because we came under the purview of the Criminal Tribes Act. We are glad that that Act had been repealed by the Congress Government. We are being shown educational concessions also. But even there we find an anomaly. Till 1935 we came under the category of Scheduled Classes. We had been enjoying educational concessions on a par with the Scheduled Classes. But after 1935 it had taken a different turn. We have been put under the category of 'Non-Brahman Hindus'. In view of the long subjugation, which we, the Kallars, were under and due to the fact that even though we are 12 lakhs in number we have not at all advanced in the educational sphere, it is of the utmost importance that we should be given special facilities in the matter of education and public service. We should be given all facilities now afforded to the Harijans. We

[Sri S. Thinakarasamy Thevar] [29th July 1952

are in no way better off than the Harijans. Have we advanced so very well as the Non-Brahmans, for us to be classified under that head and kept on a par with the Non-Brahmans? What is the result of this classification? Most of us being illiterate, and some of us not far advanced in the educational line, we cannot stand in competition with the Non-Brahmans. When the Government are spending as much as Rs. 75 lakhs for the uplift of Harijans, surely they can set apart a few lakhs for our upliftment and treat us on a par with Harijans. In the Harijan Welfare Department, a separate section should be opened to look after the educational needs of the Kallar people. I trust that the Government will carefully look into what I have said and do the needful. Of course I do not blame the present Government that we have not at all been given any concessions both in the educational line and public service. I only plead, that we the Kallars, who are in the same position as the Harijans, may also be given the same privileges as the Harijans now enjoy.

"I want to say something about the constituency from which I am coming. We the Kallars are agriculturists, I can even say, pucca agriculturists. Every one of us owns a small bit of land. But we lack irrigational facilities to increase the produce of our lands. We are good labourers also. Some of us can work for 12 hours a day whereas ordinary persons cannot withstand such long duration of work. But what do we find in our parts now? Due to want of proper irrigational facilities, our parts are totally barren. Much has been said about the famine in Rayalaseema. Because there are any Members here hailing from Ravalaseema, enough publicity about Ravalaseema famine had been given here. But nobody knows what is the real position in the place wherein the Kallars live, because there are not many representatives of our people to voice forth our grievances. Now only we have two Members. I say that the famine in our areas is ten times as grave as the Rayalaseema famine. Hundreds of thousands of rupees are being spent on Ravalaseema famine relief works. But what has been spent to relieve the famine distress in my area? Nothing tangible of course. The needs of the agriculturists have not been cared for.

"The Government say that they are giving help to the agriculturists in all possible ways. I know a specific instance in my constituency wherein loans were granted to agriculturists, when there was no assured crop. I complained about this to the District Magistrate. Of course he enquired into the matter and set it right. Only after proper enquiry, the Government should sanction loans to agriculturists.

"With regard to tank improvement schemes so far as my constituency is concerned, I am sorry to observe that the P.W.D. people have not done their work properly. They have not carried out improvements to the tanks which have silted up. I trust that the Government would proceed to carry out tank improvement schemes in my constituency in right earnest.

29th July 1952] [Sri S. Thinakarasamy Thevar]

"As far as the Grow More Food schemes are concerned, I am satisfied with the results achieved so far. I request the Government to continue the same.

"As regards the work of the P.W.D. officials, we have an Executive Engineer for the non-Periyar Ramnad division. He is not taking sufficient initiative to carry out improvements for our area. He has not prepared plans and estimates for the same . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has taken ten minutes. His time is over."

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR:—"Sir, this is the first time I have been allowed to speak. I come from the Criminal Tribes, i.e., Kallar community, which had been so long neglected. I request I may be given some more time."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hitherto I have been allotting time for hon. Members on party basis. But the hon. Member wants me to allot the time on community basis. Because he says he comes from the Criminal Tribes, I shall give him a few minutes more."

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR:—"So far as the Highways department is concerned, I know that in my area lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been spent; and yet in my locality, for a distance of about 20 miles radius there are no roads at all. Why not the department prepare some small mud roads or gravel roads? We will be satisfied with such roads; we do not want that lakhs should be spent on the construction of roads. Of course, we have no objection to their spending such big amounts; but we will be satisfied if, even without spending so much money, we are given some good minor roads in the locality. 1-30 p.m.

"One word more. Many members have asked for projects in their areas. In my area, from the year 1915, we have been agitating for the diversion of the Periyar waters to the Tirumangalam taluk where Kallars are in a majority. This Periyar diversion scheme is a very old scheme; many people have agitated for it in the past. Even my father made some efforts, I know. In the years 1916, 1920, 1927, and 1933 and ever afterwards we have been continuously waiting on the Government and agitating for the diversion of the Periyar waters to our taluk, because the area is famine-stricken almost always. The only way of solving the famine problem and the poverty problem in this area is by the diversion of the Periyar waters. I understand that an estimate has been finally prepared and sent up to the Planning Commission for their recommendation approval. I request the Madras Government to obtain sanction for the starting of a community project in the Tirumangalam area and help the poor Kallars there.

"Again, Sir, the bulk of the population in that area are labourers. If the Government decide to start a community project in that area, I can give the assurance that sufficient number of workers can be easily found. In my previous speech, I stated that, in case there was any project started in my area, I could

undertake to supply a lakh of workers, free of all labour costs to the Government, to help the Government. For instance, if they want to dig a canal there, I can easily supply the necessary workers. At the same time, I would like to emphasize the fact that as there is a huge population of labourers, if, instead of any minor project, a community project is started in that area, it will be a really good success, as there will be plenty of labour available for the purpose. I, therefore, request that the Government should give preferential treatment to this area in respect of the starting of community projects."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has already taken fourteen minutes; he must finish his speech in a minute more."

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR :—" I shall say a word about Prohibition. It is a great success in my area. I have seen so many families in the area during the days before Prohibition; very many women and children were starving. But, nowadays, I see some women wearing even gold jewels and children putting on happy faces. I have myself started 29 Harijan Sangams in 29 villages and I have visited a majority of the villages in the area; and I can, therefore, say, with some authority, that the condition of the people has improved to some extent as a result of Prohibition, as compared to the days when Prohibition was not in force. The people of my locality are greatly satisfied with the policy of decontrol and they also appreciate the bold action of the Government."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" ఆధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసిన ఈ పెద్ద మొత్తాన్ని వ్యయపరచుటకు ఓప్పు కోన లేదని చెబుతూ నొద్ది ముఖ్యవిషయాలు ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి చేదలచు కొన్నాను. గుంటూరు పట్టణంలో మంచినీటికొరత్తి ప్రజలు చాలా బాధలు పడు తున్నారని అందరకు తెలుసు. మంచినీటిని దూర ప్రదేశాలనుంచి తెచ్చి ప్రజలకు సప్లయిచేసే విషయమై కరుళ్ళ ప్రాంతాలనుంచి 9 లారీలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుంటూ రుకు పంపించారు. అంతేకాకు డా మునిసిపాలిటీకి చెందినవి, ఇతరసంస్థలకు చెంది నవి 30 లారీలు కూడా నీరు తెచ్చుటకుపయోగింపబడుతున్నాయి. కాని ప్రజలకు మంచినీటిని సప్లైచేసే విషయంలో కూడా చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోందని చెప్పు టకు చాలా విచారిస్తున్నాను. గుంటూరులో ఉన్న అధికారుల యింట్లకే నీరు సప్లయి చేయబడుతోంది. సాధారణప్రజల ఇబ్బందులగురించి ఆలోచించేవారు కూ డా వారికి మంచినీరు సప్లైచేస్తున్నారు. వేలాది, లక్షలాది రూపాయల డబ్బు ఈ ద్ది మంది అధికారుల సౌఖ్యంకోసము ఖర్చుచేయడం న్యాయమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇది మరన్యాయం. ఈ దుర్న్యాయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే ఆగిక్షంచి. తగిన్యాయంచేస్తారుగారికి యీ విషయమై తెలుపుకున్నాము. కాని ఎట్టి చర్య తీసుకో బడలేదు.

" ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని విస్తరించే విషయంలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వము చర్య తీసు కోవడం లేదు. అది అన్యాయము. అదేవిధంగా కందికొండ, సిద్ధేశ్వరం ప్రాజక్టు

అను కార్యాచరణకు తీసుకోనలేదు. కళాశాలలో ఆంధ్రవిద్యార్థులకు న్యాయమైన ప్రాతినిధ్య మియబడుటలేదు. ఇదంతా కాం: అన్యాయం అని మనవిచేసూ ఇంతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Appropriation Bill is the culmination of the Budget session. The Hon. Minister for Finance said that 575 speeches have been made during the Budget session of the House and he takes pride in it. But I would say that the whole country has been looking forward to the policies of this Government to alleviate the sufferings of the common man, and I am sure, the people must have been very much disappointed. Minister after Minister wanted lakhs and crores of rupees for his Department, and what is it that he has promised to the people? Nothing at all. I am afraid that the system of administration is just as it has been hitherto in the old days. No clear-cut and definite policies have been laid down by the Government. It is a most disappointing feature of the whole performance of the Government during the Budget session. What is more, it started with a vote of confidence in the Ministry. I said in the beginning that it was a political manoeuvre and that is the game behind it. This Ministry wanted to create in the minds of the people the impression that it is a stable Ministry, and that it has got a majority behind it. It wants to delude itself and the people. The Ministry has no policy to alleviate the sufferings of the common man and he is not going to be benefited by giving such large sums of money to this Ministry. I would only say this. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, the Government will be inflicting great suffering upon the common people of the State.

" Let us take one important aspect in the Labour administration. I was very much disappointed with the speech of the Hon. Minister for Labour. He said that labour is good but badly influenced by the labour leaders, and the political parties. Look at the view he is taking about the capitalists that they are not making much profits. I say, Sir, that if the capitalists say that they are not making any profits, then their balance-sheets are not correct, but the Minister suggests to labour that there should be contentment on their part with their conditions in life. Is that the way the Minister for Labour should make promises to labour in the State? I should like to tell you, Sir, that I have been working for the last fifteen years among the labourers, and I know the number of problems that are facing them, viz., victimization of workers, their low wages, the serious unemployment and the Government's apathetic attitude towards their grievances. The Government are now boasting that they have appointed Tribunals and that the Tribunals are doing justice to labour.

" Well, Sir, there have been awards given to the workers some four or five years ago which have not been implemented. Those awards have become dead letters. In this connexion, I would like to remind the Hon. Minister for Labour that the Pandalapaka Textile Workers Award is a dead letter. I am afraid, the Government are trying to maintain the *status quo*. 2-40 p.m.

" Sir, what is the state of affairs at present in nearly six districts of this State. Serious famine conditions are prevailing there. Apart from establishing some gruel centres here and there, the Government have no clear-cut policy to fight famine. So, when the Government want such a large sum to be put in their hands, any sensible person would not be willing to hand over such a large sum to a Government which have no policy of their own to alleviate the sufferings of the people. The Hon. the Chief Minister Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the Members on this side of the House multiplied the grievances of the people. If that is the attitude to be adopted by a Government which calls itself a stable Government, I am afraid, this Government does not exist for the people. This is a bureaucratic Government which wants to deprive the farmer of his produce and the labourer of his hard-earned money. Therefore, I suggest that Hon. Ministers should not rest content with their positions but should undertake extensive tours of the districts. When they tour a particular place, they must take the local M.L.As. along with them and see things for themselves. Then only they can know the hardships of the people. They must see that the administration is not run in the old bureaucratic and corrupt manner. Whatever money is placed in the hands of the Ministers, should be spent usefully for the people and there should be no room for corruption at all.

" Sir, there is the problem of tenancy; there is the problem of labour; and there is the problem of unemployment. The Government cannot solve these problems unless they have faith in the people and confidence in the progress of our country. The first duty of this Government is to bring in a legislation to stop eviction of tenants. Secondly, work should be created for all those that are unemployed. Thirdly, the grievances of the workers in this State should be immediately redressed. I am afraid that the Government being what it is, an undemocratic set-up cannot solve the problems of the people. A really good democratic Government is the need of the hour for the finances to be properly utilized. I oppose the Bill, Sir."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House on this Appropriation Bill. But there is one matter on which I would like the Hon. Minister for Finance to offer his explanation to the House. This is a matter that was brought to his notice in the other House, and we thought that an explanation would be forthcoming and that is why we did not raise that question during the Budget debate. I believe the Hon. Minister understands what exactly I mean. I refer to the discrepancy or disparity in the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance. It is stated—

'Against this sum, we were having at the beginning of the year about Rs. 14½ crores worth of securities in the Revenue Reserve Fund and Cash Balance Investment Account and let us assume that we can cash them during the year. . . . '

Whereas in the speech of the previous Finance Minister introducing the Interim Budget for 1952–53, it was stated—

'After meeting all the outstanding liabilities, we may expect to close the current year with an unattached balance of about Rs. 19 crores.'

Later on it was also stated that the cash balance would roughly amount to Rs. 19·4 crores. This disparity of about Rs. 5 crores has got to be explained to the House. As a matter of fact, in the Budget that is now presented, roughly about Rs. 1 crore has been expended on capital works. In the Interim Budget also, in respect of certain other things there was a greater amount shown, and then also deficit was anticipated. Even after making allowance for these things, there is still a balance of about Rs. 60 to 65 lakhs which has still got to be explained. I would like the Hon. Minister to inform this House where exactly that money is and why it has not been brought to account.

" Sir, we have now come to the last item of the Budget debate, the Appropriation Bill. The Government have got all the grants that they wanted. I do not want to go into the question as to how much money has been sanctioned for each Demand and how it is going to be spent. But one thing I should like to emphasize and that is, during the entire course of the debate the Government have adopted a certain attitude. That attitude was very clear not only in the course of the debate but also in the course of answers to questions put in this House. For example, this morning, the Hon. the Chief Minister said, when there was a discussion regarding the taking over of the questions for which information was still not available to the Government, that certain vested interests were being affected by the procedure that he was suggesting. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : ' The Hon. Speaker has explained the position.') The Hon. Speaker did not say that vested interests of some Members of this House were being affected. It was the Hon. Chief Minister who said that certain vested interests of some Members of this House were being affected. After all, the Hon. the Chief Minister knows that when a Member puts a starred question, he wants that not only himself but also all the other Members of this House must be in possession of the answer, so that the answer could be the subject matter of further questions, and further information might be elicited on the floor of the House. That is the intention of the Member who puts the question. Then where is the question of any vested interests being taken away? I am referring to this, in order to show the anti-democratic mentality of the Government. This is shown again and again on a number of occasions.

" This morning there was another question regarding the Preventive Detention Act. It is a question which is affecting the liberties of every citizen in this State. After all, I know, the Constitution does provide for the curtailment or abridgment of civil liberties and certain fundamental rights under certain conditions. When the people of the State are being affected by a particular legislation, it is not a matter of consultation between one Government and another Government. It is a matter concerning everybody. Every Member of this House and every citizen is interested. As the sovereign representatives of the people, are we not interested in seeing that the fundamental rights of the people are not abridged unnecessarily. Therefore, Sir, are we

2 30 p.m.

not entitled to know what the opinion of our Government is in the matter? Is it not the duty of the Government to be guided by the wishes of the people and the wishes of the Members of this House on a matter affecting the fundamental rights of our people? But, no, our Chief Minister does not consider it so. He says it is a purely confidential matter under correspondence between one Government and another Government. I wonder how he can say that. How can he say it is a confidential matter, when it deals with the fundamental rights, I may even say, the most fundamental rights and human rights? Though he knows it deals with the fundamental rights of the people, still he says it is a matter of private correspondence, it is a matter of confidential correspondence between this Government and the Central Government. That is the particular kind of mentality, unfortunately, we see to-day in our Government.

" Then, Sir, on issue after issue, you will find the same mentality. For example, when suggestions are made with regard to certain action to be taken against the police officers or some such thing, the Chief Minister will say, ' I know what to do; I do not want anybody to advise me; I know my duty; I know what are my functions.' Sir, we asked whether in the district of Tanjore, when there was agrarian unrest the Police force was sent, and whether there were not many allegations against their behaviour. And when allegations after allegations were made on the floor of this House as well as outside that the Police were not behaving properly, and when we represented to the Chief Minister that he should not go merely by the report of the Police, the Hon. the Chief Minister said, ' No, I am not prepared to abdicate my functions '. That shows that he would go by the Police report and not by the reports of the elected Members of the House. I cannot understand this mentality. In fact we expected a different outlook from the Government. I can understand such an attitude from the old wooden bureaucrats who were once ruling our country. But certainly we cannot accept such an attitude, such a mentality from our present Government and particularly from our Chief Minister, who happens to be the person who has in the past led the mass freedom movement and who has taken a leading part in the freedom struggle of our land in the years 1920, 1930 and 1946. We all know how we in the past have been asking the then Government—in fact the Congress Party was very vociferous in that—not to go by the Police report. Further, Sir, I do not know how it will amount to abdicating his functions. There have been reports about the Police action in the Press, on the platform and from Members of this House including even some of the Members of the Party to which the Government belongs.

" Again, Sir, this same defect in the mentality of the Government is manifest in the very administration of the country. Now, much is made of the fact that to-day we have a democratic Constitution for our land. But, really, what is it we have? The democracy, that we have now established is a formal democracy,

where, at the end of every five years, the people will have a right to exercise their vote. Beyond that, the people will have nothing to do with the administration. So, Sir, I say the whole administration has to be democratised."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has one minute more."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" That is all ! "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We know what you have to say."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" You might know; but the people have to know what exactly is the administration we have, what in reality is the nature of the democracy the Government are interested in setting up, and that what the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam and others in the Cabinet are tom-toming is not real democracy; in fact, they should know we should not call it democracy, but it is anti-democracy, I would not call it dictatorship, but supreme authoritarianism masquerading as democracy. This is what is going on now and I wish people realize it."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this budget discussion in reality began with the motion for a vote of confidence in the present Ministry. We on our side opposed that motion vehemently and even now we do not feel there is any reason to change our attitude. If we review the performance of the Cabinet during the budget debate as a whole, we do not see any reason to change our attitude that we took at the time when the motion for a vote of confidence in the present Ministry was brought forward. For, from that time onwards down to the present moment, when the Appropriation Bill is taken up, there is no indication that the Cabinet has budged even an inch from its path in spite of all our criticism during the general discussion and discussion of Demands for Grants. The emergence of the Appropriation Bill embodying all the original proposals without any change is the reason why we oppose this Bill. We feel, we should not support this Appropriation Bill. The Opposition had pointed out, how even without resorting to any fresh taxation, we can balance the budget. Very many suggestions were given, but the Hon. Finance Minister would not take them into consideration. Sir, some of those suggestions came not only from our side but also from the Congress Benches. In spite of all that, the Cabinet with the full compliment of fifteen Members, are sitting over us tight, ready to ride rough-shod over us. For, we find that we are to discuss from to-morrow onwards the taxation proposals. Further, Sir, I have pointed out already, as also so many Members, that the administration has become top-heavy and it has become a white elephant. But have our Cabinet shown any inclination to reduce this burden? Instead of reducing the burden of administrative charges the Cabinet have allowed their white elephant to grow fatter and fatter. We have already pointed out that the expenditure on the administrative side should be reduced, particularly

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [29th July 1952

under ' Heads of States '. But that point was not conceded. Then, the Cabinet, in season and out of season, have been proclaiming that ours is a Welfare State and their policy is to form a Welfare State and a democratic State at that. Many suggestions from our side were made as to how to form and make our State really a Welfare State. What are the general features of the replies given during the debate on cut motions? Every Member of the Cabinet indulged in some praise of the Opposition, and said that so many Members had taken part in the debate, that the Opposition had made good suggestions in the debate, that they will be consideded, that they had made excellent speeches and all that. In the end what is the result? Not a single Member of the Cabinet has changed his policy as a result of the suggestions made by the Opposition. Did they indicate any change in the policies? All our suggestions had been cast to the winds. With the compliments to the Opposition, the whole thing ended. I do not know what it all means. I do not know whom the Government want to please. For our part, I may say, these apologies towards the Opposition will not satisfy us. The Opposition can never be duped. We will never be satisfied with anything except a substantial change in their policy. Whenever we suggest a remedy to the sufferings to which the people are put to, our Hon. Chief Minister goes on to say ' Am I not aware that the people are suffering; am I not aware that the people are already over-taxed; am I not aware that so many of our municipal workers are living without any home? ' and yet all our Ministers are drawing a house rent allowance including our Chief Minister. And they bring in the end the question of finance in the way of solving the problem. I have myself made several suggestions to change the character of our administration. There are certain things which can be solved without spending even a pie. I have asked the Government to see that something is done to the poor people. I have suggested to them to distribute the cultivable waste lands in our State—of which there are eighty lakhs of acres—among the poor people, the landless people, the Harijans and the agricultural labourers and peasants. I do not know what stands in the way of the Cabinet doing it? Even without spending a single pie they can do it. By merely issuing executive orders, by a mere stroke of the pen of the executive, they can do it. But they somehow refuse to do it. What stands in the way of giving away these lands to agricultural labourers?

3 p.m. " Coming back to the question of tenancy, Sir, in Bapatla taluk itself 80 workers were arrested on this issue. We know, Sir, that so many zamindars and mirasdars are evicting tenants from their lands under an apprehension, perhaps due to certain statements made on the floor of this House, that some legislation is going to be enacted which will give the land to the tenants. What is the policy that is adopted by the Government in this regard? Instead of going to the relief of the tenants and protecting them, the Government go to the rescue of the landlords and send their police to go and crush the tenants and arrest them. I would like

29th July 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

to ask who is being helped by this Government. Are they helping the poor agricultural labourer, the poor peasant and the poor tenant? Most certainly not. They are only helping the landlords, the zamindars and the mirasdars. To-day these landlords are resorting to eviction of tenants because they themselves want to pose as cultivators as per the definition of the word ' cultivator ' given by Rajaji. It is with this object that the landlords are evicting the tenants, and the Cabinet instead of supporting the tenants are helping the landlords.

" As far as irrigation is concerned, let us review the speech of the Hon. Minister for Irrigation. The Hon. Minister has given the go-by to minor irrigation works and said that there was no question of taking up minor irrigation works. As regards major irrigation works like the Tungabhadra and Machkund Projects, I do not know when they are going to be completed, and whether they are going to get the required plant and machinery from their friend, ' America '. Will America condescend to send them these tools and plants before the end of the year, is the question. Last year they had to slowdown because of lack of implements. If America fails to do so, these projects will never be completed. Those who are occupying the Treasury Benches will never think of going to any other country to purchase these implements so that they could at least complete these projects. I am doubtful if this Government is really competent enough to complete them.

" Sir, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the development of industries. Do the Government seriously believe that they can industrialize the State with this meagre sum? Already we find that a factory in Cuddapah is being closed down as it was running at a loss. If this be the attitude of the Government, I can tell the House that this Cabinet can never hope to industrialize the State and solve the greater problem of unemployment. The Hon. the Finance Minister or any other Minister never gave us an idea of how they are going to solve this problem of unemployment. Till now they have no ideas at all. What is it that this Government are going to do for the development of the industries of our State? I know there will be no reply to this. As long as this policy is being continued by the Cabinet, I know definitely that there is no possibility of our State being industrialized. It is clear from the Rs. 30 lakhs the Cabinet have allotted in the Budget for the development of industries. Of course the Centre will develop what little it could, only in the industrially developed areas.

" Then, Sir, I want to deal with the question of labour in detail. The Hon. Minister for Industries has recommended to us the American picture to solve the problem of labour. I am really surprised how the Hon. Minister for Labour and Industries had the courage to go to the extent of recommending us the American picture to solve the problem of labour when there is so much unemployment and closure of factories and mines. There is unemployment, and retrenchment is going on in every factory; for

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [29th July 1952

instance, in the Vuyyuru Sugar Factory about 80 workers were retrenched simply because they had formed a trade union. The Manager of the Factory is a friend of this Cabinet. He happened to be in the Council. Can the Government absolve themselves of their responsibility when action is taken against the workers? In the Chirala Factory which is being managed by a British company a number of workers were dismissed for a flimsy reason after the Labour Commissioner interfered. Have the Government no right over this management? If it is so, let the Hon. Minister for Industries go and beg of Rajaji not to send the Police against the workers. The workers can solve the problem themselves and bend this hot-headed European management and bring them to their knees. Without doing that the Cabinet immediately send the Police as soon as there is a strike. They send the Police to suppress the strike. If there is agrarian unrest, they send the Police to suppress the peasants and help the landlord. If this is the programme of the Government, I do not know how they are going to plan for a Welfare State in our country.

" There is another point in regard to this labour issue which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. About a month back a Motor Labour Union from Nellore district asked for adjudication of their dispute. Many hon. Members of this House from the Nellore district have themselves endorsed this request. They sent this petition to the Hon. the Minister for Labour. Till now it has not been referred to adjudication. I do not know what is standing in the way of this simple request. If the Government were to take more than a month for considering this simple request for adjudication, I do not know what they are going to do for labour. We know that certain extraneous forces are pulling this Ministry in the direction of the employers. Even a British bureaucrat would have referred it to adjudication but our distinguished Minister for Labour is refusing to do it. The Hon. Minister for Labour is not here. I think of presenting him a small booklet ' Trade Unions in the Peoples' Republic of China.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Leader of the House will receive it on his behalf."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I see the Hon. the Leader of the House is willing to accept it. The book costs only two annas and that is why I am able to present it. I wish, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Labour goes through this book and also studies the problems relating to labour in a more serious manner than simply recommending us the American picture which by itself cannot solve the problem.

" Sir, to-day there are many problems facing us. It will be clear that on important issues this Government have not paved the way for a Welfare State. There is discontent everywhere. There is no question of any party making vested interests out of this discontent. Times without number our Hon. Chief Minister has said that the Opposition is taking advantage of the existing discontent. Why should there be this discontent and who is responsible for this discontent? I would like to point out that it is

29th July 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

the Rajaji Cabinet that is creating all the discontent, and it is the Rajaji Cabinet which wants to take advantage of it. The Rajaji Cabinet wants to share the so-called ' credit ' which Rajaji himself is saying the Opposition are trying to steal from him, but I would like to point out to the Rajaji Cabinet that the policy which they have chalked out is not going to lead to a Welfare State.

" Sir, if they really want to have a Welfare State, I request the Cabinet to immediately come forward with a legislation giving away all the 80 lakhs of acres of the available cultivable waste land to the agricultural labourers and thus solve the problem of tenancy and I also request them not to send the Police against the tenancy and against labour and instead of that these mirasdars, landlords and industrialists who refuse even to implement the minimum needs of the people be taken and put inside the prisons. With these words, Sir, I oppose this Appropriation Bill."

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—" Mr. Speaker Sir, before I deal with the main subject, namely, the Appropriation Bill, I would like to say something about my experiences after entering politics. Sir, when I was a Government servant, I thought that politics was an ordinary field open to all. After entering politics, I find that it is not an ordinary field at all but a big ocean. Anyhow, I should not feel discouraged that politics is such a big ocean and that I cannot swim in it and serve the public. I assure the House that I will try my best to serve the public truly. 3-10 p.m.

" The Hon. Minister for Finance, while introducing the Madras Appropriation Bill this morning, said that it was open to all the Members of this House to approach the Hon. Ministers and Heads of Departments and make representations with regard to matters pertaining to their constituencies. It is generally talked about that instructions have been issued to Heads of Departments that Members belonging to the Congress Party should be given a preferential treatment in this connexion. If such a policy is followed by the Government, I must say that is is an undemocratic one. If any such confidential instructions have been issued to the Heads of Departments by the Government, I request the Government . . . "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Is the hon. Member charging us with having issued any such instructions to the Heads of Departments or is it simply a guess work? "

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—" I am only saying, that if any such instructions have been issued they may kindly be withdrawn and Government should see that all Members of the House are treated alike. Having said this, I shall now proceed to say a few words about two or three matters which I hope will receive the attention of the Government.

" There is only one veterinary hospital at Tiruvallur for the whole of Tiruvallur constituency. As villagers have to bring their sick cattle from 30 and 35 miles to the veterinary hospital at Tiruvallur, I request that two or three more veterinary hospitals may be opened at convenient places in Tiruvallur taluk.

[Sri M. Dharmalingam] [29th July 1952

" As per the notification of the Government, five villages in Tiruvallur taluk are to have the benefit of extension of electricity this year. Government have so far proposed to electrify only one village, Kunnapakkam. I would request the Government to see that electricity is brought to the other four villages also.

" It is a sad thing, Sir, that members belonging to the Harijan community and Backward classes are being evicted from lands where they are cultivating. I understand that a number of petitions from those Harijans who have been evicted are pending disposal with the District Collectors. I request the Government to issue necessary instructions to the District Collectors to see that all evictions are stopped and that these Harijans are allowed to continue in possession of the lands which they have been cultivating.

" Sir, I understand that Government have passed orders that all those appointed under the emergency provisions of the Madras Subordinate Services Rules—Rule (9) (a) (i)—should sit for a test to be held by the Madras Public Service Commission if they want to qualify themselves for further service in the Government. Is it proper for the Government, Sir, to ask persons who have put in five or six years' service in the Government to appear for this test? Sir, a person may be aged 26 at the time of entertainment in 1946 and he will be now 31. In all notifications of the Government calling for applications for the different posts, Government have prescribed 25 years as the age-limit of applicants, most of these people appointed under the emergency provisions do not come under this age-limit of 25 years, and are not therefore, eligible for applying for the posts advertised by the Government. I would, therefore, request the Government to pass orders to confirm all people appointed under the emergency provisions if they have put in five years satisfactory service under the Government without undergoing a further test.

" Sir, there are a number of Head constables who have been acting as Sub-Inspectors of Police and who have completed their period of probation as Sub-Inspectors of Police. They have also undergone the six months' training in the Police Training College before being appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Police, as per the rules of Government. I understand that Government have now passed orders that they should be reverted to their original posts of Head constables. I must say that the Government, by passing such an order, have proved to be an undemocratic one. I request the Government to revise their orders and see that all those Head constables who have completed their probation as Sub-Inspectors of Police are restored to their original posts of Sub-Inspectors immediately.

" Many Harijans employed as Clerks or Constables or Head Constables, etc., are suffering for lack of residential quarters. Though there are hundreds and thousands of houses available for residential purposes, these Harijans are denied residential quarters. Government have laid down regulations that Government servants

29th July 1952] [Sri M. Dharmalingam]

should normally reside within the limits of their headquarters. I would, therefore, request the Government to find accommodation for all those Harijans who have no homes to live within the limits of their headquarters where they are employed.

" The well-subsidy scheme which was working well has been stopped by the Government. I do not know whether the Government have come to the conclusion that the well subsidy scheme was not working satisfactorily and it has not done any good to the people. As far as we know, the scheme has been very useful to the ryots. I request the Government to have the well subsidy scheme put into force again and the ryots must be made to dig more and more wells in order that the production of foodgrains may be increased.

" There are about 256 cheries within the Madras City Corporation limits. The Corporation have been requesting the Government to help them with loans for the improvement of the slums. The Government have refused to grant the Corporation any loans in this connexion and they have asked the Corporation to get loans from some other sources. The Corporation have been able to raise only Rs. 15 lakhs for this purpose. The Corporation have improved 26 out of 256 cheries so far. I request the Government to contribute at least ten lakhs of rupees every year to the Corporation for the improvement of slums in the City."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must thank my Friend Mr. K. Vinayakam who spoke this morning. In the course of his brilliant speech, he made a virulent remark against Rayalaseema. Here is a telegram in my hand which I received at about 11 o'clock this morning. It says that there is cholera in about 15 or 20 villages of one taluk of Chittoor. One can imagine how many deaths and how much misery there should be. It is more than a month since we have been separated from our people and imprisoned here. Just before starting for this place, I asked the Collector whether he had made any provision for those people who would be segregated when cholera spread. He replied that no provision had been made. I doubt whether the Government have made any provision. The Government and the hon. Members of this House know that, when cholera breaks out, the people of the place are segregated. My Friend Mr. Vinayakam says that there is famine in every place. But in most places famine is manufactured by men and legislators. But we can see the intensity of famine in Chittoor district. There are 615 gruel centres in the district. Mr. Vinayakam says that there is a lot of talk about Rayalaseema. Of course, my Friend Mr. Nagi Reddi is talking a lot about Rayalaseema. He does so after realising the true situation there. Every Member coming from Rayalaseema knows that that area is in the grip of death. It is all a silent agony there. Malaria is rampant. I request the Ministers to rush to Chittoor district and see whether proper steps are being taken. Our District Officers are suffering from high blood pressure. They have too much of fat and too much

3-20 p.m.

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi] [29th July 1952

of laziness. They have forgotten the people. They had no occasion to fear their superior officers in the Secretariat during the last four or five years because they were serving the interests of the Cabinet Members or the Members of the Legislature. After the present Ministry assumed office, things have taken a turn for the better. There is a fear among the officers that they must behave well. But in the interior places, they behave like monarchs and they are not moving. My Friend Mr. Vinayakam said that there was too much publicity for Rayalaseema. There is only publicity and nothing in actual reality. In Chittoor district about Rs. 30,000 are spent on the Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars and other staff employed for the disbursement of loans. I doubt whether the amount of the loans disbursed itself will be Rs. 30,000. In reply to a question, the Hon. Revenue Minister said this morning that the cattle mortality was about 122,000. It is a wrong figure. The officers who give wrong figures should be prosecuted. I was present at the Chittoor District Food Committee meeting last month. In reply to a question, the Tahsildar of my taluk said that cattle mortality in that taluk alone was more than 50,000 or 70,000 and that he did not have the actual figures. When it is more than 50,000 in one taluk of Chittoor district only, how much more should it be in the several taluks of the five districts of Rayalaseema? The food and finance portfolios are combined in one Minister and I request him to bestow all his attention on Rayalaseema.

" My Friend Mr. Vinayakam said that we were trying to make capital for Rayalaseema. Nothing of the kind. We are not getting that much of loans that we ought to get. As regards electricity, estimates are prepared for schemes and the Engineers tell us that power will be supplied in a few months. When the paper comes to the Madras Secretariat, it goes down, it gets grounded and short-circuited and we do not get electricity.

" Mr. Vinayakam had been fighting for college seats. I am not fighting for the Backward or any other class. I am fighting for the Rayalaseema students. For the last so many years, seats had been set apart for Rayalaseema. Let me bring to the notice of the hon. Member representing Chingleput, Mr. Vinayakam, and other Members that the seats set apart for Rayalaseema are being exploited by the people of Madras. Persons who come to Rayalaseema as Tahsildars, clerks, etc., produce nativity certificates and get our places. Such things are taking place and they are not brought to the notice of hon. Members. There was no occasion to discuss them in this Assembly. Now that a remark has been made that there is a lot of talk about Rayalaseema, I have dealt with the matter. I hope that the Ministry will take note of these things and do their best for Rayalaseema. If our Ministers take trouble of collecting the points concerning each portfolio made out by the Members, they will have an idea of how the Departments are working, what the people are feeling, and how politicians are scheming or planning to build or break the Government. If they act up to the suggestions made, a great deal can be achieved.

29th July 1952] [Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

" This is the closing day of some bitter arguments and suggestions about the budget. All must unite not to break but to build the people's peace and prosperity. That should be the motive of every one. Some Members might have spoken in anger as Mr. Vinayakam did. We will part as friends and work for the good of the people. We shall not give rest to the Ministers. So much has been neglected and much remains to be done. If everyone in this House makes up his mind to do something, we can do a lot.

" I will say a few words about agriculture. Rayalaseema is in need of agricultural improvement and wants help in this direction. Let not the Government think that investment on Rayalaseema is a waste. It is not a waste. By the opening of gruel centres, the Government are only keeping the people alive to get some work from them. Chittoor district is supplying peons to dust the tables, and coolies to draw hand-carts from the harbour to the godowns. We are sending people from Nellore, Chittoor and all the districts to enrich Madras. It may be that Madras is a wonderful garden, a pleasant park. We are proud of Madras City. The City must develop. Unless it develops, we cannot have a place in the State of which we can be justly proud. I am sorry for the remark that Rayalaseema is trying to make capital out of publicity. I request the Hon. Minister for Agriculture to pay more attention to Rayalaseema. Unless our agriculture improves, we cannot live and we will be a prepetual burden on the rest of the State. We do not want to be a drag on others. We want to stand on our own legs and build up the prosperity of our country. Therefore give us facilities for improving our agriculture. The Government can take back their investment with compound interest.

" In Rayalaseema there are gold, diamonds and several other minerals and raw materials. I request Mr. V. V. Ramasami Nadar who, I understand, has plenty of capital and other wealthy people to invest at least a part of their capital on the exploitation of the natural wealth in Rayalaseema. They will get fat dividends. Let them take a lion's share of the profit. What we are asking for is only the wage for our labour.

" I crave the State and the Central Governments to bestow more attention on Rayalaseema. Do not be fed up by our deputations, our statements and our speeches on the floor of this House. The child is crying because it is hungry. We are appealing with folded hands. I request the Ministers and Members of this House to view Rayalaseema with sympathy."

3-30 P.M.

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, under Rule 42 of the Assembly Rules, with your permission, I want to make a personal explanation. I never meant any offence to the Members coming from Rayalaseema whether they are Congressmen, K.L.P. men, K.M.P. men or Communists. I only said that as there was a famine in Rayalaseema, there was famine in other parts of the State also in a more virulent form than they imagined. As a personal explanation to Mr. Thimma Reddi (who, I believe, is going

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [29th July 1952

to be an Hon. Minister), I may say that I also belong to Chittoor district by birth. I have got the greatest regard of the people from that district; as much regard as he has. I come from Chittoor district. I do not mean to say that I have not got the goodwill of the people of Chittoor district. I want that every body should live as well as Rayalaseema poeple."

*SRI M. MANICKASUNDARAM :— "மதிப்பிற்குரிய சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ; பல நாட்களாக வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி விவாதங்கள் நடந்த போதிலும் விவசாய மாணியத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் விவாதம் சரியாக நடத்தப்படாதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். கனம் ராஜாஜி விவசாயக் கடன் நிவாரண மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்தவர், விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலைமையைப் பூர்ணமாக உணர்ந்தவர் என்று கருதியே இம்மாதிரி விவசாய மாணியத்தைப்பற்றி மாத்திரம் அதிகமாக விவாதிக்காமல் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள் போலிருக்கிறது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். பல கோரிக்கைகளின் மீது அனேக அங்கத்தினர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிற சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்திலிருக்கிற குற்றங்களை எல்லாம் கருத்திற் கொண்டு அவைகள் யாவையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்வார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

"விவசாயம் சீர்பட்டாலொழிய நாடு செழிப்படைய முடியாது. நாட்டின் முதுகெலும்பு போலுள்ள விவசாயமானது இன்று மிகவும் கவலைக்கிடமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம் என்ன வென்றால் விவசாயத்தில் இன்று பங்கெடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் தங்கள் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வெளியே வராதது தான், இந்த நிலைமையை உணர்ந்து நாம் தான் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயம் தற்காலம் பல பேர்களாலும் புகழப்பட்டு வந்த போதிலும் அது கூனிகுறுகையில் தான் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஒரு விவசாயி விவசாயம் செய்ய முற்படுவானேயானால் பல இன்னல்களுக்கு ஆளாகின்றான். அவைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க வேண்டியது நமது கடன்.

"விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு அனுகூலமாக பாசன வசதியும், மின்சார வசதியும், உர வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவைகள் தற்சமயம் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்தில் இல்லாமலிருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது. உதாரணமாக திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் காவேரி நதி ஓடுகின்ற போதிலும் காவேரி நதியிலிருந்து பாசனம் செய்யமுடியாத பக்கங்கள் இன்னும் மானம் பார்த்த சீமையாக இருந்து வருவது அந்த பாசன விஷயத்தில் நாம் அதிக ஊக்கம் செலுத்தாததையே காட்டுகிறது. காவேரி பாசனம் செய்ய முடியாத இடங்களிலுள்ள குளங்கள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவைகளை அடிக்கடி மராமத்து செய்து சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து வந்தால் அக்குளங்களிலுள்ள ஆயக்கட்டுகளிலுல் அதிகமான பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். அத்துடன் அடுத்துள்ள நிணறுகளில் ஊற்று அதிகப்பட்டு விவசாயம் அபிவிருத்தி அடையும். இவைகளில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் இனிமேலும் இருக்கக்கூடாது.

"70, 75 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு கரூர் தாலூகாவில் வெட்டப்பட்ட முதலியார் வாய்க்கால் காவிரியில் இணைக்காததால் பிரயோஜனம் அற்று தாழ்மையாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது விஷயமாகப் பலமுறையும் சொல்லி இது வரை எதுவுமே செய்யப்படவில்லை. மின்சார வசதியை கிராமங்களுக்குச் செய்யும்பொழுது கிராமத்தார்கள் குறைந்த பக்ஷம் இவ்வளவு குதிரை சக்தியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் தான் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமென சர்க்காரால் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அந்த குறிப்பிட்ட குதிரை சக்தியை ஒருவன் எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அவ்வளவு சக்தியும் அவனுக்கு இன்று உபயோகப்படுவதில்லை. தங்கள் தேவை போக பாக்கியுள்ள குதிரை சக்தியை அவன் பக்கத்திலுள்ள விவசாயிக்குக் கொடுக்க இன்று முடிவதில்லை. சுமார் 75 குதிரை சக்தியுள்ள ஒரு கிராமத்தில் 35 குதிரை சக்திதான் ஒருவனுக்கு உபயோகப்படுகிறது. பாக்கியை அவனால் மற்றொருவருக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய வசதி இப்பொழுது கிடையாது. முன்பு எப்படியாவது மின்சார வசதியைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் போதும் என்று ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் தேவைக்கு அதிகமாக குதிரை சக்தியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவிட்டார்கள். மின்சார வசதி அப்பொழுது செய்து கொடுக்கிறேன் என்றபொழுது மற்ற

29th July 1952] [Sri M. Manickasundaram]

சில விவசாயிகள் மின்சாரத்தினால் இறைக்கப்படும் ஜலம் சுடுமோ என்னவோ, பயிர்கள் அதனால் காய்ந்து விடுமோ என்னவோ என்று பயந்து அன்று வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இன்று மின்சார சக்தியை உபயோகித்து தண்ணீர் இறைத்துப் பயிர் செய்பவனின் பயிர்கள் செழுமையாக வருவதைக் கண்டு அவனுக்கும் மின்சார சக்தியை உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று ஆசையாக இருக்கிறது. எற்கெனவே மின்சார சக்தியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டவர்களை இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் சக்தியை கொடுக்க முடியும். ஆகையால் அதற்குத் தக்க முறையில் மாறுதல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கரூர் தாலூகாவிலுள்ள புகளூர் சர்க்கரை ஆலைக்கம்பெனிக்காரர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட கரும்புகளை வாங்காமல் பதிவு செய்யப்படாத கிராமங்களிலிருந்து கரும்புகள் வாங்கி அங்கேயுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு நஷ்டத்தை உண்டு பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி முன்பு கேள்வி கேட்டபொழுது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லிய பதில் சரியல்ல. பதிவு செய்யப்படாத கரும்புகளை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு, பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட கரும்புகளை வேண்டுமென்றே அந்தக் கம்பெனியார் வாங்காமல் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

"கிராமத்திலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் ஆடு மாடுகளை விற்பனை செய்ய சந்தைக்குச் செல்லும் பொழுது தாங்கள் தான் விற்பனை வரி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் என்று பலர் விவசாயிகளைத் தொந்தரவு செய்கிறார்கள். பணம் கொடு என்று வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் இதில் உடனடியாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஆடு மாடுகள் தான் ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமானது. இதில் நல்ல கவனம் செலுத்தி விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கரூர் முனிசிபல் லிமிட்டுக்குள்ளிருக்கும் தெரேசா பெண் பாடசாலையை உயர்தர பாடசாலையாக மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் மனுச்செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அதன் அருகிலுள்ள ஒரு பாடசாலைக்காக இதை அனுமதிக்க மறுக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. பெண்கள் முன்றேற்றம் அடையவேண்டுமென்று பேசப்படும் இக்காலத்தில் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கிறதென்பதற்காக இதை அனுமதிக்க மறுப்பது சரியல்ல. இதல் கல்வி மந்திரி கவனம் செலுத்தி உடனே இதை உயர்தர பாடசாலையாக மாற்ற முயற்சிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்படுவதால் பெண்கள் அதிகமாக குடிப்பழக்கத்திற்கு ஆளாகிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்குச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக எல்லா எற்பாட்டையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :— "Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Bill that has been placed before the House by the Hon. Minister, I want to place certain facts through you to the Chief Minister for his consideration. In this State for the last three years we are experimenting with the scheme of firka development. From this year we are taking up community projects. I want to say that there is a fundamental difference between these community projects and the Gandhian constructive programme. Gandhian constructive workers and leaders are very critical of these community projects. Great leaders like Shanker Rao Deo, Dr. Kumarappa and some workers have criticised these community projects not from the point of view of Communist friends like the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi who said that they had the American touch, etc. They took a very different view in this matter. Last year, in Uttar Pradesh, when the pilot scheme of the community

3-40 p.m.

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [29th July 1952

projects was introduced, several constructive workers, who visited that place, criticised those projects. To my knowledge no outstanding Gandhian constructive workers or leaders have identified themselves with these projects. According to me, they are perfectly right for the following reasons. The Gandhian constructive programme believes in village self-sufficiency, but the community projects believe in urbanising village. The Gandhian constructive programme emphasizes the utilization of human and animal power but community projects emphasize the capital, machinery and western technical knowledge. Gandhian constructive programme is based on self-help, but the community projects are based on active Government role with Government aid. These are the differences between the two. I feel I can go on quoting several things about these two schemes. I see the contrast and the difference between the two. We are experimenting with this firka development scheme. I hope that these community projects will be taken up as an experimental scheme to see how far we are able to succeed. I say that the firka development scheme may take a very long time to raise the conditions of our villagers. But, I think these community projects will achieve the object in view very quickly. I was surprised to see the press communique announcing the appointment of the officers to be in charge of the community projects. Some of the officers are good supporters of the Gandhian constructive programme. Mr. N. S. Varadachari is a very ardent constructive worker. His belief in the Gandhian constructive programme is so great that he does not even put on a shirt. Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran also is a very good worker of the Gandhian constructive programme. I am surprised to see how these workers, who have got great belief in Gandhian ideology, can be put in charge of these community projects. That is my doubt. If any constructive worker says that he can run these community projects, I am sure that he is neither a constructive worker nor is he one who has clearly understood the principles underlying community projects. Or it may be that he is one who is deceiving himself. If I may say so, he is letting down the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation. I submit to the Chief Minister to see how far these constructive workers can run these community projects. Also I want to know whether the community projects and the Gandhian constructive programme are, or are not, dissimilar.

" I now come to the next point, namely, admission of students to the professional colleges. In regard to the admission of students to the professional colleges, we were under the impression that everything was going on all right, and that we had nothing to fear about. The answer given by the Hon. the Chief Minister the other day has disturbed and created a doubt in the minds of our people. Hitherto the people of our State were enjoying a privilege. That has been removed on the score that the Constitution stands in the way. I want to know what the Constitution says in this matter. I am not an expert in constitutional matters and I am not a lawyer. I am an ordinary agriculturist. I want to know where the Constitution says that only marks obtained in written examination

29th July 1952] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

should be the criterion for the selection of candidates. We cannot forget the realities that exist in our State. We cannot think and act as if we are living in a casteless democracy. ' Casteism ' has to be removed and must be removed. We must do something in this matter. I am saying that this question of admission to colleges has affected the feeling of the people. It is a very important matter that concerns the people of the backward communities, Harijans, and Non-Brahmans as a whole. The other day, while the hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam was speaking, the Hon. the Chief Minister intervened and assured that 25 per cent was reserved for the backward communities, 15 per cent was reserved for the Harijans, and that over and above these percentages, the above communities can get into the 60 per cent general pool. Suppose there are 100 applications for the 25 per cent reservation of seats for backward communities. The students who got very good marks will be selected first. If the remaining students with lesser marks are allowed to compete with persons coming under the 60 per cent category, can any one say that these backward community students will come up? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" One more minute for the hon. Member."

*SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" I am placing the fact before the Chief Minister that we cannot afford to forget the real position that exists in our State. I say this in the interests of our party, in the interests of my leader, and also in self-interest. We must do something to see that this communal bogey is not raised, and at the same time the interest of the backward communities, Harijans, and Non-Brahmins, as a whole, is safeguarded. I hope that the leader of my party will take up this question of safeguarding the interests of the backward communities and also remove the wrong impression created in their minds.

" Sir, I now come to the Planning Commission's report. The previous Government submitted various schemes to the Planning Commission. We do not know what happened to those schemes. But during the elections the Communist party and other parties gave many promises to the people which could not be fulfilled. But we gave the promise contained in the Congress election manifesto. We said that we had the five-year plan, and if that plan was implemented, we would be able to remove the poverty and misery that were facing the country . . . "

(The hon. Member had not concluded his speech when the Hon. Speaker called on Mr. N. Paramasivam to speak.)

*SRI N. PARAMASIVA UDAYAR :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் பெரம்பலூர் தாலூகா எல்லா வகையிலும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலேயே இருந்து வருகிறது. என்னுடைய இந்தத் தொகுதியிலுள்ளவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் விவசாயத்தார்கள்தான். அவர்கள் கஷ்டங்களை நேராகவே உணர்ந்திருக்கின்றேன். அவைகளை இந்த சபையின் முன்பு கொண்டுவந்து சர்க்காரின் கவனத்தைத் திருப்ப முயல்வதே எனது நோக்கம். 3-50 p.m.

" என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் வானத்தை நம்பியும், தூர்ந்துகொண்டு வருகிற சில ஏரிகளையும் சேனிகளையும் கொண்டுமே மக்கள் விவசாயத்தை

[Sri N. Paramasiva Udayar] [29th July 1952

நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, சில ஆண்டுகளாக பருவமழை சரிவர பெய்யாததாலும் தார்ந்த வரி, ஜிணறுகளைத் தோண்டி ஆழமாக்குவதற்கு பண வசதியும் சர்க்கார் உதவியும் இல்லாமல் விவசாயம் மிகுந்த அளவிற்குத் தடைபட்டுவிட்டது.

" குடிக்கக்கூட தண்ணீர் இல்லாது மக்கள் 3, 4 மைல் சென்று எடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குடிதண்ணீர் ஜிணறுகளை ஆழம் செய்யவேண்டியதும் புது ஜிணறுகள் வெட்டவேண்டியதும் மிகவும் அவசியம். இதுவரையில் இருந்த பழைய குடிதண்ணீர்க் ஜிணறுகளை அடியில் வெட்டுமாடி உத்தர விட்டு உடனடியாக நிருத்திவிட்டார்கள். அதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டு மாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" குளங்களை ஆழம் செய்யவும், புது ஜிணறுகள் வெட்டவும் கொடுத்து வந்த பண உதவியை சர்க்கார் இன்னும் சில வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப் படுகிறேன்.

" பெரம்பலூர் தாலூகா பேரையூர் சின்னர் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம் வெகு நாளாக நடைபெறாமல் இருந்துவருகிறது. அதை உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" எங்களுடைய தொகுதியாகிய பெரம்பலூர் தாலூகாவில் ஒரு கிராமத் திலும் மின்சார வசதி இடையாது. எங்கள் தாலூகாவிற்கு மின்சார வசதி அளிக்க மிகுந்த நாட்களாக எட்டிலே இருந்து வருகிறதேயொழிய, நடைபெற வில்லை. ஜிணற்றுப் பாசனத்தையே அதிகமாக நம்பியுள்ள இந்தத் தொகுதி யில் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கு மின்சாரவசதி அதிக அவசியமாகிறதென்பதை யும் சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

" எங்கள் தாலூகாவில் அநேக கிராமங்கட்கு கட்டைவண்டி செல்லவும், கார்வசதிகளுக்கு வருவதற்கு 10 மைல் தூரம் வரை ரோட்வசதியில்லாமல் இருந்துவருகிறது. உடனடியாக ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். பெரம்பலூர் தாலூகாவிற்கு மின்சார வசதி, குடி தண்ணீர், சின்னாறு நீர்த்தேக்கத் திட்டம் இவைகளை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

* SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the Demands for Grants have been passed one by one by the strength of sheer Party majority, without caring for the suggestions and criticisms of the Opposition. Of course, the Government have got them passed but they cannot get the approval of the people of the whole State for those Demands. Only a section of this House says that the Hon. the Finance Minister has ably piloted the Budget through. But there is the other section also and one cannot ignore what the other section says. Here by passing the Budget, we decide the fate of the people of this State for one year. We cannot expect any progress if the policies adumbrated in the present Budget are carried out. Now those policies have been embodied in the Appropriation Bill which has come here for our like to refer to one thing, namely, famine which affects the whole of Rayalaseema. Not only myself but other hon. Members on this side and on that side of the House have stated that famine is severe in Rayalaseema. Not only Members of the Congress Party but also others such as the K.L.P. Members who are supporting Congress directly or indirectly have been saying that famine is raging in Rayalaseema. Still the Government have not moved and taken adequate steps to give relief to the people of Rayalaseema. People have been marching in thousands to taluk offices

29th July 1952] [Sri Lakshminarayana Reddi]

and Sub-collectors' offices everyday to express their grievances of starvation, unemployment, etc., and get redress. But unfortunately they are returning home with no proper reply. They do not get subsistence loans or employment. Some of the existing gruel centres have been closed permanently and some have been temporarily closed. But no new gruel centres are opened. Takkavi and subsistence loans are asked for, not as free gifts, but as loans to be repaid. The Hon. the Finance Minister stated that some loans might have to be written off. But I say not even a single pie need be written off so far as Rayalaseema is concerned. The people of Rayalaseema only want some loans for their subsistence for three or four months. If, on the other hand, the present policy of the Government is continued for three or four months more, it will result in wholesale starvation deaths and there will be a miniature Bengal famine in Rayalaseema. Therefore, let not the Government bring down Rayalaseema to the level of famine-stricken Bengal. Even now it is not too late to mend things. If the Government liberally grant subsistence loans, the people of that area can get on for three or four months more. All the famine relief works are only on paper and are not practically carried out. I know of these works in my constituency. A work is started which provides employment for only 200 people. This is not adequate relief. Therefore, I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister and other Hon. Ministers to take serious notice of the famine conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema and give sufficient relief to the people.

" There has also been a lot of cattle mortality. The Hon. Minister said that about one lakh of cattle had died in Rayalaseema and other districts. The number of deaths was not one lakh but more. The village officers have not properly recorded them. It is their very habit not to record all the deaths. If proper investigation is made into the matter, it will be found that not one lakh but many lakhs of cattle have died. I hope that the Government will in due course try to get at the real figures and do something to relieve the famine-stricken people of Rayalaseema. There are also some starvation deaths which the Hon. Minister may deny for the sake of prestige. The village officers concerned are afraid of the Collectors and Tahsildars and do not record such deaths as starvation deaths. If the Hon. Minister will accompany the Assembly Members during his tour, they will show him how there have been starvation deaths in their constituencies. We only want that the Government should give adequate relief to the people of the areas affected. I am appealing not only to the Hon. Minister but to the whole House to come to our help. In this connexion, I have to thank my hon. Friends who affixed their signatures to the memorandum which we presented to the Hon. the Revenue Minister. Similarly I request all the other hon. Members also to be with us and help us, the people of Rayalaseema, in tiding over famine conditions."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is too much noise in the House and I am not able to follow the hon. Member. (After a pause.) Let the hon. Member continue his speech."

* SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" For my own constituency, namely, Penukonda, a drinking water-supply scheme was sanctioned some 15 years back. But unfortunately although the popular Government was in power for the last five years, that scheme was not taken up for execution. People of Penukonda are dying for want of water. I, therefore, suggest to the Government to take up that scheme at least now and execute it.

" Coming to the question of elementary education, I want to submit that I personally attended two conferences of teachers in my district. Therefore, I claim to know what their grievances are. Unless the Government do something to improve the lot of the teachers, we cannot expect elementary education to spread in Rayalaseema.

" Regarding university education, we have represented to the Hon. Minister concerned to allot more seats in Anantapur College for the benefit of Rayalaseema students. We have seen how many students are not able to get seats in colleges. In such circumstances, if the seats are increased in Anantapur College it will be a great relief to our people. With these few remarks I oppose the Bill."

4 p.m. SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" மிஸ்டர் ஸ்பீகர், ஸார், சுமார் 30 நாட்களாக இந்த சட்டசபையில் அரசாங்கம் கேட்ட தொகைகளையெல்லாம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியந்தான் என்பதைச் சொல்லி, அந்தப் பணத்தை எவ்விதம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற கட்சியை சேர்ந்த நான், இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து மீண்டும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" பட்ஜெட்டெல்லாம் முடிந்துவிட்டது. கடைசியாக மொத்தமாக அரசாங்கம் இதை செலவு செய்யலாமென்ற 'பில்' லையும் நாம் இப்பொழுது பாஸ்பண்ணிவிடப் போகிறோம். இந்த வருஷ முழுவதும் அவர்கள் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தவேண்டும். அந்த நிர்வாகத்தில் பொது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியங்கள் என்ன, பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கும் தொகைகளை எந்த வழிகளிலெல்லாம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று பட்ஜெட்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது எல்லோரும் நன்றாகத்தான் செய்வார்களென்று நம்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், ஒரே ஒரு விஷயம் என்னவென்றால், வரிகளையெல்லாம் போடுகின்றோம் என்று சொல்லுகின்றீர்கள். வரிகள் போடுவதைப்பற்றி நானே மசோதா வரப்போகிறது. அந்த நேரத்தில் ஏற்கனவே என்னுடைய பேச்சுகள் சிலவற்றில் நான் சொல்லியிருக்கும் 2, 3 விஷயங்களை மீண்டும் இப்பொழுது கனம் முதன் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

" நாட்டுக்கு முக்கியமான விஷயம் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி என்று ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து வந்திருந்த கனம் கிதவாய் அவர்கள், இந்த அரசாங்கம் கூட்டிய கூட்டத்திலே பேசும்பொழுது, 'புதிது புதிதாக investigation செய்து, எங்கெல்லாம் நீர்ப்பாசனவசதிகளெல்லாம் அதிகமாகப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமோ, அதையெல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று' சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அதே நேரத்தில், இந்த அரசாங்கத்திலும் investigationக்காக, 6 டிவிஷன்களை இதற்குமுன் இருந்த பழைய அரசாங்கம் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். மாகாணம் முழுவதும் 6 டிவிஷன்கள் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். அங்கங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய நீர்த் தேக்கங்களையெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது திடீரென்று 6 டிவிஷன்களை abolish செய்து, வேண்டுமென்றே சிப்பந்திகளை retrench பண்ணிவிட்டார்கள், நன்மை செய்யவெண்டுமென்று வரி போடுகிறீர்கள்.

அதேமயத்தில் நன்மை செய்வதற்காக இருக்கின்ற ஒரு இலாகாவை வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறீர்கள். ஆகவே, அர்த்தமில்லாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது.

" மின்சார வசதியை மாகாணத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கெல்லாம் வெகு சொற்ப செலவிலேயே extension கொண்டுவரப்போவதாகச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். குறிப்பாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலேயே கிராமம் கிராமமாக மின்சாரக் கம்பிகள் போட்டு வேலை நடந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. கிராம மக்களுக்காக மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கப்போகிறோமென்றும், அதுவும் 1½ வருஷத்திலேயே கொடுக்கப்போகிறோமென்றும் அப்பொழுது இருந்த அமைச்சர் சொன்னார். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது வேலையெல்லாம் நிறுத்தி வைக்கப்பட்டு, அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளெல்லாம் சென்னைக்குத் திரும்பிவிட்டார்கள். ஒரு புறத்தில் வரி போடுகிறீர்கள்—வரி கொடுப்பதற்கும் சம்மதிக்கிறோம்—அதே நேரத்தில், மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யக்கூடிய நல்ல காரியங்களை நீங்கள் நிறுத்தி விடுகிறீர்கள். ஆகவே, இந்த நல்ல காரியத்தைத் தொடர்ந்து செய்யும்படி அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்தரவிடும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" வரி போடுவதற்கு முன்னால் மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். விற்பனை வரி மான்யத்தின்மீது பேசும்போது சொன்னார்கள். எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். சுமார் 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் விற்பனை வரியில் எமாற்றப்படுகிறது. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஒழுங்காக அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் கவனம் செலுத்தினால், விற்பனை வரி கொடுக்காமல் தப்புகிறவர்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கமுடியும். கமிஷன் ஏஜெண்ட் மூலமாக எப்படியெல்லாம் சர்க்காரை ஏமாற்றுகிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக, ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசங்களில் எப்படியெல்லாம் வரி கொடுக்காமல் ஏமாற்றுகிறார்களென்பதை நான் புள்ளி விவரங்களுடன் சொல்ல முடியும். கனம் ஸ்பீகர் அவர்கள் எனக்கு பேசுவதற்கு 5 நிமிஷந்தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, புள்ளி விவரங்களைச் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களில் 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் சர்க்காருக்கு விற்பனை வரி மூலமாகச் சேரவேண்டியதைக் கொடுக்காமல் ஏமாற்றுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இதை விசாரிக்க ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தினால், ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களில் வியாபாரிகள் எப்படி 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் வரி கொடுக்காமல் சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக, மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைப் பற்றியும் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மாகாணம் முழுமையும் இல்லாத ஒரு வரி எங்கள் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிறது. அதை நான் 5 வருஷ காலமாக சட்டசபையில் வற்புறுத்தி வருகிறேன். இது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதாவது, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலும், இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு தாலூகாவிலும். உள்ள பனை மரங்களுக்கு மரமொன்றுக்கு ரூ. 0–1–3 என்று வரி போடப்படுகிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் வேறு எங்கும் இந்த வரி கிடையாது. ஏற்கனவே மந்திரியாக இருந்த ஸ்ரீமான் காளை வெங்கட ராவ் அவர்கள் 'இந்த வரியை எடுத்துவிடுகிறேன், இது அக்கிரமமான வரி' என்று பல முறை சொன்னார். கடைசியாக, 'நஞ்சை நிலத்திலுள்ள பனை மரத்திற்கு வரி எடுத்திருக்கிறேன்' என்று ஸ்ரீமான் சீதாராம ரெட்டி அவர்கள் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரியாக இருந்தபோது சொன்னார். 'பனை மரத்திற்கு வரி போடுவதை அடுத்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலே நாங்கள் எடுத்துவிடுகிறோம்' என்று ஏற்கனவே அமைச்சராயிருந்த ஸ்ரீமான் சீதாராம ரெட்டி அவர்கள் வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அதை நான் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். நெல்லை ஜில்லா முழுவதிலும் பனை மரத்துக்கு போடும் வரியானது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் காலத்திலாவது எடுக்கப்படும் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்த்தேன். பனை மரத்திற்கு ஒரு வரி, நிலத்திற்கு ஒரு வரி என்று இரண்டு வரிகள் வசூலிக்கப்படுகின்றன. மாகாண முழுவதும் இல்லாமலிருந்தும், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவுக்கு மட்டும் இருக்கின்ற வரியை அந்த அமைச்சர் சொன்ன வார்த்தையை இந்த அரசாங்கம் காப்பாற்றும் என்று நான் எதிர்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [29th July 1952

பார்த்தேன். அப்படி எதிர்பார்த்தும் ஒன்றும் பயனேற்படாமல் ஏமாற்றந் தான் அடைந்தேன். ஆகவே, இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை மிகவும் மன்றுடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்னவென்றால், மாகாணத்தில் எங்குமே இல்லாமல், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பனை மரத்திற்கு மாத்திரம் வரி போடுவதை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

* SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! கடந்த ஒரு சில நாட்களாக இந்த சர்க்கார் பட்ஜெட்டைக் கொண்டு வந்து விவாதித்து பல எதிர்ப்புகளிடையேயும் இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை பாஸ் செய்துவிட்டு இன்று அப்ரோபிரியேஷன் 'பில்' லைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த 'பில்' லையும் நான் எதிர்க்கும் தருணத்தில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

" இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் பெரும்பாலும் விவசாயத் தொழிலில்தான் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே எந்த விதமான தொழிற்சாலையும் கிடையாது. அங்கிருக்கும் மக்கள் விவசாயத்தையே நம்பி வாழ்கிறார்கள். இருப்பினும்கூட அந்த ஜில்லாவின் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் எந்த விதமான திட்டத்தையும் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. நாங்கள் பல முறைகள் எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருப்பினும்கூட தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே இருக்கின்ற கால்வாய்களையோ, அணைக்கட்டுகளையோ குறைந்த பக்ஷமாகச் செப்பனிடகூட இந்த சர்க்கார் முன் வரவில்லை. இப்பொழுது போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் தார் ரோடுகளை அடுத்த வருடம் பெயர்த்து எறிந்துவிட்டு சிமெண்டு காங்கிரீட் ரோடாகப் போடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை இவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களே தவிர விவசாயிகள் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமே என்ற அக்கரையோடு காரியங்களைச் செய்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு மைல் ரோடு போடுவதற்குச் செலவாகும் பணத்தை அணைக்கட்டுகளை ரிப்பேர் செய்வதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களைப் பயிரிடலாமென்று சொல்ல நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இருப்பினும் கூட தார் ரோடுகளை சிமிண்டு ரோடுகளாக மாற்றுவதற்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் முயன்று கொண்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு எந்த விதமான எற்பாட்டையும் செய்ய முன் வரவில்லை.

" குறிப்பாக விவசாயத்திற்கு போரிங் குழாய்கள் மிகவும் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அக் குழாய்கள் நிறைய பல ஆயிரம் அடிகள் தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லா விவசாய டிபார்டுமெண்டிலே வந்து கிடக்கிறது. அக் குழாய்கள் வேண்டுமென்று அங்கே போய் கேட்டால் எங்களுக்கு இன்னும் என்ன விலைக்கு விற்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவு இல்லை, அது வந்த பின் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் அட்வான்ஸாக நிறையப் பணம் கொடுக்கிறோம். விலை எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும் வரட்டுமே, என் பணம் உங்களிடமிருந்தால் பின்னர் கொடுங்கள். அதைப் போல நாங்கள் உங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது இருந்தாலும் பின்னர் கொடுத்து விடுகிறோம் என்று சொன்னாலும் அவர்கள் கேட்பதில்லை. இன்னும் விலை ஜாபிதாவும் வரவில்லை. மேலதிகாரிகளைப் பார்த்து இவ் விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லலாம் என்றாலும் அதிகாரிகளை யாரும் நெருங்கக்கூடாது என்று கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்லியிருப்பதால் நாங்கள் அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய் இது விஷயமாகப் பேசவும் அஞ்சுகிறோம், என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. மின்சாரம் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கிறது. அதை தனிப்பட்ட கம்பெனிகள் எடுத்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் புதிதாக சில திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன பொழுது எங்களிடம் பணமில்லை. கடன் கொடுங்கள் அதை நிறைவேற்று கிறோம். இல்லாவிட்டால் எங்களால் முடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். பண வசதி தனிப்பட்ட கம்பெனியார்களிடம் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களால் எந்தவிதமான சௌகர்யமும் இப்பொழுது செய்து கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஒன்று அந்தக் கம்பெனியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அரசாங்க சொந்த பொறுப்பிலேயே அவைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அல்லது அந்தக் கம்பெனியாருக்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தைக் கடனுகக் கொடுத்து அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே மின்சாரத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கான

29th July 1952] [Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi]

எற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக செஞ்சி தாலூகாவிலும், கள்ளக் குறிச்சி தாலூக்காவிலும் இந்த மின்சார வசதியை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய எற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக நான் சொல்லவேண்டிய விஷயம் எங்கள் சமூகத்தைப் பற்றியது. நாங்கள் ஒரு பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குச் சர்க்கார் அதிகமான சலுகையை கொடுப்பதில்லை. அவர்கள் கோரிக்கைகளைக் கவனிப்பதில்லை. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நாங்கள் சட்டசபைக்கு வரவும் நேர்ந்தது. இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துகிற காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியார் நாங்கள் கேட்ட கோரிக்கைகளை, நாங்கள் கேட்ட சலுகைகளை கொடுக்க மறுத்ததோடு அல்லாமல் இன்று எதிர்க்கட்சி யிலிருக்கும் எங்களை குழப்பம் விளைவிக்க முயல்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். இம்மாதிரி அவர்கள் சொல்வது சரியல்ல (சபாநாயகர் மணி ஆகிவிட்டது என்று மணியை அடித்தார்.)

" சர்க்கார் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களிடம் அதிகக் கருணை காட்டவேண்டு மென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, years hence when people will have to look back to this Appropriation Bill, it will be difficult for them to believe that it was sponsored by a Congress Government pledged to the objective of a Welfare State. Sir, looking into this budget and into the budget of a few years back, we notice a race between two departments for increasingly progressive expenditure. They are, the police and prison departments. Without doing violence to our conception of a Welfare State, we cannot say that a State spending a lot of money on police and prisons can be called a Welfare State. Our State is included in Part A States, which are supposed to be more advanced than Part B and Part C States. But when compared to the State of Travancore-Cochin, what difference do we find? In Travancore-Cochin, out of a revenue of Rs. 16,81,00,000, Rs. 370 lakhs are spent on Education and Rs. 110 lakhs on Public Health and only Rs. 85 lakhs on Police. In terms of percentage, it comes to 22 per sent on Education, 6·5 per cent on Public Health and only 5·5 per cent on Police. Our expenditure on Education is only 18 per cent, our expenditure on Public Health is only 2·3 per cent, whereas our expenditure on Police comes to 10·7 per cent. Can we say that peace and order in this State are more disturbing or can we say that there is a greater potential danger in this State, of conflagration than in Travancore–Cochin? Therefore, we feel that the amount set apart for Police in our budget cannot be justified on any ground. We are told that the budget preparation is a continuous process and no changes can be effected in a revolutionary manner within a short time. I hope the process is not a process in a vicious circle and after years of preparation we ultimately end where we began. Sir, it was our war cry during our fight for freedom that we wanted decentralization of power and economy and it seems that after the attainment of independence there is no such thing. In fact, the need now is greater. It was said by no less a person than Sri S. K. Patil, ex-Mayor of Bombay after his return from a study tour of England and other western countries that the local administration in India was a travesty of truth. Mr. Patil is too good a congressman to level such an unfair charge against the local administration. To-day, the Central Government do not

4-10 p.m.

[Sri M. Narayana Kurup] [29th July 1952

believe the State Government and the State Government do not believe the local administration and local boards. I respectfully ask, if we cannot believe or trust our people, how can the people put their trust in the Government? It is stated that there will be some risks in giving autonomous powers or more powers to the self-governing units. If there is any risk in this matter, it is worth taking. Nothing great can be achieved without taking some risk.

" I want to say one word more. Out of the revenue or tax that the Government are collecting, only a very small portion goes to the people in the form of nation-building schemes. Much of it is spent on administration and administrative machinery. We hear so much of contented services, but we do not hear anything of a contented people. The administration to-day is an inverted pyramid, and if it is not set right even a hundred new taxes will not improve matters in our State."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't think I can go through very much again on the budget, but all the same, having sat here for a month, certain impressions are created in our minds after the discussion of the whole budget. In the first place, Sir, the Hon. Leader of the House began his speech by complimenting the Opposition. The Opposition appreciates his words. I hope occasions will arise off and on when we will have to pay mutual compliments. He has paid compliments to the Members of the Opposition, to the Members of his side and certainly to you, Sir, Mr. Speaker. I join in what he said in this respect.

" Sir, at the time the budget discussion opened I suggested that the Demands must be for the entire expenditure without giving figures which are recoverable from one head or other so that the House will have a complete idea. If you refer to the Demands under Harijan Uplift, you will find that there was a recovery of Rs. 48 lakhs from the Reserve Fund and if you look into the State Trading schemes in fact the sums will be much more than that, although the Demand itself is for a smaller amount. I remember the Hon. Finance Minister said that he also had this point in view, but on account of the hurry with which this budget was prepared, it could not be attended to. I hope next time when the budget is prepared—by whoever it may be—the Department must pay attention to this aspect and see that every single pie that was drawn our of the Consildated Fund was accounted for in the budget that may be presented to the House.

" Sir, there are certain other items, and I am sorry I cannot go into the details of those items in the three-quarter of an hour that you have allotted me, on which I wish to say a few words. However, as a case in point, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a particular small item shown on page 294 of the Detailed Budget Estimates. This item of expenditure under the head, ' Office contingencies and other charges ' is given as Rs. 17,61,000. This is composed of four minor items, viz., Rs. 53,400 for ' Rents ', Rs. 3,600 for ' Books and Periodicals ', Rs. 2,200 for ' Dearness allowance to Menials ' and Rs. 17,01,800 for ' Other charges '. No doubt, in a budget dealing with so many

29th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

crores of rupees, this is a small item. But, my point is that this House must be given more information with regard to the money that will be spent. I could get this item only by chance when I opened the book. There may, of course, be many other items like this. We do require more detailed information on these things. In this connection, I wish to make a special reference to one of the items, viz., ' Contingencies '. Under this item, so many items of expenditure of really great importance are clubbed together and a good percentage of expenditure is given under this head. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will give necessary instructions to the budget department to see that the various items of expenditure are clearly specified in the budget so that the hon. Members of the House may easily understand what they are.

" Sir, I said that certain impressions, had been formed in our minds after sitting here for so many days. Hon. Friends Sri Nagi Reddi, Sri Venkateswarlu, Sri Ramamurthi and several other Friends have asked what is the change that has occurred in this State, and what is the change that is visible in the State after the presentation of the budget and discussion over it on the floor of this Honourable House. Have the Government any purpose behind it? Have the Government any definite plan to improve the lot of the middle classes and the lot of the poor man? Have the Government got any plan to improve the position of the landless labourers? Have the Government got a plan for housing? Have the Government got a plan to improve the educational facilities for everyone in this State? Have the Government got any plan to make us a little more happy?

" Have they got a plan to relieve unemployment? Have they got a plan to save the people from this beggary? Have they got a plan for working the firka development and khadi schemes effectively? Have they got at least a plan for an intensive drive in implementing the Prohibition Act which the Government want to work in spite of the realities before them? We have sat for thirty days and we have had passionate discussions and heard very passionate speeches on both sides. Demands were passed and Cut Motions were not accepted. The proposition to have a committee to look into the realities in the matter of Prohibition was voted down. It is now three months since the Government took over and yet no special programme or purpose of the Government has been disclosed to this House. Have you got any real purpose, I ask, to give the feeling of Swaraj to the people of this country, to the villagers in this country and to the millions who are poor in this State. We have got, as I said, Swaraj and Congress did get that Swaraj. But the Congress has been managing things in such a way that those who are in power have always felt and enjoyed Swaraj and not the people in whose name that was obtained. Congress Government in every State has failed in the last five years. Have the present Government here any plan by which we can give real Swaraj to the people and make them feel that they really enjoy the fruits of Swaraj? The people continue to be treated as persons who are exploited by those who are in power. It is true that the Government have acquired certain powers. It

4-20 p.m.

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [29th July 1952

is true that I also enjoy certain privileges arising out of our attainment of independence. But you will certainly agree with me, Sir, that the vast majority of our people—crores and crores of people —are not enjoying the fruits of independence. They are now enjoying—with great deference to the Chief Minister, let me repeat my charge—the fruits of Police zulum. Day in and day out, we have got orders under Section 144. Some time ago, the newspapers were publishing a news item that in several taluks of Visakhapatnam district, orders under Section 144 were promulgated. I was also getting news from other sources to this effect. You know, why? There was a rumour and what was the rumour? It was that those who voted for the Confidence Motion in the Ministry would be beaten and that was the reason why orders under Section 144 were promulgated. In that order, the reason itself was not stated and I took some time to get at the real motive or the object of the order. The order had reference to something which had happened here. Though I was not quite satisfied as to the reasons for this order, the newspapers mentioned them quite clearly. When the Pressmen asked the Police for the reasons they seem to have said that probably this was the reason. I know that the Chief Minister gets his tappals and it may be two bags or three bags every day. But even small Members like us sitting on the Opposition get dozens of telegrams and letters from our constituents as to what is happening to them on account of the Police zulum. Everywhere, from every corner, I get telegrams, from Visakhapatnam, from Masulipatnam, from Tanjore and from Guntur, stating that people are being evicted by the landlords with the help of the Police. Even for ordinary thefts, without going through the regular process of investigation, people are being molested; children are being molested; small girls are being molested day after day. When I got these telegrams and letters for the first time, I was thinking that the Chief Minister was not aware of these excesses and, therefore, I was passing them on to him. But I found from the communication entry that the telegrams were copied to the Chief Minister also. Similarly, telegrams and letters received by other Members also are copied to him. Does he not realise from the number of telegrams and from the mass and piling up of so many letters, applications, mahazars and complaints that something is very bad with the Police people? Will he hold the District Superintendents of Police responsible for such acts? Will he tell them, 'If there are any complaints against the Inspectors, I will hold you responsible'? Will he tell the Inspectors, 'If I get any complaints against the Sub-Inspectors, I will hold you responsible'? Will he tell the Sub-Inspectors, 'If I get any complaint against the constabulary, I will hold you responsible'? Somewhere this process must begin and after all, this political administration was in olden days called 'Danda Neethi'. All the Danda should not be given to the policeman only. The Chief Minister, who is in charge of the Police also, must wield that, Danda and unless that is wielded on proper occasions against deserving persons, the administration will collapse. As it is, I submit that the very large number of telegrams and letters,

29th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

which we all get are evidence that something is wrong and it is worthwhile for the Government to make an enquiry into these allegations. The Government must look at these from a different angle. Let them not think that these complaints are exaggerated and that it has become an usual feature for people to send telegrams because there are people to receive them. Let the Government have a change in their outlook completed. I have also got a number of letters stating how persons who are called political sufferers but who have had nothing to do with politics, are given lands and how, for this purpose, people who have been cultivating the lands, have been turned out. In certain places, the help of the Police is sought to turn out these people. For one month, we have been sitting here and people in the villages have been wondering what we are doing here. They think we are coolly sitting and talking in this hall about this Demand and that Demand while their huts are leaky, when they have no fire-proof places to live in, when their education has not gone up, their tanks are dry and their hunger is not satisfied. We are the representatives of the lakhs and lakhs of people who have voted for us. If we cannot impress them that we are talking here on their behalf and that the Government exist only for them, it is not worthwhile for us to continue here. There is no use of Government trying to give explanations. Let me not be mistaken as being impudent or impertinent. The answers that the Ministers are reading and the statements which are made by them are still the same as were given in 1937 so far as their spirit is concerned. Every time a question is raised, there is a tendency to explain away the position. While the complaints are increasing and while the Members are complaining how is it that the Ministers state that we are simply exaggerating and that we have made a vested interest of grievances or developed a trade union spirit? How is it that they say that people do not come to us but we go to them and fish out grievances. Let me tell hon. Members, please for goodness' sake, whether you are on this side of the House or on the other side, never allow that kind of mentality to take possession of you. The moment it takes possession of you, it soon becomes an encrustment. The Government will come down and the morale of the people will also come down. I am not talking merely from the point of view of the Opposition. I am talking from the point of view of the whole House. The beginning of wisdom is to doubt, doubt not merely what the Opposition says, but also what your own officers say. They are saying things in the same old strain still. May I ask the Chief Minister to remember what kind of answers and what kind of assistance he was getting from the officers in 1937? Is it not a fact that he is getting even now the same kind of answers from the officials? He himself was saying the other day that the answers were stereotyped and had the 1937 touch and that he himself was trying to rectify them and give them a modern, the 1952 touch.

"I ask the Hon. Ministers to beware. I do not charge the departments that they are misleading the Hon. Ministers. As the Hon. the Chief Minister said the departments might be 4-30 p.m.

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [29th July 1952

efficient. But they live within closed walls. The impact of public opinion is not made on their minds. They are observing business rules and they do not mind what happens. Their minds are too legalistic and are not open. Therefore it is necessary for the Government which is headed by a Ministry formed by a political party to give a new touch, a reorientation to the whole thing. Otherwise ruin will come not only to the Government side, but to the whole country. That is why we are anxious that the Government must run the administration with greater care. It is not merely in their interest but it is in the interest of everybody.

" Sir, there is a complaint that our Hon. Friends were answering questions in an off-hand manner this one month. We hope that this Government will continue for the next session and when they give answers in future I want them not to show their off-handedness or try to twit or give a snub to those on this side. The Hon. Ministers are in a privileged position. They have the files and the departmental information. Therefore it is easy for them to twit or snub those on this side. But they must realise the difficulty of the non-officials who put questions. They should not say : ' All right we will come to you when we want advice ' and try to snub them and thus make them look small. It is one of the fundamental tenets of Ahimsa that the man who is in position should not make a man not in position to look small. It follows from the principle of non-violence. Let it not be mistaken that I am giving this advice to any particular person ; this is an advice to every one among us.

" Sir, I have been saying that in the reports of the Public Service Commission it was pointed out that the Government were not heeding the advice given by the Commission. I want the Government to look into the report once more and see to it that when the Commission submits its report next time it shall have no occasion to say that the Government is disregarding its advice. There is an Article in the Constitution in which the Governor is asked to make certain regulations separating particular posts and removing them from the purview of the Public Service Commission. I have been pleading and the Commission has been pleading that it must be narrowed down to the least possible minimum. Excepting temporary appointments for two or three months, every other appointment should be made only on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. Then only confidence will be restored in Government. Not only that. You are aware, Sir, that lots of laws were passed during the past five or six years. In those laws we know Government always reserved for themselves supreme powers. I would ask the Hon. the Leader of the House and Hon. Chief Minister to look into such provisions, the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act and the Sales Tax Act passed by the previous Government. Not only have they reserve powers but they have one other power, an all pervasive power, namely, that at any time, the Government may do whatever they like to remove difficulties that might be felt by them in the working of the said Act. I submit that all these laws must be revised. In this connection, may

29th July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

I suggest to the Government that they should be pleased to appoint a committee to look into all the laws which offend against the fundamental tenets of democracy and against the Constitution so that all the laws could be brought into the spirit of modernism and the spirit of the Constitution?

" In regard to the Civil Services I want to say a word. Appeals against punishments must go only through the proper channel according to present rules. These regular channels have become clogged. May I submit, Sir, that a man who has got a case should be allowed to appeal to the appellate authority direct? The appellate authority may afterwards send it for remarks to the lower authorities who gave the original punishment. The civil servant will then have at least the satisfaction that the appellate authority has received his appeal and is looking into the appeal. I know a number of cases where appeals submitted through the proper channel were not forwarded to the appellate authority. The Hon. the Chief Minister shakes his head. But I know many cases where the appeals were not sent in time and many more cases in which they were not sent at all. Therefore it would be of great help to the civil servants if the Government allow them to send their appeals direct to the appellate authority. I would now go to another aspect. The Government must appoint an Administrative Service Tribunal as in some States in America. The Government is the punishing authority. Let it not also be the authority to judge appeals. The law is made, the rules are passed and the initial punishment is in the hands of the Government. When once a civil servant is punished by the Government, he must have a right to go to the Services Tribunal. Then only the service will function very well indeed without fear or favour.

" Sir, the position which the Government have taken has not met our initial objection to the validity of this Government; the circumstances in which this Government came into office were questioned by us seriously and that objection continues. But so long as they are there, they ought to do certain things. Therefore we have made certain suggestions. I am now not in a position to deal at greater length with many things, but I have given out a little of what I have felt and what reactions the whole discussion of the budget has created."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have taken my Colleague's permission to take up two minutes. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has given me very earnest advice as to how I should deal with the Secretariat and the staff, and as to how I should doubt them and deal with them. I thank him for the suggestions. But I think he will not mistake me if I say that his advice has made little impression upon me, because all the time he was saying these things, the contrary was the fact as I knew it. That is why his advice makes no impression on my mind. But I must tell him frankly what I feel. He has told us all so much about the way in which we are dealing with interpellations. How can his remarks make any impression on me when I know that I am conscientiously looking into the file

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [29th July 1952

on every interpellation, taking all the information that is available and which is sought for, and even those details allied to what is sought for, and putting in even that without a supplementary question being put? How can his remarks that I simply try to evade or the Secretariat tries to evade or that I am barboozled by the Secretariat create an impression on me, when this is the case?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I did not refer to the Hon. the Chief Minister. I said that he was making corrections but others were not."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But the impression created was altogether different. However I am glad I have elicited this from him. Let me again say, but for very unimportant things, even the answers to interpellations which are prepared for other Hon. Ministers go through me in most cases just now. Though it is a matter of over-work for me I am doing it because I know such remarks are likely to be made. I have explained why his advice has made no impression on me.

" The hon. Leader of the Opposition went on advising me as to how we should behave towards other people, how we should show consideration to others and he lectured about Ahimsa, and how it should be applied in action. I am thankful for the advice from him. But I must say I am reminded of the old proverb of the grandmother and the eggs in this connection."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, first, I should deal, I think, with the disparity in figures regarding securities in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Cash Balance Investment Account. My Hon. Friend Mr. Shetty, when he presented the Interim Budget mentioned that we would be closing the year with about Rs. 19 crores worth of securities on hand. In my Budget speech I have stated that at the beginning of the year we had only Rs. 14½ crores of securities. It was said that there was a disparity between the figures given by me and Hon. Mr. Shetty. Even taking into account the extra deficit which has been incurred by the preliminary accounts and the extra expenditure we have incurred on the capital side, I agree, that there is disparity to the tune of two crores.

4-40 p.m. " This matter was raised in the other House also. Sir, we were expecting to get a loan of Rs. 2·0 crores from the Government of India to meet the famine expenses in the Rayalaseema area; but that loan did not materialize; instead the Government of India took over our securities worth Rs. 2·0 crores at the market rate. Hence the disparity. I am glad Mr. Ramamurthi raised this point and he also told me that this is being commented upon, and that even though this matter was raised in the other House, it was not properly answered by me. I am sure Mr. Ramamurthi is now satisfied with the explanation I have given.

" Sir, in this debate also famine played a very predominant part and I am not surprised at it, for it is a hard fact staring us in our face and we have got to tackle that problem. It has got

29th July 1952] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

two aspects. One is the immediate relief which we have got to give to the people who are in distress because of this famine, and the other is the long range schemes of developing the area so as to avoid the recurrence of famine. As far as the present relief measures are concerned, I claim, Sir, on behalf of the Government that we have taken very effective measures. A large number of gruel centres are being run for the infirm, the aged and the children. As pointed out by the hon. Member Mr. Thimma Reddi, in the district of Chittoor alone, 600 and odd gruel centres are being run and the attendance is about 400 or 500 at each centre. That being so, I don't accept the charge made by many hon. Members that there are starvation deaths in the famine areas; especially when a large number of gruel centres are being run, I don't think starvation deaths are possible. Simply because a death takes place in a famine area, that does not mean it is a case of starvation death. As a matter of fact, a specific allegation was made that there were 23 starvation deaths in a particular area, and that a representation on this matter was made to the Hon. Chief Minister also when he visited that district. Sir, an enquiry was made and I gave the result of that enquiry in another connection while answering a question. On enquiry it was found that there were three deaths within a period of two months. Out of the three, one was the case of an old man falling from a tree, another due to asphyxia and the third a chronic leper. In spite of that, numerous speeches have been made on the floor of the House that they were starvation deaths. I strongly repudiate that. As a matter of fact, whenever such allegations are made, enquiries are asked to be conducted by the Collectors and detailed reports are asked to be sent. It is not as though we want to shut our eyes to starvation deaths. I wish to tell hon. Members, that whenever they make allegations on the floor of the House that there are a large number of starvation deaths, they are creating only a panic and a scare in the country which does no good for the Government or for the Opposition or for the people. We can face any difficulty with the confidence of the people and when once we shake that confidence, however much relief we are able to provide to the people, we will not be able to really tackle the problem. I would therefore request hon. Members not to be carried away by mere political passions and make statements from hearsays; they may be getting letters or even telegrams, but they should not say on the floor of the House, based on these letters and telegrams, that a large number of starvation deaths are taking place in the country.

" Sir, it was also said that we have not taken effective measures to develop these backward areas. I agree that immediately we have not taken steps. Sir, it is a matter which has got to be considered and planned before being put into execution. We cannot straightaway take up the large number of schemes in any area without proper investigation and without preparing proper estimates; we have to consider every aspect before we launch on these expensive schemes. I very well realize that famines are occurring not only in Rayalaseema, but in all other areas where

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [29th July 1952

there is drought and where there is distress; it is only a symptom of a deep-rooted disease which is prevailing in our country; the recurrence of famine in our country can be compared to a boil in a vulnerable and sensitive part of a human body; this deep-rooted disease can be attributed to our ever-increasing population. Corresponding to the increase in our population, there is no increase in our production. When the population is increasing, there should be corresponding increase in the production of wealth and in the essential articles which are required by the people. When there is shortage in the production of wealth and increase in the population, we are faced with famine. Therefore, Sir, as the hon. Member, Mr. Vinayakam said, we have to look into the problem of production and that should be our aim and with that object in view we should approach all our problems. I may assure the House that our objective is increased production of foodgrains, and that is our first and foremost objective and the main objective too, because without these essential articles of food, nobody can lead a contented life. Therefore we have got to solve the problem of food; we cannot be always depending upon imports from other countries or from other States even; we should be self-sufficient in foodgrains as early as possible. Therefore we want to create conditions in our country by which agricultural production will increase and the agriculturists will have an enthusiasm to produce more and more; it is because the Government felt that this system of control has slackened and damped the enthusiasm of the agriculturists and that the agriculturists are unable to put their whole heart in the production of foodgrains, we took the step of decontrol. I can assure this honourable House that, in spite of the criticism and suggestions made by the Members on the other side, the system of decontrol is working all right; there is absolutely no reason to get panicky about it. (The hon. Member Mr. T. Nagi Reddi at this stage handed over a paper to the Hon. Finance Minister.) Sir, I know these telegrams and how they are manipulated and who give them.

4-50 p.m. "Responsible officers like the Members of the Board of Revenue are touring these districts. They contact the officials as well as non-officials and obtain information about conditions prevailing in the districts. We get facts and figures from their reports. So also the district officials have been instructed to keep a watch over their districts. They send us figures twice a week. From all the reports which we have received from our officials, there is absolutely no necessity to become panicky. No doubt in some of the surplus districts the price of rice had gone up a bit. There is nothing unusual in it. Take for instance the Tanjore district, which is a surplus district. Prior to decontrol no one was allowed to purchase rice from the landlords except the authorised wholesale procurement agent of the Government. The mirasdars were not allowed to sell rice in the open market. I do agree that there had been a certain amount of smuggling of rice from Tanjore. But those who smuggled rice out of Tanjore did so at great risk, for there were stringent regulations prohibiting smuggling of rice. These smugglers used to purchase rice from the producers at a low

29th July 1952] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

price and sell it outside at a higher rate, thus earning a profit. On the whole there would have been only very few cases of smuggling. But what is the position after decontrol? No restrictions are placed now over the movement of rice in and around Tanjore. Tanjore and several other districts had been combined into one big zone. Within that zone, free movement of rice is permitted. Consequently many people from the neighbouring deficit districts rushed forth for the rice in Tanjore. So we see a sharp increase in the price of rice. Is there anything serious about it? Take for instance the East Godavari district. The same is the case there also. But this will last only till the commencement of the next crop season. Afterwards, all the increase which we now find is likely to come down. Certain of the hon. Members from the other side seem to feel that decontrol would be a failure. They continue in believing so. That is why they become panicky about the increase in the price of rice at the present moment. Let me tell for the information of all hon. Members that decontrol is bound to succeed. From the reports we have got both from officials and non-officials, we feel confident that decontrol will be a success. In spite of the belief and wish of some hon. Members that it will fail, we shall show that it will succeed.

"Sir, this Government have initiated decontrol, only in pursuance of their declared objective of increasing agricultural production in our State. We are anxious to provide all the necessary facilities for the agriculturists to grow more. Only intensive cultivation will result in increased production. An hon. Member (I believe it is Sri Karuthiruman) had furnished figures stating that the average yield per acre in our State is only 1,500 lb. whereas the average yield per acre in other countries ranges up to 4,000 lb. No doubt, Sir, 4,000 lb. is a good target. But we lack proper irrigation facilities to raise the yield up to that level. If only we reach a target of at least 2,000 lb. on an average per acre, all our food deficit could be wiped out. Towards that end we are working. What is the first essential thing for intensive cultivation? Enough water. Wherever possible we are tapping all our water resources. We have undertaken major irrigation projects so that all our lands could be assured of continued water-supply. We are also proceeding on with our tank improvement schemes. But if Nature fails us, how can we be blamed? We cannot control Nature. Take for instance the Mettur reservoir. For the whole of the Cauvery delta, it is the source of supply. If it reaches a level of about 85 feet, we need not be anxious about it. We can be sure of our next crop. But I saw in this morning's paper that the level is only at 59 feet. When such is the case, what is it that we can do? If before the 15th of August, we reach a level of 85 feet we can be very happy. But that is not in our hands. What is the cause? The rains have failed. Mercara which used to get heavy rainfall is 21 inches below normal just now. Hence we see the consequent reduction in the Mettur water level. When such is the case what is the use of blaming the Government? We do hope and believe that rains will come shortly and relieve our anxiety."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"You can pray."

[29th July 1952

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Certainly we shall pray for we believe in prayer. But persons who do not believe in it, are not entitled to pray or ask others pray. We sincerely believe and hope that Nature will not be against us this time. Let us all hope that rains will come and Mettur reservoir will be full. Let us not despair, for despair is the greatest enemy of mankind. Let us live in hope. I am confident that rains would come and that we could be sure of our next crop. Then we can rest assured that the price of paddy and rice would come down. Incidentally I shall tell the House what steps we are taking to bring down the price of rice. We have surplus wheat and milo on hand. The stock on hand amounts to roughly 125,000 tons of milo. There has been absolutely no off-take of milo. We have been selling milo at the rate of Re. 0-9-6 a measure. In spite of the Government of India reducing the price of milo, we did not find any appreciable increase in the purchase of milo by the consumers. In the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema milo is being sold at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 a measure. We have decided to reduce the price of milo to the low figure of Re. 0-6-6 a measure even though some losses are involved by the reduction. We are sure that, now that the price has been reduced to this low level, the consumption of milo will definitely increase. This will to a great extent reduce and stabilise the price of rice in the free market.

" As I have said at the beginning, we are taking all necessary measures to increase our production of foodgrains. We are helping the agriculturists by way of supplying manures and fertilizers. Tractors for cultivation could be hired at a nominal rate. We are also taking anti-pests measures. I am sure that our efforts will not go in vain. If we have good rains this season through the North East Monsoon, we can rest assured that our production will register a sharp increase.

" Sir, much has been said about the tenants and landlords. While approaching this problem, one should not adopt a doctrinaire attitude. What should be our ultimate aim in any scheme of land reform? Increasing our production of foodgrains should be our ultimate objective. Towards that end we are working. Some hon. Members from the other side seem to feel that if we are to distribute our existing lands among all tenants so that each may get about two or three acres, then the whole problem could be solved. I am not able to understand the logic behind such a statement. Let me take an illustration. How many zamindars were there before we passed the Zamindari Abolition Act? We abolished them wholesale. Did it solve our land problem? Why I say this is to impress on all hon. Members that distribution of our lands among tenants so that each of them may get some small petty land-holdings, will not solve our land problem. Security of land tenure and increased production should be our desired goal.

5 p.m. " The problem is that the tenant does not have enough credit; he does not have enough capital to enable him to adopt improved forms of agriculture, and that is why he is not able to solve the question of his chronic indebtedness. The fact that he is not able

29th July 1952] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

to adopt improved methods of agriculture brings down the production level; and once the level of production goes down, his economic condition also goes further down. That is a vicious circle, and the result is that production is going down and down. Suppose, as my friends say, we break up the big holdings what would happen immediately if we do not create another alternative machinery? If we simply break up the big holdings and hand them over to a large number of peasants, we will simply be intensifying the conditions at present existing among the poor peasants to a larger extent—nothing more than that. If really we are to hand over the holdings to petty peasants, there should be an alternative machinery created by the Government which would provide the necessary facilities, the necessary credit and the necessary capital, so that the peasants may carry on their agricultural operations in a better manner and in a more intensive way. Without creating such a machinery, simply agitating for the division of land, in my humble opinion, will lead to further deterioration in our food production. That factor we should take notice of. Before splitting up the present big holdings, it is therefore necessary that first we should create some machinery which would give the necessary facility, and the necessary capital to make agriculture profitable, more paying and more yielding. In spite of all our efforts to spread the co-operative movement during the past few years, how many better farming co-operative societies are there, and how many joint farming co-operative societies are there to-day? As a matter of fact, it is said that these co-operative societies in the field of agriculture are a failure. If really that movement is a failure, then a different approach has got to be made, and different experiments have got to be made with a view to find out what kind of machinery will suit our conditions and the conditions of our peasants. Then only we can launch upon any new scheme. Therefore, this question of dividing the estates immediately is not an isolated problem; it leads to many other problems, and we cannot do anything as if by magic. It is a problem of tackling the entire agricultural industry in the State, and it is a big problem; and you cannot naturally expect this big problem to be tackled in a day, or in a month or even in a year. It will require deep and enormous thinking to arrive at a solution. I know hon. Members opposite will say that if they come over here and take it up, they will be able to solve it in no time. But, as far as we on this side are concerned, we think it requires deep consideration, and such deep consideration will take some time. It is only afterwards that we can think of introducing some reform which is certain to be welcomed by the peasantry and the ryots, even though it may not be welcomed by hon. Members sitting on the opposite side.

" Sir, allegations have been made that the Police are being used for the purpose of evicting the tenants. I do not know how far that charge is true. If it is true, then it will certainly be looked into. But objection is raised to sending the Police to any area where there is likely to be a disturbance. There is the law; if the law is bad, it has got to be changed. I agree with that view; but as long as that law exists, it has got to be observed by the people,

and that law has got to be maintained by the Government. Let us take the question of landlord and tenant. Under the existing law, no man can take away another man's property without his permission. It was pointed out by Members on the other side that there are cases where people have gone and taken possession of another's property; and since they have taken possession, and the possession is with them, they have got to be protected. It is not that; it is quite the other way. If people take forcible possession of the property saying, 'I have been a tenant for so many years,' then should not the protection of the Government be given to those whose possession is being disturbed? I agree that the Police have absolutely no right to interfere with anybody's possession, provided it has not been forcibly taken, either from the mirasdar or from the tenant. The Police are not sent for the purpose of evicting the tenant; they are sent so that there may not be any force used either on the side of the mirasdar or on the side of the tenant for the purpose respectively of evicting the tenant or the tenant getting into possession. It is only for this purpose that the Police are being sent. The Hon. Chief Minister has already given an assurance more than once, in respect of allegations made here that we do not care for the tenants and that we are on the side of the mirasdars, that in due course, a law will come into being which will protect the tenants who are in possession of land, and they won't be allowed to be at the mercy of mirasdars or anybody else. Under these circumstances, Sir, to go on repeating these charges again and again is merely trying to make political capital out of some existing conditions which the Government are quite aware of, and which they are trying their best to rectify.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the tenancy problem, in the previous Assembly, the Malabar Tenancy Act, was passed, and the intention of that Act was to protect the tenants there. But it has given rise to such a lot of difficulties now that we do not know whether it is going to protect the tenants or destroy them. That is the apprehension given expression to by many hon. Members. So, that Act has got to be revised and that is being looked into by the Government so that the present defects that have come to notice may be removed.

"As far as waste lands in Malabar are concerned, we are looking into the question and we are going to provide a machinery which would make it possible for waste lands in the possession of janmis to be leased to the ryots for the purpose of cultivation. As far as waste lands in other areas are concerned, we tried to get some sort of statistics prepared to show how much of waste land was available which could be immediately cultivated without much of an expenditure. When the statistics became available, we found that only an insignificant extent of land was available which could be cultivated at once, without further expenditure, and that other waste lands required reclamation, and required further investment of capital. Then, how are we going to do it? Large tractors may have to be used to plough

up such waste lands before they can be made fit for cultivation. So, Sir, I submit that by simply allotting 3 acres or 5 acres or 10 acres to landless agricultural labourers, nothing can be done and no cultivation can be resorted to on those lands. It is only after making such lands fit for cultivation that we can think of assigning them to landless agricultural labourers. *That again is a big problem and that is being tackled by the Government.* We have also addressed the Central Tractor Organization to find out whether their services will be available for the purpose of opening up vast tracts of waste land in our State, so that we may be in a position to put landless agricultural labourers thereon. Not merely that. Water also has got to be made available in such areas. I was told for instance that in the Attur taluk of the Salem district, there is a vast stretch of land, nearly one lakh of acres, available for cultivation. We went into it but found that the average rainfall there is 4½ inches, and nobody could possibly think of cultivation there. When it was mentioned to us that there was that compact block of one lakh of acres, we thought it could be exploited; but when we went into it, we found it was not possible. Our peasants are not after all fools; they are intelligent, and they know what lands will be fit for cultivation and what can be utilized. Whatever lands have been available and whatever lands were fit for cultivation have already been taken up and cultivated by our peasants, and whatever is left over is only waste land. These waste lands require investment of capital and require reclamation; and then only they will become fit for cultivation. As I said, Sir, that is the problem the Government are trying to tackle.

"One other matter I want to deal with, Sir. When I introduced this Bill, I sincerely felt that I should pay my compliments, not in any spirit of being presumptuous or patronizing, but I sincerely felt I should pay my tribute to the Leader of the Opposition and also to the Members on the other side. I am glad the Leader of the Opposition has taken it in the spirit in which I made it. I am thankful to him for reminding me that I forgot one section of the people, the Press. I join him in paying my tribute to the Press for their sitting here till even so late as 8 or 8-30 p.m. 5-10 p.m.

"When I paid compliments to the Members and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. P. Venkateswarlu, as usual, took it amiss and said that here was the Finance Minister trying to dupe the Opposition Members by complimenting them. That was not at all my intention. They are seasoned politicians, seasoned in more senses than one, and they are not likely to be duped. I know their minds. It is not possible to dupe them and get their support. When I paid them my compliments, I did it in all sincerety; I gave expression to what I felt.

"Members on all sides of the House referred to the need for getting more financial help from the Centre. It is a rather difficult thing. I have said in my budget speech that we expected from the Centre by way of grant or loan, Rs. 10 crores tell

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [29th July 1952

the House frankly that our expectations have not been realized. We have to further impress on the Central Government and press them for giving this Rs. 10 crores somehow or other. (Interruption.) This is categorical enough. Our case is quite clear. We are going to press the Central Government to make this amount available to us in whatever form it be—grant or loan. I say also categorically that we have received only a portion and not the entire amount that we asked for. The Hon. Finance Minister of the Central Government will be visiting this State on 17th August 1952. Between the 17th and 19th, he will be seeing some of the irrigation works which we have undertaken. After seeing them, I am sure, he will press upon the Central Cabinet the necessity for helping us and convince them that the money to be given will not be wasted but will be spent on profitable and good irrigation schemes. (Interruption.) I do not know whether he has got doubts or not. A person gets a clearer idea when he sees things for himself. After he sees the irrigation schemes, I am sure he will be fully convinced about the need for completing them as early as possible and the benefits they will confer on the people.

" It was mentioned, I think, by Mr. Nagi Reddi, that this budget was criticized not only by the Opposition but also by the Ministerialist Party. I am not surprised at it. If I am allowed, I can criticize the budget with greater force and effect. It is not a matter of mere criticism. We have to take certain realities into consideration, frame the budget and carry on the Government. If it is a question of merely making grievances, I can make one hundred more grievances than have been made out by the Members. I do not claim this to be a perfect budget. It can be improved. With my limited capacity, with the limited capacity of the Cabinet, and the limited capacity of the officials who framed the budget, we have been able to present only this budget. I can assure this House that we shall try to do things in a better way, so that at least next year we may be able to extract some tribute, however unwilling it may be, from the Opposition as well as the Ministerialist side.

" A chit has been passed on to me asking about the position of lignite mining in South Arcot district. Certain experiments have been conducted and it has been ascertained that a large quantity of lignite is available in that area. But there is water in between two layers of lignite. How to get over this water problem is being tackled. Want of water is a problem in some places. Here the existence of water creates a problem. Perhaps that is the law of Nature. A pilot scheme has been taken up to find out the possibility of large-scale exploitation. For this purpose we have to get machinery to the value of Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs. Fortunately for us, the Central Government have helped by giving us the required machinery. Our expert is going to inspect the machinery. If it is found suitable for the purpose, it will be transported and I am sure the pilot scheme will be worked very soon. If this scheme proves to be a success, we will be able to take up the large-scale exploitation of the mine which will add to the wealth of this State.

29th July 1952] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

" The speech of the Leader of the Opposition would have created the impression in the mind of any stranger who is present here that here is police zoolum and here is a police raj. I think he merely wanted to create an effect here that there is police raj. I can assure this House that it is not at all our intention to create a police raj, and there is no police raj as far as we can see. I request the hon. Members to verify whether the contents of the telegrams and letters that they receive are true or not before giving credence to them. Interested persons are interested in sending telegrams and letters. A suggestion was made that the Government should release certain stocks held by the wholesalers. We were examining the suggestion. Hundreds of telegrams were received saying that there was scarcity, that there was steep rise in prices and that therefore the stocks should be released. We tried to trace the origin and found that all the telegrams came from one source. Do not be carried away by telegrams and letters. Certainly it is our duty to look into whatever letters we get or whatever grievances are put forward. But it is also our duty to see whether those demands or grievances are true and genuine. Then only we will be able to discharge our function truthfully and faithfully to the people of our country.

" With these words, I appeal to the hon. Members to accept this Bill without any division." (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was carried.

The Preamble, clauses 1 and 2 and the Schedule were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move that the Bill be passed into law."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House to meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, 30th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 282 asked by Sri A. A at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th J 1952, page 603 supra.]

(a) The reasons for the slow progress in the construction of the Kuttipuram bridge across the "Bharathapuzha" in Malabar;

(b) whether the contractor's work was found to be unsatisfactory and if so, what steps have been taken against him;

(c) how long has been the work on this bridge construction going on and when is it expected to be completed; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of the bridge and how much has been spent so far?

A.—(a) It was originally expected that the total of depth of all wells to be sunk for foundation of the bridge would be 1,390 running feet, but in actual execution, as rock was not met with at the levels shown in the drawings, wells had to be sunk much deeper than originally estimated, and the total depth of wells actually sunk was 2,682 running feet. As sinking works to such low depths was necessarily a slow operation, and the contractors had not also the necessary equipment at the initial stage to tackle deep well-sinking, there was delay in the execution of the work. Further, the river carries floods frequently and the working season for foundation work is limited to seven months in the year. The contractors were not also doing satisfactory work.

(b) Yes. The contractors' work was found to be unsatisfac-ry and they were penalized to the extent of Rs. 3,000. They are showing satisfactory progress in the execution of the work.

(c) The work was entrusted to the contractors on 28th cy 1949 and it is expected to be completed in all respects by 1954.

The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 18·5 lak re incurred on the work so far is Rs. 12·9

29th July 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 283 asked by Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1952, page 604 supra.]

(a)

District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli—Details relating to the treatment of patients, etc.

Months.	Average number of in-patients treated. 1950.	1951.
January	263	226
February	277	257
March	291	253
April	304	255
May	267	263
June	158	283
July	203	282
August	218	240
September	222	289
October	222	293
November	230	307
December	248	314

(b) 1950—166 per month.
1951—269 per month.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 30th July 1952.

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

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

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI V. DURGAPRASAD VEERABHADRA DEO BAHADUR, RAJA OF KURUPPAM.

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is my painful duty to inform the House of the death of the Raja of Kuruppam, Member from the Parvatipur constituency."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, it is now my sad duty to move the following resolution :—

' This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur, Raja of Kuruppam, late Member for Parvatipur, and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.'

Sir, the Raja of Kuruppam represented Parvatipur constituency in this House. He was educated in the Princes' College of Roypur, and came of a highly cultured family of zamindars. He was the President of the Srikakulam College Committee. As all hon. Members are aware, he was all right till yesterday evening. As a matter of fact, when this House adjourned at 5-20 p.m. yesterday, he came to the Chief Minister. I do not know why he took leave of the Chief Minister saying that he might not be able to meet him again. Even though he had programmed to leave Madras only on the 1st August, he took leave of the Chief Minister yesterday evening. This was at about 5-30 p.m. None of us thought then that he would be taken away from us so soon, so suddenly and so unexpectedly. He became suddenly ill after he left the Assembly and died at the General Hospital at 9-30 p.m. yesterday. I pray, Sir, that his soul may rest in peace.

" As a mark of respect to the deceased I propose that the House do adjourn for the day."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heartily associate myself with the sentiments of grief expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House. The Raja of Kuruppam was a young man taken away suddenly by the cruel hand of Death. He was a very great social figure, and he, as the Leader of the House stated, came of a very distinguished family. His father was a Member of the Central Legislature for a short time. His grandfather was a Member of the Central Legislature for some time. His uncle, the Zamindar of Chemudu, you may remember Sir,

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 31st July 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Irrigation Schemes included in the Five-year Plan.

* 293-K *Q.*—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Irrigation Schemes, the Government have recommended to the Government of India in the supplementary list to be included in the Five-year Plan ;

(*b*) whether the Vamsadhara Project Scheme has been included in that list ;

(*c*) what is the basis that has been adopted in making their recommendation ; and

(*d*) whether all the necessary investigations are completed in respect of those Irrigation Schemes which have been recommended to the Government of India?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) Eleven.

" (*b*) No.

" (*c*) The following bases laid down by the Planning Commission were adopted by this Government in making the recommendations :—

(1) Projects for inclusion in the Plan should have been investigated in sufficient detail from the technical, economic and financial points of view ;

(2) Projects which will add to the food production of the country should receive priority over projects relating to other uses of waters ;

(3) Projects which are most remunerative—in terms of cost of irrigation per acre—and those which would yield results within a short time should be given preference ; and

(4) Region-wise requirements of food and power should receive due consideration, as also the needs of the backward areas.

" (*d*) Yes, to the extent needed for the purpose."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know whether the considerations mentioned by the Hon. Minister do not apply to the proposed Vamsadhara Scheme? "

was also a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly in the year 1937–38. He had had a very great tradition about him. He was one of the most important figures in the public life of Visakhapatnam district. His death is a great personal loss to me. I have known him almost from his childhood and he had known me from his childhood. It is not possible for me to think of how his young wife and children, his brother, and his old mother, feel at this sudden parting of their dearest and nearest in a distant place. The ways of God are mysterious.

" Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House, and I express, on behalf of the Opposition, our heartfelt condolences which may be conveyed to the members of his bereaved family."

* SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, one was not able to believe the news spread this morning that the Raja of Kuruppam would not be in this House hereafter. The Raja Sahib's acquaintance with me was very short. But every time he met me, he was telling me that a Board should be constituted for the Visakhapatnam district and that all Members should be asked to gather there to think and plan out something for the improvement of that backward area. He was everyday thinking about the Visakhapatnam district. Though he came of a very high and rich family, he was always thinking of the improvement of the people of that backward district. We miss him to-day, and we are all sad for missing him from our midst. I heartily associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House, and we convey our condolences to the members of his bereaved family."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, the Socialist Party is certainly very grieved to hear about the demise of this Member. Personally I was not very well acquainted with him. But from the information I have, I understand that he was a very young man, very useful to society, and had done very much for the country and for the district from which he hailed. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his bereaved family."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the unattached Members in this House, I beg to associate myself with the resolution of condolence moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. In the midst of life we are in death. The happy deliberations of this House have been suddenly overshadowed by the dark cloud of the sudden death of this hon. Member. He was of an affable temperament, and he was a cheerful personality. We miss him to-day from our midst. Let us pray for a happy and safe dispensation for his soul. Sir, to the members of the bereaved family, we offer our deepest and sincerest condolences."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to associate the Chair with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, and the leaders of other parties. I came to know the late Raja Sahib when he became a Member of this House. He used to come to my chamber often to consult me regarding the procedure in the Legislature. He took keen interest in the affairs of our Legislature. It is a pity that he has been removed from our midst in the prime of his life.

" By way of passing this resolution and as a mark of respect to the departed soul, I request hon. Members to stand in their places for two minutes."

The resolution was carried *nem con*, all Members standing in their places for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Before I adjourn the House, I must inform hon. Members that to-day's agenda will be taken up to-morrow. There will be no change in the agenda.

" As a mark of respect to the deceased, I adjourn the House till 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday, 31st July 1952.

[31st July 1952

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Vamsadhara Scheme has not been investigated in detail and, therefore, these considerations do not apply to it at present."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Have all the other schemes recommended by the Government of Madras been investigated completely?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The answer to this question has already been given in clause (*d*), namely, 'Yes, to the extent needed for the purpose'."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know the names of the irrigation schemes that have been recommended to be included in the supplementary list of the Five-year Plan?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" They are the Krishna-Pennar Project, the Vaigai Reservoir Scheme, the Gandikota Scheme, the Amaravathi Scheme, the Kannarajapuja Scheme, Sattam Project, the Budameru Reservoir Scheme, the Krishnagiri Reservoir Scheme, certain Grow More Food and minor irrigation projects, the Ramapadasagar Project and the Tungabhadra High Level Canal."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether the Vamsadhara Project has been investigated from the technical, economic and financial points of view and what the aspects which remain uninvestigated with regard to this Project are?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Project has not been investigated in detail from any point of view. Only the preliminary investigation is going on. Three sites have been selected for the location of a dam and the final selection has not yet been made. It was expected to be made by the end of July 1952."

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR :—" As many hon. Members are putting questions to elicit information as to whether a particular scheme has been included in the Five-year Plan or in the Post-war Development Plan, will the Government be pleased to supply the hon. Members with a copy of the schemes that have been included either in the Five-year Plan or in the Post-war Development Plan, in respect of all the departments?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It will be considered."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Is it a fact that the investigation of the Vamsadhara Project has been stopped?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" No, Sir."

SRI V. P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Has the Nandivada Project for Nagavalli been included in the minor irrigation projects?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I am sorry I cannot give that information now because a number of minor irrigation projects which were under execution have been included."

31st July 1952]

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" అయ్యా, ఇంతకు ముందు ఇనరిల్ డిస్కషన్‌లో ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు కృష్ణా-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి చేయలేదని, దానికైన రిపోర్టు వచ్చిన తరువాతనే ఆలోచిస్తామని చెప్పారు. అయితే ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు దీనిని పరిణామికలో చేర్చినారని అంటున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా చెప్పడం పరిధానముంతో చేసిన వాగ్దానానికి విరుద్ధము గాదా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" దీనిని పరిణామికలో చేర్చ లేదండి. సప్లిమెంటరీ ప్లానులో చేర్చమని సిపార్సు మాత్రమే రాష్ట్ర పరిధత్వము చేసియున్నది."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" In view of the fact that the cost of the schemes recommended to be included in the supplementary plan is of the order of Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 320 crores and in view of the fact that the Central Government promised to allot only about Rs. 50 crores for the supplementary Five-year Plan, will the Government take the Members of the Opposition also into their confidence, have a representative committee to go into the details of the various schemes, and then make a revised recommendation to the Planning Commission?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Madras Government have already recommended eleven schemes for inclusion in the supplementary plan. After the report is received from the Central Government as to what schemes have been included in the supplementary plan, the question raised by the Leader of the Opposition may be considered."

Stationing of Special Armed Police at Jaggayyapet.

* 294 *Q.*—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any of the Special Armed Police are stationed at Jaggayyapet; and

(*b*) if so, how many?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) It will defeat the purpose of security measures which the Government feel to be necessary if contemporaneously such information as is asked for is given."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The reply was that it will defeat the very purpose for which these forces are intended, I know definitely that these forces are stationed there and they are harassing the people there. In view of the fact that even in Hyderabad there is an elected Government in power, may I know for what purpose and how many of them have been stationed in that area?" 8-40 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the general purpose is to keep the anti-social elements there under control and for providing bandobust in the border and other villages where trouble is apprehended. I cannot give the details asked for. If I tell here that so many of them are stationed there, then they will be overpowered."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It has become the practice of the Hon. Chief Minister to refer to the so-called ' anti-social elements '. May I know whether the Hon. Chief Minister thinks that those elements are found only in certain areas of this State and can be curbed only by special armed forces? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not only by police forces that we can keep them under control. There are a number of other things to be done. But Police forces are also necessary."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know what the Hon. Chief Minister means by ' anti-social elements ' ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Anti-social elements are those who are inclined whenever there is an advantageous position or context to subvert order and law."

SRI P. RAMA RAO :—" May I know whether there was any request from the people of that area that these forces may be stationed there? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Our interest is not only in the local people but the whole State."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know whether the Hon. Chief Minister is aware of the fact that these forces are supporting the anti-social elements like zamindars and big landlords in those parts? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" They are likely to support and there is danger if temptations are offered by anybody in any side."

Extent of land handed over to the political sufferers.

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

(*a*) the total extent of land handed over by the Government to the political sufferers up to date;

(*b*) the extent of such land taken away from the possession of the Harijans and other landless poor and granted to such political sufferers up to date;

(*c*) the extent of land handed back to the Government by the political sufferers; and

(*d*) the extent of such land, if any, granted to the landless poor during the same period?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) to (*d*) Government are collecting information and it is not complete yet."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" In view of the statement made by the Hon. Education Minister on the floor of the House that the Harijan sivoijamadars will be given preference over even political sufferers in the matter of assignment of lands, will the

Government call for information from the District Collectors and also issue a press communique to that effect for the information of the public? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It is a complex question, but I can only give a simple answer. I shall see what is it all about."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" In view of the fact that the landless poor people are put to great difficulties, may I know whether the Government will issue orders to the effect that these people are not disturbed by the political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot issue orders, but I do sympathise as much as the other hon. Member. Wherever it is legal and feasible, it will be looked into."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the fact that about 80 persons—Harijans and other poor people—have been arrested in Bapatla taluk, will the Government give us an assurance that in the matter of giving lands to the landless people, they will help these Harijans and other poor landless people and not the political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member need not advise me on that. We are already on it."

Admission to medical colleges.

* 296 *Q.*—SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have appointed any Committee for medical colleges to select students for admission;

(*b*) if the answer for the above is in the affirmative, whether the Government have issued detailed instructions to the Committee to be followed in the method of selecting students;

(*c*) whether the Government have changed or modified the instructions in force last year;

(*d*) if so, what are the reasons for the same; and

(*e*) whether the Government have issued any percentage of seats for girl students belonging to the backward and scheduled classes within the 20 per cent issued for girls in the Medical Colleges?

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

" (*b*) The rules and orders of Government embodying certain principles in the matter of selection of candidates have been made available to the Committee.

" (*c*) & (*d*) The reservation of seats for discretionary allotment by Government has been discontinued this year. Except for this, admissions to the medical colleges will be on the same lines as in 1951–52.

[31st July 1952

"(*e*) Twenty per cent of the number of seats available including those reserved for scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes shall be reserved for women irrespective of the communities to which they belong. This reservation will be kept in view by the Committee in making selections to the seats reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes and the backward classes."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"In view of the answer given to sub-clause (*e*) of the main question, and in view of the fact that the girl students belonging to backward communities and scheduled castes cannot be expected to compete with those coming from other communities, will the Government consider the necessity for reserving some seats for girl students coming from backward communities and scheduled castes?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Among the girl students selected, there are girls belonging to backward communities also."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—"Are there any members in the Selection Committee, who belong to the Harijan and backward communities? If not, will the Government consider the advisability of including members coming from these communities also in the Selection Committee?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"There is no communal representation in regard to the members of the Committee. People who are considered best qualified for selecting candidates are selected."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—"May I know whether it is a fact that last year out of a total of 500 marks allotted to non-Brahman candidates, 250 marks were allotted for examination and the other 250 marks for extra-curricular activities, while this year 200 marks out of a total of 250 have been set apart for examination results and only 50 marks for extra-curricular activities? If it is a fact, will it not defeat the very purpose of their scheme to give fair representation to the backward community students? Already there is widespread apprehension that because this Ministry has come into power, the backward community people and other non-Brahmans will not get fair representation. May I know whether the Hon. Minister will give a categorical assurance that there will be no room for this fear?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I do not know why there is such an apprehension. I have already replied what has been done in the matter of selection. This year, one important change is the reservation of seats for discretionary allotment by Government has been discontinued."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—"May I know how many seats have been reserved for the students coming from Malabar, as there is no medical college in Malabar?"

31st July 1952]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Seats are reserved on the basis of population. Malabar and South Kanara get 11·4 per cent of the seats."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—"May I know how many marks were allotted for extra-curricular activities this year and how many marks were allotted for the same last year?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"The interview marks this year for extra-curricular activities are 50. Last year no marks were assigned for this purpose and it was left to the Committee's discretion."

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—"May I know how many girl students from Rayalaseema applied for and obtained admission in this year and last year?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I have no information about the number of girl students who applied from Rayalaseema."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—"Do the Government strictly follow the principle of adjusting *inter se* the 25 per cent and the 15 per cent allotted to the backward communities and the Harijans in case there was shortage in one or the other? That is, if there are not sufficient number of candidates in one of the communities, is adjustment made by taking from the other community and thus filling up the seats?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"There is no lack of candidates from the backward communities. It will be easy to get the 25 per cent."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—"In view of the fact that there is the rule of merit in the matter of admission of boys and girls to the professional colleges, including the Medical College, and in view of the fact that those coming from the backward regions cannot compete with others coming from developed districts, who are intellectually superior on account of heritage of learning and better environments, will the Hon. the Minister for Health consider the advisability of relaxing the rules of admission so as to permit selection being made on a regional basis?" 8-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Yes, Sir. Selection is made on a percentage basis from coastal Andhra districts, from Rayalaseema, from Tamil districts and from the West Coast."

Use of sea water for agricultural purposes.

* 297 *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 whether the Government have directed any research on—

(*a*) the possibility of the use of sea water for agriculture especially coconut; and

(b) the possibilities of sea water being converted into pure water fit for agriculture and drinking purposes?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) & (b) The answer is in the negative, except that the matter of research on rendering brackish or saline water potable has been gone into but the results are not yet ripe for publication."

Surveying of Munagala estate.

* 298 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Munagala estate is being surveyed?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No. The survey of the estate has not yet been taken up."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that the zamindar of this estate is grabbing most of the lands and trying to make them home-farm lands because of the delay in surveying this estate? How many years will the Government take to survey this? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not know whether grabbing and surveying is co-related. The fact is a small temporary staff has been sanctioned for each range for the survey of minor and scattered estates. Now the Board of Revenue has recommended that from the experience gained so far, it is found that the staff is too small to make any marked progress and has accordingly asked for sanction for the employment of a full section of sixty field surveyors with a proportionate strength of supervisory staff for each range to accelerate the pace of the survey work. The matter is under the consideration of the Standing Finance Committee."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know from the Government whether they are prepared to giv pattas to the peasants who are in possession of the lands in spite c the fact that the zamindar may put in his claims? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Th question of giving pattas will be considered later on."

Number of executions carried out in the year 1951.

* 299 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law pleased to state—

(a) how many executions have been carried out in the y 1951 in this State; and

(b) in how many cases of capital sentence was clem ed?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" (a) Thirty-one.

" (b) In eighteen cases."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Have the Government the right to take away what they have not given? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not catch the Member."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Have the Government the right to take away life which they have not given and, therefore, is the capital punishment justifiable? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Much has been said about this, Sir. At present, we have a right to consider the matter in connection with mercy petitions."

Grant of pattas of Government banjar lands in Anantapur district.

* 300 Q.—SRI T. NAGI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Adi-Andhras of Vajrakarur, Ganjikunta, Pyapili, Kothapalli villages of Anantapur district, are not yet given pattas of Government banjar lands which they have been cultivating for over a decade; and

(b) if so, why they have not been given pattas?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) & (b) The Government have no information in the matter but have called for the same from the Collector and his reply is awaited."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I have so far given notice of four or five questions and it is unfortunate that only one of them has been answered properly. About the rest, no information is available with the Government. All the same, Sir, may I request the Minister to see that steps are taken to prevent the eviction of these Harijans from the lands which they have been cultivating for the last ten years and to issue them pattas immediately? Will he bear in mind that not one of these people has been given a patta and not only that, they are also mercilessly thrown out of the lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" As far as the law allows, I shall certainly see that the sivoijamadars are not illegally ousted."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know the law, Sir? Here is a law which is simple and clear. The sivoijamadars are allowed to cultivate the lands and those who have been cultivating them should not be evicted. That is the simple law in existence. All the same, may I bring to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Revenue that in almost all the districts and especially in the Anantapur district,

some one thousand cases are pending with the Collector for the issue of pattas, and will the Government see that they are given pattas and evictions stopped? ''

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—'' Yes, Sir, I shall try to accelerate the pace of the work.''

Headquarters Hospital, Badagara.

* 301 *Q.*—SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was any proposal with the Government to shift the present site of the headquarters hospital at Badagara in Kurumbranad taluk to any other convenient place within the limits of the Badagara Panchayat Board ; and

(*b*) if so, the reason for delay in executing the proposal?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—'' (*a*) The answer is in th negative.

'' (*b*) Does not arise.''

Salary and allowances of the police constables.

* 302 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have got any proposals to increase the salary and allowances of the police constables?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' No, Sir.''

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—'' May I know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether any representations have been received from associations of policemen in this connexion? ''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' Sir, I have not seen or looked into any representations and so I cannot answer this question. All that I am able to say is that there have been many revisions of their pay and finally, there was a revision and that was confirmed very recently. No change is now proposed.''

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—'' A police constable gets the ordinary rate of allowance of twelve annas per day as daily allowance and i he travels outside the district, gets one rupee . . .''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' I would reque the hon. Member to proceed slowly.''

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—'' Are the Government aware of th high cost of living and the need to increase the salaries and allow ances of petty Government servants like the police constable a will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to reconsider th question and increase their allowances and salaries? ''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' The Gove ment are very particular to have the loyalty of the Police fo

intact and they will do everything that is necessary for this purpose, consistent with their finances. There is no division between the lower and the higher officers in regard to difficulties. They are all common difficulties and, at present, I might mention that the constables get, by the most recent revision, a pay of Rs. 30—40, dearness allowance, about twenty rupees, house rent allowance, seven rupees in the City and four in the mufassal and in addition a uniform allowance. Now, I do not think that this is too bad and I do not think that it should become a daily matter of question in the House. I must protest that the constable's salary need not be discussed every day in this House on an interpellation.''

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—'' On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. the Chief Minister says, almost speaking for the Chair or using the powers of the Speaker, that he will protest against questions regarding salaries of constables being discussed on the floor of the House every day. I would like to know whether he is entitled to speak like that and I want a ruling? ''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' It is not the Chief Minister but it is the hon. Member who is taking the position of the Speaker. I should explain that it is not for a Member to assume the functions of the Speaker. I deprecate this discussion. It is because I am very anxious that the loyalty of the police should not be bandied about here.''

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—'' Not in this way? '' 9 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' I know. I have made enough observations for the other side to understand what I mean.''

Surveying of Chintalapadu Vanthu estate.

* 303 *Q.*—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Chintalapadu Vanthu estate is being surveyed and, if not, when is it going to be surveyed?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—'' The estate is not being surveyed. The survey of the estate will be taken up as soon as possible.''

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—'' Sir, in this estate many disputes are going on and the zamindar has taken over the Bobbillapadu tank. In cases where there is a dispute, I understand Government have issued orders not to remove the zamindar from possession of the lands. If that be so, I want to know how the Government are going to protect the interests of the peasants and see that the ' banjar ' lands, tank beds and other lands, are not grabbed by the zamindars? ''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' The hon. Member is making a speech.''

[31st July 1952

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I will summarize the question, Sir. (Laughter.) Because the survey is postponed year after year, are the Government aware that they are directly helping and instigating the zamindars to include all the lands as ' swantakavatam ' lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, what all I said about the other estates, namely, Munagala and the other one, applies to this estate also except that the name of the village is difficult to pronounce."

Serving of B. Memos. on landless classes cultivating poramboke lands.

*304 *Q.*—DR. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether B. Memos. are being served and penalties levied for cultivation of porambokes by landless classes?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" B. Memoranda are reports submitted by the village officers to the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar concerned in respect of unauthorized occupations of Government lands. If the occupation is unobjectionable, only the assessment on the land is levied. If the occupation is objectionable, a notice is served on the encroacher asking him to show cause why penalty should not be levied in addition to assessment. In certain cases where the eviction of the encroachment is necessary in the interest of the public at large, the encroacher is also asked to vacate the land within the period specified in the notice and if he does not vacate the land, the encroacher is evicted from the land and any crop or other produce is forfeited to Government. The notices are served on the encroacher irrespective of the fact whether he is a member of the landless classes or not."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, will the Government consider the cancellation of penalties in such cases and also stop future levy in cases where the cultivation is *bona fide*? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not exactly understand the hon. Member's question but still I will consider the question." (Laughter.)

JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—" Sir, before the inam villages were taken over by the Government, tank-beds and porambokes were brought under cultivation under the grow more food schemes by several persons in several villages in Arantangi taluk at great expense. So will the Government be pleased to grant pattas to those persons without evicting them? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir, pattas will be granted if they deserved them and when they are legal."

31st July 1952]

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, in all these cases where they are charging these penalties, it is clear that the occupation and cultivation of lands are not objectionable from the point of view of public interest. Will the Government consider in such cases the question of cancelling the penalties where no public interest is involved? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, these penalties for unauthorized occupation vary in degree and at the time of the jamabandi they are generally settled in a very fair manner, in cases of unobjectionable encroachments. Permanent assignment is not possible in view of the fact that they are not assignable lands in some cases."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Sir, are the Government aware that in a number of cases bogus political sufferers who have never gone to jail at any time are receiving pattas in preference to Harijan labourers? Is it labourers or the political sufferers that the Government want to encourage? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, first of all I want to know from the hon. Member what the term ' bogus political sufferers' connote."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, since a number of landless classes have been in possession of non-objectionable assignable lands for a number of years will the Government consider the desirability of passing orders to grant pattas because the cultivators themselves are incapable of asking for the issue of pattas? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir, that will be sympathetically looked into."

Management of Sri Brahadambal High School, Pudukkottai Division.

*305 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Sri Brahadambal High School and Rani's Girls' High School, Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district, are under the control and ownership of the Madras Government;

(*b*) if so, from what date;

(*c*) whether the staff have been absorbed on Madras State High School service conditions;

(*d*) if not, why not;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware that despite G.O. No. 1734, dated 14th June 1951, from the Government of India, the staff of the Pudukkottai Rani's Girls' High School and Sri Brahadambal High School continue to receive only the Pudukottai State service salaries;

(*f*) whether the Government propose to remedy this state of affairs immediately; and

(*g*) whether repeated representations have been made to the authorities on the point?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The two private high schools referred to, were taken over by Government for management temporarily, soon after the merger, pending a final decision regarding the future management of similar educational institutions in the State. Orders were finally issued on the 5th August 1950 retaining the two high schools under Government control and management.

" (*c*) *to* (*f*) The question of the absorption of the staff of the two high schools in Government service, has been under the consideration of the Government and the various issues have now been finalized. Orders will issue very soon in the matter. Formal orders fixing the pay of the staff in the Government scales of pay, will be issued simultaneously.

" (*g*) Representations were received."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, on what basis these two schools are to be considered private schools, when they were already full-fledged Government schools? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, if the hon. Member means that they are Government schools because they belonged to the Pudukkottai State, in that sense, they were not private schools. That is accepted."

Duty imposed on the essence of Ayurvedic medicines.

* 306 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that banana and pineapple essence containing 70 to 80 per cent alcohol as marked on the labels of their bottles, is sold in the market and if so (1) who are the manufacturers of this essence and (2) whether any one of them is in any way connected with any Ministers ; and

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representation from Ayurvedic practitioners regarding the new duty imposed on the essence of Ayurvedic medicines?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" (*a*) The sale of banana and pineapple essence containing 70 to 80 per cent alcohol was reported from some of the districts. They were imported into this State from Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal and Hyderabad States under the protection of the reciprocal arrangements system now existing with these States. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to recent notification about these essences.

It is seen from the export permits that these essences are manufactured by the following companies in those States and are imported into this State :—

1 Messrs. Indian Chemical and Therapeutical Works, Limited, Calcutta.

2 Messrs. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Limited, Ernakulam.

3 Messrs. Josco Chemicals, Limited, Ernakulam.

4 Messrs. Navaratna Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Mattancherry.

5 Messrs. Hyderabad Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Hyderabad.

6 Messrs. Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Hyderabad.

7 Messrs. Amrit Laboratories, Limited, Bangalore.

8 Messrs. Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Limited, Bangalore.

9 Messrs. Indian Process Chemical Laboratory, Bangalore.

(2) Government have no such information.

" (*b*) No new duty has been levied on Ayurvedic preparations. A memorandum by the representatives of All Kerala Ayurvedic Congress has been received by Government and it is under examination."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Is there any law to prosecute those people who drink these essences? If so, what is it and in which year it was enacted? " 9-10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—

" The existing laws are enforced."

Ayurvedic preparations.

* 307 *Q.*—SRI T. ANANTHA PAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons for revoking all restrictions on tinctures while similar restrictions are allowed to continue on " Ayurvedic " preparations ; and

(*b*) why a distinction is made between drugs containing self-generated alcohol and drugs to which alcohol is added?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" (*a*) The restrictions imposed on spirituous medicinal preparations like Tinctures were removed to conform to the Supreme Court's judgment on the Bombay Prohibition Act. The question of liberalising the restrictions over Ayurvedic preparations is under the consideration of the Government.

" (*b*) The distinction is clear because in one case alcohol is self-generated while in the other alcohol is added. If the distinction referred to is with reference to the restrictions on these articles, Government are considering whether the restrictions on Ayurvedic preparations could be liberalized."

[31st July 1952

Report of the Technical Committee on the extraction of coal from Neyveli area.

* 308 *Q.*—SRI N. MAHALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(*a*) the report of the Technical Committee on the extraction of coal from Neyveli area in South Arcot district; and

(*b*) state whether the Government are considering the utilisation of the iron ore in Salem district?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"(*a*) The report[a] of the Committee of Experts and that of the High Power Committee regarding the extraction of lignite are placed on the table of the House.

"(*b*) The Government are considering the utilization of iron ore in the Salem district."

Construction of Tamidapadu tank in Udayagiri taluk.

* 309 *Q.*—SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the reasons for stopping the construction of Tamidapadu and Nakkalagandi tanks in Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The question of stopping the schemes does not arise as the schemes have not yet been sanctioned. Plans and estimates in respect of both the schemes are awaited from the local officers."

Number of boring pumpsets in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 310 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many boring pumpsets were erected in 1937 in Udayarpalayam taluk in Tiruchirappalli district for providing drinking water facilities;

(*b*) how many of these are in working condition;

(*c*) what arrangements have the Government made to maintain these sets in good condition and to repair those which have gone out of repair;

(*d*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in certain villages in that taluk these pumpsets are abandoned;

(*e*) what special steps were taken to prevent such abandonment and the resultant waste of money invested in the erection of these pumpsets;

(*f*) whether there is any scheme of extending the provision of pumpsets this year to some more villages affected by drought and scarcity of drinking water; and

(*g*) if not, what are the steps taken by the Government to overcome the water scarcity in such villages?

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 856-859 infra.

31st July 1952]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) Twenty-one pumpsets were installed in 1937 in Udayarpalayam taluk.

"(*b*) Only two pumpsets are in working condition in that taluk.

"(*c*) The pumpsets were maintained by the Revenue Department till 1947 and since then, in the interest of better maintenance, this work has been entrusted to the Industries Department. The cost of repair is met by the local bodies concerned.

"(*d*) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(*e*) Instructions have been issued to the Director of Industries and Commerce to pay special attention to the repair and the maintenance of bore wells and to see that the efficiency of maintenance is improved.

"(*f*) The answer is in the negative.

"(*g*) Wells in these areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions are deepened under the Rural Water Supply Scheme to tide over the drinking water scarcity."

Representations re the supersession of the Panchayat Board, Udangudi.

* 311 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation within the last three years from the public of Udangudi for the supersession of the panchayat board there;

(*b*) whether the District Panchayat Officer, Tirunelveli, has recommended the supersession; and

(*c*) the stage at which the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) In 1950, the District Panchayat Officer suggested that the panchayat might be superseded. There were no sufficient grounds for taking such action against the panchayat and the Inspector directed the District Panchayat Officer to watch the administration of the panchayat. As the administration of the panchayat had improved, no further action was taken by the Inspector. In April 1952, a petition was received from certain residents of Udangudi making allegations against the panchayat. On enquiry the allegations were found to be untrue. There is no proposal to supersede the panchayat."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has received several representations from the local

[31st July 1952

public very recently about the mal-administration and mismanagement of funds as given in the audit reports and will the Government instruct the Inspector of Local Boards to enquire into the affairs of the panchayat board?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"Sir, when any serious allegations are made, they are all properly enquired into and if anything is found wrong, action will be taken."

Assets and liabilities of Pudukkottai State at the time of its merger with Madras State.

* 312 *Q.*—

MR. SPEAKER :—"As the hon. Member, SRI V. Balakrishnan, is not in his seat, the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the assets and liabilities of Pudukkottai State (now Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district) at the time of its merger with Madras State;

(*b*) the total amount of revenue of Pudukkottai State immediately in the year prior to merger; and

(*c*) the total annual provincial revenues from Pudukkottai Division each year since merger (excluding income-tax) collected by the Madras Government?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"(*a*) Value of assets taken over—

	(RS. LAKHS.)
Buildings ..	51·25
Other assets ..	149·80
Total ..	201·05
Liabilities ..	39 23

"(*b*) Rs. 37,45,000 in fasli 1358 (rupees thirty seven lakhs forty-five thousand only).

"(*c*) From 3rd March 1948 (date of merger) to end of..

	RS. A. P.
1948–49	30,23,670 0 6
1949–50	42,96,464 10 5

"No separate figures from the years 1950–51 onwards are available as the Pudukkottai State has been merged with the Tiruchirappalli district from 1st April 1950 for all accounts purposes."

31st July 1952]

Report about the firing in Salem Jail.

* 313 *Q.*—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state why the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the Salem Jail Firing has not been published so far?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The findings of the Committee were adverse to the prisoners inasmuch as they held that the story that the prisoners were indiscriminately fired on while they were sitting or sleeping in their blocks was not true, that the prisoners first made an unprovoked attack on the jail staff and that there was justification for opening fire but for which the jailor would have been done to death. As a criminal case was then pending against some of the prisoners involved in the incident and publication might give rise to the complaint that it seriously prejudiced the trial of the case, the report was not published then. Later, the publication of the report was not taken up because of lapse of time. Government have no objection to publish the report now if desired by any section of the House."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—"Can we expect the publication of the report before the next session of the Assembly and will the Government pay compensation to the families of the prisoners?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The report will be published soon."

Salem Jail Shooting Enquiry Report.

* 314 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to publish the Salem Jail Shooting Enquiry Report?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes. Hon. Member is referred to answer given to Legislative Assembly question No. 313."

Distribution of anti-pest chemicals to ryots.

* 315 *Q.*—

MR. SPEAKER :—"As the hon. Member, Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar, is not in his seat, the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Agricultural department collect the cost of chemicals sold as antidotes for agricultural pests to ryots whose crops have been affected by such pests; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government propose to distribute anti-pest chemicals free to those whose crops are actually affected by the pests, or are about to be?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) Pesticides and insecticides are sold by the Agriculture Department at half price to the ryots for application to food crops. In all the other cases full cost is collected.

" (*b*) No."

Absorption of police personnel of Pudukkottai State in Madras State Service.

9-20 a.m. * 316 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the entire personnel of the Police department of the pre-merger Pudukkottai State have been absorbed into the corresponding department of Madras State; and

(*b*) if so, when and on what service conditions, and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) All the personnel were absorbed with effect from 1st January 1949. They are given the Madras scales of pay which are more advantageous than what they were getting while in the State service. They were ordered to be on probation for a period of one year in the respective categories in which they were absorbed."

Number of suits for evictions filed in South Kanara district.

* 317 *Q.*—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state how many suits for evictions have been filed by landholders against their tenants in the District Munsifs' Courts of—

(1) Coondapoor;

(2) Udipi;

(3) Karkal;

(4) Mangalore;

(5) Puttur;

(6) Kasaragod; and

(7) Hosdrug

of South Kanara district in the years 1951 and 1952?

31st July 1952]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The number of eviction suits filed by landholders against their tenants in the District Munsif's Courts of South Kanara district in the years 1951 and 1952 (up to 30th June 1952) is as follows :—

	In the District Munsif's Court of	1951.	1952 (up to the end of June 1952).
1	Coondapoor ...	136	37
2	Udipi	215	94
3	Karkal	143	50
4	Mangalore	146	75
5	Puttur	97	46
6	Kasaragod	119	31
7	Hosdrug	159	51

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question No. 318. (At this stage the hon. Member Sri Y. Manjaya Shetty rose to put a supplementary question to question No. 317.) The hon. Member will please put a separate question."

Daily batta admissible to police constables for railway journeys.

* 318 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what the daily batta paid to police constables is when they travel and when they stay at places outside the headquarters?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A statement[a] is placed on the table."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, on what basis is this daily batta actually fixed? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" On long practice, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Is the Hon. Chief Minister satisfied that the long-standing practice is satisfactory? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" They are more or less satisfactory. Sir, it is very difficult to say a thing is satisfactory; but we have also to consider how much we can pay."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the old long-standing practice is being followed by the course of prices of foodstuffs? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In lieu of that, daily allowance is given. We are again on the constables, Sir." (Laughter.)

[a] Printed as Appendix II [illegible]

[31st July 1952

Concessions to copyists of the Revenue Department.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the copyists of the Revenue department are not given the concession regarding—

(1) pensions,

(2) leave allowance,

(3) house-rent allowance,

while copyists employed in the Judicial department are entitled to the above emoluments; and

(*b*) if so, what are the reasons for the distinction?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Copyists of the Revenue Department are not given the concessions regarding pension, leave allowance and House Rent Allowance. Copyists employed in the Civil Judicial Department are however allowed pension and leave allowance, but not House Rent Allowance.

"With the abolition of the Zamindaris and the introduction of the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in many districts, there is little need for copyists, or at any rate for whole-time copyists, in the Revenue Department. Many of the Revenue Department Copyists have been absorbed in the Judicial Department in the districts where the separation scheme has been introduced. It has been decided to extend the concessions already admissible to the copyists of the Civil Judicial Department to those in the Judicial Magistrates' Courts under the separation scheme also. The orders have not been issued pending receipt of certain particulars from the High Court. When these orders are issued, such copyists will be eligible for the concessions admissible to the Judicial Department copyists. As it is not possible to forecast with accuracy the number of whole-time copyists if any, that will be retained in the Revenue Department and the average emoluments they are likely to earn after the separation scheme has been extended throughout the State, the Government have deferred consideration of the question of granting pensionary and leave benefits to the Revenue Department copyists till the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is extended completely in the whole State."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that copyists in the Civil Judicial Department are drafted mainly from the Revenue Department? Will the Government therefore consider the desirability of granting them the House Allowance, as in the case of other Government servants?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I shall examine, Sir."

31st July 1952]

Number of Factory Inspectors in the State.

* 320 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Factory Inspectors in the State;

(*b*) their functions;

(*c*) the number of Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the State; and

(*d*) their functions and extent of jurisdiction?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"(*a*) Eight Regional Inspectors, 14 Inspectors and 1 Inspectress of Factories.

"(*b*) Their duty is to administer the provisions of the following enactments:—

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (Partially).

The Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1934.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938.

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

The Factories Act, 1948.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

"(*c*) 199.

"(*d*) The Assistant Inspectors of Labour are mainly concerned with the administration of Madras Shops and Establishments Act. They are also appointed as 'Additional Inspectors' under the Factories Act, 1948, and are entrusted with the inspection of non-power factories and all hotels and restaurants. They enforce the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, Madras Maternity Benefit Act, Minimum Wages Act and Employment of Children Act, in the factories and establishments they inspect. Besides these items of regular work they are also entrusted with the work of periodical checking of the requirements of coal and coke of consumers and submitting monthly returns.

"A statement* showing the jurisdictions of the Assistant Inspectors of Labour has been placed on the table of the House."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government prosecute those owners of factories who infringe the regulations of the Factories Act? For instance, a complaint had been made to the Inspector of Factories that the owners of the Vuyyur Sugar Factory had failed to carry out the instructions embodied in the Factories Act; but we find that steps to launch prosecutions have not yet been taken. May

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 860–865 infra.

[31st July 1952

I know, Sir, whether the Government will supply us with the information in regard to cases wherein the owners of factories have been prosecuted for disobeying the Factories Act?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" When a complaint is received by the Inspector of Factories, he examines it and provided there are enough grounds for prosecution, the owner is punished. As to the latter part of the question, I want notice, Sir."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" With reference to answer to clause (d), may I know whether the extent of jurisdiction of Assistant Inspectors of Factories is curbed due to the number of shops they have to inspect or to the number of miles they have to travel?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Each Assistant Inspector of Factories has to inspect between 1,000 and 1,500 establishments. That is how the jurisdiction is divided."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" From the replies given by the Hon. Minister, I gather that proper maintenance of hygienic conditions in the factories is not being insisted upon by Government. I would like to have a reply from the Hon. Minister in this connexion."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Even at present, the Inspector of Factories is expected to look into the proper upkeep of sanitary conditions in the factories. My hon. Friend seems to doubt it. Without committing myself, let me tell my hon. friend that if he brings to my notice specific cases, I would look into them."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that they had deputed one of their own medical officers to specialize in industrial hygiene, and that after specialization the services of that officer (Sri R. V. Subramaniam) are not being utilized in the proper direction but that he is employed as an Additional Professor in the Medical College. Will the Government consider appointing specialists in industrial hygiene to look into the proper upkeep of these factories, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member has brought this specific instance to my notice, a week ago. I may inform him that the matter is being looked into."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" The Hon. Minister had stated that there are at present 199 Assistant Inspectors of Factories. May I know how many of them are Harijans?"

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

Aboriginals in Kannavam forest area.

* 321 *Q.*—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."

31st July 1952]

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that the Forest department is driving out hundreds of aboriginals (Kurichiars) from their ancient abodes in the forests of Kannavam (Kottayam taluk, Malabar district)?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is not true that the Forest department is driving out hundreds of aboriginals (Kurichiars) from their ancient abodes in the forests of Kannavam."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to put some supplementary questions with regard to my question No. 317. I request I may be allowed some time for the same, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question. I cannot allow the hon. Member any more time."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of information, Sir, I understand that it had been the practice during 1937 to print the answers and give them to the hon. Members who had given notice of the questions. As there are many hon. Members in this House who are not well acquainted with the English language, I think, it would be better if the Government were to give written answers so that hon. Members may read them beforehand and be prepared to put any supplementary questions, if necessary. This will also save some time, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are not following that practice anywhere now. When an answer is printed, then it becomes a written question. Anyhow I would like to know what the Hon. Chief Minister has to say in the matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I was not closely following the discussion, Sir. But I think it relates to the feasibility of supplying written answers to starred questions so that more supplementaries are put later on. We are not following that practice now either here or in the Parliament at Delhi. Of course it is a worthwhile suggestion. But at the same time I would like to say that we cannot take a decision on the same in a hurry, because we would be changing our present practice and we have to be careful while doing so."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am glad, Sir, that the Hon. Chief Minister had said that he would consider the suggestion. I would like to inform the Hon. Chief Minister that the suggestion if given effect to would not lead to unnecessary supplementary questions but will enable hon. Members to put more informed questions."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" And many more speeches also, Sir." (Laughter.)

[31st July 1952

(c) The supply position in the State has been affected due to a sudden rush of supplies of cart tyres (flats) from the producers in quick succession. The supplies relate to indents for certain periods of 1949, 1950 and 1951 which the producers failed to meet within a reasonable time. There was a considerable time lag between the placing of indents by this Government and the actual receipt of the materials from the producers. The indents were based on the estimated demand from the ryots, but the demand for particular categories of materials from ryots varies with the lapse of time. Financial stringency, slump in the money market and the famine conditions in some districts also contributed to some extent indirectly to the decrease in demand. As a result, the co-operative societies were unable to take delivery of the large quantities of flats sent by the producers as they apprehended lack of buyers. There has consequently been an accumulation of flats. If the producers had met the State indents regularly and in time, the accumulation could have been avoided.

(d) As will be seen from the answers to clauses (b) and (c), the estimates of requirements were formulated with reference to the probable demand, in consultation with the distributing agencies and the indents were placed with the producers after consulting the State Steel Advisory Board which includes representatives of the trade. The accumulation of stocks was not due to wrong planning by any officer, but was due to irregular supply by the producers.

(e) Indents are now placed taking into account the existing stocks with the registered stockists and the indents still pending for which supplies are yet to be received and eliminating categories for which there is no demand.

Investigation of lignite in South Arcot district.

10 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the exploitation of lignite deposits in South Arcot stands; and

(b) whether the Government have investigated the occurrence of coal deposits in Madras coast and Gondwana area of Godavari alluded to in page 17 of the Preliminary Report of the Industrial Planning Committee (1947), and if so, with what results?

A.—(a) The investigation of lignite in South Arcot district carried out by means of boreholes and a shaft has revealed the existence of lignite in an area of about

31st July 1952]

100 square miles at a depth of about 175 feet from ground-level. The lignite deposits are sandwiched between two layers of water-bearing beds. The extraction of bulk samples of lignite from a shaft in September 1951 has shown that the difficult underground conditions can be successfully overcome. The underground conditions have, however, to be studied in greater detail before launching on large-scale mining operations. A pilot quarrying scheme estimated to cost Rs. 79 lakhs has, therefore, been prepared to ascertain the actual underground conditions that may be experienced in large-scale mining. In view of the huge cost involved, the Government of India were addressed to take up the work as a Central Government scheme or in the alternative to transfer to this Government, the necessary machinery available with them The Government of India have since agreed to transfer some items of essential machinery worth about Rs. 15 lakhs. The question of taking up the scheme with the items of machinery offered by India is under consideration.

(b) Geological investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India indicated the possibility of coal in the Godavari valley. The Government sanctioned in October 1949 an expenditure up to Rs. 94,000 for putting down boreholes in three places, viz., Ankanapalem, Darbagudem and Taduvayi in East Godavari district. But, the work could not be taken up as the calyx drill available with the Industries department had to be diverted for work in drought areas. The work will be taken up as soon as the calyx drill is available.

The Geological Survey of India has not so far suggested an investigation for ascertaining the existence of coal in the 'Madras Coast.'.

List of journals and presses from which securities were demanded.

11 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(a) a list of journals and presses asked to furnish securities and the amounts of security demanded from each in the past five years;

(b) whether any of these amounts have been forfeited; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the forfeiture was ordered?

A.—(a) *to* (c) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 867–871 infra.

[31st July 1952

Total loss of revenue due to the introduction of Prohibition.

12 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the total loss of revenue every year to the State by the introduction of Prohibition?

A.—The total loss of revenue to the State in each of the years 1946–47 to 1951–52, as compared with the peak revenue derived in 1945–46 which was the year previous to the introduction of Prohibition, has been as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Total loss.
	Rs.	Rs.
1945–46	16,41,16,898	..
1946–47	14,67,97,566	1,73,19,332
1947–48	10,68,91,529	5,72,25,369
1948–49	3,66,53,879	12,74,63,019
1949–50	58,55,879	15,82,61,019
1950–51	55,27,916	15,85,88,982
1951–52 (Up to March—Preliminary.)	38,38,774	16,02,78,124

Grant of pattas to Harijans in respect of Government lands.

13 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of pattas (districtwar) granted to Harijans in the State up to 31st March 1952 in respect of Government porambokes and other banjar lands which were under their possession on 1st May 1948?

A.—The Government have no information in the matter. It has therefore been called for from the Collectors, and replies from some of them are awaited.

Total revenue derived from West Godavari district.

14 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the total revenue derived by the Government from West Godavari district under all heads, during 1951–52?

A.—A statement* showing the total revenue derived by the Government from West Godavari district under all heads during 1951–52 is placed on the table of the House.

The receipts received in the District Treasury and sub-treasuries in a district do not represent the total receipts pertaining to the district as credits for some large receipts (e.g., share of income-tax) are received in the accounts of Madras City and are not allocated separately to each district."

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 872 infra.

31st July 1952]

Well Subsidy Scheme.

15 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state on a districtwar basis—

(a) the number of cases in which subsidies were granted under the well subsidy scheme up till now;

(b) the number of cases in which Harijans are given subsidies during the said period; and

(c) the amount spent under each of the above heads?

A.—(a) A statement* showing the particulars regarding the number of cases in which subsidies were granted under the various well subsidy schemes districtwar up till now is enclosed.

(b) Information regarding the subsidies granted to Harijans is not available as there is no column in the application for the grant of subsidy to show whether the individual to whom subsidy is granted is a Harijan or not. Further, it is not possible at this distance of time to collect the statistics correctly.

(c) Separate particulars regarding the amounts of subsidy spent for Harijans as well as for others are not available and in view of the reasons given in the answer to question (b) it is not possible to collect the statistics. However, a statement showing the total amount spent under the various wells schemes districtwar is printed as Appendix VII on page 873–874 supra for the information of the Member."

Instructions imparted in Basic Educational institutions.

16 Q.—SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the standard up to which the Basic system of education has been reached in the State; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal for the continuance of education in the same system for higher studies?

A.—(a) Instruction is now imparted in Basic Educational institutions in the following stages of Basic Education :—

(1) *Pre-Basic Education.*—For children of the age groups 2½ to 5 there are pre-Basic Sections (or schools) attached to Basic Schools. There are pre-Basic Sections attached to 27 Basic Schools.

(2) *Basic Education.*—For children above the age of 5, there are Basic Schools either with Grades I to V or with Grades I to VIII. Schools with Grades I to V are called Junior Basic Schools and those with

* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 873–874 infra.

Grades I to VIII are Senior Basic Schools. The number of Basic Schools so far opened in the State up to the period including 1951-52 is 507, of which 13 are Senior Basic Schools and the rest Junior Basic Schools.

(3) *Basic Training Schools.*—There are 56 Training Schools run on Basic lines.

(4) *Pre-Basic Training School.*—There is one such Training School to train teachers for the pre-Basic Sections or Schools.

(5) In the B.T. Degree of the Madras University, the subject of "Basic Education" is included as an optional subject. Basic Education is a compulsory subject to study for the Basic Education of the Andhra University.

(*b*) The higher stages of Basic Education include "Post-Basic Education" and Basic Education in the University stage. There are no Post-Basic Schools, nor Basic Training Colleges now, nor is any proposal for opening them pending now.

Taking over of zamin estates in Tanjore district.

17 Q.—SRI V BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether all zamin estates in Pudukkottai and Arantangi taluks of Tanjore district were taken by the Government on 3rd January 1951;

(*b*) if so, the names of such zamin estates;

(*c*) whether all or most of the Inam Estates were also taken over on 1st October 1951;

(*d*) the basis on which the collection of Revenue are made from (1) Zamin Estates and (2) Inam Estates;

(*e*) whether these lands have been surveyed and revenue assessment has been settled;

(*f*) if not; why not;

(*g*) whether the affected cultivators have complained to the Government or district authorities that the new assessment is exorbitant and unbearable;

(*h*) whether it is a fact that the fixation of the revenue assessment of lands in the dry and drought areas of Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks is based on a comparison of rates with the rich delta areas of Budalore; and

(*i*) whether it is the principle of revenue assessment that for purposes of revenue levy comparison and contrast are made with the best lands in the adjoining area of the vattam or taluk and not of the district?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) It is presumed that by "Pudukotta" the member is referring to the "Pattukkottai" taluk of the Tanjore district.

Ninety-four zamindari estates in Tanjore district were notified to be taken over on 3rd January 1951. Information as to how many of them are in Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks is not readily available with the Government.

(*c*) Most of the inam estates were taken over on 1st October 1951.

(*d*) Under section 23 of the Estates Abolition Act, the land revenue payable to the Government on any land held for the purpose of agriculture (not being private land) in an estate taken over under that Act is the rent fixed for that land under the Rent Reduction Act.

(*e*) & (*f*) The settlement operations are proposed to be commenced shortly in the surveyed estates in these taluks. Survey work will be undertaken in those estates which have not been surveyed already.

(*g*) & (*h*) Under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Act, 1951, on any ryoti land in an estate on which rent was payable in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash, if the aggregate money value of the reduced rent payable exceeds the assessment at the highest ryotwari rate of the district, then the rent at the highest ryotwari rate is only payable. Under section 23 of the Estates Abolition Act, when the estate is taken over, the rent at the highest ryotwari rate becomes payable to the Government as land revenue from the date the estate is taken over. Recently the ryots of the estates in the taluks of Pattukkottai and Arantangi requested that the land revenue payable by them be restricted to the highest ryotwari rate of the taluk. The Government were unable to comply with the request. The attention of the M.L.A. is invited to the Press Communiqué issued by the Government on 9th June 1952 which explains the position.

(*i*) No such principle is followed.

Number of Joint Registrars in the Co-operative department.

18 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the number of Joint Registrars in the Co-operative department at present and the allocation of work among them?

A.—There are four Joint Registrars. The allocation of work among them is as follows:—

(1) *Joint Registrar (General).*—Subordinate establishment of the department, namely, peons, clerks, typists

Junior Inspectors, Senior Inspectors and to some extent Co-operative Sub-Registrars, Rural Credit Societies, Urban Banks, Supervising Unions, Consumers' Societies, Urban Housing Societies, Marketing Societies and Federations, Controlled Credit Scheme, and Producer-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

(2) *Additional Joint Registrar.*—(*a*) Statutory duties like audit, arbitration, execution and liquidation including appeals arising in these matters; (*b*) dairy development scheme and livestock improvement; (*c*) Cottage Industries Societies, other than weaver societies; (*d*) Work relating to committees and conferences; and (*e*) Harijan Welfare and Societies for Backward Classes.

(3) *Joint Registrar (Prohibition Amelioration).*—Ameliorative activities, connected with Prohibition providing employment to the ex-tappers by forming jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies, multipurpose co-operative societies, etc. Rural housing schemes, firka development schemes, and food production through village co-operatives.

(4) *Joint Registrar (Resettlement).*—Resettlement of ex-servicemen through Co-operatives, viz., (1) Co-operative workshops; (2) Motor Transport Co-operative Societies; and (3) Land Colonization Co-operative Societies. Co-operative Land Colonization Societies for civilians, co-operative farming, irrigation, agricultural improvements and demonstration societies and community projects in the State, Preparation of the Administration Report of the Department.

Grant of subsidy to owners of dairy farms.

19 Q.—SRI A. APPU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Director of Animal Husbandry has submitted proposals to revise the rules regarding grants of subsidy to owners of dairy farms;

(*b*) if so, what the proposals suggested by the Director are: and

(*c*) whether the Government will place a copy of the Director's report on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) & (c) Does not arise.

Loans granted under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

20 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the names and addresses of the Industrial concerns and the loan amount distributed to each during the year 1951–52 under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act?

A.—A statement [a] showing the names and addresses of Industrial concerns and the loan amount distributed to each during the year 1951–52 under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act is placed on the table of the House.

Government Hospitals with Blood Banks.

21 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the names of District Headquarters Hospitals and Maternity Hospitals which have a functioning blood bank attached to them and those which have no blood bank attached to them?

A.—1. Blood Banks are functioning at present in the following Government hospitals in this State (District Headquarters and Maternity Hospitals) :—

(1) Government General Hospital, Madras.

(2) Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

(3) Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

(4) Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore.

(5) Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary (* and Government Women and Children Hospital, Bellary).

(6) Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.

(7) Government Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada.

(8) Government Headquarters Hospital, Guntur.

(9) Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore (* and Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore).

(10) Government Headquarters Hospital, Machilipatnam.

(11) Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

(12) Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode (* and Government Women and Children Hospital, Kozhikode).

(13) Government Hospital, Fort Cochin.

(14) Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.

(15) Government Raja Mirasdar District Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 875 infra.

* Patients admitted to the maternity hospitals are served by the blood banks functioning in the general hospitals of the respective stations.

(16) Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai (* and Government Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet).

(17) Government Gandhiji Memorial District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli (* and Maternity Hospital, Tiruchirappalli).

(18) King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, (* and the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam).

2. There are no blood banks in the following Government hospitals (District Headquarters and Maternity hospitals) :—

(1) Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
(2) Government Rajah Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital, Madras.
(3) Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.
(4) Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.
(5) Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.
(6) Government Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor.
(7) Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah.
(8) Government Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.
(9) Government Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool.
(10) Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore.
(11) Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.
(12) Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem (and Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem).

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* MOVEMENT FOR THE ERASURE OF PLACE-NAMES IN HINDI FROM THE NAME BOARDS IN RAILWAY STATIONS IN TAMIL NAD.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Mr. Ramamurthi has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows :—

' The House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the movement for the erasure of place names in Hindi from the nameboards in railway stations in Tamil Nad which has been scheduled to be started by Sri E. V. Ramasami Naicker, and the orders of the Government to arrest a large number of persons who have notified their intention to take part in the movement.'

" Let me tell the House that this motion does not deal with a single definite matter. Mr. Ramamurthi has put together two definite matters. The first one is regarding Mr. Ramaswami Naicker's movement. As regards this, firstly, the House has

* Patients admitted to the maternity hospitals are served by the blood banks functioning in the general hospitals of the respective stations.

nothing to do with it; secondly, the Government are not responsible for the movement. The second matter is that Government have passed certain orders. I do not know whether Government have passed any orders or not; anyway, their orders will come under the category of day-to-day administration. I therefore rule the motion out of order."

(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah stood up in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Whatever the hon. Member wants to say, let him come to me in my Chamber and inform me, and I will clear his doubts, if any."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of privilege, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has not given notice of any privilege motion; how can he move the privilege motion all of a sudden? "

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" It is only a point of privilege, not a motion of privilege."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right, let me hear what he wants to say."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of privilege, కోత తీర్మానాలు ఇచ్చినప్పుడు, వాటికి జవాబు ఇవ్వటి కష్టంగా ఉంటుంది గనుక, ఈ కోత తీర్మానాలు ఎవరైతే ఇస్తారో, వారికి జవాబు పంపిస్తే బాగుంటుంది. ఇంతకుముందు ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబు పంపించే విషయము ఆలోచిస్తామన్నారు. ఆ విధంగానే కోత తీర్మానాలకు కూడా జవాబు పంపించే పద్ధతి ఆచరణలో పెట్టినట్లైతే బాగా బాగుంటుంది. కనుక ఆ ప్రకారము చేయవలసిందని ప్రధానమంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I shall now repeat what the hon. Member has said in Telugu. The Hon. Chief Minister was pleased to say, with regard to questions that are not answered, that the information when obtained may be communicated to the Member concerned. He now wants the Hon. Chief Minister to follow up that suggestion with regard even to cut motions which have not been taken up in the House, and that the replies which the Hon. Ministers might have given to those cut motions if there was time, might be communicated to the Members."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is not the time for the hon. Member to make such requests. Simply because I am ignorant of Telugu language, he should not take advantage of it and say firstly, that it is a point of order, then that it is a point of privilege, and later say all these things. I won't allow the hon. Member to do so once again.

" We now proceed to the next item on the Agenda."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

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

'That Rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 31st July 1952.' "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" There is no objection, Sir; but I would like to have some information. I should like to know whether the Government will be able to give us instead of this day some other day immediately following, so that we can have a non-official day immediately? That is what I am requesting. There must be many resolutions received, and I think the Hon. Speaker must have an idea of them. One of those resolutions may come before the House, and we can have a chance to discuss it if a non-official day is allotted now."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" If the Hon. Leader of the House is willing to give a day, no further discussion is necessary, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The question is whether we can immediately give a day, i.e., tomorrow or the day after. Unfortunately, all the Members are anxious to finish the business to-day, even if necessary by sitting till six o'clock in the evening."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Most of the Members, I think, have already booked their seats in the trains for returning home."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Therefore, it is not possible to allot a day ' immediately '; but if it is to be in the next session, certainly I will consider the suggestion; and if necessary, we shall even allot another extra day for non-official business."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 31st July 1951.' "

The motion was carried.

(2) NOTIFICATION MADE BY THE GOVERNOR UNDER FIRST PROVISO TO SECTION 3 (1) OF THE MADRAS SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION ACT, 1939.

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' That the following notification made by the Governor of Madras, under the first proviso to section 3 (1) of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939) be approved :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 3 (1) of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), the Governor of

Madras hereby fixes six annas per gallon as the rate at which tax shall be levied under that Act on all retail sales of petrol, with effect on and from the date on which this notification is approved by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly.'

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving this, I beg to state that hon. Members are aware of the circumstances under which the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Ordinance came to be promulgated in June 1952. It was promulgated so quickly that there was no loss of revenue due to the notification having been forestalled by the Press. Usually an ordinance has to be replaced by an Act of the Legislature within six weeks of the day on which the Assembly reassembles. In this case, however, the Government can alter the rate of taxation by some notification, but section 3 (1) of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, requires that the notification should be approved by the Legislative Assembly, and hence the necessity for this resolution. The Government have examined the question whether it is necessary to validate or ratify the Ordinance, and have considered it unnecessary to do either. The resolution says that the enhanced rate will take effect from the date on which the notification is approved by a resolution of the Assembly. As the Ordinance mentions the same rate of tax, viz., 6 annas, it is not necessary to make any alteration now, and no legal complications will follow. The Ordinance will automatically cease to be valid after six weeks, and thereafter the rate as approved by the House will be in force. Hence I request the House to adopt this resolution."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the following notification made by the Governor of Madras under the first proviso to section 3 (1) of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), be approved :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 3 (1) of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), the Governor of Madras hereby fixes six annas per gallon as the rate at which tax shall be levied under that Act on all retail sales of petrol, with effect on and from the date on which this notification is approved by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly.' "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I have got some difficulties and I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to them. The motion says ' That the following notification made by the Governor . . . be approved '. Firstly, the date when the notification is made is not given. I want to raise two objections. They amount to points of order and I take them as points of order. 9-40 a.m.

" The first point of order is this. Under section 3 (1) of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, the rate of tax can be

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [31st July 1952

altered by a notification made by the Governor and that notification should be approved by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly. The Act is an old Act of 1939. No doubt it is in force, and to that extent this resolution is valid. But I submit that the Constitution has changed the whole position. To the extent to which this Act is against the terms of the Constitution, it is invalid. That is a proposition with which you will certainly agree. Article 265 is one of the shortest but one of the greatest Articles of our Constitution. It says 'No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law'. I submit that this is one of the safeguards in the interests of democracy. The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act says that the notification of the Governor increasing the rate of tax should be approved by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly. I submit that a resolution of the Assembly is no law at all. A law, as you know, must have all the component parts of a legislation like a Preamble, short title, etc., and must have passed through all its three stages. A mere resolution of the Assembly will not enable the Government, after the coming into force of the Constitution, to increase the rate of tax."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The wording of Article 265 is that no tax shall be levied or collected except by 'authority of law' and not 'by law'."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Only when there is law, there will be authority. I think it is better for this new Legislature to understand the implications of that very short but very pithy Article 265. 'By authority of law' means authority which the Government get by the passing and after the passing of a law. The Act of 1939 is a law passed by the previous Legislature. To the extent to which its provisions are against Article 265 of the Constitution, the old law is invalid and unenforceable. Increasing the rate by a notification and then passing a resolution approving of that notification is clearly invalid and *ultra vires*. Therefore I submit that we cannot consider this resolution at all.

" The second point of order is this. The resolution now on the agenda says that the Governor . . . fixes six annas per gallon as the rate . . . with effect on and from the date on which this notification is approved by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly. Let us assume that the resolution will be passed. Then it will come into effect from to-day. Article 213 of the Constitution says—

'An Ordinance . . . . shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature or if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly.'

Therefore the Ordinance cannot discharge itself unless the Hon. Leader of the House brings forward a legislation disapproving of it. We will certainly welcome such a resolution. The Ordinance continues to be in force till six weeks from 27th June 1952, the date of reassembly of the Legislature. The Hon. Minister move

31st July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

a resolution that the revised rate of tax shall come into effect from to-day. There is a conflict. The wording of the resolution is not good and has to be modified.

" On the grounds referred to above, I object to this resolution. We raise these points not to be legalistic, or quibble with law, but to safeguard the democratic rights of the citizens. One of the most important rights of democracy is that we shall not be taxed except under the authority derived from law. When there is no law and the Government want to impose tax by a mere resolution of the Legislature, it is making a breach into the democratic rights of the people, a breach into the Articles of the Constitution. Therefore I submit that this motion moved by the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare is out of order and I pray it may be ruled out of order."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Sir, I want to raise another point of order. The motion before the House is—

'That the following notification made by the Governor of Madras under the first proviso to section 3 (1) of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), be approved.'

" The notification is covered by the Ordinance which says :

'Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, sub-section (1) of the Madras Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), or in any notification issued thereunder, there shall be levied on all retail sales of petrol effected after the commencement of this Ordinance a tax at the rate of six annas per gallon; and the Act aforesaid shall have effect accordingly.'

What the Government want to do is to enhance the tax on a gallon of petrol by two annas after obtaining the approval of this House for this notification. My submission to the House is that our legislative powers have been completely defined in Article 246 of the Constitution. For the benefit of the House I shall read out that Article—

'246 (1) Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in list I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the 'Union List)'.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliamont, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule also. have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in list III in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the 'Concurrent List).'

(3) Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the mattors enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule (in this Contitution referred to as the 'State List).'

The powers of this Legislature and the subjects on which this House can legislate are mentioned in the State List and also in the Concurrent List. In the State List there are 66 items and in the Concurrent List there are 47 items. In these lists we do not find the word 'petrol'. On the contrary if we look into the Union list, item 53, we find the word 'petroleum'. Sir, this subject is not

[Sri S. S. Kolkebail] [31st July 1952

within the purview of this House, and this House has no right to legislate on a subject which is within the purview of the Central Legislature. It may be argued by the Government that in view of Article 277 (which gives certain powers to the State Governments) this law, which has already been in existence, is still in force, and, therefore, they can levy the tax. But here, the Government want to collect some more tax from the people, and that does affect the fundamental rights mentioned in Article 13. Article 13 of the Constitution says that all laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void. My submission is that Act VI of 1939 is void. Even if the Speaker were to hold that Act VI of 1939 is not void, then I say that the present taxation is void, because the word 'petroleum' does not come in any of the two lists, namely, State List and Concurrent List. Further, day before yesterday, the Indian Parliament passed an Act declaring certain articles as essential articles. Parliament has stated that all laws which shall be passed by any State shall not be valid unless they receive the assent of the President. This is reported in the *Hindu* of the 29th instant. The report says—

'The House of the People to-day passed the Essential Goods (Declaration and Regulation of Tax on Sale or Purchase) Bill. The measure seeks to declare certain goods as essential for the life of the community. No law, made after the commencement of this Act, by the Legislature of State imposing sales-tax on these goods will have effect unless it has received the assent of the President.'

Of course, it has stated so many articles. *Inter alia* it has mentioned petrol. My submission is that petrol is a subject which entirely falls within the purview of the Union List, and, as such, this Legislature has no power at all to legislate in this matter. We are legislating on a forbidden subject. My submission to the Speaker is . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I understand the hon. Member. He says that it is *ultra vires* of this Legislature, to legislate on the subject of petrol."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I rise to support the point of order raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Under Article 265, no tax shall be levied or collected except by the authority of law. The whole question revolves round the interpretation of the words 'authority of law'. What exactly is law, is the question. I would like to refer to Article 3 of the Constitution to understand what exactly the framers of the Constitution mean by the word 'law'. The proviso to Article 3 says—

'Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the boundaries of any State or States specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule or the name or names of any such State or States, the views of the Legislature of the State or, as the case may be, of each of the States both with respect to the proposal to introduce the Bill and with respect to the provisions thereof have been ascertained by the President.'

31st July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

The normal procedure in all Parliaments (it has been the normal practice in this Legislature also all along) has been first of all to publish a Bill and give notice of that Bill to the Members of the Legislature and also the public, so that Members of the Legislature can have sufficient time to think over the implications of the provisions of the Bill. Afterwards, a certain procedure is followed for the purpose of passing that Bill into law. Any law affects the people of the State. That is why this elaborate procedure has been laid down. Now to come forward and say that a resolution passed by the House is itself law, will stultify the very provision that has been made in the Constitution. Therefore, the point of order raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is very correct."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the point raised is that a resolution is not a law, and, therefore, this levy of a tax by a resolution is not legal. That is what the Leader of the Opposition laid stress on and what the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi confirmed in his argument. The question, however, is not that. The question is whether the law which was passed in 1939 has, at present, validity or not. That is the first question to be decided. There is a provision in the Constitution which says that all existing laws, in spite of anything else, unless they are specifically repealed, are valid. Article 372 therefore provides for the continuance of Madras Act VI of 1939. That is the first thing to be decided. Nobody contends now that the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, has been repealed, for the result then would be that we cannot collect even the existing rate. That law is alive and is in force.

" The next question is, what is the authority for levying the tax. It is that same law under which we levy the present tax that gives authority for exercising power to levy a new addition to the tax by way of a notification. If the Act of 1939 is alive, that law gives us the power, by a resolution, to adopt the notification and approve of the notification, and levy the tax.

" Then the argument was advanced that apart from the existing law being enforced, we must go back to the general principles and see whether any tax could be levied by a mere notification. 10 a.m.

" Now it comes to this. Supposing to-day a Bill is placed before this House and it is passed into an Act empowering the Government to levy an increased duty from time to time by means of a notification, nobody can contend that it would be illegal, because the Courts have decided that delegated authority is lawful and can be authorized by Parliament or by other Legislatures. So, the only question now is whether Madras Act VI of 1939 is in force or not and, if it is in force, it authorizes this Resolution. I submit that there is no force in the point of order.

" With regard to the other point raised by the hon. Member Sri Kolkebail, that we cannot levy a tax on petrol at all, I submit that is also not a valid point, because the old Provincial List and the present State List give power to the State Government to

impose a tax on sales. This is part of that general power and it is under that power that Madras Act VI of 1939 was passed even before.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I never said that the previous laws did not continue. I actually said that they would continue. But if the previous law contains provisions which are against the Constitution, to the extent of the repugnancy, they are invalid. That is the fundamental point of the Constitution, which no one can get over. Therefore, when it is provided in the Constitution . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is the very point which I answered. I am sorry I was brief in my remarks. I am always getting into difficulty trying to be brief. The point that I made was that there was nothing in the previous law which was inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, because the Courts had decided that such delegated authority was lawful. It is on that basis that I wish to say that if a motion is adopted to-day giving delegated authority, it will be lawful."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am not on the point of delegated legislation. It is true that if to-day we pass a law giving the power of delegation to the extent that this Legislature agrees to give, it will be valid. But my point is not that. This delegation is obtained under the old Act. Whatever laws continue, they may continue under the transitory provisions of the Constitution. But all the same, no tax shall be levied except under the authority of law. (Interruption). When a tax cannot be collected except by passing a legislation to that effect, it cannot be collected by passing a Resolution. Sir, in two or three sentences, I will tell you the reason behind it. A Bill has got to go through three stages in which the House can apply its mind."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The point of the Leader of the Opposition is that a Resolution is not a law?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" A Resolution is not a law under any stretch of imagination. There is no doubt about it. I hope, Sir, you will agree with me in that respect. The only question now is this. The Hon. the Chief Minister has stated that as the power is already existing, it will continue. My point is that after the Constitution has come into force, the Government cannot raise or collect a tax except under the authority of law. They cannot function under the delegation of an old Act. Although the Act may continue, the delegation is invalid. Therefore, the Government can raise a tax now only by means of a law. That is the fundamental basis of democratic structure and that provision has been copied from the American Constitution. The Hon. the Chief Minister and all the other hon. Members know that it is one of the fundamental basements upon which the structure of democracy is built and that the moment we give any relaxation to that principle, that moment we will be trying to take away the bricks from the

foundation of democracy. The relevant Article of the Constitution is very clear. Delegated authority by means of a Resolution is certainly repugnant to Article 265 of the Constitution. I submit the Government will have plenty of opportunity to come forward with a Bill. I am not saying that hereafter they cannot do it. They have got the right to raise taxes. But let them do it in the manner provided in the Constitution."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, since the Hon. the Chief Minister raised an important point with regard to Article 372 of the Constitution, I would like to make my own submission so that the Chair may decide the question properly. Article 372 (1) simply states—

'Notwithstanding the repeal by this Constitution of the enactments referred to in article 395 but subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, all the law in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.'

Article 395 states—

'The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, are hereby repealed.'

I submit that Article 372 refers to certain provisions. But now with regard to taxation on motor spirit, the position is covered by Article 277 which states that any taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were being lawfully levied by the Government of any State . . . may . . . continue to be levied . . . (Interruption.) Therefore, the Government can get power to levy a tax on motor spirit only under Article 277 of the Constitution because although 'motor spirit' comes under the Union List . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The tax is on petrol. What is the item which, according to the hon. Gentleman, excludes completely our jurisdiction?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" In the State List, it will be seen . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have got the power to levy a sales tax. It is not necessary that every article should be mentioned in the State List for this purpose. A tax on the sale of goods can be levied, whether it is petrol or any other thing."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Under Article 277 of the Constitution, the State Government have got the power under the previous Act to levy a tax on petrol. That is valid and there is no question about it. Granting that it is valid, any action to enhance the tax must be taken only under the authority of a law and not under delegated power."

[31st July 1952

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I will draw one more point to the attention of the Chair. This question has been thoroughly examined and we have taken this step under the law after looking into all the points. The question now is this. Though the original Act has not been repealed because the existing laws are protected, does a certain part of it stand repealed? That is the point which has been raised. I submit it does not stand repealed even in part because even when the Parliament recently took up the question of restricting the powers of the States in respect of taxation, they provided expressly for preservation of the existing powers there and it was only future laws that they tried to interfere with. Otherwise, according to the general principle now enunciated, it would be wholly out of order. I submit, Sir, there is no doubt that Government have power to act under the old Act and bring forward a Resolution for approval of the House."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I thought the Hon. the Chief Minister was going to say something about the existing Ordinance *plus* this Resolution."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I thought it was not very important or difficult to understand. There is already a provision that as soon as the House approves of it, the Governor will have full authority to withdraw the Ordinance. It is not our intention to have a double tax. The Ordinance will be withdrawn the moment approval is given to this Resolution."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I want to know whether the Governor has got the power to withdraw it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Yes, he has got the power."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Ordinance will automatically lapse. Now, the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham has raised a point of order. He says that this Resolution is *ultra vires*. In this connection, I hope the House or at any rate the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham will remember that on a former occasion I quoted the ruling of Mr. Abdur Rahim given in the Central Parliament. The proper authority to decide the question whether a legislation is *ultra vires* or not is the Court and not the Legislature."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, before you give your ruling, please allow me to say a few words of explanation."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes. Secondly, I must tell the House that in England when similar points of order are raised, the hon. Member concerned gives notice of it to the Speaker beforehand. The House will also remember that in England the Speaker is assisted by a Legal Adviser, namely, the King's Counsel. Here I have not got such a Legal Adviser. I must also tell the House that when the Government bring forward a motion, the Speaker has nothing to do with the effect of it. The proper forum to decide whether it is *ultra vires* or *intra vires* is the Court."

31st July 1952]

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I would like to say something about your final sentence, Sir. Apart from the functions of the Court, we have also got certain definite functions when we are conversant . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition could have informed me beforehand about his intention to raise this point of order. In England the Members give previous notice to the Speaker in such cases."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I did not want to take anybody by surprise. As the Hon. Minister was reading the motion, the idea occurred to me and I was looking up the books for authority. That is why I could not immediately spot the Article wherein it is said that a Resolution which is repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution, is, to the extent of repugnancy, void. I was not able to readily lay my fingers on the relevant provision, because I did not sit with the idea of raising a point of order. Only when the Hon. Minister was reading the motion, I could immediately see that we were going to do something wrong and, therefore, I could not come up to you beforehand.

" I am opposed to the extent that no tax can be collected by a resolution. It may be a resolution according to existing law or it may not be. Whatever it is, a resolution is not law. Let us not be a party to collect taxes by means of resolutions." 10-10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" May I state one thing, Sir? It is just a fleeting idea which the hon. Leader of the Opposition has put forward before this House."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is a very permanent idea."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have examined this question. Our Legal Department has examined this question thoroughly and we have come to the conclusion that we are doing the right thing. Under these circumstances, it is for the Courts to say whether it is *ultra vires*."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I respectfully protest against the remark made by the Hon. Minister that I had a fleeting idea. It is not a fleeting idea. It is a permanent idea. A fleeting idea is different, it comes and goes. But mine persists. This idea came to me as the Hon. Minister was going on with his speech. It is a very correct thing. In spite of my not having a Legal Department, I am very certain that I am in the right."

(Sri P. Ramamurthi was seen rising up in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow more time for this. I have already allowed enough time. I am now going to give my ruling. For the three reasons that I have already given, I rule that the point of order raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition is clearly out of order. Now, let us take up the resolution."

[31st July 1952

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I oppose this resolution for very many good reasons. We are opposed to any increase in taxes. I am not going into this bit or that bit of taxation for the present. Under the present circumstances, in the present economic conditions obtaining in the country, we are opposed to any new taxes or any increase in taxes which will affect the cost of living. The Hon. Chief Minister charged us the other day that we are opposed to any form of taxation. It is not correct. We are for certain taxes. But we are opposed to increase in taxes or the imposition of new taxes at this stage. I wish to submit to the hon. Members of this House that it is time we revised our entire taxation structure, whether it is land tax, commercial tax or any other. Commercial tax has become more and more important than the land taxes. The whole structure has changed from what it was very many years ago. I submit it would be very wrong for the Government that has come into existence after the first General Elections after Independence, to continue the taxation in a very haphazard manner. I want the Government to appoint a Taxation Enquiry Committee. You remember that the Finance Minister of the Central Government stated that the Government of India are planning to appoint a Taxation Enquiry Committee. That Committee may go into the taxes which are within the power of the Central Government. So far as we are concerned, we are greatly agitated over the present incidence of the land tax and the present uneven distribution of other taxes. This method of levying a surcharge of 2 annas on one thing and one anna on another thing is very haphazard. I want the Government to be more scientific. They can do it and arrive at scientific results, I mean fairly scientific results, only if they revised the entire taxation structure. Therefore, the Government must appoint an Enquiry Committee which must go into this question and also the question of even distribution of the incidence of taxation and arrive at proper conclusion. The taxes must be in relation to the enjoyment of lands and properties and profits derived therefrom. I ask the Government to take up the matter with the Central Government also and come forward with a comprehensive measure of taxation. I know they cannot do it just now.

" I know Government is run on the foundation of taxes. We are not against all taxation measures as a whole. We must first decide which articles can be taxed and who are the persons to be taxed. We are opposed in principle to the imposition of new taxes at the present time. A taxation enquiry committee must go into the economic conditions of the country and the people and it must go into so many other things and evolve a suitable taxation structure for this State. Although some Members on the other side may feel that they must support the Government, I am sure I am voicing the views of the entire population of this State, when I say that everybody is opposed to new taxes and increase in existing taxes at this stage."

31st July 1952]

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to make our stand clear on this point. Obviously, this is a tax on people who are users of motor-cars and it will naturally be thought that those people who can certainly afford to pay more taxes must be able to pay this tax. I agree to that proposition. But the whole question is this. The question before us to-day is that we cannot look at the taxation proposals in isolation from other consequences and circumstances. We must view these proposals taking into account also the revenue position and also the purposes for which the Government are going to spend or are spending those revenues. If it is a case where the Government want more taxes for the purpose of spending more money on nation-building departments, then certainly we will welcome any fresh taxes. We want taxes for such purposes and we welcome them. Such taxes, which fall on the richer classes, will certainly be welcomed by us. But, to-day, what are we seeing? What for do the Government want this money? The Chief Minister and the Government have been refusing to cut down expenditure, the heavy expenditure for administrative purposes. They refuse to cut down expenditure on the repressive administrative machinery of the State, viz., the Police Department. Having failed in our attempt to persuade the Government to cut down expenditure on these things, it is not correct on our part, and it is not correct on the part of the people to go on paying more and more taxes for enabling the Government to maintain a repressive police machinery which is directed against the interests of the people. I therefore oppose this resolution."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Party which I have the honour to represent on the floor of the House, I want to say that we are opposed to this taxation measure for the following reasons. The first reason is this. We have had no proper and adequate reply from the Council of Ministers on certain matters. For instance, the Ministry has not taken sufficient steps to enquire into the leakage of budget secrets. We want to dissociate ourselves from the remarks made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition when he said that he was opposed to all new taxes at present. We are not opposed to all increases in taxes or all new taxes. We would like to see the incidence of taxation fall on the rich. To that extent, I would like to dissociate my party from the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition. Nevertheless, we are opposed to this tax as we believe that it is a regressive measure. Already, we notice reports in newspapers that there is a slump in the motor-car industry and any tax on the motor-car trade and industry at the present moment may not yield very much.

" Therefore, the further increase in taxes on motor vehicles is likely to yield less in the form of revenue. I suggest that this increase in tax is regressive and the taxation proposal should be dropped. The whole question of taxation on motor vehicles is under 10-20 a.m.

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [31st July 1952

to revise the taxes very favourably to the Corporation and enable the Corporation to get more revenues. I submit, Sir, that propositions of that type may be more reasonably advanced against that Taxation Appeal Committee wherein the Government are ushering in a Government official drawing a salary of Rs. 500 or more a month, to be the Chairman and to act as the final authority in taxation appeals wherein revenues worth about a crore to the Corporation are involved. In the opinion of the Government, it seems that non-officials are likely to be very soft-hearted. Time and again the Hon. Chief Minister comes here on the floor of this House and defends the Government servants by saying that they are scrupulously honest, diligent in their work, possess integrity and are above any kind of suspicion. On the other hand, whenever there is an opportunity, he steps in and says a word or two about the soft-heartedness of the non-officials.

" Sir, I cannot agree to the spirit of the approach to the whole question. In the mufassal also, we have got this problem. When it is said that non-officials are soft, can it not be said that some members of the Government also become soft at times, Sir? Even the highest paid Government servant becomes soft at certain times, when he has to exercise human considerations. When such is the case, how can it be said that non-officials alone cannot be expected to work with integrity? I demur to such a statement with all the vehemence at my command. When we condemn the non-officials, we are condemning ourselves.

" I submit, Sir, I have also got some experience in Municipal administration. There also we have these Taxation Appeals Sub-Committees with authority delegated by the Council. Nowhere has it been shown during these 30 or 40 years, that those people functioning in the Municipalities or in the Taxation Appeals Committees had been soft-hearted. As far as I have seen and as the facts reveal, it has been found that the non-officials are even more strict than the Government officials in the matter of collecting taxes. Whenever a member of a Municipality sits on the taxation side, he feels as though he is running the administration himself. He never lets a single pie of tax escape. In the matter of collecting taxes he is more strict than the Hon. Chief Minister himself.

" Sir, I have had experience for four years in this line. I can certify that there was not a single non-official who decided these cases with a soft heart. I want the Hon. Chief Minister not to give the non-officials that kind of reproach. I submit, Sir, that the provision for appointing a Government official drawing a salary of Rs. 500, on the Committee and making his voice the final one, is against the very spirit of the Constitution which we are trying to work. When I first saw the amendment, I did not pay much attention to it. But when I found that the Chairman is a Government official and not an elected member of the Corporation, I found I was mistaken. I submit, Sir, that such a provision is against all tenets of democracy. I never expected that Sri Sankara Reddi, a

31st July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

valiant fighter of the people as he is, but one who has got the misfortune, so to say, to be on the Government side now, would ever come forward with an amendment like this. On the other hand he can bring in an alternative amendment giving complete powers to the City Council by saying that members of the Corporation alone can elect a sub-committee to look into the appeals. That would have been more civilised. After all, Sir, these elected members are all Indians. They are not foreigners coming from Iceland, Newfoundland or Great Britain, who are strangers to us. What the Government officials are able to do, surely the non-officials can do. This amendment clearly shows that the Government are not going on the right path of democracy. Hon. Members may excuse me for saying so. But I am obliged to say so. They want to give a petty Government servant varied powers to have the final say over the elected members of the Corporation. I strongly oppose this. I appeal to those in the Congress benches also, who might have come by now to understand the position clearly after listening to the discussion, to realise one point. If we allow the Government to proceed with this amendment, then it will be a forerunner of worse measures giving more and more executive powers to the Government in a field which is not theirs. I appeal to all those who are in the Congress ranks, to all those who are interested in the democratic set-up of our administration, and lastly to all those who are anxious that our hands should not be unnecessarily fettered by Government, to oppose this amendment.

" Not only that; I want that hon. Members on the Congress side should be saved from an embarrassing position. I ask the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to withdraw this. If he does not, I appeal to Members on the Government side not to vote against their own conviction, on party lines.' "

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is suggested by this small change to the rule that the Government want to take away the power of the Corporation or of the Appeals Committee. I submit that it is not correct. On the other hand, on account of the objection raised by the Judge and with a view to make the Appeals Committee more democratic, this change has become necessary. Hitherto, as I have already submitted, in the absence of the other two members, the Chairman alone would sit and decide the appeals. Now this change in the rule makes it incumbent on the Chairman to bring about agreement among the three members, or at least two of them. Only in case where there is no agreement, the Chairman can decide. In all democratic bodies, the presiding officer or chairman has got such power. (An hon. Member : ' But he is a paid officer here.') May be; but he has to do things according to the Act. He has no casting vote, and there must be some finality somewhere. And if anything goes wrong, surely the courts are there to decide on appeal. 11a.m.

" A suggestion has been made that appeals may lie to the Council against the decisions of the Appeals Committee, even as appeals lie to

[Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai] [31st July 1952

review by the Central Government and we do not think that this is an opportune moment for the introduction of a tax of this nature."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I did not say that I opposed new taxes at all times. I said that imposition of increased taxes might follow an enquiry into the present structure of taxation. I did not say that I was opposed to taxes for all time to come."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Opposition for giving me this opportunity to speak and explain the necessity for this tax. The necessity for taxation on its merits is really the necessity for further expenditure. The necessity for expenditure has been thoroughly explained in the Budget debate and various proposals were made in this House not only for capital expenditure, but for expenditure for the benefit of the people—for increase in production and the like—on the revenue account. It is, therefore, necessary, if Part II schemes are increased and be added to every year, to have a Part II scheme so to say for taxation also. It is necessary for that reason to tax.

"Then, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition said, and said very rightly, that he did not object to taxation as such. He said so because I am sure he expects to be in Government one day; he will have to levy taxes then and he does not want the then Opposition to put before him his present speeches. He has, therefore, admitted rightly that he is not opposed to taxation as such. May I, Sir, combine the very skilful speeches made by Mr. Anthoni Pillai, Mr. Ramamurthi and the Leader of the Opposition and say that they are not opposed to taxation as such but to taxation by the present Government? This is the fair and frank attitude they take up. They are opposed to any form of taxation by the present Government, whether it is on the poor or on the motor user or on the rich. Mr. Ramamurthi has explained—rather he has tried to explain—his position by saying that since Police expenditure is increasing, the repressive expenditure is increasing, he wants to oppose every form of taxation proposed by this Government. That is also a frank position to take up. But it was Mr. Ramamurthi and his colleagues who wanted the constables' batta to be raised, their salaries to be raised and their allowances to be raised. (Applause from the Ministerialist benches.) I agree that there is distinction between the poor and the rich, I agree that there is distinction between the small and the big. And I agree that they are after the small. I know that that is their hunting ground. But we shall not allow that hunt to succeed. We may reform everything but it is necessary to tax even to run the present Government. The Leader of the Opposition said : ' Appoint a Taxation Enquiry Committee '. A very reasonable proposal. But I would submit to him a reasonable thing to remember, namely, that when the question of distribution of the financial resources of India as a

1st July 1952] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

whole between the Centre and the States, to which active consideration is being now given, is decided, an Enquiry Committee will naturally follow. Meanwhile, are we to suspend everything now? We cannot do it. Even if I appoint a Taxation Enquiry Committee with the help of the Opposition, even on that Committee we will have to spend, and you will have to maintain the present administration together with that Committee, which, I am sure will take a pretty large slice of the resources of the State. We know how Committees work. Evidence will have to be taken. Vested interests will have to give evidence as to how they got on in the past and how they fare now. It will be a prolonged enquiry. I submit, therefore, that the present resolution should be approved by the House.

" The hon. Member, who spoke on behalf of the Socialist Party said what he has said, because he has necessarily to be on the defensive. Here is a Socialist leader opposing a tax on the rich people. He has to defend himself. Therefore, he tells us very wisely that the tax is not desirable from the economic point of view, from the point of view of public finance, as this may come under the law of diminishing returns and we may get less and less in course of time. Sir, this is what we also feared. I am grateful to him for that consideration. This is the reason why we put the increase at two annas. At present the rate is four annas and we would have put it greedily at eight annas but for this consideration. It is, therefore, limited to the extent to which it has been limited on account of the consideration pointed out by Mr. Anthoni Pillai.

" There are, I know quite a number of hon. Members on the other side who have a very tender corner for the rich people. But they do not exhibit it or confess it. Some of them have at any rate the dominant idea : ' Do not allow any taxes for this Government '. I submit, Sir, this is not fair. Let us go on with our present Government and try to improve it. Let us improve our taxation structure, both of us consulting each other, vis-a-vis the Centre and then it will be easy for us to readjust things in consultation with each other."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. It is not my view and I never said : ' Do not allow this Government to raise this tax '."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" You implied that."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He says that that is the effect of what I said. That is not it, Sir. Our charge is that the Government have not properly looked into the expenditure and the revenue sides; our charge is that they have foreseen less income than they can get; our charge is that this taxation, even for the purposes for which it is required by the Chief Minister, is not necessary; to be precise, our charge is that they can get sixteen to eighteen crores of rupees by way of sales tax, whereas they have budgeted for only

15 Sri K. Koti Reddi.
16 ,, V. R. Nagarajan.
17 ,, V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
18 ,, N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.' "

The motion was carried.

(4) AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE IV TO THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919.

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), altering Schedule IV to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said schedule to rule 14 the following paragraph shall be added, namely :—

" No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Taxation Appeals Committee unless the Chairman and at least one other member of the Committee are present. If the Chairman and one other member present are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any appeal, the appeal shall be decided at a meeting of the Committee attended by all the three members. All appeals coming up before the Committee at a meeting when all the three members are present, shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the members. In the event of disagreement among all the three members, the Chairman shall endeavour to bring about agreement among themselves or between any two of them over a specific proposal, failing which the opinion of the Chairman shall prevail."

" Sir, while moving this I wish to explain the necessity for the amendment. The Taxation Appeals Committee of the Corporation of Madras consists of three members two of whom are elected by the Corporation of Madras and one is appointed by the Government who is also its Chairman. Under rule 14 under Schedule IV to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 the orders passed by the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, in respect of tax assessment are heard by the Taxation Appeals Committee. As the quorum for the Appeals Committee is not prescribed under the rules it has been usual for the Committee to hear and decide the appeals with all the three members or with one member and the Chairman or even with the Chairman alone sitting. In certain appeals filed in his court, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras

City, observed that the decision of the Taxation Appeals Committee will not be valid unless all the three members of the Committee hear and decide appeals. As the elected members of the Committee are honorary members they cannot be expected to attend every meeting of the Committee and if their attendance at every meeting is insisted upon, the taxation appeals cannot be disposed of promptly. It is therefore found necessary to amend rule 14 under Schedule IV to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, fixing the quorum for meetings of the Taxation Appeals Committee as two members including the Chairman and providing that when there is no unanimity among the two members present, the appeals will be decided at a meeting of the committee attended by all the three members and that appeals coming up before a meeting of all the three members will be decided by a majority of members. In the event of disagreement among all the three members the proposal is that the Chairman will endeavour to bring about an agreement among themselves or between any two of them over a specific proposal, failing which, the opinion of the Chairman shall prevail."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), altering Schedule IV to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said schedule to rule 14 the following paragraph shall be added, namely :—

" No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Taxation Appeals Committee unless the Chairman and at least one other member of the Committee are present. If the Chairman and one other member present are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any appeal, the appeal shall be decided at a meeting of the Committee attended by all the three members. All appeals coming up before the Committee at a meeting when all the three members are present, shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the members. In the event of disagreement among all the three members, the Chairman shall endeavour to bring about agreement among themselves or between any two or them over a specific proposal, failing which the opinion of the Chairman shall prevail." "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, it is a simple motion and normally nobody would have expected that we on this side of the House would have much to say on this. I would however like to point out that the resolution only indicates the mentality of the Government, the understanding of the Government with regard to municipal administration. Already the powers of municipal administrations have been reduced to such an extent that even in respect of taxation measures passed by the local bodies, provision is made by the Government for the appointment of an outsider, the Government nominee, for the administration of those measures. In

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [31st July 1952

this case the Chairman is appointed by the Government. I am opposed to this interference though it is altogether a different matter.

"In this particular resolution the Government say that no appeal shall be decided unless the Chairman and somebody else are present. Why not the Government state that the quorum of that body shall be two whether the Chairman chooses to attend the meeting or not. Any two of the three members should certainly constitute a quorum and these two can decide the appeals. Why give special power to the Chairman? It might be said: 'The Government have appointed him and he will make it a point to attend the meeting'. But I ask why not state it specifically? The Chairman is given overriding powers over the other members. A special position is given to him in the Committee. The Government should hereafter at least think of giving greater autonomous powers to the local bodies. The Hon. Chief Minister declared on the floor of this House that when the Constitution is amended greater powers must be given to the States. Why should not this Government apply that same principle and give more powers to the local bodies, municipalities and others? Why go and interfere in their affairs at every stage? The desire to give more power to these bodies must prevail when Government bring forward such amendments. They should change their outlook in regard to municipal administration. This amendment which Government have moved only indicates that the old outlook continues. That must go."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthi has offered some remarks on the motion moved by the Hon. Minister for Local Administration, and I agree entirely with the remarks made by him. I will add one more for the consideration of the Hon. Minister if it is considered democratic. In the event of there being no unanimity of opinion among all the three members present in the Committee the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Chairman will endeavour to make one of the members to consent to his view and that view will be final. In case all the three disagree, the decision of the Chairman shall be final. This is what the Hon. Minister said. This is dictatorial and not democratic in principle, because the Chairman of the Committee is after all a paid servant of the Government. I am not against the present Chairman who is working there in the Corporation. I am only explaining the matter on general terms, and not on the basis of personalities. I suggest, when there is disagreement among the three, it should not be the privilege of the Chairman to have his view carried through in spite of the fact that two disagree with him. It should be finally referred to the Council which is a bigger authority and which consists of more democratic elements and whose decisions shall be final. But the Government may say—it is also evident from the amendment—that it will be a tedious procedure to refer every matter to the Council and it will not be in the interests of the people also as it will involve inordinate delay in the disposal. Even then I reiterate my point, because when a person

10-40 a.m.

31st July 1952] [Sri K. Vinayakam]

appeals to the Taxation Appeals Committee, he will have to wait at least for a period of three to four months before a final decision is reached by the Taxation Appeals Committee, and it does not matter if he is made to wait for one or two weeks more for a decision to be reached in the open session of the Council. I have also consulted my friends Mr. Anthony Pillai and Mr. Pakkirisami Pillai who also represent the Council and they are of the same view. Therefore, I request the Government to consider my suggestion and if it is incorporated in the amendment, we will welcome this amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I want to say a few words merely by way of intervention and not by way of reply. I beg of the hon. Members who have great experience of Corporation and municipal affairs, to consider the matter from a practical and administrative point of view. This tribunal is to dispose of rupees, annas, pies of taxation, and an appeal is provided, and this appeal is the subject-matter of the discussion now. It is a 'yes' or 'no', whether it is Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 or Rs. 13, and when there is a difference of opinion they found it impossible to resolve the difference by a majority or minority vote; hence all this complicated provision; it does not come up suddenly; it has come after a long trial and by a request from some of the active members of the Corporation; some solution has to be found. Now, I am appealing to those who are here as Legislators that they should forget their personalities as Corporation members, and use their experience and come to a conclusion on this very delicate and difficult question. All Corporation members are elected members and they are always on the alert to plead for their constituents and they have to. At the same time, this Three-Man Committee should give a decision which is necessary and just. The Committee must decide it without fear or favour. The amendment that has been moved by the Hon. Minister for Local Administration may be tried, and it will relieve the members to a certain extent of their difficulties and embarrassments; if it does not succeed and if there is anything wrong, we can again change it. I submit, therefore, with all deference to the more experienced members here about the Corporation affairs, that this step is fair and this is a proposal resulting from considerable experience; let us accept this tentatively.

" Regarding the other proposal made by the hon. Member Mr. P. Ramamurthi that even two members should sit down and carry on the business without the knowledge of the Chairman, I should say that an outsider has been specifically appointed as Chairman to judge the facts and decide the issue, and it will be no use giving the Corporation the right to meet and dispose it of by majority. It is impossible for a large Council to dispose of an appeal whether the tax should be Rs. 10, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. I therefore submit that the amendment may be accepted."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" By way of personal explanation, Sir. I believe, Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has conceded my

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [31st July 1952

view. But, in this measure I am putting in more democratic spirit. The Government's view was to limit the issue at the stage of the Chairman. I said that the matter could go to the Council which is more democratic. Let it not be the rule of one man or at least two men. Instead let there be the rule of at least 50 members."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I thought I had dealt with the matter. I must again explain. If it should go to the Council whether the amount is Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 or Rs. 13 how can the Council decide it? Even there the same difficulty will arise. When a small body of three cannot decide, how can a numerical majority in a larger body dispose of the rupees, annas, pies question? "

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the central problem is not the problem of procedure. It is the question of deciding as to whether a particular re-assessment of a property tax is fair or not. We know from experience that the tendency is to re-assess the tax not on a scientific basis, but to give an arbitrary decree. Of course, there is also no scientific basis as to how the reassessment should be reduced. Therefore, if a procedure is laid down as to the manner and the ground on which there should be reassessment, the decisions given by the Taxation Appeals Committee would be to some extent reasonable. At present the Taxation Appeals Committee is merely a buffer between the taxation authority and the poor tax-payer. Unless some specific procedure is laid down as to how and to what extent there should be reassessment, no scientific assessment of taxation is possible."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, I would like to explain briefly the manner in which the properties in Madras City are taxed. One hon. Member said that the matter might go before the whole Council, so that the assessee may have the benefit of the opinion of majority of the Council. The position is this. Ordinarily the assessor first starts the game of assessing the property; then it goes to the Commissioner to whom the assessee has got a right of appeal and when the Commissioner finally assesses the property, it goes to the Taxation Appeals Committee presided over by a Government official. The present incumbent is a Corporation man promoted as Government official and the other two in the Committee are members of the Corporation Council. Anybody who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Taxation Appeals Committee can by a petition go to the Chief Court of Small Causes and agitate the matter over again. Therefore on the question of taxation every reasonable chance is provided for..."

31st July 1952] [Sri N. Gopala Menon]

the Chairman. If there is a difference of opinion between the Chairman and one other member, the amendment proposes that the Chairman shall use all arts of persuasion against the other member, and if he does not succeed, then the Chairman's opinion shall prevail. Sir, if we give power to the persons who constitute the Tribunal, it must be an equal power as in a Judicial Tribunal where, if there are two judges sitting and if both of them differ, the *status quo* ante will prevail.

" It would not be correct to confer such large powers on the presiding authority. Of course I know that in judicial tribunals when there is a difference of opinion, the opinion of the senior judge prevails. But in a democratic assembly and in a democratic tribunal, every person who constitutes the tribunal must have equal powers and equal authority. I know that in the Taxation Appeals Committee previously there was no outside person presiding over the tribunal. It was all members of the City Council. After all, it is a body which ought to know its own resources and suggest taxation suitably. It ought to know what taxes are to be levied. After all those members of the Taxation Appeals Committee are also persons who know their responsibility. I therefore sincerely believe that there is absolutely no need for this Government official to sit in a democratic body like the Taxation Appeals Committee. All the three members of the Taxation Appeals Committee as it was originally constituted were members of the City Council. It also jars a little against democratic ideas, if a person who is not a member of the City Council were to sit in judgment in the Taxation Appeals Committee over the others. After all he is not an elected member but an extraneous person, viz., a Government official appointed by the Government. 10-50 a.m.

" All the same, I think the amendment is necessary because the courts have held or at any rate likely to hold, that if a committee is constituted by three people, then their judgment will be valid only if all the three members attend the meeting. At present as the two members are honorary members, they cannot be compelled to be present at all meetings. With a view to remove the legal defect and evolve a correct procedure, the Hon. Minister has brought this amendment, viz., that there shall be two members and a Chairman and in case of a difference of opinion among them, the opinion of the Chairman shall prevail, so that it may act as the final word."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the arguments advanced by the member who has just preceded me are arguments with which I am in entire agreement. But I am not in agreement with the conclusion arrived at from his arguments. I accept his argument that Government servants have no place in the Taxation Appeals Committee. The conclusion arrived at viz., that the Government are correct in having brought forward the amendment, is a statement which I strongly oppose.

" Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister by way of intervention, had said that members of the City Council are soft-hearted, that they owe a duty to please their constituencies and therefore they are not likely

municipal councils against decisions of the sub-committees. We cannot compare small municipalities and panchayats with a huge Corporation. I feel that the Corporation Council which is a huge body cannot be sitting over these small trifling appeals from day to-day. Sir, I have nothing more to add to what I have already said. This is a small amendment to remove certain administrative difficulties. I commend the amendment to the approval of the House."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow the hon. Member to make a second speech. Is it a personal explanation? "

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Yes, Sir; while winding up his speech on the motion, the Hon. Minister stated that the case of the Corporation was quite different from the case of small panchayats and municipalities. My submission is that what is democratic in the panchayats and municipalities must continue to be democratic even in a big Corporation."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a personal explanation.

" I now put the motion of the Hon. Sri Sankara Reddi to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), altering Schedule IV to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said schedule to rule 14 the following paragraph shall be added, namely :—

" No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Taxation Appeals Committee unless the Chairman and at least one other member of the Committee are present. If the Chairman and one other member present are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any appeal, the appeal shall be decided at a meeting of the Committee attended by all the three members. All appeals coming up before the Committee at a meeting when all the three members are present, shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the members. In the event of disagreement among all the three members, the Chairman shall endeavour to bring about agreement among themselves or between any two of them over a specific proposal, failing which the opinion of the Chairman shall prevail." ' "

The motion was carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, [a] 1952.

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952. It is a Bill for the levy of a tax on sales of foreign liquor."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Anybody objecting to it? (After a pause.) I put this to the vote of the House.

" The question is that the Hon. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Goundar be granted leave to introduce the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952."

The motion was carried and leave was granted.

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Sir, I introduce the Bill."

(2) THE MADRAS PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL, [b] 1952.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952, and move—

' *That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.*'

" This is a very simple measure. Sir, the Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act contemplated only elected Members of this House. In Article 333 of the Constitution it is provided that in the case of the Anglo-Indian community, the Governor has the power to nominate a person, if there is no elected representative of that community in the Assembly. Consequently, a member belonging to that community has been nominated by the Governor to this House. Under the Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, there is no provision for payment of salary to this Member. Therefore, this small amendment to the existing Act is proposed. I do not think, Sir, there is likely to be any controversy over this measure. Sir, I move."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now take up the Bill clause by clause.

---

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th August 1952.

[b] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st July 1952.

[Mr. Speaker] [31st July 1952

" The question is that the Preamble and clauses 1 and 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

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

' That the Bill be passed into law.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(3) THE MADRAS STAGE CARRIAGES (SURCHARGE) BILL, 1952.*

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

' That the Madras Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1952), be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the following Members :—

1. *The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.*
2. ,, *Dr. U. Krishna Rao.*
3. *Sri K. Rajaram.*
4. ,, *A. M. Sambandam.*
5. ,, *S. Panchaksharam.*
6. ,, *D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.*
7. ,, *N. Rajagopal.*
8. ,, *B. Vaikunta Baliga.*
9. ,, *H. M. Jagannatham.*
10. ,, *A. Balarama Reddy.*
11. ,, *I. K. Subramania Pillai.*
12. *Janab K. M. Seethi.*
13. *Dr. K. B. Menon.*
14. *Sri P. Thimma Reddi.*
15. ,, *M. Rajeswara Rao.*
16. ,, *T. Viswanatham.*
17. ,, *T. C. Narayana Nambiar.*
18. ,, *K. P. Gopalan.*
19. ,, *M. Venugopala Gounder.*
20. ,, *P. B. K. Rajachidambaram.*
21. ,, *P. Ratnaswami Pillai.*
22. ,, *S. T. Adityan.*
23. ,, *S. Ramalingam.*
24. ,, *D. Dasarathan.*
25. ,, *Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.*

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th June 1952.

31st July 1952] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

" Sir, in moving this motion, I wish to bring to the notice of hon. Members that the Bill intends to enable the levy of a surcharge on fares paid by the bus passengers. Sir, item No. 56 of the State List relates to ' Taxes on passengers carried by road '. So, it is a tax exclusively within the jurisdiction of this House. As far as mechanically-propelled vehicles as such are concerned, they come under item 35 of the Concurrent List. So, if it is a case where tax has to be levied on the vehicles as such, it will come under the Concurrent List and the concurrence of the Central Government will have to be obtained; but as far as this Bill is concerned, it deals only with a tax on passengers carried on the road, and it is exclusively a State subject. There is thus no need for consultation with or the concurrence of the Central Government in this case. 11-10 a.m.

" Sir, it has been stated that this Bill is an attempt to tax the poor people who are using these buses. I should like to examine this statement. So far as mechanically-propelled vehicles are concerned, there is the railway and there are motor cars. Under the head ' motor cars ' you have the stage carriages and the ordinary motor cars owned by private individuals. As regards private cars, there are about 20,000 of them now in our State and 20,000 families are thus using their own private cars. The other members of the public have to use some other form of motor transport. And except where people go in a friend's car, the majority of the people use only the stage carriages wherever they have to use a mechanically-propelled vehicle, and wherever the railway train is not available to them.

" As regards the statement that it is only the poor people who use the buses, I must respectfully submit that it is not the poor people alone but all people except those who have ears of their own, who number about 20,000, use the buses. I am quite certain that even rich people use the buses especially in the rural parts. If we only analyse the categories of people who use the stage carriages, we find that the merchant classes who are moving about from one place to another mostly use these buses. As regards their capacity to pay, I respectfully submit that, comparatively speaking, they have got a greater capacity to pay taxes than others. As I said, the merchant classes are the main users of these buses in the rural areas and also in the urban areas. Another class of persons who take to these buses is the litigant public who go to courts very often from the rural parts. I submit again that they also can afford to pay a little by way of surcharge. As regards other sections of the people, I may say that the producer who wants to go to a near-by shandy for the purpose of disposing of his article, does not use the bus; he uses the country-cart. Therefore, this surcharge is not likely to touch him at all. There is yet another class of people which is on the increase, viz., the people who go to the towns from the rural parts for the purpose of seeing cinemas and for other entertainments. I am sure that class also won't grudge paying a little more. Again, if you take the agricultural labourer or other labourer in the rural parts, you will find

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [31st July 1952

that the occasion for him to go in the bus is very rare; perhaps an occasion will arise once a year or twice a year. Ordinarily, these labourers have no occasion to travel in a bus. If they have to go a short distance, they have still got the habit of walking it up, and it gives them good health also; even if it is four or five miles, they do not mind walking. It is a good habit. Therefore, I submit that it is a fact that the poor labourers and the poorest class of people are not at all using the buses; and even if they use, it is only occasionally once or twice a year that they do so. I myself come from a village and I am acquainted with village life. Even now, I go and live in the village, and I can therefore claim to know the villagers and their modes of life. I can therefore say with certain authority that it is only the richer classes in the villages who take to the buses, and the other classes of people either travel by bullock-cart or take to walking. In these circumstances, to say that when we levy a surcharge on the stage carriages, we will be hitting the poor most, is, I respectfully submit, not absolutely correct. We have taken this item of revenue as one to which, not the people of the lowest strata of society, economically, but the richer people, will be contributing, i.e., such people as can afford to bear the burden of the tax.

"One other point we have to take into consideration is whether the entire burden will be passed on to the passengers. My respectful submission is that it will not be passed on to them, for this reason: that even now although the maximum rate is 7 pies per mile, it is not levied because the operators feel that if they levy 7 pies, the passengers will take to other forms of transport. That is why, in my humble opinion, the rate has been restricted to 5 pies in some cases, while in the majority of cases it is restricted to six pies. And so, even if the maximum is increased to eight pies, I am sure the bus-owners will not increase the existing rates.

"On the other hand they would prefer to carry greater number of passengers and pay this surcharge from out of their own earnings. It will be possible for the bus-owners to pay a certain amount of their earnings towards this tax. My respectful submission is that the entire burden of this taxation will not be passed on to the passengers. Under these circumstances, this measure cannot be said to be a measure which would affect poor people.

"Some hon. Members asked why we chose this form of taxation and suggested that we could increase the overall taxation of Rs. 30 per seat per quarter to Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. If we adopt the suggestion, we will be taxing not only buses running on profitable or economic routes but also buses running on very uneconomic routes. A uniform rise in tax will greatly affect the buses on uneconomic routes, especially the small fleet owners, persons owning three or four buses. Therefore the present proposal is an equitable proposal. The surcharge will be in proportion to the number of passengers and mileage and therefore the earnings of the buses. There is a very wide margin in the daily collections of various buses on the different routes. It varies from Rs. 70 to

31st July 1952] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

Rs. 225, depending on the availability of traffic and the mileage done by the vehicle. When there is such a wide margin in the daily earnings of buses, in my humble opinion a uniform increase of tax on all vehicles will not be equitable. It was for this reason that the taxation was proposed in the form of surcharge.

"There is a popular notion that the auctioning of bus routes and giving the right of plying buses to the highest bidder will fetch more revenue. I wish to point out the difficulty involved in this. It is not as if the running of buses can be started without any capital whatsoever. Each bus costs nearly Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 25,000. A man who wants to run a bus has to invest Rs. 25,000 on the vehicle alone. One will have to buy at least three or four vehicles to constitute an economic unit and for that he will have to spend at least a lakh of rupees. For attending to the maintenance and repair of buses, he should have a workshop or get himself attached to a workshop. Suppose we auction the route for one year. If a person who takes the route for one year is thrown out at the end of that period, he will be almost ruined. Suppose the period of auction is two or three years. A bus will not have run its full life within three years. It can be run even after that period. A bus operator will be at a great disadvantage of being overbidden at the subsequent auction, and all his buses and workshop will become useless. The small operators will not be able to compete in the bid. All the big operators will combine, as was the case in respect of toddy shop before the advent of prohibition, bid for a small amount, have the monopoly and earn all the profits. When the suggestion was made, it looked as if it was very good. But when we examined its implications, we found that it was not a sound proposition and therefore had to give it up. The only alternative, without encroaching on the field of the Central Government, which would not hit the poor strata of people is the form of taxation proposed in this Bill. 11-20 a.m.

"I know there are difficulties in the working of this Act. How are we to get the returns from each operator and how are we to fix the amount of surcharge payable in respect of each bus? That will be the main headache. We have taken the necessary powers. This may be examined in the Select Committee. In lieu of this surcharge, if we levy a tax per seat per mile per annum, we may get about the same amount, viz., Rs. 1,25,00,000. The calculation will be easier in that case. Some buses run 80 to 90 miles per day, and some buses run 150 miles. The tax will be in proportion to the mileage done by the bus. All these can be discussed in the Select Committee.

"Hon. Members may point out other difficulties in the Select Committee. It will be the endeavour of the Government to remove all the difficulties. When the Bill comes up before this House as modified by the Select Committee, I am sure all the difficulties will be removed and will be in a form which will be acceptable to the whole House. With that intention, I have moved the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee."

[31st July 1952

MR. SPEAKER :—" Before we proceed further, I wish to point out to the Hon. Leader of the House a minor point of procedure. Under Rule 81 of the Assembly Rules, no Select Committee on a Bill shall, without the leave of the House, consist of more than fifteen members and no Select Committee shall, in any case, consist of more than 25 members. He must move a motion for obtaining the leave of the House since the Select Committee will have more than 15 members."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Leader of the Opposition gave me to understand that the maximum limit was 25. I am sorry I did not verify it from the rule. I move—

' That under rule 81 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the leave of the House be granted to have 25 members on the Select Committee on the Madras Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952.' "

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will ask Mr. C. V. K. Rao to move his amendment. Then the motion as well as the amendment will be before the House."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" I am not moving my amendment. I would like to explain the reason for this."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Certainly I will give him an opportunity. Motion moved—

" That the Madras Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1952), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
2 ,, Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. ,, A. M. Sambandam.
5 ,, S. Panchaksharam.
6. ,, D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.
7. ,, N. Rajagopal.
8. ,, B. Vaikunta Baliga.
9. ,, H. M. Jagannatham.
10. ,, A. Balarama Reddy.
11. ,, I. K. Subramania Pillai.
12. Janab K. M. Seethi.
13. Dr. K. B. Menon.
14. Sri P. Thimma Reddi.
15. ,, M. Rajeswara Rao.
16. ,, T. Viswanatham.
17. ,, T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
18. ,, K. P. Gopalan.

31st July 1952] [Mr. Speaker]

19 Sri M. Venugopala Gounder.
20. ,, P. B. K. Rajachidambaram.
21. ,, P. Ratnaswami Pillai.
22. ,, S. T. Adityan.
23. ,, S. Ramalingam.
24. ,, D. Dasarathan.
25. ,, Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.' "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister said that in levying this surcharge, he would not be taxing the poor and that he would be taxing only the rich people, litigants and cinema-going public. He also said that the money would not be coming from the bus travellers and that the bus operator would pay it. These two are contradictory statements. This is how the Government are trying to hoodwink the Members of this House to get more revenue somehow or other. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill has been brought forward in order to provide for an increase in the revenues of the State. I wish that the reasons now put forward by the Hon. Minister were incorporated in that statement. I beg to submit that this Bill is intended to tax the poor man, to rob him of his hard-earned pies.

" If the object of this Bill is to tax the bus passengers whoever they may be, why are the Government not going to tax the bus passengers in Madras City? If the object of this Bill is to get money from bus operators, why are they not taxing the Madras bus operators namely the State? The Government know full well that there will be a large volume of opposition in the City and that is why they do not want to tax the bus passengers of the City. What holds good for the Madras City, I submit, holds good for other places as well. If the bus operators in the Madras City, namely, the Government of Madras are not prepared to pay, it stands to reason that the bus operators in the mufassal also should not be made to pay.

" It is not the rich man who will be paying the tax while travelling in the bus. But the vast majority of the common men use this cheap means of transport, and they will have to pay the tax. Therefore, this is an unjust measure. Sir, some time back the Hon. the Chief Minister said, while speaking on Prohibition, that he did not want to rob the poor man by taxing his drink. He wanted to eliminate that tax altogether. But here is a very clear case of the Government's saying one thing and doing another. It is for political ends they bring forward Bills like this. They bring in any kind of argument to convince the public that this Bill is most harmless, and that it after all taxes only the bus operators and the rich people. They say that it does not tax the common man. I submit that this is cheating the public, if the word ' cheating ' is parliamentary. 11-30 a.m.

" I would like to explain how much money the poor man has got to pay. Bus is the only cheap means of transport for him.

[Sri C. V. K. Rao] [31st July 1952

If he has to travel 25 miles, he has got to pay at the moment ten annas. Under the provisions of this Bill, he will have to pay four annas more."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Only two annas more."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, this is not the way in which the Government should rob the poor man of his hard earned money. The Hon. Minister said that the poor man was not going to undertake long distance journeys, and that he travelled only short distances on foot. Therefore, he said the poor man would not pay any tax at all. The Hon. Minister said that rich men travelled long distances, and they had no cars. They will purchase cars only when they become Ministers. However, there are very rich landlords who use cars. They have taxis and other means of transport. To say that all people who travel in buses are rich is a contradiction in terms. This Bill is quite unwarranted and is unjust. This should be opposed. If the Government want more money, they should nationalize the large fleet of buses now owned by the bus operators. The Madras Government have made a profit from the nationalization of bus transport in the City. It is also stated that out of every 100 buses and lorries with permits, 25 buses and lorries are not paying any tax at all. The Government are not prepared to get the revenue that is due to them. They are giving a free hand to these rich people who purchase these buses and get the permits. The rich people illegally carry on their trade. If the Government are really sincere about getting money, they must get it from other sources and not tax the poor men. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that we will have afternoon session to-day. We will meet at 2-30 and go on till 6 o'clock or till we complete the agenda, whichever is earlier."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, after hearing the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister while introducing the Bill, one would have got the impression that when we agreed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, we meant that we had the liberty to change a clause here and another clause there in regard to the manner of collecting the tax, etc., and that we had agreed to the basic principle underlying the levy of this tax. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I am sure, in his speech will make the position clear as to what exactly is the stand taken by the Opposition in this matter. Leaving apart the question that we are opposed to the basic principle underlying this taxation, I would like now to answer some of the points that have been raised and the assumptions made by the Hon. the Leader of the House while he introduced this Bill. First of all, let us see what is the basic principle of taxation underlying this Bill. I would like to know from the Hon. the Finance Minister whether he understands elementary economics. I would like to ask him to realize what exactly is the economic situation in our country to-day. There

31st July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

a slump in the country and the purchasing power of the vast majority of the people is tremendously falling. There is a terrific slump. It is a very vicious circle, one aggravating the another. There is no way out. What does our Finance Minister propose to do to solve the slump and tackle the problems created by the slump? The only solution the Finance Minister can offer is to mop up the purchasing power of the people further so that the intensity of the slump may increase hundredfold. I would like to inform the Government that this will act as a boomerang on the Government themselves, and that this would lead to a further intensification of the economic crisis leading ultimately to a crash of our entire economy and to the bankruptcy of the State itself. Secondly, what is the basis of this tax? It was very cleverly stated that after all it was just an increase of one pie per mile. The total amount of revenue to be realized from this tax is about Rs. 2 crores per year. One of the Hon. Ministers speaking across the table told me that it was after all a question of taxing the people at the rate of 8 annas per head in the whole course of one year. I am here reminded of a certain story about Chettiyars. It is only a story, and I am not making any reflection upon any Member of this House or on the Hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad. The story is that the Chettiyars are, after all, taking interest only at the rate of one pie for every pie. Just like that story, it is stated here that after all it is only 8 annas that is being levied on an individual for a whole year. That is not the question. The question is what is the amount of taxation that the people of this country are already bearing, and whether any further increase in the tax burden they will be able to bear, or whether this tax will prove to be the last straw on the camel's back. I would like to point out that in this country the average taxation per head of the population works out to roughly Rs. 25. This includes the taxes that are levied by the Central Government also. The provincial taxes per head of the population work out to Rs. 12½ per year. Rs. 61 crores for a population of 4½ crores works out to roughly Rs. 12½ per head of the population. Leaving alone the educational cess and other cesses that are levied by the district boards and municipalities, the total taxes levied by the Central Government and the State Government work out roughly to Rs. 25 per head of the population.

" It may be said that Rs. 25 per head is, after all, not a big amount. But we have to take into account the average income of the people of this country. The *per capita* income of the people of this country, according to a survey conducted by a committee appointed by the Government of India recently and presided over by an eminent statistician, is hardly Rs. 65 per annum. This is perhaps the lowest figure of income in any part of the world. The people of this country are so very poor. They are already paying tax of Rs. 25 on this income. I would say that that is the highest incidence of taxation on the people, if we take into account the poverty of the country and the extreme misery that the people are already suffering from. Therefore, it is that I say 11-40 a.m.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [31st July 1952

that the introduction of a levy of 8 annas per individual is going to prove to be the last straw that breaks the camel's back and people are going to fight against it.

" Secondly, the Hon. the Finance Minister was expatiating on what classes of the people are going to be affected by this levy. I was just feeling whether the Hon. Minister was going to say, ' There can be any amount of increase in the food prices. Rice can to-day sell not at Re. 1 or Re. 1-4-0 per measure but at Rs. 2 per measure because it is not the poor people alone that use rice. The rich men are also using rice and all sorts of people are using it. Therefore, why should there be any apprehension that the burden is going to fall only on the poor people? ' Sir, the question should not be looked at that way. It has got to be looked at from the point of view of the main incidence of taxation. It may be that certain big merchants or certain rich classes of people sometimes in their lives—for example, when their car goes out of order—use the bus transport. But regarding the question on what classes of people the incidence of taxation is going to fall mainly, I submit that the reasonings of the Hon. the Finance Minister cannot hold water. In this regard, the bus operators themselves are the best certifiers and not the Hon. the Finance Minister who goes to his village once in two or three years, perhaps for a holiday, because he has always been practising in Coimbatore. Therefore, he is not the person competent to give a certificate as to who are the people that use the bus transport very often. I submit the bus operators themselves know who are actually travelling by buses in the entire State. They have already stated that it is the common people that frequently travel by buses. When they talk of common people, they refer to poor people. After all, the overwhelming majority of the people of this country are poor people. The number of people who are rich can be counted on one's fingers. To-day the overwhelming majority of the people already being very poor, it is not fair to make an invidious distinction and say that only very poor sections of the people do not use the bus transport. The contention that the majority of the people who use the bus transport belong to the richer classes cannot hold water. It is an argument that has got to be refuted. Can the Hon. Minister deny that the majority of the middle class people have got to use the bus transport at some time or other? There are middle class people who are mostly users of the bus transport. Now, if we assume for the moment that certain sections of the lowest class of people do not use the bus transport, then it means that the incidence of taxation on the middle class people is not going to be at the rate of 8 annas per head but it is going to be much more than that. It means that the middle class people in our State will have to spend not less than about Rs. 40 per head by way of increased taxation. This is the way in which the Government expect to get money from the common people of this country. Sir, in 1926 or 1927 when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was leading the Bardoli Satyagraha Movement, he said that air alone was left untaxed by the British Government in this country. To-day I would like to ask the Government,

31st July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi

' Are you not following in the footsteps of the same British Government? ' What is it that the Government are leaving untaxed now? They are levying a tax on every service that the common people of this country have got to resort to. They are greedy. The Hon. the Chief Minister always talks of greed while referring to the Opposition. I must submit that the most greedy element existing in this country is the Government of Madras. (Applause from the Opposition Benches.) There is nothing but greed exhibited in this Bill. Therefore, I say that the entire principle underlying this taxation Bill is repugnant to all accepted principles of public finance and taxation, and it must go lock, stock and barrel."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who do not like the Bill. But as it is going to be referred to a Select Committee, it can be thoroughly discussed there. I must, however, say what I feel about the aims and objects expounded by the Hon. Minister. Sir, I think many hon. Members here will agree with me that if each Member could be given three or four bus routes, we would not want the monthly salary or daily allowance now paid to us. If we are given three or four bus routes, we will pay to the Government everything incidental to it, namely, licence fee and other things just as other bus-owners will pay. We will be happy then because we will be profiting not only ourselves but also others. I do not have the necessary capital to invest but I will have somebody else to invest the required capital. He will profit himself and also will be profiting me to the extent of three or four times my salary and allowances. When that is the position, there is no point in saying that the proprietors of buses or the bus route owners will be affected by this taxation. One of the progressive Members was saying this morning that the proprietors would be affected by this taxation. Not at all, Sir. I would like such hon. Members to note that they should not speak on the authority of news from books published but on the authority of news got from the people who are running the buses. Proprietors of buses will not at all be affected by this taxation. It is the passengers that will really be affected. In the existing rules relating to the running of buses there is a provision that if passengers travel for four miles or less, they will have to pay a minimum of four annas. I know that old people who cannot walk, when they get into buses, are forced to pay that four annas. In many a place and in many buses I have seen that."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I would like to inform the hon. Member that nobody from this side of the House stated, while speaking on this Bill, that the proprietors would be affected. It is the Hon. the Finance Minister himself that stated it, as far as this Bill is concerned."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" I do not know if the hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi was present when a progressive Member of this House belonging to the Socialist Party was speaking on this Bill. If the hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi feels that his Party alone is progressive, then I have nothing to say in the matter."

[31st July 1952

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. If he is referring to the question of the increase in the tax on petrol, I would like to repeat what I said, for his benefit, because it seems to have been misunderstood. I said, as a matter of general principle, we would like the incidence of taxation to fall on the rich. The people who use motor cars are normally rich and, therefore, I said that we would normally have no objection to an increase in the tax on petrol. In this particular case, I went on to say, there are grounds to believe that this tax is likely to be regressive. That is all I said. If the hon. Member misunderstood me, I am very sorry."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" I have understood the hon. Member very well. As the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari said, not 6 annas or 8 annas but even 12 annas these proprietors could pay. If the tax that is now proposed will not fall on the poor people but will fall on the proprietors alone, I will say that even double or thrice the amount of the tax may be levied. Many of my relatives are bus proprietors and I know this business is profitable. So, it is the passengers that will be affected by this tax. The bus proprietors are already collecting from the passengers 8 pies and even 12 pies. We have been travellers and we know it. If this increase in tax is effected, they will collect from the passengers still more.

11-50 a.m. " There is the extra income from overloading buses in every route. Every bus-owner is making extra money every day and on every route. Only once in six months or one year, some of them are charged for overload. Many of them are left. These officers who are engaged on the work of detecting such overloads are only charging the ordinary, poor bus proprietors and are letting off the richer proprietors. Whatever it is, these proprietors are getting a lot of money and that is the point which I wish to stress in this connection. So, let us not be thinking that the bus-proprietors will be hard hit if they are taxed. It is the poor travelling public that will be hit.

" The policy advocated by our Party for a long number of years in the past is that these routes must be auctioned. I do not know why the Government have not yet thought it fit to do this. The Hon. Minister who moved this Bill said that it is not possible to auction these things. If this is not possible, where will be the possibility to do anything? At present shandy and markets are being auctioned in certain municipal and district board areas. Why don't you expect that the richer people in those places will join together and crush the ordinary poor men? The Government, I know, have never thought like that and have permitted such things to go on. Then, what about these fish ponds and other things? The Government have been auctioning those things and they never thought that it was bad. My opinion is that in auctioning, there will be facility even for the ordinary man to compete with the richer man. I know what these shandy contractors do. Of course some rich people take part in the auction along with the ordinary people. I may tell this House, these rich people can only purchase the poor contractor and

31st July 1952] [Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

not bid with him. I know what is taking place there. These rich men bid for a low amount and rebid it and share the general profit or they pay something to the other bidders and bid for a small amount and get the whole thing themselves. What is the harm in auctioning these bus routes? Is a bus-owner considered a poor man? The Hon. Minister himself has said that a bus will cost Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. In this poor country, can a man who possesses Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 be classified as a poor man? Even a man who has four to five thousand rupees is considered a rich man in his own sphere. When that is the case, these people can never be called rich. That is why I say that these big men, these big capitalists and these rich men should not be allowed to go on monopolising these routes. Others must also be given opportunities. The ordinary poor men also must have a chance in this matter. These routes must be auctioned so that everybody can have a say in the matter.

" Where is the need for a workshop for these people? There are many bus-owners, who are themselves drivers, conductors and workmen. They repair their own buses. They never go to workshops and pay heavy sums for getting their buses repaired. Even those who own one or two buses never go to workshops and they themselves repair their buses. In this manner, they do not incur much expenditure on maintaining their buses and thus they get enormous profit. I know of many cases where people have earned a lot through buses. In Rayalaseema, I know of two persons, who were bus drivers 20 years back. To-day, they have Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs each. There are many others who have become millionaires in this manner. I am mentioning all these things only to show that this bus business is not a mere profession, wherein one can find his simple living. It is not so. If only the Government can properly assess the profits earned by these bus proprietors in different routes, and if only they are able to tax them properly, the Government will be able to get a great amount. Let us not ruin these bus-owners and let us not make them insolvents. That is not my point. They are getting huge profits. Out of those profits, if the Government are able to extract the maximum money by way of taxes, then there will be no need for any other new taxation and there will be no need for any Select Committee to go into this Bill. There will be no need for any loan and there will be no need for getting any grant from the Central Government. By adopting the method suggested by me, the Government will be able to get Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 crores.

" In this connexion, I wish to make a reference to the removal of non-official elements from some of the transport authorities. Who is the Collector, who is the Superintendent and who are the various officers? Are they not our relatives, are they not our friends? I know many of them are the toys and pawns of influential politicians and other non-officials. When that is the case, how can the people expect complete ' High Court Justice ' in the matter of these bus routes? I have been carefully watching how these bus routes are granted. I know there are certain interests, certain

very influential interests that are working in the matter of these bus routes. I know certain cases, where these routes have been allotted, but later on cancelled by Ministers. If anybody has any doubt in this matter, let him refer to the records of the Central Road Traffic Board. Then he will see how in the last five years, bus routes have been given to various people. It has become a scandalous history in the last five years. It has brought infamy for the Government. People began to term the Madras Government as a 'bus-route Government'. Many of us know this and how scandalous it has been. Are not some of the Members who are sitting here now and who were in the previous House also in the past, aware that there have been many discussions on this subject in the past? Have not reports about it appeared in newspapers? I know the whole history, the people in the district know the whole history. I have myself written to the authorities. Even now, more routes are not given. In the present House, I have put some questions relating to some incidents in this connexion and I got the reply that it was a fact that such and such thing took place in the past. I also wish to take this opportunity to mention that the many representations and protests submitted to the authorities in the past are missing in the Road Traffic Board office. What has happened to those things? Wherever more routes ought to have been opened, they have not been opened. The result was that only a few people monopolised all the bus routes."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" With great respect to the hon. Member, I am afraid he is going off the mark and off the track also. We are now discussing the levy of a surcharge on bus fares. We are not now concerned with the Road Traffic Board and other things. We had sufficient opportunity to refer to these things during the buget discussion. I, therefore, respectfully request the hon. Member to confine his remarks within the scope of the Bill."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Sir, I had to mention these things to the hon. Members of this House and to the Hon. Minister only to show that there was absolutely no necessity for levying this surcharge on the poor travelling public. I only suggest that even under the existing system, by an alternative arrangement, we can get greater income from the bus-owners for the State, and we need not think of levying a surcharge of one pie or increasing the fares to eight pies per mile. The bus proprietors will pay the tax. If anybody were to say that it cannot be done, then I disagree with them. My only plea is that we should not tax the poor passengers. That is why I say that we must discuss the whole thing thoroughly, and if we can reach an agreement with the bus proprietors, then it is well and good. I wish to emphasize that whatever we may do must not hit the poor travelling public. Bearing this point clearly in view, we must proceed with the consideration of this Bill. Sir, I only took this occasion to enlighten the hon. Members here as to how these bus routes are granted, as to how these bus-owners are reaping enormous profits, and as to

how the State can get easily Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 crores by accepting my suggestion with regard to auctioning the routes and other matters. With these suggestions, I conclude my speech, Sir."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not feel that it is very necessary to make a long speech when the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee. I rise to put a question or two to the Hon. the Minister for Finance for information, but before I do that, I would like to make a few remarks. 12 noon.

" The Hon. the Minister for Finance made a very ingenious effort to prove that the surcharge on bus fares will be paid by the rich. We have to be very careful when we use the word 'rich' in a country where purchases are made on the split pie. If the Minister would go and sit in a village grocery shop, he would see how purchases are made by the lower middle class on the split pie. I would remind hon. Members that there are only a few in the whole of India who pay income-tax. According to the United Nations' reports, not more than 700,000 people pay it in the whole of India, and if we come to South India, the number will be considerably less. The average income of an Indian is sixty-five rupees and if we come to South India, the average income is much less than this. When it comes to my district of Malabar, it is only half the income of Andhra or Tamilnad. When we remember all these facts, it is very difficult to accept that the tax now proposed—surcharge on the bus fares—is borne by the rich. When the Hon. the Minister made the statement that the poor man often prefers to walk or pick up a ride in a shaky, rickety bullock-cart, has he asked himself the question whether he does it out of free choice or whether he is compelled to do it by circumstances? I wonder whether he walks for his health or picks up the ride in the rickety cart because he likes to have a joy ride.

" I would like to make one other remark on the statement made by the Hon. the Minister for Finance that the bus-owners were willing to pay the surcharge. I have a very shrewd suspicion that the bus-owners have their own reasons for making this statement. I know how the buses are run. I know how accounts are kept. I know how little check there is by the Government on the collections that are made by the bus-owners. I have a very shrewd suspicion, as I said, why they are willing to pay this surcharge. They do not want any scrutiny of or check upon the income they get from the buses. They shed crocodile tears at the Bus-owners' Conference for the poor man. They complimented him; they offered him their goodwill. Why, they know their accounts are not scrutnized and so can increase their income by sympathizing with the poor man who uses the buses.

" With these remarks, I would request the Minister to tell me what the terms of reference for this Committee will be, whether the Committee will be qualified to make alternative proposals for taxation and whether the Committee will be permitted to discuss policies with regard to bus services."

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

[31st July 1952

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would like hon. Members to be very brief since the Bill will come before the Assembly again after it is reported upon by the Select Committee."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are one or two points I wish to make. The Hon. the Minister for Finance was telling us that the fares, as they are, are rather low. Perhaps the present position is not known to him. As a matter of fact, I know the position well. If one wants to go from Madras to Nellore, one pays the fare for that distance. But there are a number of stations in between, Gudur, Naidupet, Sulurpet and so on. If one takes a ticket for Nellore only, one will be taken into the bus. So much so, if a man wants to go to Gudur, he has to pay the fare for Nellore. This is the case with almost all the routes. Unless we pay the fare for the terminus, we do not get a seat. Consequently, we pay not seven pies per mile but something like five annas per mile. The minimum is five annas per mile. Even if you travel one mile, you will have to pay five annas and still there is a terrible row for getting a seat. While the Minister says, it is seven pies per mile, in actual practice five annas is collected, not collected, but passengers are fleeced to pay. I know, as a matter of fact, many of the bus-owners are monopolists and they are virtually the kings of the place. They select passengers whom they should take and leave the rest behind.

" Then, Sir, the Minister has said that keeping of accounts is not practicable when the bus-owner has to deal with a number of passengers, and that the Government will be satisfied with a certain amount which may be fixed on some agreement which they may enter into with bus-owners. Sir, this will give rise to a lot of underhand dealings, because the man who has got the biggest pull with the Government will be paying the smallest surcharge. His hands will be naturally free to charge whatever amount he likes per mile per passenger. Let the Minister remember that it is not seven pies but five annas that is charged to-day. If he really wants to administer this measure correctly, let him ask the bus-owners or make them pay something fixed. Let not anarchy be here. I also know that in some districts, no new bus operators are allowed to come into the field. The old operator's uncle, or brother or some such relative is given new routes to operate. As a matter of fact, in Nellore it is only one man's show. A single man has got eighty per cent of the routes though the permits are not in his name, but in the name of his relatives. Therefore, I say, we are dealing with a very powerful monopoly and we have to be very careful to see that the burden of taxation is not shifted on to the poor."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill because the Government want money to spend on certain items we do not approve of. It is not enough if the objective alone is fair. The means should also be fair. But here both the means and the objective are not fair. There is no guarantee that the people of this State will be given food. There is no guarantee that the people will be given cheap clothing. There is no guarantee

31st July 1952] [Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar]

that the people will be given a democratic form of Government. Sir, the argument came that the proprietors of bus companies will have to bear the burden. I do not agree because in the year 1949, as far as my information goes, there was a proposal to have a surcharge on each ticket sold and after some discussion and also agitation, it was dropped. Then, the tax on seat was Rs. 17 and it was raised to Rs. 30, that is by about 78 per cent. But what happened later? This was actually collected from the passengers. Half a pie was added to the ticket fare per mile per passenger, but the bus-owners were collecting more. Let us come to the present measure. This will require the passengers to pay an enhanced fare in terms of a coin which is not really in circulation now. What I fear is, the conductors will be forced either to collect more or to collect less. In that situation, I am sure very many people will be prosecuted by the Sub-Inspectors of Police and lot of trouble will arise. There will be a deadlock facing this transport industry. After all, there is scarcity of transport services in our State and my humble submission to the Government is that this taxation proposal which will affect the poor people should be dropped. Hence, I oppose the Bill here and I am going to oppose it in the Select Committee also."

*SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள், " இபபொழுது போட உத்தேசித் திருக்கின்ற பஸ் சர்சார்ஜ் வரியானது பஸ்வில் பிரயாணம் செய்கிற ஏழை மக்களே பாதிக்கவில்லே என்றும், பணக்காரர்களேத்தான் பாதிக்கும் என்றும் கூறுகிறார். ஆகையால் இதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏழை மக்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டவர்களா? அவர் ஒரு பெரிய செல்வந்தர் குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்தவர். ஒரு நாள் கூட அவர் பஸ்வில் பிரயாணம் செயதிருக்க மாட்டார். அப்படி என்றுவது பிரயாணம் செய்திருக்கிறாகளா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" பல நாட்கள் நான் பஸ்வில் பிரயாணம் செய்திருக்கிறேன். "

* SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—" பல நாட்கள் பஸ் வில் பிரயாணம் செய்திருக்கிறேன் என்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லு கிறார். அவருடைய கார் ரிப்பேராயிருந்த காலங்களில் அவர் அவ்விதம் பிரயாணம் செய்திருப்பார்கள் என்று நினேக்கிறேன். (சிரிப்பு)

" நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். இந்த பஸ் சர்சார்ஜ் வரி பானது ஏழை யத்தான் பாதிக்கிறது முன்பு விற்பனை வரியைப் போட்டபொழுது அது ஏழையைத்தான் பாதிக்கும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனல் அது ஏழையை ஒன்றும் பாதிக்காது. வியாபாரிகள் விற்பனே வரியை சர்க் காருக்குக் கட்டப்போகிறார்கள் ", என்று பதிலளித்து விட்டார்கள். அதே போல வியாபாரிகள் இதற்கு பலமான எதிர்ப்பைத் தெரிவித்தபொழுது, " " நீங்கள் என் எதிர்க்கிறீர்கள் நீங்கள் சாமானே விற்கும்பொழுது சாமானே வாங்குபவரிடமிருந்து வரியை வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கப் போகிறீர்கள் ", என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆக ஒரு பைசா என்று வரியைப் போட்டுத்தான் இன்று சர்க்கார் காமதேனு என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய அளவில் கோடிக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்களே வசூலித்து விடுகிறார்கள். கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. ராஜகோ பாலச் சாரியார் சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மைலுக்கு ஒரு டைசா பஸ் சர்சார்ஜ் வரிப் பிரேரணையை முழு மூச்சாக எதிர்க்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொருவரும் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் சொல்கிறதான அந்தராத்மாவுக் தொட்டுப்பார்த்துக் கொண்டு இந்த வரிப் பிரேரணையால் மக்களுக்குக் கெடுதி உண்டா இல்லேயா என்பதை யோசித்தால் நிச்சயமாக எல்லோரும் இதை எதிர்ப்பார்கள்

[Sri A. Govindasamy Nayagar] [31st July 1952

என்றே நான் கருதுகிறேன். நீங்கள் இந்த பஸ் சர்சார்ஜ் வரியைப் போட்டு விட்டு உங்கள் தொகுதிக்குத் திரும்பச் செல்வீர்களேயானால் உங்களை ஜனங்கள் எவ்வளவு கேவலமாகப் பேசுவார்கள் என்பதைக் கொஞ்சம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நாங்கள் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்ள ஒத்துக்கொண்டதாலேன்றால் இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து
2-10 p.m. அல்ல. இதை பூர்ணமாக வெளியே வரமுடியாதபடி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடேதான் நாங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டோம் என்பதை இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்று பஸ்களில் ஏழைகளும் நடுத்தர மக்களும்தான் பிரயாணம் செய்கிறார்கள். மாணவர்களும்தான் பிரயாணம் செய்கிறார்கள், தொழிலாளர்கள் பிரயாணம் செய்கிறார்கள், சர்க்காரில் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்குகிற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும்தான் பிரயாணம் செய்கிறார்கள். இப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது இவர்கள் எல்லோரையுமே பாதிக்கக் கூடியவகையில் பஸ் வரித் திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டு இதனால் ஏழைகள் யாரும் பாதிகப்படமாட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்வது சரியாகாது தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்று தங்கள் வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்திற்கு ஏற்றபடி ஊதியம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் கனம் ராஜாஜியைப் போன்ற மேதை வீணாகப் பணத்தை செலவழிக்காதீர்கள் சிக்கனமாக இருக்கக் கற்றுக் கொள்ளுங்கள். சினிமாவுக்குப் போகாதீர்கள். சினிமாவுக்குச் செலவழிக்கிற பணத்தை என்னிடம் கொடுங்கள்," என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அதே சமயத்தில் கனம் ராஜாஜியின் மந்திரி சபையிலேயே இருக்கின்ற கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ பட்டாபிராம ராவ் சர்க்கார் சிலவில் அஞ்சலிதவிக்குப் பரிசு வழங்குகிறார். இவர்கள் சொல்வதும், செய்வதும் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று முரணாக இல்லையா? (பலத்த சிரிப்பு) கனம் மந்திரியே இப்படி பரிசு வழங்குவதால் சினிமாவில் உற்சாகத்தை உண்டு பண்ணவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு செய்வதாகத் தோன்றவில்லையா?

" இந்த பஸ் சார்ஜ் ஏழைகளை எப்படி, பாதிக்கிறது என்பதற்குச் சான்றாக இன்று குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். சென்னையிலிருந்து திண்டிவனத்திற்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்றால் ரயிலில் போனால் 2 ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு மைலுக்கு 8 பைசா வீதம் பஸ்வில் ரூபாய் 3-2-0 ஆகிறது ஒரு சாதாரண ஏழை இப்பொழுது ரூ. 1-2-0 கொடுக்க பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால் இது அக்கிரமம் இல்லையா என்பதை நீங்கள் சிந்தித்துப் பஸ் ரூட்டை அதிகரித்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதோடு மூன்று மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு சீட்டிற்கு 30 ரூபாய்கள் வீதம் பங்கு வரி போடப்படுகிறது. இன்னும் அதிகமான பஸ் ரூட்டுகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அதிக மான பஸ்களை ஓடச் செய்தால் அதன் மூலம் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிக லாபம் வராதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். பல கோடிக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கும் சௌகர்யம செய்து கொடுக்க வதுவாகும்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக ஸ்ரீ திம்மாரெட்டி சொன்னதைப்போல் பஸ் ரூட்டுகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டியதேயில்லை. கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் பஸ்களில் பிரயாணம் செய்தால் சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களைப்பற்றி பஸ் ரூட் விஷயமாக எவ்வளவு கேவலமாகப் பொதுஜனங்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்ற விஷயம் தெரியும். அதனால்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன், எங்களுக்குப் பஸ் ரூட்டும் வேண்டாம். ஜனங்கள் கேவலமாக பேசுவதையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளும்படி செய்யவேண்டா மென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்புவதை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். இந்த மசோதாவானது எந்த நிலைமையில் மீண்டும் இந்தச் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, நண்பர் நிதி அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீமான் சுப்ரமண்யம் அவர்கள் கவனத்திற்குச் சில விஷயங்களை நான் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

" நீங்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற மசோதாவானது பஸ் பிரயாணிகளை மிகுந்த கஷ்டத்திற்குட்படுத்துவதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல், உங்கள் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை ஒழுங்காக நிர்வகிக்க வல்லமையா என்பதையும் நீங்கள் சற்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

31st July 1952] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

" இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சுமார் 7,000 பஸ்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு பஸ்வில் 30 வீட்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 7,000 பஸ்கள் இருக்கும்போது, ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு பஸ் ஒரு ட்ரிப் ஓடினாலும், 2 லக்ஷம் 10 ஆயிரம் பிரயாணிகள் பஸ்வில் செல்கின்றார்கள். சாதாரணமாக ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு பஸ் 5 ட்ரிப்கள் ஓடுகின்றன. 7 ஆயிரம் பஸ்களும் ஒரு நாளைக்கு 5 ட்ரிடபுகள் ஓடினால், 10 லக்ஷம் டிக்சட்டுகளுக்குமேல் கண்டக்டர்கள் issue பண்ணுகிறார்கள். இந்த 10 லக்ஷத்திற்கு அதிகமான டிக்கட்டுகளை யெல்லாம் நீங்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து, தம்படி தம்படியாக உங்கள் அதிகாரிகளால் வசூலிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அது முடியுமா? பஸ் முதலாளி கள்தான் அதைக் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமா? இதையெல்லாம் நீங்கள் சற்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தீர்களா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். அது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான காரியமாகும்.

" இந்த மசோதாவை நீங்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும்போது, நான் இதை எதிர்க்கின்றேன் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. வரி போடவேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால், நீங்கள் போடுகின்ற வரியானது இந்த மாகாண மக்களை எவ்விதம் பாதிக்கின்றது என்பதையும், சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் அந்த வரியை எவ்விதம் வசூலிக்கப் போகின்றார்கள் என்பதையும் பற்றித்தான் சொல்லுகின்றேன்.

" எதிர்க் கட்சியில் இருக்கின்ற ஒரு சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்கிற போது, " அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டும், இவர்களுக்கு சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டும், இதைச் செய்யவேண்டும், அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும் ' என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போதே, ' வரியே போடவேண்டாம் ' எனறு சொல்வதைப்போல், நான் சொல்லவில்லை. (Interruption by Mr. Vinayakam) உங்களை நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ' எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கும் எல்லாரும் அப்படிதான் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள் ' என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ' எதிர்க்கட்சியிலிருக்கும் ஒரு சில நண்பர் கள் அப்படிதான் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். எதிர்க் கட்சியிலிருக்கும் ஒரு சில நண்பர்களைக் குறித்துச் சொல்கிறேனேயொழிய, நான் எல்லோரையும் சொல்லவில்லை. குறிப்பாக, கம்யூனிஸ்டு மெம்பர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதைச் செய்தால் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்கின்றார் கள். அதைச் செய்தால் இதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கொள்கை அது. ஆகையால், அவர்களைச் சொல்லுகிறதை யொழிய, நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ விநாயகம் அவர்களைச் சொல்லவில்லை. அவர் Constructive ஆக யோசனை சொல்லுகின்றார்கள் என்பது எனக்கும் தெரியும்.

" ஆகவே, நீங்கள் வரி போடுங்கள், வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால், அப்படி வரி போடும்போது பஸ் முதலாளிகளும், பொதுமக்களும், எந்த அளவு பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை யோசித்து, நியாயமாகப் போடவேண்டும். ஒரு நாளைக்குப் பத்து லக்ஷத்திற்குமேல் டிக்கட்டுகளைப் பார்ப்பதென்பது முடியாத காரியமாகும்.

" இதற்கு வழி என்ன என்று நீங்கள் கேட்கலாம். பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்கள் செய்யவேண்டியதை நாங்கள் செய்யவேண்டு மென்று நினைக்கவில்லை. இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்று சொல்வதற்கு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. மசோதா வேண்டாமென்று இந்தச் சபையில் கொண்டு வந்து விடலாம். ஆனால், அதைப்பற்றி முடிவு கூறுவதற்கு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விட்டுவிடவேண்டும். அதைப்பற்றி நான் ஒன்றும சொல்வதற்குத் தயாராயில்லை.

" நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், நீங்கள் மைல் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் வருஷமொன்றுக்கு ரூ 3,000, பஸ் ஒன்றுக்கு வரி போட லாம். 8 அணா வீதம் போட்டால் ரூ. 1,500 வருமானம் வரும். 4 அணா வீதம் போட்டால் ரூ. 750 வருமானம் வரும். மூன்று விதமான திட்டங் களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வசூல் செய்யலாம். அதாவது மைல் ஒன்றுக்கு 4 அணா போட்டால் ரூ. 750-ம், மைல் ஒன்றுக்கு 8 அணா போட்டால் ரூ. 1,500-ம், ரூ. 1 வீதம் போட்டால் ரூ. 3,000 வசூலிக்கலாம். இவ்விதம்

நீங்கள் பஸ் முதலாளிகளிடம் வாங்கிவிட்டால். பஸ் முதலாளிகள் என்ன கேட்கிறார்கள் என்பதை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் அவர்கள் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுவார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்வதற்குத் தயாராயில்லை. நீங்கள் இவ்விதம் போடவேண்டுமென்றால் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் கேட்கின்ற சலுகைகளைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் நேருக்கு நேர் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம். வீட் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1 அல்லது 8 அணா அல்லது 4 அணா வீதம் வசூலிக்கலாமா என்பதைத்தான நீங்கள் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

"ஒவ்வொரு பிரயாணியின் டிக்கட்டின்மீதும் வரி விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தீர்களானால், கனம் ராஜபார் ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்தச மி நாயகர் சொன்னதில் தப்பே கிடையாது. ஊரில் மந்திரிகளை மக்கள் நல்ல விதமாகப் பேசமாட்டார்கள். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களாயிருந்தாலும், கல்லைத் தூக்கி விட்டெறிவார்கள் என்பதை மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. ஆகவே, பஸ் பிரயாணிகள்மீது டிக்கட் கணக்கை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நீங்கள் வரி போடக் கூடாது.

"யார் மீது இந்த வரி போடப்படுகின்றது என்பது எனக்குச் சரியாகப் புரியவில்லை. இதிலுள்ள மர்மம் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. கார்ப்பரேஷன் எல்லையில் ஓடும் பஸ்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் விதிவிலக்காக அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நகரங்களுக்கு விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கவும் சர்க்கார் இந்த மசோதாவில் அதிகாரம் கொடுத்திருகின்றார்கள். யாராவது தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் சர்க்காரை அணுகினார்களா ? அவர்கள் உங்களை influence பண்ணினார்கள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே, குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், சில நகரங்களில் தனிப்பட்ட கம்பெனிகள் monopolise பண்ணியிருக்கிறது. அந்த கம்பெனிகளுக்கு விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்க இந்த மசோதாவில் இடமிருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். ஆகவே, எந்த நகரங்களுக்கும் விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கும் படியாக சர்க்கார் வைத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. இருந்தால் எல்லா இடத்திற்கும் இருக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் மட்டும் என்ன பாதகம் செய்தார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். ஆகவே, universal ஆக இருக்கவேண்டுமே தவிர, சில இடங்களுக்கு exemption கொடுத்திருப்பது தவறு. அதைப் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி நன்றாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த மசோதாவைப் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்புவதை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

12-20 p.m. SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—" I rise to make only one point, Sir. The Hon. Minister said that as far as poor people were concerned they did not travel by bus. I am not concerned whether poor people travel by bus or not. The question is whether we are not making bus travel costly by this tax. We must make the bus travel cheap for the poor people. We must approach this problem with this aim in view."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I take very strong objection to this Bill and the fundamental principles underlying it. My hon. Friend, Mr. Adityan, said that we must make bus travel cheap for the poor people. But our Hon. Minister does not want the poor people to travel in bus. He wants them to walk for reasons of health. I do not know whether our Hon. Ministers will take this advice and walk to improve their health and not use their cars. If they do, we will save the expenditure now incurred on the maintenance of their cars. There is no use in giving advices. They must follow them themselves. They are not able to walk short distances. That being so, how can poor people walk distances of 25 miles, 30 miles and so on where there are no railways. The Hon. Minister has no knowledge of our rural parts. This I say emphatically. Let him tour the rural parts in the backward areas in Rayalaseema or in Guntur or Krishna districts.

There are many places which are not connected by rail, distances of 40 miles, 50 miles, even 100 or 150 miles. There is no use of asking people to walk such long distances. It is not for reasons of health that people go from one place to another, but on account of dire necessity they go to other places, and they have no other transport except the bus. That is why I say this is a tax on all except the rich who use cars. They alone are saved from this tax. This fact he must take into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is in the Select Committee; he can say all this in the Select Committee."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Only one point, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Finance Minister. In our parts there are very few bus routes. There are possibilities for opening new ones. If private owners are not willing, Government might come forward to run buses on the new routes. This will bring in revenue for the Government. But it is not the policy of the Government to take up any development schemes. They want the people to use only the existing facilities. It is not a surprise to see this Government follow this policy. It was the Hon. Chief Minister who brought in sales tax which hit the poor hard. The tax proposed under this Bill will hit only the poorest of the poor. That is why we oppose the very principle of this Bill.

" Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the House is this. There is a provision in the Bill that the accounts and other things should be submitted to the police. Everyone knows how the police are functioning now. Now they are being given more powers so that they could harass the people."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Mr. Chidanandam will speak now."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister in introducing this Bill said he was a villager. I do not think so. He might have been born in a village and known people coming from villages, but I am sure he has not lived in a village. I am a villager. I travel from village to village in buses. After the war, people have taken to bus travel and even for short distances they are charged high rates. The operators are not kind to the passengers. They allow more passengers than the capacity of the bus and also collect double the charges. They do not keep accounts. They are evading payment of income-tax. Though the surcharge is only one pie per mile the increase in fare will be considerable on long distance journeys. This will touch the pocket of the poor man very much. This would mean that the poor should not travel by bus.

" Though there are number of bus routes now, they are not sufficient because, villagers, after the war, have taken to bus travel. Travel by carts entails long delay and inconvenience. They don't want to get hardened by walking the distance. After

[Sri V. Chidanandam] [31st July 1952

walking long distances they will be tired and will not be fit for doing any work at the end of the journey. So they are taking to bus travel. The number of routes and the number of buses running in those routes must be increased. If this surcharge is paid by the operators without increasing the fare, and if they keep regular accounts, I have no objection to the Bill being passed. But even now they are not keeping regular accounts and they are evading income-tax. There is a lot of over-loading. It will continue to be so whatever might be the charge, whether it is 8 pies or one anna per mile. The rates should not be increased. The operator must be asked to pay the tax and directed to keep regular accounts. Several operators after getting a good profit sell the right on these routes at black-market rates to others. I would therefore suggest that all bus routes should be auctioned. Rich people have cars. It is only the poor people that take to bus travel. Some middle class people also travel by bus. All these people cannot afford to bear the increase in the bus fare."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is repeating what he has already said."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" I say, Sir, poor people also are human beings. So they must be given the facility to travel quickly and well, by bus. If the charges are increased, bus travel will not be made available to the poor people."

12-30 p.m.

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no necessity to make any lengthy speech inasmuch as the Bill is being referred to a Select Committee. The Hon. Finance Minister has been attempting to advance arguments to sugar-coat a bitter pill with ingenuity, that the incidence of taxation will not fall on the poor and middle class people. The entire line of his argument is that this tax is not going to involve further increase on the incidence of taxation on the poor. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether, if after careful enquiry, it is found that this tax falls mostly on the poor people, he is prepared to withdraw the Bill. The second part of his ingenious argument is that it is very unlikely that the poor passenger will be called upon to pay this surcharge because the operators are not charging even the maximum limit of 7 pies per mile at present and that, therefore, the surcharge is likely to be paid by the operators. From this admission itself it is already clear that the poor people cannot bear any further increase in taxation. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, has been at pains to try to analyse that the incidence of taxation of both State and Central Governments is already Rs. 25 per head. I would also like to point out that in the City of Madras where the income of the Corporation is about Rs. 2·0 crores for a population of about 15 lakhs, the average incidence of taxation is about Rs. 13 per head. Per family of six members the Central, State and local Government taxes work out to about Rs. 170 per annum which is equivalent to two to three months' wages of an average worker in the City of Madras. Therefore, I do not agree with the statement that the incidence of taxation is low. The

31st July 1952] [Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai]

people of our State are already taxed to the maximum and they are not in a position to pay any further taxes. I do not know if the main object of the Bill is to see that the poor people give up this luxury of travel by bus and indulge in the past-time, the health-giving exercise of walking. If this is admitted it should be incorporated in the aims and objects of the Bill.

" The Hon. Finance Minister finally suggested that the taxation on the basis of surcharge at the rate of one pie per mile may be changed into one of a rate per seat per mile. If that suggestion is mooted, I would like to say that, unless the Government fixes the maximum rate the operator may charge the passenger for each mile; they will only be making the operators pass on the burden of taxation to the passenger, without at the same time the Government reaping the full benefit of the extra charge. I, therefore, feel that the present maximum rate of bus fare should not be enhanced under any circumstances. If the Government are really serious of getting further revenues, let them nationalize the bus transport in the State. The nationalization of bus transport in the City of Madras, in spite of the inefficient administration and in spite of the defects in the existing system of nationalization, has given us profits. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill and bring forward proposals for nationalization of bus transport throughout the State, with a view to getting more revenue."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the United Democratic Front, I submit that we are opposed, as I already said once, to the increase of any tax or levy of new taxes at the present stage without a proper and comprehensive enquiry into the taxation structure and the incidence of taxation burden in our State. We believe that the revenue receipts under sales tax have been greatly under-estimated. We suggested that a conference of all the interests concerned, particularly in regard to sales tax, might be immediately convened so that the leakages in sales tax which are admitted on all sides might be properly gone into and a very efficient system of collection of sales tax at the present level could be introduced and thus improve the revenue position. We are of the opinion that, if the sales tax administration is improved, we can get nearly four to five crores of rupees even after giving margin for exemption of sales tax on essential food articles; our opinion is based upon the advice given by several persons who are connected not only with the payment of sales tax but also with the administration of sales tax. On that ground we are opposed to the increase of any tax or levy of new taxes.

" Sir, for one reason or other the purchasing power of the people has become very low and we, therefore, believe that this is not the proper time to levy new taxes. Besides any increase in taxation will have a direct effect upon the attitude of the Central Government towards the State, they might reduce the amount of grant or subvention or the block grant we require to push through our capital works. On this ground also, we are opposed to any

[Sri T. Viswanathan] [31st July 1952

increase in taxation or to the levy of new taxes. It has been our contention that the Government have not seriously considered the proposal of retrenchment. No attempt has been made in that direction so far as we know, after the present Government came into power. If we take this also into consideration, it will form another strong ground against fresh taxes.

"There are many reasons why all these Bills are opposed. You have been pleased to state, Sir, that the Bills are going to Select Committees and that some of us are members of the Select Committees; it is true we have agreed to serve on the Select Committees without in any way committing ourselves to the principle of taxation. We have agreed to do so because we want to oppose these proposals at every available stage. We shall not be afterwards told that having gone into the Select Committee, we have accepted the principle of taxation. We are making it clear to the House and to you, Sir, that at every stage, in the committee, we shall oppose the proposals, and if we succeed there will be no further trouble; if we don't succeed, still we shall oppose them from the preamble to the last clause in the House. Sir, I do not want to go into details as all the Members on this side who have spoken are unanimous on the point that this is not the time for new taxes from any point of view. Therefore, Sir, I once more make it clear that we have agreed to serve on the Select Committee only to oppose the Bill at every stage and we are not committed to the principle. Neither the Chairman of the Select Committee nor anybody else should tell us afterwards that having agreed to serve on the Select Committee we would not be allowed to raise this point of principle."

:40 pm * THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister who moved for the consideration of the Bill has permitted me to reply on behalf of the Government to the various points raised during the debate.

"Sir, I am glad the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has made it very clear under what terms he is coming into the Select Committee. He has told us that he is doing so with no commitments whatsoever that he agrees to the principle of the Bill. I am glad he has made his position very clear even at the very outset. Sir, he raised some other points also as to why he and his party were opposing the Bill. He still feels that our revenues from sales tax have been under-estimated. He thinks that retrenchment is quite possible, and so he feels that these taxation measures are unnecessary. I say, Sir, on the floor of this House to-day, that if we, the Government find that his observations are true, we shall not proceed with the Bill any further. None of us are anxious to tax the poor at the present moment. I am as much interested in the poor as any one on the other side, Sir. But the fact remains that faced as we are with a deficit of three crores in the Budget, we are compelled to adjust our income and expenditure by resort to taxation. It is as unpalatable to us as it is to those in the Opposition, that we should come forward with these taxation proposals. One hon. Member from the other side went to the extent

31st July 1952] [Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

of saying that the poor man is already crippled with the existing taxes both of the State Government and the Centre and that any more additional burden would only worsen his already poor economic condition. Mr. Ramamurthi accused us of being very greedy. If greed can be a remedy for meeting some of our financial difficulties, I plead guilty to such a charge because the task of running this Government is entrusted to my Chief and his colleagues. However unpalatable this proposed tax may be to those who travel in the buses, we feel it is our duty to carry on the administration.

"Sir, let me inform the House that when we decided upon this measure of taxation, several issues now raised by some hon. Members were fully considered by us. We considered at first the question of auction of bus routes. My friend Mr. Thimma Reddi had waxed eloquent over this. We viewed this question from different angles. Under the existing conditions, we came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to auction bus routes for we had to give a guarantee to the man to whom we auction, that he can operate on this route without any interference for at least two or three years. Otherwise it would not be possible for the man concerned to start the workshop and have the necessary spare parts. He ought to be given a monopoly for at least five years. So, that was the one main reason which weighed with us in deciding to drop the auctioning of bus routes.

"A second suggestion had been made that we should increase the tax on the existing passenger seats in the buses. It was of course pointed out that we did increase the tax from seventeen to thirty rupees. But then we allowed the bus-owners to increase the passenger fares also. Let me inform the House what the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee has said. After elaborate enquiry they came to the conclusion that thirty rupees was the ceiling rate and the tax on seats could not be increased any further.

"An hon. Member Mr. C. V. K. Rao, I believe had said that there are still more than 2,000 buses which have been registered but are not running. He was of the opinion that if we were to tax those buses also, we could get an enormous amount of money. I should submit, Mr. Speaker, that that is a very flimsy argument. Considering the number of such buses which have been registered and which have not been put on the road, after all the revenue that could be derived is very meagre indeed. Moreover under the Motor Vehicles Act, a bus-owner is entitled to ask for a refund if he had been taxed and his bus is not running. Therefore I submit, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that Mr. C. V. K. Rao's suggestion cannot be accepted.

"The other suggestion to drop the proposal to allow the rebate on petrol tax would result only in an income of about rupees fifty lakhs. This is not at all sufficient to bridge the large gap in our Budget.

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao] [31st July 1952

"Previously there was a suggestion made that bus routes throughout the country could be distributed on a monopoly basis and the income derived therefrom by the Centre could be divided amongst the different Provinces. But ultimately that proved a failure.

"Friends like Mr. Thimma Reddi and Dr. K. B. Menon seem to be painting too rosy a picture about the huge profits earned by the bus-owners. Let me tell them that that might have been the case during war-time. But now the position is different. The bus-owners' position is none too encouraging at present. Let me not be mistaken as though I have come in defence of the capitalists. I am only stating the facts. Mr. Thimma Reddi is of the view that if we were to auction bus routes, then all our present deficit could be wiped out. Mr. Thimma Reddi thinks that it is very easy for a bus-owner to make profits in no time. I must say that my friend is sadly mistaken if he were to subscribe to that view. The picture is none too rosy as he imagines it to be. If I am not mistaken, if my friends do not mistake me for letting out a secret, I can say without fear of contradiction that some of my very friends who are assembled here to-day are involved in bus transactions at present. They would be fully aware of the present state of affairs of the bus-owners. It is very easy to make suggestions off-hand. Let us think well whether what we say is easy to be practised. Bus-owners are not financially quite well off at the present moment. Let us remember that.

"Mr. S. C. C. Anthony Pillai wanted at the outset an assurance from me that if I were able to get some huge amount from the bus-owners, then I should give a guarantee that I would not tax the passengers any more. Let me inform my hon. Friend that the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee did go into all details connected with the bus transport and arrived at the conclusion that we had reached a stage when we could no longer tax the bus-owners according to the seating capacity in their buses. When such is the case, how can I agree to the hon. Member's suggestion? Will it not create undue hardship both to the bus-company, bus-operator and the passengers also. Moreover what is the guarantee that we could be sure of the conduct of these bus-owners? Can we rest assured that they will not increase the fares at any time? An hon. Member had observed that it is not only the Government servants but ever so many persons who travel in the buses. The small merchant, the big businessman, the son-in-law going to the father-in-law's house—all these kind of people travel in our buses, even though the buses in our State are very rickety according to Dr. K. B. Menon. Anyway I do believe that faced as we are with a big deficit in our Budget, our passengers will not mind the slight increase which we have now proposed in bus fares. Let me inform the House that this proposed increase will in no way harass the public.

12-30 p.m. "My Friend Mr. C. V. K. Rao objected to the City Bus Service being exempted."

31st July 1952]

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"I did not object to the City Bus passengers not being taxed. If the principle of not taxing the City Bus passengers is good, then that principle must apply to mufassal places as well. That was what I said."

*THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am going to explain why we do not propose to tax the City Bus passengers. It is not because the City Bus is owned by the Government that we do not want to tax. In Madras City, the same persons will be using the buses twice every day, once for going to their place of work and again for returning home. We thought it would not be fair to tax this class of people. What applies to the Madras City applies with equal force to other cities like Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Madurai, etc. After all, the number of buses coming under the exemption will not be more than 600. It will be left to the Select Committee to consider whether this exemption is necessary or not. Nowhere is it said in the Bill that the City Bus shall be exempted. I leave it entirely to the Select Committee to make any alteration.

"My Friend suggested that we must increase the bus routes and the number of buses on each route. After we took up office, the Government enunciated their policy of liberalizing bus routes and permits. But I must say that it is not entirely in my hands. The matter is in the hands of the Road Transport Authorities and the Central Road Traffic Board. Only appeals or revision petitions come to me. If I take a wrong decision, the matter is taken before the most Honourable Judges of the Court. In my opinion, all the abuses heaped upon the Road Transport Authorities and the Central Road Traffic Board are not entirely warranted. After all they are judicial bodies. We have altered the constitution of the Central Road Traffic Board so as to provide for the inclusion of members with judicial experience who will view things in a dispassionate manner.

"My Friend charged me with the sins of omission and commission of my predecessors. Like the saying 'The King is dead, Long live the King', the Government continues and therefore we must take the responsibility, whether we like it or not, for the wrongs, if there were any, of our predecessors. The Government will give the most careful consideration to whatever suggestion is made by the Select Committee. I can only give this assurance that I shall do my best to remove whatever difficulty is pointed out in the field of motor transport.

"Unfortunately, in the order of Demands for Grants taken up, we could not reach the Demand relating to the Motor Vehicles Acts. Therefore I wish to take this opportunity for apologising to my Friend the Leader of the House for a wrong information which I gave. (An hon. Member: 'Leader of the Opposition.') I wish him luck in his attempt to become the Leader of the House, but we shall endeavour to prevent that In answer to a question put by him, I gave the impression that the 20 lakhs of bus tickets

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao] [31st July 1952

got printed in England were exhausted. He said that the statement was not correct. I must apologise and say that the information given by the Leader of the Opposition was correct. There were enquiries later and I found that the tickets for which a trial order was placed were not exhausted. They are even now being issued on two routes. It is likely to take one more year to exhaust the 20 lakhs of tickets but I can say this much that no fresh order will be placed for printing those tickets in England. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity for correcting the impression that the Leader of Opposition was not telling the truth. I am afraid both of us were telling the truth, only from different angles.

" My Friend Mr. S. C. C. Anthony Pillai said that this bitter pill had got a sugar coating. We have tried to coat the pill with as much sugar as possible. It is left to the Select Committee to retain the sugar coating or remove it and expose the pill. I hope the Select Committee will return the pill with the sugar, so that not only the Members of this House but also the public can swallow it with ease.

" I can assure the House that all the points raised in this House will be considered by the Select Committee in a most sympathetic manner and we will try to bring out a Bill which will be acceptable to all."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Stage Carriages (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1952), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
2. ,, Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. ,, A. M. Sambandam.
5. ,, S. Panchaksharam.
6. ,, D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.
7. ,, N. Rajagopal.
8. ,, B. Vaikunta Baliga.
9. ,, H. M. Jagannatham.
10. ,, A. Balarama Reddy.
11. ,, I. K. Subramania Pillai.
12. Janab K. M. Seethi.
13. Dr. K. B. Menon.
14. Sri P. Thimma Reddi.
15. ,, M. Rajeswara Rao.
16. ,, T. Viswanatham.
17. ,, T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
18. ,, K. P. Gopalan.

31st July 1952] [Mr. Speaker]

19. Sri M. Venugopala Gounder.
20. ,, P. B. K. Rajachidambaram.
21. ,, P. Ratnaswami Pillai.
22. ,, S. T. Adityan.
23. ,, S. Ramalingam.
24. ,, D. Dasarathan.
25. ,, Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Under rule 83 of the Assembly Rules, I appoint the Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao to be the Chairman of the Select Committee."

(4) THE MADRAS IRRIGATION (LEVY OF BETTERMENT CONTRIBUTION) BILL[a], 1952.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' That the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1952), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members; and

' That under rule 81 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the leave of the House be granted to have 25 Members on the Select Committee—

1. *The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.*
2. ,, *C. Subramaniam.*
3. *Sri K. Rajaram.*
4. ,, *P. Ranga Reddi.*
5. ,, *K. V. Vema Reddi.*
6. ,, *B. Krishnamurti Rao.*
7. ,, *T. Ganapathi.*
8. ,, *A. Appu.*
9. ,, *P. Chellathurai.*
10. ,, *K. Shanmugam.*
11. ,, *T. Anantha Pai.*
12. *Janab K. K. Mohamed Shafee.*
13. *Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi.*
14. ,, *G. Latchanna.*
15. ,, *B. Balakrishnan.*
16. ,, *T. Viswanatham.*
17. ,, *T. C. Narayana Nambiar.*

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th June 1952.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [31st July 1952

18. *Sri T. Nagi Reddi.*
19. ,, *C. Kandaswami.*
20. ,, *M. Veerabhadram.*
21. ,, *Y. Audinarayana Reddi.*
22. ,, *V. Sankaranarayana Menon.*
23. ,, *Lakshminarayana Reddi.*
24. ,, *A. Govindaswami Nayagar.*
25. ,, *S. Vemiah.*' "

" Sir, in this connexion, I would bring to the notice of the House that since the inception of the Grow More Food programme in 1943, the Government have been constructing, expanding or altering a large number of irrigation or drainage works every year. The pace of the Government's action in this regard has been further accelerated by the Tank Improvement Scheme sanctioned in 1949. The Government have consequently been put to a large extra expenditure. On the other hand, the works have secured to the owners an increased or a more certain supply of water to their lands. It has given varying degrees of benefits to various owners of land as a result of which the market value of the land has either increased or is likely to increase. It is only fair that the Government should be enabled to recover from the owners of the lands so benefited a share of the increase they receive or are likely to receive without any exertion or expenditure on their part. This is technically called ' unearned increment.' In many cases the Government have also been announcing their intention to levy betterment contributions while sanctioning irrigation or drainage schemes. The previous Government decided to undertake legislation for the purpose and also got a Bill prepared. The Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of Members of both Houses of this Legislature. Written memoranda were also received. But before the Joint Select Committee could meet to consider the memoranda, the previous Government decided to leave the matter to the new Government. The present Government, accordingly, considered the Bill, and has decided to introduce the Bill with certain modifications.

1 p.m. " I may also add that this Bill was introduced on 28th June 1952. The Bill was published in an extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th June 1952. The present Bill was before the public for a month. I said that a similar Bill was contemplated to be introduced and passed into law by the previous Ministry. That Bill was approved by the then Ministry on 11th August 1951 and the Bill was published on 21st August 1951. So, Sir, hon. Members will see that this piece of legislation was before the public for at least about a year. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition was included as a Member in the Select Committee on that Bill in 1951. The inclusion of his name in that Select Committee only shows that he wanted to co-operate with the Government in passing that legislation. That was a Select Committee

31st July 1952] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

of a House elected on a restricted franchise. Now, hon. Members are aware that they are elected on the basis of the adult franchise. In the words of the Leader of the Opposition himself, the present Select Committee is a more democratic Select Committee and therefore, I hope that he will co-operate with me in passing this Bill.

" Sir, since the Bill is being referred to a Select Committee, I need not go further into the details. Any suggestions that hon. Members may make, will be considered by the Select Committee. I request the House to give its acceptance to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

" Sir, I have failed to mention the date by which the Select Committee's report should be presented to the House. When is the Select Committee to submit its report, Sir, . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not generally fix the date. I leave it to the convenience of the Government. The motion is—

' That the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1952), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members; and

' That under rule 81 of the Madras Assembly Rules the leave of the House be granted to have 25 Members on the Select Committee :—

1. The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
2. ,, C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. ,, P. Ranga Reddi.
5. ,, K. V. Vema Reddi.
6. ,, B. Krishnamurti Rao.
7. ,, T. Ganapathi.
8. ,, A. Appu.
9. ,, P. Chellathurai.
10. ,, K. Shanmugam.
11. ,, T. Anantha Pai.
12. Janab K. K. Mohamed Shafee.
13. Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
14. ,, G. Latchanna.
15. ,, B. Balakrishnan.
16. ,, T. Viswanatham.
17. ,, T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
18. ,, T. Nagi Reddi.
19. ,, C. Kandaswami.
20. ,, M. Veerabhadram.
21. ,, Y. Audinarayana Reddi.

[Mr. Speaker] [31st July 1952

22. Sri V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
23. ,, Lakshminarayana Reddi.
24. ,, A. Govindaswami Nayagar.
25. ,, S. Vemiah.'

" The hon. Member Sri V. Balakrishnan has given notice of an amendment. I wish to know whether he is moving it."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" I wish to make an explanation before I formally withdraw my amendment. Without prejudice to my rights and without prejudice to my acceptance or otherwise of the Bill, I withdraw my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is not then moving his amendment? "

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" I am not moving my amendment, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I am not moving my amendment."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that when we were speaking on the budget most of the Members were opposing the new taxation proposals. The Government, of course, were telling us always that the taxation proposals were brought forward only to cover up the deficit and to balance the budget somehow or other. Every time a taxation measure was proposed, we were told that that was not an unjust tax at all, it was quite just, it did not fall on one man but fell on all people, and the people were capable of paying that tax. In 1937, the sales tax proposal came up for consideration. The people were then told that they were not required to pay much, and that the tax was only very small. That sales tax has now become the big ' Kamadhenu.' People are being fleeced to-day by the imposition of this sales tax. They say ' Thank God if this sales tax is removed; this has become a great burden.' Again we were told when the proposal to increase the bus fare came up for discussion that it was after all only one pie, and that people were not going to be fleeced on that account. The Government said that they were not leeches or rackrenters. They said they were taxing people only because they wanted money to rehabilitate the people and to improve their economic condition. This increase in the bus fare falls on the poor people. Now this betterment tax proposal has come. It is said that this tax is proposed only for the purpose of irrigating the peasant's lands, and because the Government are spending money for irrigating his land, it is only natural that the peasant should pay for the betterment effected by the Government. Otherwise, it would automatically mean that the Government are not capable of rooting out famine either in the north or in the south. Speaking on famine, the Government were telling us that they would rectify the position and see that famines did not occur again. But unfortunately this Bill seeks to impose a tax upon the people of the

31st July 1952] [Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

famine areas. It is a tax on those people who are rooted out of their position and who are not able to get on with their agriculture. What is the area of the Lower Bhavani project? The area is Coimbatore and part of Salem. In what place is the Tungabhadra project constructed? It is an area in the Bellary and Kurnool districts. This area is probably one of the worst famine affected areas. It is the worst famine affected area even according to the report of the Rayalaseema Co-operation Enquiry Committee published in 1945–46. It is a tax which will affect the people who are now going to get the benefit of the Machkund project. It is a place where thousands of people died of starvation in 1943. The people there have not yet recovered from that great famine. This tax is going to be levied on the people of Malabar. In 1943–48 the food crisis in Malabar was so great that the people were uprooted from their homes. It is on these people that this tax will be levied so that they may become better. I must ask how is this tax going to be levied. Is it a small tax? Not at all. There is a provision in this Bill according to which the peasant is being asked to repurchase his land simply because certain irrigation facilities are given to him. Are not the Government going to collect water tax from the peasants? Otherwise they will have no interest in his land. They are getting water-cess from the peasants. The Government are placing every tax on the poor people. This is one of the taxation measures that has no parallel anywhere in this world. Let us take one provision in this Bill. The Government say that because they are going to supply water, the value of the land will increase. Take the Tungabhadra project. How many acres of land will that project irrigate? It may be about three lakhs of acres.

" The Government say that they are going to increase the value of the land by irrigation works. Supposing the value of the land is calculated to be Rs. 2,000, the Government will get half of it in twenty years. Now on account of the Tungabhadra project, a tax of Rs. 30 crores is going to be levied, simply because the Government are constructing the project. Is this taxation or is this routing of the people? I submit this is not taxation. Hence I oppose the very principle of the Bill. We accept the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee only with a view to oppose it tooth and nail in the Select Committee and to see that it does not see the light of day. We also want to see that such Bills as this are not brought forward in future. 1-10 p.m.

" Sir, it is not in the case of a few projects that the Government are going to levy a tax. They have plainly come forward to say that they are going to levy a betterment tax on improvements to channels, tanks, wells, reservoirs, drinking-water ponds and madugus used for the supply of water to the people. Wherever the Government have spent a little amount on such projects, they will levy the tax so that every man in this State who gets a little water out of a tank or out of a well will be subjected to a tax. To this extent it is not a taxation Bill brought in here to balance the Budget. On the other hand, it is going to break the backs of the

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi] [31st July 1952

people. I warn the Government to-day that if this taxation Bill is going to be passed through this House at any time even after the Select Committee stage, the people who are going to be taxed are not going to accept this taxation. There will be a break in law and order. Let not the Government then say that either the Opposition or Sri Nagi Reddi is responsible for that. The Government are going to be responsible for any break in law and order on account of the betterment levy. This is a warning which should be heeded. Let the Government beware of it. Let not the Government say that the Opposition accept the principle of the Bill because they are accepting the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. If they are accepting the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, it is not as if they are going to be content with amendments to the Bill. On the other hand, they stand for weeding out of the proposition and for the complete dropping of the Bill. Why do the Opposition stand for that? I shall tell you the reasons, Sir. The people of our State are not at all benefited by the supply of water. The Congress Committee Reports have told us in the years 1936 and 1946 that there are three leeches which have sucked the blood of the people. They are the land revenue policy of the Government, the rack-renter who takes an immense amount of rent from the people, and the money-lender who is to-day facing the people with a cudgel. The peasant to-day is almost dead and hence there is no production. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam talked so much about production yesterday and he has also been saying every day that he and his friends stand for greater and greater production. I want to tell him that if the Government are going to put this tax on the backs of the people, production is not going to increase but the debts of the peasant will increase. I will here say one thing and help the Government to know what actually the peasant is. I shall now read a quotation about the condition of the peasant. Of course, the reference here is to the ryots of Rayalaseema. But I can very well say that this description is applicable even to the areas of the South Malabar and Visakhapatnam, where famines have been raging during the last ten years. The quotation is—

'Agriculture which is the mainstay of a large majority of the people has been an increasingly losing proposition, due to the frequent failure of the monsoons and the consequent recurrence of famine. The artisan with his ancient tools and the agriculturist with his primitive plough drag on their weary existence, with nothing to inspire hope or Cheer.'

This is the description of the life that the peasant has been leading. The Government say that they want to give him a little hope and cheer. But they come forward with a proposal to tax him. Taxes have increased in innumerable ways. Now, added to the present tax, a proposal to levy a surcharge on land revenue is also coming up. Let the Government refer these Bills to a Select Committee. But we are not getting into the Select Committee for passing amendments. We are getting into the Select Committee

31st July 1952] [Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

only to see that this Bill does not see the light of day. We won't say that this Bill is a taxation Bill but this is a Bill which has been brought in to extract money from the people. Just as the bania fleeces the people to get some Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, so also the Government are coming forward to fleece the people and the Opposition are not going to allow this method to be adopted. With these words, we support the motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee to oppose it in the Committee."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already made my general remarks on this Bill on the occasion of the discussion on the Budget itself. I am not going to take up the time of the House on this taxation measure as such but I want the Government to consider certain wrong things, if I may be permitted to use a strong word, which have been included in this Bill. I would like them to take very careful note of the import of certain words which have been put into this Bill which perhaps they do not intend. This House should be told even now when the discussion on the motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee is taking place, what the real intention of the Bill is. I am not able to understand very clearly whether the proposed tax is to be levied both ways. I do not know whether it is intended to levy the tax for minor improvements in irrigation facilities or for major changes benefiting the ryot, or for both. Let the Government make up their mind with regard to this matter. The Hon. the Revenue Minister is not in a position to make up his mind now. I do not want to embarrass him now. Let him say that he will take counsel along with his Colleagues in the Cabinet and make up his mind before the Select Committee meets. I have a feeling that the real intention of the Government, when they drafted this Bill, was to levy a tax on wet lands whose value might increase on account of a major irrigation work. But the words that have been used in the Bill give rise to some confusion. In the list of definitions, we find that 'drainage work' is described as including channels, whether natural or artificial, for the discharge of waste or surplus water and all works connected with or auxiliary to such channels, escape channels from an irrigation work, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices and groins. That means any small change made by the Government will enable them to rope in that land for the purpose of this levy. I do not think that is the object of the Bill and if that is the object, the Bill should not be allowed to be passed. I submit it is not the wish of the public that any tax should be imposed on any land which may be subjected to normal improvement. Even as it is, if there are no major irrigation works, it is the normal duty of the Government through the Revenue and the Public Works Departments to carry out certain repairs like the removal of silt in a channel and repairing of sluices Simply because a sluice is to be repaired in August 1952, a tax should not be levied. It may have to be repaired in August 1952 and in September also. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Government should remove such words as give rise to such an interpretation. After all, the Legislature will be rid of its bother when the Bill

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [31st July 1952

becomes an Act. Then the Revenue official may interpret it and say, ' I have no option; I have to subject this land to this taxation for this small minor change.'

" We must not now forget the great reforms that we have introduced and the good that has happened on account of the conversion of the zamindari areas into ryotwari areas. One-third of this State was zamindari area and it has now become ryotwari area. I do not want to take up the time of the House by tracing the history of the zamindari legislation now. But I want to remind the House that for the past fifteen years this subject has been on the anvil of the Legislature. Just because the question of abolition of zamindaris was being considered, no improvements were made by the zamindars to channels, waterways, tanks, etc. Therefore, as soon as the Government take over those areas, it is their first and pre-eminent duty to see that all those areas formerly known as zamindari areas are provided with proper irrigation facilities. For this purpose, minor changes may have to be made. I want to ask whether it is the intention of the Government to levy a tax even on such lands which may be subjected to small necessary improvements. As a matter of fact, the Government have been carrying out in the years 1950 and 1951 some small works in the various zamindari areas for which they can take just credit. While I congratulate them on it, I want them to continue their efforts to see that the zamindari areas are properly looked after and that the ryots get some water without the channel being silted up.

1-20 p.m. " The term ' Grow More Food campaign ' has been used here. I should say that the Government of India had given an outright grant under this head without any obligation on the part of the Madras Government. Now, to tax people as a result of improvement that may have been carried out under this head, is really unfair. Of course, the Government might have spent some money under this head and there might have been some improvement. But I would like to say that it was not at all the intention of the Government of India. I would urge the Government to see that the repair work done to some of the tanks by removing the silt and other things—I think they have spent something like Rs. 25,000 or so on such work—and the consequent improvements are not subjected to this betterment levy. Therefore this wording, viz., ' Grow More Food campaign ' should be removed. There are some words, which are not mere words, but are dangerous taxation measures dealing with money affair. This is the simple truth of it. So, let the Government take care of these dangerous words. We have to be very clear in this matter. Because, one lawyer may say one thing and another may interpret it in an altogether different way. The lawyers of Tanjore will give one interpretation, while the lawyers of Madurai and Tiruchirappalli will give an entirely different interpretation. Coming as I do from the district of Ramanathapuram, one-third of which is a zamindari area, I know everything about irrigation works and the Grow More Food campaign. The Government have now given up this Grow

31st July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad]

More Food scheme. They must revive this scheme. Again, they have stopped the well-subsidy scheme, which also they must revive.

" In the ' definitions ' clause, they have included estates. I do not object to the zamindari areas being included in it. If they had undertaken big irrigation schemes like the Bhavanisagar scheme, let them do it. I have no objection to levying betterment taxes in such cases, where major irrigation works might have been undertaken by the Government. It is said that Government have spent some money in the zamindari areas of Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram. If it is shown that some new irrigation works have been undertaken or some new channels have been constructed in that area, then any betterment levy on that area will be just. But if it is only a question of merely renovating an old tank or repairing an existing channel, then there is no case for levying any betterment tax. I only want that such doubtful words as are included in this Bill must be removed so that everything may be clear.

" Mr. Speaker, there is an important clause which states that—

' The Government shall be entitled to levy a betterment contribution, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, from the owner of any land which in their opinion, is benefited, or is capable of being benefited, by the construction, expansion or alteration by the Government of any work (including the installation by them of a pumping set) . . .'

I can understand ' construction ' and even ' expansion ' to a reasonable extent. But, the term ' alteration ' is a very dangerous term. I want the Government to seriously consider the import of the word ' alteration ' and do something about it. Again, I don't think it is right to include the installation of pumping set in this clause. If the Government had installed any pump-sets, let them send a bill, just like any other businessman or an engineering company, and get the cost. When they supply these pump-sets, let them send the bill and tell those people, ' Well, we are supplying you these sets on a contract basis, their cost is so much and the maintenance and running cost is so much, if you want to run them yourself, with a diesel engine, you can do so and we will charge you interest on the capital.' The Government can do only that. The inclusion of these pump-sets under this Bill is very dangerous. Even assuming that the Bill will go through, several alterations have to be made. I do not want the Government's intention to be one thing and what will be in force later to be another."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:— " అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లు గురించి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆలోచించుకుంటున్నాను ఓక సెలక్టు కమిటీని నిర్ణాటు చేయబోతున్న సందర్భంలో ఇప్పుడు ఎక్కువగా ఈ బిల్లుగురించి చర్చించవలసిన అవసరము లేకపోయినా, ఈ సెలక్టు కమిటీలో నేనుసభ్యుడుగా ఎన్నుకోబడినందువలన ఈ బిల్లుపట్లు మా పార్టి యొక్క దృక్పథము విడిస్పష్టపరచవలసిన అవసరమున్నది గనుక యీ అవకాశాన్ని తీసుకొంటున్నాను. ఇదివరకు జనరల్ డిస్కషన్ లోనే ఈ బెటర్మెంట్ టాక్సు విషయమై మా పార్టీదృక్పథాన్ని స్పష్టపరచియున్నాము. కాని, మరొకసారి ఈ సందర్భంలో చాలిన ప్రత్యేకముగా స్పష్టపరచవలసినఅవసరమున్నదని నేను భావిస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ బెటర్మెంటుటాక్సు పద్ధతి విషయంలో చాలా అభిప్రాయాలు ప్రకటింపబడుతున్నాయి. ఈ బెటర్మెంటు టాక్సు ఆనేది ఇప్పుడు ఈబిల్లులో స్పష్టపరచబడిన విధంగా చూస్తే, 1948వ

సంవత్సరము నుంచి జరగబడినటువంటి జలాశయ అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలవల్లనే ఉప యోగము పొందుతున్నటువంటి రైతులందరికీ పన్ను విధించే అధికారము ప్రభుత్వము ఈ బిల్లుమూలకంగా కోరుతున్నది. కాని 1943 వ సంవత్సరమునకు పూర్వము ఉన్నటువంటి పరిస్థితి గురించి ఏమి ఇందులో ప్రసంగించబడలేదు. 1943 వ సంవత్సరమునకు పూర్వము మొత్తము ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ఆదాయము మీదనే అభివృద్ధి పొందబడినటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి రైతాంగానికి ఈ బెటర్‌మెంటు టాక్సు ఏమి సంబంధములేదని, 1943 దరిమిలా అభివృద్ధి పొందినటువంటి ప్రాంతాలకును, ఇకముందు అభివృద్ధిపొందబోయే ప్రాంతాలకును ఈ పన్ను విధింపబడుచున్నదని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇటువంటి విధానము ఈ బెటర్‌మెంటు టాక్సు principle ను భగ్నపరస్తుందని చెప్పకతప్పదు. Principle అనేపేరుతో, వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రజలు ఇప్పుడు ఇతరప్రాంతాలతోపాటు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వల్లనే తమకు అభివృద్ధి కలుగగలదని ఆశించినంతమాత్రాన, వారికి కూడ ఈ పన్ను విధించడం అంటే ఇంతకంటె అన్యాయంలేదు. ఈ విధానము కాంగ్రెసువారిట వదుభుబడుతున్న ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వీరు పూర్వము చేసిన వాగ్దానాలను, ప్రమాణాలను భగ్నపరిచడానికే చేస్తున్నటువంటి ప్రయత్నమని మాత్రము చెప్పకతప్పదు. ముఖ్యముగా ఈ సెలెక్టు కమిటీలో నేను సభ్యుడుగా ఉన్నంతమాత్రాన ఈ బెటర్‌మెంటు టాక్సు ప్రస్తుత విధానాన్ని మాత్రము మా పార్టీ అంగీకరించదు దీనిని తీవ్రముగా ప్రతిఘటిస్తుందని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. నిజంగా, ఈ బెటర్‌మెంటు టాక్సు అనేది న్యాయమైన principles ప్రకారంగా, న్యాయమైన దృష్టితో, సమానబుద్ధితో ఈ principle అమలు జరపాలంటే, ఈ రోజున యీ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్నటువంటి developed areas ను undeveloped areas ను విభజించి, ఇదివరకు ప్రభుత్వ మొత్తము ఆదాయము మీదనే అభివృద్ధి పొందినటువంటి developed areas లో electricity లోగాని, జలాశయాల్లోగాని మరి ఇతరత్రలాగాని ఎంతెంతవరకు సౌకర్యాలు కలింపబడినదో దానికి proportionate గా అభివృద్ధి పొందనటువంటి వెనుకబడియున్న ప్రాంతాలకు గూడా ఆ సౌకర్యాలు మొదట కలుగజేసేటట్లు వాటికి priority యివ్వవలసి యుంది. అంతేగాని, ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వము తలపెట్టిన విధానము, గత 36 సంవత్సరం నుంచి కాంగ్రెస్ పేరుతో, మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వ పక్షముగా ప్రజలకు చేస్తున్నటువంటి వాగ్దానాలను భగ్నపరచడానికే దోహదము యిచ్చినట్లు అగుపడుతుంది. ఇది ప్రజలు ఏ మాత్రము ఆంగీకరించరని చెప్పక తప్పదు. వారు తప్పకుండా దీనిని ప్రతిఘటిస్తారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. దీనిని ప్రతిఘటించేందుకు మా K.L.P. పార్టీ ఏ మాత్రము సందేహించదు. అందువల్ల కాంగ్రెసు వారి చిరకాలపు ప్రజలకు చేస్తున్నటువంటి వాగ్దానాలను నిలుపుకోవలెనంటే, వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలకు priority యిచ్చి, ఇదివరకు మొత్తము ప్రభుత్వం ఆదాయము మీదనే అభివృద్ధిపొందినటువంటి ప్రాంతాలకుపై, వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలలో గూడా జలాశయాలు మొదలగు సౌకర్యాలు ఆ ప్రజలకు మొదట పిర్యాటుచేయవలయును."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. I now adjourn the House for lunch."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"Mr. Speaker Sir, ఉదయం చెప్పిన ప్రకారము ప్రభుత్వం యీ betterment tax ను పూర్తిగా రావీచేసేదానికంటే, ముందు మన [illegible] లున్నటువంటి developed areas ను, undeveloped areas ను

విడదీసి developed areas లోని ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రభుత్వము ఎంతవరకు వివిధ స్కీములను ప్రవేశపెట్టి రైతులకు benefit కలుగజేసిందో, వేటికి investigation ప్రారంభించబడ్డాయో ఆ స్కీముల విషయములో ప్రభుత్వపు రెవిన్యూనుండి ఎంత ఖర్చు చేయడడిందిన్నీ పరిశీలించి, ఆ స్కీముల priority యీ undeveloped ప్రాంతాలకు ఇస్తూ మిగతా విషయాలు developed ప్రాంతాలకు దామాషాగా ఎంత ఖర్చు పెట్టిందిన్నీ పరిశీలించి, ఆ దామాషా ప్రకారం అన్వయింపచేసి, యీ betterment tax ను అందరికీ దామాషా ప్రకారం వేస్తేనే న్యాయంగా వుండగలదు. ముఖ్యంగా 1936 వ సంవత్సరమునుంచి, అనగా ఫుమారు 15, 16 సంవత్సరాలనుండి యీ undeveloped ప్రాంతపు ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వం సహాయంగా యిస్తామని వాగ్దానాలుచేసిన ప్రకారం యీ undeveloped areas కు కూడా priority యిస్తేనే బాగుంటుంది. కాకపోయినట్లయితే యీ కాంగ్రెసు వేరుతో యిచ్చినటువంటి వాగ్దానాలను భంగపరచి యింకనూ యీ betterment tax ను గూడ వేయడమునేది ప్రజలు సహించరు. యీ బిల్లును పూర్తిగా ప్రతిఘటిస్తారని చెపుతున్నాను. అంతేగాకుండా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పెట్టదలచిన betterment tax ను 1943 వ సంవత్సరము దరిమిలా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యక్రమాలవల్ల benefit పొందినటువంటి రైతులు యీ పన్ను చెల్లించవలసిందేగాని తక్కినవారినుండి కోరడము భావ్యముగాదు. అందుచేత యీ విషయాలలో ప్రభుత్వము చాలామూలము ఆలోచించవలసివుంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. యీ betterment tax పేరుతో యిది ఒక ఉన్నతమైనటువంటి proposal అని ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించుచున్నదేగాని నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వపు అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలవల్ల benefit పొందనటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలో యీ betterment tax విధానమును ప్రవేశపెట్టరాడదని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఒకవేళ యీ ప్రభుత్వము అట్లు అందరికీ సమానంగా అన్వయింపచేసినట్లయితే మా పార్టీ ప్రజలను యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిఘటించమని ప్రోత్సహిస్తుందని అంటున్నాను. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వము యీ betterment tax propose చేసేటటువంటి బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టకుండా విరమించుకోవలసినదని కోరుతూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion before the House. The Bill says that it extends to the whole of the State of Madras and applies to lands benefited by channels, whether natural or artificial, for the discharge of waste or surplus water and all works connected with or auxiliary to such channels, escape channels from an irrigation work, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices and groins and all works for the protection of lands from floods or from erosion. It is not only to lands benefited by irrigation works, projects and schemes that have been recently provided by or with the help of the Government that this tax applies; it also applies to those which are covered by channels which originate out of natural resources and not necessarily artificially made either through the help of the Government or kudimaramath or through the help of the ryots. There are what are called developed areas and undeveloped areas in the State and Rayalaseema has been neglected for a very long time. It is only a few years ago that the Tungabhadra Project was taken up in addition to some irrigation and other minor works, like tank improvements and putting up embankments here and there. What about projects like Pykara and others constructed at a very great

[Sri R. Siddanna Gowd] [31st July 1952

cost, with several crores of rupees, from out of the State revenues? What about the projects near Godavari and Krishna in the Circars and others near Cauveri? They are proposed to be exempted from the levy of betterment tax. Is it just? Is it reasonable? Is it fair on the part of the Government to exempt these projects from the levy of betterment tax and tax some of the backward areas which have been neglected for a very long time and wherein only very recently some projects have been taken up on account of the agitation started by the poor people of these areas and the recommendation made by the Committee presided over by Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and the report submitted by Mr. P. V. Subba Rao? The backward areas will be hard hit by the proposed betterment tax. I, therefore, say, with all the vehemence that I can command, that this betterment tax should not be levied. There are also certain areas where the people are agitating for works of an irrigational nature for the betterment of those areas. These areas also fall within the purview of the proposed legislation. The ryots in these areas will be hard hit by this measure.

"Sir, this Bill will be referred to a Select Committee and some of my partymen may also sit on that Committee. They have expressed their opposition to the measure and I oppose the Bill tooth and nail."

2-40 p.m. SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is ill-conceived and intended to penalize the agriculturist. The so-called improvements on lands were long overdue and only some of them were carried out by the Government. Now the Government propose to tax the owners of lands in those areas by the imposition of a betterment levy. Surely the Government spent only the money that was collected from the tax-payers on these projects. Now the Government want to tax them again for these projects on the plea that the value of land has gone up. I am not able to understand how they have come to the conclusion that the value of land has increased by thirty times the net increase in the yield by the construction of these projects. Is it only to get taxes from the peasants that they have come to this conclusion? This is penalizing the peasants unnecessarily and therefore it should not be supported by any representative of the people.

"Sir, this Bill was already sponsored by the previous Ministry in August 1951, and it was dropped. Why should this Ministry, which is also a Congress Ministry, bring in this Bill again? It is because they want to get as much money from the people as possible. We have already said that this money is going to be spent only on the bureaucratic machinery, repressive machinery. They want to get money by giving different names to different taxes. One they call the surcharge on bus fare. This was already discussed. That is a tax on the poor people. This betterment levy is another way of robbing the poor. This Bill is based on certain silly conclusions that the Government have come to. They say that the value of the land has gone up by 30 times the net increase in yield. I submit, Sir, agriculture in our country is not a paying proposition. It is a

31st July 1952] [Sri C. V. K. Rao]

gamble in most cases. The poor agriculturist is tilling the land simply to make a living. But the Government's conception of an agriculturist is that he is a businessman, in the sense that he would be selling the land and making more and more money because some channel is constructed or some drainage scheme is taken up somewhere, and therefore it is that they should rob the peasants by imposing this levy. I would request the Government to drop this Bill, as it is ill-conceived and as this would unnecessarily penalize the poor peasants."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—"Sir, there are one or two things I would like to point out regarding this Bill apart from objecting to the fundamental principles on which this measure is based. When I first heard of the levy I thought it would be on lands that received the betterment in the entire State. But I see now that it is to be levied only on lands that received betterment after 1943. This amounts to this that those areas which for some reason or other were not bettered by schemes and projects in the past are going to be penalized in future. Will it not be agreed by all that those areas of our State which received the benefit of schemes and projects prior to 1943 were improved from revenues collected from all over the State? Then why is it that those that are taken up later or to be taken up in future should be paid for by the people who are to be benefited? It also means that hereafter whatever improvements are made, the cost of such improvements must be met by the agriculturists and not be contributed from the general revenues of the State.

"Sir, it is said in the Bill that thirty times the net additional income shall be deemed to be the increase in the capital value of each class of land; and the total contribution leviable in respect thereof shall be fixed at one-half of such increase. If this amount is collected I am sure the entire cost of the development scheme would be met. This means that the people directly receiving the benefit under the schemes will have to pay the entire cost of the schemes, so much so the people in the poverty-stricken areas will have to pay during the next twenty years the increased income that they might get because of these development schemes. Therefore I would request the Government to review the whole thing and see that the levy is imposed in such a way that no discrimination is made against the backward areas of the State.

"Then, Sir, money collected from the agriculturists is utilized for providing amenities for the people in urban areas, whereas the agriculturists are asked to pay for the betterment schemes. It is unjust to ask the agriculturist to pay for providing amenities for the urban people and also pay for their development schemes such as irrigation projects and other schemes. I would therefore request the Government to review the whole measure and see that the levy is made to fall equitably on all."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while introducing the Bill the Hon. Minister said that the Bill had been before the public for the last one year, and adduced that as a reason for

[Sri C. Pulla Reddi] [31st July 1952

accepting this motion. I can only remind the Hon. Minister that the previous Ministry was not able to carry this Bill through because the whole public resisted it and the Ministry was forced to give it up. Let the Hon. Minister take that as a warning before trying to push through this Bill with the majority the Government command. Every one of the Members who spoke, whether on this side or on that side, said that the Bill was going to affect seriously the backward areas of this State, whether it is in Rayalaseema or in the Tamilnad or in Malabar. The other day my hon. Friend Mr. Balakrishnan sugested that the six crores of rupees spent on Rayalaseema for famine relief should be debited to a separate account and recovered later. At that time I thought it was only a joke and Government would not take it seriously. But now I find that the Government are going to take the suggestion seriously and execute it with a vengeance against the backward areas of this State.

2-50 p.m. "As my hon. Friend Mr. Nagi Reddi has already said in the morning, the Government are going to collect about Rs. 30 crores from the lands benefited by the Tungabhadra scheme on which they have spent only Rs. 18 crores. Such method of taxation is not acceptable even to friends like Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi and Raja Muthiah Chettiar, the dearest friend of the present Ministry. The new Ministry has been loudly claiming that it has spent about Rs. 4 crores on the development of minor irrigation works last year, and that some of the works are pending. I would like to remind the House that, whereas they have spent only Rs. 4 crores on minor irrigation works, they are going to collect about Rs. 18 crores. Let my friends on the other side ponder over whether the tall talk of the Government that they have worked for the development of backward areas is sincere. How are the Government going to collect this in the backward areas of the State which are worst affected by famines? The report of the Rayalaseema Co-operation Enquiry Committee says:

'Deccan has always been the blackest spot of famine. The frequent recurrence of famine has completely crippled the peasantry and has reduced them to a state of abject poverty. He has hardly emerged from one famine before he is submerged in another.'

It is from that kind of peasantry the Government are going to collect the betterment levy. For example, the Government have spent about Rs. 5 lakhs to bring about 600 acres under K.C. canal and according to this Bill the Government are going to collect about Rs. 45 lakhs, i.e., about nine times of what they have spent on a small minor irrigation work. If the Government are so intent upon levying the betterment tax, may I ask the Government 'why are they not levying any betterment tax on the electricity schemes also?' The Government have spent about Rs. 29 crores during the last six years on electricity projects. Whereas the return on the expenditure on minor irrigation schemes works out to about 5 per cent, the return on electricity schemes is only about 1 per cent. Why don't the Government bring forward proposals to levy betterment tax on those people who are benefited by the electricity

31st July 1952] [Sri C. Pulla Reddi]

schemes and who are mainly the factory-owners and other capitalists? Is it because it is going to affect the purse of friends of this Government in Coimbatore, Madurai and other places? Why should they go only against the over-burdened peasants and get money? It is not for opening new schools, because the Hon. Minister for Education has already said that the Government are not going to start a Medical College in backward area like Rayalaseema; it is not to start new industries in the backward areas because the Hon. Minister for Industries has already said that the Government have no proposal to survey the metallurgical resources in the backward areas; it is not required for taking up any new irrigation schemes because the Hon. Minister for Irrigation has said the other day that the Government are not going to investigate any further irrigation schemes. Then, for what else is this money required? Sir, it is only wanted to give large sums of money as compensation to the zamindars; it is only wanted to give fat salaries to higher officers it is only wanted to keep a Police organization for guarding the feudal and colonial economy in this country . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Mr. Lakshminarasa Raju will now speak."

*SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU:—"అధ్యక్షా, యీ betterment tax ను గురించి చెప్పేముందు అసలు యీ tax ని బాధత రైతులమీద పడుతోంది ఆలోచించాలి. ఎలాంటి రైతుల కష్టసుఖాలు తెలుసుకుని మరి యీ tax వెయ్యాలి. చాలా ప్రాంతాలలో వందలలాలది ఎకరములుగల భూస్వామందులే వ్యవసాయం పెట్టుబళ్లు పోను, పన్నుభారములచే కృంగిపోతున్న యీ సమయంలో బీద రైతుల పై బడే యీ betterment tax ను వేయడం చాలా ఘోరం.

"అసలు యీ రైతులు ఎవరు?

"పెద్దపెద్ద భూవసతులు కలిగి క్రమ్మక మీణ కుటుంబాలువెలిగి విభాలుగా వచ్చిన ఒకటి రెండు ఎకరాలు అమ్ముకొని చౌకగా యీ betterment tax పడుతూన్న భూములను కొని పాటికిచాలా పెట్టుబళ్లు పెట్టి ఫలాన్నుభవానికి తీసుకవచ్చిన రైతులై వుంటారు. అలాంటి రైతులకు ఏ కొద్దిపాటి నీటివసతులలో కలుగజేసి యీ భూమికి betterment tax వేసివస్తేయుతే ఆ రైతులు కష్టలేక భూములను విడిచిపెట్టి పోతారు కూడాను.

"చాలా గ్రామాలలో అధికాహారోత్పత్తికొరకు 1943 వ సం॥ తరువాత అనేక వందల ఎకరాల బంజరుభూములను సాగులోనికి తీసుకువచ్చారు. ఆ తీసుకువచ్చిన వారు ఎక్కువమిలటరీ సర్వీసు మెన్. రాజకీయబాధితులు యింకా భూమిలేని వ్యవసాయపు కూలీలు వగైరాలు అయివుంటారు. అలాంటి పేద రైతులందరిమీద యీ betterment tax పడవలసిందేగదా!

"కరపు తీర్చడానికి రైతులను ప్రోత్సహించుటకు విర్పరిచిన యీ స్కీము ఆచరణలో వారిని నిరుత్సాహపరచడంగాక మరేమిటి!

"యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం నిర్ణయించిన ప్రకారం యీ betterment tax విధించి నష్టపోయిన ఆ భూమి తిరిగి కొనుక్కున్నట్లే అవుతుంది.

"పెద్ద భూస్వాములుకూడా యీ betterment tax ను ఎదిరించక మానరు.

[Sri B. Lakshminarasa Raju] [31st July 1952

ఉదహరించినట్లు మా నాయకత్వంలో యీ కొంతమంది భూములు చేతులు మారినవి నిజమే. వాటిని కొనుక్కొన్నవారంతా సామాన్య బీద రైతులే వాటిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకు రావడానికి ఎంతో కష్టపడి నష్టపడుచున్నారు. ఇంకా కష్టపడుతూనే వున్నారు. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో యీ సమయంలో ప్రభుత్వపు బడ్జెట్టును చూచ్చడానికి ఇంతభారం అంతా రైతులపై వేయడం సమంజసంగా లేదు.

"ఈ బీద రైతులను బాధించేకన్న పెద్దపెద్ద భూవసతులిచ్చిన వారికై వాం ఆదాయాన్ని పట్టుకోవడానికి ప్రయత్నించే విధానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం ఎందుకు అనుసరించరాదు. అది అన్యాయమైనదేనన్నట్లు ఎక్కడా కన్పించదు. ఈ భూములలో చాలాభాగానికి ప్రభుత్వమే యింకా యివ్వవలసి వుంది. అందుచే రైతు వాటిని సాగులోని తీసుకు రావాలని ప్రయత్నించినా స్థిరపడని ఆ భూములకు పెద్ద పెట్టుబడులు పెట్టడు. కారణం విఫలమైతే యీ భూమి వాడికి స్థిరపడుతుందో లేదో అని భయమే. ఇలాంటి రైతు దగ్గర ఆదాయమూ ఎవరూ యివ్వరు. ప్రభుత్వం యీలాంటివారికి సకాలంలో ఆదుకోవాలి. అలాంటి సమయంలో వ్యవసాయపు పనిముట్లు లేక అప్పులు తీర్చలేక నానాఅవస్థలుపడుతూ వున్న యీలాంటి రైతులకైనా betterment tax విధించడం! యీ betterment tax రైతులను క్రుంగదీసేదిగా వున్నదని, అరమరికే వేయరాదని కోరుచున్నాను. సామాన్యపు రైతులపై వున్న వేయడం విలాసదండం కునికే నక్కపై కొట్టాయబడ్డట్లు వున్నది. ఆదరణ లేని యీ రైతులు ఎప్పుడూ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని యేదో సహకారంచేయాలని కోరుతూ వుంటారు. అలాంటి రైతులకు సహాయంచేయకపోగా యీ పన్ను విధించడం తిలా పాపంతనా అన్నవస్త్రాలకులూకై యాచనకుపోతే వున్నవస్త్రాలు పూడలాకున్నారన్న సామెతగా వుంది. కాన యీ betterment tax అమాయకులైన బీదరైతులపై వేయడం పరమాత్రం న్యాయంకాదనిచెబుతూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

3 p.m. SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ఈ betterment tax విధానాన్ని గురించి చెప్పినటువంటి కొత్త పిల్లానాన్ని అంగీకరిస్తూ ఒక విషయము గమనించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వమును హెచ్చరిక చేస్తున్నాను. పన్నులు విధించేటప్పుడు ఆ పన్నులను పెట్టేవారికి భరించగలరో లేరో ఆలోచించకుండా యీ betterment tax Bill ను ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. ఈ నాడు దేశములో రైతులయొక్క ఆర్థిక స్థితి, సోమతును పరీక్షించాలి ఈనాడు మనరాష్ట్రములో ఆర్థికస్థితి, ఆర్థికస్థాపనము, విభాగం అంతయునూడా పరిశీలించి యీ పన్ను వేయవలసియున్నది. ఆట్లు చేయక రైతాంగముయొక్క కష్టములన్ని ఒకే విధముగా తీసుకొని, బీద రైతులను దృష్టిలోకి తీసుకొనకుండా యీ betterment tax అనేదాన్ని తలపెట్టింది. మా కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో అనేకమంది రైతులు, బీదవారై లుండుటవల్ల, యీ జిల్లాలో వున్నటు వంటి అనేకవేల ఎకరాలను కాగుచేసుకొని సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు వీరు ఎన్నో వికాల కష్టపడి అప్పులపాలై యీ భూమిని సాగుపరచిన ఇదునాలోకి తెచ్చుచున్నారు. ఈ రైతుకు యిప్పుడుయున్న అప్పులు చూడగా, ఎందుకుకొరగాకుండా వుంటున్నాడు. కుటుంబ పోషణ జరగడమే కష్టంగా వున్నది. ఇట్టి సమయములోనే యీ రైతుమీద యీ betterment taxను వేయ ప్రభుత్వము తలపెట్టింది. అందువల్ల యీబిల్లును కృష్ణా జిల్లా రైతులు అంగీకరింపజాలరని అంటున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భములో ఒక విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము దృష్టిలోకి తీసుకొనవలసిందని మంత్రివర్యాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదివరకు కొత్తగా సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చిన భూములు మీ ఆదాయాన్నే కాక నీటివసతులు లేక నానాయిబ్బందులుపడి కాగుచేసుకున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వ

31st July 1952] [Sri K. Rajagopala Rao]

మువారు యీ G.M.F. అనే మచ్చుతో, ప్రజలకు పట్టా యిచ్చారనే ఆశతో యీ భూములను ఎన్నో యిబ్బందులకులోనై కాగుచేసుకున్నారు ఇటువంటి రైతులమీద యీ betterment tax వేస్తే, యీ జిల్లాలోవున్న యాభైశాతంది బీదరైతాంగము యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిఘటిస్తారని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా రాయలసీమ మాదిరిగానే మా కృష్ణా జిల్లా కూడా సముద్రమట్టానికి వెనుకబడిన ప్రదేశము. యీ జిల్లాలో కూడా కాలామట్టుకు బంజరుభూములే. నీటివసతిబొత్తిగా లేదు. జిల్లా విరియాతళ్ళ, మరెక్కడగూడ నీటి వసతులులేవు. ఇటువంటి ప్రాంతముల రైతులమీద యీ betterment tax ఏలా యీ ప్రభుత్వము వేయ తలపెట్టినదో అర్థము కాకుండాయున్నది కృష్ణాజిల్లాకంటికట్టకింది భూమి సుమారు యాభై, అరవైవేల ఎకరాలభూమి సాగుఅగుచున్నది. యీ భూములకు ఎకరానికి రూ 17-8-0 లు మొదలు రూ 20 లవరకూ శిస్తువెల్లించే భూములున్నవి. ఈ రైతులు పంటను పండించి వ్యాపారముకూడాచేస్తున్నారు ఆటువంటి రైతాంగమును విధిచి పెట్టి, పిసినిగొట్టుకుండా, అప్పులబాధలతో మునిగిపోతున్న యీ బీదరైతులనే పీల్చి పిప్పిచేద్దామనే ప్రభుత్వోద్దేశమును చూచి నాకు చాలా విచారముగానున్నది. ఈ నాడు యీ వ్యవసాయ కూలీల తరగతికి చెందిన యీ బీద రైతులమీద ఎన్నోరకాల పన్నులు విధించి, యీ బీద రైతులనే కొల్లగొట్టడమనేది ఎంత సమంజసముగా వున్నదో వివరించి చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారిక్కూడా యీ betterment tax surcharge, అనే విధానాలు ఎట్లావున్నవిఅంటే, పాపం పిసినిగొట్టు బంగారు కుడ్లుపెట్టే బాతునే చంపితే యిక మీదటగూడ బంగారుగుడ్లు ఎట్లావచ్చునో. బంగారము ఎట్లా దొరకునో, అలాగే ప్రభుత్వాదాయానికి వెన్నెకుకగావుండే యీ రైతాంగాన్నే పీల్చి పిప్పిచేద్దామనేదే ప్రభుత్వముయొక్కోద్దేశముగా కనబడుచున్నది. ఇలాంటి విషయములో యీ బీద రైతు బతికేదెట్లు, యీ ఖర్చులు, శిస్తులు, betterment పన్నులు ఎక్కడనుంచి తేగలడో ఆలోచింపవలెను. ప్రభుత్వమునకు వివిధమైనటువంటి శిస్తులు వేయకూడదని చెప్పడంలేదు. దేశములో పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములు, వేలాది ఎకరాలు చేటిలోవున్న రైతులనుండి యీ betterment tax అనేది యింతకు మునుపెన్నడూ వసూలుచేయాలనేగాని, యీ బీదరైతులను అన్యాయముగా బాధించడము అనేది ఆశ్చర్యము మా జిల్లాలో కృష్ణా డెల్టాకింద సాగుఅయ్యేమాగాణీ భూములనుండి వసూలుచేసేడి శిస్తువేరుగాలున్నది. యీనాము గ్రామాలలో సాగుఅయ్యే భూములమీద వసూలుచేసే శిస్తువేరుగాలున్నది. యీ బేధము సు బనుహ్మణ్యం రిపోర్టులో వివరింపబడియున్నది. ఎట్లు వేర్వేరు శిస్తువిధానము పెలపుండవలెనో అర్థముకాకుండా వున్నది. ఇటువంటి శిస్తువిధానమును నేనుగాని, మాకృష్ణాజిల్లా ప్రజలుగాని ఎంతమాత్రము అంగీకరించరు. అందుచేత యీ పన్ను విధానము వేర్వేరుగావుండక, సరిసమానంగా వసూలుచేసేవిధానంగా యీ Betterment Tax Bill ను మూర్చవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. అట్లా చేయకపోయినట్లయితే మా కృష్ణా జిల్లా ప్రజలు అందరూ యీ Betterment Bill ను ప్రతిఘటిస్తారనిచెప్పుతూ యీ Bill ను నేను వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నానని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no intention at all to speak on this particular subject. Inasmuch as Communist member after Communist member from the U.D.F. began to oppose, without any reservation whatsoever, the betterment tax, I thought it incumbent on my part to draw a line of distinction between their opposition and our opposition. We do

[Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai] [31st July 1952

not oppose any measure which the Government bring forward merely because it emanates from Government. Whatever we consider progressive we will support. Those measures that are regressive will be condemned by us. So long as any legislation is intended to tax the capitalists, we give our wholehearted support to it. But when it comes to a question of taxing the poor man, then such a measure can never enlist our sympathy. We shall then stoutly oppose it.

"So far as this betterment tax is concerned, we do not want to oppose the tax on principle. As a matter of fact we would support additional taxation of those classes of peasantry which may be classified as rich. But if the tax falls on the poor agriculturists, we oppose it. Anyhow, our representative in the Select Committee will pay careful attention to amending the Bill in such a way that the incidence of the tax falls on the rich peasantry and that the lower layers of the peasantry owning uneconomic holdings are totally exempted.

"Having drawn the line of distinction between the opposition of the members of the U.D.F. and that of the Socialists, I think I have made our attitude towards the betterment tax clear."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, I do not know why on principle this Bill should be objected to. Of course the Bill involves one or two issues on which possibly some serious objections may arise.

"Mr. Speaker, you remember how I have been agitating on the floor of the Assembly that Government should change its ideas about irrigation policy. It is rather unfortunate that the Hon. Minister for Revenue should have come now with the proposal for the imposition of betterment levy or tax. If my friend the Hon. Finance Minister had brought this Bill, I should have been more glad. Well, why should I say this, I may be asked? It is because I believe that taxation is essential in the interests of the area which is underdeveloped and it is the duty of the Finance Minister to find out ways and means for covering the deficit, if any. Sir, taxation is necessary when we are running into a deficit in our Budget. But only he who can afford to pay and all who can afford should be taxed. That is the main proposition on which all systems of taxation are based. Other considerations like the incidence and certainty of taxation and the like, are of minor importance. This is what I have been saying for the past twenty years. The irrigation policy adopted by the British Government was very wrong. Whenever a project is started we should see whether the return is sufficient to meet the interest on the capital and the expenditure for maintenance and establishment. We ought not to consider the question of direct revenue to the Government, but we should consider only the benefit that would accrue to the people as a result of the project. Due to our previous Governments not realizing this fundamental fact, we have been led to this present chaotic state of affairs.

31st July 1952] [Sri K. Koti Reddi]

"So far as this Bill is concerned, I do not think I can object to it on principle. The Government propose to levy betterment tax in regard to all those irrigation projects which have been completed on or after 1st January 1943. It is but natural that they should think of imposing a betterment levy. The value of the lands benefited by these projects would have increased very much by this time. But the question is, what should be the principle behind such a levy? All those who can afford to pay should be taxed, from the date on which the irrigation project was constructed, if betterment levy has not been till now levied. This is what my friend Mr. T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi has also observed. It is not proper that the particular date, viz., 1st January 1943, should be fixed as the starting point. Those landholders who have been benefited due to irrigation projects, should be asked to pay the betterment fee from the time of the starting of the project. Because our previous Governments have neglected to develop some areas in the past, why should they alone be made to pay now?

"For that, there might have been some justification in the days when we were ruled by a capitalist Government which was interested more in getting a direct return on the capital invested. As I said before, we are now in different circumstances. I believe, and I think all of us believe in a Welfare State, in a Socialist State. If so, it is only proper that we should not impose taxes on the poor people. On that basis, it is really difficult for some of us to agree to the principles of this Bill. My submission is: remove that date 1st January 1943, and then make this tax applicable to all places. We all know that to-day, in certain irrigated areas, a tax of Rs. 5 is nothing, while in certain other areas, it works as a great hardship on the people. I have suggested on several occasions that there should be some principle followed in regard to taxation of water. Water should be taxed only with reference to its utility to the user, it should not be taxed arbitrarily because it is made available, and simply because a capitalist Government was observing that method. The actual utility of the water that is made available for irrigation purposes should really be the consideration. 3-1 p.m

"Again, we are all supposed to pay land revenue on the basis of the net income we derive. But in certain places, both land revenue and water tax are collected on the basis of the net income. The previous Government collected a water rate of Rs. 5 in areas which were supplied water from Mettur; but at the same time they were getting Rs. 10 as land revenue and water tax from poor ryots in areas where they had to spend not less than Rs. 100 for getting water for irrigating one acre of land as in the case of river channels. Such a policy is absolutely wrong. I only plead now that a different principle based on the utility of water should be applied. The Bill says that the net increase in the return will be capitalized at thirty times its value. I submit, Sir, that to arrive at the net income is not an easy thing. On account of the rough and ready methods that have been followed all along in regard to the taxation

of land, it is impossible to arrive at any uniform basis for finding out the net income. Again, there is great difference between land in one area and land in another area, between land paying a revenue of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 and that paying only 6 annas or 8 annas an acre, in regard to fertility, etc., and it is almost impossible for any Settlement Officer or statistician or for the Economic Adviser to arrive at any correct estimate of the net income. Thus, there are many practical difficulties to be overcome. Anyway, I submit, Sir, I am not against the provisions of this Bill. My objections are much wider, and I hope that the Government will give due consideration to what I have stated and see to it that in the Select Committee stage some principles are laid down in the matter of the levy of this tax, so that the burden if imposed may fall on all areas and all persons uniformly."

Sri K. G. GOPALAN UNNI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഈ betterment levy ബില്ലിനെ എതിർത്തു ബഡ്ഡിക്കണം എന്നുള്ള നിലപാടല്ല പറയുന്നതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മൂന്നിൽ ചിലഭാഗം കോടി ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവു വരുന്ന വെയ്ഗ പദ്ധതിയിൽനിന്നു ആറു കോടി ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവു വരുന്ന കൊട്ടക്കാവേരി പോകുന്നതു്. ഇതിൽ മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യമെന്താണു്. മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യമെന്നുള്ള ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഘടനകളെപ്പറ്റിയും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ മെമ്പർമാരായ ആരും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നു് ഒരു medical college വേണം, ഒരു engineering college വേണം Electricity നടപ്പിലാക്കണം എന്നു തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു പരിപാടിയും കൊണ്ടുവരാതെ ഇന്നു കണ്ടതായി ഒരു നല്ല scheme മലബാറിൽ വന്നുതന്നെ ആവശ്യമായി എന്ന നിലയിൽ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ നമ്മുടെ ചിന്തകൊടുക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു scheme നടപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നു ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഒരു നിലയാണു് ഗവൺമെന്റു് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. Select കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഈ നിയമത്തെ എതിർത്തു ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ഇനിമേലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ Select കമ്മിറ്റി മെമ്പർമാർ പരിശ്രമിക്കും എന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മലബാറിൽ ഈ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുമില്ലെന്നു് അഭിപ്രായമില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടല്ല എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ഇപ്പോഴിനീയറിങ്ങ് കോളേജും medical college ഉം ഇല്ല താനും. ഈ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ മുഴുവൻ വെയ്ഗയുള്ളിടത്തു എം. എസ്. പി. യെ തീറ്റിപ്പോറ്റുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു് ഈ പണം ഗവൺമെന്റു് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതു എന്നു നമുക്കു അനുമാനിക്കാം. മലബാറിൽ ഇന്നു പട്ടിണിയാണു്. നാട്ടിലെ പകുതിയിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ജീവിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ തിരിയുന്നു, സിങ്കപ്പൂർ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതു്. കൂടാതെ നടമാടുന്ന കുടുംബധ്വിതപ്രദേശത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാനോ, അതിനു വേണ്ട സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ ഒരുക്കുവാനോ വ്യവസായം വളർത്തുവാനോ ഉള്ള യാതൊരു പരിപാടിയും ഇല്ലാതെ ഈ മൊയി, ഈ Betterment tax, നാട്ടിനെ നശിപ്പിക്കും എന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്."

Sri G. YALLAMANDA REDDI :—"ఆధ్యక్షా, ముఖ్యంగా యీనాడు betterment tax విషయములో ప్రధానంగా యీ తెలుగు ప్రాంతంలో వికోటాన్ని చెరువులు, కాలువలు మొదలైన చిన్న చిన్న యిరిగేషన్ సదుపాయములు చేయించినంత మాత్రాన యీ ప్రభుత్వం యీనాడు యీ betterment tax అనే బిల్లును ఒకటానిని, తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. ఈ రోజులలో ప్రజలు సాగుచేసుకొని ఆనందించేందుకు పాలం లేక మోడో బంజరుభూములు భాగుచేసుకొని అనేక కష్టాలకు లోనై యీ రోజునుండా కష్టాలనుండి బయటపడలేకుండా వున్నారు ముఖ్యంగా మా తెలుగు జిల్లాలలోని కందుకూరు, పాదిలి, దర్శి తాలూకాలు కాయలకీను కొన్ని యింకా ఆధ్వాన్న పరిస్థితిలో వున్నవి. ఇక్కడవుండే రైతులు

అలాంటి చెరువులు మొదలైనవి బాగుచేయబడక ఆ రైతులుపడే బాధలు చెప్పనలవిలేకుండా యున్నవి. ఏవో కొద్ది మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించినందున యీ betterment tax ను యిప్పుడు చెల్లించవలసిన అగత్యము యీ బిల్లువల్ల కనబడుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఎంతో డబ్బు యిప్పుడు అవసరమున్నదనిస్తీమ, అందువల్ల యీ బిల్లును తెచ్చామని అంటున్నారు. ఈనాడు దేశములో ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలోను, అందుకు సహసమానంగా కరువుతో బాధపడుచున్నటువంటి పైన చెప్పిన తాలూకాలలోని ప్రజలు యీనాడు అప్పులు సొప్పులు చేసుకొని ఎంతో బాధలుపడుతూ కటుంబపోషణకే కష్టపడుతూ ఉన్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా దానికి పంటపండా చాలా తక్కువ. ఒక సంవత్సరం వర్షముపుంజే, మరొక నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలవరకు వర్షము లేకుండా ఉండును. ఒక రైతుకు రెండు ఎకరాలు పుంజే నాలుగుపుట్లు గింజలు పండుట చాలా దుర్లభము. ఇట్లాంటి పంటతో ఆ రైతు కుటుంబపోషణ ఎలా జరుగుతుందో ప్రభుత్వము గమనించవలెను. ఇప్పుడు యీ పేద రైతాంగమునుంచి వసూలు చేయదలచిన ఈ betterment tax పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములనుండి మరొకరూపాన వసూలుచేస్తే బాగుంటుందిగాని, యీ పేదరైతులను ఆనేక ఆప్పులలో మునిగిపున్న వాళ్లను యింకను పైకి లేవకుండా ముంచడమవుతున్నది. జమీందారీలు ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనము చేసుకున్న తర్వాత ఈ రైతులకు నీటి సౌకర్యాలు లేకపోయినప్పటికిని, శిస్తు మాత్రము పెంచారు. ఈ రోజులలో యీ పెట్ట తాలూకాలలోని రైతులకు 80, 90 రూపాయలు శిస్తుకట్టే రైతులకుగూడా యీ భన్ను వేసినవసూ వాళ్లుగూడ కట్టలేని స్థితిలో వున్నారు. ఈ బిల్లును పేద రైతాంగమే కాకుండా, రాష్ట్రములోని యితర ప్రజానీకముగూడా ప్రతిఘటిస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వానికి నేను చెప్పుతున్నదేమిటంటే, యీ భన్ను విధానం యీ పేద రైతాంగము యీ కరువు సమయములో భరించలేరు గనుక, యీ బిల్లును ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత త్వరలో విరమిస్తే, అంత మంచిదనికోరుతూ, యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

Sri M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకించు 3-20 తున్న వారు రెండు తెగలుగా ఉన్నారు. కొందరు పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు, p.m. కొందరు పాక్షికంగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు. పాక్షికంగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నవారి వాదన లేవిటో పరిశీలించుచూం. శ్రీ కుత్తయ్యశెట్టియార్ ఈ బిల్లును పైనరు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములకు చిన్న చిన్న అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలకు అన్వయింప చేయవలదని మేజరు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములకు మాత్రమే వర్తింపజేయమని కోరారు.

"శ్రీ గోతు లచ్చన్నగారు ఈ బిల్లును అన్వయింపజేసేటప్పుడు రాష్ట్రాన్ని అభివృద్ధిచెందిన ప్రాంతాలుగను వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలుగను విభజించాలని వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలకు బిల్లును అన్వయింప చేయకూడదని కోరారు. పైరెండు వాదనలు బిల్లును అన్వయింపజేసే విషయంలో కూర్పులను సూచించుతున్నాయి. శ్రీ కుత్తయ్యశెట్టియార్ కాదన ప్రకారం మేజర్ స్కీములకు ఈ బిల్లును అన్వయింపజేయవచ్చు. మేజరు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీముల అవసరం సహజంగా వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలకే ఉంటుంది. వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలకు ఈ భారం మోయలేరు గాబట్టి ఆ ప్రాంతాలను మినహాయించమని అధ్యక్షగారు కోరియున్నారు వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలకు ఈ బిల్లును వర్తింప చేయటంద్వారా వారి అభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడకపోగా వారంతా ఈ బిల్లునుచూసి భయపడి ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములను వ్యతిరేకించుటకు మాత్రమే తోడ్పడుతుంది.

ఇనర ఇరిగేషను స్కీములను వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాను మినహా ఎంపిక ద్వారా మాత్రమే సమస్య పరిష్కారమౌతుందా! రాష్ట్రాన్ని వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలు

[Sri M. Lakshmanaswami] [31st July 1952

అభివృద్ధిజెం న ప్రాంతాలుగా విభజించినప్పుడు కృష్ణా జిల్లాను అభివృద్ధిజెందిన ప్రాంతంలో చేర్చుట జరుగుతుం. కృష్ణా జిల్లాలోనే విజయవాడకు పడమరగా ఉన్న ప్రాంతాలు మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలుగా ఉన్నాయి. అక్కడ పంటలు గ్యారంటీగా పండుటలేదు. గొండపల్లి, ఖైలవరం ఫిర్కాలు, నందిగాము, తిరువూరు, నూజీవీడు తాలూకాలు అర్థికంగా వెనుకబడి ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలు అభివృద్ధికోదైనా స్కీము వేసినపుడు వీరివద్ద అభివృద్ధి పన్ను వసూలుచేయటంవలన ఈ ప్రాంత రైతులలోంతో అసంతృప్తి జరుగుతుంది. ఈ బిల్లువలన అభివృద్ధిజెందిన ప్రాంతాలనబడేవాటికి కూడ అసంతృప్తి జరుగుతుంది. కాబట్టి ఎట్టి మినహాయింపులు లేకుండా మొత్తంగానే ఈ బిల్లుకు వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను

"ఏదైనా స్కీము తయారుచేయుటకు, ఆ స్కీము అమలుపరచుటకు తగినవడ్డి వస్తుందా లేదా అనేదినూత్రమే గీటురాయిగా ఉండాలి. బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వం తన హయాంలో ఇట్టిపని ప్రాణికపదిక మొదే పనిచేస్తూ వచ్చింది. కాని ఈ మధ్యకాలంలో 1935 వ సంవత్సరంలో నూత్రం నజరానాలు వసూలుచేస్తూ వచ్చారు. ఈ అభివృద్ధి పన్ను వెనుకటి విధానాలన్నిటినీ మించిపోయింది. మామూలు పెట్టుబడిదారీ పద్ధతులమీదకూడ కాలదన్ని మార్వాడీ వడ్డీ వ్యాపారివలె వ్యవహరించ జూస్తోంది. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ బిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకోవలసిని కోరుతున్నాను. లేకుంటే ఈ సభ వారు దీనిని త్రోసివెయ్యాలి."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my disapproval of this taxation proposal. Anyway, as the Bill is going to be referred to a Select Committee, I want to express my opinion on certain general aspects of it.

"First of all, I want to remind the Hon. Ministers and the Members on the Congress Benches of the promises made in the Congress Election Manifesto of August 1936, when the Congress Party was not yet seated in power and was opposed to the British imperialists and the feudal elements in the country. The Members of the Congress Party promised land reforms, higher wages and better conditions of living for agricultural labour, and lessening of the burden of debt and also the burden of taxation. But to-day they are bringing forward measures to increase the already heavy burden of taxation. They have gone back on their promises after entrenchment in seats of power having come to an agreement with the feudal elements and foreign imperialists. Not only that. They are making speeches on the floor of this House about democracy. They have lost all semblance of democracy as is evident from the proceedings of this House all these days. When so many speeches opposing the Demands were made by Members on the Opposition Benches as well as the Congress Benches, they were not taken into consideration. But all the Demands were passed *in toto*. The Congress Members have become so democratic that, despite vehement disapproval of the policies of the Government, they had no other way except to vote for the Demands which they disapprove.

"I say the Ministers are not kind enough to take into consideration at least what the representatives of the people bring to their

31st July 1952] [Sri V. Sri Krishna]

notice. They have become so generous and kind as to equate starvation deaths with natural ones, as the Hon. Minister Mr. Ranga Reddi said some days ago and he was followed by our Finance Minister the other day."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member speak on the general principles of the Bill."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" People cannot have confidence in a Government which does not believe the people. When certain facts including newspaper reports were brought to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister, he did not believe them and said that the alleged starvation deaths were only natural deaths. When certain telegrams and reports about steep rise in prices were brought to his notice . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This point has no relevancy to the Bill. If the hon. Member continues in this strain, I will have to stop him."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" I oppose the levy of betterment contribution. It is a tax on poor peasants who will get some benefit from the development schemes.

" I endorse the proposal made by Mr. Anthoni Pillai. But he misunderstood the policy of the Opposition. The policy of the Opposition was made clear this morning by the Leader of the Opposition. We are not opposed to taxation as such. But we are opposed to the taxation the incidence of which falls upon poor people. We are prepared to support the policy of taxing the rich people. The Taxation Bills which have been introduced in this House are going to increase the tax burden of the common man who is already bearing a heavy burden of taxation. So, I oppose this and the other taxation Bills."

* SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ Betterment tax ను నూంచెడు బిల్లును నేను పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను. ఇప్పటికే కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వపాలనతో బాధపడినటువంటి యీ ప్రజాసీకముమీద భూమి పన్నులు కాక యింకా ఆదనపు పన్నులు వేస్తున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా యిక్కడున్నటువంటి కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులందరికి యీనాడు ప్రజలకు కొనుగోలు శక్తి కడిపోయిందని పూర్తిగా తెలుసునని అనుకుంటాను. ఇట్టి సమయములలో యీ Betterment tax ను గూడా భరించడం అంటే ఎంత కష్టమో ఆలోచించండి. ప్రజల ఆర్థికస్థితి ఎలాగున్నదో అనే ఆలోచన లేకుండా యీ tax ను వేయదలచుచున్నారు. ఈ సమయములో ఈ Betterment tax వసూలు చేయడమనేది కోరివాయిలేని, వెనుక ముందులేని యీ కడు బీద రైతులను లూటీచేయడమనడం తప్ప మరొకటిలేదు. ఉదాహరణకు, ఒక గ్రామంలో చాదాపు ఒక నూరు రూపాయలు శిస్తుకట్టే రైతు 20 సంవత్సరాలలో 1,500 ల రూపాయలు తీర్చడమంటే ఆతడు ఆ డబ్బు కట్టలేక ఆ భూమినుండి వైదొలగడం ఉన్న మాట తప్ప మరేమీగాదు. యీ ప్రభుత్వం యీ మాదిరిగా Betterment tax అనే పేరుతో ప్రజలను లూటీచేస్తూన్నారు. రాష్ట్ర ములో యీనాడు రైతుల ఆర్థికస్థితి పరిశీలించబడలేదు. ఈ పేదరైతులు ప్రభుత్వం

పట్టాలు యిస్తుందని ఆశతో యీ బంజరుగాళ్ళున్న భూములను ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేసి, ఎడనక వానక ఆనేక అవస్థాలుపడి, యీనాటికి కొంచెముగా మంటకు ఆను కూలపరుచుకొని జీవనం చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పట్టాలు యివ్వకపోగా ఈ Betterment tax ను వేస్తే, యీ పేద ప్రజలను ఈ భూములను కొనుక్కోనమని ఒత్తిడిచేయడమన్న మాట. వీరికి భూములు కొనుక్కోనే కొహతుపుంటే యీ భూములు బాగుచేసుకొని, శరీర కష్టము పడనవసరముండదు. ఆసలే యీ రైతులు ఆప్పులతో, కుటుంబపోషణ జరగక కృంగి కృశించిపోతూవుండే సమయములో యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఈ Betterment tax వేసి, నెత్తిన భారాన్ని యింకా జాస్తి కేయడమనేది కూలా అన్యాయమని చెప్పతున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానమంతయూ చూడగా రైతును బాగుపరిచే విధానముగా కనుబడుటలేదు. ఏవైన చేన్న చిన్న ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు చేసినను ప్రజలకు ఆంత ఉపయోగించడములేదు. ఈ పన్ను భారంవల్ల యీ రైతులు వ్యవసాయము వృద్ధిచేయలేక సరింత నిరుత్సాహము చెంది వ్యవసాయమే మానుకొని, తిండికి నాతికి పోగలదు. అంతేకాని ఈ వ్యవసాయ విధానము వృద్ధిలోకి రావలెనంటే రైతుకు తగిన సహాయ్యముచేస్తేనే, ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయముకూడ వృద్ధి అగును. ఈ టాక్సు వేయడములో అడుగున పడిపోయిన రైతును లేవదీయకుండా మరింత అడుగునకు తోయడమే తప్ప మరేమిలేదు.

"శ్రీ రాజా ముత్తయ్య చెట్టియారుగారు పెద్ద పెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులకు సంబంధించిన భూములకు అభివృద్ధి పన్ను విధించాలని చెప్పారు. బకింఘాంబారు చెప్పేదిదూరపై కృష్ణా పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టును కట్టించి ఈ అభివృద్ధి పన్ను వేయమని వారి ఉద్దేశ్యముగా కనుబడుచున్నది. అది మాత్రం సాగదు అని తెలుసుకోవాలి. మా ఆంధ్రదేశములో మనోభీష్టి ఆంధ్రులు ఆ ప్రాజెక్టును కట్టనివ్వకుండా ప్రతిఘటిస్తారని చెప్పతున్నాను. వాళ్లు ప్రాణానికైనా తెగించగలరుగాని ఆ ప్రాజెక్టును మాత్రం కట్టనివ్వరు. ఆ ప్రాజెక్టును మీరు అనుకున్నంత సులభంగా సాగుతుందని కలలోనైనా తలంచవద్దు. ఆ ప్రభుత్వం రాయలసీమ కరువు పేరుతో ప్రజలనిష్టకు గంతకట్టి. బిచారణలోకి వచ్చేటట్టు చేసి దక్షిణ జిల్లాకు పుపయోగానికై యీ ప్రాజెక్టును నిర్మించే ప్రయత్నం జరుగుతున్నదని అందరికిని తెలుసును. మా ఆంధ్రులకు యీ మచ్చ ఆర్థము కాక పోలేదు. యీ ప్రాజెక్టును నిర్మించి, కృష్ణానది జలమును మీరు ఎలాగైనా దక్షిణాదికి మరిలించుకోవలెనే ఉద్దేశ్యమని దృఢముగుచున్నది. ఈ ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలవారి కోరు కట్టి దక్షిణ దేశం బాగుపరుచుకోవలెనే కుద్దేశ్యం మంచిదికాదు. మా ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలోను, రాయలసీమలోనూ పెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలను బాగుపరిచిన తర్వాతనే మీ ఎన్నిధమైన ప్రయత్నము సాగునేమోగాని, యిప్పుడు Treasury benches మీద కూర్చుని పెద్ద పెద్ద లాభసాటి సూచనలు మాత్రంచేయుట మనకేకాదు. మా ఆంధ్రులలో ఎంతమంది కడుపులు కాల్చి, మీరు ఈ నీరును తరలించ ప్రయత్నించి చేది అందరికి గోచరమగుచునేయున్నది. గనుక యిటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో నేను ఈ దినమున వక్కాణించి చెపుతున్నాను. మీరు మాత్రం యీ కృష్ణా పెన్నారు ప్రాజెక్టును మీ జన్మలో కట్టలేరు. అది మాత్రం దూది. తెలుసుకొండని చెపుతున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లు ప్రతిపాదనమూలముగా యీ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయము శెప్పడములేదు. ఎంతో మంది వేలాలది ఆన్నములేక అలమటించిపోతూ, వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలు లేక తిండికి, బట్టకు కరువై అనేక బాధలలో మునిగిపున్న యీ పేద ప్రజానీకమొక్క ఈ బిల్లును మా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకమంతయు ప్రతిఘటిస్తున్నది. మా ఆంధ్రులు

ఎన్నుకొనినటువంటి ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు యీ శాసనసభలో ఎన్ని సూచనలు చేసినా వప్పటికినీ, అవన్నియూ పాటింపకుండా యింకా యీ పేద రైతులవద్దనుంచి దోపిడి చేయ బిల్లులను తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. దీన్ని socialism అనాలో communalism అనాలో తెలియదు. ఈ ప్రతిఘటన మా ఆంధ్రులందరి ఏకీభావమనే తెలుసుకోవలసి యున్నది. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో మీరు ఒక దమ్మిడిగూడా వసూలుచేయలేరు. ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత ప్రయత్నించినసూ ఈ లూటీని మాత్రం ఆంధ్రులు సాగనివ్వజాలరని నేను హెచ్చరించుచున్నాను. ఈనాడు మన రాష్ట్రంలో సంపన్నమయిన విదేశీయులు 3-30 వచ్చి I.L.T.D. Company అనే పేరుతో పొగాకు వ్యాపారంచేసి, కోట్లకొలది రూపా p.m. యలు ప్రాశ్చాత్యదేశాలకు తరలించుకొనిపోతూవుంటే ఆ వ్యాపారస్తులమీద సరియైన పన్ను విధించి వసూలుచేయు ధైర్యము ఈనాటికి యీ ప్రభుత్వమునకు లేకున్నది. అటువంటి విదేశీ కంపెనీలు అన్నియూ విడిచిపెట్టి పేద రైతులను లూటీయాటకునున్నా, బన్ను ప్రయాణీకులమీదనున్నూ, యీ Betterment మొదలైన taxలు అనే పేరుతో రకరకాల బిల్లులను తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. ఈ నాటివరకు మడ అప్పులు పాప్పులు చేసుకొని భూమిని బాగుచేసుకొని పొట్టపోసుకొనే పేద రైతుమీద యీ విజృంభణ సాగించుచున్నారు. పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములవద్దనుంచి మరొక రూపములో వ్యవసాయ ఆదాయపు పన్ను అనేది వేసి, ప్రభుత్వమునకు కావలసిన లూటు పొమ్మును భర్తిచేసుకోవలెనేగాని, యీ పేద రైతులమీద లూటీచేయుట సాధ్యపడదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం దూరపు ఆలోచనచేసి, యీ విషయం సెలెక్టు కమిటీలో చర్చకు రానుసుపై, యీ బిల్లును విరమించుకుంటే బాగుంటుందని చెప్పుకూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ అభివృద్ధి పన్నును వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ నేను మాట్లాడుతున్నాను. అయితే మా తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా కొత్తపేట తాలూకాలో పేవరం పంపింగు స్కీమ్‌క్రింద ఏ వేల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగు చేయవచ్చును. దాదాపు మూడువేల ఎకరాలు మాత్రమే సాగచేస్తున్నారు. అయితే మా జిల్లా రాజోలు తాలూకాలో బట్టేలంక మైనర్ యిరిగేషన్ స్కీమ్‌క్రింద శంకర గుప్తము-చింతలమోరి గ్రామాలలో సుమారు రెండువేల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగులోకి వస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడు సుమారు వెయ్యి ఎకరాలు మాత్రమే సాగు అవుతూంది. యింకా ఎంతో భూమిని సాగులోనికితీసుకొని రావచ్చు. ఈ భూములన్నియు సాగుచేసేవారు వ్యవసాయ కూలి పేదరైతుల తెరగతికి చెందియున్నారు. ఈ భూములు మొదలు బంజరు భూములయినందువల్ల, ఈ భూముల సాగుబడికోసము వాళ్లు అష్టకష్టాలుపడి, అనేక తప్పులుచేసి ఆస్తులను తాకట్టుపెట్టుకొని, నానా యిబ్బందులు పడి సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో యిటువంటివారిమీద యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం ఈ Betterment taxను వేసే బిల్లును తీసుకువచ్చారు. ఈ భూములకు సరియైన నీటి వసరులులేక పంటలు అప్పుడప్పుడు ఎండిపోవడయిపూడా జరుగుతూంది. అయితే ఈ భూములమీద ఈ Betterment tax వేసి ప్రభుత్వం వసూలుచేయడం చింది. ఈ పేదరైతులు అనేక అప్పుల బాధలవల్ల యిబ్బందులుపడే ఈ సమయములో ఈ Betterment taxను కట్టలేని స్థితిలోవున్నారు. ఈ అభివృద్ధివన్నే గనుక ప్రభుత్వముచేస్తే పేవరము స్కీమ్‌క్రింద సాగు కాకుండ వున్న 2,000 ఎకరాలే కాకుండా సాగు అవుతూవున్న 3,000 ఎకరాలలో చాలాభాగాన్ని రైతాంగము వ్యవసాయముచేయకుండ విడిచిపెట్టివేస్తారు. యిదేవిధంగా బట్టేలంక స్కీమ్ క్రిందవున్న భూమి అంతా దాదాపు నేలగాను, యిసక భూములుగాను వున్నవి. యిక్కడి పేద రైతాంగము ఈ పన్నును భరించలేక చాలాభాగాన్ని వ్యవసాయము

[Sri G. Nageswara Rao] [31st July 1952

చేయకుండా విడిచిపెట్టివేస్తుంది. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వము తెచ్చిన ఈ బిల్లును ప్రతిపక్షంవారందరినీ, ఈ tax కట్టుకోలేమనిన్నీ, కట్టవలసిన పరిస్థితే గనుక విర్ప డితే యీ భూములన్నింటిని పదుబుకొంటానికి సిద్ధముగా వున్నామనిన్నీ, ప్రభుత్వం వారి యీ బిల్లును విరమింపవలెనని కోరుచున్నారని దినదినము పిటీషన్లు వస్తున్నాయని చెప్పుతున్నారు. భూములు పదులుకోవడము తప్ప మరేదారిలేదని ఉత్తరములు వస్తున్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయంలో దూరము ఆలోచించి ఈ పేదరైతుల యిబ్బందులు గమనించమని కోరుతున్నాను. అందువల్ల యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వానకు యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టవద్దని కోరుచున్నాను. ఒక ప్రక్కన రైతులు ఆధికాహారోత్పత్తి స్కీములను వృద్ధిలోకి తెమ్మని చెప్పుతూ యింకొక ప్రక్కన ఈ టాక్సు వసూలుచేయడమునేది ప్రభుత్వం ఈ రైతులను నిరుత్సాహపరుస్తూంటారని తెలుపుతున్నాను. యిట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం ఈ ఆధికాహారోత్పత్తి స్కీములను జయప్రదంగా పరిపక్వానికి వచ్చేలేదని చెప్పగలను. వ్యవసాయ అభివృద్ధి తరగతికి చెందిన యీ పేదరైతులు చూర్ణము పున్న బంజరు భూములను సారవంతం చేసుకొని లోకికెచ్చిన పిమ్మట యీ Betterment tax ను వేయడమనేది ప్రజలను మోసగించి చేయడమనిన్నీ, శక్తి లేకుండాయున్న వానిమీద ఈ భారమును వేయడమంటే ఆ పేద రైతులు ఆ భూమి విలువను 20 సంవత్సరములలో కట్టివేయాలన్నమాట. అంటే పరోక్షంగా ఆ భూములను కొనుక్కోవడమే అవుతూంది. ఈ రైతులు కుటుంబీకులు, చాలా పేదవారు, వ్యవసాయఖర్చులు భరించుకోలేక, కుటుంబపోషణకే కష్టములు పడుతూవుంటే, ఈ tax ను ఎక్కడనుంచి తెచ్చి కట్టగలరు; ఈ టాక్సు యీ రైతులమీద రుద్దుటమంటే, ఈ రైతులను ఈ భూములనుండి వెళ్లగొట్టమనేటి స్పష్టపడుతున్నది. రాజోలు తాలూకా, బట్టి అంక రైతులకుకూడా యీ భూమ్మీద రాకుండా చూడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి వాళ్లకష్టములను తెలియజేయమని ఉత్తరములు వచ్చినవి. ఈ Betterment tax వల్ల, యీ ఆధికోత్పత్తి స్కీము వృద్ధిలోకి తెచ్చుటకు చాలా ఆటంకముగా పరిణమించుటకు సందేహములేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితి అనుభవట్టి, తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో సైనర్ యిరిగేషన్ స్కీముల క్రింద పున్న బంజరుభూములను పాగుచేయు పేదరైతులు యీవన్నీదినముడు యీ బిల్లును చూచి ప్రతిఘటిస్తున్నారు. ఈ ఆధివృద్ధి పన్నవల్ల, ఈ పేదరైతులను మరింత అప్పుల పాలు చేయడమేగాని ఈ రైతులకు సహాయకారిగా వుండే విధానాలను ప్రభుత్వము అవలంబించడము లేదని చెబుతున్నాను. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం ఈ బిల్లును వెనక్కు తీసి వేసి చర్చకు రాకముందే విరమించితేనే బాగా బాగుంటుందని సలహాయిస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పటికే పేదరైతులకు వివిధమైన సహాయము చేయకపోవడమువల్లను, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములమీద, జమీందార్లమీద మరొక రూపములో అధిక పన్నులు వేసి వసూలు చేయక పోవడమువల్లను యీ కాంగ్రెస్ విధానము కష్టకరమే ఎన్నికల ప్రజలకు వ్యతిరేకమనంతనే పోయిన election లో కాంగ్రెసు ఓడిపోవడము జరిగింది. కాబట్టి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము పేద ప్రజానీకముయొక్క కష్టములు కనిపెట్టి నష్టపడే, ఏ నాటికైనను యీ ప్రభుత్వమునకు రైతులు సహాయముచేస్తారు. లేకపోతే యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి ముప్పురు నిబ్బుస్తారు. ఈ బిల్లును అన్నియు పేదరైతులను మరింత అప్పులపాలుచేసి వైకికాకుండా చేయడమేగాని, ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యము యిక్కడకూడా స్పష్టపడుతున్నది. ఈ కార్యములవల్ల ప్రభుత్వము ఈ Betterment tax బిల్లును విరమింపమోవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. దీన్ని విరమించని పక్షంలో రైతాంగమంతా ఒక్కుమ్మడిగా నిలబడి, ఈ బిల్లును ఎదిరిస్తారని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను."

31st July 1952]

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I would not take much of the time of the House. The objections which I raised to the previous Bill hold good in the case of this Bill also. We are going into the Select Committee without committing ourselves to the principle of the Bill. I am glad that on this Bill there was a greater and a more frank expression of views also from the Ministerialist benches. Some of them said that they were greatly opposed to many of the provisions of this Bill. That only shows how correct I was when I said this morning that there was opposition to this Bill from the other side also. I am glad that the Congress Members expressed their opposition to the Bill. 3-40 p.m.

" The Hon. Minister in the course of his speech said that I was a Member of the Select Committee on the previous Bill. I was a Member of that Select Committee. But then what did I do on that Select Committee? I may tell the Hon. Minister for his information that I saw to the extent that I could that the last Bill, after the Select Committee stage, did not see the light of day. I am going to do the same thing that I did in the last Select Committee. I hope the same fate will overtake this Bill also. The Hon. Minister might have noted the points raised by the Members of the U.D.F. the K.L.P. and the Socialist Party. Those points really contain a good deal of factual information. Those points refer to specific details showing how this betterment tax will ruin almost all the tenants in the State except in very few places. I hope, Sir, that Members coming from all the districts will have a keen eye on this Bill and its progress. While we consent to go into a Select Committee, we are not committing ourselves to the principle of the Bill or its provisions in any manner. We oppose this Bill in the interests of the people."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I may tell hon. Members that I do not feel it a pleasant duty to pilot this taxation measure. But the ways and means positon of the State being what it is to-day, we have to explore the possibilities of getting money from the people. We have hit upon this plan thinking that this is a more equitable and scientific way of raising money. The hon. Member, Mr. Nagi Reddi, as usual, referred to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema, and he wanted that Rayalaseema should be improved. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi : I said that with reference to all parts of the State.) But the hon. Member emphasized the improvement of Rayalaseema. I may say that if we want to eradicate famine, we must do something on a large scale to root it out. We will have to turn the barren lands of Rayalaseema into garden lands. This can be done only by giving irrigation facilities. Irrigation facilities can be given only by having recourse to projects, and projects mean money. For instance the Tungabhadra project costs us Rs. 18 crores. This sum cannot be got by ordinary means of taxation, but only by a fee like the betterment fee."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister prepared to give an undertaking that whatever money is realized

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [31st July 1952

by way of betterment tax will be earmarked only for further irrigation projects and that the amount will not be spent for any other purpose?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I shall answer that at the proper time and place. The hon. Member Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar was speaking about the definition. Definition cannot be a very narrow one. Definition must be such as to include many implications. But that does not mean that the Government are going to levy the betterment tax on small works like deepening a pond, etc. I shall now refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. That will clear the position. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says, 'The works that Government have undertaken in the construction, expansion or alteration of irrigation and drainage works have secured to the owners of lands in the area served by such works an increased or more certain supply of water to their lands. It has given varying degrees of benefits to various owners of land as a result of which the market value of the land has either increased or is likely to increase. It is only fair that the Government should be enabled to recover from the owners of the lands so benefited a share of the increase they receive or are likely to receive without any exertion or expenditure on their part.' In an area where a college is opened or a railway station is constructed, the value of the land in that area goes up. Similarly owing to the increased irrigation facilities, the value of the land goes up. Naturally the Government want to take an equitable share. It is not an unreasonable share. I do not know why hon. Members especially hon. Members from Rayalaseema, should object to this levy. A large number of Telugu speeches were made, and I could not follow them fully. But I understood the purport of those speeches. The purport seems to be that Rayalaseema should be helped. I think so, because I heard the word 'Rayalaseema' uttered by many hon. Members."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" We want that the Hon. Minister should hear that word many more times."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I want the hon. Member Mr. Nagi Reddi to help me in the Select Committee to make Rayalaseema really fertile. But if he is unreasonable in his attitude, Rayalaseema will only be like what it is at present. The hon. Member Mr. Latchanna referred to the undeveloped areas. I sympathize with him, and I have an eye on the undeveloped areas to give them as many facilities as possible. Some hon. Members were parochial and they asked for extra facilities for their own districts. All these facilities could be given only if this Act finds a place in the Statute Book. I think hon. Members who are not lawyers will depend on lawyers to help them in their deliberations in the Select Committee so that the undeveloped areas in their districts might be developed. The hon. Member Mr. C. V. K. Rao said that the previous Ministry dropped the Bill because they thought that the people were

31st July 1952] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

opposed to it. I may categorically say that the previous Ministry dropped the Bill because they were on the eve of general elections. It is also an established tradition that no important piece of legislation should be brought forward at the fag end of the term of a Ministry. That is why they dropped the Bill and not for the reason alleged by the hon. Member.

" Sir, I am very thankful to the Member of the Socialist party Mr. Anthony Pillai. He has grown more reasonable during the course of a few hours of to-day. I noted the change in his attitude. He does not oppose any taxation proposal as such. His viewpoint is that if the taxation is scientific and proper, if it does not fall heavily on the poor, and if it will improve the lot of the poor people, he would welcome that measure. I am thankful to him for this. The hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi also is not opposed to the taxation measure. But he has got certain grievances in regard to minor details. These can be rectified at the Select Committee stage. He wants that the money should be found by some other means.

" I now come to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. He said that he would see that this Bill did not see the light of day just as the previous Bill did not see the light of day. But then there is this difference between the previous Bill and the present Bill. That Bill went that way because there was the dissolution of the Legislature then. Therefore, unless he wants this Legislature to be dissolved—I hope, Sir, he would not take up that attitude—this Bill will not go the way the previous Bill did.

" Sir, I have answered all the points raised against this Bill. I do not know whether the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao is on the Select Committee. He is a very tough fighter. I have seen him in the last Select Committee. He will safeguard the interests of all people. I request this House to give its consent to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. We will all discuss this Bill in the Select Committee, and remove the flaws, if any, in the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1952), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members, and—

'That under rule 81 of the Madras Assembly Rules the leave of the House be granted to have twenty-five Members on the Select Committee' :—

1. The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
2. ,, C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. ,, P. Ranga Reddi.
5. ,, K. V. Vema Reddi.
6. ,, B. Krishnamurti Rao.
7. ,, T. Ganapathi.

8. Sri A. Appu.
9. ,, P. Chellathurai.
10. ,, K. Shanmugam.
11. ,, T. Anantha Pai.
12. Janab K. K. Mohamed Shafee.
13. Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
14. ,, G. Latchanna.
15. ,, V. Balakrishnan.
16. ,, T. Viswanatham.
17. ,, T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
18. ,, T. Nagi Reddi.
19. ,, C. Kandaswami.
20. ,, M. Veerabhadram.
21. ,, Y. Audinarayana Reddi.
22. ,, V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
23. ,, Lakshminarayana Reddi.
24. ,, A. Govindaswami Nayagar.
25. ,, S. Vemiah.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I appoint the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker to be the Chairman of the Committee."

(5) THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE (SURCHARGE) BILL[a], 1952.

3-50 p.m. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members, and that leave of the House be granted under rule 81 for the Select Committee to consist of more than fifteen persons :—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
,, C. Subramaniam.
Sri K. Rajaram.
Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi.
Sri A. Venkataramaiah.
Sri S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Sri S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
Sri H. Satyanarayana Dora.
Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
Sri B. Parameswaran.
Sri L. Lakshmana Das.

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th July 1952.

Janab K. Uppi.
Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
,, G. Latchanna.
,, B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
,, T. Viswanatham.
,, C. H. Kanaran.
,, C. Ramalingiah.
,, P. Ramamurthi.
,, S. S. Kolkebail.
,, M. Narayana Kurup.
,, S. Swayamprakasam.
,, G. C. Kondiah.
,, K. Aranganathan.
,, M. Jagannathan.'

Sir, I think I have to briefly explain the implications of this Bill. I would like to point out to this House that the land revenue system of this State has been subjected to the criticism that the burden of tax is not distributed equitably on the different classes of landowners. Under the existing system persons with large holdings pay the same rate of assessment as the smaller peasants. Further, the richer classes do not bear any additional burden of taxation, even though they are enjoying greater profit than the smaller peasants. In order to remedy this defect and to obtain an addition to the land revenue of the State, it has been decided to levy a surcharge on land revenue assessment. This surcharge would be levied on a rising scale only on the bigger holdings. The Government also consider that the levy of this surcharge on bigger holdings is an element of progression in the land revenue system and is an alternative to agricultural income-tax. Pattadars who pay a land revenue of Rs. 50 and less will be exempted from this surcharge.

" Clause 3 of the Bill provides for this levy on a graduated scale. To prevent large scale fragmentation, as a result of these measures, provision has been made to continue the same scale or scales of surcharge for a period of three years in spite of any partition or alienation of land that may take place after this scale comes into force.

" As we are referring this Bill to a Select Committee for consideration, I need not go into further details. Any suggestions that may be made by the hon. Members will be considered by the Select Committee fully and I request that the House may agree to the suggestion that the report be submitted to this House before the date that may be prescribed by the Hon. Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I won't fix the date for the submission of the report."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Then the Bill may be referred to the Select Committee."

[31st July 1952

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members and that leave of the House be granted under rule 81 for the Select Committee to consist of more than fifteen persons :—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
,, C. Subramaniam.
Sri K. Rajaram.
,, P. Venkataswami Reddi.
,, A. Venkataramaiah.
,, S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
,, S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
,, H. Satyanarayana Dora.
,, P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
,, B. Parameswaran.
,, L. Lakshmana Das.
Janab K. Uppi.
Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
,, G. Latchanna.
,, B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
,, T. Viswanatham.
,, C. H. Kanaran.
,, C. Ramalingiah.
,, P. Ramamurthi.
,, S. S. Kolkebail.
,, M. Narayana Kurup.
,, S. Swayamprakasam.
,, G. C. Kondiah.
,, K. Aranganathan.
,, M. Jagannathan.' "

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, without prejudice to my future course of action, I do not move my amendment now."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" I do not move my amendment, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which the Hon. the Minister for Revenue has been good enough to read, it has been stated that the land revenue system of this State has been subjected to the criticism that the burden is not distributed equitably among the different classes of landowners, that persons with large holdings pay the same rate of assessment, etc., and that in order to remedy this defect and to obtain an addition to the land revenue of the State, it has been decided to levy a surcharge on land revenue assessment. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair).

31st July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

Therefore, this Bill is intended for the seeming purpose of remedying the defect in the existing land revenue system. I would like to ask whether it is really the case that the criticism that has been levelled against the present land revenue system is that the burden is not distributed equitably. Is that the only charge that has been made against the system? On Sunday last, the Hon. the Chief Minister was addressing a meeting in Madras wherein he warned the people assembled there not to be carried away by the exaggerated promises that might be made to them by those people who to-day constituted the Opposition. If we just look back and see what were the promises made by the Congress itself when its members stood for election and by the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari himself when he was the leader of the Congress, then it would be clear that this was not the only criticism that was made against the existing land revenue system. Then it would also become clear that the boot is on the other leg and that it is not on this leg. I mean the charge of making exaggerated promises to the electorate can very well be brought, not against the Members of the present Opposition, but only against the Congress Party and its Members, including the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari. For example, ever since 1930 when the famous Karachi Resolution on fundamental rights was passed by the Congress, the Congress had been shouting that the present system of land taxation was a system that had been imposed on this country by the British Government and that it fell very heavily on the poor people. It was not a question of inequitable distribution of the land revenue burden itself but, on the other hand, it was contended that it fell very heavily on the poorer sections of the peasants particularly those peasants who did not have any economic holdings. Therefore, the Congress has been making promises from time immemorial —after all, it was 1930, but I would call it time immemorial— but during the last 25 years it has not seen fit to fulfil those promises. Again and again, the Congress went on saying that the present system of land revenue assessment must be completely changed. For example, it was stated as follows in the agrarian programme which the Congress published on the eve of the elections in 1936—

' This Congress is of opinion that the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling situation of unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, fundamentally due to the antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems and intensified in recent years by a great slump in prices of agricultural produce.'

The same thing is happening today. The misery of the agriculturist has been intensified in recent months by a great slump in the prices of many agricultural commodities, particularly cotton, sugarcane, turmeric, etc. Then, it is said in continuation in the agrarian programme of the Congress—

' The final solution of this problem involves the removal of British Imperialistic exploitation, a thorough changing of the land tenure and revenue system and a recognition by the State of its duty to provide for the rural unemployed men.'

" I can thus quote chapter and verse from the Resolutions that have been adopted from time to time by the Congress itself. Now,

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [31st July 1952

three times after the above promise was made, the Congress has been in office. From 1937 to 1939 the Congress was in office. It was again in office from 1946 to 1951. Now in 1952 also it has come into office. Now, I would like to ask: how has the Congress fulfilled that promise? Or, does the Congress Party which is now in office attempt to fulfil that small promise made to the people of this country, to the peasantry of this country, from time to time since 1930? The British Imperialistic exploitation has now been ended. Why does the Congress stick to the same old system of land revenue assessment? Can't the Congress think of a better system? Even when we talk about it, all sorts of obstacles are placed in the way. It was stated by the Hon. Minister, 'The system of agricultural income-tax is certainly an equitable system and we would like to have it, but unfortunately so many obstacles are there in the way. Accounts are not properly kept. It is a very difficult matter to find out how far true accounts are kept by the class of people on whom agricultural income-tax can be imposed.' Sir, is it not a fact that even in the case of merchants and other persons who are to-day subjected to income-tax, false accounts are being maintained and submitted to the authorities concerned? Is it not a fact that a Taxation Enquiry Committee or a Tribunal had to be appointed which unearthed Rs. 16 crores which had been hidden? If that is the case with regard to income-tax from trade and commerce, why should it be so very difficult to assess the income of certain big landlords? Is it a very difficult proposition?

"After all it is well known that if you take the big landlords in Tanjore district or any other district, their accounts can very easily be scrutinized. Their income can very easily be known. We can very easily know what will be the exact rate of waram or kuthagai that they will get. Normally, they get about 5, 10 or 15 kalams per acre, depending on the variety of the land. From this, we can very easily find out what will be the income of these landlords. If only the Government have a heart to assess the income of these landlords, it is very easy to reckon.

"This Bill seems to hit the big landlords. It is stated that people who pay Rs. 1,000 and above are to pay increased land revenue at the rate of 100 per cent. They say, 'Well, look here you people have been telling that the Government are only safe-guarding the interests of the landlords. If we were bent upon safeguarding their interests, do you think we would have come with this piece of legislation which will directly hit them very hard?' I say this is purely a deception. Really, the rich land-lords are not hit by this Bill. The Government are only trying to deceive the people by saying like that. On the other hand, this is nothing more than bamboozlement in order to prevent the people from knowing the fact, in order to hide the fact from the people. I will give one example. In Tanjore district, there is an estate called Vadapathimangalam Estate, which comprises about 12,000 acres of wet land. If you take this estate, the normal produce under kuthagai is about 15 kalams per acre or 5 [illegible] as it is called in that part of [illegible]

31st July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

gentleman concerned, who is the owner of this estate, will get about 180,000 kalams per annum. He incurs no expenses, he does not spend anything on cultivation. It is only the kuthagaidar who spends all the money for cultivation. Yet this gentleman gets a net income of 180,000 kalams. Until very recently this gentleman was marketing his paddy, at the rate of Rs. 6¼ per kalam. After decontrol, in the last one or two months, this gentleman is selling his 180,000 kalams of paddy at the rate of Rs. 10½ per kalam and at the rate of Rs. 21 per bag. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam was telling the other day that the increase in price from Rs. 6¼ to Rs. 10½ is not at all unreasonable. That is the understanding of the Government. Sri Subramaniam represents the Government and therefore he thinks that the increase from Rs. 6¼ to Rs. 10½ is very reasonable. In this manner, the owner of Vadapathimangalam Estate will be getting for his 180,000 kalams of paddy an increased price of about Rs. 7½ lakhs per annum. What is it he is going to pay? He will be paying now a land revenue assessment of about Rs. 75,000, and by means of this surcharge, he is going to pay another rupees 75,000. Against this he is going to get an increase in income of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. That is indeed a very good bargain. How does this Bill hit the big landlord? I am not saying that there should not be decontrol. On the other hand, have decontrol, but see to it that the benefit goes to the people, the benefit goes to the common people, and the benefit goes to the State Government itself. Why don't the Government see to it that the profits go to the poor men and to the Government and not to the landlords? All these attempts on the part of the Government to show that the landlords have been hit hard are nothing more than deception. The entire system of land tax must go. Instead of that, a better system, a more progressive system, a system which is in consonance with all accepted principles of equality must be substituted. It was the British Government who instituted this system of land revenue. Why? They said this was based on principles of equality. The other day, the Hon. Chief Minister was telling us that the British were very just administrators, and that they were just as between the peasants and the landlords, and that they were absolutely fair. On the basis of equality the British Government thought that every peasant owning one or two acres and one owning 1,000 acres of land must pay the same assessment. Why? There is a purpose behind it. The purpose was that the British Government was supporting the system of feudal land-ownership in this country. They thought that only so long as they strengthened the hands of the feudal landlords, and so long as they supported that system of land-ownership they will have stable Government in the country. That is the reason for their supporting the feudal interests. While those people who are making profits from industries and commercial interests are taxed, why should these feudal landowners be treated differently? What is the earthly reason for it? On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that so long as the feudal fetters and feudal relations are maintained in agriculture, you cannot have progress. The history of the entire world, the history of the development

of the capitalistic countries and the history of the industrially developed countries tell us that so long as feudal fetters are maintained, you cannot have development of industry. You cannot develop commerce, because the problem of internal market cannot be solved so long as feudal fetters are there. That is why even in advanced capitalist countries and industrially developed countries like Britain, France and other countries, there had been a revolution against feudalism as such. That is why they were able to achieve industrial prosperity. America achieved it in a different way and I am not concerned with that just now. Here, we have to deal with a class of people who are the real parasites. I refer to the land-owners who are the real parasites in the strictest sense of the word. You cannot say the same with regard to the industrialists. The industrialist has got something to do with production, he buys cotton, he buys machinery, he has to see that the machines are working well and are properly oiled, he has to buy raw material and he has to find a market for his commodity. So far as the feudal land-owners are concerned, they do not bother about the process of cultivation. They do not buy even the seedlings. They do not bother about the cattle. Nor do they help the peasants to get cattle. They do not cultivate the land. As a matter of fact, they do not take any part whatsoever in the process of cultivation. That is why I say that the feudal land-owners are parasites in society. They do not perform any useful function in society, and at the same time are getting enormous money. Why then should there be so much of solicitude for these parasites in society? At present the industrialists are taxed for the margin of profit that they get whereas these parasites, the feudal land-owners, are not taxed in the same manner. Why should there be this differential treatment? Why should the Government treat the merchants and traders in one manner and these feudal land-owners in a different manner? That is why I say that though on the surface it may look as though the land-owners have been hit by the present Bill, in actual practice, it is nothing more than an attempt to postpone for ever the idea of imposing an agricultural income-tax on them. That is the main purpose of this Bill. That is very clear even from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Similarly, clause 3 (3) says, 'The rate or rates at which surcharge may be levied under this Act in respect of the lands held by a registered holder shall not be diminished by reason of any partition or alienation of the lands or any part thereof which may take place after the 28th June 1952, until the expiry of a period of three fasli years immediately succeeding that in which the partition or alienation takes place . . .' So, you are legislating for this order for the next three years and even more.

4-10 p.m. "Therefore, the object of the Government and the purpose of the Government in bringing forward this legislation is to allay the general feeling that the Government are not giving up the old system of land revenue. They are just trying to bamboozle the people that they are adopting the principles of income-tax in respect of land revenue also. I have said, it looks like that but in reality there is no such thing.

"Sir, it is stated that there are after all about 1,700 people who are paying over thousand rupees as land revenue and that any assessment of the owners of these lands to income-tax will not yield much revenue. It is said that it will yield at best about seventy or eighty lakhs of rupees. I submit that this is not a correct statement of facts. It is all false. I can give instance after instance. Take the Vadapathimangalam Estate. The owner of the estate gets at present an income which would amount to nearly eighteen lakhs of rupees per annum. Now, if he were assessed on the basis of income-tax at the same rates as would be payable by merchants or by an industrialist, he should have to pay tax to the tune of nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees. Now the Government want to keep this thirteen lakhs with him and take just about one and a half lakhs of rupees and nothing more than that. I can give instances in tens and hundreds wherein the Government can hope to get ten thousands and fifteen thousands by way of income-tax on land. For example, take the case of Kapisthalam Mooppanar who owns five thousand acres of fertile land in Papanasam taluk. He is paying about fifty thousand rupees per annum as assessment on an yield of 45 kalams per acre which is much more than what the Vadapathimangalam Estate yields. In the whole of Tanjore, there are a number of small landlords. But the whole district is in the hands of a few big landlords and four mutts like Thiruvaduthurai Adhinam and others. The whole lands are held by these people and if we really assess them on the basis of income-tax, I can assure you, Sir, that the total income from Tanjore district alone will not be less than five crores of rupees. But the Government do not want to do it. Similarly, take the plantations. The Subramaniam Committee has suggested the equalisation of taxation in plantations. There are people, the Committee has said, who pay between twelve annas and two rupees and eight annas, and make an average of the whole thing and assess them at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre. Now, Sir, take the coffee plantations and the tea plantations. I know some of my friends like Mr. Ari Gowder and other Indian tea planters are in distress and suffering because they are pushed down by a few select British shots. But if you look into the accounts of these British shots, you will find that last year, they were able to get an income at the rate of five hundred rupees per acre on tea plantations. Their income has been increasing year by year. Now they are pretending that they are not able to get as much profits. I am not going to be deceived by that story. The tea planters are getting five hundred rupees per acre and coffee planters are getting, not five hundred rupees, but eight hundred to one thousand rupees per acre. Yet coffee prices are going up. Why should these coffee planters be assessed at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0? They are not at all going to be affected by this surcharge. Only very few will be affected. Only those who own more than twenty acres may have to pay and the owners of these plantations will get away easily by simply reducing the extent to nineteen acres, giving away one acre to somebody else. While they are going to escape this levy thus, the ordinary peasant, the middle-class peasant, who owns three and a half acres

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [31st July 1952

of wet land in Tanjore or Coimbatore and who is assessed at the rate of sixteen or eighteen rupees will be subjected to this surcharge. Now, take the Kannivadi plantations. What is the assessment on these plantations? It is only four annas per acre and today, you know the price of bananas. My friend, Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran, who had been to that place the other day, would have found that the assessment is only four annas or, I might be making a small mistake, it will be six annas. How is this levy going to affect these plantations? What is the surcharge that is going to be made on the rich pannai lands which the pannai zamindar has got? There are about hundred acres of land on which plantains are grown. How is it going to affect him? It will not affect him and it should not affect him because he is a feudal landlord. Therefore, under this system, the rich and feudal landlords get away scotfree. The money-lenders get away scotfree. It is the ordinary people, the middle-class people, the poor peasants, that are going to pay this. And we are told that this is a very good measure and the tax is going to hit the rich landlords most while the Communist party and people who belong to that party are not satisfied with that. This is what the Government say. Therefore, it is no wonder that the landlords have supported this measure. Mr. Rajagopalachari told us the other day at a meeting in the City that the landlords were very good people and that they had supported the Government and the people in having agreed to the new measures of taxation. I know the Government have on the one hand made it possible for them to get more money and on the other hand, protect them by making provision for a big Police force to prevent the peasants from fighting them. While they promise that something will be done at some future date, what is it that they are doing immediately? Immediately, a Police force is sent there; what for? To ensure equality between the landlord and the peasants, and to bring about justice. Mr. Rajagopalachari was frank in his statement this morning. He was caught napping when he said that the Police will be on that side which tempts them. We know what this equality is. Here is a landlord who is able to get eighteen lakhs of rupees per annum and here is the peasant who does not get even one rupee per day for even three months in a year. The Police is there to restore equality between these two. Who will be able to tempt the Police, the man who gets eighteen lakhs or the man who cannot get even a rupee per day for three months in a year? Now the Chief Minister tells the peasant, 'you can also tempt the Police' We know who can tempt the Police. We know who can buy the Police. Why should landlords object to this levy when they know full well that when they want, the Police force will be sent for the purpose of protecting them from the peasants? They will agree to this and they will pay it for their own protection. How exactly they are protected, we know. I know when the rich landlord and the peasant go to the court, they will be 'equal' there. But the big man will be able to engage Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar and the poor man will have to shout out his case. The Chief Minister may ask, who prevents the poor man from engaging Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. Of course, he is not

31st July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

prevented from engaging him. But can he engage? Where is the means for him to engage? And we are told everybody is equal. Therefore, Sir, the landlords today welcome this for this reason, that is, for their own protection. On the other hand, if the Government are really anxious to hit the landlords and see that equality prevails and justice prevails, then I would submit that they should scrap this Bill and substitute it by another Bill which will provide for a rigorous, upgraded, steeply upgraded system of agricultural income-tax by which they will be able to get, not this seventy or eighty lakhs of rupees which they hope to get by the surcharge on land revenue, but not less than fifteen crores of rupees. I promise to get them that amount. Therefore, I submit that this Bill should not be accepted on its face value. There is something behind it and I hope the Select Committee will go into the principles of the Bill thoroughly, delve deeper into the whole thing and expose the real purpose behind this Bill and fight for a better system of taxation."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, following my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, on this question . . ." (Interruption.) 4-20 p.m.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I was asking whether the hon. Member was following me in my footsteps."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"What shall I say in reply to the golden words that have fallen from the mouth of my hon. Friend expecting me to follow in his footsteps? I can only hope . . ."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I didn't say that. I don't want the hon. Member to follow in my footsteps."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I can never imagine my hon. Friend would go to the extent of asking me to follow in his footsteps. I will only say that since he is here at last, he would follow in the footsteps of some of us rather than ask us to follow him.

"Sir, I was just saying that following the speech made by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthi this afternoon I was wondering whether I was handicapped by it or not. I only heard a few words of his speech objecting to this measure and saying that plantations were left free without any taxation. I would only wish to remind the hon. House that the question of taxing the plantations is quite a different affair from the question of levying a surcharge on wet lands. As a matter of fact I am one who still feels that the Government have to re-examine the entire tax structure with reference to the land tax. I do not think the last word has been said as to the system of land tax that should prevail here. We are accustomed to the old system which by itself is not a bad thing. Probably on account of the regular system of land revenue, and the attachment the people have towards lands, they feel that the land tax is not an abominable thing, and they are able to produce something out of the land. It is only in certain years when

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [31st July 1952

there has not been sufficient produce due to failure of rains or when there is a fall in prices, that the people feel the pinch of the tax. Even during such periods if Government come forward and grant remissions they feel quite happy. The land revenue system of our country is the backbone of the administration. That is why I have been pleading that this old established system and its administration by the Board of Revenue should be continued and strengthened, and the present members of the Board should be retained. I believe, of all the systems of land revenue, ours is the finest system. We may have complaints, but they cannot be classed as complaints against the system as such.

" Now, Sir, the question is whether the surcharge on land revenue is just or not. With regard to the plantations, I can only say, if the time comes when this House and the other Assemblies in this part of the country can agree on a sort of income-tax to be levied on these plantations, suitable legislation could be passed. That is a different matter. Thanks to the genius of the statesman, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Travancore, has been able to make the land tax an agreeable tax. There is a feeling in that part of the country, Travancore-Cochin, that unless the man pays at least half-a-rupee as tax on land he will not be able to claim ownership of the land. We want some kind of tax to be levied on the land. That is the mentality of the people. Let me give you an example of it. The Chettiyars re-entered Burma in 1946. Taxation was levied on land on the alleged cultivation of land by other people, before we re-entered Burma. My firm protested against the taxation and did not pay the tax. All the other 1,499 firms paid the tax. Therefore I was penalised for it. My agent was arrested and kept in the lock-up for some days. But apology came from high officials for the mistake committed by the department. Ultimately we had to pay the tax on other grounds. Therefore the land tax is not an abominable thing. But the only question is whether agricultural income-tax can replace this tax.

" Sir, in Ceylon there is no land tax as such. There is a small quit-rent fixed per acre. There are big estates, coconut estates, tea estates, rubber estates and all that. The minimum fixed there is very good. I am referring to Ceylon with a purpose because I am going to refer to the minimum fixed under this Bill. There are also agricultural lands in Ceylon. Ceylon produces about a third of its requirements of rice. The holdings are not big and the income from the lands will be within the exemption limit. Therefore the other taxes relating to the rubber, tea, coconut and other plantations come under income-tax and do not affect the small holdings. Till the time when an agricultural income-tax comes into being and the present land tax goes, probably our Government have thought of this surcharge on land revenue. But there cannot be any question of these taxes going together. As soon as the Government decide on taxing the agricultural incomes, both these must go. Till that time comes we have to keep the State going and for that Government want money. The Government must one day or other take up the whole question and give

31st July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

serious consideration. (Interruption.) I said ' one day or the other ' instead of fixing any time-limit such as a year or two, because Government might be enabled to take up the question even to-morrow. Even the question of taxing the plantations has been taken up in the meantime. Government are thinking of the levy of an agricultural income-tax on plantations. The planters may not object to the tax as such and even if they do, what chance is there for them to stop the passing of such a legislation here? It is not possible.

" In this connexion, I would request the Government to give an estimate of the revenue they expect to derive from this levy. I do not think that has been furnished to us, by the Hon. Minister. If this information is furnished it would enable us to suggest what amount of revenue must be exempted from the levy of surcharge. I understand that if a substantial minimum is allowed free, then the income from the levy will not be large. If that is so, Government must consider whether it is worth while at all to levy this surcharge. ' The Government of India have not come to the aid of this State and that is why this levy is proposed ' is the argument of Government, on which I have already spoken on the floor of this House. But one thing about which I am sure is this. The exemption limit of Rs. 50 is not at all a sufficient margin. This is the general feeling among the people and I put it before the Government for consideration. Whatever might be the decision of the Government I am prepared to agree, but Government must consider the question of raising the exemption limit to as high a figure as possible. This exemption limit of Rs. 50 will benefit only those who own only 6 to 7 acres of land. After all I am not pleading for the big zamindars or feudal landlords. I have spoken in support of the abolition of zamindaris all these ten years. My hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham will bear me out, when I say this."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I would like to tell my hon. Friend that feudalism does not mean only the zamindari systems. As a matter of fact, in England and other places, there were no zamindars. Still there was feudal landlordism. This connotes a different economic category, a category in which the land owner does not perform any function with regard to production, but on the other hand he is just a receiver of rent by virtue of the fact that he happens to be the owner of the land. This is feudal land ownership."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I am very grateful to the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi for the connotation of the word ' feudal landlordism.' I agree with him. The zamindar also was a feudal landlord in our country and probably he was a worse feudal landlord than the landlord Mr. Ramamurthi has referred to. Perhaps he has in mind the mirasdars of Tanjore and East Godavari. I know the mirasdars of our State. They are not feudal landlords; they are not sleeping landlords; if they are sleeping, no production is possible. To-day the tiller of the soil has not got even the means to till the land. I know the 4-30 p.m.

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [31st July 1952

mirasidars of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and other districts and I may tell from my experience with them that they are not sleeping landlords. If we go from place to place we will find the tillers asking the mirasidars to remain because they want the mirasidars to advance them money for buying cattle and other purposes. Therefore, Sir, there is no such thing as feudal landlordism at all now. It might have been the case thirty or sixty years ago when cattle was very cheap. Therefore my friend Mr. P. Ramamurthi should not say that all the landlords in our country are feudal landlords; they are working on their lands, and if they don't work they will incur debts. I know many mirasidars are unable to send their boys to colleges. That is the real position of landlords to-day."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, the hon. Member is deviating from the subject."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, the other 300 and odd Members here do not share the view that the hon. Member has got.

" Therefore, Sir, I may be permitted to say that the exemption limit of Rs. 50 is not just and that it must be raised. I would ask the Government to seriously consider this suggestion and of course I will vote with them whatever the position may be. (Sri T. Viswanathan : ' Hear, hear.) I hope the hon. Leader of the Opposition is a member of the Select Committee and I expect him to convince the other Members about the necessity for raising the exemption limit. A few lakhs of rupees this side or that side does not matter, but we must convince the Government of the rightness of the cause. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to exempt the owners of 5 to 7 acres from this surcharge and also give some consideration even in the maximum limit."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill and at the same time make it clear that it is not the principle as such that I am opposed to. The principle, of course; of graded taxation is there and it is mentioned in the Bill in laudable terms. Why do I oppose this? Before supporting or approving any taxation Bill, one must be convinced first that the money collected will be spent for proper necessities. The experience of a month's debate and discussion here has not given me that hope that the money they propose to collect will be spent for the amelioration of the toiling sections of the people. Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has said this morning, ' Whenever taxation proposals come, you oppose them; but, at the same time you go on speaking about raising the scales of pay.' Sir, he referred to our demand that the meagre salaries of police constables must be raised; he said that we were opposing the taxation proposals and at the same time demanding increased salaries. Sir, I would like to put one question straightaway to the Hon. Chief Minister. Did he consider any constructive proposal made from this side during this one month debate to improve the living conditions of the toiling sections of our people? He did not concede even a single demand. So, Sir, he has not given us any hope that the

31st July 1952] [Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

money that is to be collected would be spent to ameliorate the conditions of the toiling masses. That is why, Sir, I am opposed to this taxation proposal. On the other hand, I am afraid that the money would be spent more and more on repressing the people. There is justification for my apprehension, Sir. Yesterday morning, while answering a question on the Preventive Detention Bill of the Central Government, the Hon. the Chief Minister spoke in such a way that the inference could be drawn from the answer, that the Government of Madras have recommended the passing of the Preventive Detention Bill by the Central Government. Sir, when the situation in the country does not warrant such a Bill . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is deviating from the subject under discussion."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" I know, Sir. I am only referring to the way in which the money is going to be spent. The Hon. Chief Minister this morning again made it clear that he must always keep the powder dry. When the situation does not warrant it and when the conditions do not ask for it, he wants to keep always his powder dry and in order to keep his powder dry, the people of this State are asked to pay more and more taxes. That is why, Sir, I oppose this Bill.

" Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said—

' The land revenue system of this State has been subjected to the criticism that the burden is not distributed equitably among the different classes of land owners. Persons with large holdings pay the same rate of assessment as the smaller peasants. The richer classes do not bear any additional burden of taxation. In order to remedy this defect and to obtain an addition to the land revenue of the State, Government have, in the absence of any agricultural incometax, decided to levy with effect from fasli 1362, a surcharge on land revenue assessments which will be levied on a rising scale on the bigger holdings.'

Sir, I fail to understand how this type of taxation is going to relieve the burden on the ordinary peasant. Sir, we have been all the while propagating that there must be graded taxation and that persons owning below 5 acres must be exempted from this taxation.

" This Bill does not relieve the poor peasant who owns three or four acres or even five acres from the burden of taxation. On the other hand even a man who is owning four or five acres in wet areas is forced to pay these taxes. That is why, Sir, the main burden is again falling not on the rich landlords but on those poor sections of the peasantry who own from 4 acres to 10 acres. Already these people are struggling to make a living. They are not in a position to bear any additional burden. Even though at first appearance, the Statement of Objects and Reasons appears laudable, in reality the Bill is not helping the poor but only the rich landlords. 4-40 p.m.

" I do not know the reason why this Government has been refusing to consider the question of raising the minimum of land revenue from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 to levy surcharge in spite of the popular demand to raise the land revenue level to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. The Hon. Minister had also told that the

[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao] [31st July 1952

Government could not agree to raising the level of land revenue to more than Rs. 50. Why are the Government refusing to raise the minimum? It is because of the fact that if they do so, those rich landlords who pay a land revenue of between thousand and two thousand rupees will be obliged to pay more. But the Government are very anxious to protect the rich landlords. On the basis of the present fixation of Rs. 50 as the minimum land revenue level, I think most of the tax burden will fall on the poor agriculturists. They are already over-burdened with taxation. This defect in the Bill should be removed.

"As I had already stated I am not against the principle of the Bill. But the way in which it seeks to levy the tax has to be changed. That is why I am pleading that the exemption limit should be raised to at least Rs. 150. While opposing the proposed method of taxation generally, I wish to observe that I agree to the proposal to refer this Bill to the Select Committee."

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

*SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"But, I hope the Select Committee will not come to a decision in a hurry. I wish that they invite public opinion and consult public opinion before coming to a decision on this Bill and that the Select Committee will not find it necessary at all to bring back this Bill to this House."

*SRI C. KANDASWAMY :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நிலவரி மீது சர்சார்ஜ் விதிப்பதற்காகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மசோதாவை எதிர்த்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன். எற்கனவே பேசிய எனது நண்பர் கனம் ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி விரிவாகப் பேசி விட்டார். இருப்பினும்கூட நானும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"முதலாவதாக, இன்றிருக்கின்ற நிலவரி முறையை எந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் ஆதரிக்கமாட்டார்களென்பது தெரியும். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. இன்றிருக்கும் டியான நிலவரி முறையை மாற்றிவிட வேண்டுமென்ற கூக்குரல் நீண்ட நாளாகவே இருக்கிறதென்பதும் எல்லோ ருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்றிருக்கக்கூடிய, நிலவரி முறைக்குப் பதிலாக வருமான அடிப்படையில் படிப்படியாக ஏறக்கூடிய வருமான வரி போடப்படவேண்டுமென்பது எல்லோராலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. இந்த மசோதாவின் கடைசியில் "Statement of Objects and Reasons" இதும் அது ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, வருமானத்தின் அடிப்படையில் படிப்படியாக ஏறக்கூடிய வருமான வரி விதிப்பதில் நியாயம் இருக்கிறதென்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய நிலைமையில், என் பழைய, எல்லோராலும் கண்டிக்கப்படுகிற, அநியாய மானது என்று கூறப் படுகிற, இந்த land tax அடிப்படையில் இந்த வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறதென்பதை சிந்தனைசெய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

"இதைச் செய்திருக்கும்போது, ஒரு கல்லில் இரண்டு மாங்காய் அடித்த வித்தையைத் தான் இந்த மந்திரிசபையார் கையாளுகிறார் களென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஒன்று, தங்களுடைய பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழுவதைச் சரிக்கட்டிக் கொள்வதற்கும், இரண்டாவது, அதே சந்தர்ப் பத்தில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் நிலவருமான அடிப்படையில் வரி விதிப்பு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கூக்குரலுக்கு, கண துடைப்பதுபோலவும் இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு நோக்கங்களையும் பூர்த்தி செய்யும்படியாக இருக்கவேண்டு

31st July 1952] [Sri C. Kandaswamy]

மென்பதற்காக இந்த வரியைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். இது எந்த விதத்திலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதல்ல என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

"வருமானத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு வரி போடுவதற்கும், இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலவரியை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு போடுவதற்கும் எவ்வளவு வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறதென்பது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு நிலச்சுவான்தாருடைய வருமானத்தை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு நன்றாக எடுத்துக்காட்டினார். எதாவது ஒரு வரி அதிகரிக்கப்பட்டாலும் நிலப் பிரபுக்கள் ஏகமாகக் கூச்சலிடுவது வழக்கமாக இருந்துவருகிறது. ஆனால், தீபத்தில் இந்த வரி வரப்போகிறது என்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள நிலப் பிரபுக்கள் அதிகமாக அமர்க்களம் செய்யவில்லையென்பதை இந்தச் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

"கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள், தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள நிலப் பிரபுக்களை யெல்லாம் ஒன்றுகூட்டி, தனியாகப் பேச்சு வார்த்தை நடத்தினர் என்பதையும் இந்தச் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகின்றேன். நிலப் பிரபுக்களை மட்டும் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கூப்பிட்டார்களே யொழிய, சிறு நிலக்காரர்களையும் சிறு பட்டாதார்களையும், 50 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் 150 அல்லது 200 ரூபாய்க்குள் கிஸ்தி செலுத்தக் கூடியவர்களையும் கூப்பிட்டுப் பேசினார்களா என்பதை நான் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. அவர்களையெல்லாம் கூப்பிட்டு, 'சர்க்கார் de-ration செய்துவிட்டார்களே! அதனால் உங்களுடைய நெல்லுக்கு நல்ல விலை கிடைப்பதால், உங்களுக்கு வருமானம் அமோகமாக வரக்கூடுமே! ஆகையால் நாங்கள் போடும் புதிய வரிகளை உங்களால் கொடுக்கமுடியுமா?' என்பதாகவெல்லாம், அமோகமாக இருக்கும் பட்டாதார்கள் அத்தனை பேரையும் கூப்பிட்டு நியாயத்தை அவர்களுக்கு வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லி, அவர்களை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளும்படி செய்வதற்கு, கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அவர்களிடம் பேச்சு வார்த்தைப் பரிவர்த்தனைகள் நடந்திருக்கின்றனவா என்று கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சிறு நில விவசாயிகளுக்குள் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 100, 150, 200 ரூபாய் கிஸ்தி செலுத்தக்கூடிய அவிபக்த குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு வருமானம ஏன்ன? அவர்களுக்கு கஷ்டங்கள் என்ன? அதிக வரிப் பளுவைத் தாங்குவதற்கு அவர்களுக்குச் சக்தி இருக்கிறதா? என்பதைப்பற்றி விசாரணை செய்யப் பட்டதா என்று நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மிகுந்த புத்திசாலியாக இருப்பினும்கூட, ஆயிரம் ஏகர் நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலப்பிரபுக்களைக் கூப்பிட்டு கலந்து பேசினரேயொழிய, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கும்படியான லக்ஷக் கணக்கான சிறு பட்டாதார்களை அவர்கள் கலந்து பேசியதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. லக்ஷக் கணக்காக இருக்கும் சிறு பட்டாதார்கள் தான் இந்த Bill இன் தலைவிதியை நிர்ணயிக்கப் போகிறார்களென்பதை அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன். அவர்கள்தான் முதுகெலும்புபோல் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள். அந்தச் சிறு பட்டாதார்களையும் கலந்து பேசவேண்டும் என்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன்.

"Feudalism என்பதைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். நிலப்பிரப்புக்கள் சோம்பேறிகளாகவும் புல்லுருவி களாகவும் இருந்துகொண்டு, தாங்கள் விவசாயத்திற்கு ஒன்றுமே பாடு படாமல் எப்படி சம்பாதித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி அவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதைப்பற்றி ஒரு வாதம் நடந்தது. அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கனம் ராஜா முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொல்லிய தற்குப் பதில் சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் இதைச் சொல்லும்போது ஒரு ஜாதியைப்பற்றியோ வேறு எதைப்பற்றியுமோ குறிப்பிடுவதாக யாரும் நினைக்கக்கூடாது. செட்டியார் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் சிலருக்கு 1,500 ஏகர் நிலம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிறது. நூற்றுக்கணக்கான செட்டியார் களுக்கு ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர், 500 ஏக்கர், 150 ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கிறது. அவர்

களுக்கும் நிலத்திற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை. கணக்குப் பிள்ளைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கணக்குப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள் என்பது வாஸ்தவம். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள குடியானவர்கள் 'நிலப் பிரபுக்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும்' என்று பல இடங்களில் கூக்குரலிடுகிறார்கள் என்று கனம் ராஜா முத்தையா செட்டியார் சொல்லும்போது, 1952-ம் வருஷத்தில் அவர்கள் வசிக்கவில்லையென்று நினைக்கின்றேன்.

"எங்கு பார்த்தாலும், tenancy legislation வேண்டும், நில உரிமை வேண்டும், நில பாத்தியதை வேண்டும், வாரம், குத்தகை குறைக்கப்பட வேண்டும், ஒரு நவீன உலகத்தில் வசிக்கவேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் மக்கள் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் போது, இந்த தேசத்தில், 85 சத விகிதம் இருக்கக் கூடிய, இந்த தேசத்தின் தலைவிதியை நிர்ணயிக்கக்கூடிய, விவசாயிகளுக்கு உற்சாகத்தை அளிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப் படவேண்டும் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, 'நிலப்பிரபுக்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று விவசாயிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்; நிலப் பிரபுக்கள் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவுகிறார்கள்; விவசாயிகள் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும், இதைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நிலப் பிரபுக்களைக் கேட்கிறார்கள்' என்றெல்லாம் கூப்பாடு போட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தால், அதைக் குடியானவர்கள் நம்புகிறதாயில்லை. கனம் ராஜா முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் இதைச் சொல்லும்போது ஆகாயத்தில் இருந்து கொண்டுதான் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கடன் சும்மா கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்களா? என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். சாகுபடிக்கு விதைக்கு, தானடிக் கூலிக்கு ரொக்கமாகக் கொடுத்தால், அறுவடை காலத்தில் 1½ வட்டி போட்டு வாங்கிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். கலம் ஒன்றுக்கு 4 மரக்கால் வட்டி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது 33% வட்டி ஆகின்றது. இதையரல், இணமாக ஒன்றும் கொடுத்துவிடவில்லை. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏகர் நிலம் சாகுபடிக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. விவசாயிகள் இன்றைய தினம் உற்சாகமில்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த தேசத்தில் 85 சத விகிதம் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளின் உற்சாகத்தை நாசம் செய்து, குடும்பத்தை அழிக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் அழிந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் இன்று எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன்.

4-50 p.m. "ஆகவே, இந்த வரி விதிப்பானது, வருமான அடிப்படையில் படிப்படியாக ஏறக்கூடியதாக இருந்தாலொழிய, இந்தக் கண்துடைப்பு விதானது, இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய இன்னி முறையை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு வரிவிதிப்பானது ஒரு நாளும் பலிக்கப்போவதில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில், சரித்திரம் தோன்றிய நாள் முதலாக, கலம் 10 ரூபாய் என்று விற்றதே கிடையாது. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் காலத்தில் நான் இருக்கிறதென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். கலம் 5 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் விற்றதே இல்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சரித்திரத்திலேயே இப்பொழுதுதான் கலம் 10 ரூபாய் என்று நெல் விற்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த நிலை நிரந்தரமாக, குறைந்த பக்ஷம் 2 அல்லது 3 வருஷங்களாவது, நீடித்திருக்கும் என்பது நிச்சயம்.

"இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் நிலைமையில், இந்த சர்சார்ஜ் பெரிய மிராசுதார்களைப் பாதிக்கப் போவதேயில்லை. சிறிய மிராசுதார்களைத் தான் பாதிக்கப் போகிறது. பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள், குத்தகைக்காரர்களின் தலையில் இதைச் சுமத்திவிடுவார்கள். அதனால், நில வெளியேற்றம் ஏற்படப்போகிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பெரிய குழப்பம் ஏற்படப்போகிறது. 'இது கடைசி வார்த்தையல்ல' என்று கனம் ராஜா முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள் நான் கூறுகிறேன். இதுவே நடக்கக்கூடிய விவாதம். கடைசி வார்த்தை அல்ல. கடைசி வார்த்தை சொல்வது யார் என்று கேட்டால், இன்றைய தினம் உடல் உழைத்து, கஷ்டப்பட்டு, நடுச் சந்தியில் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் அவர்கள் தான் கடைசி வாக்கு சொல்லப் போகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கடைசி வாக்கு சொல்வதற்கு ஒரு காலம் வரப் போகிறது. இந்த Bill ஆனது அடிப்படையிலேயே மிக மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், இதை வன்மையாகக் கண்டித்து எதிர்க்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each speaker."

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIAR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in introducing the Bill, the Hon. Revenue Minister said that it would remove the inequality that exists between the bigger landholder and the smaller landholder. I do not think that the inequality can be removed by levying this surcharge. I am a landlord coming from a dry tract. There are big landlords like the Raja of Kapileswarapuram or the Zamindar of Vadapathimangalam who have an assured supply of water for their lands. I own an equal extent of land as a big mirasdar. Last year I had some income. But this year, owing to the failure of the monsoon, I am incurring a loss. How does the Hon. Minister say that by inflicting this surcharge, he is doing justice to me? Those landholders, who have assured supply of water, are not at all suffering. On the other hand, on account of decontrol of foodgrains, they are getting a higher price for their produce. But the landlords in dry tracts are incurring a loss in agriculture. Such inequalities are existing. I do not think the Government have taken a serious view of the anomalies prevailing in the country. The Government will do well to consider this point at least in the Select Committee stage of this Bill.

"I think agricultural income-tax is the only just form of taxation. In the industrial field, a minimum income is exempted and the income in excess of that minimum is assessed to income-tax on a graded scale. Whoever gets an income is made to pay to the Government in proportion to his income. Why should not the same principle be applied to the agricultural field also? As Mr. P. Ramamurthi pointed out, an absentee landlord who gets *varam* is made to pay a tax but it is not as much as the income-tax levied in other fields.

"I think the Government will take all these facts into serious consideration. My point is to stress the difficulties to which the landlords in dry tracts will be put to on account of this new tax. I think the infliction of this tax is a very serious thing which they will oppose tooth and nail."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Sri G. Latchanna."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"I am not speaking on this Bill. Sri K. V. Ramesam will speak."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Sri K. V. Ramesam."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill and also to Mr. Latchanna for allowing me this chance."

MR. SPEAKER :—"It is not Mr. Latchanna but the Speaker that allows."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—"I speak subject to correction.

"There is fragmentation of holdings in our State. That is due to our laws of inheritance, succession and partition. Fragmentation of holdings has been going on from time immemorial and the result is that there are very small and uneconomic holdings.

Most of the burden of this tax will fall on the tenants who are cultivating these fragmented blocks. Therefore I submit that this system of taxation must go and in its place, as has been suggested by several hon. Members, agricultural income-tax should be introduced. I would like to place before the House certain facts which would support the view I take. Those who raise cash-crops like sugarcane, tobacco and chillies, make a huge profit. Those who raise food-crops cannot get the same amount of profit. The cost of cultivation in both the cases is more or less the same. Some of the previous speakers referred to the produce of garden lands. Those who raise garden produce like plantains, oranges, etc., make a huge profit. In some places, an acre of garden land yields an income of Rs. 20,000. The growers of tea, coffee, coconut, etc., plantations also make a huge profit. Under the proposed method of levying surcharge, those who raise cash and garden crops and make huge profit will have to pay the same amount as the growers of food-crops. There is a vast disparity between their profits. We will be doing a great injustice to the growers of food-crops like paddy, ragi, cumbu, cholam, etc. These are the essential crops which we have to raise to sustain ourselves. The most serious problem to-day is the food problem. To solve it, my suggestion is to completely exempt from the payment of any tax whatsoever, the growers of food-crops whose extent of land is within a specified limit. Agricultural income-tax may be levied on landlords who own vast extents of land, and the growers of cash and garden crops who earn a huge profit. I submit that the growers of commercial crops should be made to pay more tax than the growers of food-crops.

5 p.m. "It was pointed out by the Hon. Minister that there was difficulty in accounting. I submit that that difficulty would arise only in the case of small and petty landholders. Take the case of the big landlords, for instance, people who are owning coffee plantations, tea plantations, orange gardens, and other plantations where cash crops are raised. In the case of these people accounting difficulty will not arise. What I suggest is the most equitable and just method. Exemption to small landholders should be given.

"One other point I would like to submit to the Government, Sir. Particularly in the zamindari areas of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam, the rent per acre of wet land is more than Rs. 20 including cesses. Therefore, if one is in possession of three to four acres of land, one will be obliged to pay Rs. 60 or so. He is in a worse position compared to the cultivator in the delta area. If we look into the actual figures, this will become evident. My submission, therefore, is that this tax will work great hardship on the zamindari tenants. Most of the estates are taken over by the Government. This tax will seriously affect the tenant population of the zamindari areas in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Thank you, Sir."

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: "అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సర్చార్జీ బిల్లు కూడా ఇంకా యిది సరాసరిగా ప్రతివానికీకూడా ఎక్కువ surcharge

చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టుతున్నది. మొట్టమొదట భూమిశిస్తు విధానం ఏమిటో ఆలోచించి అటుతరువాత దాని fundamentals ఏమిటో, ఆ విధానము ఎట్లు ఆయులు జరుపవలెనో తెలిసిన్నొనిగాని శిస్తును విధించగూడదు. కాంగ్రెసు మొట్టమొదట తెట్టుకున్న సిద్ధాంతాల ప్రకారం చిన్న చిన్న రైతులమీద ఎటువంటి శిస్తు వేయగూడదని అన్నది. కాని యీ బిల్లునుబట్టి చూస్తే, చిన్న రైతులకు అట్టి సౌకర్యం కల్పించే ఆలోచనే లేదు. గాన, యిది పూర్తిగా కాంగ్రెసు సిద్ధాంతాలకు వ్యతిరేకముగా నున్నదని చెప్పకతప్పదు. కాంగ్రెసు తీర్మానాల ననుసరించి gradation tax తీసుకో వలసిందని అన్నారు. ఆ gradation tax ప్రకారం వీరు అంతస్థుల వారిగా శిస్తులు వేయకపోవడము ఆనర్థము. ఈ విషయములో విచారణచేయుటకు శ్రీ కుమరప్ప కమిటీని వేశారు. ఈ రిపోర్టులో కొంతలోకొంత చిన్నరైతులకు సహకారంగా సూచనలు చేయబడినవి. దానిని యిటీవల పరిశీలించగా ఆ కనీస సంస్కరణలు కూడా ప్రభుత్వానికి నచ్చలేదు. అది అంతయు అధర్మముగానున్నదని సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం కమిటీని వేసి ఒక రిపోర్టును తయారుచేయాలన్నారు. ఆ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం రిపోర్టులో యీ gradation tax విధానం పూర్తిగా తోసివేయబడింది. కుమరప్ప చేసిన కొద్దిపాటి అభివృద్ధికూడా తోసివేశారు. 150 రూపాయలు శిస్తు చెల్లించే వారిపై సర్‌చార్జి విధించవలెనన్నారు. మన దేశంలో వ్యవసాయంచేసుకునేటటువంటి రైతులు కొంతమంది జాయింటు పట్టాదార్లుగా ఉంటున్నారు. యీ సర్చార్జి యీ జాయింటు పట్టాదార్లకందరికి కలిపివేశారు. అసలు యీ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంకమిటీ రిపోర్టులో defects చాలాయున్నవి. అవి అన్నియు యిప్పుడు వివరించుటకు సమయంచాలదు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బుకావలసుంటున్నారు. అందుకనే యీ సర్చార్జి వేస్తామంటున్నారు. అయితే ఎవరిమీద వేయాలి, ఎవరిమీద వేయగూడదనే విషయము మాత్రం ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించవలసియుంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వానికి దేశం స్వయం సమృద్ధి చేయాలని ఉద్దేశం వున్నందువల్లనే యీ బిల్లును తెచ్చాం అంటున్నారు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి చన్న వేస్తే సరిపోతుంది అయితు చిన్న రైతాంగాన్ని పదలివేయలతుంది. కొన్ని తాలూకాలలో పేద రైతాంగం చాలా వున్నది. యిటువంటి పేద రైతాంగానికిన్ని మధ్య తరగతి రైతులను పదలివేస్తే, పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములమీద ఈ సర్చార్జీల బదులు ఆదాయపు చన్న వేసిన్నంటే చాలా బాగుండేది. అది అయులుండగా యీ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం కమిటీ రిపోర్టు చెప్పినదిగూడా మీరాచరించడంలేదు. చిన్నరైతాంగాన్నికూడా పదలకుండా అందరికీ సరిసమానంగా ఈ బిల్లు వర్తించుచున్నది. అందువల్ల ఈ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం కమిటీ రిపోర్టు చేసిన సూచనలకన్న అన్యాయంగా ఈ సర్చార్జి బిల్లు పేద రైతాంగములకు మధ్యతరగతి రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయంచేస్తున్నది. సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంకమిటీ రూ 150 లకు పైగా శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారికి అన్వయింపచేయవలెనన్నది. సుబ్రహ్మణ్య కమిటీ రిపోర్టులో 50 రూపాయలు శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారికి వేయవలెనని చెప్పలేదు. 150 రూపాయలు చెల్లించేవారికే వేయవలెనన్నది. ఇపుడు మీరు చిన్న రైతుమీదకూడా వేస్తున్నారు. యీ శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారు ఎక్కువ పేదవారేగాని, కుటుంబపోషణకే చాలకుండా ఆకష్టములు పడేటటువంటివారు. యిట్టి పేదవారి మీదగూడా వేస్తే, పేద రైతులకు మరింత తలమీద భారము వేసి యింకా బాధ్యను కృంగదొక్కి వినానమని చెప్పవలసి వుంటుంది. 1950-51 వ సంవత్సరములో రూ 50 లనుండి నూరు రూపాయలవరకు శిస్తు చెల్లించే వారు మన రాష్ట్రములో మూరు 77,950 మంది వున్నారు. ఇక జాయింటు పట్టాలున్న వారి సంగతి చూడండి. ల్యాండ్ రెవిన్యూ వార్షిక నివేదిక్ప్రకారం జాయింటు పట్టాదారులలో సగటున య 4.30 శాంట్లు భూమివున్న రైతుకుకూడా యీ చార్జి తగులుతున్నది. నూరు రూపాయల నుండి రెండువందల యాభై రూపాయలవరకూ చెల్లించేవాళ్లలో సింగిల్ పట్టాదారులు

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [31st July 1952

31,9 ర మంది వున్నారు. ఇక జాయింటు పట్టాదారులు 56,548 మంది వున్నారు. అంటే సుమారు 10 ఎకరాలకంటె జాయింటు పట్టాదారుకూడ 50 ఎకరాల సింగిల్ పట్టాదారుకు సమానంగా సర్‌చార్జి చెల్లించవలసి వస్తుంది. ముఖ్యంగా మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో ఒక రైతుకు ఎంత ఆదాయము వస్తున్నదో మనం తెలుసుకోవలసి వుంది. ఆ తాలూకాలలో శిస్తుకూడా ఎకరమునకు రూ 2-8-0, 3-0-0 అ మాత్రం వున్నది. అందువల్ల యీ మూడు కారణాల శిస్తు కట్టలేకపోవడమేకాదు ఆ పంటలు ఆధారంచేసుకొని వ్యవసాయపు పన్ను వేస్తే సరిపోదా? అంటే కాకుండా మళ్లీ మెట్టతాలూకాలలో consolidation శిస్తు అని వేశారు. consolidation శిస్తు అంటే తరం శిస్తు నీటి తీరువ తో కొంటి కట్టిన శిస్తు అన్నారు. దాంతో consolidation శిస్తు ఎనిమిది రూపాయలనుంచి పది పదిహేనురూపాయలవరకూ వేస్తున్నారు. అంటే ఒక ఎకరము కూడలు 5 ఎకరాలున్న రైతుకు యిస్తామన్న రహీణ లభించలేదు. చిన్న రైతుకూడ యీ పన్ను కట్టవలెనన్న మాట. ఏగజాగా గుమస్తాల్యాం రిపోర్టు ప్రకారం 1-50 రూపాయలకంటె శిస్తుకట్టే రైతును మినహాయించలేదు. కాంగ్రెస్ సిద్ధాంతంప్రకారం ధనిక రైతులపై అధికంగా శిస్తు వేసే పద్ధతి అవలంభించలేదు. చిన్న రైతుకు భూమిశిస్తు లేకుండా మినహాయింపు కలిగించనూ లేదు. ఇక మధ్య తరగతి రైతులపై భారంవేయుటయే అశయంగా 50 రూపాయల శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారినెనుండి పన్ను వసూలుచేయడం ప్రారంభించబడింది. యీ surcharge వల్లనూ పన్నులు యీ వేద రైతులమీద వేసేటట్లు అయితే, ఈ బిల్లు పూర్తిగా ప్రతి ఘటించబడుతుంది. యీ సర్‌చార్జిని ఉపసంహరించి వ్యవసాయపు ఆదాయపు పన్నును విధించినట్లయితే బీద, చిన్న రైతు పన్నుభారం నుండి బయటపడడం, మధ్య రైతులపై భారంపడకుండాపోవడం. పెద్ద రైతులపై అధిక పన్ను పడి ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆదాయం రావడం తరుగుతుంది. చిన్నరైతులమీద వేస్తే, యీ పన్నులే కట్టలేదా, వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులు భరించి కుటుంబ పోషణచేసుకోగలడా అనేది ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించవలసి వుంటుంది. ఆందుచే వ్యవసాయపు ఆదాయపు పన్ను వేయుటకు పూనుకుంటూ ఈ సర్‌చార్జీ బిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకోవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ కారణంతో నేను యీ surcharge bill ను పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON:—" Sir, there is one aspect of this legislation which I want to impress on the hon. Members of this House and also on the Members of the Select Committee. This legislation is really in the nature of an agricultural income-tax. It is levied on the person who gets a large income. The basis is that if a person gets a large income, he ought to pay more tax. In Malabar, to which alone I am confining my remarks, the position is not the same as in other districts. In Malabar there are very many things which are quite different from the rest of the State. Politicians have brought in any number of land legislation in Malabar. They have not given to the land legislation that much of attention that it requires. They think that land tenures in Malabar are just the same as land tenures in other parts of the State. At any rate they want that land tenures in Malabar should be brought into line with the tenures that are prevalent in other parts of the State. In their craze for uniformity, they have been doing many things which have upset the economic situation in Malabar. These changes in land legislation have brought about a great deal of discontent in Malabar. I am sorry that the Government from 1836 have not properly attended to the conditions in

31st July 1952] [Sri N. Gopala Menon]

Malabar. There has been agrarian discontent from 1836 right up to 1921, when there came the Moplah rebellion. They attributed the rebellion to other causes. But it was the result of, and in essence due to the agrarian discontent in the district. Unfortunately, the people who were in charge of the district then had not been able to understand it properly.

" Now Sir, the position in respect of some families in Malabar is this: They pay a large amount of tax or, to be more exact, a large sum of money is paid as tax in the name of some of the janmis of Malabar. Their actual income will only be a fraction of the tax that they pay. Now, this Bill seeks to levy a surcharge on the tax that they are paying. Therefore, they will have to pay much more than the income that they get. This may look rather strange. But I shall just in a moment explain to you how it happens in Malabar in the case of certain families. There are certain tarwads in Malabar. The lands belonging to these tarwads are spread out among numerous tenants. The tenants are in actual possession and occupation of the lands. But they give annually a certain amount as michavaram which is a very small sum compared to the income that the tenants derive from the lands. But the tax is paid in the name of the janmi. Now, this legislation seeks to double the tax. That is to say, the janmi in his personal capacity will have to pay double the tax that he is now paying or that the tenants are now paying on his behalf. This being a surcharge, it is clear that the tenants will repudiate any liability to pay it. This is because it is not a tax on land but a tax on the pattadar. Therefore, we will have the strange phenomenon that the janmis in Malabar will be made to pay as tax more than what they actually get from the land and the real tenants who are cultivating the lands will be going scot-free. The object of this legislation is entirely otherwise. For want of time, I do not want to elaborate this. But I want to mention this to the hon. Members of this House and particularly to the Members of the Select Committee so that they may avoid trouble in Malabar. If the conditions in Malabar are not properly understood, there will be trouble in Malabar. Already we are experiencing a great deal of difficulty in Malabar on account of the fact that the hon. Members of this House who do not belong to our district do not pay adequate attention to any legislation pertaining to our district." 5-10 p.m.

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM:—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நிலவரி மீது சர்சார்ஜ் விதிப்பதற்காக அரசாங்கம் தற்போது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவிலே சாதாரண விவசாயிகள் தான் அதிகமாக பாதிக்கப் படுகின்றார்கள். பெருவாரியாக இந்த மாகாணத்திலே யார் நிலத்தில் பாடு படுகின்றார்களோ அவர்களேதான், இன்றுள்ள உருவத்தில் இந்த சர்சார்ஜ் முறையானது மிகவும் பாதிக்கிறது ரூ. 50-க்கு மேல் இஸ்தி செலுத்தினால், அவர்கள் சர்சார்ஜ் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்திருக் கின்றார்கள். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையப்பற்றி நான் ஏற்கெனவே பட்ஜெட் பொது விவாதத்தின் போது பேசியிருக்கின்றேன். குறைந்த அளவு வரி செலுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளே மேலும் வரி செலுத்தும்படிச் சொல்வது நியாயமாகாது. அவர்களுடைய வரிப்பளுவைக் குறைக்கவேண்டும். எனென்றால், அவர்கள் தான் இந்த வரிமுறை அதிகம் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றார்கள்.

[Sri K. R. Nallasivam] [31st July 1952

"ரூ. 100-க்குக் குறைவாக வரி செலுத்தக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளின் பளு குறைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று, மாகாணம் பூராவும், சகல தரப்பிலிருக்கக் கூடியவர்களும் ஓயாமல் கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அப்படி யிருக்கும்பொழுது ரூ. 100-க்கு மேற் கிஸ்தி செலுத்தக்கூடியவர்களும் இனறு மீண்டும் வரி அதிகப்படியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது மக்களுடைய எதிர்ப்புக்கு நிரந்தரமான ஆதரவு கொடுக்கு மென்பதை சர்க் கார் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், பெருவாரியான இடங்கள் காய்ந்துபோய் கிடக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பிரதேசங்கள் பஞ்சத்திலில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. 100 ஏக்கர் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள்கூட சர்க்காரின் கிஸ்தியைச் செலுத்துவதற்கும் வகையில்லாமல், மனேவியின் கழுத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சரட்டைக்கூட விற்கக்கூடிய நிர்பந்த மான நிலையில் அவதிபடுகின்றார்கள். ஆகையால், இந்த மாதிரி குறைந்த அளவு வரி செலுத்தக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் மீண்டும் வரி செலுத்தவேண்டு மென்று கட்டாயப்படுத்தும் இந்த மசோதாவை நாங்கள் பரிபூரணமாக எதிர்க்கின்றோம்.

"இந்த வரியானது எப்படி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன் என்றால், ரூ. 100-க்கு மேல் ரூ. 200 வரையில் கிஸ்தி செலுத்துபவர்கள் ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதமும், ரூ. 200-லிருந்து 300 வரையில் கிஸ்தி செலுத்துபவர்கள் ஒரு இரண்டு ரூபாய் வீதமும், இதேமாதிரி உயர்த்திக்கொண்டே போய், ரூ. 500-க்கு மேல் கிஸ்தி செலுத்துபவர்கள் குறைந்த பக்ஷம் 5 அல்லது 6 மடங்கு அதிகப்படியான வரி கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றிருக்கவேண்டும்.

"அதுமட்டுமல்ல. சர்க்கார் இதற்கு ஒரு சால்ஜாப்பு சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ரூ. 50-க்கு மேல் ரூ. 100-வரை கிஸ்தி செலுத்துபவர்கள் தான் இந்த மாகா ணத்தில் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்கள் மீது வரி போட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதற்கு இதுதான் சரியான வழி யென்று நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். அதாவது, ரூ. 100-லிருந்து ரூ. 500 வரை கிஸ்தி செலுத்துபவர்களிடமிருந்து படிப்படியாய், 1 முதல் 5 அல்லது 6 மடங்கு வரியை உயர்த்திக்கொண்டே போனால், நிச்சயமாக இதைச் சரிப் படுத்திவிடலாமென்று நினைக்கின்றேன். ஆகவே, அந்த முறையிலே இதை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் பெருவாரியான நிலங்கள் புஞ்சை நிலங்க ளாக இருக்கின்றன. புஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு இன்று பல இடங்களில் வரி வஜா அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவானது பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக இருப்பதால், விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரி நஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கும் தண்ணீர் பாயாமல் பொட்டல் நிலங்களாக கிடக்கின்றன. அந்த இடங்களிலும் வரி செலுத்தக்கூடிய நிலையில் இல்லா மல் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

"இதற்கெல்லாம் பரிகாரம் சமுதாய மாற்றம் ஏற்படவேண்டும். நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் ஏற்படவேண்டும். நிலவுரிமையை மாற்றுவதன்மூலம் இன்றிருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளுடைய கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களைத் தீர்க்க முடியு மென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, இந்த மசோதாவை எதிர்க்கின்றேன்."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, Now I am reminded of the answer that the Hon. the Revenue Minister gave in reply to the debate on the Famine Demand. He said that every Member of this House including the Raja of Chettinad was an Oliver Twist. To-day by a curious irony of fate the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad has become an Oliver Twist. He was asking for more and more facilities. But there are justifications for us to become Oliver Twists because we pay and ask a return for it. What is the return that the Hon. the Revenue Minister is promising for this additional demand he makes this year? What is the additional benefit promised to the poor ryot who has to pay this money? The small peasant proprietor whom

31st July 1952] [Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar]

this Government are always saying that they are protecting and for whom this Government exist, is not looked after well. Additional tax will be an additional burden on the already overburdened small proprietor. Even according to the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report to which the Hon. the Finance Minister was a party, eight times the kist payable is assumed to be the net income derived by the peasant. Now, the maximum assessment this Bill seeks to exempt from taxation is Rs. 50. That means, a man who has got an average income of Rs. 400 a year is exempt and anybody who is getting more than that is liable to pay the surcharge. This is making an invidious distinction between the agricultural sector and the professional, industrial and commercial sectors. With regard to income-tax, there is an exemption up to an annual income of Rs. 3,500 to a joint family. But here it is proposed to exempt only up to Rs. 400. Why this invidious distinction and discrimination? The Government always say that the peasant is entitled to some favourable treatment from them. Explaining the objects of the Bill, the Hon. Minister said that this was just to bring about the long-needed land revenue reform that the assessment should be made equitable and just. But we do not want this sort of justice and equity. We would rather welcome the agricultural income-tax which was mooted here some two or three years back. It gave exemption up to an income of Rs. 5,000 a year. That means only persons who are paying a land tax of Rs. 600 and above will be liable to agricultural income-tax. The Hon. Minister himself says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this surcharge is only in the place of the agricultural income-tax. Then, why not the Government levy directly the agricultural income-tax and exempt the small proprietors from payment of that tax? I ask how many of the people who are paying a land tax of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 are able to spare anything to pay this additional surcharge? From my personal knowledge I may say that many of these small proprietors are not able to replace even the cattle which have died.

" They are not able to repair the irrigation wells and they are not able to replace the machinery employed in irrigation. At this stage, it will be very inadvisale to levy any new taxes on the small proprietors in addition to the land tax and other taxes. 5-20 p.m.

" You have been proclaiming before the formation of the Ministry that there will not be any new taxes. In spite of that, you have come forward with proposals for levying three or four new taxes. I feel that it will be very difficult for small agriculturists to pay any additional taxes, unless the Government can promise immediate return in the shape of additional amenities to the agriculturists."

* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will be ploughing a lonely furrow when I say that this taxation measure is very well conceived. The idea of levying a surcharge on land revenue is the best form of tax that can be levied on agricultural income. I personally feel that the business and the mercantile community are being very heavily taxed and that they are

[Sri C. Rajam Ramasami] [31st July 1952

bearing practically all the burden of taxation in this country. If we want an equitable system of taxation, then agriculturists must also pay their share. A large sum of money is in the hands of agriculturists and quite a good portion of it is outside the scope of income-tax. How are we to collect money from them if the Government are to run the administration? Now, a large volume of money is kept in circulation without being assessed to any form of tax. In their weekly publication of notes in circulation, the Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, have been showing that about Rs. 1,100 crores of notes are still in circulation. How is it that such a large sum of money is still in circulation? All this money is in the hands of the rich mirasdars and others in the rural parts. If we want our Rs. 5 crores loan to be successful, then we must tap rural credit and savings. We have big mirasdars getting an income of about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lakhs a year and all this money is escaping taxation. Instead of having a direct income-tax, the present measure of levying some sort of a surcharge resulting in an easy payment of tax to the Government is the best under the present circumstances. Levying of income-tax is a very serious and tedious process. I know from practical experience how diffi-cult it is to submit returns to the income-tax officers and getting our accounts through. It is a hell of a job. Therefore, I think Sir, the Government have done very well and very wisely in not having a direct income-tax, but have decided on a graded surcharge. By introducing income-tax, the Government will unneces-sarily be giving trouble to the poor farmer and ask him to main-tain account books and so on. It will really be very difficult for him to submit accounts to the officers and get his assessment completed. Therefore, this idea of a surcharge on agricultural income is perhaps the best and a well-conceived measure. I strongly feel that this should be supported by all sections of this House. I know I will be criticized from all sides for making this suggestion, as practically the majority of the Members represent some landed interest or other and so, they may not like my sug-gestion. But, I know for certain that a large section of this com-munity is practically keeping the money idle. They have a lot of money in their hands. The richer mirasdars, who have large sums of money with them, do not come to the rescue of Government when Government need their assistance. It is they that starve the financial markets and the credit in this country. There should be no objection to raising the exemption limit from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250. It does not matter. The rich land-owners who have a lot of money idle must be taxed. This is very necessary in the larger interests of the country. I therefore support this well-conceived measure."

SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, മലബാറിലെ ഇവ ടമസ്ഥതയുടെ പ്രത്യേകത ഹേതുവായി മലബാറിന്റെ പ്രതിനിധി എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഈ നിയമത്തെ എതിർക്കേണ്ടതു് എന്റെ കർത്തവ്യം ആകുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ ജന്മി-കുടി യാന്മ ബന്ധം പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു കുടിയാൻ ജന്മിക്ക എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന കച്ചീട്ടിൽ സർക്കാരിലേക്ക വരുതി നികുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായാൽ അതു മുഴുവനും കുടി യാൻ കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന പ്രത്യേകം വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥയുടെ അടി സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ജന്മിയുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്ന നികുതി വസൂൽ ചെയ്യണം എന്ന ഉദ്ദേശമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ചുമലിൽ ആണ് ഈ

31st July 1952] [Sri P. Kunhirama Kidav]

നികുതിഭാരം ചെന്ന ചാടാൻ പോകുന്നതു്. അതുതന്നെയല്ല 50 ഉറുപ്പികയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞു വരവു് ഉള്ളവരിൽ നിന്ന മാത്രമേ നികുതി വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുകയുള്ളു എന്ന നിയമ മുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ജന്മി കൊടുക്കുന്ന നികുതി കൃഷിക്കാരിൽ നിന്ന കച്ചീട്ടിൽ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച പ്രമാണങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു വസൂലാകാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്ന ഗവൺമെണ്ട് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന റേറ്റിൽ കൂടുതലായി ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ നികുതികൊണ്ടും പാട്ടംകൊണ്ടും കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും. അതാണ് ഈ നികുതിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം. ഈ നികുതി ജന്മിതന്നെ കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, വമ്പിച്ച അനീതി കളുടെ അന്യോന്യവിരുദ്ധങ്ങളും അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു നിയമമാണ് ഇതെന്ന പറയേണ്ടിയി രിക്കുന്നു. ഒരായിരം ഉറുപ്പിക നികുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കൂട്ടുകുടുംബത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി ഇന്ന ചിന്തിച്ചാൽ ഇരുപതു പേരുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അമ്പതു ഉറുപ്പികതോതിൽ ഈ കൂട്ടുകുടുംബ ത്തിലെ ഓരോ അംഗവും ഗവൺമെണ്ടിലേക്ക കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഇതു വമ്പിച്ച അനീതിയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കൂട്ടുകുടുംബത്തിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ വ്യവസ്ഥ കൊണ്ടു അവരെ ഈ നികുതിയുടെ പരിധിയിൽനിന്ന ഒഴിവാക്കണം എന്നാണ് എന്റെ സ്വലമായ അഭിപ്രായം. നൂറു് ഉറുപ്പിക നികുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന സ്വത്തു് കൈവശ മുള്ള കൈവശക്കാരന്ന ആ സ്വത്തിൽനിന്ന കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായവും നൂറു് ഉറുപ്പിക നിക തിക്കുള്ള സ്വത്തു് ചാർത്തിക്കൊടുത്ത ആളുടെ വരവും തമ്മിൽ വലിയ അന്തരമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും നികുതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ആദായം കുറഞ്ഞ ആളാണ് കൂടുതൽ നികുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഈ നിയമം വലിയ അനീതിയും വിഷമതകളും സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ നിയമത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am taking this opportunity not to make any speech on this subject, because this Bill is going to be referred to a Select Committee."

MR. SPEAKER :—" In that case, I will advise the hon. Member to sit down. (Laughter.)

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Any way, I wish to make a few submissions. As my name has been proposed for the Select Committee, I wish to submit that we have made our Party's stand very clear on the floor of the House on many occasions. We have been repeatedly telling that the kisans are against the present land revenue system. So, without committing our Party to anything, I am going into the Select Committee. Some hon. Members were saying that the exemption limit can be raised to Rs. 150, Rs. 200 or even Rs. 250, and that the rich peasants must be taxed. On principle, we are not against taxing the rich peasants. Whatever it is, we feel that the surcharge on land revenue is detrimental to the very principle of land revenue system. If the Government are really sincere in getting more revenue for the State from the rich peasants, they should bring out a new proposal. Under these circumstances, I request the Government to withdraw the present Bill and substitute in its place a new one which will give real benefit to the peasants.'''

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ഭാഗത്തിൽനിന്ന 5-30 p.m.
പറഞ്ഞതാണിതു് ഇതു ജന്മികളെമാത്രം ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നികുതിയല്ല. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഇതിനമുമ്പു് സംസാരിച്ച എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു മലബാറിന്ന ഒരു പ്രത്യേകതയുണ്ടെന്ന. മലബാർ കുടിയായ്മ നിയമപ്രകാരം മലബാറിൽ ജന്മി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നികുതിയിൽ പകുതി ഭാഗവും കുടിയാൻ കൊടുക്കേ ണ്ടിവരുമ്പോൾ, ഈ സർച്ചാർജിന്റെ ഭാരം മുഴുവനും കുടിയാന്റെ തലയിലാണ വന്ന വീഴുന്നതു്; ജന്മിയുടെ മേലല്ല. ജന്മിക്ക ആദ്യം കൊടുത്തിരുന്ന നികുതിയിലും ചുരു ക്കിക്കൊടുത്താൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. ഈ നികുതി കൃഷിക്കാരെ ബാധിക്കാതിരിക്കണ മെങ്കിൽ മലബാർ കുടിയായ്മ ബില്ലിൽതന്നെ മാറ്റംവരുത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. സ്വതവേതന്നെ

[Sri R. Krishnan] [31st July 1952

ആ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടു പാപ്പരായി തീർന്ന കുടിയാന്മാർ ജന്മിമാരുടെ പാട്ടബാക്കിക്കും ഈറും കഴിയാൻ കേസ്സുകൊടുത്തു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കുന്ന ശ്രമങ്ങളേയും സന്നിച്ചിരിക്കേ ഈ നികുതിക്കുടി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിലെ കുടിക്കാർ പൊളിയും എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഇതിന്റെ തിക്തഫലം അവിടത്തെ കുടിയെക്കുടി ബാധിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കയില്ല. ക്ഷാമം കൂടുതൽ വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. മലബാർ കുടിയാന്മാർ നിയമത്തിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയിൽനിന്നു കാര്യമായി മാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു മലബാറിലെ കുടിക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യമാണു്. മലബാറിലെ എല്ലാ കക്ഷികളിലും പെട്ടവരും ഒരു കക്ഷിയിലും പെടാത്തവരുമായ എല്ലാ കുടിക്കാരും ആ നിയമത്തെ എതിർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മലബാറിലെ എം.എൽ.എ. മാരായ അങ്ങെല്ലാം ആ നിയമത്തെ എതിർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മലബാർപ്പിനെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു വകവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ, ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു എന്താണു് ആ നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നതു എന്നു ഇനിയും അറിവായിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഇരിക്കെ ഈ നികുതിഭാരംകൂടി അവരുടെ തലയിൽ വെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു മലബാറിനോടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച അപരാധമായിരിക്കും. ഇതു ശ്രീ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ മാത്രം ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയല്ല. മലബാറിലെ എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളേയും ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഈ പുതിയ നികുതികളെ എല്ലാം എതുക്കാനാണു ഞങ്ങൾ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. Select Committee മെമ്പർമാരോടു ഒന്നു രണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുവാനുണ്ടു്. എന്തെന്നാൽ മദിരാശിയിൽ മന്ത്രിസഭ ആപ്പീസ്സിൽ ഇരുന്നുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു തീരുമാനം വരുത്താതെ നികുതിദായകന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിലാണു നിങ്ങൾ പോകേണ്ടതു്. കുടിക്കാരുടേയും ഭൂ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയും ഇടയിൽപോയി നിങ്ങൾ വരുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള മുന്നറിവു് അവർക്കു കൊടുത്തു അവരുമായി ആലോചിച്ചു ഈ നികുതി കുടിക്കാരെ എത്രകണ്ടു ബാധിക്കും, ജന്മിമാരെ എത്രകണ്ടു ബാധിക്കും, ഏതെല്ലാം നിലയിൽ ബാധിക്കും എന്നെ ല്ലാം നാട്ടുകാരെ സമീപിച്ചു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇതിനു ശേഷമേ നിയമമാക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട Select Committee അംഗങ്ങൾ ഈ കാര്യം വേറൊതെ നിയമമാക്കിയാൽ പോര, കുടിക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിൽചെന്നു അനേഷിച്ചു അവർക്കു ദോഷം വരാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ഒന്നുകിൽ ബില്ലിനെ തള്ളിക്കളയുവാൻ സാധിക്കണം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാര്യമായ ഭേദഗതികൾവരുത്തി കുടിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കണം എന്നാണു എനിക്കു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പറഞ്ഞ സ്ത്രീകൾ അവരുടെ ആഭരണങ്ങൾ പിറവിട്ടെങ്കിലും നികുതി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു. തീച്ചയായും കൊടുക്കും. പക്ഷേ ഇതു കുടിക്കാരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കാനാണോ കുടിക്കാരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാനാണോ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കു ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണാനാണോ ക്ഷാമം പരിഹരിക്കാനാണോ. അല്ല പോലീസിനെ തീറിപോറ്റുവാനും, ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു വലിയ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുവാനും, ജമീന്ദാർമാർക്കു പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുവാനും ജനദ്രോഹം ചെയ്യുവാനും വേണ്ടിയാണു് ഈ നികുതി എങ്കിൽ അതു കഷ്ടമാണു്. സ്വതന്ത്രഭാരതത്തെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന പിച്ചള നികുതി, ഇപ്പോൾ കെട്ടാൻ പോകുന്ന Betterment tax, നിലവിലുള്ള Land tax ഇതെല്ലാം കൊടുത്തു കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു, മുടിയുന്ന പാപ്പരായിട്ടുള്ള കുടിക്കാർക്കു നിലവിലുള്ള വമ്പിച്ച ഭാരം ഒന്നുകൂടി അധികമാക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന ഈ നികുതിയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ നികുതിയെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി എതുക്കുന്നു."

* Sri S. C. VIRUPAKSHAYYA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill before the House. I do so because the richer classes do not bear the burden of taxation equally with the poor and the principle underlying the Bill is such that it provides for a graded scale of taxation. But I wish to suggest two or three modifications to the present Bill. The first and foremost is that the exemption limit should be raised. The Bill as it stands puts it at fifty rupees and it has got to be raised to one hundred or one hundred and fifty rupees as suggested by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee headed by Mr. M. V. Subramaniam. If the limit is kept at fifty rupees, then an ordinary person owning five or six acres of land will be brought within the purview of the measure. The cost of labour and production has gone up and a person paying an assessment of a little over fifty rupees finds it very hard to make

31st July 1952] [Sri S. C. Virupakshayya]

both ends meet. Therefore, this exemption limit, in fairness to the peasants, must be raised to one hundred or one hundred and fifty rupees.

" Secondly, Sir, the land revenue records as they stand now are far from satisfactory. The list of registered holders is not properly maintained. Very often changes in ownership take place and lands go from one hand to another. The changes must be registered then and there. I want that the Government should make suitable arrangements to make the records regarding these transactions up-to-date and then bring the present measure into force. Otherwise, the revenue officials will be asked to use their discretion and this will give a handle to them to manipulate things. Therefore, unless the records are brought up-to-date and the actual holders of land are registered as such, this measure should not be brought into force.

" Thirdly, Sir, this Bill bars recognition of fractional holding or partition for a period of three years. This period is too long and it may work hardship on *bona fide* partitions. As such, some arrangement should be made to recognize *bona fide* partitions. Then again, it does not make any difference between the individual and the Hindu undivided family. Under the present system of Hindu joint family, a family consits of a good number of persons and in other cases it is very small. Therefore, the differentiation in the size of the families must be recognized.

" With these modifications, I support the Bill and commend it to the Select Committee. I hope the Select Committee will give effect to the suggestions I have made."

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill has aroused great criticism and I would say, greater criticism than the other Bills. However, as I have said about the other Bills, the Opposition without committing itself to the principle underlying it has agreed to a Select Committee going into this Bill also. It will be easy to differentiate between one item and another and also speak in favour of one item while condemning another item of the Bill. But I shall refrain from the temptation of doing so, as we have agreed to go into the Select Committee. I would, however, submit to the Hon. the Revenue Minister and the Government to take note of all the criticisms made in this House. I hope that the Government will keep an open mind in the matter and will not be prestige-ridden and, at the time when the Select Committee meets, they will try to do real justice in the interests of the common man, the poor man and the lower middle-class man.

" With these words, I support the Motion before the House."

* The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for the views they have expressed on this Bill starting with the criticism of Mr. Ramamurthi and ending with the strong support given by Mr. Ramaswami. I leave the hon. Leader of the Opposition alone as he is a class by himself. The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi no doubt made an eloquent speech but I submit it would have

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [31st July 1952

been more appropriate if it had been made during the discussion of a major land reform measure and not on this particular piece of legislation. Then by a jugglery of figures, the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi doubled the income of ryots and made my mouth water when he said from Tanjore alone I could get 6 to 8 crores of rupees. I do not want to go into details of his speech as he is not here just now. Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar as usual suggested some good and practical ways of improving the Bill and I hope they will be considered by the Select Committee. Then the hon. Member Mr. Kandaswami referred to the contact being had with the mirasdars. I may tell him that I am also in constant touch with the tenants and the Harijans and the have-nots and my mind is very much exercised over them. Then, Sir, reference was made to Malabar and it was suggested that it should be treated as a special case. It is peculiar in many respects not only in the physical features, but in customs, system of land-tenure and all that. I am very glad that hon. Member Mr. Gopala Menon made a good case for the view-point expressed by him. I believe he is not in the Select Committee. It is a pity. However I expect him to act as a good solicitor and put up his view-point before the Select Committee through the Malabar representatives. Then, it was said that I am asking like Oliver Twist but not giving anything. I submit I am asking only to give back. The only difference is I cannot ask for a certain amount and after getting it give it back straightway. I take the money into the collecting pot and distribute it. There is the artesian well coming up only at a particular place and not in all places though there is water underneath the surface of the land in all places. The water may come up in Tiruppattur of North Arcot district or Tiruppattur of Ramanathapuram district. It is left to our luck and the physical features of the land.

"Sir, I hope I have met the main points that were made during the discussion. I do not propose to tire the House by adding more of my remarks as the Bill is to be referred to the Select Committee. The various suggestions and proposals made by hon. Members will be gone into thoroughly. Further, as was anticipated by the Leader of the Opposition—I do not know how he anticipated me—I am having an open mind as regards the details of this Bill and everything could be thoroughly discussed in the Select Committee and I can assure the hon. Members that we will try to do what best we can."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1952), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members and that leave of the House be granted under rule 81 for the Select Committee to consist of more than fifteen persons:—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
" C. Subramaniam.

31st July 1952] [Mr. Speaker]

Sri K. Rajaram.
" P. Venkataswami Reddi.
" A. Venkatramaiah.
" S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
" H. Satyanarayana Dora.
" P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
" B. Parameswaran.
" L. Lakshmana Das.
Janab K. Uppi.
Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" G. Latchanna.
" B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
" T. Viswanatham.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" C. Ramalingiah.
" P. Ramamurthi.
" S. S. Kolkebail.
" M. Narayana Kurup.
" S. Swayamprakasam.
" G. C. Kondiah.
" K. Aranganathan.
" M. Jagannathan.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I appoint the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker as the Chairman of the Committee."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, in view of the fact that this is an important matter affecting the people of Malabar I would request the House to direct the Select Committee to record evidence from the people of Malabar."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Select Committee will do it if it is found necessary."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, unless it is authorized how can it take evidence?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Select Committee knows its duty. We shall now take up the next Bill."

(6) THE BHAVANI RESERVOIR IRRIGATION CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1952.[a]

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— " Sir, I beg to introduce the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 and move—

' That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members and that leave of the House be granted under rule 81 for the Select Committee to consist of more than fifteen persons :—

1. *The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.*
2. ,, *C. Subramaniam.*
3. *Sri K. Rajaram.*
4. ,, *P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.*
5. ,, *P. G. Karuthiruman.*
6. ,, *B. K. Nallasamy.*
7. ,, *M. R. Ramachandran.*
8. ,, *G. Vagheesam Pillai.*
9. ,, *P. M. Muniswamy Gounder.*
10. ,, *S. Arumugam.*
11. ,, *V. S. Sivaprakasam.*
12. ,, *N. C. Ramasamy Kander.*
13. ,, *S. Pakkirisami Pillai.*
14. ,, *M. Muni Reddi.*
15. ,, *K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.*
16. ,, *K. T. Raju.*
17. ,, *C. Kandaswami.*
18. ,, *N. K. Palaniswami.*
19. ,, *P. Ramamurthi.*
20. ,, *A. Senapathi Goundar.*
21. ,, *P. Kandasamy Gounder.*
22. ,, *E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.*
23. ,, *S. Kandaswami Gounder.*
24. ,, *M. Dharmalingam.*
25. ,, *Mookiah Thevar.*

" Sir, I do not propose to say anything in detail about this Bill because this is about a project that is about to be finished and every one knows why this levy is proposed. I simply move the motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th June 1952

31st July 1952] [Mr. Speaker]

following Members and that leave of the House be granted under rule 81 for the Select Committee to consist of more than fifteen persons :—

1. The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
2. ,, C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. ,, P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
5. ,, P. G. Karuthiruman.
6. ,, B. K. Nallasamy.
7. ,, M. R. Ramachandran.
8. ,, G. Vagheesam Pillai.
9. ,, P. M. Muniswamy Gounder.
10. ,, S. Arumugam.
11. ,, V. S. Sivaprakasam.
12. ,, N. C. Ramasamy Kander.
13. ,, S. Pakkirisami Pillai.
14. ,, M. Muni Reddi.
15. ,, K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.
16. ,, K. T. Raju.
17. ,, C. Kandaswami.
18. ,, N. K. Palaniswami.
19. ,, P. Ramamurthi.
20. ,, A. Senapathi Goundar.
21. ,, P. Kandasamy Gounder.
22. ,, E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
23. ,, S. Kandaswami Gounder.
24. ,, M. Dharmalingam.
25. ,, Mookiah Thevar.

" The hon. Member Sri K. T. Raju who has given notice of an amendment to this motion is not here. I am going to put the motion to the vote of the House."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, we oppose this Bill also but as in the case of other Bills we have agreed to let this Bill be referred to the Select Committee."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, as this Bill concerns the people of Coimbatore I thought Members representing that district would be put on the Select Committee. On the other hand I find some who may not have any interest in the project are put in the Committee to satisfy party interest, and Members interested in the project have been left out."

SRI K. RAJARAM :—" It is not so, Sir. Coimbatore is well represented."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, I submit that Coimbatore might have been properly represented when compared to the representation given to other districts in the State. I believe that is what the hon. Member Sri Rajaram says. That I don't dispute. But what I say is, there are members coming from Coimbatore district who ought to have been chosen for the Committee because it is only they that can give proper and profitable service to the Committee. They have not been chosen. That is my submission."

5-50 p.m. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the hon. Member has just now come into the House and he has not posted himself with what took place here. This list was prepared after consulting the Leaders of Parties."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members and that leave of the House be granted under rule 81 for the Select Committee to consist of more than fifteen persons :—

1. The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
2. ,, C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. ,, P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
5. ,, P. G. Karuthiruman.
6. ,, B. K. Nallasamy.
7. ,, M. R. Ramachandran.
8. ,, G. Vagheesam Pillai.
9. ,, P. M. Muniswamy Gounder.
10. ,, S. Arumugam.
11. ,, V. S. Sivaprakasam.
12. ,, N. C. Ramasamy Kander.
13. ,, S. Pakkirisami Pillai.
14. ,, M. Muni Reddi.
15. ,, K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.
16. ,, K. T. Raju.
17. ,, C. Kandaswami.
18. ,, N. K. Palaniswami.
19. ,, P. Ramamurthi.
20. ,, A. Senapathi Goundar.
21. ,, P. Kandasamy Gounder.
22. ,, E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
23. ,, S. Kandaswami Gounder.
24. ,, M. Dharmalingam.
25. ,, Mookiah Thevar.

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I appoint the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker to be the Chairman of the Committee."

(7) THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT) AMENDMENT BILL[a], 1952.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952, and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I thought the Hon. Minister was moving a motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, as this is a small Bill, I thought the Opposition was not particular of referring it to a Select Committee."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, we are not only particular, but we have also given the list of names to be included in the Select Committee. I would suggest that the Hon. Minister himself may move a motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I made a last attempt to convince the hon. Leader of the Opposition. If they want the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee, I have no objection.

" Sir, in supersession of my previous motion, I beg to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952, and move—

'That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members and that leave of the House be granted under rule 81 for the Select Committee to consist of more than fifteen persons :—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Sri K. Rajaram.
,, *S. Narayanappa.*
,, *G. Sivasankara Reddi.*
,, *P. Venkatasubbiah.*
,, *Ramasundara Karunalaya Pandiyan.*
,, *S. Jayarama Reddiar.*
,, *A. Sambasivam.*
,, *G. Latchanna.*
,, *C. V. Somayajulu.*
,, *T. Viswanatham.*
,, *N. Rathina Gounder.*
,, *K. Govinda Rao.*
,, *K. Venkaiah.*
,, *Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.*
,, *K. R. Viswanathan.*
,, *R. Siddanna Gowd.*' "

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st July 1952.

[31st July 1952

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members and that leave of the House be granted under rule 81 for the Select Committee to consist of more than fifteen persons :—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Sri K. Rajaram.
,, S. Narayanappa.
,, G. Sivasankara Reddi.
,, P. Venkatasubbiah.
,, Ramasundara Karunalaya Pandiyan.
,, S. Jayarama Reddiar.
,, A. Sambasivam.
,, G. Latchanna.
,, C. V. Somayajulu.
,, T. Viswanatham.
,, N. Rathina Gounder.
,, K. Govinda Rao.
,, K. Venkaiah.
,, Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
,, K. R. Viswanathan.
,, R. Siddanna Gowd.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I appoint the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker to be the Chairman of the Committee."

(8) THE MADRAS REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL,[a] 1952.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I am not moving the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952, now. I will be moving it in the next session of the Assembly."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, before you adjourn the House, may I submit that the Government should give us an idea when we are going to meet again."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I thought the Hon. Leader of the House has consulted the Leader of the Opposition."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I would make a suggestion. The work of the Select Committees will take some time; then there are some other important meetings for several of the Congress Members, and they may require about seven days in September;

[a] *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th July 1952.

31st July 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

therefore, I would suggest that the next sitting may be fixed to take place in the third week of September and you may be pleased to adjourn the House *sine die*."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is the election to the Council of States and hon. Members will not be paid any travelling allowance for coming here and voting at that election."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I had that in my mind. Our Government have got a pull with the Government of India and they can change the date if they like."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will fix a date and adjourn the House. I will convey whatever is said by the Leader of the Opposition to the Leader of the House, and if the meeting is postponed, I will send another notice."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I thought, if you are pleased to adjourn the House *sine die*, it would be more helpful."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I adjourn the House to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 6th September 1952."

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

G.O. Ms. No. 2374, P.W. (Electricity), dated 2nd June 1952, relating to the acquisition by Government of Sivakasi Municipal Electrical Undertaking and provisional absorption of staff into Government service.

[31st July 1952

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 308 asked by Sri N Mahalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 31st July 1952, page 716 supra.]

Proceedings of the second meeting of the Committee of Experts on Lignite Investigation set up under G.O. Ms. No. 4591, dated 18th October 1951.

The following attended the meetings of the Committee at Cuddalore and Neyveli on the 15th and 16th November 1951 respectively :—

1 Mr. Paul R. Eyrich,
2 Sri H. K. Ghose,
3 Sri M. S. Balasundaram,
4 Dr. C. V. Subbaratnam.
5 Sri A. R. Narayana Rao and
6 Sri C. Narayanaswamy.

The Committee reviewed the work so far done which included the detailed report on Investigation of Lignite Deposits of South Arcot by Sri H. K. Ghose.

Mr. Krogczy's (Overseas India, Ltd.) report on the development of lignite deposits of South Arcot district.

Inspection of site, plans, boreholes, borehole data and other records arranged by Sri Ghose, and

Drill cores, bulk samples, briquettes, china clay samples and other items were also inspected.

The Committee after a review of the work so far done entered into a discussion and chalked out the following programme of work :—

(*a*) To study and investigate all problems connected with the exploitation of the lignite deposits;

(*b*) The economic utilization of lignite;

(*c*) The economic utilization of bye-products;

(*d*) To advise Government on all questions relating to the various aspects of mining and ground water problems and measures to tackle them;

(*e*) Utilization of lignite for various purposes including power production;

(*f*) Utilization of clays, sands and water.

(*g*) Land and irrigation problems; and

(*h*) All other questions that may be referred to them.

31st July 1952]

The following general procedure was outlined :—

(i) To request the experts on the various branches to submit a detailed note on the procedure and programme they would like to adopt regarding their future work.

(ii) To advise the Government by sending an interim report regarding immediate taking up of the pilot scheme which ultimately would enable adequate data to be collected for further development.

Referring to item (ii) of the previous paragraph, i.e., about the pilot scheme, Dr. Paul R. Eyrich has thoroughly examined the scheme with the available data that has been furnished by Mr. H. K. Ghose and by personal observations and deductions feels that no time should be lost in launching the pilot scheme operation and feels that it will be a perfectly feasible proposition. The other experts of the Committee in consultation with the Power Engineer and the Irrigation Engineer accept the basic principles.

It is the considered view of the Committee that work on pilot scheme and investigation of ground water problem, study of economics and utilization of the products should go side by side.

To enable the Government to have an approximate idea of the cost involved, a detailed scheme has been drawn up by Sri Ghose with necessary drawings, blue prints and estimates. These are appended* along with the report. The approximate cost of the scheme is expected to be around 65 lakhs. The merits of the pilot scheme are discussed below :—

To assess and evaluate the problems that would arise in raising the lignite and to give data for future work, a portion of the lignite area that has been delienated in the enclosed* plan has been taken up for this purpose. This has been chosen due to the following reasons :—

(*a*) The area has sufficiently been proved by trial borings to give the advantageous ratio of lignite to over-burden of 1 : 3 to begin with;

(*b*) It is proposed to mark out an area of about 500 feet by 500 feet in near proximity of the existing pit No. 3. This is estimated to yield about 20,000 tons of lignite.

The Committee realizes that it may be difficult to get all the equipments in India. The work can start with all machinery, materials and equipment that are available in the country or that could be obtained immediately.

Side by side with the pilot mining project a pilot plant for processing the lignite should be established—

(*a*) To briquette and carbonize the lignite and *vice versa*;
(*b*) To extract Montan Wax from lignite;
(*c*) To establish an organization to study and experiment the economics and marketing and utilization of this to various industries;

* Not printed.

[31st July 1952

(*d*) Setting up of a Thermal Power Station in the neighbourhood of the mining site for supplying power to the mines and also to serve as demonstration and experimental unit to develop the lignite.

The Committee after consideration of the data and after personal inspection support the above pilot scheme unanimously.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIGNITE HIGH POWER COMMITTEE MEETING.

Date : 16*th January* 1952.

Summary of discussions and conclusions reached.

1. Members of the High Power Committee with their Secretary met at Chepauk in the Library Hall of the Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to consider the report of the Expert Committee and other matters mentioned in the agenda enclosed.*

2. Members of the Expert Committee were also present. Hon'ble the Minister for Industries, Hon'ble the Minister for Revenue, Secretary to Government, Development Department, and the Chief Construction Engineer (Electricity Department) were also present by invitation.

3. The Expert Committee and other members present gave their views on the scheme of experimental open pit quarrying, and on the other general features connected with mining and use of lignite.

4. After the preliminary discussions were over, the members of the Expert Committee withdrew and the High Power Committee considered the several items on the agenda and discussed them one by one. Hon'ble the Ministers, and the Secretary, Development Department, were, however, also requested to be present for this.

5. The following decisions were taken :—

(1) A scheme for the experimental open pit quarrying be recommended to Government for the following reasons :—

(*a*) South India was extremely short of coal which was only available in small and inadequate quantities even for existing needs due to transport difficulties over long distances a problem for which no immediate solution was possible unless the line of the East Coast was doubled which is a costly and long term project. The cost of such coal as was so transported was almost prohibitive. Due to these factors, there was no future for industries in South India, unless the lignite in South Arcot was developed. This lignite was a high-grade product unlike some of the inferior varieties of coal received from coal fields. Large industrial developments would follow once lignite was mined and marketed.

(*b*) Investigation had reached a stage when all possible data obtainable from bore holes and shafts had been obtained and further data of a nature useful for large scale mining could only be obtained by open pit excavations on a field scale. This experimental work had to be done at some time or other with all the

* Not printed.

31st July 1952]

attendant risks. The problems arising out of the excavation and mining should be dealt with as they rose if they cannot be foreseen and all scientific and laboratory resources applied towards solving difficult and unusual problems. It was realized that the water and soil slope stability factors were unpredictable, and might prove possibly more difficult than assumed or encountered anywhere else in the world, but that these risks had to be taken in a work which was experimental. It was for this reason that the scheme was also characterized as experimental.

The High Power Committee considered that the responsibility for the decision should be taken fully by Government in view of the possible loss that the scheme would involve in the event of the experiment proving a failure due to insuperable difficulties.

(2) The scheme should be worked out as far as possible in stages so as to minimize losses, if any, and to plan that would not affect the general plan for full scale development. The work might be done on contract through people who have necessary experience and large amount of equipment available with them already. Government should, however, provide pumping, grouting and other equipment to supplement the contractor's equipment as necessary.

(3) A Control Board should be established, and this Board should control the several features of the experimental open pit excavation including acquisition of machinery needed for the scheme, and should watch the progress of the work, and make modifications to the scheme as work progresses and more data come to light.

(4) The cost of the scheme of Rs. 65 lakhs was tentative and not based on detailed estimates; it would be liable to a possible reduction if the work was done on contract, the contractor bringing his own machinery and to an increase if work was all done departmentally with departmental machinery. At this stage, it was undesirable to take credit for the cost of China clay expected to be recovered in the excavation. The whole scheme should be treated as debitable to experiment and research. A figure will be worked out and reported separately for purposes of financial sanction.

(5) It was not necessary to call in Mr. Beck or any other expert like Dr. Terzaghi or other German Engineers till the excavation had proceeded to a definite stage when some of them could be called in if necessary.

(6) Consideration of the question of transfer of the old Power Plant from Basin Bridge to the site might be deferred; in the meanwhile Diesel standby sets to the extent of pumping needs may be obtained as necessary. A new power line should be built by Electricity Department at their cost to increase the amount of power available at Neyveli.

(7) The grant of concessions to private enterprises worked partly with Government capital, such as those applied for by Messrs. Seshasayee and Parry & Co., might be considered after the policy of the Government of India in such matters was known.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 318 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 31st July 1952, page 721 supra.]

The daily allowance admissible to police constables for railway journeys and for halts on tour is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) Ordinary rate	0	12	0
(ii) During rail journey outside district ..	1	0	0
(iii) Halts outside province	1	4	0
(iv) During railway journey outside province.	2	0	0
(v) During railway journey to Delhi	3	0	0
(vi) Halt at Delhi	2	4	0

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 320 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 31st July 1952, page 723 supra.]

Statement showing the headquarters and jurisdiction of Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The headquarters and jurisdiction fixed for the Assistant Inspectors of Labour are as shown below :—

Serial number and headquarters and circle of Assistant Inspector of Labour. (1)	*Jurisdiction.* (2)
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.
1 Tiruppattur ..	Tiruppattur (taluk) except Vaniyambadi (M) and Alangayam (MP).
2 Ambur	Ambur (M) and Pernambut (MP).
3 Vaniyambadi ..	Vaniyambadi (M) and Alangayam (MP).
4 Gudiyattam ..	Gudiyattam (taluk) except Pernambut (MP).
5 Vellore I ..	Municipal Electrical Wards Nos. 1 to 3 and 7 to 15 of the Vellore (M).
6 Vellore II ..	Vellore (taluk) except Ambur (M).
7 Wallajapet ..	Arkonam (taluk), Wallajapet (M) and Sholinghur (MP).
8 Tiruvannamalai ..	Tiruvannamalai and Chengam (taluks).
9 Arcot	Wallajapet (taluk) except Wallajapet (M) and Sholinghur (MP).
10 Wandiwash ..	Cheyyar and Wandiwash (taluks).
11 Arni	Polur and Arni (taluks) except Chetput (MP).
	CHINGLEPUT AND SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICTS.
1 Madras	Ponneri and Saidapet (taluks) excluding Madras City.
2 Tiruvallur ..	Tiruvallur and Sriperumbudur (taluks).
3 Kancheepuram I.	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 14 of Kancheepuram (M).
4 Kancheepuram II.	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 15 to 27 of Kancheepuram (M).
5 Chingleput ..	Chingleput and Kancheepuram (taluks) excluding Kancheepuram (M).
6 Tindivanam ..	Madurantakam, Tindivanam and Gingee (taluks).
7 Villupuram ..	Villupuram and Tirukkoyilur (taluks).
8 Cuddalore I ..	Cuddalore (M).
9 Cuddalore II ..	Cuddalore (taluk) excluding Cuddalore (M) and Porto Novo (MP).
10 Chidambaram ..	Chidambaram (taluk) excluding Porto Novo (MP).
iddachalam ..	Vriddachalam and Kallakurichi (taluks)

31st July 1952]

Serial number and headquarters and circle of Assistant Inspector of Labour. (1)	*Jurisdiction.* (2)
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.
1 Guntakkal ..	Gooty (taluk) excluding Gooty (MP).
2 Tadpatri	Tadpatri (taluk) and Gooty (MP).
3 Anantapur ..	Anantapur and Kalyandrug (taluks).
4 Dharmavaram ..	Dharmavaram, Kadiri and Penukonda (taluks).
5 Hindupur ..	Hindupur and Madakasira (taluks).
	CHITTOOR DISTRICT.
1 Chittoor	Chittoor (taluk).
2 Tirupati	Chandragiri (taluk).
3 Kalahasti	Kalahasti, Puttur and Tiruttani (taluks).
4 Madanappalle ..	Madanapallee and Vayalpad (taluks).
5 Palamaner ..	Punganur, Palamaner and Kangundi (taluks).
	BELLARY DISTRICT.
1 Adoni	Adoni, Siruguppa and Alur (taluks).
2 Bellary	Bellary and Rayadrug (taluks).
3 Hospet	Hospet (taluk).
4 Kottur	Kudligi, Hadagalli and Harpanahalli (taluks), former Sandur State Territory.
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT.
1 Coimbatore I ..	Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 10 of Coimbatore (M).
2 Coimbatore II ..	Electoral Wards Nos. 11 to 19 of Coimbatore (M).
3 Coimbatore III ..	Electoral Wards Nos. 20 to 26 of Coimbatore (M).
4 Coimbatore IV ..	Coimbatore (taluk) excluding Coimbatore (M) and Periyanaickenpalayam and Vellaikinar (MPs) and Sulur (MP).
5 Mettupalayam ..	Avanashi (taluk) and Periyanaickenpalayam and Vellaikinar (MPs).
6 Tiruppur	Palladam (taluk) excluding Sulur (MP).
7 Dharapuram ..	Dharapuram (taluk).
8 Pollachi I	Pollachi (M).
9 Pollachi II ..	Pollachi (taluk) excluding Pollachi (M).
10 Udamalpet ..	Udamalpet (M).
11 Erode I	Erode (M).
12 Erode II	Erode and Bhavani (taluks) excluding Erode (M).
13 Gobichettipalayam.	Gobichettipalayam and Kollegal (taluks).
	EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.
1 Kakinada I ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 13, 15 and 16 of Kakinada (M).
2 Kakinada II ..	Kakinada (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 13, 15 and 16 of Kakinada (M).
3 Rajahmundry I ..	Rajahmundry (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 6 and 17 and 22 to 24 of Rajahmundry (M)
4 Rajahmundry II ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 6 to 17 and 22 to 24 of Rajahmundry (M).
5 Peddapuram ..	Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Tuni (taluks).
6 Amalapuram ..	Amalapuram and Razole (taluks).
7 Ramachandrapuram.	Ramachandrapuram (taluk).
	WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.
1 Eluru I	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 17 of Eluru (M).
2 Eluru II	Eluru (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 17 of Eluru (M) and Chintalapudi (taluk).
3 Tadepallegudem ..	Kovvur and Tadepallegudem (taluks).
4 Bhimavaram ..	Bhimavaram taluk.
5 Palacole	Palacole (M) and Narasapur (MP).
6 Tanuku	Tanuku and Narasapur (taluk) excepting Palacole (M) and Narasapur (MP).

Serial number and headquarters and circle of Assistant Inspector of Labour. (1)	*Jurisdiction.* (2)
	GUNTUR DISTRICT.
1 Guntur I	Guntur (M).
2 Guntur II	Guntur (taluk) excluding Guntur (M), Sattenapalle and Palnad (taluks).
3 Narasaraopet ..	Narasaraopet and Vinukonda (taluk).
4 Tenali I	Tenali (M).
5 Tenali II	Tenali (taluk) excluding Tenali (M) and Repalli (taluk).
6 Chirala	Bapatla (taluk).
7 Ongole	Ongole (taluk).
	KRISHNA DISTRICT.
1 Vijayavada I ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 9, 12 and 13 of Vijayavada (M) and Nandigama (taluk).
2 Vijayavada II ..	Electoral Wards Nos. 10 and 11 of Vijayavada (M) and Nuzvid and Gannavaram (taluks).
3 Vijayavada III ..	Vijayavada (taluk) excluding Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 14 of Vijayavada (M)
4 Gudivada	Gudivada and Kaikalur (taluks).
5 Masulipatnam I ..	Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 11 and 13 to 22 of Masulipatnam (M).
6 Masulipatnam II..	Bandar (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 11 and 13 to 22 of Masulipatnam (M) and Divi (taluk).
	KURNOOL DISTRICT.
1 Nandyal	Nandyal, Banganapalle, Koilkuntla and Sirvel (taluks).
2 Kurnool I ..	Kurnool (M).
3 Kurnool II ..	Nandikotkur, Pattikonda, Dhone and Kurnool (taluks) excluding Kurnool (M).
4 Markapur	Markapur and Cumbum (taluks).
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.
1 Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah Kamalapuram and Pulivendla (taluks).
2 Proddatur ..	Proddatur and Jammalamadugu (taluks).
3 Rajampet	Rajampet, Siddhavattam, Badvel and Rayachoti (taluks).
	MADURAI DISTRICT.
1 Madurai I	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 2 to 5 of Madurai (M).
2 Madurai II ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Madurai (M).
3 Madurai III ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 15 to 17 of Madurai (M).
4 Madurai IV ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1, 11, 12, 18 to 22 and 28 of Madurai (M).
5 Madurai V ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 13 and 14 of Madurai (M).
6 Madurai VI ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 23 to 27 of Madurai (M).
7 Madurai VII ..	Madurai (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 7 and 9 to 27 of Madurai (M) and Melur (taluk).
8 Kodaikanal ..	Kodaikanal and Vilakkottai (taluks).
9 Dindigul I ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 9 of Dindigul (M).
10 Dindigul II ..	Dindigul (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 9 of Dindigul (M).
11 Palni	Palni (taluk).
12 Usilampatti ..	Tirumangalam (taluk).
13 Periyakulam ..	Periyakulam (taluk) excluding Bodinayakanur, Thevaram, Kombai, Chinnamanur, Uthamapalayam, Gudalur and Kammayagoundanpatti (MPs.).
14 Bodinayakanur ..	Bodinayakanur, Thevaram, Kombai and Chinnamanur (MPs).
15 Kambam	Kambam, Uthamapalayam, Gudalur and Kammayagoundanpatti (MPs).
	SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.
1 Udipi	Udipi and Coondapur (taluks).
2 Mangalore I ..	Karkal and Mangalore (taluks) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 13 to 25 of Mangalore (M).
3 Mangalore II ..	Kasaragod and Puttur (taluks) and Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 13 to 25 of Mangalore (M).

Serial number and headquarters and circle of Assistant Inspector of Labour. (1)	*Jurisdiction.* (2)
	MALABAR DISTRICT.
1 Shoranur	Walluvanad, Ernad and Ponnani (taluks).
2 Palghat I	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 18 of Palghat (M).
3 Palghat II ..	Palghat (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 18 of Palghat (M).
4 Fort Cochin ..	Fort Cochin (M).
5 Kozhikode I ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 7 of Kozhikode (M).
6 Kozhikode II ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 8 to 14 of Kozhikode (M).
7 Kozhikode III ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 15 to 20 of Kozhikode (M).
8 Kozhikode IV ..	Wynaad and Kozhikode (taluks) excluding Kozhikode (M), Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 20 and Vayithiri (MP).
9 Badagara	Kurumbranad (taluk) excluding Vayithiri (MP).
10 Tellicherry ..	Kottayam (taluk).
11 Cannanore I ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 10 of Cannanore (M).
12 Cannanore II ..	Chirakkal (taluk) excluding Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 10 of Cannanore (M).
	NILGIRI DISTRICT.
1 Ootacamund ..	Ootacamund and Gudalur (taluks).
2 Coonoor	Coonoor (taluk).
	NELLORE DISTRICT.
1 Nellore I	Nellore (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 16 to 24 of Nellore (M), and Atmakur (taluk).
2 Nellore II ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 16 to 24 of Nellore (M) and Kovur (taluk).
3 Kavali	Kavali, Kandukur, Udayagiri, Darsi and Podili (taluks).
4 Gudur	Gudur, Venkatagiri, Sulurpet and Rapur (taluks).
	RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.
1 Virudhunagar ..	Virudhunagar (M).
2 Sivakasi	Sattur (taluk) excluding Virudhunagar (M).
3 Srivilliputhur ..	Srivilliputhur (M), Watrap (MP).
4 Rajapalayam ..	Srivilliputhur (taluk) excluding Srivilliputhur (M) and Watrap (MP).
5 Aruppukkottai ..	Aruppukkottai (taluk).
6 Karaikudi ..	Karaikudi (M).
7 Tiruppattur ..	Karaikudi (M), Tiruppattur (taluk) excluding Karaikudi (M).
8 Devakottai ..	Tiruvadanai (taluk) and Sivaganga (MP) and Nattarasankottai (MP).
9 Manamathurai ..	Sivaganga (taluk) excluding Sivaganga (MP) and Nattarasankottai (MP), Paramakudi (taluk) excluding Paramakudi (MP) and Mudukulathur (taluk).
10 Ramnathapuram..	Ramanathapuram (taluk) and Paramakudi (MP).
	SALEM DISTRICT.
1 Salem III	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 13 to 19 of Salem (M).
2 Salem I	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 5 of Salem (M).
3 Salem IV	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 20 to 27 of Salem (M).
4 Salem V	Salem taluk excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 10 and 13 to 27 of Salem (M) and Attur taluk.
5 Salem II	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 6 to 10 of Salem (M).
6 Tiruchengode ..	Tiruchengode, Omalur and Mettur (taluks).
7 Krishnagiri ..	Krishnagiri and Hosur (taluks).
8 Dharmapuri ..	Dharmapuri and Harur (taluks).
9 Rasipuram ..	Rasipuram and Namakkal (taluks).
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.
1 Tiruchirappalli I ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 4, 22 and 24 to 27 of Tiruchirapalli (M).
2 Tiruchirappalli II	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 5 to 9 and 21 of Tiruchirappalli (M).
3 Tiruchirappalli III.	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 10 to 14 and 18 to 20 of Tiruchirappalli (M).

Serial number and head-quarters and circle of Assistant Inspector of Labour. (1)	*Jurisdiction.* (2)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*cont.*	
4 Tiruchirappalli IV.	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 15 to 17 and 23 of Tiruchirappalli (M).
5 Srirangam	Tiruchirappalli (taluk) excluding Tiruchirappalli (M).
6 Karur	Karur (M).
7 Kulittalai ..	Karur (taluk) excluding Karur (M) and Kulittalai (taluk).
8 Tiruchirappalli V.	Lalgudi (taluk) and Turaiyur (MP) in Musiri (taluk).
9 Ariyalur	Udayarpalayam and Parambalur (taluks).
10 Musiri	Musiri (taluk) except Turaiyur (MP).
11 Pudukkottai ..	Alangudi (taluk).
12 Pudukkottai II ..	Tirumayam (taluk) and Kulathur (taluk).
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.	
1 Tenkasi	Sankarankoil and Tenkasi (taluks),
2 Tuticorin I ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 14 of Tuticorin (M).
3 Tuticorin II ..	Electoral Wards Nos. 15 to 22 and 25 of Tuticorin (M).
4 Kovilpatti ..	Kovilpatti (taluk) and Electoral Wards Nos. 23 and 24 of Tuticorin (M).
5 Tirunelveli ..	Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 6, 8, 11, 20 of Tirunelveli (M).
6 Palayamkottai ..	Tirunelveli (taluk) excluding Melapalayam (M) and Municipal Electoral Wards Nos 7, 9, 10 and 21 to 27 of Tirunelveli (M).
7 Melapalavam ..	Melapalayam (M) and Nanguneri (taluk).
8 Srivaikuntam ..	Srivaikuntam excluding Tuticorin (M) and Tiruchendur (taluk).
9 Ambasamudram ..	Ambasamudram (taluk).
TANJORE DISTRICT.	
1 Tanjore I	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 10 of Tanjore (M), Vallam (MP).
2 Tanjore II ..	Tanjore (M), Electoral Wards Nos. 11 to 28 and Orathanad (MP).
3 Tanjore III ..	Tanjore (taluk) excepting Vallam (MP) and Papanasam (taluk).
4 Kumbakonam I ..	Kumbakonam (M), Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 18.
5 Kumbakonam II.	Kumbakonam (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 18 of Kumbakonam (M).
6 Mayuram ..	Mayuram and Sirkali (taluks).
7 Nagapattinam ..	Nagapattinam (M).
8 Tiruvarur ..	Nannilam and Nagapattinam (taluks) excluding Nagapattinam (M).
9 Mannargudi ..	Mannargudi (taluk).
10 Tiruturaipundi ..	Tiruturaipundi (taluk).
11 Pattukottai ..	Pattukkottai (taluk) excluding Orathanad (MP) and Arantangi (taluk).
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT.	
1 Anakapalli ..	Anakapalli and Sarvasiddhi (taluk).
2 Narasapatnam ..	Golugunda and Viravilli (taluks).
3 Visakhaptnam I ..	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 12 of Visakhapatnam (M).
4 Visakhapatnam II.	Visakhapatnam (taluk) excluding Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 12 of Visakhapatnam (M).
5 Vijayanagaram I.	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 8 to 27 of Vijayanagaram (M) and Vijayanagaram (taluk).
6 Vijayanagaram II.	Municipal Electoral Wards Nos. 1 to 7 of Vijayanagaram (M), Srungavarapukota (taluk) and Bheemunipatnam (taluk).
7 Bobbili	Bobbli, Salur and Parvatipur (taluks).
8 Srikakulam ..	Srikakulam, Palkonda and Chipurupalli (taluks).
9 Tekkali	Tekkali, Patapatnam, Sompeta and Ichchapuram taluks.
MADRAS CORPORATION DIVISIONS.	
1 I Circle	1, 4, 5, 6 and 20.
2 II Circle	2 and 3.
3 III Circle	19, 21 and 22.
4 IV Circle	7 and 18.
5 V Circle	8, 16 and 27.
6 VI Circle	9 and 15.
7 VII Circle ..	10 and 11.

Serial number and head quarters and circle of Assistant Inspector of Labour. (1)	*Jurisdiction.* (2)
MADRAS CORPORATION DIVISIONS—*cont.*	
8 VIII Circle ..	12 and part of division 14 [north by Parish Venkatachala Ayyar street (a), east by Popham's Broadway (a), south by Subhas Chandra Bose Road and west by Anderson street (a), Chinna Thambi street (a) and Muthu Naicken street (a)].
9 IX Circle	13.
10 X Circle	28.
11 XI Circle ..	Part of division 14 (north by Parish Venkatachala Ayyar street (a), east by Muthunayakan street, Chinnathambi street and Anderson street, south by Subhas Chandra Bose Road and west by Varada Muthiappa street (a).]
12 XII Circle ..	26.
13 XIII Circle ..	23 and 25.
14 XIV Circle ..	17 and 24.
15 XV Circle ..	29 and 30.
16 XVI Circle ..	32, 33, 34 and 35.
17 XVII Circle ..	31 and 39.
18 XVIII Circle ..	40, 41 and 42.
19 XIX Circle ..	37, 38 and 43.
20 XX Circle ..	36, 46, 47 and 48.
21 XXI Circle ..	44, 45, 49 and 50.

(a) indicates both sides of the road.

(M) denotes municipality.

(MP) denotes major panchayat area.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 8 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 31st July 1952, page, 726 supra.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Government from 1st April 1940 till 31st March 1952 on account of industrial development in each district of this State.

Name of the district.	Grant of loans.	Subsidies.	Subscription of shares.	Industrial institutions.	Commercial concerns.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(5)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	16,95,000	2,000	2,00,000	43,07,078	17,23,647 10 2	79,27,225 10 2
Bellary	7,50,000	..	..	7,35,902	.. .. ..	15,35,902 0 0
Anantapur	3,25,000	2,000	..	5,23,636	.. .. ..	8,50,636 0 0
Cuddapah	8,16,500	..	..	..	.. .. ..	8,16,500 0 0
Chittoor	5,000	..	..	..	.. .. ..	5,000 0 0
Chingleput	14,25,000	..	..	5,44,559	37,56,780 12 0	57,26,339 12 0
Coimbatore	..	..	..	6,98,088	42,02,939 5 3	49,01,027 5 3
East Godavari	11,80,000	..	..	..	.. .. ..	11,80,000 0 0
Guntur	10,000	..	..	..	.. .. ..	10,000 0 0
Kurnool	1,67,000	..	..	2,83,190	1,36,56,296 9 7	4,50,190 0 0
Krishna	4,00,000	3,000	..	20,22,281	.. .. ..	1,60,81,577 9 7
Malabar	..	..	..	10,35,031	3,32,158 12 11	10,35,031 0 0
Madurai	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	3,32,158 12 11
Nellore	15,84,000	..	..	..	.. .. ..	15,84,000 0 0
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	4,75,000 0 0	4,75,000 0 0
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Ramanathapuram	4,76,000	..	..	21,83,858	.. .. ..	21,83 858 0 0
Srikakulam	..	..	..	6,73,120	.. .. ..	7,21,440 0 0
South Arcot	48,320	..	..	..	5,900 0 0	5,900 0 0
South Kanara	5,900	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Salem	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Tanjore	5,00,000	..	..	..	.. .. ..	5,00,000 0 0
Tiruchirappalli	4,50,000	..	..	..	.. .. ..	4,50,000 0 0
Tirunelveli	78,000	..	..	..	.. .. ..	81,000 0 0
Visakhapatnam	..	3,000	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
West Godavari	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

31st July 1952]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 11 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 31st July 1952, page 729 supra.]

Names of journals and presses from which security was demanded during the years 1947–1952.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether the security has been forfeited.	Reasons for demand of security [(a), (b), (c) or (d) as explained in the footnote].	Circumstances under which forfeiture was ordered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.			
		1947.		
Deshabhimani, Malayalam Newspaper, Kozhikode.	4,000	Yes, it has been ordered to be forfeited.	(b)	For persisting in the publication of objectionable matter of the kind described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.
Do.	10,000	Yes, it has been ordered to be forfeited but since ordered to be refunded under the High Court's orders.	(b)	Do.
S.I. Railway Labour Press, Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli.	3,000	Yes, it has been ordered to be forfeited.	(b)	Do.
Sengodi, Madras.	500	No.	(d)	..
Janasakthi, Tamil weekly, Madras.	2,000	No.	(d)	..
Jananayagam, Tamil monthly, Madras.	400	No.	(d)	..
Janasakthi Press, Madras.	500	No.	(c)	..
Ethiroli, Tamil weekly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(d)	..
Samadharmam, Tamil weekly, Madras.	600	No.	(d)	..
Ethayaoli, Tamil weekly, Madras.	500	No.	(d)	..
Prajasakti, Telugu, Vijayavada.	2,000	No.	(b)	..
Suprabhatham, Telugu weekly,	500	No.	(d)	..

Names of journals and presses from which security was demanded during the years 1947–1952.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether the security has been forfeited.	Reasons for demand of security [(a), (b), (c) or (d) as explained in the footnote].	Circumstances under which forfeiture was ordered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.			
		1947—*cont.*		
'Onward' English weekly, Madras.	500	No.	(*d*)	..
Communist, Kozhikode	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Dharma Veeran, Tamil weekly, Madras.	500	No.	(*d*)	..
Press Worker, Tamil monthly, Madras.	500	No.	(*d*)	..
		1948.		
Porataam, Tamil weekly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Janasakthi, Tamil daily, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Thuramugha Thozhilali, Tamil fortnightly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Thozhilali, Tamil fortnightly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Chandrika, Kozhikode.	2,000	No.	(*b*)	..
Delhi Chale, Tamil periodical, Madurai.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Viduthalai, Tamil daily, Madras.	2,000	Yes, it has been ordered to be forfeited.	(*d*)	For persisting in the publication of objectionable matter of the kind falling within the scope of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.
Revolution, English monthly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Mazdoor, Tamil fortnightly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..

Names of journals and presses from which security was demanded during the years. 1947–1952.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether the security has been forfeited.	Reasons for demand of security. [(a), (b), (c) or (d) as explained in the footnote.]	Circumstances under which forfeiture was ordered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.			
		1948—*cont.*		
Kudi Arasu, Tamil, Newspaper, Coimbatore.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Herald, English, fortnightly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Kilarchy, Tamil, fortnightly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
		1949.		
Mazdoor, Telugu, fortnightly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Jai Hind, Tamil, fortnightly, Madurai.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
The Cuddapah Times, Telugu, weekly, Cuddapah.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Swathandramani, Tamil, weekly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Janatha, Malayalam, weekly, Malabar.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Rashmi, Malayalam, weekly, Malabar.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Swaraj, Malayalam, weekly, Malabar.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Swatandra India, Tamil, weekly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*d*)	..
Nanneri, Tamil, Newspaper, Madras.	1,000	No.	(*b*)	..
Sri Dhanalakshmi Press, Rasipuram, Salem.	500	No.	(*a*)	—
Sempirai, Tamil, weekly, Madras.	500	No.	(*a*)	—

Names of journals and presses from which security was demanded during the years 1947–1951.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether the security has been forfeited.	Reasons for demand of security. [(a), (b), (c) or (d) as explained in the footnote.]	Circumstances under which forfeiture was ordered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.			
		1949—*cont.*		
Kabeer Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Mercantile Press, Madras.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Nalanda Press, Tenali, Guntur.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Viswanath Press, Anantapur.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Bhadranath Press, Tadpatri.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Prabhakar Press, Anantapur.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Munnani, Tamil, weekly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(b)	..
Senguntha Mitran Press, Madras.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Janatha Press, Madras.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Dravida Nadu, Kancheepuram.	3,000	No.	(b)	..
Dharmika Hindu, Tamil, Newspaper, Saidapet.	2,000	No.	(b)	..
Viduthalai, Tamil, daily, Madras.	10,000	No.	(b)	..
Kudi Arasu, Tamil Newspaper, Coimbatore.	3,000	No.	(b)	..
Sri Nataraja Press, Turaiyur, Tiruchirappalli.	1,500	No.	(b)	..
		1950.		
Vignanam, Telugu, weekly, Madras.	1,000	No.	(d)	..
Arcot Press, Madras.	1,000	No.	(c)	..
Samala Press, Madras.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Porani, Madras.	1,000	No.	(d)	..
Avanthi Press, South Kanara.	2,000	No.	(a)	..
Cinema Jothi, Tamil, weekly, Madurai.	1,000	No	(d)	..
India Thai Press, Madurai.	5,000	No.	(a)	..
Albayan, Arabic, weekly, Malabar.	500	No.	(d)	..
Sri Vasavi Press, Markapur, Kurnool.	2,000	No.	(a)	..

Names of journals and presses from which security was demanded during the years 1947–1951.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether the security has been forfeited.	Reasons for demand of security. [(a), (b), (c) or (d) as explained in the footnote.]	Circumstances under which forfeiture was ordered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.			
		1950—*cont.*		
Murthy Printing Press, Madras.	3,000	No.	(a)	..
Madras Ripon Press, Pudukkottai.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Renaissance Printing, Limited, Madras.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
Dravida Nadu, Madras.	1,000	No.	(d)	..
		1951.		
Chandrika, Malayalam.	1,000	No.	(d)	..
Hajiji Press, Salem.	500	No.	(a)	..
Aruna, Kannada, weekly, Mangalore.	1,000	No.	(b)	..
Jaya Bharat Press.	1,000	No.	(a)	..
National Printing Press, Vijayavada.	500	No.	(d)	..
Nehru Press, Madras.	1,000	No.	(d)	..
Ulaga Arasiyal, Madras.	1,000	No.	(d)	..
		1952.		
South Indian Litho Press, Ltd., Tuticorin, Tirunelveli.	1,000	No.	(a)	..

NOTE.—The Government have ordered the refund of all the securities deposited under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 and which have not so far been returned or forfeited.

NOTE.—(a) For printing objectionable matter of the kind described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(b) For publishing objectionable matter of the kind described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(c) A security was demanded under section 3 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, as it was apprehended that objectionable matter of the kind described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, would be printed.

(d) A security was demanded under section 3 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, as it was apprehended that objectionable matter of the kind described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, would be published.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 14 asked by Sri . Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 31st July 1952, page 730 supra.]

Revenue derived by the State Government from West Godavari district, during 1951–52.

Head of account.	Amount.
	Rs.
VII Land Revenue	62,01,716
VIII State Excise Duties	1,79,356
IX Stamps	32,03,107
X Forests	* 19,81,746
XI Registration	3,78,230
XII Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	10,39,441
XIII Other Taxes and Duties	42,46,380
XVII Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept.	† 1,11,817
XVIII Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	† 5,686
XX Interest	80,011
XXI Administration of Justice	4,00,040
XXII Jails and Convict Settlements	1
XXIII Police	19,377
XXVI Education	27,472
XXVII Medical	10,638
XXVIII Public Health	7,594
XXIX Agriculture	4,80,503
XXX Veterinary	5,944
XXXI Co-operation	81,159
XXXII Industries and Supplies	1,49,535
XXXVI Miscellaneous Departments	1,33,174
XXXIX Civil Works	† 1,14,856
XLI Receipts from Electricity Schemes	..
XLIV Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5,170
XLV Stationery and Printing	32,956
XLVI Miscellaneous	1,56,447
XLVI-A Receipts from Road Transport Schemes	..
L Miscellaneous Adjustments between Union and State Governments.	..
LI Extraordinary Receipts	64,416
LII-B Civil Defence	..
	1,91,16,768

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Forest Revenues in Godavari—			
Lower Forest Division	13,28,026	5	8
Upper Forest Division	6,58,086	5	2
	19,86,112	10	10

† Includes figures appearing in the Public Works accounts of the Godavari West and Godavari Special Divisions.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 15 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 31st July 1952, page 731 supra.]

Amount spent under the various Well Subsidy Schemes including wells accelerated under the C.D.A. Schemes.

District.	Wells Scheme, 1944.		Accelerated Scheme.						New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1946–49.	New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1947–48.	New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948–49.	New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1949–50.	New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1950–51.	New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1951–52.	C.D.A. Schemes.		Total.
			New wells.		Old wells.										New wells.	Old wells.	
	Old wells.	New wells.															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)				(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(6)	(7)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Srikakulam	Particulars not available.		14,106	0	0				1,05,000	4,63,300	3,88,500	1,48,500	71,000				11,90,406
Visakhapatnam			2,65,750	0	0	8,280	0	0	4,29,000	3,95,000	3,61,000	1,26,500	2,00,000				18,85,530
East Godavari			1,93,450	0	0	7,000	0	0	1,51,200	2,38,250	2,19,750	1,24,750					9,34,200
West Godavari			450	0	0	450	0	0	82,800	1,00,000	1,85,000	83,000					4,51,700
Krishna			1,26,980	0	0	26,492	0	0	5,76,600	3,65,750	4,50,000	1,74,750					17,20,572
Guntur			1,87,198	0	0	46,332	0	0	6,30,475	7,00,000	5,17,500	1,92,000					22,73,505
Nellore			7,71,258	0	0	3,62,910	0	0	6,12,350	7,72,050	6,20,750	2,15,000					33,54,318
Cuddapah			2,33,085	0	0	34,805	0	0	5,17,600	6,13,000	5,49,350	2,07,750	1,99,500		1,12,840	1,800	26,69,730
Kurnool			1,16,717	0	0	63,091	0	0	6,40,720	5,97,800	4,22,500	2,10,000			1,35,870	33,570	26,54,268
Bellary			77,370	0	0	35,219	0	0	3,41,950	2,97,500	2,49,600	1,41,600			3,48,855	26,237	15,18,331
Anantapur			2,57,963	0	0	1,10,516	0	0	7,02,410	6,51,200	5,42,950	2,07,750			4,07,325	90,980	30,71,094
Chittoor			17,90,700	0	0	5,41,087	0	0	10,15,490	14,00,250	10,65,500	6,66,750	6,25,000				70,46,777
Chingleput			26,74,763	0	0	4,34,059	0	0	9,12,865	14,75,000	10,50,000	5,46,300	6,83,700				77,76,687
North Arcot			32,04,910	0	0	12,24,735	0	0	3,17,870	5,00,000	11,17,650	5,45,000	8,87,500				77,97,665
South Arcot			11,14,650	0	0	1,21,020	0	0	10,33,550	12,74,850	10,74,450	5,75,000	1,02,500				52,16,020
Tanjore			3,76,837	8	0	25,090	0	0	9,200	23,310	50,000	33,000					5,17,437
Tiruchirappalli			10,36,705	0	0	1,09,522	0	0	18,96,000	13,60,900	10,22,000	5,08,000	65,000				59,98,127
Coimbatore			7,64,700	0	0	2,50,700	0	0	9,38,700	8,00,000	7,50,000	3,05,000					38,09,100
Madurai			17,64,250	0	0	1,89,695	0	0	8,17,370	8,75,000	7,70,000	5,25,000	3,65,000				53,56,315
Ramanathapuram.			13,42,945	0	0	1,10,570	0	0	18,63,408	13,58,000	10,16,000	6,66,750	2,71,000				66,29,673
Salem			11,83,934	0	0	8,77,709	8	0	13,24,500	14,56,655	11,29,330	5,07,800					64,80,028
Tirunelveli			10,73,283	8	0	1,14,668	0	0	11,13,080	9,05,800	9,49,250	6,34,850	3,00,000				51,31,931
South Kanara			8,435	0	0	2,095	2	0	42,530	14,200	19,855	15,600					1,02,715
Malabar			38,822	0	0	9,166	0	0	1,59,099	1,11,871	78,015	28,500	3,65,000				7,90,473
Total	98,500		1,76,05,146	0	0	47,05,111	10	0	1,62,33,767	1,66,39,686	1,46,98,950	73,88,050	37,70,200		10,04,890	1,52,587	10,04,890
									O.T. 2,05,255		O.T. 2,09,315	O.T. 1,15,400					
									N.T. 1,01,399		N.T. 1,40,025	N.T. 90,600					

Number of works subsidized under the Wells Schemes up to May 1952 including wells and tanks in South Kanara and Malabar districts.

District.	Accelerated scheme.		C.D.M. schemes.	New Well Subsidy scheme 1947–48.				New Well Subsidy scheme 1948–49.				New Well Subsidy scheme 1949–50.				New Well Subsidy scheme 1950–51.				New well subsidy scheme 1951–52.	
	1944–45 old scheme.	1945–46 old wells scheme.	1946–47 old wells scheme.	New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.	Old tanks.	New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.	Old tanks.	New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.	Old tanks.	New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.	Old tanks.	New wells:	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Bellary	..	25	..	262	246	..	709	101	690	..	..	401	..	..	384	..	356	190	118	179	..
Malabar	..	..	..	189	79	..	..	..	165	55	135	394	149	315	234	235	..	95	..	..	400
Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	2,092	223	..	..	..	1,430	..	..	790	..	..	723	..	..	253	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	53	22	3	..	..	41	43	26	48	22	25	67	48	32	52	64	54	..
Krishna	..	..	..	432	146	..	..	..	1,260	..	..	504	..	..	626	..	..	250	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	21	1	773	223	..	237	6	1,077	..	..	841	..	..	740	..	..	294	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	3,811	848	..	..	..	3,508	..	..	2,714	..	..	1,861	..	..	1,021	..	..	204
Tanjore	..	..	..	1,257	156	..	828	320	1,437	..	..	48	..	..	101	..	..	67	..	..	..
Guntur	..	..	..	629	305	..	..	..	30	..	..	1,027	..	..	742	..	..	281	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	7,944	8,533	..	..	..	1,993	..	..	1,519	..	..	2,452	..	..	940	..	..	1,681
East Godavari	..	..	..	646	54	..	..	..	1,076	..	..	324	..	..	295	..	..	168	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	58	..	879	745	..	828	320	1,437	..	..	895	..	..	738	..	..	281	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	5,864	2,869	..	..	..	2,980	..	..	2,439	..	..	1,764	..	..	1,131	..	..	1,250
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	3,479	726	..	..	..	6,173	..	..	2,710	..	..	1,875	..	..	925	..	..	520
West Godavari	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	143	..	..	248	..	..	89	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	119	..	378	282	..	247	253	1,284	..	..	809	..	..	564	..	..	280	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram.	..	..	..	4,341	692	..	..	..	4,109	..	..	2,010	..	..	1,437	..	..	952	..	..	542
Chingleput	..	..	..	8,779	1,025	..	..	..	3,082	..	..	2,961	..	..	2,333	..	..	1,105	..	..	1,368
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	3,723	3,051	..	..	..	3,720	..	..	1,713	..	..	1,666	..	..	1,045	..	..	600
Salem	..	..	..	3,873	847	..	..	..	4,286	..	..	2,321	..	..	1,613	..	..	692	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	2,553	5,607	..	..	..	2,246	..	..	1,069	..	..	1,011	..	..	407	..	..	..
Srikakulam	..	..	..	1,643	1,578	..	..	..	350	..	..	840	..	..	797	..	..	297	..	..	142
Madurai	..	..	..	2,229	113	..	..	..	2,731	..	..	1,265	..	..	1,142	..	..	1,050	..	..	730
Nellore	..	..	..	2,872	2,291	..	..	..	1,685	..	..	1,450	..	..	1,061	..	..	364	..	..	399
Total ..	325	104	120	58,703	30,661	3	2,021	680	46,026	98	161	29,235	171	340	24,423	283	388	12,219	182	233	7,936

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 20 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 31st July 1952, page 835 supra.]

Serial number and name and address of the industrial concern.	*Amount of loan disbursed.*
(1)	(2)
1 Messrs. The Tuticorin Spinning Mills, Limited, Post Box No. 59, Tuticorin.	Rs. 5,00,000 (rupees five lakhs only).
2 Messrs. The Kasturi Engineers, Limited, Post Box No. 231, Syrian Church Road, Coimbatore.	Rs. 50,000 (rupees fifty thousand only).
3 Messrs. Vummidiars (Manufacturers), Limitd, No. 62/63, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras-1.	Rs. 1,85,000 (rupees one lakh and eighty-five thousand only).
4 Sri P. A. C. Ramaswamy Raja, "Rama Mandiram", Rajapalayam	Rs. 1,25,000 (rupees one lakh and twenty five thousand only).
5 Sri G. Changanlal, Proprietor, Damodhar Envelope Factory, No. 26, Thambu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Rs. 50,000 (rupees fifty thousand only).
6 Messrs. The South India Carbonic Gas Industries, Limited, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Madras.	Rs. 1,00,000 (rupees one lakh only).
7 Sri B. F. Aranha, Proprietor, Messrs. B.F. Aranha and Company, Kankanady, Mangalore.	Rs. 7,720 (rupees seven thousand and seven hundred and twenty only).
8 Messrs. The Purnima Straw Board and Paper Mills, Limited, Moodabidri, South Kanara district.	Rs. 40,000 (rupees forty thousand only).
9 Messrs. The South Indian Silks, Limited, Gudiyatham, North Arcot district.	Rs. 60,000 (rupees sixty thousand only).