

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 20th July 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following hon. Members were sworn in:—

- 1 Sri M. P. Govinda Menon.
- 2 Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi.
- 3 Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani.
- 4 Sri Mariswamaiah Matada Pateel.

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

II.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF DR. R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIAR.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, it is my melancholy duty to move the following resolution:—

‘ That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, a Member of this House and conveys its sense of sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.’

“ In moving this resolution let me give expression to my feelings, personal as well as of a public man after long and continuous co-operation with him in many matters. What must come to everyone, namely, death leaves behind a sense of sorrow apart from any philosophy that one might gather about it with difficulty. Dr. Shanmukham Chettiar was one of our most eminent men and he was one who made us feel proud about his services generally and his work in various fields concerning the whole of India as well as in this State, in the field of politics, art, industry and many other matters. We have occasion to refer to these here because during the last election to this House he was one of the eminent gentlemen returned to this House. We have lost him. I hope the House will accept the motion and from all parties we will hear the same expression of grief and sympathy.”

* SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTI :—“ On behalf of the United Democratic Front I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister. I have myself known the late Sri Shanmukham Chettiar personally for many years in many fields of activity. For one thing he comes from the same

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college from which I had the honour to come, the Madras Christian College. As an old student of that college I also feel deeply the loss that the people of this State sustained in the premature passing away of this gentleman. I do not think he was very old and advanced in years. Though mature in mind and experienced in State craft, he was comparatively a young man who had many years of useful service before him. But death has snatched him away from us and we all feel the loss very much indeed.

4-10 p.m.

"Sir, he was a gentleman of very fine manners and great talents and he rendered yeoman service in many political fields and during the later days of his life he devoted himself a good deal to the advancement of Tamil culture and literature. It was not a thing expected from English-educated people of olden days. Nowadays, we feel quite proud of our own language. He was one of the foremost men to come forward and advance the cause of Tamil culture and Tamil literature and if he had lived a little longer, I believe, he would have been of greater service to the Tamil land and to our State as a whole. We, therefore, feel very deeply indeed the passing away of such an eminent and distinguished scholar and public man. We hope that our words of appreciation that are uttered here may be of some solace to the members of the bereaved family although no human consolation can be of much avail in matters of this kind when people have to face, what we call, the inevitable in life sooner or later. All the same, it is some amount of consolation to the members of his family that we profoundly appreciate the work that he did during his lifetime. We wish, you, Sir, to convey to the members of his family our deepest sympathy and appreciation of the great service that he had rendered to the Tamil people of our land and especially in the field of Tamil culture and literature. With these words, I heartily associate myself with the sentiments expressed by our Hon. Chief Minister while moving the Condolence Resolution."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the resolution of condolence moved by our Hon. Chief Minister on the sad demise of Sri R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar. I do so on my behalf and on behalf of the Party to which I belong. The great service rendered by Sri Shanmukham Chettiar in the field of administration and in other fields of activities of our country are well-known to our people. I can add only one thing to the long list. He was a successful Diwan of the former Cochin State and that State became one of the modern States before pre-Independence days. He had done great service to that small State when he was Diwan of that State. With these words, I would like to associate myself and my Party with the Resolution moved by the Hon. Chief Minister."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—"May I, Mr. Chairman, associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Chief Minister on the death of Sri R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar. In my opinion, he was a great administrator, a great statesman,

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a great politician, a great leader, a great Diwan, a great Vice-Chancellor, a great man, and a man of might. Permit me to associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Hon. Chief Minister."

* SRI G. VENKATACHALAM :—"Mr. Chairman, may I also, as an old friend of Sri R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar associate myself with the sentiments expressed by our Hon. Chief Minister on his untimely death. I had known him for over forty years when he was the President of the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi, the Diwan of Cochin, and even Finance Minister of the Government of India. I had associated with him in almost all his cultural activities and I know what a great man he was. He was a man of integrity of character, a well-informed critic and a man with sincere devotion for any cause that he espoused. In his death we have really lost a great Indian."

SRI D. VENKATA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, permit me to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my hon. Friends before me, on behalf of the Telugu members of this House. Sri Shanmukham Chettiar rendered very valuable service to the country in various capacities and it is our duty to convey our condolence to his family. Thank you."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the first day that I take my seat in this House, I am grieved to find that Sri Shanmukham Chettiar is not here. When I was an advocate practising in Salem in 1921, he used to come and tell us, what a great benefit it would be if Coimbatore and other places started mills. He was not only a great industrialist but also a great leader. In fact, he was a great economist. He was associated with cultural activities especially in Tamil Nadu. In later years of his life, he stood for the uplift of Tamil Nadu. On behalf of myself and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Toilers' Party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers and the tributes that were paid to Sri R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar. I knew him from his college days. He was one of the greatest sons of our Motherland. He was a great patriot, a great administrator, a great expert in financial matters, a great educationist and a great Parliamentarian. He would be an ornament to any House of the Legislature. This House has lost one of its most prominent Members and we mourn his loss."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the various speakers. Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti was a great administrator, a great Parliamentarian, one of the great Presidents that had adorned the Assembly at Delhi, a great Dewan of Cochin

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and a great speaker. I am one of those who claim friendship with him from his early days. In addition to the loss which the country in general and our State in particular have sustained by his death, many of his friends mourn his loss. In the Club, whenever he attended, he attracted a host of friends by his wit, by his humour and by his geniality and he had always something valuable to contribute to the discussion; such contribution being accompanied by gaiety and laughter. This House and the Annamalai University in particular have sustained a very great loss. Personally he was in no mood to stand for election to the Legislative Council; but he was persuaded to do so by his friends. Their object was that our State was in need of guidance from a great and experienced leader of his stature. But, unfortunately, the ways of Providence are inscrutable and he has been taken away from our midst. Sir, he had very many good schemes to put through in the Annamalai University, and the Annamalai University and Tamil Nad are really poorer by his death. I associate myself entirely with what fell from the lips of the previous speakers."

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p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" It is my desire also to associate myself very sincerely with this Resolution. I have had the privilege of Dr. Shanmukham Chetti's friendship for nearly 40 years. I remember the time he was a student studying in the Law College in Madras staying in the same hostel where I was staying. Even then he gave signs and every promise that he was going to be a big industrialist and politician and we, his old friends, were all happy to see the very many places of honour he occupied in our country. There was no place he occupied on which he did not shed his own lustre. It was unfortunate that he was not able to take much part in the discussions in this Council to which I was looking forward. Exactly two weeks before he died I met him in his house at Coimbatore; he was looking very well and I never for a moment thought that he could be unwell. I was a very close friend of his for very many years and he reciprocated all the good sentiments I had for him. I feel his death is a personal loss to me and it is also a very great loss to the country as a whole. I wish to associate myself very sincerely with the Resolution moved by our Hon. Chief Minister and as a mark of respect to his memory and by way of passing the resolution I would request you to stand in silence for a minute.

(The House stood in silence and the Resolution was passed.)

" Now, I shall forward this Resolution to the members of his family."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTI :—" Sir, I wish to submit that the speeches made on this occasion may also be communicated to the members of his family. Of course, they are likely to read the reports in the Press but it will be very nice indeed if they should receive from your hands a copy of the entire proceedings."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I shall do so. We shall now take up Questions and Answers."

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III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Removal of Nutrition Laboratory from Coonoor.

* 114 Q.—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to remove the Nutrition Laboratory now situated in Coonoor (Nilgiris) to any place outside this State; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of Madras have acquiesced in the said proposal or whether they have made any representation that it should not be so removed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has decided to shift the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor to Hyderabad.

" (b) When it was reported that the Nutrition Laboratories are to be shifted to Hyderabad from Coonoor this Government made strong representations against the reported move."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" Sir, may I know what further action the Government are going to take considering that a Nutrition Research Institute in Madras will contribute a great deal to the removal of the incidence of deficiency diseases which, as we all know, is great in our State? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Government of India have informed this Government that the Indian Council of Medical Research which owns the laboratories has taken a unanimous decision to shift the laboratories to Hyderabad, Deccan. After prolonged correspondence and discussion on the matter this Government finally decided to acquiesce in the decision taken by the Indian Council of Medical Research to shift the laboratories out of the Madras State."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" Sir, did our Government make any representation that if at all it is found that Coonoor was unsuited the Institute may very well be located in Madras? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir. This Government offered land free of cost for locating this laboratory in Madras City but it was not agreed to."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Sir, may I know whether the Council of Medical Research has given sufficient reasons for shifting this Nutrition Research Institute from Coonoor to Hyderabad? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir, several reasons have been given by the Secretary to the Indian Council of Medical Research."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTI :—" Sir, may we know the reasons why these experts cannot carry on research at Coonoor? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, the reasons given are that the location of the Institute at Coonoor seems to have

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been based on the personal equation of the officer in charge of the Institute at that time in 1915. The material for survey of certain nutritional deficiency diseases has been more or less exhaustively dealt with and no particular advantage will accrue on this ground by locating the Institute in Madras City whereas Hyderabad is the meeting point for three types of diet, the Maharashtra diet, the Kanarese diet as well as the standard South Indian diet, and therefore a wider variety of material from the point of nutritional deficiency diseases will be available there. Moreover, this Institute when shifted to Hyderabad will be located in the midst of other research and training centres and the area offered in Hyderabad is 30 acres in extent whereas the same extent of land would be extremely difficult to obtain in Madras City."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" Sir, considering the fact that the Bhoire Committee recommended that there should be as many nutritional centres as possible in every State, should not the Government of Madras press home the fact that in view of this recommendation of the Bhoire Committee, the reasons given by the Indian Council of Medical Research are not valid? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, I have already said that there was prolonged correspondence and discussion on this matter and that we have finally acquiesced in the decision of the Indian Council of Medical Research."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, may I take it that this Government are not interested in nutrition research and also ask whether it is beyond the competence of this Government to establish one themselves in Coonoor? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, the Public Health Department has recently created a Nutrition Section. It has had three regional nutrition units for some time past. Last year an Assistant Director of Public Health has been appointed specially for organizing nutrition work."

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, may I know whether this Government brought to the notice of the Indian Council of Medical Research that there are four or five Medical Colleges in this State and there is need for such nutritional research by the students? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir. All attempts were made to have this Nutrition Research Laboratory retained in this State but they were of no avail."

Measures to check cholera in famine-stricken areas.

* 115 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the epidemic of cholera is raging in the famine-stricken areas;

(b) if so, the measures of medical relief adopted in these affected areas;

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(c) whether any mobile medical units were sent and if so, with what results;

(d) whether any C.R.M. relief squads are working in the affected areas and if so, the work done by the squads;

(e) whether he has visited the famine-stricken areas; and

(f) whether the Government have given any help to the medical squads in the Nadimecherla and Kalacada in Chittoor district?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) No. Mild epidemic incidence in Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts and stray infection in Madurai, Ramnad, Chittoor and North Arcot districts now prevail, while Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts are free.

" (b) Anti-Cholera inoculations have been pushed through in all the affected areas and additional staff from the State epidemic reserve posted to augment the staff appointed by the local authority.

" (c) Mobile Medical Units are at present functioning in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and North Arcot and they have brought the epidemic under control.

" (d) & (e) No.

" (f) Yes. The Government have placed a jeep at the disposal of the Medical Squads working in Nadimecherla and Kalacada in Chittoor district. Further, the routine annual purchase of disinfectants, bleaching powder, Cholera drugs, wettable D.D.T. stirrup pumps, petromax, etc., were made and supplied to the Medical Squads."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, may I know what period this information relates to as I put this question when famine conditions were prevailing in these areas and the answer is now given about a year and a half afterwards? I do not know how far public interests are looked after if questions are not answered promptly. I would request the Hon. Minister to reply to the questions promptly wherever it is possible."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The information relates to the month of May 1953. The previous questions of the hon. Member must have been answered last year or so."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" Sir, will the Government be pleased to state the exact number of cholera cases in my own district of Tirunelveli from the first of July to the fifteenth?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, a separate question may be asked."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that many of the cases recorded as cholera are in fact cases where the people unable to buy rice at high prices had taken to eating roots, leaves and cattle fodder which did not agree with their stomachs? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, cholera is a specific infectious disease and I do not think that medical men who investigate make such mistakes. The hon. Member is not aware of the exact nature of the infective organism which produces cholera.”

4-30 p.m. SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether cholera is a preventible disease, and if so, why this Government are unable to eradicate this disease, particularly when Colonial Governments have been able to eradicate this disease completely from their countries? (Interruption from the Hon. the Chief Minister.) I wish to assure the Hon. the Chief Minister that cholera or smallpox or malaria is not prevalent in Malaya.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It may be due to the difference in Governments!”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Cholera is often due to drinking contaminated water.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ My question, Sir, was why and for what reasons the Government were helpless in getting rid of this disease which was a preventible one.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The measures which Government take to arrest and control this disease are very effective.”

Transfer of profits of the Government Electricity Systems to general revenues.

* 116 Q.—SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Will the Hon the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amounts annually transferred to General Revenues from the profits of the Government Electricity Systems in the State from the year 1949-50 up to 1952-53?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ As the receipts from the Government Electricity Systems form part of the Government Revenue Account, no transfer of the profits to the general revenues is made. The expenditure on the working of the systems is taken in reduction of receipts in the Revenue account. The following statement gives the net receipts from the working of the Electricity Systems from 1949-50 to 1952-53, which have been merged in the general revenues :—

(In lakhs of rupees)				
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Estimate.)
Gross Receipts	3.21	3.78	4.71	5.21
Deduct Working Expenses ..	2.20	2.33	3.47	3.65
Net Receipts	1.01	1.45	1.24	1.56

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Service Rules for the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, Madras.

* 117 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) whether an establishment list of all posts under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, Madras, has been prepared after the provincialization of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board; if not, why not;

(b) whether promotions in the Hindu Religious Endowments Board office and in the executive branches are made according to seniority list; and if not, why not; and

(c) whether service rules have been framed for all these posts governing recruitment, promotion, punishment, appeal, etc.?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ (a) Yes.

“(b) After the provincialization of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, no regular appointment by the method of promotion in the Gazetted posts in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department has been made.

All the non-Gazetted posts in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department are selection posts. Promotions to selection posts are made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only when both merit and ability are approximately equal.

“(c) For purposes of recruitment and promotion to Gazetted posts in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, special rules called the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Service Rules have been framed. For purposes of punishment and appeal Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) rules will apply. The non-Gazetted staff belongs to the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras General Subordinate Service and Madras Last Grade Service and they will be governed by the Service rules applicable to members of similar services.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, if promotions to the posts of Executive Officers in the Department are made from the senior clerical ranks? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Rules relating to the qualifications, methods of recruitment, leave and other conditions relating to Executive Officers have been framed separately. They are not Government servants.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether Executive Officers of temples have been classified as Grade I and Grade II, etc. Officers in accordance with the size of temples and whether standard scales of pay have been fixed for the different grades of Executive Officers? ”

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THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—"Separate rules have been framed for Executive Officers. They are put into several Grades, from Grade I to Grade VI."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"With reference to answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know, Sir, why in the cases of promotions to selection posts 'seniority' is not being given preference? In the answer it has been said that promotions to selection posts are made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only when both merit and ability are approximately equal. Seniority ought to be taken into account first and 'ability and merit' should come in later."

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—"According to the rules, promotions to selection posts are made on grounds of merit and ability. Seniority is taken into consideration only when both merit and ability are approximately equal."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Is it not necessary, Sir, that seniority should be considered in all such cases?"

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—"Not always so."

Municipal and Panchayat Electrical Undertakings taken over by Government.

* 118 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(1) a list of Municipal and Panchayat Electrical Undertakings taken over by Government showing the compensation paid to each of them;

(2) a list of such undertakings yet to be taken over by Government showing estimated compensation to be paid in each case; and

(3) lists of private electrical undertakings in the State taken over and yet to be taken over by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"A statement* is laid on the table of the House."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether compensation has been paid in the case of all private electrical undertakings taken over by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put on the subject, Sir."

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 47-48 infra.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether uniform rates of compensation have been fixed in the matter of payment of compensation to municipal as well as private undertakings?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know, Sir, why such discrimination is made between municipal undertakings and private undertakings in the matter of payment of compensation?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"That question is pending before the Supreme Court. It is *sub judice*."

Allotment of houses in Todhunternagar.

* 119 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the houses in Todhunternagar are allotted in the order of the priority of applications;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints that later applicants were given quarters;

(c) whether the houses are exclusively reserved for non-gazetted Government officers and if so, whether any exceptions are made in favour of particular individuals; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some Gazetted Officers have been allowed to continue in their quarters indefinitely?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) Yes. But in the case of five members of the staff of the Madras Record Office, top priority had to be given in the allotment of 'C' type quarters, as they were stranded on account of the shifting of the Madras Record Office from Chittoor to Madras by Government. In another case of a Superintendent, Public Works Secretariat, the Government had to give special priority as he had been evicted from a private house by an order of the court.

" (b) Yes, from persons who applied during the period from 6th November 1947 to 1st September 1950 when applications for allotment of quarters in Todhunternagar were not being entertained, as there were far too many applications registered in the waiting list, and who failed to renew their applications immediately after 1st September 1950 when the ban was lifted.

" (c) The quarters are exclusively reserved for non-gazetted Government officers. No exceptions are made in favour of particular individuals.

" (d) Four non-gazetted Government officers in occupation of quarters in Todhunternagar were promoted to and have been officiating in gazetted rank. The quarters are still in their

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occupation. Necessary action has been taken to have the quarters vacated by such of those as will continue to act as gazetted officers."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" With reference to answer to clause (d) may I know, Sir, whether a time-limit has been fixed for the officers to vacate the houses and make room for non-gazetted officers? "

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, a time-limit has been fixed."

Starred Questions 120 to 129—

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Starred questions 120 to 129 relating to Hon. Minister for Education will be taken up to-morrow."

Detection of offences under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937.

* 130 Q.—SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the districts in which special staff of the Prohibition department have been employed for the detection of crimes under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the advisability of entrusting such work mainly to the Prohibition department throughout the State?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" (a) The Prohibition Department is in charge of enforcement of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, in the following seventeen districts, viz. :—

Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, The Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

In the remaining nine districts, the enforcement work is attended to by the Police department as part of their regular duties. No special staff is employed for the purpose.

" (b) The whole question of enforcement of Prohibition in the best way possible is under the active consideration of Government."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, in what stage the question of having one department for the entire State for the enforcement of prohibition stands? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" As I said, Sir, it is under the active consideration of the Government. The question will again be taken up in the near future."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—" How long will the active consideration of the Government take, months or years? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" I think, months, Sir."

Employment through the Employment Exchange during 1952.

* 131 Q.—SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of offices of the Employment Exchange in the State, districtwar at the end of the year 1952;

(b) the number of persons who registered themselves in such offices seeking employment during the year 1952;

(c) the number of persons who got employed through the Employment Exchange during that year; and

(d) the amount spent on the maintenance of these offices including establishment during the year 1952?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) 25.

" (b) 192,257.

" (c) 35,131.

" (d) Rs. 4,93,218.

(Only 40 per cent of this expenditure is met by the State Government.)"

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know, Sir, the time within which the Government will provide employment to all the adult population of this State? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid, Sir, it is a very big question to answer."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to undertake the responsibility for providing employment to all people? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the aim of Government is to provide employment to all people and in that laudable object the Government hope that they will have the complete co-operation of all hon. Members of this House."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether some people refuse to be employed? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know whether unemployment is steadily on the increase in the State? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I should like to have notice to give statistics in respect of this question, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, the action taken by Government to give employment to tramwaymen thrown out of employment on account of the closure of the Tramways? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the Tramways have not yet completely closed and therefore it cannot be said that the tramwaymen have been thrown out of employment; till we get a final answer from them, I am afraid, we cannot answer the question of the hon. Member."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Has any arrangement been made, Sir, to grant interim relief to the tramwaymen? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, last month, out of the Provident Fund of the workers, a certain amount of money was paid to the workers. A second application has been made and the matter is being considered by the Provident Fund Trustees and their answer is awaited."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" On a point of information, Sir. How do these questions arise out of the main question? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Have the Government taken any steps to make a list of the unemployed and classify them into educated, uneducated, industrial, agricultural, skilled and unskilled workers? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall answer it."

Reorganization of the Department of Industries.

* 132 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether in view of the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, the Government have any proposal to reorganize the Department of Industries to meet the pressure of work and requirements under Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" No."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, as the question relates to the re-organization of the Industries Department, why does not the Hon. the Chief Minister try his hand at the Industries Department also which is a very important department, if he thinks this is not a Police State but a Welfare State? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member is not in order in putting the question to the Hon. the Chief Minister. The question should be addressed to the Hon. Minister concerned."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Why should not the Chief of the Cabinet " try his hand at re-organizing the Industries Department which is vital for the welfare of the State? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, my answer was with reference to the question whether in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan the Government had done anything. If the hon. Member had asked me whether the Government had done anything to improve the Industries Department I

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would have said that in order to cope with the increased work and with a view to obtain better results and give more efficient service to the public in regard to the pumping and boring activities and development of industries in the districts and to enable the officers of the Department to discharge their duties efficiently, the Government have sanctioned the creation of fourteen Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce in the place of the existing nine posts and four posts of Industrial Engineers with technological and engineering qualifications. This has been done with a view to help the public to be benefited by the Industries Department. But this has nothing to do with the Five-Year Plan. But it is my explanation of the activities of the Industries Department as they stand."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know the results achieved by this expenditure? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, as the hon. Member is aware we cannot get quick results in the matter of industries and commerce."

Libraries attached to the Agricultural Research Institutes and the Department of Industries.

* 133 Q.—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to supply Government publications on Agriculture and allied subjects to Agricultural Research Institutes in our State, especially 'Indian Farming' a Government of India publication;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to develop libraries attached to these research institutes for the benefit of agriculturists;

(c) whether the Government propose to develop the library of the Department of Industries and stock important technical books and journals therein; and

(d) whether the Government propose to get the publications of the Board of Trade (England) on German and Japanese industries for these libraries?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) Several Government publications on agriculture including the journal 'Indian Farming' published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are already being supplied to the Agricultural Research Institute which is at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. As regards non-Government research institutes, if any, this Government are not concerned with the supply of Government of India publications. As for this Government's publications there is no information as to which institutes are getting the publications. Requests for the supply of such publications will be dealt with on the merits of each case.

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"(b) The Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore has an excellent library but it is not intended for the general public.

"(c) It is understood that there is no such proposal now. The matter relates to my honourable colleague the Minister for Industries and Labour.

"(d) It is understood that the question of obtaining publications of the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom for the Industries Department is under examination. There is no such proposal in regard to the library attached to the Agricultural Research Institute."

Maladministration by the President, District Board, East Godavari.

* 134 Q.—SRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint or petition against the maladministration of Sri Marina Narasanna, President, East Godavari District Board; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon or proposed to be taken?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) An enquiry into the complaints received against the President in 1951 and 1952 revealed certain remediable defects in office administration and management of secondary schools. The President has been asked to remedy the defects noticed in office administration. As regards management of secondary schools the defects noticed are reported to have since been remedied.

“Certain other complaints regarding management of choultry lands are receiving attention.”

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that promotions were denied to certain teachers and transfers made by the President arbitrarily?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“Sir, from the report of the Inspector of Local Boards it is seen that there was considerable delay in the disposal of papers by the President. That is all.”

4-50 p.m. SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—“Is it a fact that a Licence Inspector was deputed to look after his lands?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“I would like to have notice.”

Levy of tax on “Sarvamanyam lands”.

* 135 Q.—DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the “Sarvamanyam lands” are being taxed as ryotwari lands; and

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(b) if so, whether the kist remission is applicable to such lands in the famine and cyclone-affected areas; if not, why?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No. Only quit-rent and kaval fees, if any, are collected in the case of such lands.

“(b) Remission is not applicable to Sarva-manyam lands in the famine and cyclone-affected areas as there is no provision for this in the Board's Standing Orders. However, water charge, if any, levied for irrigation on such lands is remitted as in the case of ryotwari lands under Board's Standing Orders 13 and 14.”

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that in famine and cyclone-affected areas, the ‘Sarva-manyam’ land does not produce anything. Will the Government recommend to the Board of Revenue to give remission to ‘Sarvamanyam lands’ in those areas?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“As the law exists at present, only water charge can be waived but not other charges as per the Board's Standing Orders. I take note to-day that the hon. Member has launched an attack on the Revenue Department. Hereafter, I will collect more details.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Is it not necessary that the Board's Standing Orders should be altered to suit the ends of justice?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Yes, Sir. The hon. Member is quite aware that the Standing Orders can be altered but this type of lands are very few. It is a matter to be considered, whether to meet a few cases, the Standing Orders have to be altered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Is it not the duty of the Government to see that injustice is removed in hard cases?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Yes, Sir, in hard cases the Government will always be there to rectify the injustice.”

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Revenue that after the merger, cesses on these ‘Sarva-manyam lands’ have been trebled to what it was before and it is a great hardship to the holders of these lands not to have the benefit of remission or even loans for digging well? Will the Government reconsider the matter?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“One reconsideration has already taken place. The rate till now obtaining was the highest rate in the district. Now it has been reduced to the taluk rate. Concession has also been given to the private landholders holding both *warams*.”

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SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" May I know what the ' Sarva-manyam land ' means? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I believe, ' sarvam ' means all! It must have a greater amount of concession."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Has the Hon. Minister ascertained the meaning of the word ' Sarva-manyam ' before explaining it? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" That is why I replied ' sarvam ' means all."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that cesses are collected on the land revenue that is paid and therefore, is it not necessary that the Board's Standing Orders should be modified accordingly to meet such cases where no water is available for cultivation? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I will look into that aspect of the question."

Publication of details regarding the assignment of lands in the " Madras Information ".

* 136 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to publish all details regarding the assignment of lands in the " Madras Information "?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir."

Proposals for the improvement of conditions in jails.

* 137 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for the general improvement of the administration of and conditions in jails from the Inspector-General of Prisons; and

(b) if so, what they are and the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The following important suggestions were made by the Inspector-General, based on the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee :—

(i) Upward revision of the scales of pay of Superintendents of Jails and Jailors;

(ii) upward revision of the scale of pay of I Grade warders and petty officers;

(iii) gazetting of the posts of Jailors;

(iv) introduction of out-door games in jails as an experimental measure; and

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(v) starting of a prison farm in the Jail Camping Ground at Coimbatore.

Item (iii) has already been implemented. Orders will be passed on the other items in due course when the Committee's recommendations are considered."

Appointment of midwives in Rural Welfare Centres under the Women's Welfare department.

* 138 Q.—DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) (i) the number of Rural Welfare Centres under the Women's Welfare department and (ii) in how many of them midwives are appointed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Health, Madras, made a favourable report about the work of these centres;

(c) whether the Women's Welfare Officer has applied to the Government for the sanction of more midwives to work at these centres in collaboration with the Women's Welfare Organizers; and

(d) whether the Government propose to appoint sufficient number of midwives for these centres during this year, i.e., 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) (i) 63 and (ii) 27.

" (b) No report was sent by the Director of Public Health.

" (c) & (d) Proposals are awaited from the Women's Welfare Officer."

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Has the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare read the report issued by the Public Health Department—I read it only in the month of April—where it is mentioned that the Women's Welfare Officer has asked for the sanction of more midwives and that the Director of Public Health has recommended it to the Public Health Department? Will the Hon. Minister go through the report and appoint more midwives, as it is an urgent problem facing the villagers? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Whenever and wherever there is need for these midwives in the Rural Welfare Centres, the Government have been appointing them. But the report mentioned by the hon. Member has not been received by this department."

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Will the Hon. Minister call for the report? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I have not so far called for it. I have not received any such report."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Questions are over."

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Teaching of Architecture in the School of Arts.*

31 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to have the subject of Architecture taught in the School of Arts as is being done in the Bombay School of Arts; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a detailed report from Bombay Government as to the working of and the curricula of the Bombay School of Arts in this matter and place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

State aided candidates with Overseas' training.

32 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing a list of State aided candidates who have returned from Overseas' training during the last three years together with the following details:—

(1) the appointment, if any, held by them before they were sent for training abroad at Government cost;

(2) the special subject of study, for which they were deputed; and

(3) the appointments to which they were posted on return from training?

A.—A statement^a is laid on the table of the House."

Metal Workers' Co-operative Society at Kumbakonam.

33 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an experienced Public Works Department Officer has been deputed to investigate the working of the Metal Workers' Co-operative Society at Kumbakonam; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

A.—(a) An Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department has been deputed for a period of two months to review the working of all co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen in this State.

(b) The Officer has not yet submitted his report to Government.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 49-58 infra.

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Admission to the Government Engineering Colleges.

34 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of students who were admitted in the Government Engineering Colleges in the State under the following categories during each of the academic years 1951-52 and 1952-53:—

- (a) Brahmans,
- (b) Non-Brahmans,
- (c) Muslims,
- (d) Christians,
- (e) Scheduled Classes, and
- (f) Backward communities?

A.—The number of students admitted into the Government Engineering Colleges in the State during 1951-52 and 1952-53 from the various communities are as follows:—

	1951-52.	1952-53.
(a) Brahmans	89	160
(b) Non-Brahman Hindus (not included in the categories of Backward Classes)	134	53
(c) Muslims	11	7
(d) Christians	31	25
(e) Scheduled Castes	51	33
(f) Backward Classes (other than Scheduled Castes)	80	100

Art gallery in Tanjore.

35 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to establish an art gallery at Tanjore and if so, whether trustees of religious institutions in the State have been instructed by the Rural Welfare Department to transfer temple treasures like bronzes, etc., to the art gallery;

(b) whether such bronzes, etc., are frequently ordered to be sent out for display at art exhibitions in far off places and if so, the precautions taken against their damage, loss or substitution and the general conditions under which the temple authorities are instructed to participate in such exhibitions; and

(c) whether the Government have considered any proposal to instruct temple authorities to keep permanent museums consisting of such rare exhibits of art and archaeological value in temple premises?

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A.—(a) There is an art gallery now in Tanjore under the control of a Committee of art lovers, of which the Collector is the Chairman. A Fine Arts Exhibition was conducted at Tanjore by the Tanjore Art Gallery Committee from 13th to 28th April 1953. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, was instructed by the Rural Welfare Department to advise the authorities of the religious institutions that they may participate in the exhibition by sending their best exhibits. These exhibits were not transferred to the Art gallery. They were taken away by the institutions after exhibition.

(b) The authorities of religious institutions are being requested to participate in the exhibition by sending their exhibits when requests are received from the organizers of important exhibitions. Whenever such requests are made, the authorities of religious institutions are also informed that the exhibits should be sent through and be in charge of responsible persons deputed by the authorities of the religious institutions concerned.

(c) No.

Hours of work for elementary schools.

36 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the prescribed hours of working in rural elementary schools; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the revision of the said working hours; and, if so, with what result?

A.—(a) The exact hours of work for elementary schools have not been prescribed. The only requirement in this regard is that a school should work for five hours a day. The managements of schools are at liberty to fix the hours of work for their schools with reference to the requirements of the locality and the needs of the season.

(b) It is proposed to introduce a modified scheme of work and training of pupils in elementary schools in rural areas with effect from the school year 1953-54 so as to effect certain modification in the school hours and training of elementary school pupils in rural areas to enable them to keep up the habit of doing work which their parents have been doing. Under this scheme, a school day for the pupils confining to secular instructions will be reduced to three hours a day, but the working week will extend, if necessary, to six days.

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Average cost of training a student in Government Training Schools.

37 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the average cost of training a student (i) of the elementary grade and (ii) of the secondary grade in a Government Training School; and

(b) the average cost of training a student in a Government Basic Training School, junior or senior grade?

A.—(a) & (b) The particulars are as follows:—

Ordinary training schools.

Elementary grade, Rs. 362.

Secondary grade, Rs. 488.

Basic training schools.

Junior or senior grade, Rs. 514.

Appointment of Labour Welfare Officers.

38 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any action under the Factories Act, 1948, for the appointment of Labour Welfare Officers in all industrial concerns in the State; and, if so, at what stage the matter stands; and

(b) whether Labour Welfare Officers have been appointed in all State Industrial concerns and workshops, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government have already published the draft rules under section 49 (2) of the Factories Act, 1948, prescribing the duties, qualifications, conditions of service and the number of welfare officers to be appointed under section 49 (1) of the Act for eliciting public opinion. The question of finalising these draft rules is under the consideration of Government.

(b) No welfare officer has so far been appointed in the State Industrial concerns and workshops, except in the State Transport department.

In the case of the Basin Bridge Power House and Workshops, the Government have sanctioned the employment of a welfare officer. The question of posting a suitable officer is under the consideration of Government.

The question of appointment of welfare officers in the other State Industrial concerns will be taken up after the rules referred to in answer to clause (a) of the question are finalized.

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Civic improvements in the extended areas of the Madras City.

39 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the items of civic improvements carried out by the Corporation of Madras in each of the newly extended areas of the Madras City and the cost of each such improvement, and the programme of further improvements to be carried out in each of the areas?

A.—Two statements,* one showing the items of civic improvements carried out by the Corporation of Madras in the extended areas of the City together with the cost for each area and the other showing the programme of further improvements to be carried out in the extended areas of the City, are placed on the table of the House.

Rural Water-supply Scheme for Morapakkam village.

40 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of wells sanctioned under Rural Water-supply Scheme for Morapakkam village, Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district, and at what cost;

(b) the amount of contribution paid by the local Panchayat board for the construction of these wells; and

(c) when the construction was sanctioned and at what stage the works now stand?

A.—(a) Two bore-wells and one dug-well were sanctioned under the Rural Water-supply Scheme. Information relating to the expenditure incurred on the bore-wells has not yet become available. The cost of the Rural Water-supply dug-wells is Rs. 1,247.

(b) The panchayat board is reported to have paid Rs. 100 for each of the bore-wells. It has not paid any contribution for the dug-well.

(c) One bore-well was started in the village proper in 1943, and was abandoned, as it was a failure. Another bore-well started in 1943, at the approach to Pudur, hamlet of Morapakkam was abandoned, as the pump went out of order at the outset. The dug-well was sanctioned in 1944 and completed in 1946.

Prosecutions launched against 'cottage industrialists' and 'art workers.'

41 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of cottage industrialists who were prosecuted since 1950 for the offence of infringing the Shop Assistants Act and the Factories Act;

* Printed as Appendix III on page 59 infra.

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(b) whether art workers coming under cottage industries working in their own houses were prosecuted under the said Acts;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to exempt 'pattaraish' or work places having not more than five workmen from the scope of the Shop Assistants Act; and

(d) whether any representations have been received recently by the Government in the matter and if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) Particulars relating to the number of prosecutions launched against 'cottage industrialists' and 'art workers' under the Madras Shops and Establishments Act and the Factories Act are not available separately and the labour involved in collecting those statistics is not commensurate with the purpose served by them.

(c) & (d) Yes. Representations have been received by Government in the matter and they are under their consideration.

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE NEW ELEMENTARY EDUCATION POLICY.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Dr. V. K. John. The motion is—

'That under Rule 41 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely, the new Elementary Education Policy adopted by the Government.'

I admit the motion. Now, let me hear what the Hon. the Chief Minister has to say on it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This matter in a similar form was before the other House and there will be a debate very probably after the Andhra Bill affairs are over, in view of the urgency of the Bill and the top priority that is to be given to it. Here also we can have a debate, but it should not stand in the way of the Andhra Bill being proceeded with quickly because the programme of the Government of India is that we should send our opinion before the third week of this month so that they may prepare and introduce the Bill in Parliament very early in August. I am sure, time will be allotted for this discussion in the usual manner."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"If a full day is allotted for discussion, then I will not move this motion to-day. As it is, my motion will take only two hours."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Perhaps I have not made myself clear. The adjournment motion will be taken up for discussion on a convenient date with reference to the importance of the other Bill and there is no special urgency for this motion."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"A day will be fixed in consultation with the Hon. the Leader of the House."

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SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I take it that a day will be allotted? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The usual period allowed for an adjournment motion."

5 p.m. SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, I ask this question because the point made by the hon. Member, Dr. V. K. John, was that he will not press the motion if a day is allotted for debating upon it."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Allotting a day does not mean that the adjournment motion could be discussed for all the 24 hours."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member has misunderstood the position. He seems to think that we are going to have an independent debate."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" What is the date, Sir, on which the motion will be taken up? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" It will be fixed later on."

V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move the motion that is standing in my name, namely—

'That this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.'

In making this motion let me first make the procedural points clear. I take it, Sir, that there will be a general discussion on this motion, viz., that 'this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament'. Thereafter, if after the discussion it is put to the vote and carried, I shall move that the proposed Andhra State Bill be taken into consideration when clause after clause will be taken into consideration and when suggestions either in the form of amendments or in the form of resolutions may be made by hon. Members and the opinions of the House thereupon will be transmitted to Parliament along with the vote on the first motion that I have moved just now. This is the procedure.

"It is not exactly a Bill that is before the House. It is a Bill to be introduced in Parliament on which opinions and views are sought from the Legislatures of the States concerned and therefore both the Assembly and this House will send their independent opinions. It is not, as in the case of the other Bills, that we consider what opinions have been expressed in the other House for revision but we consider it independently here and we may express our opinions on the clauses, one by one if we like, or on any clause that we choose as particularly important and express an opinion thereon. That will be the procedure, Sir, and I hope your guidance and approval will be there.

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"On the motion itself, let me tell hon. Members at the very outset that we all agree that this Bill should be introduced in Parliament, should be put into shape and enforced as soon as possible. Because, whether the step taken was right or not right, it has been taken and the sooner it is put in operative form the better. At present things have been greatly disturbed on account of the subject being before the country, and the decision having been taken. The administration has been seriously affected in all departments. Therefore, there is great urgency that we should dispose of this matter quickly and in a tidy form and help the Government of India to get it through as soon as possible.

"So far as the merits of the Bill are concerned, I need hardly tell hon. Members who are all experienced and who have been following public affairs for many years past that this is a very old issue and that ever since the affairs of the country took the shape of a drive for securing independence of any degree whatsoever—whether it be the extreme form of complete independence or whether it be the original form of autonomy as a colonial State, whatever it might be, from that time it was in the minds of the people that the Andhra districts should be a separate State from the other districts. I might mention straightaway that when the Congress Committees were formed in 1920 under the new constitution of the Congress, after the aims of the Congress were settled to be to attain Swaraj through all peaceful means, we sat down to make plans for carrying on the movement and we immediately formed a separate Committee for Andhra, a separate Committee for the Tamil country and a separate Committee for the Malayalam districts also. Therefore the convenience of having separate entities corresponding to the languages was felt from a very long time ago. Of course, it was far more important then because the dominating factors were agitation, persuasion, education and things like that. All these were so intimately concerned with the medium of expression, namely, language, that at that time not only had its importance been accepted but its dominance was also accepted and felt. In fact, at that time the question of language was far more important than it may be considered to be by some of us at this moment.

"Then followed the various stages of the national movement and without dragging the hon. Members through all these details of history, let me come down to the latest development, namely, that we finally arrived at a stage when we are masters completely of our own country and in our Constituent Assembly we framed a Constitution for ourselves. In this Constitution, after considerable deliberation, we provided for States being formed from time to time in accordance with the directions that may be given by Parliament subject, of course, to certain definite provisions that have been put down in the Constitution. Under those provisions, this Bill comes now before Parliament and before us. There is a procedure prescribed for the formation of a new State and for the demarcation of its boundaries and the readjustment of the territories of any particular State. Subject to these limitations

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and provisions of the Constitution this Bill has been drafted and is before us. I put all these facts before the House because having understood the points raised in the other House and the debates that have developed and the like, I need not deal with the Bill in a general manner but draw the attention of the House to particularly important issues that will come up for discussion straightaway. We have the advantage, so to say, of a previous thrashing of the matter in the other House and that is why I am putting it rather abruptly.

“ If I may say so, the question may be looked at from two angles. One is that all India should be divided in accordance with language and, since it is not now so divided, we have therefore to take up the various States, either all together or one by one and arrange the boundaries of the States we are concerned with in accordance with the principle of one particular State being associated with one language. That is to say, that all areas speaking a particular language should come within that State, no areas speaking that language should be omitted from that State and that State should not have to deal with two languages. That is one point of view, a theoretical, basic and academic angle, if I may mix a figure of speech like that. It is a basic consideration and point of view. The other is what is now before us really, namely, that in view of the longstanding argument and agitation about the Andhra territory, that question called for solution at once. This question pressed for a decision immediately. The general question as to the redistribution of all territories in India according to linguistic basis or according to a more convenient basis than is now prevailing, a rational distribution of all the States, is the subject matter of a Committee which is contemplated and which has been announced by the Prime Minister of India. This Committee will go into the whole question and lay down generally subject of course to variations according to expediency—general principles on which the basis of redistribution of the States of India would be desirable and then Parliament may consider the whole question.

“ But so far as Andhra separation goes, the Government of India have conceded that before this general question is decided we should go on with this as this is a previous decision which we must give effect to. And so now, we have before us the question, not what areas in India should be constituted into the Andhra State, but what areas in the State of Madras should be taken out from the State and constituted into a separate State. That is the reason why this Bill does not deal with territories outside the State of Madras where the population speaks the Telugu language or where it may be taken for granted that the majority speak that language. Therefore we are not dealing with all the Telugu-speaking areas in India. In this Bill, we are only dealing with those areas in the territory belonging to the State of Madras wherein it is desirable to act on the basis of linguistic division for this purpose. I say this because several amendments and consi-

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derations have been brought up from time to time in connexion with this Bill which will cover areas in Mysore, in Hyderabad and so on.

“ The long title of the Bill that is before us embodies the constitutional position. The separation of the Telugu-speaking areas which are in the present State of Madras is the main object of the Bill. And so far as it results in reducing the area of the residuary State or in increasing the area of the Mysore State and the like it is proposed that they should be considered in connexion with this Bill. That is why the long title is shaped like this. The short title is, of course, the Andhra State Bill. A question arose with respect to certain border areas in Rayalaseema as to whether they were Telugu speaking or Kannada speaking or speaking any other language. It was found that for a long time past and it was conceded that parts of Bellary district were Kannada speaking. Hence a special provision had to be made with reference to Bellary district, so as to exclude the Kannada-speaking areas of Bellary district from the compass of the Andhra State. And so, the question arose whether those areas should remain within the residuary State along with Malayalam-speaking areas or whether it should go to the neighbouring contiguous Kannada State of Mysore. For some reason or other, more as a matter of convenience than any creed or principle involved, it was decided that without waiting for a Karnataka State to be formed, the particular area in Bellary district which might be considered to be Kannada speaking should be attached to the contiguous Mysore State immediately. That at once gave the impression to some people, who make no fine distinctions but who think generally, that a Karnataka State is at once to be formed and all other Kannada-speaking areas should immediately be taken account of. That, as I said already, would fall within the ambit of the enquiry which the Committee is going to make. What areas speak what languages, what areas are irrigated by what rivers, what railway communications cover the different areas and so on are all considerations to be taken into account by that Committee, when deciding upon the principles for the redistribution of States in India. We need not, therefore, imagine that because certain parts of Bellary which were formerly in the Madras State along with the rest of Bellary should now go to the Mysore State it does mean that the whole of the linguistic problem is now being tackled. We are only dealing with—and I say that again—what are the areas that should be taken out of the State of Madras and with reference to that area which is to be out of the State of Madras, what areas should go to Mysore. That is the question now before us. Therefore even at this stage of the debate I would ask hon. Members not to spend their energy and time in examining the question what areas in Orissa should be added to the Andhra State, what areas in Mysore State should be added to the Andhra State, etc., which would I submit be a waste of time for us to give our opinions on. It may be remembered that opinions of Mysore or Orissa States on these matters have not been asked for and there is no use our expressing our opinions on these matters. They cannot be put

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before the House of the People. Even if we express such an opinion it would be merely waste of time. We should concern ourselves, therefore, with the clauses in the Bill in substance and consider what proposals we have to make at this stage of the debate. The only consideration is whether this Bill, in our opinion, should be proceeded with in Parliament or whether in our opinion, considering all the circumstances and developments that have arisen we had better advise the Government of India not to proceed with the Bill. That is the only question to be decided on this motion before us. I do not believe that there will be any difference of opinion on this question (Sri K. Bhashyam : 'There is.') whether we should recommend that the Bill be taken up before Parliament. At any rate that was the view I took when making the motion in the other House and I make the same motion here. I do not think that any good will result by proceeding in a direction opposite to what we have all through proceeded for some time past. Whether it is right or wrong it is difficult to reverse a thing which we have set in motion. We have somehow or other made up our minds and we have proceeded far in the direction of making a separate Andhra State. It is open to the hon. Members to give vent to their own doubts in regard to this matter and add to the literature on the subject. But so far as practical management of affairs goes, there is no object to be gained by discussing the basic question. I submit, Sir, that the motion I have made before the House be accepted unanimously.

"We are not concerned with languages in reality. We are really concerned with the minds of people. From whatever angle you may look at and whatever subject you may take up for discussion, ultimately what matters is, how people are inclined, and whether the inclination is so great, so clear and so firmly made that anything contrary to it will create friction and will not solve any problem. Therefore, it is, I say, that there is nothing to be gained by discussing fundamental matters. Now practically, all people in the Andhra area would like to have a State. In fact, as I said in the other House—it is worth repeating here, Sir—if we recommend this Bill and if we go through all the clauses and the Bill is speedily placed before Parliament and if Parliament passes it and if on October 1st the State comes into being as proposed in this Bill, the people of the whole of the Andhra State will welcome it and hail it with the same emotional pitch of satisfaction as we all hailed the Independence of India and the formation of India as an independent Republic free of all foreign control. Foreign control is a political fact. But in reality it is just an emotion. Whether the control is by foreigners from England or America or Russia or whether it is the control of a neighbour or one family being controlled by a neighbouring family or one city being controlled by directions of another city, there is a foreignness in the control and there is repulsion against it.

"We have been watching the feeling. There is a feeling somehow—it may be right or it may be wrong, it may be reasonable or

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it may be unreasonable—all emotions after a certain stage become unreasonable—there is a feeling among the people generally of Andhra that they would be happier if all their officers, if all their Ministers and if all the Legislature Members and all the people concerned in their public affairs were speaking Telugu and living in the same contiguous areas. We must concede this. I would ask the members of the residuary area who have any doubts on this point to pause and consider how they would feel if it is the other way of what it is now, if a majority of the legislators, if a majority of the Minister's had been Telugu districts people instead of being Tamil—Telugu in the sense not merely of speaking Telugu as it has actually been for a long time but people belonging to and living in the Telugu area and not quite interested in the Tamil districts in their irrigation works, in the promotion of industries and things like that. Had the majority under the democratic constitution in the State been the other way, would they have not felt as the Andhra friends do? It is a reasonable feeling. This feeling we should try to understand and appreciate.

"But when an arrangement has gone on for a long time, a re-distribution raises many difficulties. We have been going on for at least 150 years under British rule. Before that, we were split up in a different way. If the British had not come in and they had not consolidated the Province of Madras into one Province and gradually increased the powers given to the people and gradually introduced a kind of democracy in this area—and finally as a historic consequence it had not become a State in the Indian Union if all this had not happened, then we might have had different problems. I do not think the problem would have been as difficult as it is to-day. The separation problem would not have been difficult. But to-day we have lived for quite a long period together and organized the administration in a particular way, our education in a particular way—higher education particularly, because the lower grades of education are more or less limited to the districts and higher education has broadened out. Considering all these matters running through many decades we should not be surprised or irritated if we find a number of difficulties in our way as to how we could divide. It would be easy for a joint family to divide. But if the members multiplied and grew and managed affairs for 150 years there would be considerable difficulty for them, if one day suddenly they decided they must divide. Every pot has to be broken into two, every room has to be divided into two and the tiles counted and separated—in between it does not matter whether it rains and the roof leaks. There would be considerable difficulties.

"These are the difficulties we have to deal with like wise men without losing patience and with mutual tolerance. Sometimes—why sometimes, often—things are misunderstood. What one proposes is not understood in the spirit in which it is proposed but a different construction is put on it which appears to the other person to be the real motive behind it. All these misunderstandings are natural. If blood brothers can misunderstand one

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another, there should be nothing surprising in people speaking a different language and living 100 or 200 miles apart according to the district from which they come, misunderstanding one another. When blood brothers misunderstand one another, when sisters misunderstand one another, when sisters-in-law misunderstand one another, there is nothing surprising in the quarrels that we have seen or we think we have seen in connexion with the partition. We should not be surprised at these but we have to tackle them.

"Let us tackle them. The other House is a very big House. The matters were all discussed thoroughly. Yet we had a very sweet atmosphere on the whole. There, nothing has gone wrong so far. This House is always called a House of wise men, experienced men, very select men because they pass through a double filter. Men selected for the other House select the best men for this House—'best' meaning this: who they think will serve well in this House. Therefore they are the best whether they are young or old, whether they are educated in the University line or not; they consider them to be the best men. Having been selected through a double process, we have a right to presume that we are wise men. We have a great deal of mutual tolerance and understanding. We shall discuss matters without temper or heat. Not only that, we are supposed to be, everybody thinks we are, a Chamber which revises or corrects errors that might be committed in the other House—that is in other matters and not in this Bill. That character is there, that expectation is there about us. Therefore, I do hope that as a result of our discussion we shall produce a body of suggestions which will definitely confirm the character that we now enjoy. Sir, I commend the motion to the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The motion is—

'That this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.'

"The motion is now open for discussion. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam will speak now."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, if only we could show not only wisdom but businesslike habits, I would say that this motion should be accepted without a discussion and we proceed to discuss the clauses."

* SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would certainly agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House if it would be possible to have this motion agreed to without a discussion. But there will be discussion and you have called me to speak on this motion. Therefore, I would like to say a few words on this motion even by way of echoing the fine sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister.

"I support the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House with great pleasure. The age-long

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aspirations of the Andhra people are to become a reality by the passing of this Bill into an Act of Parliament. I now offer to the Andhra people our felicitations and congratulations. It will certainly be a matter for joy, although it may look curious that there should be a sense of joy at separation. It will certainly be a matter for great joy as the Hon. the Chief Minister himself has pointed out that the Andhras are going to have a State of their own. It would be a matter for joy for the non-Andhras also that the Andhras will have their State. Not only that, Sir. So far as the Tamils are concerned, I would like to point out that they have never stood against the realisation by the Andhras of their cherished aspirations. They know that the realisation of the aspirations by the Andhras would lead to the realisation of their own aspirations.

"If there is a sense of joy on both sides in this separation, I do not deny that there may also be a mixed feeling on this separation as in the case of separation from an old joint family. There are some advantages in joint life and there are advantages also in a separate life. But once there is a desire to separate and when that desire results in suspicion and all kinds of charges, it is no good resisting that desire. That is, Sir, the basis of the law of partition in the Hindu joint family under the Mitakshara system of Hindu law.

"Sir, while answering some time back certain charges of discrimination and partial treatment, I gave statistics and figures which should belie all such charges, but those critics would not look at them and I then told them that separation was the only remedy and that any amount of arguments and statistics and facts could not convince those who were definitely decided on separation.

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"Now, I would appeal for mutual goodwill between the two separating States. So far as the Tamils are concerned, they do not lag behind any one else in the love for their own great language but, Sir, it has been their high tradition that they have been living with others in the Tamil districts without any sense of difference in the matter of language. The Telugus living in the Tamil districts have no complaints of any discriminatory treatment. They have been living quite happily without any sense of difference. Therefore, there can be no doubt that there would be goodwill in abundance on the part of non-Andhras and, I have no doubt, that this goodwill will be lasting even after separation. I do hope that we will effect this separation in such a way that this goodwill will be lasting for ever, as appealed to by the Hon. the Chief Minister. We should not forget that we are component and contiguous parts of the Indian Union. The prosperity of one separating State is the prosperity of another separating State. There is need for mutual help and co-operation. There are and there will be several common problems that have to be tackled by both the States by joint endeavour and attention. Therefore, might I not appeal to this Honourable House of Elders to help effect a happy and amicable division which should contribute to the goodwill between the separating States? We must avoid recriminations. Recrimination on the one side

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leads to recrimination on the other side and this kind of mutual recriminations does no good to anybody. I would like to point out that there has been really no discrimination and even if there be any such feelings of partial treatment or discrimination, it helps no one to be harping on it. In this connexion, I would point out that the position of the residuary Madras State after separation is not rosy at all. With a view to understand this position, I may be permitted to give certain comparative figures which I have taken from some of the Administration Reports of the Irrigation Department of the Madras State.

" Sir, the House is aware that irrigation is the vital need for this country. Barring tank irrigation and irrigation by spring channels, which are more or less distributed equally the area under major irrigation in the Andhra State to be formed will be 27 lakhs of acres whereas in the residuary Madras State comprising the Tamil districts and the districts of South Kanara and Malabar, the total acreage under major irrigation will be only 18 lakhs of acres. And even out of these 18 lakhs acres in the residuary Madras State, 8 lakhs of acres—the House is aware—had been brought under irrigation by the Chola Kings under the Cauvery system, and the Mettur Reservoir brought only 3 lakhs of acres under cultivation. As against the Mettur Reservoir there have been other big systems in the Andhra State, which have changed the map of that area. Then, again, ever since the popular administration came into existence in 1946—if one should take into account the irrigation schemes that have been sanctioned and taken up—schemes estimated ultimately to cost about Rs. 23 crores have been taken up and are being executed in the Andhra State, whereas schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 22 crores only have been taken up in the entire Madras State including South Kanara and Malabar. Then again, taking into account the actual expenditure incurred up to the end of last year—one could see from these Reports and the Budget—Rs. 17 crores had been spent in Andhra up to the end of last year, whereas Rs. 14 crores only had been spent in the residuary Madras State.

" Sir, if we take into account the total investment under irrigation coming under Capital Works, then again out of Rs. 53.8 crores, the share of the Andhra State so far is Rs. 29.1 crores and consequently the new Andhra State,—we do not grudge it—will be surplus in food by 3 lakh tons, whereas the residuary Madras State will be deficit in food by about 10 lakh tons.

" Then again, very unfair criticisms have been made that the Government have squandered away all the Revenue reserves. Sir, the Revenue reserves had been built before 1946 during the Advisers' regime mostly out of the proceeds of the sales tax and excise revenue, and this House is aware of the respective proceeds from both these items from the respective areas—the residuary Madras State and the Andhra State. Till 1949-50, one could see, these reserves were practically untouched and there was a balance

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of Rs. 40.7 crores in the Reserves in addition to borrowings and loans from the Government of India. There had been a total capital expenditure up to the end of last year of Rs. 72 crores, out of which Andhra has had Rs. 31½ crores. That works out to 44 per cent of the total up to the end of last year.

" Then again, there have been criticisms about roads. There will be 24,000 miles of road in the residuary Madras State while there will be 15,000 miles of road in the Andhra State. Roads were all administered by district boards till 1946. If one could take into account either the expenditure incurred by the Government of India under National Highways or the expenditure incurred by the Government of Madras since 1946 on other roads taken over by the Government, one could see that there could be no basis for any kind of complaint or discrimination.

" Regarding electricity development, Sir, it is true Andhra has not kept pace with the other area so far. But this House is aware that the Machkund Project, which is being executed and nearing completion, will supply about 102,000 kilowatts of power, which will exceed that Pykhara and Mettur put together. Then again, there is the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric Scheme which should give another 30,000 kilowatts of power. There are Thermal Stations started both in the Andhra State and in the residuary Madras State. I have pointed out all these with a view to appeal to this House and convince this House that it is no good complaining against the treatment meted out by this Government or that Government. Therefore, I would put to this House, that this charge of lopsided development is either based on ignorance or prejudice. Anyhow, such charges and recriminations would do no good to anyone.

" May I, therefore, appeal to this Honourable House of Elders to give a good lead, as suggested by the Hon. the Chief Minister, in effecting an amicable division? Even in the matter of demarcating the final boundaries of these separating States there should be no quarrel or bitterness. This division is to be on linguistic basis. It is a linguistic division and therefore one cannot understand any objection to predominantly Tamil areas like Tiruttani going to the contiguous Tamil area. We could thus agree on formulae which would amicably demarcate the various boundaries. I would like to point out, in this connection, that there is lot of difference between the anxieties of Tamils in districts like Chittoor and the feelings of Telugus in the Tamil districts.

" In the matter of division of assets and liabilities, exaggerated claims on one side naturally lead to corresponding counter-claims on the other side. We must realise that we cannot have separation and still have all the advantages of a joint State. There must be give and take in effecting this division. There cannot be two kinds of justice. What is just for Madras must be just for Andhra also. Shri Justice Wanchoo gave his recommendation about the temporary location of the Andhra Capital. That was a political

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question. It was hailed universally by all Andhras. Justice Wanchoo must have applied his judicial mind in making certain other recommendations regarding financial allocations and other things. The provisions of this Bill are more or less based on these recommendations. I would put it to the hon. Members of this House, whether we cannot agree to accept these provisions even as a compromise? I do appeal to Members of this House to give this lead. But, Sir, even if there cannot be this agreement and even if we could agree only to differ, let us put our claims in the form of amendments and resolutions and leave the Government of India and the Parliament of India to decide finally. Let us accept their decisions and happily separate, but still live as good brotherly neighbours. I do hope, Sir, that both the States will thus be able to tackle successfully the several problems that confront them."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support the motion moved by the Chief Minister. I do so for the simple reason that the formation of the Andhra State has to-day become an imperative necessity as it has been demanded with the unanimous voice of the Telugu-speaking people in our State. After all, it is the voice of the people that is the deciding factor in a matter of this kind. It is an old saying that the voice of the people is the voice of God! In this case, I do believe that the Andhra people have been led by an inner sentiment, which is common to all humanity, in demanding a separate Andhra State. It may be that some people are feeling that the division of India into so many language areas is bound not only to produce friction but weaken our country as a whole. You may remember that in the olden days, in the mythical ages mentioned in our puranas, India was divided into 56 kingdoms (*తెగ్గరి*) and they were very often at loggerheads with one another. For example, frequent wars took place even between the Tamil-kingdoms of Cholas and Pandyas, not to speak of wars in Telugu-speaking areas between various petty princes. Now people feel that they would like to go back to the old days and have such fratricidal wars! But, I do believe, Sir, that the people, both of the Andhra country and the Residuary State of Madras, will bear in mind that we have entered upon a new era. I can only say this that division of India into various States according to the language spoken by the people will not be really detrimental to the interests of India because above all these distinctions of language and culture there is a desire that we should maintain our freedom in this country and advance from one stage of progress to another. The division of the country into so many States may be compared to the lovely stones which can be built into a fine building. I do believe that when all these States come into existence they will be so many lovely stones growing up into the magnificent temple where the service of Man in the glories of God will be observed. I do believe that we shall not only have many occasions when we ought to co-operate with one another but we would also be able to come much nearer than we have ever been able to do especially after Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam has knocked on the head the idea that there has been an unfair discrimination,

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by quoting facts and figures to show how after separation the Residuary State of Madras will be poorer and in a much worse position than it has been till now.

"We do not grudge the people of Andhra the many advantages which are likely to accrue to them from the separation but we only pray that the feeling of antagonism that has manifested itself during recent times on account of this agitation will disappear and we shall live in harmony as we have been able to do in the past in spite of differences of language and culture. Again and again the Prime Minister of India has drawn the attention of the people to the fact that we have to make good this new freedom which we have won and we shall be able to do so only by observing, as the Hon. the Chief Minister told us, mutual tolerance and entertaining kindly feelings towards one another. The strength of the Andhra country will not be the weakness of the Tamil people but, on the contrary, it will be conducive to the strength of the Indian nation as a whole. We speak of the body politic and in this body there are different members and we do believe that these different members based upon linguistic division will certainly conduce to the strength, stability and progress of the people of India as a whole.

"If we bear in mind the great ideals that freedom has brought before our eyes, we shall certainly welcome this separation and hope that these great ideals will actuate the people and the leaders of the Andhra State as well as the people and leaders of the Residuary State of Madras.

"What are those ideals? The ideals are that we should make the people in both the States feel that they have a stake in the country and see that they flourish and prosper, and they are happy and contented. We have heard a lot about the problem of unemployment. If only the Andhras after separation could wipe out unemployment and mendicancy in their own State by their efforts, it will be a glorious example to the people of Tamilnad also who, in turn, will try to emulate the heroic efforts of their Andhra brethren in wiping out unemployment. That ought to be the real object of all the people of India. In demanding separation the Andhras ought to work these internal problems. In the political and social fields also, the Andhras can set a shining example to the people of the other States of India by showing them on what lines they should proceed for the political, social and economic emancipation of the great mass of people who are to-day at least the poorest people in the whole world. We hope that the people of the Andhra State and their leaders will put their shoulders to the wheel and so work the political and social institutions that will be there hereafter to do away with all the age-long disabilities and make the Andhra State a model State for the whole of India. I wish them God-speed and hope that all their aspirations would soon be realised and that in spite of recent differences we shall live together in happy union though politically and geographically separated. I therefore welcome this Bill and I hope it will soon be introduced in Parliament and passed into law and that the new Andhra State would

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soon settle down to the practical working out of the various reforms that are crying for immediate attention. Once again I support the motion made by the Hon. the Chief Minister."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, an appeal has been made to this House by the Leader of the House that the proposition before the House should be passed unanimously. The appeal was made on the ground that this House was a revising Chamber and that it contained wise, experienced and 'double-filtered' people and that they would discuss matters without temper or heat. It is for that very reason, I ask hon. Members of this House to think calmly over the matter and see whether the double responsibility thrown on them will make them agree to the proposition. They should all consider whether the proposition put before them is fundamentally correct, whether they should accept it on principle and whether they approve of the contemplated appointment of a Commission to go into the question of linguistic division of States in India. I want to protest—I may be in minority of one—against this division of States and before the evil spreads further, and further demands are made for the formation of States on linguistic basis I want to protest hard in this House and elsewhere if it is possible.

"Even from the point of view of principle, I must say that it is not in accordance with the spirit of the times. We are all talking of one World, one Nation, etc. We are talking of bringing all Nations together into a Federation. We want all barriers between the different States in the world to be removed. All right thinking people in the world are trying to implement this.

"After independence was attained, thanks to our redoubtable leader the late Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the integration of all the princely States was carried out and the whole of India was brought under one rule. Unfortunately for us, especially after the death of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, fissiparous tendencies began to show themselves. Cries and demands were made, here, there and everywhere for the division of the whole country into so many small States so much so our Government have not only yielded to the pressure but also agreed to appoint Commission to go into the question of linguistic divisions. I know, as a matter of fact, that our leaders have been resisting the demand for redistribution of States on linguistic basis and have been saying so many things not very complimentary to the formation of linguistic States. They have been saying that formation of linguistic States is really very bad and ought not to be carried out as it is not in the interests of the whole country and as it is anti-national. This has been the predominant view among the leaders of the country. Somehow circumstances have happened which made them agree under compulsion to the formation of the Andhra State. I do not blame the Andhras at all. In fact the blame should be laid on the Congress organization which has really been encouraging the idea of linguistic division of the country from as early as 1920 onwards. Perhaps the Congress in the olden days encouraged the idea on strategic and political grounds, perhaps it had something to do against

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the British Government then in power in the country. But things have now changed. It must really be the duty of everyone in this country to lay down propositions for consolidating all the States in the country. It is on that principle I wish, as a protest, that this Bill should not be placed before Parliament. I know that the formation of the Andhra State is a settled fact. But still I consider, Sir, that this protest must come from the wise men of this Chamber. It is up to them to think over the whole matter deeply and see that the contemplated linguistic commission should not be carried away by what has happened in the case of Andhra. It is our duty to see that this division of the country on linguistic basis is not perpetrated further by Parliament beyond the frontiers of Andhra.

"Now I would like to ask, what is it that is gained by this 6 p.m. separation? I should like to know that. Politically what is it that is gained? This separation is neither logical nor convenient for purposes of administration even. I can understand the separation if it is for the purposes of administration, for the purposes of governmental convenience. If for the purpose of governing the country well, you want the division of the State I can understand it. If the State is too large and you cannot manage it, I can understand that. That will be logical and conducive to the larger interests of the country. But it is not so now.

"As a matter of fact I can mention, I cannot omit mentioning it on this occasion, that situated as we are, far away from the Centre, it was said that Madras does not have a pull with the Centre in anything they want for the State. When the State as a whole with 50 million people cannot exert influence there, what can Andhra with 20 millions and the residuary State with 30 millions do in this matter? I may tell you we are already weak as a composite State. We are weak at the Centre and now we are going to produce weaklings. Are you doing this in order to see that the States exercise greater influence over the Centre?

"Then, Sir, many think that the people of Andhra want this most. I do not think it is so. I think, politically the Communists want it for their own purposes, the Kazhagam people want it for their own purposes. It is not the general people that want it. I know there are a number of Andhra people among my friends who though they have not voiced their feelings, think that this separation should not come. There is difference of opinion among the Andhras even on the simple question of selecting a temporary Capital and thinks like that. That being so what is the use of throwing an apple of discord like this among the Andhras? Many of them do not want it. They do not say so because of their leaders and also because they succumbed to the agitation. As a matter of fact this division of the State into Andhra and the residuary State will weaken both the States. They will be so weak that their words will not carry weight with the Centre and their words will not be heard.

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"Then is this separation necessary for the good government of the States, I would like to know. Is this separation going to abolish unemployment among the people in the State? Are you going to raise the standard of living of the people in any way by this division? It would be all right if they really fought and got this separation to achieve these objectives. But is it possible really to achieve these by the separation? Are you going to have more finances by the separation of the State? Certainly not. The separated States will not be any the better in the matter of finances, than the composite State. As a matter of fact if you put the States together and pool the resources, it would be possible to attempt to achieve large objectives. We can also attempt big projects for the benefit of both. But if the States are divided and their resources divided politically also, so far as small States are concerned, I do not think it is sound. As I said, regarding finance it is going to be really a deplorable thing. What is it that is going to happen in the new State? There will be a Governor, Cabinet Ministers, and the necessary Government machinery. There will be duplication of officers, Ministers, Governors and so on paid from Consolidated Funds of the separated States of Madras and Andhra. Is this necessary for the purpose of governing the country well, and is it in the interests of the nation to have two governments, two Governors and two sets of Cabinet Ministers where one will do? Is this not an expenditure which is really wasted and is not good for the State as a whole and for the nation as a whole? Is it not possible to avoid this waste and use the money so saved for nation-building schemes, for purposes better than this? So even from the point of view of finance and from the national point of view and the States' point of view this division is wholly uncalled for and unnecessary. I think, if this separation is effected, the evil will spread and other people and other areas will demand division and the division will be made."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"I think, the hon. Member is opposing the motion."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"The hon. Member will know it at the end of my speech. I was saying that even on the financial side the division is going to do no good to either State."

"Sir, it was said that the feelings between the Andhras and others had become estranged. Just now hon. Member, Sri Bhaktavatsalam, has thrown considerable light so as to allay this estrangement, this feeling of injustice the Andhra people are suffering from. But I think things have gone too far, so far that now it is impossible for the bitterness to subside for at least a generation to come. I ask, why should all this be generated for the purpose of pleasing a few people? The people in general, on both sides, the Tamils and the Andhras, do not want this separation. The Tamils never clamoured for it. They might have acquiesced in this decision, but they did not want the separation. The Andhras claimed it because of the encouragement given by the National Congress. The leaders have been encouraged by this, and

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they have taken it up for reasons of their own. I do say again that the people do not want it. As a matter of fact I know a number of people among the Andhras who have a feeling that the division is not necessary and it is ill-timed and need not be gone into now. If there is an organization against partition, I think there will be quite a good number of people to speak against partition if they are allowed freedom of speech. (Interruption.) I hear the Hon. Chief Minister adding 'intimidation'. And if intimidation is also taken away, there will be a number of people speaking against the division.

"Sir, I am only echoing the feelings of the Hon. the Chief Minister in this matter. He has been against it all along. I am very glad he has taken up a very strong line on this matter. But today because of circumstances, because of the pressure from the Centre and also because of the pressure from some Andhra friends and their clamour against the administration, against partiality and other things, this division has been agreed to. He thinks it is really much better to separate when one is always looked upon with suspicion for things which he really did or does not do. Therefore I can understand his mind. (An hon. Member: 'He is of divided mind'.) Well, his mind is not divided at all. It is one. It only means, it adjusts itself to circumstances. That is all. If he is really free to do what he thinks is right, I am sure he will not agree to the formation of the State at all. But now as things stand he has to agree to it. I will really blame the Congress leaders in respect of this matter. It is they that have done it. In this connection I would like to make it clear to the leaders that when the Boundary Commission or the Partition Commission comes here, they should not be given any chance to say that the division of the country or the State should be effected on linguistic basis. This is what I would like to say to them. In this, I want to enlist the services of Sri Rajagopalachari and other leaders also. That is why I am speaking against this motion. I do not want to incur the wrath of the Andhra people by saying this though I know there are many who do not want this division but dare not speak out their minds."

"It is a great sorrow that I really speak on this matter. I speak because the separation pains me most. As a matter of fact the persons who suffer by this division will not be either the Andhras or the Tamils or their leaders, but it is the nation that is going to suffer. This division will mean more money for merely carrying on the administration without sufficient money left for the purpose of carrying out welfare projects. Therefore, Sir, I am feeling very dejected over this state of affairs. I feel that in the interests of the nation, for the benefit of the common people, others also should express the same thing, and speak out their mind on this matter."

"One last word I want to say to Andhra friends. They have a bright future before them. I do say this for more than one reason. They have advantages which are not available elsewhere. The

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hon. Member Sri Bhaktavatsalam said they had a surplus of three lakh tons of food. It is six lakhs, I say. Perhaps the hon. Member was thinking only about rice. But I tell you, they are surplus by six lakhs of tons of foodstuff. I may also say they have three deltaic regions, and they have not taken full advantage of the rivers. The irrigated area in the State can further be expanded. Godavari has not been harnessed, Krishna has not been fully harnessed. The Tungabhadra Project has now been completed. They have therefore vast scope for development. Is that not a great thing? They have the biggest harbour in India, the Vizag. harbour. What more do they want? With the speed they have developed in getting the State and the technique of agitation they have acquired now, I am sure, they will easily get Hyderabad into their hands very soon. Therefore I feel they will be a big State, bigger than Uttar Pradesh."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" All your arguments appear to be selfish."

6-10
p.m

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" With all these advantages in their favour I ask them, ' why not take us also with you. Why not allow us to take part in that prosperity '. After separation, the Residuary Madras State will be deficit in food by about 10 lakh tons and why should we have this deficit? Are we not people living together as brothers for generations and can we not share your prosperity along with you? In view of the long association, can we not share your natural advantages also? Is there any necessity for a separate Andhra State? Even now, it is not too late to reconsider your decision. When you think over it calmly, you will ultimately come to the conclusion that ' after all, we did a mistake in getting the Andhra State, thus to be separated from our Tamil friends '. Even though the Hon. Chief Minister has stated that things have gone to such a length that it is not possible to retrace the steps, I very much regret over this separation and feel that separation should not take place. This linguistic principle should not be extended to other States. Therefore I am opposing the motion and will certainly vote against it. Once again I appeal to the Andhras to think deeply over the matter and even at the last moment they can change their opinion and it will be good of them and it will be generous of them too."

* SRI D. VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with utmost pleasure that I rise to support the motion. I am afraid, my predecessor, Mr. Bhashyam, has made his appeal a little too late. We have decided and it is going to happen. The appeal will fall only on deaf ears as it has come so late as this. It is an hour of rejoicing for us, all Andhras, not only Andhras but all well-wishers of Andhras and of all-India because this is the beginning of the working out of a process of realignment of States in this country on a sound basis on which the Congress has already decided. Therefore, it is an hour of rejoicing for us. It is the consummation of a long and great political movement and agitation. It is not a matter of two days or three days of hasty thinking. It is the result

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of efforts of two generations of nearly half a century. It is a long-cherished dream that has come true at last and we are really happy over it. It is also a trump, not a triumph of a few people here or a few people there or one party or set of men, but it is the triumph of truth, of reason, of logic and earnest desire on the part of a great and good people, the Andhras. They have desired and it has come to the point of achievement. There is no question of stemming the tide now. It is the desire born not out of parochialism or linguistic fanaticism, as one had chosen to call it, but it is the result of a legitimate desire and a lofty aspiration to recover our glory, to have the freedom to build up our strength and prosperity so that we will be able to contribute effectively and certainly to the general prosperity of India.

" I submit that the Motion must be accepted by the House unanimously in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality, understanding and courtesy. We did have our quarrels. We did have our condemnations and accusations. We have had certain unpleasantness and bitterness in the past but all that is past and those acerbities are over. We now rejoice over the achievement. We have all striven together—I mean even those who were erstwhile opponents. We have come to feel that we must have a State of our own and we are at the point of getting it. I should like to sweeten the atmosphere as our Rajaji would always like it. Even in a debate like this, I shall try to sweeten the atmosphere by expressing my appreciation of the offer of co-operation that has been forthcoming from several people towards this achievement, and by refraining from mentioning those who are hostile.

" Sir, the shape of the State that we are getting today may not be very satisfactory. It is a crippled sort of State in a way. It is probably a truncated State. It is still a State that we wanted and it is up to us to give it a proper shape in due course and develop it into a strong State. This State, that is in the offing, has been the result of the work of two generations. Great and good men worked for it. I shall mention, on this occasion, the names of great leaders of Andhra like the late Desabhaktha Konda Venkatapayya, the late Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, the late Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju and a number of other stalwarts. At present, among the living, we have Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, and the great Andhra Kesari, Sri Prakasam Pantulu, not to speak of the many young people who have done their utmost towards achieving this State. The latest act of the drama, was the act of supreme sacrifice by the late Potti Sriramulu, which precipitated matters and we have now come to the point of achieving our State. We, the Andhras, probably shall have the credit of being the pioneers in the formation of linguistic States. In all probability this is the beginning of a most salutary process of realignment of States on a sound basis. It may not be entirely on a linguistic basis. It is the principal basis on which division will take place but several other consideration also will apply.

" I believe, when Bellary was clipped off from the Andhra State and added on to Mysore, it was evidently done primarily on a

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linguistic basis. But here are other weighty considerations that should have prevailed. If they had been taken into account, in all probability, Bellary would not go to Mysore. It is not fanatically on a linguistic basis that we have asked for an Andhra State but we wanted it to be on a sound basis, the basis on which the Congress is agreed and is going to implement the formation of other linguistic States, the basis on which the Andhra State is being separated to-day.

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“ Other linguistic States will follow in course of time and for the beautiful picture of India that will evolve we, the Andhras, shall have the credit of having been the pioneers. We have therefore the responsibility of building up a strong and prosperous State. We hope God will give us the strength and all good men will give us their co-operation and their sympathy to help us to build a strong State so that it may be a good example for others which are going to follow. I hope, Sir, that we, the Andhras, have the virtue, the talent and the determination to achieve success in our efforts and we solicit the utmost co-operation of one and all. We expect our neighbours, particularly our erstwhile co-sharers in the fortunes of this composite State of Madras to give us their unstinted co-operation without prejudice and with honour. We shall forget the immediate past and proceed to the future on a clean slate with the utmost harmony and sympathy for one another. With these great expectations and with this appeal to friends, I commend this resolution for the unanimous approval of this House. Thank you, Sir.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really happy to support this motion which was moved by our revered Chief Minister. Sir, I felt very happy because this Act is going to bring joy, extreme joy, to over two crores of people. If a man is to take part in an act that makes another man happy, it itself is said to be a glorious thing. This Act is going to bring joy to over two crores of people and for one to take part in it as a Member of the Legislative Council and to say ‘ Yes ’ to this motion is a great joy indeed. Arguments have been advanced that division of the country on a linguistic basis may not help us very much. Of course, language is only a vehicle of thought and it is the thought that matters most ; but since there has been a desire on the part of over two crores of people that they will be more joyous by separation, it was right on our part and on the part of those who are responsible, to have accepted it and brought forward this draft Bill in fulfilment of the desire of the Andhra people.

“ To a certain extent administration is helped by having one language for the whole of the area that is to be administered. The future Andhra State does really want to set itself as an example to the other linguistic States that are to be formed. Surely, for administrative, educational and other purposes as well as for maintaining the patriotism of the people, a common language is necessary.

“ My wish is that this period of joy, the 1st of October 1953, as quoted by our revered Chief Minister, should be preceded by a

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very joyous period and should be perpetually followed by a highly joyous period. If we take this fact into consideration, it will guide us in the proper way in which we should discuss not only the preliminary discussions but also the details of the Bill. It may be that there are differences of opinion with regard to the allocation of boundaries, with regard to division of assets and liabilities and with regard to the exact set-up of the future administration in both the States. If at all we consider that our separatism has also a tendency to produce some good effect in us, if at all we consider that there can be diversity in unity and, if after all we consider that because of the fact that our five fingers are different in length and strength they are able to serve the body which possesses the fingers, we can easily realize that any sharp difference in the division of assets and liabilities or in the demarcation of boundaries will not matter much. Is it going to happen like this because a small Tamil area is going to be involved in a Telugu area or a small Telugu area is going to be involved in a Tamil area, the administration of this area, if at all it is going to be considered alien, is it going to be different? Are we not component members of the same Mother India? Could we not be of more service to the body of Mother India by considering ourselves as the fingers of different length and strength which decide to unite when the time comes and be of service to the mother body, that, is, Mother India? After all a small detail like the omission of a certain Tamil pocket from a Telugu area or the inclusion of a small Telugu territory in the boundaries of the Tamil area need not matter much. We have more and more to realize our inter-dependence after we become independent as the Andhra and Madras States. Once these States become independent, then arises the need on their part to take the whole responsibility. The more they take responsibility, the more I am sure they will feel the need for inter-dependence. If we have to be inter-dependent, it naturally goes to prove that we have to part with mutual goodwill and a promise of future co-operation. Such mutual goodwill and promise of future co-operation could arise only if we have that give-and-take policy and just not insist on very small tracts of land being included this way or that way or certain debts and liabilities to be allocated this way and that way. The Centre is always there to come to the rescue of any State. A neighbouring State cannot enrich itself at the cost of the other States adjacent to it. Prosperity is there for the whole country and if we can realize the fact that if at all an Andhra or a Madrassi of the future Residuary State is to go out of India, he will be called an Indian only and not an Andhra or a Madrassi; if we realise this fundamental fact; if we realise the work of that great national leader who tried to unify and unite and bring into the Union of India all the 25 denominational States and if we realise that if at all we have fought and if we are going to achieve an Andhra State on the 1st of October, it is only for the development of the art and culture of that particular area, by the promotion of the language of that area in the original way in which it developed in those days when mountain barriers separated us, if we realise that we are dividing ourselves only for healthy rivalry in the development of

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art and culture and not any rivalry in regard to administrative, economic and political advantages we will be doing a great service to our mother country. So, I shall just appeal to the hon. Members of this House to just guide the deliberations in such a way that we will show to the whole world and to the rest of India that we are separating only for healthy rivalry, and that we separate only for a little administrative convenience. Let us separate with joy and goodwill previous to separation and perpetually after separation and also with a promise of co-operation on our part to do our bit of service to the Mother Land. Let me conclude by thanking you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st July 1953."

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Notification II issued under G.O. No. 619, L.A., dated 19th March 1953, regarding inclusion of certain area within the limits of the Tindivanam Municipality.

2. G.O. No. 916, Public (Services), dated 2nd April 1953, regarding Regulation issued by the Governor excluding the posts of Director and Deputy Director of Information and Publicity in the Madras General Service from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

3. G.O. No. 1000, Health, dated 19th March 1953, regarding orders passed on the recommendations made by the Hotel Sanitation Committee in their report.

4. G.O. No. 1001, Health, dated 19th March 1953, regarding orders passed on the suggestions not covered by the Hotel Sanitation Committee's recommendations.

5. Notification issued under G.O. No. 805, L.A., dated 6th April 1953, regarding exclusion of certain revenue villages from the jurisdiction of the South Kanara District Board. [Laid on the table of the House under section 3-A (3) (i) of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920.]

6. Notification issued under G.O. No. 838, L.A., dated 10th April 1953, regarding inclusion of Badagalpur village within the jurisdiction of the Coimbatore District Board. [Laid on the table of the House under section 3-A (3) (ii) of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920.]

7. Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 [Laid on the table of the House under section 133 (3) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1939]—

(a) G.O. Ms. No. 4635, Home, dated the 29th December 1952.

(b) G.O. Ms. No. 315, Home, dated the 29th January 1953.

(c) G.O. Ms. No. 968, Home, dated the 23rd March 1953.

(d) G.O. Ms. No. 641, Home, dated the 24th February 1953.

(e) G.O. Ms. No. 1225, Home, dated the 15th April 1953.

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8. Amendment of Schedule to Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952, issued under G.O. Ms. No. 1479, Home, dated the 4th May 1953.

9. Report of the Khosla Committee regarding utilization of the Krishna and the Godavari waters.

10. Notification No. 513, Home, dated 24th April 1953, regarding reclassification of buses and vans of the Prohibition department as motor cars for assessment of tax under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

11. The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Rules, 1953.

12. 'Hindi folder' issued by the Community Projects Administration (Planning Commission).

13. The Andhra State Bill, 1953.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 118 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th July 1953, page 10 supra]

(1) List of Municipal and Panchayat Electrical Undertakings taken over by Government showing the compensation paid to each

(1)	Amount of compensation paid.			(1)	Amount of compensation paid.		
	(2)				(2)		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1 Kollegal	84,002	8	0	14 Kakinada	30,785	0	0
2 Bellary	(Not yet decided.)			15 Kancheepuram	46,106	0	0
3 Hindupur	29,874	12	0	16 Kodaikanal	19,015	0	0
4 Kurnool	(Not yet decided.)			17 Ootacamund	86,766	0	0
5 Anantapur	26,485	9	5	18 Palni	15,000	3	0
6 Alanthur	6,285	14	0	19 Periyakulam	10,532	0	0
7 Villivakkam	9,936	0	6	20 Rameswaram	4,533	6	3
8 Tiruvottiyur	45,869	2	2	21 Sivakasi	8,914	0	0
9 Sembiam	34,681	2	6	22 Tiruppur	32,454	6	0
10 Hospet	10,300	0	0	23 Tiruvannamalai	27,474	0	0
11 Coonoor	17,922	0	0	24 Tiruvallur	39,097	8	11
12 Dharapuram	15,360	0	0	25 Udumalpet	57,717	0	0
13 Dindigul	27,749	0	0	26 Virudunagar	28,075	0	0

Note.—Items 1, 6, 7, 8 and 20 were Panchayat Board Electrical undertakings. Item 9 belonged to the Corporation of Madras. The remaining undertakings were owned by the municipalities concerned.

(2) List of undertakings yet to be taken over by Government, showing estimated compensation to be paid in each case—

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 Masulipatnam. | 6 Pollachi. |
| 2 Vijayavada. | 7 Bodinayakanur. |
| 3 Tirupattur. | 8 Tanjore. |
| 4 Karur. | 9 Madurai. |
| 5 Coimbatore. | |

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The estimate of compensation payable for the above undertakings will depend on the decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal filed by this Government against the decision of the High Court, Madras, on the writ petitions filed by these municipalities against the acquisition of those undertakings and no figure can therefore be given now.

(3) *List of private electrical undertakings in the State taken over and yet to be taken over by the Government—*

<i>Undertakings taken over.</i>	<i>Undertakings yet to be taken over.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Madras Electric Supply Corporation.	1 Rajahmundry.
2 Noikuppai.	2 East Coast.
3 Okkur.	3 Tirumalai-Tirupathi.
4 Gudiyattam.	4 Kasaragol.
5 Cuddapah.	5 Vellore.
6 Proddatur.	6 Ambur Vaniyambadi.
7 Ongole.	7 Bobbili.
8 Narasaraopet.	8 Gudivada.
9 Udipi.	9 Anakapalli.
10 Salur Parvatipur.	10 Mangalore.
11 Srikakulam.	11 Trunelveli-Tuticorin.
12 Union Cochin.	12 Salem-Erode.
13 Adoni.	13 Palghat.
14 Nellore.	14 Cannanore-Tellicherry.
15 West Ramanathapuram.	15 Devakottai.
	16 Nattarasankottai.
	17 Karaikudi.
	18 Chingleput.
	19 Kanadukathan.
	20 Chittoor.
	21 Visakhapatnam.
	22 Kozhikode.
	23 Eluru.
	24 Nagapattinam.
	25 Kumbakonam.
	26 Guntur.
	27 South Arcot.
	28 South Madras (four undertakings—East Tanjore, East Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Srirangam and Pudukkottai State company).
	29 Ponnamaravathi.
	30 Brahmevidyambal.
	31 Pudukkottai Corporation.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 32 asked by Sri T. Parashothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th July 1953, page 20 supra.]

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List I.

List of State Aided Government Officers who returned from overseas training during 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52.

<i>Serial number and name of candidate.</i>	<i>Appointment held before deputation for training abroad.</i>	<i>Subject of study for which deputed.</i>	<i>Appointment to which posted on return from training.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Srimati Parjatham Naidu ..	Women's Welfare Officer, Madras.	Rural Welfare Department	Women's Welfare Officer.
2 Sri G. Chengal Rao ..	Transport Officer, State Department, Madras.	Home Department.	Posted as Transport Officer, now Assistant Transport Commissioner.
3 Sri P. Kuppuswamy ..	Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.	Forensic Science, Detection, Working of Uniformed Metropolitan Police, Crime Work, Indexing of Crime, Working of Finger Print Bureau and Traffic Control.	Posted as Superintendent of Police, Special Branch. Subsequently appointed as Assistant Inspector-General of Police.
4 Dr. S. Krishnamurthy ..	Horticultural Assistant, College of Orchards, Coimbatore.	Food and Agriculture Department.	Curator, Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund.
5 Sri T. Gopalan Nair ..	Assistant Fruit Specialist, Central Banana Research Station, Aduthurai.	Study of Banana Breeding ..	Posted to the same post, the designation of which was subsequently changed as "Banana Research Officer."
6 Sri D. V. Krishna Rao ..	Assistant Agricultural Chemist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Soil Science ..	Assistant Agricultural Chemist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
7 Sri A. Mariakulendai ..	Assistant in Chemistry, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Bio-Chemistry and Animal Nutrition.	Assistant in Chemistry, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Serial number and name of candidate.	Appointments held before deputation for training abroad.		Subject of study for which deputed.		Appointment to which posted on return from training.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Development Department.</i>					
8 Sri C. R. Reddy ..	Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories ..	..	Study and Observation in the field of Labour Inspection ..	..	Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories.
9 Sri N. Devidas Menon ..	Research Assistant ..	..	Marine Biology ..	..	Posted as Assistant Director of Fisheries, Visakhapatnam.
10 Sri K. Subramaniam Naidu.	Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Resettlement).	..	Agricultural Farm Credit Organization, Agricultural Co-operative Marketing, Industrial Co-operatives, Co-operative Education and Propaganda, Consumers' Co-operation and Co-operative Dairying.	..	Joined as Joint Registrar (Resettlement) and is now Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
11 Sri C. Joseph Reddi ..	Special Deputy Registrar for Weavers' Society.	..	Do.	..	Joined as Special Deputy Registrar for Weavers' Societies and is now General Manager, Co-operative Spinning Mill, Guntakal.
12 Sri V. Dattatreyan ..	Deputy Director (General)	..	Appraisal of Opportunities for the Establishment of New Industries.	..	Reposted as Deputy Director (General).
13 Sri T. R. Krishnaaswami ..	Deputy Director (Marketing)	..	Principles of Industrial Organization and Management.	..	General Manager, Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.
14 Sri N. K. Gururajan ..	Special Officer (Guts)	..	Advanced studies in Sericulture ..	..	Assistant Sericultural Expert (Mulberry Research).
15 Sri A. N. Raju ..	Ceramic Expert, Madras ..	..	Ceramics ..	..	Ceramic Expert, Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.
16 Dr. Y. Nayudamma ..	Junior Chemist, Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.	..	Leather Chemistry ..	..	Scientific Officer, Central Leather Research Institute.
17 Dr. I. M. Azizuddin, Principal, Madras Veterinary College.	Lecturer in Medicine ..	..	Bacteriology ..	..	Lecturer in Pathology and Bacteriology.
18 Sri C. Krishna Rao ..	Assistant Lecturer, Veterinary College.	..	Animal Husbandry ..	..	Additional Lecturer in Animal Husbandry.

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[20th July 1953]

20th July 1953]

19 Dr. M. Dharmarajan ..	Lecturer in Biology ..	..	Animal Genetics ..	..	Lecturer in Animal Genetics.
20 Dr. V. Mahadevan ..	Lecturer in Chemistry ..	..	Animal Nutrition ..	..	Lecturer in Animal Nutrition.
21 Sri Vancheeswara Ayyar ..	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Serum Institute, Madras.	..	Manufacture of Biological Products ..	..	Superintendent, Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Ranipet.
<i>Education Department.</i>					
22 Dr. S. Gopalakrishnamurthy.	Professor of Physics ..	..	Physics ..	..	Chief Professor of Physics.
23 Sri S. Velayutham ..	Assistant Professor of Economic in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service	..	Commerce ..	..	Lecturer in Economics in the Madras Educational Service.
24 Sri L. Bullayya ..	District Educational Officer ..	..	Library Science ..	..	Special Officer for Public Libraries.
25 Major B. H. Marley ..	Principal, College of Engineering, Anantapur.	..	Geodetic Surveying ..	..	Principal, College of Engineering.
26 Sri S. L. Salsubramaniam.	Senior Workshop Instructor in the Madras Educational Service.	..	Automobile Engineering ..	..	Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.
27 Sri A. P. Jambulingam ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Do.
28 Sri P. V. B. Bhoosbana Rao.	Instructor in Engineering in the Madras Educational Service.	..	Mechanical Engineering ..	..	Senior Workshop Instructor.
29 Sri P. Bhyravamurthy ..	Lecturer in Natural Science ..	..	Civil Engineering ..	..	Instructor in Civil Engineering.
30 Dr. C. Bhaskarala Rao ..	Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	..	Botany ..	..	Professor of Botany.
31 Dr. P. V. Abdurahiman ..	Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	..	Engineering Mathematics ..	..	Lecturer in Mathematics, Engineering College.
32 Sri P. Gopalakrishniah ..	Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	..	Engineering Chemistry ..	..	Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry and later promoted as Lecturer in Chemistry.
33 Dr. K. Kanakasabhapathy Pillai.	Assistant Lecturer in History in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	..	History ..	..	Professor of History.
34 Dr. G. Krishnan ..	Assistant Professor of Zoology in the Madras Educational Service.	..	Zoology ..	..	Assistant Professor of Zoology (now on other duty as Reader in Zoology, Madras University).
35 Dr. M. D. Paul ..	Divisional Inspector of Schools ..	..	Education ..	..	Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, and later as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

[20th July 1953]

Serial number and name of candidate.	Appointment held before deputation for training abroad.	Subject of study for which deputed.	Appointment to which posted on return from training.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Public Works Department.</i>			
36 Sri M. V. Suryaprakasam ..	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Sanitary Engineering, Modern Sewage Treatment and Sewage Disposal.	Assistant Engineer (Public Health).
37 Sri J. Walter ..	Do.	Civil Engineering, Irrigation Structures with special reference to Irrigation and Flood Control Works and testing of materials.	Assistant Engineer, Designs office.
38 Sri S. Sankaralingam ..	Do.	Civil Engineering, Construction Method with special reference to Irrigation Structures.	Assistant Engineer (Town-planning).
39 Sri P. V. A. Narayanamurthi.	Superintending Engineer (Electrical).	Higher Technical Training in Electrical Engineering.	Superintending Engineer (Electrical).
40 Sri P. Rajagopala Pillai ..	Divisional Engineer (Electrical) ..	Do.	Divisional Engineer (Electrical).
41 Sri Y. S. Rao ..	Assistant Engineer (Electricity) ..	Training in Maintenance and Assembly of Boilers.	Assistant Engineer (Electricity).
42 Sri B. R. Somayajulu ..	Chief Operation Engineer ..	Administration of Electricity Undertakings.	Chief Operation Engineer.
43 Sri S. Krishnaswami ..	Executive Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical).	Rural Electrification ..	Executive Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical).
44 Sri N. Muthukumaraswami.	Executive Engineer (Civil) ..	Water Resources Appraisal ..	Executive Engineer (Civil).
45 Sri V. P. Appadurai ..	Superintending Engineer (Technical).	Training in Design and Construction and Operation of Hydro Electric Power Stations.	Not yet returned from training.
46 Sri O. L. N. Reddy ..	Junior Engineer ..	Maintenance of Electrical Railways (Traction) Electrical Engineering.	Assistant Engineer (Electrical).
47 Sri V. Ganesan ..	Do.	Electrical Engineering ..	Do.
48 Sri K. S. Krishnan ..	Divisional Engineer (Highways).	Road Construction and Maintenance.	Divisional Engineer (Highways).
<i>Health Department.</i>			
49 Sri T. Parthasarathy ..	Malaria Engineer in the office of the Director of Public Health.	Higher training in Public Health Engineering with specialisation in Malaria Control.	Malaria Engineer in the office of the Director of Public Health.
<i>20th July 1953]</i>			
50 Dr. S. Henry Moses ..	Malariaologist, W.H.O. Parallel Indian Team, Nilambur.	Higher studies in Malariaology and Public Health.	Health Officer to assist the Assistant Director of Public Health II.
51 Dr. V. K. Parthasarathy ..	Statistician in the office of the Director of Public Health.	Higher training in statistical operations.	Statistician in the office of the Director of Public Health.
52 M. V. Suryaprakasam ..	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Sanitary Engineering—Modern Sewage treatment and sewage disposal.	Assistant Engineer (Public Health).
53 Dr. G. V. Satyanarayana-murthy.	District Medical officer, Bellary.	Neurology (Medicine)	Additional Professor of Medicine, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
54 Dr. A. N. K. Menon ..	Lecturer in Radiology, Medical College and Radiologist, Barnard Institute of Radiology.	Dygnostic Radiology and D.M.R.	Lecturer in Radiology Madras Medical College, and Radiologist at Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.
55 Dr. D. Govinda Reddy ..	Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras.	Pathology ..	Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras.
56 Dr. (Srimathi) N. Subhadra Devi.	Tutor, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	Obstetrics and Gynaecology ..	Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
57 Dr. C. K. Padmanabha Menon.	Surgical Registrar, Government General Hospital, Madras.	Thoracic Surgery ..	Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Madras Medical College.
58 Dr. Yusuf Sidique ..	Lecturer in Radiology, Medical College, and Radiologist, Barnard Institute of Radiology.	Therapeutic Radiology ..	Lecturer in Radiology, Medical College and Radiologist, Barnard Institute of Radiology.
59 Dr. (Srimuthi) Sarah J. Souri.	Tutor in Anatomy, Medical College, Madras.	Anatomy ..	Tutor in Anatomy, Medical College, and then Professor in the subject.
60 Dr. (Mrs.) S. Philip ..	Assistant Surgeon, Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore.	Tuberculosis ..	Superintendent, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.
61 Dr. M. V. Krishnamurthy.	Civil Assistant Surgeon, Periakulam.	Venereology ..	Lecturer in Venereal Diseases and Dermatologist, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
62 Dr. G. Sitaramayya ..	Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Andhra, Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	Physiology ..	Professor of Physiology, Guntur Medical College, Guntur.
63 Dr. A. N. Ramnathan ..	Assistant in Bio-chemistry, Medical College, Madras.	Bio-chemistry ..	Professor of Bio-chemistry, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

[20th July 1953]

Serial number and name of candidate.	Appointment held before deputation for training abroad.		Subject of study for which deputed.		Appointment to which posted on return from training.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
64 Dr. T. George ..	..	Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class I, Government Mental Hospital, Madras.	Health Department—cont. Mental Diseases	..	..	Assistant Surgeon, Government Mental Hospital, Madras.
65 Dr. M. K. Krishna Menon ..	..	Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, Madras Medical College, Madras.	Midwifery and Gynecology	..	..	Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, Madras Medical College, Madras.
66 Dr. M. N. Guruswamy ..	..	Tutor in Pharmacology, Medical College, Madras.	Pharmacology	..	..	Tutor in Pharmacology, Medical College, Madras.
67 Dr. S. Venkateswarlu ..	..	Lecturer in Radiology, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	Radiology	..	..	Lecturer in Radiology, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
68 Major K. N. Rao ..	..	District Medical Officer, Bellary.	Tuberculosis	..	..	Superintendent, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.
69 Dr. M. Natarajan ..	..	Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class I, Government General Hospital, Madras.	Orthopaedics	..	..	Tutor in Orthopaedics, Stanley Medical College, Madras.
70 Dr. C. W. Chacko ..	..	Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class I, King Institute, Guindy.	Bacteriology	..	..	Serologist, Venereal Diseases Department, Government General Hospital, Madras.
71 Dr. D. Sundarasiya Rao ..	..	Tutor in Pathology, Stanley Medical College, Madras.	Pathology	..	..	Tutor in Pathology, Stanley Medical College, Madras.
72 Dr. M. N. Pai ..	..	Assistant Director, King Institute, Guindy.	Drugs Control	..	..	Assistant Director, King Institute, Guindy.
73 Dr. M. G. Prabhu ..	..	Tutor in Medicine, Medical College, Madras.	General Medicine	..	..	Professor of Clinical Medicines and Therapeutics, Stanley Medical College, Madras.
74 Dr. V. C. Anguli ..	..	Tutor in Pathology, Medical College, Madras.	Neuro-Pathology	..	..	Tutor in Pathology, Medical College, Madras.
75 Dr. P. Madhavan ..	..	Superintendent, R.S.R.M. Lying-in Hospital and Professor of Midwifery, Stanley Medical College, Madras.	Obstetrics and Gynecology	..	..	Superintendent, R.S.R.M. Lying-in Hospital and Professor of Midwifery, Stanley Medical College, Madras.
76 Dr. Achamma Thomas ..	..	Assistant Surgeon, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.	Midwifery	..	..	District Medical Officer, North Arcot.

20th July 1953]

List II.

List of sponsored scholars who returned from overseas training during 1949-50, 1950-51, and 1951-52.

Serial number and name of candidate.	Appointment, if any, held before deputation for training abroad.		Subject of study for which deputed.		Appointment to which posted on return from training.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Sri S. Balaraman ..	..		Design and Manufacture of tools	..	..	Assistant Industrial Engineer, Tanjore.
2 Sri P. D. Kumaresan ..	..		Mechanical Engineering	..	..	Assistant Industrial Engineer, Coimbatore.
3 Sri V. S. Srinivasagopalan ..	..		Manufacture of fertilizers	..	..	Head of Chemical Engineering section, Kerala Polytechnic.
4 Sri G. Ramakrishnan ..	..		Mechanical Engineering—Machine Tools.	..	..	Senior Lecturer, Central Polytechnic.
5 Sri D. S. Jagannatha Rao ..	..		Ceramics	..	..	Works Superintendent, Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur. The post was abolished from 11th February 1950.
6 Sri S. Balasunder ..	..		Manufacture of Agricultural Implements.	..	..	Assistant Industrial Engineer, Government Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras.
7 Sri S. C. Rajagopalan ..	..		Chemical Engineering	..	..	Posted as Head of Chemical Engineering section, Rayalaseema Polytechnic.
8 Sri M. I. Mathews ..	..		Fuel Technology and design of furnaces—Soil Physics.	..	..	New Chemical Engineer, Oil Technology Institute, Anantapur.
9 Sri K. N. G. Menon ..	..		Marine Engineering and design of ship power boats.	..	..	District Industries Officer, Eluru.
10 Dr. K. Venkateswarlu ..	..		Geophysics	..	..	Workshop Engineering, Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
11 Sri F. G. T. Menezes ..	..		Oil Technology and Hydrogenation	..	..	Special Officer for Ground-water Resources.
						Special Officer (Hydrogenation), Government Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.

Serial number and name of candidate.	(1)	Appointment, if any, held before deputation for training abroad.	(2)	Development Department—cont.	Subject of study for which deputed.	(3)	Appointment to which posted on return from training.	(4)
12 Sri C. Srinivasan ..	..			Technique of Film Production	..	Special Officer for Out-door filming, Central Polytechnic.		
13 Sri C. V. Subbaratnam ..	..			Wood and Lignite Distillation	..	Senior Chemist, Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.		
14 Dr. P. Prabhakara Reddi ..	..			Plastics manufacturing films	..	Chief Chemist, Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.		
15 Sri S. R. A. Gesudraz ..	..			Auto-Engines Transmission System	..	Head o. Automobile Engineering section, Tamil Nad Polytechnic, Madurai.		
16 Sri K. S. Hegde ..	..			<i>Educational Department.</i>	..	Appointed as Junior Instructor in Tele-Communications Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy. Now Professor of Tele-Communications.		
17 Sri G. Subrahmanyam ..	..			Do.	..	Junior Instructor in Tele-Communications Engineering, Engineering College, Guindy.		
18 Sri C. G. Swaminathan ..	..			Highways Engineering	..	Instructor in Highways Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.		
19 Sri G. S. Ramaswamy ..	..			Civil Engineering	..	Instructor in Civil Engineering, College of Engineering. Now on other duty as Professor in Annamalai University.		
20 Sri M. Muthukrishnudu ..	..			Electrical Engineering	..	Instructor in Electrical Engineering.		
21 Sri Edward Rajaratnam ..	..			Naval Architecture	..	Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering (now as Technical Education Officer).		
22 Sri H. O. N. Joseph ..	..			Mechanical Engineering	..	Senior Workshop Instructor in the Madras Educational Service.		
23 Sri R. P. Arthur ..	..			Do.	..	Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering.		
24 Sri N. Sidheswara Setty ..	..			Do.	..	College of Engineering.		
25 Sri T. V. Ramana Reddy ..	..			Civil Engineering	..	Instructor in Surveying and Drawing, College of Engineering.		

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26 Sri L. Venkatesan ..		Hydraulics Engineering	..	..	Now serving as temporary Assistant Engineer.
27 Dr. M. Rajasekhara Sarma.		Electrical Engineering	..	..	Instructor in Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering.
28 Sri K. Krishnamacharyulu.		Civil Engineering	..	..	Instructor in Civil Engineering, College of Engineering.
29 Sri Md. K. M. A. M. Sulaiman.		Electrical Engineering	..	..	Junior Instructor in Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering.

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30 Sri K. Ramesh Rao ..	Temporary Supervisor, Works Department.	Public	River Conservancy and Flood Control Hydrology, etc.	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Do.
31 Sri J. A. Murray ..	Do.	..	Civil Engineering on ground-water, etc.	Do.	Do.
32 Sri P. Sivalingam ..	Do.	..	Dam Construction	Do.	Do.
33 Sri Mohamud Husein ..	Supervisor, Central Public Works Department.	Public Works	Hydrology on tube and bore-wells	Do.	Do.
34 Sri V. Venkatesubramaniam.	Research Supervisor, Irrigation Research Station, Public Works Department.	Public Works	Specialized study on soil Mechanics of earth.	Do.	Do.
35 Sri S. Panchanathan ..	Temporary Supervisor, Works Department.	Public	Soil Mechanics with special reference to Foundation Engineering.	Do.	Do.
36 Sri T. L. N. Prasad ..	Junior Engineer, Department.	Electricity	Design and manufacturing of electrical machines.	Assistant Engineer.	Do.
37 Sri T. V. Balakrishnan ..	Do.	..	Manufacture of electrical switches and accessories.	Do.	Do.
38 Sri L. G. Narayanaswami ..		..	Practical training in Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers.	Do.	Do.
39 Sri R. Krishnamurthi ..	Research Engineer, Workshops, Coimbatore Agriculture Department.	..	Practical training in Machine shop, foundry pumps, etc.	Do.	Do.
40 Sri A. Madanagopal Menon.	Junior Engineer ..	..	Manufacture of electrical machines —Asynchronous machines.	Do.	Do.

[20th July 1953]

APPENDIX III.

Vide answer to unstarred question No. 39 asked by Sri T. Parushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th July 1953, page 24 supra.]

Statement I.

Particulars of civic improvements carried out by the Corporation of Madras in the extended areas of the City with the cost for each area.—

Area.	Cost on				
	Works regarding roads, parks, etc.	Water-supply works.	Electrical works.	Drainage works.	Medical relief.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sembium ..	2,92,900	18,827	..	52,255	40,000
Iyanaavaram ..	2,90,500	82,000	..	7,000	18,000
Aminjikarai ..	1,82,200	69,740	53,000	25,000	..
Kodambakkam ..	3,40,000	71,290	34,435	19,378	45,500
Saidapet ..	2,46,000	68,450	1,12,335	61,414	40,000
Guindy ..	1,19,000	7,750	..	..	..
Adyar ..	33,225	2,69,461	6,300	14,274	5,000
West Mambalam ..	..	..	22,200	9,689	..

Statement II.

Programme of further improvements to be carried out in the extended areas of the City by the Corporation of Madras.—

Area.	Particulars of improvements to be carried out.
(1)	(2)
Sembium ..	Formation of and repairs to road, tarring, construction of water tables and kerbs, forming of new parks, etc. Providing water-supply facilities and laying sewers.
Ayanavram ..	Formation of and repairs to roads, tarring, construction of water tables and kerbs, forming of new parks, etc. Providing water-supply facilities and laying sewers.
Aminjikarai ..	Formation of and repairs to roads, tarring, construction of water tables and kerbs, forming of new parks, etc., and providing water-supply facilities.
Kodambakkam ..	Formation of and repairs to roads, tarring, construction of water tables and kerbs, forming of new parks, etc. Providing water-supply facilities, laying sewers and providing public latrines.
Saidapet ..	Formation of and repairs to roads, tarring, construction of water tables and kerbs, forming of new parks, etc. Providing water-supply facilities, laying sewers, providing Dhobikhana, construction of an electrical sub-station and provision of street lights.
Guindy ..	Formation of and repairs to roads, tarring, construction of water-tables and kerbs, forming of new parks, etc. Providing water-supply facilities and public latrines.
Adyar ..	Formation of and repairs to roads, tarring, construction of water tables and kerbs, forming of new parks, etc. Providing water-supply facilities and public latrines.
West Mambalam ..	Formation of and repairs to roads, tarring, construction of water tables and kerbs, forming of new parks, etc., and providing water-supply facilities.

Appointment to which posted on return from training.

Subject of study for which deputed.

Appointment, if any, held before deputation for training abroad.

Serial number and name of candidate.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
41 Sri E. C. Chandrasekharan.	Supervisor (Highways)	Highways, Low Cost Roads, Soil Stabilization, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (Highways).	Assistant Engineer (Highways).
42 Sri S. H. Mahadevan	Do.	Civil Engineering (Highways)—Construction—Bridging.	Do
43 Sri R. Thillainayagam	Do.	Highways Engineering and Highways Research—Highways Traffic Engineering.	Do.
44 Sri B. Sheik Umar	Assistant Engineer (Highways)	Reinforced cement—Prestressed structure.	Do.
45 Sri G. F. D. Gansolves	Do.	Highways Engineering	Do.
46 Sri T. Premnagar	Nil	Highways Engineering (Geo-physics).	Assistant Engineer (Highways). (Since resigned his appointment.)
47 Sri A. Parushothama Rao.	Nil	Plant and plant operation (Mechanical Engineering).	Assistant Engineer (Highways.)
48 Sri K. Balasubramaniam	Temporary Supervisor in Public Works Department.	Health Department.	Assistant Engineer (Public Health.)
49 Sri T. K. George	Do.	Do.	Do.
50 Sri Mohamed Miah Khan	Do.	Do.	Do.
51 Sri D. Konchady	Do.	Do.	Do.
52 Dr. B. Ramamurthi	Temporary Assistant Surgeon	Neuro-surgery	Lecturer in Neurology, Medical College, and Neuro-surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras.

N.B.—Complete particulars in respect of other sponsored scholars who returned from overseas training during 1949-52 are not available.

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Issued—9-9-1953

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

TUESDAY, 21ST JULY 1953

VOLUME V—No. 2

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PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1953

PRICE, 4 annas

3739

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

. Tuesday, 21st July 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Scales of pay of Elementary School teachers in Pudukkottai.

* 120 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the scales of pay fixed for Elementary School teachers (Lower, Higher and Secondary grade) in the institutions in the Pudukkottai area merged with the Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) the date on which such scales were brought into force?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Lower Elementary Grade, Rs. 23—1—33; Higher Elementary Grade, Rs. 30—1—45; and Secondary Grade, Rs. 40—1½—55—2—75.

“(b) The scales of pay were given effect to from 1st January 1949.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, whether these scales of pay cannot be given effect to from the date of merger, that is 3rd March 1948?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Board took over the schools on 14th June 1950 and the Municipal Council on 1st June 1951. The date fixed is from 1st January 1949 and it is not possible to fix it earlier.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government are aware of the fact that in respect of aided schools the scales were given effect to earlier than in the case of municipal schools and district board schools?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The aided schools might have fixed their own dates because we could not compel them to fix a date.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, whether any similar scales of pay have been fixed for untrained teachers specially exempted by the Durbar previous to the merger?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I want notice.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“May I know whether the Government consider that these scales of pay are sufficient for a decent living?”

[21st July 1953]

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ These scales are now obtaining in the local boards and there is a general complaint about the insufficiency of the scales of pay of the elementary school teachers, particularly with reference to aided schools and not with reference to schools under the control of local bodies.”

Retrenchment in the cadre of Inspectors of Schools.

* 121 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to retrench the personnel in the cadre of Inspectors of Schools?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that in the last few years, the personnel in the cadre of Inspectors of Schools has been enlarged out of all proportion to the increase in the number of elementary schools? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It has been increased so that each Deputy Inspector of Schools would be in charge of a reasonable number of schools, that is, about 60 and it has not been an unreasonable increase.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that this increased supervision of elementary schools by allotting 60 schools to each Deputy Inspector of Schools has not brought about any benefit commensurate with the expenses incurred? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I would be glad to hear any constructive suggestions in regard to this matter but not in the way of reducing the inspection that we have to do.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Now that the Government have introduced the new scheme of elementary education, will the Government divert at least 50 per cent of these Inspectors to do constructive work by way of supervising the new scheme that is going to be introduced and also by way of giving constructive suggestions to teachers instead of merely policing them? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The inspectorate are expected to do all that the hon. Member has suggested and they will be instructed to do so.”

Secondary grade trained graduates who completed the short-term B.T. Course.

* 122 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of secondary grade trained graduates in the State who underwent the short-term B.T. Course from the introduction of the course to the date of affiliation of the Course to the University; and

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(b) whether the Government propose to recommend the grant of the B.T. degree to such teachers?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) 124.

“ (b) There is no such proposal at present.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Are these teachers holding collegiate trained teachers' certificates eligible to have B.T. as their suffix? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No, Sir. What is not conferred by the University cannot be used as a suffix.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know whether they are eligible at least for selection as Deputy Inspectors of Schools? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ They are entitled to B.T. scales of pay where they are working.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know whether it will not be possible to arrange with the University to just award B.T. degrees to these teachers, as recently the Government have undertaken to admit short-term trained people to appear for the B.T. degree examination? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is for the University to decide the question.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I have an assurance on the floor of the House from the Hon. the Minister for Education that a recommendation will be made to the University to award B.T. degrees to these 124 people? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The suggestion will be considered.”

Transfer of teachers from State Service to Municipal Service in Pudukkottai.

* 123 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers in the Pudukkottai Area transferred from State Service to Municipal Service (gradewar); and

(b) the measures taken to ensure payment of salaries and allowances to such teachers on Government scales?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The particulars are given below :—

Secondary Grade teachers	...	...	...	8
Higher Elementary grade teachers	...	...	...	42
Lower Elementary grade teachers	...	...	...	9
Unqualified teachers	...	...	...	5
				—
Total				64
				—

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" (b) The teachers are being paid salaries in the scales of pay prescribed for similar teachers under local bodies in this State. These scales are higher than those obtaining in the defunct Pudukkottai State. The Government do not consider it necessary to sanction the Government scales for the teachers."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Have the Government received any representation, Sir, that a teacher in Government service had been posted to a municipal school and that his salary was not only decreased but he was also placed on a lower cadre for want of a vacancy?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am not aware of any such case. If any particular case is brought to my notice, I will look into it."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"If the Government have received information about any such case, may I know whether the Government will issue an order to the Special Officer in Pudukkottai to see that no such teacher is placed on a cadre lower than that which he occupied and that no such teacher is paid a salary lower than that which he drew previous to the merger?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The particular case will be gone into."

Educational concessions to children of teachers and non-gazetted officers.

* 124 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing—

(a) the number of children of teachers and other non-gazetted officers, who are benefited by the G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, granting educational concessions—

(i) from Forms I to III, and

(ii) from Forms IV to VI;

(b) the total cost incurred by the Government for granting such concessions; and to state—

(i) whether any representations have been made to the Government by any organization of teachers or others regarding the extension of the fee concessions and if so, for whom the concessions are requested and the action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(ii) whether the Government have issued any instructions to all heads of institutions not to extend the concessions to the failed students from January 1953 and if so, whether any representations have been made expressing dissatisfaction at this and with what result?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The concessions have been granted only from the school year 1952-53 and it is not possible to say now how many children will be benefited by them.

(b) (i) The information regarding actual expenditure is also not available.

Certain representations were received. A statement* containing the particulars is laid on the table of the House.

(ii) The answer to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second portion, no representations expressing dissatisfaction about the orders of Government have been received."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"May I know, Sir, what exactly are the reasons for granting full fee concession from Forms I to III and half concession from Forms IV to VI?" 4-10 p.m.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is very obvious, Sir, that we are limited by our finances."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"May I know, the principle on which these concessions are made? If it is poverty why not give the concessions to the children of other poor parents?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, this was intended for certain categories of employees mainly in the Government and to some extent outside."

Posting of productive staff to non-productive posts in the Government Press, Madras.

* 125 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether production in the Government Press has been affected due to the posting of productive staff to non-productive posts; and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the productions?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The distinction between the productive staff and the non-productive staff referred to in the question, is based upon the rough classification of the work in the Government Press into productive and non-productive for the purpose of calculating the cost of printing. This classification does not mean that transfers are prohibited from one branch to another and, in any event, has nothing to do directly with the outturn of work in the Press. The question of the production being affected by transfers of workmen from one section to another made in the exigencies of service, does not therefore arise."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the non-productive staff are working in the productive section and if that is so how effective work could be carried out in the Government Press?"

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is really no difference essentially between the productive and the non-productive work. Every member of the staff, peons, mazdoors, everybody should be considered to be taking part in production. But it is understood that in 1924 the Controller of Printing and Stationery and Stamps in the Government of India had issued instructions for the introduction of a revised system of casting the accounts in the Press. For the purpose of maintaining the accounts the staff had been divided into productive and non-productive. According to the instructions, the productive staff included compositors including lino and mono operators, machine men, typesetters, dry workers, etc., and supervisory staff such as readers, copy-holders and clerks, etc., were said to come under the non-productive staff. This classification cannot be applied for all purposes. The only correct view therefore is that everyone in the Press is doing productive work.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that two big machines costing about Rs. 60,000 are lying idle for want of proper work in the Government Press? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I require notice for that question, Sir.”

Suspension of the Headmaster and the Drawing Master of the Government Muslim Training School, Triplicane, Madras.

* 126 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the Headmaster and the Drawing Master of the Government Muslim Training School, Triplicane, Madras, were placed under suspension;

(b) the date on which the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings completed the enquiry;

(c) the date on which the recommendations of the Tribunal were received by the Government; and

(d) the date on which orders were passed by the Government or the Director of Public Instruction?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) 16th August 1950.

“ (b) 7th June 1952.

“ (c) 7th July 1952; and on 12th January 1953.

“ (d) Final orders were passed by the Government on 23rd April 1953.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, why it took three years for the completion of the disciplinary proceedings against the Headmaster and the Drawing Master of the School? ”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have gone in detail into the file, Sir, and there was no time lost. There were complaints. They had to be gone into by the Divisional Inspector of Schools. Then the matter was referred to the Tribunal and the Tribunal asked for the detailed evidence taken by the Department, and the Tribunal took its own time and sent its recommendation to the Government. The Government under the convention, referred the recommendation of the Tribunal to the Director of Public Instruction. He sent the case back to Government which differed from the recommendations made by the Tribunal. Therefore, again a reference had to be made to the Tribunal and the Tribunal later on sent its consent. Then the Government issued orders. Then the party was given notice, he was given an opportunity to go into the records and finally a decision was taken. Therefore, I submit to the House that there was no time lost but in the very nature of things these delays were inevitable.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, is there not a rule that the Government should not keep under suspension the concerned Government servants for more than six months pending enquiry into the charges against them? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, this was totally unanticipated and it was inevitable that it should take so much time.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I have an assurance from the Hon. Minister that these disciplinary proceedings will be completed as expeditiously as possible? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ What was the nature of the final orders passed? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Dispensing with the services of both.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ So they were benefited, I think? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member is disposed to view it like that because the services of the persons were not dispensed with earlier.”

Aided secondary schools not paying Government scales of pay to their teachers.

* 127 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing—

(i) the number of aided secondary schools in the State that are not paying Government scales of pay to their teachers:

(ii) the amount realized by way of tuition fees from the students; and

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(iii) the amount of teaching grant received from the Government; and to state

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the managements as to how the tuition fees collected from the students has got to be spent, and if so, what they are; and

(b) whether the Government have any intention to enforce common scales of pay throughout the State, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government in the matter so far?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(i) 363.

“(ii) Rs. 1,35,26,000.

“(iii) Rs. 70,00,000.

(a) No.

(b) There is no proposal to enforce common scales of pay throughout the State.”

Time-limit for the submission of English books to the Text-Book Committee for approval.

* 128 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Director of Public Instruction issued a gazette notification on the 17th September 1952 fixing the 28th February 1953 as the last date for submission of English books under the new syllabus for approval by the Text-Book Committee;

(b) whether the Director of Public Instruction issued another gazette notification on the 11th February 1953, reiterating the same and stating categorically that under no circumstances the time would be extended;

(c) if the answer to clauses (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons that prompted the Director of Public Instruction to issue another notification on 11th March 1953 extending the time-limit for receipt of books from 28th February 1953 to 15th March 1953; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of publishers who submitted their books before the 28th February 1953 and a list of those who are benefited by this extension without notice?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Yes, in a notification, dated 3rd February 1953.

“(c) Extension of time was granted in the notification of 11th March, since the Director of Public Instruction felt that the time allowed was not sufficient.

“(d) On account of the extension of time, four new publishers sent text-books and as many as eighteen publishers who had already sent their books availed themselves of this opportunity

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to submit corrected editions of the books already submitted by them. The extension of time thus benefited 22 publishers. It is not in public interests to disclose the names of the publishers who have submitted books.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Is it not irregular to extend the time-limit once fixed, for thereby some publishers will be benefited and others will be placed in a disadvantageous position?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“That is not the purpose for which the time-limit was extended. There were complaints and many publishers represented that there were unexpected postal delays in the transit of registered parcels and consequently, the parcels which were normally expected to be received on 11—11—1952 were actually received one or two days later. Hence, the Director extended the time and wide notice was given to all people concerned and it is not intended to benefit any X or Y or Z.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“May I appeal to the Hon. Minister to issue stringent instructions to the Director of Public Instruction to fix a time-limit and not extend it in future?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Every effort will be made to adhere to the time-limit and such effort was made in this case also. But this was only an exception and it was not meant to benefit any one or two individuals.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“Are there any rules that those who are responsible for the drawing up of the syllabus under the Government should not publish text-books?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I want notice, Sir.”

Management of the Panchayat Board Higher Elementary School at Iythempudy.

* 129 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the West Godavari District Board requested the Government recently to permit them to take over the management of the Panchayat Board Higher Elementary School at Iythempudy, Tanuku taluk, West Godavari district; and

(b) if so, what action has so far been taken in the matter by the Government; if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Orders have been issued permitting the District Board, West Godavari, to take over the management of the Panchayat Elementary School, Iythempudy.”

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Alleged acts of violence caused to the Harijans of Devarapodilam village, Srikakulam.

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

(a) whether any Harijan community members, i.e., one Somudalasomulu and other tenants of the Inam village of Devarapodilam in Chipurupalli taluk, Srikakulam district, sent a mahazar, dated 25th February 1953, complaining that the agent of the inamdar, Sri Bhupathiraju Sitharamaraju, with the assistance of 300 hooligans armed with gun and deadly weapons, raided the houses of Harijan community on 25th February 1953, broke their cooking pots, damaged their huts by pulling them away by shooting in the air and other violent acts caused them, their womenfolk and their children to flee in terror, with a view to evict them from their holdings;

(b) whether the jute, chodi and maize crop raised by the Harijans were looted to the extent of Rs. 2,000 on that occasion;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action to protect the life and liberty of the Harijan community tenants of the said village; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of criminal complaints to the police by the parties concerned on 25th February 1953 and a village report of the atrocities of the inamdar and his underlings, the police have been slow to move in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) & (b) The Collector of Srikakulam received a petition from Somadula Somulu and Lataka Mahalakshmi, Harijans of Devarapodilam village alleging that Bhupathiraju Sitharamaraju and 29 others took possession of the lands under their cultivation after threatening them with firearms and also carried away crops worth Rs. 2,000 raised by the petitioners.

“(c) & (d) The police have taken prompt action on the complaint. The Sub-Inspector of Police has registered two cases in this connexion. The Circle Inspector of Police also visited the village on 28th February 1953. He has seized the gun from Sitharamaraju and also seized about 25 putties of ragi, 8 putties of greengram, 40 putties of cholam and 6 putties of jute, alleged to be the stolen property in one of the cases registered. Further police investigation is in progress.”

SRI P. SEETHARAMIAH:—“Is it a fact that similar incidents are occurring in other places also?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Straightaway I can say that I do not think there are similar instances. If there are instances, they may be brought to the notice of the Government.”

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Destruction of dogs by Municipalities.

* 140 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether dogs, that are destroyed by Municipalities, are destroyed for want of a licence or for rabid nature;

(b) if for rabid nature, whether they are tested and confirmed that they are rabid before destruction; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to stop destruction of dogs?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Under Section 241 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, unlicensed stray dogs are rounded up and destroyed by Municipalities. The stray unlicensed dogs are destroyed not for want of licence but, as being stray dogs they are uncared for and are likely to catch and spread rabies.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) No.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that most of the dogs that are caught and taken to the lethal chamber are normal and in a very healthy condition and that those who are responsible to catch these dogs do not at all approach rabid dogs for safeguarding themselves?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I would like to know, how the hon. Member has formed this opinion.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“From my personal experience itself. May I know how and when this Act of destruction of the most faithful animals came into the Statute Book and that too in a land which stands for Ahimsa from the days of Buddha to Gandhiji?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Dogs of good breed may be licensed and kept tied up and not allowed to roam about.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“In these days of Societies like the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Humanitarian League and when a Bill is to come up before the Parliament for the protection of animals and even wild animals, will the Government go to the extent of just amending the District Municipalities Act so that any dog which is not rabid should not be destroyed?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Humane methods of destruction for destroying dogs are now employed. Now, they are not clubbed to death and they are not poisoned but they are taken to the lethal chamber and killed by the use of cyano gas. In Madras City they are electrocuted.”

SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—“What happens in the case of dogs which are licensed but, at the same time, rabid?”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" If they are rabid, they will be destroyed and the brain of the dog destroyed will be sent to the Pasteur Institute for confirmation of the diagnosis."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" In non-rabid cases, would it not be possible for the authority concerned to give notice to the owner before destruction, be it at least a 24-hour notice? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I think, they are detained for sometime and time is given to the owner to come and take the dog."

Admission of patients to the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

* 141 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the sanctioned number of beds in Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram;

(b) the rules and regulations governing the admission of patients in the Sanatorium; and

(c) the number of cases on the waiting list on 1st March 1953 and the date of application of the earliest case awaiting admission?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The sanctioned number of beds in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium is 468.

" (b) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House. These rules are under revision.

" (c) The number of cases on the waiting list on 1st March 1953 is reported to be 1,342 and the date of application of the earliest case awaiting admission is 17th October 1951."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister for Health whether admissions are made according to priority of applications? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir. I have stated in my answer that admissions are made according to the priority of applications. Emergency cases which require immediate attention are admitted immediately."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know what steps the Government propose to take to ensure prompt admission and reduce the number of cases on the waiting list which date as far back as three years? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There must be quicker turnover. Sir, we have emergency beds also at the Royapettah Hospital and in the General Hospital."

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SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know whether it is correct that four out of five patients die during the period of waiting for admission? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is probable that some may have died."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that admission cards are sent after the patients die? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It may happen so but it cannot be helped."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" The rules for admission to special wards say that if a patient does not turn up within seven days from the receipt of intimation of the vacancy of a bed, and if no extension of time is obtained . . . the registration fee will be forfeited. May I know if the patient dies in the meantime, the amount will be refunded? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I presume so."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know what stands in the way of the Government providing for more accommodation to the patients? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" From time to time additional beds are being provided in the Sanatorium. Even now 40 new beds are under construction to provide accommodation for the families of the Defence Services."

Statistics regarding suicides and homicides.

* 142 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of suicides and homicides among women, men and children that occurred during the period from April 1952 to December 1952, and the causes for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" A statement^a showing the figures regarding suicides and homicides among men, women and children for the period April to December 1952, and the reasons therefor, is placed on the table of the House "

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, may I know whether it is correct that cases of suicide in this State now are more than at any time in the history of this State? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not have the comparative figures now for every year."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, may I ask the Hon. Minister for Finance why this question has been sent to him? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, any Minister can answer for any other Minister."

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DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ Sir, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government would appoint a Committee to go into the causes and find out a remedy for all these homicides and suicides? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The causes are known and we have been making efforts to improve society as far as possible so that there may not be suicides and homicides. ”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, I find from the reply that there have been as many as 3,590 cases of suicide in this State within the period of the last nine months. Is it correct, Sir, that the largest single cause for these cases of suicide has been poverty? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I do not have the figures itemwise to analyse them but, if the hon. Member is interested, I will give him the figures later. ”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Sir, the hon. lady Member put the question as ‘ suicides and homicides among women, men and children ’ but the Hon. the Finance Minister began his answer with ‘ suicides and homicides among men, women and children ’. May I know whether there is any reason behind it? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, because the hon. lady Member has put the question, I thought men should take precedence. ”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“ Sir, may I know why the Hon. the Finance Minister is answering questions in regard to homicides and suicides? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, this has been answered already. ”

Seating accommodation for pensioners in the Pension Pay Office at Teynampet.

* 143 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any petitions from the pensioners complaining about the inconvenience and indignity they are put to in the present Pension Pay Office at Teynampet; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that for want of adequate seats and accommodation many pensioners are herded together under trees to avoid midday sun?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Though the accommodation available in the Pension Pay Office at Teynampet is limited, it is not true that pensioners are being herded together. The building has two spacious covered verandas and the compound has a large number of big shady trees. Benches and chairs are provided for the convenience of pensioners. ”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, may I know whether there is separate accommodation for men and women pensioners at the place? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I suppose the hon. Member is aware of it. ”

Construction of Pillaperu anicut in Udayagiri taluk.

* 144 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of construction of the Pillaperu anicut near Challagirigala in Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district;

(b) whether any water is going waste in the rainy season;

(c) whether the Government propose to construct a reservoir to store the water;

(d) if not, whether the Government have any alternative proposals to raise the existing capacity of the tanks at Isakadamerla, Veligandla, etc., for storing the water from the anicut;

(e) why the Government have not utilized the two existing tanks of Garimenapenta and the Yerraballi tank for storing the water from this anicut; and

(f) whether the Government propose to raise the level of the anicut?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Rs. 1,33,207.

“ (b) No; any surplus flows into the Manneru and will be used under the Rallapad project under construction.

“ (c) & (d) Do not arise.

“ (e) The two tanks being on a higher level than the crest of the Pillaperu Anicut, it is not possible to feed them.

“ (f) No. ”

Conversion of D.C. areas into A.C. areas in the City of Madras.

* 145 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to convert D.C. areas into A.C. areas in the City of Madras by the Government Electricity Department; and if so, when this will be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The answer is in the affirmative. Provision for the conversion of D.C. supply into A.C. has been made in the Madras Plant Extension Scheme which is under progress. Meanwhile all possible steps are being taken for gradual elimination of D.C. loads and for voluntary conversion of D.C. loads to A.C. wherever feasible. For want of funds the laying of A.C. net work cannot be taken up on a large scale and the progress of

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change-over from D.C. to A.C. will therefore be rather slow. It cannot therefore be stated with any accuracy when the conversion of D.C. supply to A.C. will be completed."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government will compensate the landlords at least to the extent of a portion of the cost of the fans, refrigerators, etc., that have been changed to A.C.?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, some compensation is provided for."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, may I know whether it is 25 per cent or 50 per cent?"

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

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, may I know what areas have now been taken up for conversion from D.C. to A.C.?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I would like the hon. Member to be more specific. The whole of Madras has been taken up."

Agriculture course in Secondary Schools.

* 146 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many Secondary Schools in this State have started Agriculture Course under the Bifurcated Scheme of studies;

(b) how many Secondary Schools have applied for allotment of lands for conducting practical work in Agriculture since 1949;

(c) whether their requests have been complied with; and

(d) whether there has been any delay in the disposal of these applications and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Twenty.

" (b) & (c) No management is compelled to provide land of its own for conducting practical work in agriculture. Lands suitable for the purpose, close to the school, may be taken on lease. If lands are not available on lease, there will be no objection to the students working on others' lands, with the permission of the owners. If, however, the managements apply to the Revenue Department for acquisition of lands for the purpose and if the acquisition is considered essential, proceedings will be started for the acquisition of the lands in question. Such acquisition proceedings have been sanctioned in the case of the Hindu High School, Ambur, North Arcot district, and Sri Sivaswami Ayyar High School, Tirukattupalli, Tanjore district.

" (d) It is not known what case the Member has in mind. If the case is specified, the matter will be looked into."

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Retention of untrained teachers in service in the Pudukkottai area.

* 147 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of untrained teachers of over ten years' experience (gradewar) in the Pudukkottai area merged with the Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) whether any provision has been made for their retention in service?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a)

Graduates	...	...	...	...	2
Secondary grade untrained	...	...	...	...	7
Higher grade untrained	...	...	...	...	14
Lower grade untrained	...	...	...	...	31
Total	...	...	...	...	54

" (b) Yes."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government have given permanent exemption to these teachers?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the number of untrained teachers in the Pudukkottai area merged with the Tiruchirappalli district are only two graduate teachers, two secondary grade and two higher grade teachers. Out of the two graduate teachers one has been absorbed in the Madras State service and the other who is too old is being continued by granting him exemption year after year. Out of the two secondary grade teachers, one is being continued in service and the other has been advised to undergo either the secondary grade training or physical training course in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education as he is young and energetic. Out of the two higher grade teachers, one is working now as a librarian and the other is a scout master and craft instructor."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know if the Government propose to just issue a permanent exemption recognizing the fact that this is a feature peculiar to Pudukkottai and the teachers were in service without training even before the merger?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, untrained teachers who are very old and who are unsuitable or may find it difficult to undergo training are allowed to continue in service by granting them exemption year after year. Only the younger people are encouraged to undergo fresh training."

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I just elicit the information whether the Government are prepared to grant this concession to teachers with over 10 years of service and not very old? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir, it is being given already."

Grant of permission to Hindi Pandits to sit for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in October 1953.

* 148 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to Short Notice Starred Legislative Council Question 36-A answered on 17th March 1953, what steps the Government have taken to allow the concerned Hindi Pandits to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination in October 1953?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The question of allowing the Hindi Pandits who were not permitted to sit for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of March, 1953, to appear for the examination in October, 1953, was considered in consultation with the Commissioner for Government Examinations and orders have been issued that such of those pandits who may become eligible to appear for the October examination, may be admitted to the examination without further payment of fees."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know if I am correct in my opinion that this order issued through the *Port St. George Gazette* on 24th June 1953 is a repetition of the order issued on the eve of the examination banning these teachers from sitting for the examination and in effect refuses to give permission to these 75 pandits who were debarred? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, those who become eligible in the interim period are allowed to appear for the examination without payment of fees."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know if the Government, after their statement on the floor of this House on the 17th March 1953 when they expressed that it was too late to interfere in the matter, considered whether they could not now interfere and give permission to these 75 Pandits in view of the fact that the mistake was on the part of the Government and not even one per cent on the part of the candidates? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it was stated that on examining the applications received for the March 1953 examination it was found that 75 Hindu Pandits had not either put in three years of service nor had they the required Pracharak qualification. By mistake their applications were forwarded and they, therefore, demanded that they were entitled to sit for the examination and it was stated on the floor

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of this House that those who were entitled to appear for the examination alone would be permitted to appear for the October examination."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether it is not a fact that even four days before the examination the rules were not as they are given just now, that Rule 13 of the Madras Educational Rules as well as the rules in the S.S.L.C. Memorandum qualified these 75 Pandits to sit for the examination and that this is completely proved by the fact that every District Educational Officer and every Circle Inspector of Education had recommended these applicants as eligible? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it was stated very clearly that it was by mistake these applications were forwarded and the Government still hold that view."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know how it can be a mistake when in the previous year people without even these qualifications had appeared and how could anybody take it otherwise except that the Government have begun to interpret the rule to the disadvantage of the teachers at the time of the examination? May I once again, on behalf of these teachers, just request the Government to have some sympathy for these teachers who have prepared again a second time for the examination and to avoid disappointment a second time by issuing an order just now—three months after the order banning them from the examination—and thus serve the cause of education? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, if the hon. Member is of the opinion that, even assuming that a mistake had been committed, it should be taken as a rule, I cannot agree but, if the hon. Member suggests that the rule itself deserves reconsideration it can be considered on its merits later on."

Vacancy in the post of Headmaster, Government Training School, Tirunelveli.

* 149 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the period for which the post of Headmaster of the Government Training School, Tirunelveli, has been kept vacant in 1952-53?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The post was vacant from 23rd October 1952 to 13th March 1953."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Education why the post was kept vacant so long? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The headmaster of that school went on leave preparatory to retirement from 23rd October 1952. A number of direct recruits were due for

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posting as District Educational Officers, Lecturers, Inspectresses of Schools, etc., after completion of their administrative training in December. Their postings resulted in the reversion of some of the juniormost temporary District Educational Officers. Pending settlement of the postings of these officers, the question of filling up the vacant headmasters' posts could not be taken up."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" May I know whether it is the usual practice of the Government to keep the Headmasterships and Principalships of Government Institutions vacant for long months? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The instructions of the Government are that generally no post should be kept vacant for over a period of one month. But in this case the delay occurred for the reasons explained already."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" Will the Hon. Minister for Education kindly state for how long the Principalship of the Rajah's College, Pudukottai, was kept vacant? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I wish to have notice for that question."

Provincial Advisory Board of Education.

* 150 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Provincial Advisory Board of Education is functioning; if so, the names of the members of the Board and if not, why not;

(b) how many times it met last year and the year before;

(c) when it was constituted and for what term; and

(d) whether this Board has placed its views before the Secondary Education Commission, Government of India?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The State Advisory Board of Education is not functioning, since the term of Office of the Board has expired by efflux of time."

" (b) It met once in 1951. It did not meet in 1952."

" (c) It was last reconstituted in January 1949 for a period of three years."

" (d) The question does not arise as the Board ceased to exist before the Secondary Education Commission was appointed by the Government of India and as it has not been reconstituted. The Government intend to appoint Committees to deal with specific questions from time to time."

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Representation by the Malabar District Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union.

* 151 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the President of the Malabar District Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union presented a memorandum, dated 26th January 1953, to the Government, and if so, what their demands are;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above Union expressed its readiness to organize a strike, if their minimum demands are not met before 30th April 1953; and

(c) if so, what action the Government have taken to avert the strike?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes. The requests contained in the memorandum mainly relate to the revision of the scales of pay of teachers and the improvement of service conditions of elementary school teachers under private managements."

" (b) Yes."

" (c) This matter is under the active consideration of the Government."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Is the Hon. Minister for Education aware that subsequent to the submission of a memorandum, there was a meeting of the representatives of Malabar in the Legislature and the Teachers' Union representatives and that the teachers have suspended the question of going on strike pending a final decision of the Government on the representations made by the Members of the Legislature from Malabar? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes Sir. In accordance with the assurances given by me and the Hon. the Chief Minister on the floor of the Assembly last March, this question was further gone into and certain tentative decisions have been arrived at and we are in the process of consulting the organization of teachers. The proposal is to make payments as an experimental measure direct to teachers and to deduct the provident fund contributions due from the managements at source."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" The proposals of the Government regarding the main question, namely, the revision of the scales of pay have not been communicated to the teachers' organization. The Hon. Minister for Education himself was present at the Conference of teachers held at Pattambi. The Hon. Minister for Law who opened the Conference was very much impressed by the sincerity and honesty of the demands put forward by the teachers. May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the question of revision of pay also? "

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The question of revision of pay and the question of security of tenure of the teachers are the two very important points raised by Members. With regard to the increase of pay, it is a problem affecting the entire elementary school teachers in the State and I have already stated that the matter is under continuous consideration of the Government. Our difficulty is mainly one of financial stringency. As regards security of tenure effective steps are being taken to modify the rules.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I know for how long the matter is pending consideration with the Government? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Since this Government came into being.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ May I know what are the difficulties of the Government in ensuring security of tenure which does not require any finance? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There are some difficulties with regard to teachers who have put in service below five years. But instructions have been issued executively that no teacher's service should be dispensed with without the approval of the District Educational Officer whatever be his service. The modification of rules is in the process of being done.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ May I know whether the Government will consider the question of revising the scales of pay of teachers now that they are made to work for more hours under the new Elementary Education Scheme? I request the Hon. Minister for Education as also the Hon. Minister for Finance to consider this proposal favourably.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have already stated on the floor of the House that this will be considered particularly in view of the changes made.”

Payment of house-rent allowance to teachers in Aided Schools.

* 152 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether estimates for the payment of house-rent to Aided Schools had been called for last year and the year before last and if so, why the house-rent was not paid during these years; and

(b) whether any representations have been made by any teachers' union urging the need for the payment of house-rent to Aided Schools, and if so, what action the Government propose to take in this respect?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The Member apparently refers to the proposal for admitting the expenditure on payment of house-rent allowance to teachers in aided

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schools for purposes of assessment of teaching grants to those institutions. Estimates of the extra expenditure on the payment of house-rent allowance to teachers in aided secondary schools were called for but the proposal had to be dropped on account of financial stringency.

“ (b) Yes, but the Government do not propose to reopen the question in view of the existing financial stringency.”

Scales of pay of the staff in Aided Secondary Schools.

* 153 Q.—SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Aided Secondary Schools in the State paying the staff in 1952-53—

- (1) at Government scales of pay;
- (2) at rates higher than the Government scales of pay;

and

- (3) at Local Board rates of pay;
- (b) the number of Local Board Secondary Schools in the State paying their teachers in 1952-53—

- (1) at Government scales of pay; and
- (2) at Local Board rates; and

(c) whether any Local Board has applied to Government for permission to pay teachers at Government scales of pay, and if so, whether the permission was granted?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) In 1951-52 the number of aided secondary schools adopting the various scales of pay for their staff was as follows :—

(1) at Government scales of pay	255
(2) at rates higher than the Government scales	2
(3) at Local Body scales of pay	344
(4) at neither Local Body nor Government scales of pay but on a scale between the two	17

“ These details are not available in respect of 1952-53.

“ (b) & (c) Twelve district boards and 41 municipal councils have adopted the Government scales of pay for the members of the teaching staff in the 390 secondary schools under their control. In the remaining 470 secondary schools under Local Bodies only the Local Body scales of pay have been adopted. Applications from Local Bodies for permission to adopt the Government scales of pay are considered by the Government as and when they are received, with reference to the financial position of the Local Body concerned.”

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4-50 p.m. SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Will the Government consider the advisability of abolishing the invidious distinction between the Government scales of pay and the Local Board scales of pay because all the teachers have been unanimously making representations that they should have only one uniform scale of pay for all teachers? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, that is a question which involves finance and we are not able to effect that just now.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Sir, will the Government arrange for the deposit of all school-fee amounts paid in schools, irrespective of denomination, into the treasury and pay teachers direct on the authority of the signature of the Headmaster who is to have the powers of a gazetted officer in this respect? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The novel suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered if details are given. I cannot commit myself to anything now.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any proposals to pay the secondary grade teachers employed in the elementary schools and in the high schools the same scale of pay instead of the present different scales of pay? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, we have been able to do it in the case of basic schools but we are not at the moment able to extend it to other schools.”

Discontinuance of the scheme of Poet Laureateship for regional languages.

* 154 Q.—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to discontinue the present scheme of Poet Laureateship for the five languages, viz., Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such discontinuance?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) & (b) The Government have decided to discontinue the scheme of appointing Poet Laureates in Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Sanskrit from the current year; at the expiry of the period of five years for which the Poet Laureates were created. The term of the Telugu Poet Laureate who was also appointed for a period of five years will run till 1955. This may not be the best way of inspiring poetry.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Will the Government consider the advisability of continuing these poet laureateships as the poet laureates appointed last time were very much appreciated by the general public? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It will be good to consider this in due course, Sir.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Are there any poets among the Hon. Ministers, Sir? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ They are very prosaic people.”

SRI S. SRINIVASA RAO :—“ Are the Government thinking of improving poetry in any other way? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am very glad that the question has been put by one of the eminent poets who adorns this House. If other ways are suggested, they will be considered.”

Frequent transfers of Elementary School teachers by District Boards.

* 155 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations about frequent transfers of Elementary School teachers by District Boards, and if so, the steps taken by the Government to remedy the same;

(b) whether the transfer of teachers is recognized or practised by District Boards as a form of punishment in the case of complaints against District Board teachers; and

(c) whether District Boards have been fully notified against such transfers?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) A representation from certain M.L.As. regarding the transfer of teachers during 1951-52 in South Arcot district was received by the Government. On enquiry it was found that there was no irregularity except for the fact that these transfers were made without the prior approval of the District Educational Officer. The President, District Board, South Arcot, was therefore asked to adhere strictly, in future, to the instructions issued by the Government already, which require that transfers of teachers must ordinarily be made only in the beginning of the year restricted to the minimum possible extent and that no transfers should be made in the middle of the year unless there are exceptional reasons.

“ (b) No.

“ (c) Yes.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I think the Hon. Minister for Education can rest now.” (Laughter.)

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Weekly collections of the Government Transport buses in the City of Madras.

* 156 Q.—SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of weekly collections of the Government Transport buses plying in the City of Madras for the weeks, i.e., from 5th to 11th April 1953, from 12th to 18th April 1953 and from 19th to 25th April 1953; and

(b) whether the Government have ascertained or made any enquiry as to the number of persons, who are unable to use the bus transport due to the closing down of the tramways?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The weekly collections were as follows :—

Period. (1)	Collections. (2)		
	RS.	A.	P.
5th to 11th April 1953	2,20,194	0	3
12th to 18th April 1953	2,55,448	15	9
19th to 25th April 1953	2,57,356	13	9

“(b) No, Sir. It is not practicable. But we can safely say that 75,000 people were carried additionally during the period when trams were not working.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“May I ask, Sir, how many extra buses were put on the roads to meet the increased traffic?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, about 50 buses more have been put and we hope to put another 50 buses in the course of the next two months.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the increase in the revenue from the bus transport service has anything to do with the Government's disinclination to have the tramway run again?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, the increase in revenue is undoubtedly due to the stoppage of the trams. But I do not think it has anything to do with the inclination of the Government.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Sir, arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the Government are aware that the bus fares are so high that they are beyond the reach of large sections of the public, particularly after the increased impost when the Government took over the bus service?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, so far as I am aware there has been no increase in the bus fare in recent years.”

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SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that there is lot of overloading in the bus to-day?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes, Sir. We have permitted overcrowding. Otherwise many more will be stranded on the roads.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that four or five bus chasses have cracked due to overloading?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, the chasses may have crashed because the buses are rather old and fairly decrepit. I do not think it is due to overloading. But it is quite possible that overloading may be an additional factor.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Are the Government aware that the rate of bus fares is so high that large sections of the general public cannot pay that?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, as I have said, we have not increased the bus fares. What the public have been paying for so many years, they are still continuing to pay.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Do the Government deny the fact that there was an increase of bus fares when the buses were taken over by the Government?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“But that was so many years ago, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know whether the Government would concede the fact that resuming the running of the trams means no drainage of money from the country and increasing the number of buses leads to lot of drainage of money and wealth from our country to other countries?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The Government are aware of it, Sir. That is the reason why we have been trying our very best and negotiating for the resumption of the running of trams. But we have not so far succeeded in that effort.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Is it not a fact that the tram fares were cheaper than the bus fares and the people who were formerly travelling in trams and who could afford to pay only tram fares are unable to pay the bus fare now?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“So far as my information goes for the longest distances in the City of Madras the bus fare was half an anna costlier than the tram fares when the trams were running. Small shuttle trams were run in certain restricted areas and the fare was half an anna. But the advantage the Tramways gave was that they gave a large number of season tickets to over 20,000 people at different rates ranging from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 7. That perhaps was the cheapest method of travel.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether there will be reduction of fares when the cushions are removed from the seats in buses? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ When they are removed, the question may be considered.”

Fatal accidents in the Madras City.

* 157 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of fatal accidents in the Madras City during the period of nine months, i.e., from April 1952 to December 1952; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to separate bus routes from tram routes in the City?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Forty-six.

“ (b) The answer is in the negative.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ Am I to understand from the Hon. Minister's answer that the number of fatal accidents in the Madras City during the nine months is only 46? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member asked about the number of fatal accidents and I answered that the number was 46.”

5 p.m. SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Will the Government consider the suggestion to just have sign boards marked ‘ Halt ’ at every corner as it is done in the Mysore State and to have Secret policemen in disguise to find out which car, bicycle or any vehicle does not stop there and fine them very severely? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am prepared to consider the very useful suggestion made first. As regards the second suggestion, it may lead to complications. I should like to have notice before I commit myself.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question-hour is over and answers to the questions that are left unanswered will be printed in the proceedings.”

Cut in the supply of electricity to factories and workshops.

* 158 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether consequent on the severe cut in the electric supplies almost all the factories and workshops in our State have been severely affected and are not now functioning with usual magnitude;

(b) if so, whether many workers have been thrown out of employment; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to the unemployed workers?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The cut in the electric supply imposed on account of low water storage in the hydel reservoirs has affected many of the factories in Coimbatore district and some of the factories in Salem and Madurai districts.

“ (b) Workers have not been thrown out of employment completely. In almost all the mills affected, the workers have to be without employment nearly for four days in a week and the number of shifts per day has also been reduced in most of the factories.

“ (c) Many of the mills have installed Diesel Generating Sets and have supplemented the fall in power supply and the earnings of the workers in varying proportions and some others are in the process of erecting sets.

“ To alleviate the difficulties of the workers due to involuntary unemployment, the Mill Owners' Association, Coimbatore, after discussion with the Commissioner of Labour and the Labour leaders has recommended to the member mills to pay each month for three months from 1st March 1953 to each worker a loan amount equal to the difference between Rs. 35 and the wages the worker would have earned had he worked on all the days on which he would have been asked to report for duty. The loan is repayable when the power cut is restored. Government called for a conference of the representatives of Labour and employers, and have appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector of Coimbatore to see if further relief can be given.”

Recruitment to the post of lecturer in Animal Hygiene in Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

* 159 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the post of the lecturer in Animal Hygiene in Agricultural College, Coimbatore, falls vacant shortly due to the retirement of the present incumbent;

(b) the qualifications prescribed for filling the said post; and

(c) whether the recruitment to that post is governed by any *Ad hoc* rules; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the same?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) & (c) The post constitutes category 4 of Class IV of the Animal Husbandry Service and is governed in respect of appointment, qualifications, etc., by the special rules published in Notification No. 655, dated 10th July 1952, on pages 1258 and 1262 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th August 1952.”

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Employment of local people as clerks in Municipalities.

* 160 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the present system of employing local people in the clerical cadre of the Municipality has given rise to any administrative difficulties; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to provincialize the municipal services with provision for the transfers of all members of the staff?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) The Government have no information.

“(b) There is no such proposal.”

Taking over of the dilapidated tanks in Garimenapenta by the Government.

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

(a) whether the Government had any proposal to take over the dilapidated tanks of Garimenapenta, Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district, under the Defence of India Rules in 1942; and

(b) if so, whether it had been given effect to, and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) & (b) There was a proposal in 1942 to take over the Garimenapenta tanks, Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district, under the Defence of India Rules. But the tanks were not actually taken over. No records are available either in the Collector's Office or in the Taluk Office, Udayagiri, to show why the tanks were not taken over.”

Accommodation for the children of the Madras Children Aid Society.

* 162 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has paid any visit to the Office, Juvenile Court, Boys' Reception Home and Boys' Club of the Madras Children Aid Society in the 'Monteith Lodge', Egmore;

(b) whether the Government have considered the Report of the Madras Children Aid Society, 1951;

(c) whether the 'Monteith Lodge' is fit for occupation by children;

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to restore to the Society its own building, viz., the 'Retreat' or to find another suitable building for these children; and

(e) whether the building 'Retreat' was bought out of public funds and aided by the Government for the children of the Madras Children Aid Society?

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) No.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Buildings) has stated that certain repairs are necessary and this matter is under consideration.

“(d) The Government have considered the question of restoring to the Society the building 'Retreat', Purasawalkam, which was acquired by Government for locating the institutions under the Madras Children's Aid Society but is partly used by the Civil Supplies department as a godown and partly by the Education department as Hostel for women students of the Presidency College. Till now it has not been possible to return the building to the Society as City stocks of food-grains continue to be kept there and as the Accommodation Controller is not able to offer any other buildings for godown purposes. Steps were taken to find another suitable building for the children but no suitable building is available. The question of restoring 'Retreat' to the Society has been taken up again.

“(e) The building 'Retreat' was acquired by the Government. The total cost of acquisition, including repairs to the building, was Rs. 42,982 out of which the Madras Children's Aid Society contributed Rs. 8,000 and the balance of Rs. 34,982 was met by the Government.”

Purchase of teakwood in the State prisons.

* 163 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of teakwood purchased in each of the State prisons for the manufacture of jail articles of furniture during 1950-51 and 1951-52, and the rates at which the same was purchased;

(b) what kind of teak is used for the manufacture of the articles in each of the jails in the Madras City and in the mufassal and the relative cost of Mysore, Malabar and Burma teak; and

(c) whether tenders have been called for for supply of different kinds of teak required for each of the jails for the above purpose, and if so, on what basis the tenders are decided each year?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) to (c) A statement furnishing the information is placed on the table of the House.”

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Formation of a road across Karikalavakkam tank bund and Vishnuvakkam Harijan Colony.

42 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have dropped the formation of a road across Karikalavakkam tank bund and Vishnuvakkam Harijan Colony in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to sanction the said road site for Harijans to erect huts in the colony; and the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Highways Department propose to form an alternative road in the area on the existing cart track from the main road as far as Perathur Harijan Colony?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) The work of forming a road connecting Vishnuvakkam and Perathur has been included in the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Road Development Programme and will be taken up in due course.

Retrenchment in the establishment of the Public Works Department.

43 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the details of retrenchment in the establishment of the Public Works Department, consequent on the cut in expenditure on works in 1952-53?

A.—Attention is invited to the paper* placed on the table of the House.

Recoveries from the maintenance grants paid to aided elementary schools.

44 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any recoveries were ordered from the maintenance grants paid to aided elementary schools in the State; and

(b) if so, the amount of recoveries ordered, districtwise during the calendar years 1949 and 1950?

A.—(a) Yes, in some districts.

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 135-138 infra.

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(b) A statement of recoveries made in certain districts during 1949 and 1950 is given below. No recoveries were made in districts other than these mentioned in the statement.

Name of district. (1)	Amount of recoveries ordered in					
	1949.			1950.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Krishna, West ..	..	..	..	15	0	0
2 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	6	1	0†
3 Bellary ..	88	0	0	..	..	..
4 Madras ..	3,378	0	0 *	921	0	0
5 North Arcot ..	..	..	..	140	13	0
6 South Arcot ..	..	..	..	8	0	0‡
7 Tanjore, West ..	314	0	0	108	0	0
8 Tiruchirappalli ..	15,330	0	0 *	15,483	0	0
9 Madurai ..	761	0	0	..	..	..
10 Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	1,729	0	0
11 Tirunelveli, East ..	797	0	0	151	0	0
12 Tirunelveli, West ..	33	0	0	9	0	0
13 Salem ..	..	..	..	175	0	0
14 Malabar, North ..	..	..	..	3,720	10	0‡
15 Malabar, South ..	364	0	0	..	..	..
16 South Kanara ..	31	0	0	105	0	0

Payment of house-rent allowance to Municipal employees.

45 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether house rent allowance is paid to the employees in all the municipal councils at the rates sanctioned to Government servants and if not, why not?

A.—Employees other than Sanitary workers.—House rent allowance is not paid to the employees of all Municipal Councils in the State. It is paid in 76 municipalities at the rates admissible to Government servants in the respective municipality. It is not paid in the remaining municipalities, either because the municipal councils concerned have not applied to Government for sanction or because their financial position is such that they cannot afford to pay the allowance from their own funds without the aid of a Government grant.

* Recoveries ordered to be waived as a special case.

† Relates to 48.

‡ Overpayment recovered.

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Sanitary workers.—The Government have sanctioned the payment of house rent allowance at Rs. 3 per mensem to sanitary workers (other than casual workers) in all municipalities subject to the condition that they are not provided with quarters either free of rent or on nominal rent.

Rural Welfare Centres in Tamilnad area.

46 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

- (a) how many Rural Welfare centres are in Tamilnad area;
- (b) how many Rural Welfare Officers both Gazetted and non-Gazetted are in each centre;
- (c) whether the Firka Development Officers undertake any development work; if so, the industries developed by these Officers, firka-wise, since 1950;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Firka Development Officers are required to submit diaries or reports to the District Collectors;
- (e) whether these reports are reviewed and remarked upon by the Government;
- (f) whether the Rural Welfare Officers are required to submit any co-ordinated plan every year for the ensuing year's work; and
- (g) if so, whether the concerned Assistant Industrial Engineers in the district are consulted and a joint report is submitted?

A.—(a) Forty-six in the Tamil districts.

(b) One Rural Welfare Officer (non-Gazetted) for a group of two to four firkas or centres. There are no Gazetted Rural Welfare Officers.

(c) The Rural Welfare Officers (previously known as Firka Development Officers) attend to the all round development of villages in the selected firkas. The development of village industries is in the hands of a separate department, viz., the Industries department.

(d) Yes.

(e) The progress reports sent every month by all the Rural Welfare Officers to the District Collectors and the Deputy Directors of Rural Welfare are consolidated and reviewed by them. Copies of the review are sent to the Government. The Government review these reports and pass any remarks as and when called for.

(f) A plan for the co-ordinated development of each firka which forms the basis for execution of works for that firka is drawn up by the Collectors for every firka as soon as possible after the Rural Welfare Scheme has been extended to it. The Collectors with the assistance of the Rural Welfare Officers are also required to draw up in advance a programme of work to be executed for each quarter.

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- (g) The district officials of all nation-building departments are generally consulted by the Collectors before the plans are drawn up. The Assistant Industrial Engineers would be consulted if there are items on which they are competent to offer remarks.

Scales of pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

47 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing—

(i) the present scales of pay, gradewar, of headmasters, teachers and other staff of both the secondary and elementary schools, working under the Government and other various managements of the State; and to state the basis for fixing such scales of pay; and

(ii) whether the Government propose to revise these scales of pay and assure living wages on the principle of 'Equal pay for equal qualifications'?

A.—(i) A statement* showing the scales of pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools under different managements is laid on the table of the House.

These scales of pay have been prescribed by the Government taking into consideration the following main factors:—

- (a) the qualifications prescribed for the posts;
 - (b) the duties and responsibilities attached to the posts; and
 - (c) the financial position of the Government, Local Bodies and private managements.
- (ii) The Government do not find it possible at present to make any revision in the existing scales of pay, in view of the present financial stringency and in view of the huge additional cost involved.

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

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

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

'That rule 24 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government business on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1953.'

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The motion is—

'That rule 24 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government business on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1953.'

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* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, I oppose this Motion. The object of the motion is to take over to-morrow, which is a Non-official Day, for official purpose. It is not as though Non-official Resolutions had not been ballotted. There are many Resolutions waiting to be discussed and many Non-official Days have already been taken over by the Government. Especially during the last 16 months we have had hardly any Non-official Day. Sir, I submit that by taking over Non-official Days for official purpose, the very usefulness of this House is being cut down. May I ask the Hon. Minister for Finance whether he proposes to give any compensating Non-official Day so that quite a number of Non-official Resolutions which are now pending can be disposed of? If a compensating day is allowed, then there can be no objection in view of the Andhra State Bill which has to be considered urgently. But if no compensating day is allowed, then it is highly objectionable that Non-official Days should be usurped by the Government."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" I also enter my protest for depriving the rights of the hon. Members to have a Non-official Day. Very rarely we meet."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" We have not been deprived of it as yet."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" To-morrow, which is a Non-Official Day, is proposed to be converted into an Official Day. We know the importance of the Andhra Bill. We must bow to the imperative necessity of the Bill being proceeded with quickly. But I join with my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan in requesting that an Official Day may be converted into a Non-official Day, after the Andhra Bill is disposed of."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That request will be considered. Meanwhile, I request the hon. Members to withdraw their opposition to the motion now before the House."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I am not pressing it."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That rule 24 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government business on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1953.'

The motion was carried.

III.—POINT OF ORDER *RE* NON-ELECTION OF A DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" I wish to raise a point of order. I state that the House is not properly constituted because there was no Deputy Chairman for this House, even at the last session. Article 182 of the Constitution says—

'The Legislative Council of every State having such Council shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Council to be respectively Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof, and, so often as the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another member to be Chairman or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be.'

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member need not make a speech on the point of order. He may just state his point of order."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" I want to explain it."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" It is enough if he states the point of order."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" Since there was no Deputy Chairman even during the last sitting of the Legislative Council and there is as yet no proposal to have any election of Deputy Chairman, I say the Council is not properly constituted without the Deputy Chairman."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member knows the difficulty. The Deputy Chairman was not elected during the last session because 24 members were unseated and one of the members unseated happened to be the Deputy Chairman and it was thought that it would be quite unfair to hold the election when 24 seats were vacant. No doubt, they are filled up now and the question is being considered. After all, we will sit only for a few days more. Also, I do not think there is sufficient time to give notice so that the election may be held even during this sitting. Anyhow, the matter is under consideration, but that is not a matter that can be raised as a point of order on the ground that the House is not properly constituted, as if without the Deputy Chairman, this House is not properly constituted. The House was properly constituted even in the absence of 24 members and I do not think there is any point of order. But the point raised by the hon. Member will be considered and the election will be held as soon as possible. There is also the question of partition and my hon. Friend must consider whether it is necessary to hold the election now. Anyhow, all these things will be taken into consideration and a decision will be taken soon."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" There is no point of order. Now, the discussion on the Andhra State Bill will be resumed."

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont.*

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy indeed to join with the Hon. Chief Minister and others on the question of the Motion before the House. I heard with very great pleasure indeed one of the finest speeches that it was ever my lot to hear, when the Hon. Chief Minister spoke yesterday about this Bill and about the way of implementing the Bill. I am sorry that he is not here for me to express, in his presence, my real pleasure when I was hearing him yesterday."

"This is a measure, Sir, about which there could be no difference of opinion. But a certain note of difference has been struck by my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhashyam. I do not want to disturb the

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proceedings of this House by saying anything that sounds like a counter-argument. But, Sir, I must say that I feel like taking notice of his argument. It is true that the partition of the State leaves many of us with many mixed feelings. A State like ours has always been, as has been stated by so many on so many occasions, like a fairly comfortable joint family, the breaking away from which does lead to several consequences—some good, some bad and some indifferent. But that is no reason why the breaking, when made necessary, should be stopped by forces that will only increase the difficulties inside the joint family. There are two ways of thought and two angles of vision that are possible with respect to the problem of the division of the State. If it were possible, and rendered possible, by the psychology of the people of the entire State having a certain unity inside them, to keep them one, I for one, Sir, would not say that they ought to separate. The whole thing, therefore, rests upon the fact whether there is or there is not this fundamental unity in all major aspects and in all major respects. If it is not there, that is a reality; and no amount of idealism can change that reality. That is one way of looking at it. I would say, this way of looking at it is the realistic way of looking at it, of looking at the real state of affairs.

5-10
p.m.

“ There is also another angle of vision possible. Is it good to separate? What are the good consequences that will result? And do these outweigh other consequences? If they do, it is better to separate. Now, as far as the formation of the Andhra State and the formation of the residuary State are concerned, I feel that, in both respects, it is good and it is necessary that there should be this division. Some people do suffer by this division. As the Hon. Chief Minister mentioned in the other House, border areas are always a trouble, and there are several border areas in this State which will have a good deal of confusion as a result of this separation. But, looking at the whole situation, by and large, it seems to me, Sir, that whatever the angle of vision, the division is not merely inevitable, it is not merely necessary, but it is good for the entire State.

“ Many people are very apologetic when they consider the problem of linguistic States. The apology is entered on behalf of a certain word, ‘Linguism.’ ‘Linguism’ is a word which generally means that language cannot be a proper principle for division or for creating entities on the basis of it. But I feel that language is not just some external force in our lives, being one of the most internal factors in our lives. If we believe in democracy in the political sphere, we have to believe in the force of language, not merely from the point of view of a little group feeling that a common language makes it one, but from the point of view of the good that the unity of language can bring about to that very group from so many other points of view. For instance, it has been one of my consistent ways of thinking about the literatures in our country—and I am greatly interested in the literatures of our country—that to a large extent the stagnation in the literary spheres of our life has been mostly due to the fact, at any rate, in

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the South, that we have been living such a conglomerate life that the best of us are not having the incentive to do all that we could do for our languages, for the growth of our languages, and for the growth of the culture of our people through our languages. I may be a little vain in trying to bring to the notice of this Honourable House an article which I wrote as early as in 1936 in a journal called the *Tripeni* of which I was for some time the Joint Editor, about ‘The Logic of Linguistic Provinces.’ I refer to it because at the time I was still, not quite a student, but quite young, and I was referring in that article to a speech of no less a worthy than the late Sri S. Satyamurthy who, addressing a gathering in the Law College that year, said that the division of the Madras State into Andhra and Tamil would result in the lessening of the power of the people of the conjoint State in the affairs and counsels of the Central Government. I entered my protest in that article, and stated that to argue for the division or against the division of any State on political grounds would be as narrow and as irrelevant.—I used the words and I repeat them here—‘as irrelevant and as improper’—as reducing the importance of a writer like Shakespeare to the exigencies of a University examination. It is the tragedy of the cultural life of our country that the culture of our people has not received the attention that it should receive from the best educated people in this country, the best education having been got from the universities and so forth. It seems to me, Sir, a great pity that we who derive our education in a foreign tongue—I do not deny the necessity to derive our higher education in a foreign tongue at the present juncture and for a long time to come—and we who derive all the benefits of that education, should retain it to ourselves, and make a small group of ourselves, keeping our culture entirely within the bounds of the English language, keeping that culture entirely to ourselves who are so few compared to the large masses of the people in this country. Education, if it must thrive, must thrive more and more in the languages of this country and not entirely in a foreign tongue. I am not speaking for a moment, Sir,—I know that next to me sits Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar with whom I have discussed the problem when we were sitting together and agreed with him about the need to retain the English language in our land—against the need to retain the English language for higher education and for education in the higher sciences too. But it seems to me that the apathy which we at least in the South show to the growth of our mother-tongues is largely due to the fact that we are a very conglomerate group; and, more than our being a conglomerate group, the centre and core of our culture in a place like the City of Madras, which is absolutely heterogeneous and which is absolutely mixed, by the very fact of this heterogeneity and mixture, has to depend more and more on the help that the English language can give us as a common medium for the extension and the growth of that culture.

“ It seems to me, Sir, that quite apart from the necessity that our legislatures should as far as possible get to use the language of the people whom the legislators represent—and that language is

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not the English language—more and more should the language of legislation be the language of the people and, even more than the language of the legislation, the language of the administration should be the language of the people, the language in which the leaders of the people go and meet the common folk and talk to them. This language, Sir, has undoubtedly to be the language of the people, and therefore, a language of our country itself.

“ I am not one of those who, either by their temperament or by their political creed, look at the problem of the Andhra State from the view that it will be the regaining of an ancient glory which has been lost. I am not lost in the past even for a moment, and I always look to the future. And looking at the future is not looking at the great people of the past but at the little people of the present who are poor and unlearned, the little people who do not know to speak the English language, who are not quite educated, who do not know many of the things that are going on in the administration and the legislature except by reading a few articles or a few paragraphs that appear in the Press, and who would have certainly followed things better if the administrators and the legislators of the State were able to speak to the people in the language of the people. Language has a creative force, a much more creative force, in my view, than even religion. Others may protest against what I have said, but I am not interested in that controversy at this stage. Language need not be apologised for if the desire is for the growth of culture. If the desire is that any of our languages should grow and become a perfect instrument for the expression of thoughts and feelings, if the desire is for a language of ours to grow and become a perfect instrument, not for the very highest at once but the higher reaches of scientific thought, I for one would say that the future of a language should not be apologised for.

5-20
p.m.

“ But, does the formation of a State on the linguistic principle really mean the setting in force the setting in motion, of the principle of the language for which I am speaking this evening? It depends largely on the genuineness with which a linguistic State is sought to be brought into being. I stated in my article on linguistic provinces in 1936, referred to by me earlier in my speech, that there should not be any anxiety on the part of politicians who only knew their own job and not the entire culture of the State and of the people of the State, to bother about the consequences of division; and that it should not be their concern to worry what would happen at Delhi if the Andhras and the Tanals or any other two or three groups fought like cats and dogs in the affairs of the Central Government. The Central Government is such, and the democratic principles under which Governments are formed are such, that, if democracy is strictly adhered to and really played for, there is no danger of democracy or the principles of Government suffering because there are two States instead of one. If, instead of the one Government of the conjoint Madras State, we have two Governments and two representatives in the Centre, I for one feel, even from the political

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angle that not the conjoint Madras State which is no longer a reality, but a group of two friendly States which are to come would be much more effective in the Centre than it is to-day. To-day, a great part of the influence which this State exerts at the Centre is due to the fact of existence and the personality of one or more of the stalwarts of this State. But it is unreasonable to depend for ever and ever on a personality or on a few personalities. We should develop strength and strength is always derived from the people. There is no higher principle than the principle of speaking to them in their own language, and making them know everything that happens in the country in such a way that they feel that you are not superior to them just because you can speak a different language, or just because you have attained a culture which another language than theirs can give you. I know, Sir, that men with the highest culture even in the English language, like Sri Rajagopalachari, Ashutosh Mukerjee, Rabindranath Tagore and others, who got the essence of their culture in quite a large measure from their contact with English literature, have tried to devote part of the culture that they have derived from it for a back-flow of that culture into the people by creating things of art in the language of the people. Not many people know that the stories of Sri Rajagopalachari are some of the finest things written in the Tamil language. There are a number of persons who have devoted a great deal of their time to the flowing back of the culture that they have gained into the strains of their own language. But this has not happened in as large a measure as we would like, because conditions in our country have been such that even the best of such persons have been taken away into an atmosphere which is not most conducive to the growth of the culture of the people whom they represent. I for one, therefore, feel that, as far as the principle of linguistic provinces is concerned, quite apart from other needs, the needs of the people are in the direction of having linguistic provinces.

“ It is true, as I said, that people of the border areas suffer. People of the border areas have always suffered, and have always regained a certain balance at the end of a period, and they have merged this way or that way, and their problem has ceased. In the same way, the problem of the borders should not be permitted to disturb the problems of the larger inner areas. It is true that the partition of this State will lead to a great deal of confusion in both the new States in the beginning. But still I feel that the speech of Mr. Bhaktavatsalam yesterday, which was half-apologetic and half-pessimistic need not have been so unduly apologetic or pessimistic. I do not think that the residuary State will suffer in such a large measure as my hon. Friend thinks it will. . . . (An hon. Member: ‘It is not Mr. Bhaktavatsalam; it is Mr. Bhashyam who said it.’) I thought, Sir, that Mr. Bhaktavatsalam too had said in a general way, with respect to foodgrains and other things, that it was the residuary State that would suffer and not the Andhra State. (Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: ‘I have not said anything like that . . .’) I am glad that my hon. Friend now agrees with me that there will be

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no suffering on either side, and that the division is going to be something that either party will not suffer on account of in the long run, provided division takes place in such a manner that there is no suffering on either side, and that no undue preference is shown for the people on either side. (An hon. Member: 'That is what Mr. Jinnah said.') Well, Sir, we need not answer Mr. Jinnah now.

"Sir, taking the argument of Mr. Bhashyam that the people of Andhra will not gain anything by the division, it is true that if you look at every small aspect of life, political or administrative, you may find immediate inconvenience. But, Sir, it is the psychology of a people that matters, and it is that psychology that converts good to evil and evil to good. It is that psychology that can convert a bad State into a good State, a good administration into a bad administration, a bad administration into a good administration, and so on. The unity of the people in Andhra is something that must be recognized as a fact, and if it is a reality, there is no use in wishing that it were otherwise. There is also this to be said, that there are a number of people who preach a vague internationalism or in fact a vaguer Indian nationalism, but would not give a place in life any day to what I would call a certain amount of genuine sub-nationalism. It is easy to be airily international and yet hate your neighbour. It is true that people talk of internationalism without thinking of the immediate problems of nations and of sub-nations. I would say, Sir, that the problem of the Andhra State will not complicate the problem of Indian nationalism, because, the more you put a set of persons in a place which makes them feel comfortable, and makes them feel satisfied that they are in charge of the things that they would like to be in charge of, the better set of persons they would be in the outer circle of Indian nationalism too."

"I feel that, as far as the problem of the Andhra State is concerned, it need not be looked upon as a problem which is being solved in this particular way because of concession to an irrational principle, for it is in truth a concession to a very valid and certainly a very realistic state of things. And this Andhra State Bill has to be pushed through, if for no other reason, in order to make 20 millions of people feel that they as one might be able to do something for the nation which they as a joint group with some others could not do. This is the final solution. And this is the final answer to every dispute about the validity of the creation of the Andhra State."

"The Andhra State, Sir, will be formed, I wish and hope and pray, in the midst of such goodwill and co-operation on all sides that there will really be no conflicts between the interests of the Andhras and the interests of their neighbours or between the interests of the Andhras and those of the larger Indian nation. With these few words, I very heartily approve of the measure that is to go before Parliament. And I hope, Sir, that in spite of the dissenting note struck, there will be a unanimous vote in the House that this Bill be taken up and passed into law."

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—"As a very large number of hon. Members want to speak on this Motion, I would request hon. Members to make their speeches as short as possible."

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றையதினம் ஆந்திர நண்பர்கள் நம்மைவிட்டுப் பிரிந்து போவதற்காகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்."

"ஆந்திரர்கள் வெகு நாட்களாக நம்மோடு கலந்து வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது பிரிந்து போவதைப் பார்க்கிறபோது எனக்கு வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், அவர்களை அவ்வளவு செல்லப் பிள்ளைகளாக தமிழர்களாகிய நாம் வளர்த்துவந்துவிட்டோம். ஆரம்பம் முதல் சரித்திரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஆந்திரர்களே பிரதம மந்திரிகளாக இருந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களை பெரிய பதவிகளில் இருக்கும்படி விட்டோம். அவர்களுக்கு என்ன செய்திருந்தபோதிலும் அவர்கள் தனித்துப் போவதிலேயே கண்டிப்பாக இருந்துவந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். போனால் போகட்டும். ஆனால், இவ்வளவு நாள் நாங்கள் எவ்வாறுமாதிரி வளர்த்து, போஷித்து வந்தோமோ, அவர்கள் மனம் நோக்காமலாகிலும் அவர்கள் போகிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால், அவர்கள் ஏதாக்கிலும் மனமடைந்த வரையிலும் எவ்வளவு போராட முடியுமோ, அதைவரைக்கும் போராடுவோம் என்று அவர்கள் திட்டமிட்டு வேலைசெய்து வருகிறார்கள்."

"ஆந்திரர்கள் இந்நாட்டில் குடியேறியபோது, அவர்களை இங்கிருந்த தமிழர்களெல்லாம் என்னசொன்னார்களென்றால், 'உங்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுத்தாலும் கொடுக்கலாம், தெலுங்குக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது' என்று சொன்னார்கள். அது ஒரு பழமொழி. தெலுங்கர்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளாதீர்கள் என்று எங்கள் பெரியவர்கள் சொல்லி வைத்தார்கள். ஆனாலும், நம் தேசத்தில் நாம் எல்லோரும் இந்தப் பரந்த பூமியை ஒன்றாக மதித்து, நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தினால், தெலுங்கர்களுக்கு உயர்ந்த பதவிகளைக் கொடுத்து அவர்களை நன்கு போஷித்து வந்தோம். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போகின்றார்கள். பிரிந்து போவதில் நியாயமான கோரிக்கையோடு பிரிந்தால் பரவாயில்லை. தமிழனுடைய எல்லையை அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு மிகப் பிரயத்தனம் செய்கிறார்கள்."

"சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே உள்ள பல பகுதிகள் வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இருந்தன, சித்தூர் ஜில்லா பிரிக்கப்படாமலிருந்தபோது, நான் சித்தூர் கோர்ட்டுக்கு ஒரு சாட்சியம் சொல்லுவதற்காக 40 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் அங்கு சென்றது ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. நேற்று முன்தினம்—அதாவது சமீப காலத்தில்—பிரிந்து போனது சித்தூர் ஜில்லா. வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இருந்தது சித்தூர் ஜில்லாப் பகுதிகள் என்பதை மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. எங்களுடைய பகுதிகளை எங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுங்கள் என்றால், இதற்கு ஏதாவது மான தகராறுகளும், தொந்தரவுகளும் எழுப்பப்படுகின்றன. இதற்கு நாங்கள் யார் யாரிடமோ மண்டியிட்டுக் கேட்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உங்களுக்கு நாங்கள் இவ்வளவு செய்திருந்தும் நீங்கள் எங்களுக்குக் காட்டும் பாடம் இதுதான் என்று அவர்களைக் கேட்கின்றேன்?"

"மனிதன் செல்வம் வந்துற்றகாலே தெய்வமும் சிறுதும் பேணர்' என்று சொல்வதுண்டு. செல்வாக்கும், சீரும், சிறப்பும் வந்துவிடுமே யானால், சத்தியத்தையும் தர்மத்தையும் மறந்துவிடுவார்கள். அதுபோலவே, ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு செய்தவை எல்லாவற்றையும் மறந்து, சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவை தங்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் வாதாடுகின்றார்கள். திருப்பதி எங்களைச் சேர்ந்தது என்று சொன்னால் அவர்களுக்குக் கோபம் வருகிறது."

தெரியேன் பாலகனாய் பல தீமைகள் செய்து விட்டேன் பெரியேனாயினப்பின் பிறர்க்கேயுழைத்தேழையானேன் கரிசேர்ப்பும்பொழில்கூழும் கனமாமலை வேங்கடவா அரியே வந்தடைந்தேனடியேனை யாட்கொண்டருளே.

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వారు గుర్తించాలి. అదిలా భక్తుల చిత్తూరు ముఖ్య కట్టలంగా ఉన్న జిల్లా మాత్రమే. ఆ చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోంచి కొన్ని తాలూకాలను తీసుకొని కొత్త జిల్లా ఒకటి తమిళం సౌకర్యార్థం ఏర్పాటు చేయబడింది. ఈ విషయాన్ని అన్నామరై పిల్లగారు మరిచిపోయారు. ఉత్తర ఆర్కాట్ అని పేరు ఉన్నంత మాత్రం చేత ఈనాడు చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని కొన్ని తాలూకాలు తమిళ తాలూకాలని వాదించడం న్యాయం కాదు. వెంకటేశ్వరస్వామి అని పేరు పెట్టుకొనినంత మాత్రాన తిరుతి నాడే అని అనడం ఎంత సబబూ సందర్భంబుతో వెనుక ఎప్పుడో ఉత్తరార్కాట్ అని పేరు భర్తీ చేసుకొని ఈనాడు చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో ఉన్న ఆ తాలూకా, తమిళంకు రాజా లనడం అంటే న్యాయం ఉన్నది అని వారు గుర్తించుకోవాలి. మనం విడిచిపెట్టు యీ సమయంలో ఉద్దేశాలు పెంచుకోవడము సరికాదు. అసలసర గా మనస్సు లను కట్ట పెట్టుకోవడం మంచి పని కాదు. ఉత్తరార్కాట్ జిల్లాను రెండుగా ఎందువల్ల విభజించవలసివచ్చింది అనే విషయాన్ని గురించి ప్రస్తావిస్తూ ఆనాటి ఉత్తరార్కాట్ గజెటింగ్ లో ఏమి ప్రాయోజిత్యం కోరినందుకు మనవి చేస్తాను.

"The following extract from the North Arcot District Manual compiled by Arnold F. Cox, M.C.S., and revised by Harold A. Stuart, I.C.S., and published in 1894 gives a fair account of the relative position of the Telugu and Tamil-speaking people in the North Arcot District:—

"Tamil and Telugu are spoken in almost equal proportion, the former being the vernacular of the southern and the latter of the northern taluks; but both are known to the better educated all over the district. The Palar may be roughly given as the boundary which separates the two tongues."

"దీని ప్రకారంగా పాలార్ నది తెలుగు తమిళ ప్రాంతాలకు సహజమైన సరిహద్దు అని మనం తెలుసుకోవాలి. అంటే ఆర్కాట్, గుడియార్ తాలూకాలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేరాలి. ఈ తాలూకాలలో తెలుగు మాట్లాడే జనం హక్కు మంది ఉన్నారు. ఈ యదార్థ విషయాన్ని గుర్తించి ఆంధ్రులకు న్యాయం కలుగజేయ వలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సరిహద్దు జిల్లాలలో ఉభయ భాషలవారు భండం వలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సరిహద్దు జిల్లాలలో ఉభయ భాషలవారు భండం సహజం. అయితే వీరి భాషవారు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నారు అనే విషయాన్ని గుర్తించి ఆయా భాషా రాష్ట్రాలలో ఆయా ప్రాంతాలను చేర్చడం న్యాయమైన విషయం. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో అరవ సోదరులు ఉన్నారు. అయితే వారి సంఖ్య లక్షా స్వల్పం. ఈ తమిళులకు చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో అధిక సంఖ్యాలుగా ఉన్న ఆంధ్రులైన మేము ఎన్నో విధాల సహాయ పడుతున్నాము. తమిళం చదువుకొనేవారు 15 మంది, 20 మంది ఉన్న స్కూలుకూడా వారికి ప్రత్యేకంగా తరగతులు ఏర్పాటుచేయడం జరిగింది. మా పక్కనున్న వెంగళజిల్లా జిల్లాలోను, మదగాను నగరంలోను తెలుగు పాఠశాలలను మాట్లాడుతున్నది అన్నామరై పిల్లగారికి అర్థమవుతోంది. అలాగే వారి తమిళ ఉత్సాహాన్ని నేను అర్థం చేసుకోగలను. అంత మాత్రం చేత నేను ఆంధ్రుడను కాక పోను; అలాగే వారు అరవలు కాకపోరు. చిత్తూరు జిల్లా ప్రజలకు ఉభయ భాషలు తెలుసు కనుక ఆ జిల్లా అధిక మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో ఉండవలసినదం

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సారవాయి. చిత్తూరు జిల్లా ప్రజలు అధిక సంఖ్యాకులు తెలుగువారు కొందరు అరవలుకూడా ఉన్నారు. ఈ అరవలారే మేము అన్ని విధములైన సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేశాం. ఈ యదార్థ విషయాలు గుర్తించిన అరవలకు విజో అన్యాయం జరుగుతుందని అనడం ఎంత మాత్రం సబబుకాదు. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో కాని, మరే ఇతర జిల్లాలలో కాని ఇంతవరకు అరవలకు ఉపకారమే జరుగుతున్నదే కాని అన్యాయం ఎంతమాత్రం జరుగలేదు. అన్యాయం జరిగినదంతా తెలుగువారికే, విజో జిల్లాలలో ఎంతంత అభివృద్ధి జరిగిందో దూచినట్లయితే ఈ విషయాలు బోధ పడతాయి. అయితే ఇంత కాలంగా ఆంధ్రులే మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రధాన మంత్రిలుగా ఉన్నారే ఇక అన్యాయం ఎవరు చేసినట్లు అని కొంతమంది తమిళ సభ్యులు ప్రశ్నిస్తారు. ఆంధ్రులు ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి ప్రధానామాత్యులుగా ఉండి ఉండవచ్చు. అయితే కిలక స్థానములన్నింటిలోను తమిళులే ఉంటూవచ్చారు. ఉద్యోగులలో, మరే ఇతర ముఖ్య స్థానాలలో తమిళులే ఈనాటివరకు ఉన్నారు. అందువల్ల నాకు మాత్రంగా ప్రధానులు తెలుగువారైనప్పటికీ ఆంధ్రులకు తగినంత ఉపయోగం కలుగలేదు. ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలో అభివృద్ధి పథకాలు అమలు జరుపబడలేదు. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో కృష్ణ, గోదావరి, తుంగభద్ర వంటి పెద్ద నదులున్నప్పటికీ ఆ నదుల నీటిని ఉపయోగించుకొనుటకు ఎటువంటి ప్రణాళిలు అమలు జరుపబడలేదు. ఉన్న ఆనకట్టలకైనా సరిగా మరమ్మతులు చేయలేదు. అందువల్లనే గత సంవత్సరం కృష్ణా ఆనకట్టకు పెద్ద చెబ్బి తగిలింది. ఘోర ప్రమాదం సంభవించింది. పెద్ద పెద్ద ఇంజనీర్లు చనిపోవడం జరిగింది. ఉన్న ఆనకట్టలనుకూడా సరిఅయిన స్థితిలో ఉంచుటకుకూడా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొనకపోవడం ఇందుల్లో స్పష్టమౌతోంది. తుంగభద్రకు వికో విధంగా ఆనకట్ట కట్టారు. దానిని ఇంకా పూర్తిచేయలేదు. ఇది ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలో జరుపబడిన అభివృద్ధి. అయితే నిన్నటి రోజున శ్రీ భక్తవత్సలంగారు మాట్లాడుతూ గత అయిదు సంవత్సరాలలో ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలకు హెచ్చు మొత్తాలను ఖర్చు చేసినట్లు చెప్పారు. ఇది సరికాదు. ఇంతకాలంగా విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి, విద్య, వైద్యము మొదలైన విషయాలలో ఆంధ్రులకు ఎంత అన్యాయం జరిగినదో, అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళికలు ఎంతవరకు తమిళ నాడులోనే అమలు జరపబడినదో వారు మరిచిపోరాదు.

"ముఖ్యంగా ఒక విషయం మాత్రం వెప్పవలసి ఉంది. బళ్లారి తాలూకాలోని మామి ఫిర్కాలు ఆంధ్రులకు న్యాయంగా రావలసి ఉంది అని మనవి చేసుకుంటున్నాను. ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని ప్రజలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలోనే చేరవలసిన కోరుకుంటున్నారు. కాబట్టి క్లెరినైట్ ద్వారా ఈ విషయాన్ని నిర్ధారణచేయవలసినది ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేయవలసినదని మనవి చేసుకుంటున్నాను. ఈ బళ్లారి తాలూకా విషయమే ఈనాడు సత్యాగ్రహం జరుగుతున్నది. శ్రీ తేలలి కామి రెడ్డిగారు గత 32 రోజులనుంచి ప్రాయాశవేషం చేస్తున్నారు. ఆయన స్థితి విలాపం ఉంటుందో తెలియదు. ప్రజలు చాలా ఉద్రిక్తులయి పగిలిపోతున్నారు. విద్యుత్తు ముందే ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విషయమే శ్రద్ధధూతకపోవడం విచారకరం. చిత్తూరు జిల్లా విషయంలో వి విధంగా boundary commission వేస్తామని చెప్పారో, అదే విధంగా బళ్లారి విషయంలోకూడా boundary commission ను వేస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు చెప్పినట్లయితే అక్కడ సత్యాగ్రహం మునివేసే ఆవకాశముంది. కాబట్టి అందుకు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు పూనుకొనవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

"చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని తిరుత్తణి తాలూకాలో కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో తమిళులు అధికంగా ఉండవచ్చు. వారి విషయమై సోదరుడు శ్రీ శివశాస్త్రి గ్రామనిగారు చాలా శ్రమపడుతున్నారు. అయితే ఒక్క విషయం వారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

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ఏమీ గ్రామాలూ తమిళులు అధికంగా ఉన్నారో లేదో అయినా గ్రామాలను మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చటమే మేము అభ్యంతరం చెప్పం. అదే విధంగా ఉత్తర ఆంధ్రా, వెంగల్పూర్, నేలం జిల్లాలూ, ఆంధ్ర అధికృతకల తాలూకాలను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చటమే మేము అభ్యంతరం ఉండరాదని వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. Boundary commission లను ఏర్పాటుచేసి ఈ విషయాలను తేల్చుకొనువరకు వారు ఏమీ పట్టాలని అనవసరంగా ఆందోళన చేయవద్దని మొత్తం నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have already sent a circular round stating that as far as possible the speeches should be in English. Is the hon. Member Sri Satyanarayana going to speak in English? "

5-50 P.M. * SRI N. SATYANARAYANA :—" Yes, Sir. I am going to speak in English.

" Sir, it is with great pleasure that I associate myself with this resolution and support the proposition so ably moved by our Hon. Chief Minister. Doubts were expressed by some of our hon. Members from Tamil Nad and they said : ' Why should an Andhra Province be formed at all at this juncture? ' I wish to tell them that we want the State because the new State will be bigger than Assam, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal which are all ' A ' States and bigger than the ' B ' States of Hyderabad, Mysore, PEPSU, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin. The new State will have an area of 62,000 square miles. Again we require a separate province because linguistically we occupy the third rank in India. People who speak Telugu are 2½ crores in numbers, Bengalis are 5 crores, Hindi-speaking people 8 crores, Marathi-speaking people 2 crores, Tamil-speaking people 2 crores and the others are less than 2 crores. (An hon. Member : ' Old statistics. ') My hon. Friend says these are old statistics. But even according to these old statistics I say we are far ahead of all other linguistic people and we are the third in the linguistic group. We require the new State to be formed not only because our population is large and our area big. There are other reasons also for the claim for the separation of Andhra. My hon. Friend, Sri Bashyam, asked yesterday whether the formation of the Andhra State was logical, whether on financial grounds it will be good to form the new State at this juncture. Well, Sir, as he himself put it, in his significant speech, the potentiality of the Andhra State will be greater than that of many other States. How is its potential greater than that of the other States? The hon. Member himself answered that question. We have untrapped resources, namely, our rivers Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra. Ninety-five per cent of the waters of the Godavari, 88 per cent of the waters of the Krishna are going waste into the sea. Can any one show any other province with such good water resources? By harnessing these rivers we will produce more food not only for our State but for the entire country. We will grow and supply food to Coimbatore, Salem, Travancore-Cochin, Ramanathapuram and other deficit areas if only we are allowed to have our Ramapadasagar Project on the Godavari and some others

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in Krishna. But now we are not allowed to have those projects. We are not able to construct even a bridge. Sir, the foundation-stone for the construction of the Alamuru bridge was laid by the hon. Member Sri Bhaktavatsalam as early as 1948. We are now in 1953. Even though the foundation-stone was laid so many years back and even though it is an inter-State bridge, and we have stocks there to the tune of 10 lakhs of rupees, the construction has not yet been taken up. The materials and other things are spread throughout the area and the foundation-stone alone is there. Why has it not been constructed, I want to know? That is why, Sir, we require our own State to be formed. Why was not Ramapadasagar Project taken up? Why was not some project taken up for harnessing the waters of Krishna? It may be due to negligence or perhaps it may be due to want of finance. We have no particular grievances against anybody in this State. We only say, let us have our own State to develop our own culture, our own independence, not in the sense of separating ourselves from the rest of the country, but only as Andhras. We want to develop our language, we want to develop our culture, we want to develop our resources and other things. If only these two rivers are harnessed, we will have immense power and irrigation resources to develop our State.

" Not only will agriculture be prosperous in our State, but we can develop other areas also. Take the mineral wealth of Rayalaseema. ' Rayalaseema ' has now come to be called ' Kallaseema ', Sir. We have neglected to develop this area and tap the mineral resources. In that area tanks were abandoned. No repairs were carried out to the irrigation sources. Water was allowed to flow in waste. With our own State, we can develop the mineral, forest and other resources of this area. It is for the development of these resources and for the advancement of the Andhra country economically, culturally and in other directions that we want a new State to be formed. We are neglected, neglected and neglected. That is why we want to assert our own independence whether you call it a ' tribal ', or ' racial ' idea or this and that.

" Sir, I may remind the House that in ancient India we had 52 States, independent States. I do not now want to name those 52 States. Even in those good olden days Andhras made their own contribution for the development of India. Nagarjuna Konda, the Ajanta caves and others are there to prove this. The Mahayana cult of Buddhism was spread by the Andhras to distant places like Tibet, Mongolia, China, Java and other places.

" Sir, take the Ajanta Caves. Who has contributed to their architecture? It is only the Andhras who contributed it. We have no quarrel with Tamilians. We have no quarrel with Kanadigas. In fact we have no quarrel with anybody. Only we want to have our own State so that we may develop culturally, socially and economically. There may be problems like the shortage of food in the Tamil Nad but this should not stand in the way of our having a State of our own. We, the Andhras, are calm, considerate

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and good people and we have contributed to the development of India. Take your own Tamil Nad. Who has contributed to the advancement and development of industries in Coimbatore? I say, it is the Naidus who have done it. It is the Andhras who migrated to the South and settled in places like Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai and Ramanathapuram, who have contributed to the improvement of agriculture and industrial development of that area. They never quarrelled with their Tamil brothers. They became one with them. They became part and parcel of the people of Tamil Nad. For instance, take Mr. Ramaswami Reddi, or Mr. Kumaraswami Raja. Mr. Kumaraswami Raja is 50 per cent Andhra and 50 per cent Tamilian and you have made him once the Chief Minister of this State. So, socially and culturally we are with you.

"Also, there are Tamilians who contributed a great deal towards the advancement of the Andhras and we shall be ever grateful to them. Take for instance, the late Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. He was Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities in the Andhra area for 10 years. I say with pride that he developed 4,000 panchayats in the Andhra area and he gave money to the people of the Northern Circars. As honorary organizer in charge of the development of panchayats, I had taken Rs. 4 lakhs during the period 1928-30 from the late Mr. Ayyangar. Some friends were very angry over his action and they even told him that it was not fair and equitable and that Rs. 4 lakhs out of the Rs. 7 lakhs earmarked for the purpose, should be spent in that area alone. His only answer was that they were able to show good progress in their work. With the money that he gave, it was possible to build roads, repair tanks and open libraries. Even to-day we worship him and we adore him and we have got the highest respect for him. As a matter of fact, we are not treating with any discourtesy any of the Tamilians who have done good to us. Take for instance, Sir S. P. Rajagopalachari who came to Andhradesa, sat on our pials and taught us co-operation. There are other such great men like Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Veda-chalam who have contributed much to the spread of the co-operative movement in Andhra. We will worship them for ever. Therefore, our demand for a separate Andhra State is not parochial. We want an Andhra State to develop our culture, our industry and our agriculture. We have abundant potential resources.

"Sir, three things are required to develop a State. What are they? They are manpower, water-power and forests. We have got all these three things. We have manpower. Our State is more populated than many other States in this country. We have got water as we have three great rivers like the Krishna, the Godavari and the Tungabhadra. We have got mineral resources. If the whole of Rayalaseema is properly developed, Rayalaseema will become 'Ratnaseema'. Therefore, it is not out of jealousy or hatred that we want a State. We want to contribute our mite to the progress and development of the country.

"Take, for example, the services rendered by the Andhras to the Congress in 1921. They enrolled members in large numbers

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and contributed money to Congress funds and thousands of Andhras sacrificed their lives in the various freedom struggles launched by the Congress. Is it not fair and just that we should get our State especially after the advent of the Republic, for whose consummation the Andhras had contributed so much? Is it not injustice to delay it any longer? So, there should be no ill-feeling in this matter. You must act according to the preachings of your own Tamil poets. I too have read the Tirukkural in the Telugu version. Let us shed the so-called hatred and jealousy, as stated in the Kural. If only we act accordingly, India will be one country and one Nation. We must call ourselves Indians first and then Andhras or Tamilians. We have not lagged behind anybody in our patriotism.

"Now, Sir, I wish to reply to one of the points raised by Mr. Bhaktavatsalam yesterday. I am not going to accuse him or criticise him. He said that the Andhra State will be surplus in food. Yes, Sir, thanks to Sir Arthur Cotton, we are surplus in food. We used to call Sir Arthur Cotton a great Rishi because he gave us water by harnessing the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari for agricultural purposes. It was also he who built the Cauvery anicut. The Godavari anicut has already yielded about Rs. 20 crores and the Krishna Anicut about Rs. 12 crores. So, after the completion of these two anicuts, the Government have received Rs. 32 crores but they have spent only Rs. 28 crores.

"Now, I come to roads in the Andhra State. We have got only third-class roads. But in Tamil Nad you have got first-class metalled roads. For instance, from Madras to Ootacamund there are first-class metalled roads. But go to Andhradesa and you will find no first-class cement concrete roads there.

"Sir, while supporting the motion before the House, I, once again appeal to my Tamil friends to remember at least the teachings of their poets and wish the Andhra State a bright future. Let Tamilians and Andhras march together and work hand in hand and thus raise the status of the country in the eyes of the world."

SRI M. P. SIVAGNANA GRAMANI :—"மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்தக் கவுன்சிலின் முன்பு வைத்துள்ள ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய அமைப்பு மசோதாவை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்கின்றேன்.

"ஆந்திரர்கள் நெடு நாட்களாக எதை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்களோ, அதை சென்னை மாகாணத்தார் மட்டுமல்ல இந்திய சர்க்காரும் அவர்களுக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. யாரை அவர்கள் சந்தேகித்தார்களோ, அவர் முதல் அமைச்சராக இருக்கும்போதே ஆந்திரர்களுக்குத் தனி ராஜ்யம் ஒடைக்கும்படியான சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"தென்னிந்திய சரித்திரத்தில் புது எடு ஆரம்பமாகியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த நல்ல சுபமான் நேரத்தில் பிரிந்து போகும் ஆந்திரர்கள் நியாயமாக கொடுக்கப்படுவதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, கிடைத்து சரியானது என்று வாங்கிக் கொண்டு சுமுகமாகப் பிரிவது ஒன்றுதான் ஆந்திர சகோதரர்களின் முன் இருக்கிறது.

"ஆந்திர சகோதரர்கள் தங்கள் மொழி, கலாசாரம் ஆகியவற்றின் வளர்ச்சிக்காகத்தான் முகியமாக ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தைக் கேட்கிறார்கள்.

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ஆகவே, அமைக்கப்படும் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் தெலுங்கே அரசாங்க மொழியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த வகையில் தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கும் அவர்கள் வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

“ நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ B. V. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது, மொழி வழியாக ஆட்சி இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்குக் காரணங்களையும் நியாயங்களையும் மிக அருமையாகவும், தெளிவாகவும் விளக்கியிருக்கிறார். அதற்குமேல் விரிவாக வேறுயாரும் சொல்லமுடியாத அளவுக்கு விளக்கியிருக்கிறார். ஆக, மொழிவழி ஆட்சி அபாயகரமானதல்ல என்பது தெளிவாகின்றது. மொழிவழி ஆட்சி நடத்துவது சாத்தியமல்ல என்று சந்தேகப்படுபவர்கள்கூட இதை அமல் நடத்த முன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் நாம் மறக்கமுடியாது.

“ இப்படி மொழிவழியாக ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தை அமைப்பது சரிதானா? அவ்வாறு அமைத்தால் வீழ்ந்துவிட நேரும் என்று பல அறிஞர்கள் சந்தேகப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நேற்று கூட, ஆங்கிலத்தில் தேர்ந்த ஒருவர் இதைப்பற்றி பேசினார். நம்முடைய வரலாற்றைச் சற்று நாம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்தோமானால், இம்மாதிரி சர்ச்சைக்கே இடமிருக்க முடியாது.

“ கடந்தகால வாழ்க்கையில் நாம் கண்ட காட்சிகளை நாமே பார்க்காத சூழ்நிலையில், நம் முன்னோர் சாதித்தவைகளை மறந்து வந்த வேளையில் இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணம் மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் அமைக்கப்படுவது நன்மையாக இருக்குமா, தீமையாக இருக்குமா என்ற சந்தேகம் சிலருக்கு எழுகின்றது.

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“ இந்தியாவில், கல்கத்தா, சென்னை, பம்பாய் என்ற மூன்றே மாகாணங்களைக்கொண்டு சிழக்கிந்திய கம்பெனி ராஜ்யம் ஆரம்பமானது. அதற்குப்பிறகு, வடக்கே கல்கத்தா மாகாணத்திலிருந்து அஸ்ஸாம் பிரிக்கப்பட்டது; ஒரிஸ்கா பிரிக்கப்பட்டது; பீகார் பிரிக்கப்பட்டது; ஐக்கிய மாகாணம் பிரிக்கப்பட்டது. அதோடு சேர்ந்து முன்னும் பின்னும் பம்பாயிலிருந்து சிந்து பிரிக்கப்பட்டது; பஞ்சாப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்தப் பிரிவினையான மாகாணங்களெல்லாம் மொழிவழி அடிப்படையில் பிரிக்கப்பட்டனவென்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது.

“ இந்தப் பிரிவினைகள் கடந்த 60 ஆண்டுகளாக ஒன்றுக்குப்பின் ஒன்றாக, காங்கிரஸ் மகாசபையின் தீர்மானத்திற்கு முன்பே, பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சியிலும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டன என்பதையும் நாம் மறக்கக்கூடாது.

“ மொழிவழி ராஜ்யம் வேண்டும் என்பதெல்லாம் சுதந்தரப் போர் நடந்த காலத்தில் நியாயமாக இருந்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பின்னரும் மொழிவழி ஆட்சி தேவையில்லையென்று யாரேனும் சொல்வதானால், அதை நான் ஆட்சேபிக்கத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“ சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பின்னும் சிறு சிறு சமஸ்தானங்களை ஒன்றாக இணைத்து ‘பி’ ராஜ்யங்களாக அமைத்த காலத்தில்கூட மொழியைத் தான் அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு சமஸ்தான ஐக்கியம் ஏற்பட்டது. செளராஷ்டிரம், ராஜஸ்தானம், பெப்சு போன்ற ராஜ்யங்கள் மொழிவழி அடிப்படையில்தான் அமைக்கப்பட்டன.

“ சமஸ்தான இலாகாவின் தலைவராக சர்தார் படேல் இருந்த காலத்தில் அவர் வெளியிட்ட அறிக்கை (White Paper)யில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்; அதாவது, சமஸ்தான ஐக்கியத்தை எந்த அடிப்படையில் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றால், பொருளாதாரம், நிர்வாகத்துறை போன்றவற்றைப் பொறுத்த தென்னாலும், அதோடு சேர்த்து முக்கியமாக மொழியையும் அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டே அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று வெள்ளை அறிக்கை கூறுகிறது.

“ ஆகவே, கடந்த 60 ஆண்டுகளில் மொழிவழி அடிப்படையில் ராஜ்யங்கள் பிரிக்கப்பட்ட அந்தச் சரித்திரப் பாதையில் இருந்துகொண்டுதான் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யமும் அமைக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த சரித்திரப் பாதையில் அமைக்கப்படும் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தினால் எந்த விதமான அபாயமும் வரப்போவ

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தில்லை; அதனால் இந்தியாவின் ஐக்கியத்திற்குத் துளிசூடே சேதம் ஏற்படாது என்ற நம்பிக்கையோடு புது ராஜ்யத்தைத் துவக்க வேண்டுமேயல்லாது சந்தேகத்தோடு ஆரம்பிக்கக்கூடாது. புது ராஜ்யம் மொழிவழியாக அமைக்கப் படுவதால் இந்தியாவின் ஐக்கியத்திற்கு பாதகமேற்படாது என்ற நம்பிக்கையோடு ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுகின்றேன்.

“ இந்த மாதிரி மொழிவழி ராஜ்யம் அமைக்காவிடில் கேடு என்ன என்பதையும் கொஞ்சம் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். இந்திய சுதந்திரம் என்பது சமுதாயம் என்ற கப்பலின் அடித்தளத்திலுள்ள மக்களுக்குச் சரியாக பயன்படுகிறதா என்றுபார்த்தால் இல்லை என்பதுதெரியும். இந்தியாவுக்குக்கூடத் சுதந்தரத்தை சமுதாயத்தின் மேல் தளத்தில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கே பயன்படுகிறது. அடித்தளத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. நியாயமாகப்பார்த்தால், சமுதாயத்தின் அடித்தளத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் உழைப்பாளி மக்கள். அவர்களும் நம்புடைய ரத்த சகோதரர்கள்தான். ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும், தமிழர்களுக்கும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் ஒற்றுமையேண்டும், சமத்துவம் வேண்டும்; பிரிவினைக்குப்பிறகும் அப்படி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று அக்கறைப்படுகிறது அரசாங்கம். எல்லோரும் அப்படித்தான் இருப்புகிறார்கள். சமுதாயத்தின் அடித்தளத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் அல்லல்படுகிறார்களே, அவர்களும் வாழ்க்கைப்பாதையில் முன்னேறிச் செல்வதற்கு, அவர்களும் மற்றவர்களோடு எல்லா உறையிலும் போட்டியிடுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே, சாதாரண பொது மக்கள் பேசுகின்ற பாஷையில் ஆட்சி நடந்தாலொழிய, அவர்களுக்கு எந்த ராஜ்யம் வந்தாலும், எத்தகைய குடியரசு வந்தாலும், அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கை உயர முடியாது. ஆகவே, கலாசாரம், மொழி இந்த அடிப்படையில் இல்லாமல், அரசியல் பொருளாதாரம் என்பதை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்க்கக் கூடாது. பொது மக்கள் பேசுகின்ற மொழியை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு ஆட்சி அமையவேண்டியது இன்றியமையாதது. அப்பொழுதுதான் சமுதாயத்தின் அடித்தளத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் மற்றவர்களோடு சமத்துவமாக வாழமுடியும்.

“ மொழிவழியாக ராஜ்யம் அமைகிறபோது வோட்டு கொடுப்பவனுக்கும் வோட்டு வாங்கிச் செல்பவர்களுக்கும் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு ஏற்படுகிறது. வோட்டுப் பெற்றவர்கள் அப்பொழுதுதான் பொதுமக்களின் குறைகளைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும். வோட்டுப் பெற்றவர்கள் பொதுமக்களுக்கு என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அவர்கள் கவனித்து வருவார்கள். பொது மக்கள் கவனத்தோடு இருந்தால் வோட்டு வாங்கிச் சென்றவன் தவறு இழைக்கமுடியாது. தவறு இழைத்தான் என்றால், அவனைத் தள்ளிப் போட்டு, தங்களுக்கு உகந்தவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க அவர்களுக்கு முடியும். ஆகவே, இந்த அமைப்பு அரசியல் வளர்ச்சிக்கு, சமுதாயத்தின் அடித்தளத்தில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கும், அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு அடிக்கோலுமென்று நான் நம்புகின்றேன்.

“ மூன்றாவது கலை வளர்ச்சி; நான்காவது மொழி வளர்ச்சி. இந்த அடிப்படையில் நம் சமுதாயம் அமையவேண்டுமென்று காந்தியடிகள் ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார். ஆனால், சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பின்னே அவசியமில்லையென்று சொல்பவர்கள் காந்தியடிகளின் சொன்ன வாக்கை மறந்தவர்களாகிறார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பின்னாலும் இருந்தால், இந்த மொழிவாரி பிரிவினையை ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பார். அவர் இறப்பதற்கு முந்திய நாள் பிரத்தினே பேச்சில் கூட இந்த மொழிவாரி பிரிவினையை வற்புறுத்திப்போனார்கள். அவருடைய மாண வாக்குமூலத்தை மொழிவாரி ராஜ்யப் பிரிவினையினால் அபாயம் நேரும் என்று அச்சப்படுபவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆரம்பத்திலேயே அச்சப்படுவதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை.

“ எஞ்சிய சென்னை மாகாணம் அப்படியே இருக்கட்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஏன் அப்படி இருக்கவேண்டும்? தமிழ் ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைக்கின்ற அளவுக்கு மற்ற தென் கன்னடம், மலையாளம் ஜில்லாக்களைப் பிரித்து இதை அமைத்தால் என்ன கெட்டுப்போய்விடும்? முதல்தரமான தலைநகரம் இருக்கிறது—ஆந்திரத்திலே. ஸ்ரீமான் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள்

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சொன்னதுபோல, தன் காலிலேயே நின்று மொளிக்கக்கூடிய பொருளாதார பலம் இருக்கிறது—ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தின் பொருளாதாரத்தைவிட. ஆந்திரர் களுக்கு ராஜ்யம் கிடைத்துவிட்டது; ஏன் தமிழர்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கக்கூடாது என்று சண்டையல்ல. தாய்மொழியை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு ராஜ்யங்கள் பிரிக்கப்படுவென்றுமென்பதல்லாமல், வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை.

“நேற்று பேசிய நண்பர் ஒருவர் அபிப்பிராயம் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றதைப் பார்க்க எனக்கு வியப்பாக இருக்கிறது. கன்னடியர்கள் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள்; மலையாளிகள் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள்; ஆகவே, இந்த இடைக்காலத்திற்கு எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யம் (Residuary Madras State) என்று இருக்கட்டும்; இது இடைக்காலத்திற்குள்ளுள்ள ஏற்பாடு என்று அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளமுடியும். அப்படிச் சொல்லாமல், மொழிவழி ராஜ்யப்பிரிவினையைத் தள்ளிப்போடச் சொல்வதால், மொழிவழியான கோரிக்கையை எதிர்த்துப் போராடிக்கொண்டே அவர் இருக்கமுடியுமா என்பது சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது.

“ஆகவே, பக்கத்து ஜில்லா சகோதரர்கள் பிரிந்து போகும்வரையில் உள்ள இடைக்கால ஏற்பாடு என்றுசொன்னால், எனக்கு ஒன்றும் ஆட்சேபணையில்லை. ஏனென்றால், இன்று மக்களின் தார்பீக வளர்ச்சிக்கு மொழி வளர்ச்சி ஆதாரமாக இருக்கிறது. மொழி வளர்ச்சி இல்லையென்றால், தார்பீக வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படமுடியாது.

“தொழில் உயர்வானது விஞ்ஞானம், இஞ்சினீயரிங், மருத்துவம் எல்லாம் தாய்மொழியிலே அமையவேண்டும். படித்த பட்டதாரிகள் உழைப்புக்கு மதிப்புக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் எல்லோருளும் வாதாடப்படுகிறது. உழைப்புக்கு மதிப்புக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி உழைக்கக் கூடிய பாட்டாளிகள், அவர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் உயர்ந்த படிப்பு பெற வேண்டுமானால், கல்லூரிப்பாடங்கள் தாய்மொழியிலேயே போதிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். தொழிலுக்கு மதிப்புத் ‘தருகிறோம்’ தொழிலுக்கு மதிப்பு தருகிறோம் என்று சொல்வதில் மட்டும் பயனில்லை. தொழிலாளிகளின் மக்களும் எட்டுக் கல்வியைப் பெறுவதற்கு, கல்லூரிகளில் தாய்மொழியில் போதிக்கப்பட்டால்தான் அவர்களுக்குப் பயன் ஏற்படும். அப்படியில்லாவிட்டால், எந்தவிதமான சீர்திருத்தமும், எந்த மாறுதலும் காண முடியாது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, எல்லைப் பிரச்சினையைப் பற்றி பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். முன்னால் ஸ்ரீ செங்கல்ராய நாயுடுவும் மற்றும் பலரும் பேசினார்கள். சித்தூர் பிரச்சினையைப் பொருத்த வகையில் எனக்கு ஒன்று தெரிந்ததாகவே இருக்கிறது. சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள, எந்த தாலுகாக்கள் எந்த தாலுகாக்கள் யார் யாருக்குச் சேற வேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் எல்லைக் கமிஷன் முன்னால் பேசப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம். அதைப்பற்றி இங்கு பேசிப் பயன் இல்லை. பொதுப்படையாக எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளும் முறையில் எல்லைக்கமிஷன் வரவேண்டும்; எல்லைக் கமிஷன் வந்து விசாரித்து, எந்தக் கட்சியில் நியாயம் இருக்கிறதோ அந்தக் கட்சிக்குச் சாதகமாக தீர்ப்பளிக்கலாம். அவர்கள் கட்சியில் நியாயம் இருந்தால் கொடுப்பதில் ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆகவே, இரண்டு கட்சிகளையும் எல்லைக் கமிஷன் தீர் ஆராய்ந்து முடிவு சொல்லும். அந்தத் தீர்ப்பின்படியே நம் கோரிக்கை யெல்லாம் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே, உடனே எல்லைக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

“தனித் தமிழ்ப்பகுதிகள் உள்ள சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி எல்லைக் கமிஷன் முன் நாம் வைக்கலாம். எல்லைக் கமிஷன் வரும் என்பதற்கு வாக்குறுதி வேண்டுமென்று கோரினார்கள். அந்த வாக்குறுதி நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அமைக்கப்படும் எல்லைக் கமிஷன் எவ்வளவு விரைவில் வரமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு விரைவில் வந்தால், இந்தச் சர்ச்சைக்கு ஒரு தீர்வு காண்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும்.

“இந்த எல்லைப் பிரச்சினையைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் ஒரு நியாயம் நடந்திருக்கவேண்டும். சித்தூர் ஜில்லா தகராறுள்ள பிரதேசமாக இருப்பதால், அதை எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேர்த்திருக்கவேண்டும். சித்தூர்

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ஜில்லா தகராறுள்ள ஜில்லா என்ற முத்திரை போட்டு எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் தான் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாமல் மொழியின் அடிப்படையிலேயே அமைக்கப்படுகின்ற ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் தகராறுள்ள இந்த சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்த்திருக்கக்கூடாது. எஞ்சிய சென்னையிலேயே அதைச் சேர்க்காமல், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் சேர்ப்பதற்கு நியாயமில்லை. ஆனால், சந்தர்ப்பம், சூழ்நிலை, தயக்கம், முதலிய விஷயங்கள் வேறுவிதமாக மாற்றியமைந்துவிட்டது. ஆயினும், இதைப் பெரிதாகக் கொள்ளாமல், எல்லைக்கமிஷன் அமைக்கப்படும்வரையில் பொறுத்திருந்து இதற்கு முடிவு காண்பதில் ஆட்சேபணை ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆகவே, எல்லைக் கமிஷன் சீக்கிரமாக வரவேண்டும்.

“யாரோ ஒரு ஆங்கிலேயர் எதையோ எழுதிவைத்தார் என்றால், அதை வேத வாக்காகக் கொண்டு ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டார். பாலாற்றை எல்லையாகக் கொண்டு சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிற தென்று அவர் சொன்னார். இயற்கையாக எல்லை அமையவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், நானும் மலையை எல்லையாகச் சொல்லமுடியும். திருப்பதி மலைதான் தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு எல்லையாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியும். இந்த வாதத்தை நீள் விட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. எல்லைக் கமிஷன் வரும்வரை பொறுத்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

“இந்த மொழி அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கும்போது, சொத்துப் பிரிவினை, பாகப் பிரிவினை, பொக்கிஷப் பிரிவினை, கடன் பிரிவினை என்பதைப் பற்றி யெல்லாம் பேசப்படுகிறது. நாம் பிரிந்தாலும்கூட, இன்னும் பல மொழி வாரி ராஜ்யங்கள் பிரிந்தாலும்கூட, இந்தியா என்ற ஒரே பெரும் குடும்பத்திலேயே எல்லோரும் இருக்கப்போகிறோம். ஆனால் மசோதாவைப் பார்த்தால், பாகிஸ்தான்—இந்தியா பிரிந்துபோன அளவுக்கு இந்த மசோதாவின் ஷரத்து இருக்கிறது. மொழி வழியாக ராஜ்யங்கள் வடக்கே பிரிக்கப்பட்ட போது நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. கல்கத்தாவிலிருந்து அஸ்ஸாம், ஒரிசா போன்ற ராஜ்யங்கள் பிரியும்போது அவைகளுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே பிரிந்து போன ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான நஷ்ட ஈடோ கொடுத்ததாகச் சான்றுகள் இல்லை. பம்பாயிலிருந்து சிந்து பிரிந்துபோனபோது நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆனால், இங்கே மட்டும் நஷ்ட ஈடு என்ற ஒரு ஷரத்து இருக்கிறதைப் பார்க்கும்போது ஒரு புது சம்பிரதாயமாக இருக்குமோ என்று தோன்றுகிறது. இப்படிக் கொடுக்க உத்தேசித்திருப்பதை நஷ்ட ஈடு என்று சொல்லாமல், சகோதரர்களுக்குச் செய்யும் உதவி என்று வேண்டுமானால் சொல்லலாம். சகோதரர்களுக்கு செய்யும் உதவி என்ற அளவுக்கு வேண்டுமானால் இதைச் சொல்லலாமேதவிர, நஷ்ட ஈடு என்ற முறையில் இருப்பதற்கு எந்த விதமான நியாயமும் கிடையாது.

“அந்த நஷ்ட ஈடும் 1950-ல் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்தது. வாஞ்சு ரிபோர்ட்டில் அது 2 கோடி 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய் என்று உயர்ந்துவிட்டது. ஒரு கட்சியார், 4½ கோடி ரூபாய் நஷ்ட ஈடு தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். மற்றொரு கட்சியார் 10 கோடிக்கு உயர்த்தப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். அந்த அவலோடு நின்றதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு எனது நன்றி. சகோதர மாகாணம் என்பதற்காக மனமுவந்து கொடுக்க இங்கு செல்ல நிலைமை சரியாக இருக்கிறதா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இந்த மாதிரி விஷயங்களில் எல்லோருக்கும் நீதி வழங்கப்படவேண்டும். ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் இன்று ஒரு தமிழோ முதல் அமைச்சராக இருக்கிறார். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கும், சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கும் பொதுவாக இப்பொழுது முதல் அமைச்சர் இருப்பதால், அதுவும் அவர் தமிழராக இருப்பதால், தமிழர் ஒருவர் மாகாணத்தின் முதல் அமைச்சராக இருக்கிறார் என்ற முறையில், அவரையும் அவருடைய மந்திரிசபையையும் ஆந்திரர்கள் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தின் நிலைமையும் சிறிது கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்படியே நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால். எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யம் பொக்கிஷத் துறையில் திருவோடு எடுக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுமோ என்று அஞ்சுகின்றேன். அந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு நிலைமை எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு

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வற்படக்கூடாது. அந்த நிலைமையையும் கவனத்தில் வைத்து இந்த மசோதாவை அங்கீகரிக்கின்ற மத்திய சர்க்காருக்குச் சிபார்சு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த மசோதாவை நான் முழு மனதோடு மனப்பூர்வமாக மகிழ்ச்சியோடு வரவேற்கின்றேன். நம் ஆந்திர சர்க்காரர்கள் தனி வாழ்வு பெற்றுப் பிரியும் போது அவர்கள் இந்தியக் குடும்பத்திலுள்ள பல குடித்தனங்களில் ஒன்று என்ற முறையில் அவர்கள் ராஜ்யம் அமைந்து, நல் வாழ்வு பெறவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகின்றேன். அப்படி அவர்கள் தனி ராஜ்யம் அமைத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது இந்தியாவின் ஐக்கியத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கக்கூடியதாக அமையவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister. During the last session we heard on the floor of this same House a lot of controversy from Andhras and non-Andhras. Rumours were rife and stories were set afloat that the Leader of the House had said one thing on the floor of the House and in public but, at the same time, undid the whole thing in some other way and motives were also attributed to him. I am very glad that the Leader of the House has given the lie direct to these mischievous tactics by moving the Bill openly in this House and saying that he would stand by it till the very end.

“Let us part as good brothers and let us leave aside all the animosities and acerbities. The Delimitation Commission has been at work and it has looked to the various interests of both Andhras and non-Andhras and I am glad that the Chief Minister has assured us that a Boundary Commission would go into details and arrive at facts by holding enquiries to the satisfaction of all.

“I know that most of our Andhra friends have been suspecting non-Andhras and are saying that they would not get an adequate share of the assets and liabilities at the time of partition when the accounts are gone into. Mysore, Andhra and the residuary Madras State should stand shoulder to shoulder like brothers and settle their disputes amicably either by agreement or through certain rules to be framed. Instead of doing so, if we go on wrangling with one another, it will serve no useful purpose. We will be only unnecessarily creating bitterness amongst the two sections of the people, Andhras and non-Andhras.

“My hon. Friend, Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani, had just referred to certain incidents in Chittoor district. I know, Sir, that there were certain unpleasant occurrences in the Tamil areas of this district and I am very glad that on the timely intervention of the Prime Minister of India and the assurance of the Hon. the Chief Minister of our Province, feelings have been allayed and the agitation has been called off. There are enemies of orderly Government who are alert in finding out weak points and they are complicating issues by creating confusion and chaos in those areas. The Constitution has no doubt granted us freedom of speech and action but that does not mean that annoyance and inconvenience to the public should be created without having recourse to peaceful methods and constitutionally establishing their rights. This

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sort of encroachment upon the liberties of innocent people can never be tolerated by any orderly Government or any orderly society and I therefore view with great concern the hooliganism that has been exhibited in the Andhra areas and more particularly in the Bellary district where railway waggons have been looted and a lot of other damages have been done. Who is to pay for all these damages? Sir, if I am given the freedom of deciding it, I would debit it to the Andhra State because it is the Andhras who are mostly responsible for this hooliganism.

“Sir, my Andhra Friends have been saying that this division is being effected more on the linguistic basis than on any other. When such is the case, let us take the six taluks of Bellary district which have been transferred to the Mysore State. The percentage of Kannadigas in them is more than 60 to 70. Is it not, therefore, right on the part of the Central Government to attach these six taluks to the Mysore State? There is no reason therefore for the Andhras to unnecessarily complicate the issues and for any hooliganism on their part. I am very thankful to my colleague, Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani, for having called off the agitation in the Chittoor district. Still, there are certain disturbances going on in Bellary district. I heard from some of my friends that an argument is put forward that while the leader of the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam has been let off from the jail why certain others should still continue to be in jail on account of the recent disturbances. I think, they have no reason to demand any answer from our Government. Here is an instance where Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani wanted to establish the fact that the Tamil interests should be well looked after in the Telugu State because certain Tamil parts happen to be annexed to the proposed Andhra State at present and when an assurance was given by the Prime Minister of India and the Chief Minister of our State, he called off the agitation like a gentleman. His release could not be held up as a reason for similar treatment to others who are unnecessarily creating disturbances for disturbance's sake.

“The Andhra State Bill also provides for the adjustment of cash balances in the treasuries of the Madras State in the ratio of 62.75 : 36 : 1.25 among the three different States. In the interests of an agreed understanding the Residuary Madras State has been very magnanimous to compensate the Andhra State for its relatively smaller share of public buildings to the extent of Rs. 230.4 lakhs. The Government of India have really felt that the share of the buildings in the Andhra State is really inadequate and they have provided to compensate the Andhra State to the above extent.

“There are provisions, I think in the Seventh Schedule, 6-30 relating to apportionment of assets and liabilities between Madras, P.M. Andhra and Mysore States. According to the provisions, any dispute relating to, or arising out of, such apportionment shall be referred to the President whose decision shall be final. This is an acceptable proposition to all of us.

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"Sir, it is but fair that we should allow the location of the Andhra High Court in the residuary State until such time that the new Andhra State Government are able to find accommodation for the High Court in their own State.

"Provisions have also been made in the Bill for the detention of persons ordered by the courts in the State of Andhra in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, etc., mentioned in the Eighth Schedule.

"Finally, Sir, the constitutional continuity of Madras will remain unbroken even after the separation of the Andhra State and the transfer of some areas to the Mysore State. The Bill also provides for the allocation of personnel by mutual agreement between the two States. Sir, I would like to say one word in this connexion, I am moving an amendment to the effect that in case any non-Andhra is transferred to the Andhra State for service there with his consent, he may be given a deputation allowance of not less than 50 per cent of his total emoluments. I would ask the hon. Members to take into consideration the hardships that would be caused to non-Andhras transferred to the new Andhra State, who would be forced to maintain two families, one in the residuary State and the other in the new State. (Interruptions.) The same difficulties will apply to Malayalees also

"Certain charges were levelled by my hon. Friend Sri N. Satyanarayana that the Andhra areas had been neglected completely in the past. I must point out to him that he did not care to raise a word of protest about it when the aliens who were responsible for it were ruling the province. The Congress Government came into power only in 1947 and they were not responsible for the neglect of the Andhra State. I would have been satisfied if the hon. Member had levelled charges against the British Government who had been ruling this country for over 150 years. That a Member of the Congress who himself had participated in the Non-Co-operative Movement of the Congress and courted imprisonment should make such charges is most unjust."

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

* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"I wish to say only a few words more. The hon. Member Sri Satyanarayana was telling the House that 95 per cent of the waters of the Godavari and the Krishna rivers were flowing into the sea and were not being utilized for irrigation purposes. I wish to ask who is responsible for this state of affairs. No protests were made about this when the country was being ruled by the Britishers. I am not levelling any charges against him. I am only pointing out the unreasonableness of the charges levelled by him against the Congress Government. The same Member was also levelling charges against the ex-P.W.D. Minister Sri Bhaktavatsalam that the construction of an inter-State bridge at Alamuru for which the foundation-stone was laid by the ex-P.W.D. Minister a few years ago had not been further proceeded with. I think, Sir, the Government of India

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"A certain amount of controversy has been going on with regard to the Tungabhadra Project. Mysore is now claiming a major part of it. I hope that the controversy whether the benefits of the project should be shared entirely by the Mysore State or by the new Andhra State or by both will be amicably settled by the new Andhra and the Mysore Governments.

"I congratulate the Andhra people for attaining their cherished desire of having a separate State for themselves and I also wish them all prosperity. With these few words, I commend the motion to the acceptance of the House."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister. I listened very respectfully to the speeches made to-day by my friends Sri B. V. Subramanyam, Sri N. Satyanarayana and Sri Sivagnana Gramani. I do not think it is wise to ask the question as to whether the Andhra State should be constituted. We all realize that it is too late in the day to put ourselves such a question. We understand the psychology of the Andhras. We realize that it is not proper or wise to put any obstacle in the way of the realization of their cherished desire. No doubt language plays a great part in a democratic set-up; and if wisely controlled, the Andhras may prosper well. At this juncture we, who are members of the composite State, wish them very well and we pray that the new State grows into a very powerful and glorious one. I am not one who regales merely upon the past. The Andhras have had a glorious past. May the ushering in of the new State lead them to a high destiny in the future which will be more glorious than their past. This will be a source of immense pleasure and pride to the inhabitants of the composite State. As a man who has had something to do with administration, I want to be as realistic as Mr. B. V. Subramanyam wanted us to be and as one who has seen how this Andhra question has been fought out which has led to some acerbities and bitterness, I should like to sound a note of warning. Everybody knows that the Andhra question has been fought out rather in an unpleasant manner. Bitterness has been aroused and acerbities have been caused. This bitterness was not at all necessary. But still one cannot be blind to what has happened, and having regard to what has happened one is inclined to ask whether it is wise to embark upon a division of the whole country on a linguistic basis. We have some inherent defects. Sometimes we make too much of little things. We are fond of pursuing controversies to undesirable lengths and we have a tendency to divide into warring sections. Hence as one who is acquainted with these traits I wish to sound a note of warning that the policy of dividing the country merely on a linguistic basis may lead to the disintegration of the country and destruction of the unity so laboriously built up by the

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British and our great national leaders. I do not doubt the wisdom of the necessity of forming the Andhra State, but I do want to say that this should not be the beginning of a progress of disintegration which may roll us all to sea, to the deep waves of death.

8-40
p.m.

" Sir, in this connexion I must re-call the observation made by the hon. Member Sri Satyanarayana. He glorified the period when there were 56 kindgoms. I also do sometimes. But at the same time I would like to know from him whether he wants the state of affairs that prevailed then, when those kingdoms existed, to prevail now. (An hon. Member: 'They were independent States.') Does it mean that he wants 56 independent language States and does he want them to be warring against one another? That is exactly what I want to warn the people against. This is the beginning of the formation of States founded upon some principles of language. Let this be done now. But let not this present attempt to carve a State on a linguistic basis lead to further ills from which we cannot escape. We will not be wise if we did it.

" In this connexion, I wish to point out that our hon. Friend Sri Bhaktavatsalam made a very helpful speech yesterday. But to-day some discordant notes were struck. It does not matter. Let a final and just assessment be made without arousing any bitterness. The hon. Member Sri Bhaktavatsalam convinced us that the accusations made against the Tamils that they were negligent about the interests of the Andhras were really not well founded. Of course, this was sought to be questioned. Whatever it is, is this the time to make such kinds of allegations and accusations? In the first place was there any separate Andhra State to justify the accusation that a different part of the country was treating that part of the country in a manner in which it ought not to be treated? My hon. Friend Sri Satyanarayana also referred to the glorious services rendered by persons like Kesava Pillai, Gopala-swami Ayyangar and others who did all they could to advance the interests and increase the prosperity of the Andhras. So, why are such accusations made and why are they made at this time? So if you think calmly, you can easily realize that such sorts of allegations and accusations do more harm than good. Accusations of this sort now alleged against non-Andhras will not stop here, but may set in motion a process of thinking and breed a kind of psychology, which the alleged neglected districts or portions of the future Andhra State may take hold of to disrupt and divide the future Andhra State itself. Nothing should be done now which is likely to injure the unity of the future Andhra State or of the country as a whole. What is now being said of the non-Andhras, may well and with greater force and justification be said against the Andhras themselves. This is the beginning of a process which will not help the Andhras to administer their State and help them to achieve what they think they ought to achieve in the Andhra State.

" Sir, I have been going through the provisions in the Bill and I very much feel sorry for the way in which the Government have

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been sponsoring the provisions in regard to the division of assets and liabilities. I am thankful to my hon. Friend Sri Sivagnana Gramani for having drawn the attention of the House to this aspect. We say we are all members of a joint family. Well, this notion of a joint family is good so far as it goes. It emphasizes the need that we must all love each other as brothers in a family. Let us assume this notion of a joint family applies to the present case of the creation of the new State. Even in a joint family where they divide the properties, the properties and assets as on the date of partition must be divided. In partitioning the properties, are you going to allow the members of the family to go into the accounts of the dead past? In the division of this State are you going to take account of the projects devised by Sir Arthur Cotton and so on? Are you going to say that accounts have to be taken from such and such anterior past? Even if you take the analogy of the partition of a joint family, the partition must be of properties and assets as on the date of partition. Whatever had been done before could not be questioned. No account could be taken into the previous management. That being so, I am not able to understand how the Government have made themselves a party to the provisions in the Bill which indicate that there is a kind of legal liability on the residuary State to make good to the Andhra State something which they say they are entitled to. I can understand the argument as the hon. Member Sri Gramani said, that the new State should be helped. If you want to help the new State by all means do it even at your expense and cost. But let not the non-Andhras be made the object of ridicule as if they owed some money to the Andhras. We have some self-respect, we have some 'Manam' as the author of the famous 'Kural' put it. It should not be made to appear as if we have eaten some of their money and that we are now returning it to them. That is all what I want to say. (Interruption.) In my opinion the notion of the joint family separating does not at all apply to the case of the creation of a new State. It is the case of separation of a State for administrative convenience. If the Andhras want to develop their culture what is it that we must do? We can help them. That is all. We cannot allow ourselves to be dubbed as a debtor State. That is what I am not able to understand with regard to the provisions in the Bill. By all means if people want to help the Andhras, let them help. I am not against it. But I do not want accounts to be taken from an anterior past and a Supreme Court Judge asked to adjudicate with regard to these matters. I think that will be the attitude that this House will take in regard to this matter. From what Mr. Gramani said, it appears that the residuary State agreed to give one crore of rupees in order to help the new State. Now he said that the Andhras were claiming more and the Government had agreed to give 2½ crores. I am not in possession of these figures. Government agreed to give one crore when they had a reserve of 42 crores of rupees. Now I think they have provided for a payment of 230 lakhs of rupees. What is the justification? Further is it again to be increased according to the whims and fancies of hon. Members who may move motions? Now we have only a minus balance. After all we must prosper and the

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Andhras also must prosper. I would therefore appeal to them to have some justice, some fair play. At least I ask them to have charity and be merciful towards us. We are not rich, we are not financially sound. We are in a very bad condition. Therefore don't, on account of partition, make us feel sad, and put us in positions which will ruin us eternally. Let us part as friends. I wish all glory to the Andhras.

" Sir, the speaker that preceded me referred to the officers and said something. That is again another matter in respect of which I have been feeling disappointed. Some Andhra Members have been treating the non-Andhra officers as some people whom they cannot even touch with a pair of tongs. They said they can tolerate anybody but not a Tamilian. Is that the attitude that should be taken by the Andhra State that is to be formed? What is it that the Tamil officers have done? The politicians might have done something wrong, the hon. Mr. Subramaniam might have done something wrong, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam might have done something wrong. But to lay the blame for all those things on these officers who are hard working and who have done all they could to improve the prosperity of the State is wrong. It is not proper, fair and just. That is what their statements come to. Is there a Tamilian who has betrayed your cause and who has not come up to the expectations entertained about him. I can recall hundreds of cases. I have known these people for many years where these non-Andhras officers have done more than the Andhra Officers themselves. I need not mention names here. If we are to divide let us divide as friends. Constitutionally also you are not entitled to say that you cannot take Tamilian or non-Andhra Officers. The provisions made in the Bill seem to give discretion to the President to deal with these officers. I do not know what the President is going to do about it. It is indefinite. If the Government want to yield to the pressure of the Andhras in this matter let them see to it that they take care of the officers who have done all they could to build up the prosperity of the State, and without whose help democracy will not be a success. " Sir, let them not be made the scape-goat between warring States and political groups. Let their interests be safeguarded. I see, in the provisions of the Bill, it is all left to the discretion of the President. I think, the non-Andhras will have sufficient self-respect to do all that they can to raise themselves and the land in which they live and see that in no way they lag behind any other State. Our financial resources may not be quite sufficient. Our present population might be giving difficulties. But, I think we are sufficiently creative, sufficiently practical and sufficiently far-seeing and we have sufficient inherent strength to rise to the occasion and build up our State in the manner in which it ought to be built, blending the old and the new. While I say this, I am very glad to welcome this Bill and I am anxious that it be put on the Statute Book as speedily as possible and, I am sure, that so far as we are concerned, no obstacle of any kind will be placed to the passage of the Bill. I wish the Andhras a bright future."

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* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to associate myself with the motion so ably moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister regarding the introduction of the Andhra Bill in the Parliament. I take this opportunity to congratulate the whole people of Andhradesa including my comrades-in-arms in the National struggle, not only on my behalf but on behalf of the people of Malabar on having achieved their long cherished aim of having a State of their own. From 1920 onwards, the tiny district of Malabar had contributed its share in the National struggle under the able leadership of people from both Tamil Nad and Andhradesa. But for the very effective leadership and control of great and eminent men, perhaps Malabar would not have been able to do what it was able to do during the National struggle.

" Sir, our Hon. the Chief Minister has referred to the fact that the Andhras would be considering 1st of October 1953 as a Red Letter Day. I am glad that their long cherished desire would be fulfilled on that day. They would consider that day as even more important than 15th of August 1947. I am sure, on that day, great sages and leaders like the late Desabhaiktha Konda Venkatappayya who had worked so hard for the consummation of the Andhra State and who had departed from our midst, would be blessing Andhradesa from Heaven. From that day onwards, they would be really guiding them and watching their interests. Now, great leaders like my Leader, Mr. Prakasam, are there. That great and venerable leader of Andhradesa is there to take charge of the Andhra State at this critical time in its history, and, I am sure, under his leadership and guidance, Andhras will have a great future.

" Sir, it had been stated in some other places that this was a triumph of democracy. I say, it is the triumph of Gandhism, pure and simple. It was the late Sri Potti Sriramulu who was responsible for this achievement and he achieved it at this critical time by adopting the great weapon of fast unto death used by the Father of the Nation.

" Sir, it has been pointed out by some of my previous speakers that the formation of linguistic provinces is a danger. I am aware that our Hon. the Chief Minister himself gave a left handed compliment to the principle of linguistic provinces. If I remember aright, he said that from 1920 onwards, the Congress had accepted the principle of linguistic provinces for the purpose of persuasion, agitation and organization. It is quite correct. I feel he had a hand in framing the Constitution of the Congress in 1920. The Congress accepted the principle of linguistic provinces not for the purpose of achieving freedom from the foreigner but for the convenience of the future Governments of our country. Our Chief Minister was the right hand man of Gandhiji and what did Gandhiji feel over this matter. He felt that the formation of linguistic provinces is the only solution for the good government of the future Republic of India. Therefore, where is the danger in the formation of linguistic provinces? There are already many State in India.

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You cannot have direct control over the whole country from Delhi. Is it possible for the Central Government to carry on the administration in every district? It is not possible and therefore, you have to divide the country into various States for administrative purposes. Since you divide the States, why not you form them on a rational basis and on a scientific basis? That is the only basis for forming linguistic provinces, which is also the only and good solution. By forming linguistic provinces, the development of the country is not going to be arrested. As it is, the economic prosperity of the country has not been increased. What is your Five-Year Plan? It is suspended in the air. What about your Community Project? It is travelling in the American jeep. It has not reached the masses. Any good scheme executed by you must be supported by the masses. There must be good administration throughout the country. Look at the map of North India. North India consists of so many linguistic States. West Bengal is a linguistic State. Bihar is a linguistic State. Orissa is a linguistic State. If these linguistic States can exist, why not the Andhra State also? Will the formation of the Andhra State do any harm to the country? Are the Andhras less patriotic than the people in the North? Are they backward? I cannot understand and I do not see any danger in having linguistic provinces. On the other hand, we have a great future because the administration of the country can be carried on in the respective languages of the respective States. I look forward to the day when from the High Court to the village court and from the Secretary in the Secretariat to the village officer, the administration will be carried on in the language of the people of the State. Just now, Mr. Gramani referred to it and said that 'it is only the illiterate people who have made you Ministers and it is they who gave you power.' So, they have a voice in the administration and they can rightly demand that the administration be carried on in their own language. It must be a people's government, a government of the people by the people and for the people. To have such a Government, we must have linguistic States throughout the country. So, the formation of linguistic States is not a danger."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I allow the hon. Member five more minutes to finish his speech."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Sir, as far as I am concerned, I am very happy to support this Bill. I wish that this should be the forerunner of other linguistic States in India. In this respect, I have to differ from the view expressed by Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai who, in spite of his administrative experience, said that the formation of linguistic States would lead to disintegration of the country. But I feel that it will help in solving the great problems facing the country."

"My hon. Friend Mr. Gramani wanted that the Residuary Madras State should be changed into 'Tamilagham'. So long as the districts of Malabar and South Kanara are in the Residuary Madras State, my place is here and it cannot be called a Tamil State. Foreseeing all such developments that may occur in future,

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a brain wave of a man in the person of the Hon. Minister for Law made a dramatic move that we should have a composite South Indian State which should also include the Travancore-Cochin State. That move was met with approval by the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee. At the time a resolution to that effect was passed in the Palghat Conference the Hon. the Chief Minister was absent and, I think, he has not blessed it. I am afraid, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam also has not blessed it. The Hon. Mr. Subramaniam has already expressed himself against such a move. The Travancore-Cochin State is against it. So that is not going to materialize.

"Sir, coming now to the question of Aikya-Kerala, considerations of geographical contiguity, economic stability and self-sufficiency, etc., will come in when it is to be formed. In this connexion, I would like to sound a note of warning to the hon. Member, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, that he cannot ask for Nanjil Nad to be included in Tamilagam. The people there speak a kind of Tamil which even Sri Bhaktavatsalam would not be able to understand while a Malayalee would be better able to understand it. Their culture and affinities are with the Malayalees. They bathe twice like the Malayalees. They are Malayalees from head to foot. When Aikya Kerala is formed it will be a geographical unit, a commercial unit and also a self-sufficient unit. This is the only solution for Malabar and till then we will have to remain here and we hope the Residuary State will look after us."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Let us hope that the people of Malabar will look after the Residuary State."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Yes, in a way we shall do so. A high-power commission is going to come to decide on the question of linguistic provinces in the whole of India. We shall place all our facts before that Commission. There need not be any agitation as we are all followers of Mahatma Gandhi and there need not be any violence in this land which is the birth place of the Mahatma. I am glad that Mr. Sivagnana Gramani has fought for our principles, namely, that whatever is done it must be done non-violently. I am sorry for the incidents in Bellary and Chittoor and I may assure you, Sir, that there will not be any such incidents in Malabar. We may be small men in Malabar but we can take the credit that when the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari started the non-co-operation movement in the South, we of Malabar stood by him and made him a glorious leader."

"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got only one last request to make. Our Rajaji is not a man confined to Tamil Nad. His stature is very high. I remember the sentence which Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Sri Kamaraja Nadar to forget that he is a Nadar. Similarly, it will be too bad for me to tell Rajaji that he should not confine himself to Tamil Nad. He must look after Andhradesa too as well as Malabar and Tamil Nad. Rajaji belongs to the whole of India. If he will only show a gesture of goodwill now, whatever he might have done in the past, the Andhras are an emotional people and

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it will touch the very core of the hearts of Andhras and restore good relations between the two States. I hope that this will be realised and between the two great leaders, Sri Prakasam and Sri Rajaji, we will have a great South India in the Indian Republic."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 p.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Extension of Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act to certain areas of Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks in South Arcot district—G.O. Ms. No. 1769, Revenue, dated the 24th June 1953.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 124 asked by Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st July 1953, on page 65 supra]

Clause (b).—Representations were received from the organizations mentioned in column (1) below in respect of the employees specified in column (2) thereof :—

(1)	(2)
1 Staff of the Hindu College, Masuli-patnam. The Association of University teachers, Madurai. Employees of the Annamalai University. Staff Council, P. R. College, Kakinada. Principal, U. G. B. College, Bhimavaram. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University. Vice Chancellor, University of Madras.	1. University employees and teachers in affiliated colleges.
2 Nandamur Firka Village Officers' Association. Gudur Firka Village Officers' Association. Tamilnad Village Officers' Association, Villupuram Branch. Andhra Provincial Village Officers' Association.	2. Village Officers.
3 The Vijayanagaram Shop Employees' Union.	3. Shop employees.
4 Director of Agriculture.	4. Staff of Market Committees.
5 South Arcot District Secondary School Clerks' Association, Chidambaram.	5. Non-teaching staff in aided schools.
6 Parents' Association Chelavaram.	6. Retained Estate employees.

The requests were negatived in respect of employees included under items 1 to 4 above. As regards non-teaching staff of aided schools the concession has been extended to children of permanently employed clerks shown in the accounts of the Aided Secondary and Elementary schools. Other members of non-teaching staff in these schools have not been brought within the scope of the concessions.

Orders have been issued allowing the concessions in respect of the employees under item 6 above.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 141 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st July 1953, page 72 supra.]

Clause (b).—In order to regulate the admission of patients into the Government tuberculosis institutions in the Province, the Government prescribe the following rules :—

A. GENERAL.

(1) No patient should come for admission to a hospital or sanatorium unless intimation regarding the availability of a bed is received by him from the authorities of the hospital or the sanatorium.

(2) Those who come without notice are liable to be refused admission either for want of beds, or if their cases are considered unsuitable for admission.

(3) No case from other hospitals should be sent to the tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium direct, but should be asked to attend the nearest tuberculosis clinic, if such a clinic is functioning within a reasonable distance.

(4) The opinion of the Director, Tuberculosis Institute, or the Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Hospital or the Sanatorium shall be final with regard to the suitability of a case for admission.

B. RULES FOR ADMISSION TO GENERAL WARDS.

(1) A separate waiting list of all suitable cases should be maintained by each tuberculosis institution.

(2) Cases seen at the out-patient department, namely, the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, which are found suitable for admission should be put on the waiting list.

(3) Admission should be made strictly in the order of priority of entry in the waiting list unless some emergency has occurred which requires immediate attention.

(4) Advanced cases, which have no chance of recovery, should not be put on the waiting list.

(5) Letters of recommendation received with regard to admission of patients direct to the hospital or sanatorium should not be taken into consideration but if on examination, the cases are found to be suitable, they should be included in the waiting list and should take their turn along with other cases.

(6) All Government servants (including their families), if found suitable for admission, will be admitted immediately. Police constables will be given special priority over other Government servants.

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(7) Advanced cases among Government servants should not be admitted unless it be for purposes of issue of medical certificates, invalidation certificates, etc.

(8) Emergencies which require immediate attention, such as hæmoptysis, spontaneous pneumothorax, etc., whether they are on the waiting list or not, and whether they are early or advanced cases should be admitted immediately and kept in the hospital or sanatorium till the emergency disappears. After that, if they are found suitable for treatment, their names will be included in the waiting list, on discharge from the hospital or sanatorium and admitted when their turn comes.

(9) Patients sent by tuberculosis clinics and hospitals in the mufassal for operative procedures such as thoracoscopy, thoracoplasty, etc., should be taken in directly and sent back to the respective places after operation.

(10) Patients sent from other hospitals for admission should also be put on the waiting list and admitted according to seniority in the waiting list.

(11) Only early cases of tuberculosis amongst convicts should be admitted in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram. In the case of the Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary, first priority should be given for the admission of convict tuberculosis patients on certificates issued by the Jail Medical Officers. If, on investigation, it is found that any convict patient is suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage, he may be kept on in the sanatorium so long as there is a bed available for him and later transferred to the tuberculosis hospital for chronic cases to be opened at Royapetta.

C. RULES FOR ADMISSION TO SPECIAL WARDS.

(1) A separate waiting list should be kept for special wards in Government tuberculosis institutions.

(2) A registration fee of Rs. 25 should be charged for including a name in the waiting list for special wards and this amount should be remitted along with the application for admission. This amount will be adjusted towards hospital stoppages payable by the patient when admitted. If the patient does not turn up within seven days from the receipt of intimation of the vacancy of a bed, and if no extension of time is obtained from the Superintendent of the Sanatorium, the registration fee collected will be forfeited to Government and the bed will be given to the patient next in the waiting list.

(3) Patients from other provinces will be admitted only in the special wards.

(4) When special wards are not available, a cottage can be built by the sanatorium authorities provided the patient is prepared to pay the cost of construction of the cottage.

NOTE.—The Government direct that these rules be applied mutatis mutandis to all Government medical institutions where there are tuberculosis wards.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No 142 asked by Dr. S. Nuthulakshmi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st July 1953, page 73 supra.]

Statement showing districtwise the number of cases of suicides and homicides among men, women and children in the Madras State for the period from April to December 1952.

District.	Suicides.			Homicides.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1 Madras City	73	37	4	21	8	11
2 Visakhapatnam, North ..	38	27	..	18	6	..
3 Visakhapatnam, South ..	14	23	4	19	7	1
4 Godavari, East	60	76	2	22	12	4
5 Godavari, West	12	15	..	22	9	1
6 Krishna	14	11	..	7	8	..
7 Guntur	40	62	1	13	4	1
8 Nellore	38	61	1	9	8	..
9 Kurnool	32	77	..	15	7	1
10 Bellary	20	36	..	41	11	4
11 Anantapur	26	43	1	28	7	3
12 Cuddapah	50	85	..	55	16	6
13 Chittoor	33	55	..	24	10	5
14 Chingleput	105	63	17	12	6	8
15 North Arcot	145	97	..	14	7	2
16 South Arcot	113	76	7	21	10	2
17 Tanjore	144	69	..	..	1	..
18 Madurai, Urban	48	30	..	10	5	3
19 Madurai, Rural	53	51	..	25	3	2
20 Ramanathapuram	60	34	2	34	10	1
21 Tirunelveli	61	47	..	58	27	3
22 Tiruchirappalli	126	69	1	11	7	1
23 Salem	156	130	6	67	35	15
24 Coimbatore	211	138	10	60	23	7
25 The Nilgiris	13	6	..	3	..	2
26 Malabar	196	111	2	27	16	9
27 South Kanara	41	42	1	15	3	10
28 Railway Police, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	37	14	1	2	..	..
Total ..	1,959	1,580	60	653	266	102

The causes for the suicides and homicides in so far as they could be ascertained were one or other of the following, namely :—

Suicides.

- 1 Sickness (ailment of all kinds).
- 2 Family worries.
- 3 Love affairs.

Homicides.

- 1 Sexual matters.
- 2 Monetary gain.
- 3 Faction.

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Suicides.

- 4 Mental worry.
- 5 Illicit intimacy.
- 6 Poverty.
- 7 Insanity.
- 8 Ill-feelings between husband and wife.
- 9 Shame of theft.
- 10 Sexual jealousy.
- 11 Grief on account of family bereavement.
- 12 Failure in examination.

Homicides.

- 4 Rowdyism.
- 5 Domestic quarrel.
- 6 Land dispute.
- 7 Family disputes.
- 8 Sudden provocation.
- 9 Dacoity.
- 10 Motor accident.
- 11 Dispute among children.
- 12 For committing theft.
- 13 Explosion.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 163 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st July 1953, page 91 supra.]

Statement showing the quantity and the variety of teakwood purchased during 1950-51 and 1951-52 in the several Jails of the Madras State.

Name of Jails.	Quantity and the rate at which purchase was made.		Kind of teakwood used for the manufacture of articles of furniture.		Relative cost of Mysore, Malabar and Burma teak.	Results of tenders called for or auction held for the purchase of teakwood in the jails.
	1950-51.	1951-52.	1950-51.	1951-52.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
<i>Mysore.</i>						
Central Jail, Rajahmundry.	C.ft. 1,150-9-3 at Rs. 18-2-0 cft.	C.ft. 1,639-2-10 at Rs. 18 cft.	Only Godavari Teakwood is used.	Only Godavari Teakwood is used.	Not available as other kinds of teak, i.e., Mysore, Malabar and Burma teak are not available in this area.	Tenders were called for only for Godavari teakwood and the lowest rates approved.
Central Jail, Visakhapatnam.	C.ft. 206-1-8 at Rs. 17-8-0 cft.	C.ft. 337-5-8 (C.ft. 27-2-4 at Rs. 17-8-0 cft. and cft. 310-3-4 at Rs. 19 cft.)	Do.	Do.	Not available as other kinds of teakwood, viz., Mysore, Malabar and Burma teak are not available in this area.	Do.
Central Jail, Vellore.	C.ft. 1,531-9-5 at Rs. 29-4-0 cft.	C.ft. 1,759-8-11 at Rs. 24 cft.	Madras Teak is used.	Madras Teak is used.	Not available as other two kinds of teakwood viz., Mysore and Burma teak are not available in this area.	Tenders for the supply of Madras teakwood were called for, and the lowest rates approved.
Central Jail, Tiruchireppalli.	Planks—C.ft. Rs. 341-4-1 at Rs. 40 cft. Scantlings—C.ft. 239-2-8 at Rs. 19 cft.	C.ft. 258-8-7 at Rs. 30 cft. C.ft. 243 at Rs. 21 cft.	Malabar (Indian) teakwood.	Malabar (Indian) teakwood.	Not available as other kinds of teakwood, viz., Mysore and Burma teakwood are not available in this area.	Tenders for the supply of Indian teakwood only was called for and the lowest rates approved.

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Central Jail, Cannanore.	C.ft. 207-2-3 at Rs. 17 cft.	C.ft. Rs. 1,265-1-3 at Rs. 16-8-0.	Do	Do.	Tenders for the supply of Malabar teakwood alone were called for and the lowest rates approved.
Central Jail, Salem.	Planks—C.ft. 711-11-2 at Rs. 19-12-0 cft. Scantlings—C.ft. 385-6-6 at Rs. 11-12-0 cft.	Planks and Scantlings—C.ft. 1,176-4-8 at Rs. 18-8-0 cft. flat rate.	Madras teakwood, i.e., of Malabar.	Do.	Tenders were called for supply of Madras teakwood and the lowest rates approved.
Central Jail, Bellary.	Planks—C.ft. 243-5-0 at Rs. 23-8-6 cft. Scantlings—C.ft. Rs. 166-9-7 at Rs. 16 cft.	Planks—C.ft. 254-0-2 at Rs. 24 cft. Scantlings—C.ft. 140-7-6 at Rs. 18 cft.	Teakwood brought from Dandoli (Bombay State) is supplied by the contractor.	Not available, as Mysore, Malabar and Burma teakwood are not available in this area.	Auction as well as tenders were called for for the supply of teakwood. The kind of teakwood not specified in the tender notice as only one kind of teakwood (Dandoli) is available in this area. Lowest rates approved.

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Tenders for the supply of Malabar teakwood alone were called for and the lowest rates approved.

Tenders were called for supply of Madras teakwood and the lowest rates approved.

Auction as well as tenders were called for for the supply of teakwood. The kind of teakwood not specified in the tender notice as only one kind of teakwood (Dandoli) is available in this area. Lowest rates approved.

Auction was held for teakwood planks and scantlings and the rate of the lowest bidder was approved.

Tenders were called for for Indian teakwood. The lowest rates approved.

Teakwood got from Alwar and Dandoli in Bombay State supplied by the contractor is used.

Teakwood other than Mysore and Burma teak was used in the manufacture of furniture.

Borstal School, Palayamkottai.
C.ft. 351-10-1 at Rs. 25 cft. flat rate for planks and scantlings—C.ft. 485-10-0 at Rs. 17 cft.

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Name of Jails.	Quantity and the rate at which purchase was made.		Kind of teakwood used for the manufacture of articles of furniture.		Relative cost of Mysore, Malabar and Burma teak.		Result of tenders called for or auction held for the purchase of teakwood in the Jails.
	1950-51.	1951-52.	1950-51	1951-52.	1950-51.	1951-52.	
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras City.							
Penitentiary, Madras.	C.ft. Rs. 32-0-11 at Rs. 24 c.ft.	C.ft. Rs. 1,491-10-0 at Rs. 28 c.ft.	Burma wood (Mysore wood).	Indian teak.	Burma Rs. 24 per c.ft. Mysore Rs. 22 per c.ft. Malabar Rs. 22 per c.ft.	Rs. 32 per c.ft. Rs. 28 per c.ft. Rs. 28 per c.ft.	For 1950-51 tenders were invited for Burma teakwood and lowest rates approved. For 1951-52 tenders were invited for Burma, Mysore or Malabar teakwood. The rate of Rs. 28 per c.ft. for Mysore teakwood was accepted being the lowest rate.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 43 put by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st July 1953, page 9 supra.]

In view of the nature of the duties involved, the Public Works Department consists of a nucleus of permanent staff, with a number of temporary posts sanctioned for the investigation and execution of specific schemes for so long as such work lasts. Expansion and contraction of temporary establishments with reference to the work on hand, which in turn depends upon the funds and materials available for the execution of schemes, is a normal feature of the Department. The staff regularly recruited through the Services Commission, etc., and which is found surplus to requirements from time to time, is discharged but is re-appointed in the reverse order of discharge, as provided for in the Service Rules, to vacancies arising through retirements, casualties, etc., and to new posts that may be created either to meet normal increase in what may be called permanent work, or specific items of new work. These discharges and re-appointments are a normal and regular feature of the Department and there is no special significance whatever attached to them. The persons who are appointed know this well.

2. As the grants for capital works during 1952-53 were expected to be reduced, a certain amount of slowing down of schemes became inevitable and this is a normal feature in the Public Works Department. This in turn meant that with reference to the volume of work to be executed within the limit of the provision for the various works so much staff as originally employed or proposed to be employed would not be required. Some reduction in staff engaged on the investigation and execution of schemes was found necessary and the particulars of these are given in the following statements. There has been no retrenchment in staff solely employed on building works consequent on the cut in expenditure during 1952-53.

Statements showing the details of retrenchment in the establishment of the Public Works Department consequent on the cut in expenditure on works in the year 1952-53.

STATEMENT I—POSTS RETRENCHED.

Division.	Subdivision.	Posts retrenched.
(1)	(2)	(3)
DOWLAISHWARAM CIRCLE.		
Grow More Food Division, Vizianagaram	Grow More Food Subdivision, Narasapuram.	1 Assistant Engineer. 1 Upper division clerk. 1 Lower division clerk. 3 Peons.
Do.	Grow More Food Subdivision, Anicut, Vizianagaram.	1 Assistant Engineer. 1 Supervisor. 1 Lower division clerk. 3 Peons.
Do.	Grow More Food Subdivision (Residual staff), Anicut.	1 Draughtsman, Grade III. 1 Lower division clerk. 1 Supervisor. 1 Upper division clerk. 1 Peon.

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STATEMENT I—POSTS RETRENCHED—cont.

Division. (1)	Subdivision. (2)	Posts retrenched. (3)
DOWLAISHWARAM CIRCLE—cont.		
Grow More Food Division, Vizianagaram.	Vamsadhara Subdivision, Grow More Food, Hiramandalam.	1 Assistant Engineer. 6 Supervisors 1 Lower division clerk. 8 Peons. 1 Draughtsman, Grade III. 2 Tracers.
ANANTAPUR CIRCLE.		
Upper Pennar Project Division, Anantapur.	Special Subdivision No. III of Upper Pennar Project (Dam Subdivision), Anantapur.	1 Assistant Engineer. 4 Supervisors. 1 Upper division clerk. 1 Lower division clerk. 6 Peons.
Do.	Special Subdivision, Rayadurg, for Bhairavanitippa Project.	1 Assistant Engineer. 1 Supervisor. 3 Peons.
COIMBATORE CIRCLE.		
Special Division for execution of Mangalam Reservoir Scheme at Alathur.		1 Executive Engineer. 1 Draughtsman, Grade II. 2 Draughtsman, Grade III. 2 Tracers. 1 Divisional Accountant. 1 Head Clerk. 2 Upper division clerks. 4 Lower division clerks. 1 Typist. 1 Attender. 3 Peons.
Mangalore Reservoir Division, Alathur.	Special Subdivision for execution of Walayar Project at Konjikoode.	1 Assistant Engineer. 4 Supervisors. 1 Upper division clerk. 1 Lower division clerk. 6 Peons.
Superintending Engineer's Office, Coimbatore Circle.		1 Draughtsman, II Grade. 1 Tracer. 1 Upper division clerk. 1 Lower division clerk. 1 Typist.
West Coast Division, Kozhikode.	Special Subdivision for Investigation of Grow More Food Schemes in South Malabar district at Shoranur.	1 Assistant Engineer. 3 Supervisors. 3 Lower division clerks. 2 Draughtsman, III Grade. 1 Tracer. 5 Peons.
Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore.	Special Subdivision for Investigation of Grow More Food Schemes in Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot districts at Coimbatore.	1 Assistant Engineer. 4 Supervisors. 1 Lower division clerk. 6 Peons.
MADRAS CIRCLE.		
Chingleput Division.	Special Investigation Subdivision.	1 Supervisor.
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CIRCLE.		
Tirunelveli Division.	Special Subdivision, Palayamkottai.	2 Supervisors. 2 Peons.

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STATEMENT I—POSTS RETRENCHED—cont.

Division. (1)	Subdivision. (2)	Posts retrenched. (3)
FOOD PRODUCTION CIRCLE.		
Eluru Division, Eluru, and Ramanathapuram Division, Sivaganga.	Bobbili Subdivision, Visakhapatnam Food Production Division. Rajahmundry Subdivision, Eluru Food Production Division. Guntur Food Production Subdivision, North Division, Nellore. Dharmapuri Subdivision, Food Production Division. Arni Subdivision and Chingleput No. II Subdivision—Central Food Production Division. Karajkudi Subdivision, Ramanathapuram Division. Koilpatti Subdivision and Tiruchirappalli Subdivision—South Food Production Division, Madurai.	2 Executive Engineers. 9 Assistant Engineers. 40 Supervisors. 2 Overseers. 2 Draughtsman, II Grade. 8 Draughtsman, III Grade. 5 Tracers. 2 Divisional Accountants. 15 Upper division clerks. 21 Lower division clerks. 2 Typists. 9 Land Rover Drivers. 75 Peons.
Superintending Engineer's Office, Food Production.		1 Draughtsman, II Grade. 4 Draughtsman, III Grade. 1 Tracer. 1 Upper division clerk. 2 Lower division clerks. 1 Typist.

STATEMENT II—ESTABLISHMENT RETRENCHED.

Category. (1)	Persons discharged but absorbed in other posts. (2)	Finally discharged without being re-employed. (3)	plus Total [(2) (3)]. (4)	Number of emergency appointees under Column (2). (5)	Column (3). (6)
DOWLAISHWARAM CIRCLE.					
Assistant Engineers	3	..	3	..	..
Supervisors	7	1	8	..	1
Draughtsman, III Grade	..	2	2	..	2
Tracers	1	1	2	1	1
Upper division clerks	2	..	2	..	..
Lower division clerks	..	6	6	..	6
Peons	..	15	15	..	15
Total	13	25	38	1	25
ANANTAPUR CIRCLE.					
Assistant Engineers	2	..	2	..	..
Supervisors	5	..	5	..	..
Upper division clerk	1	..	1	..	..
Lower division clerk	1	..	1	..	..
Peons	..	9	9	..	9
Total	9	9	18	..	..

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STATEMENT II—ESTABLISHMENT RETRENCHED—*cont.*

Category.	Persons discharged but absorbed in other posts.	Finally discharged without being re-employed.	Total (2) plus (3).	Number of emergency appointees under
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
COIMBATORE CIRCLE.				
Executive Engineer	1	..	1	..
Assistant Engineers	3	..	3	..
Supervisors	7	..	7	..
			plus 4 vacant posts.	
Draughtsmen, II Grade	2	..	2	..
Draughtsmen, III Grade	2	2	4	1
Tracers	1	3	4	1
Divisional Accountant	1	..	1	..
Divisional Head Clerk	1	..	1	..
Upper division clerks	4	..	4	..
Lower division clerks	5	5	10	5
Typists	..	2	2	..
Attender	..	1	1	..
Peons	6	9	15 plus vacant 5	6
Total	33	22	64	13
MADRAS CIRCLE.				
Supervisor	1	..	1	1
Total	1	..	1	1
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CIRCLE.				
Supervisors	2	..	2	2
Peons	..	2	2	..
Total	2	2	4	2
FOOD PRODUCTION CIRCLE.				
Executive Engineers	2	..	2	..
Assistant Engineers	9	..	9	..
Supervisors	34	6	40	6
Overseers	2	..	2	1
			Retransferred to Revenue Department.	
Draughtsmen, II Grade	2	1	3	1
Draughtsmen, III Grade	6	6	12	6
Tracers	..	3	3 plus 3 vacant posts	3
Divisional Accountants	2	..	2	..
Upper division clerks	6	9	15 plus 1 vacant post	9
Lower division clerks	2	21	23	21
Typists	..	2	2 plus 1 vacant post	2
Land Rover Drivers	..	9	9	9
Peons	..	75	75	75
Total	65	132	202	131
Grand Total	123	190	327	180

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 47 asked by Sri S. Ramakrishniah at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st July 1953, page 95 supra.]

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Head/Assistant Teacher.	Minimum qualifications.		Scales of pay	
	(1)	(2)	Government.	Local Body.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.	RS.
Primary Schools.				
Head Teacher	1 *Passed Secondary School-Leaving Examination and Trained.	45-3-60-2-90	..	40-1-55-2-75
Assistant Teacher	2 Passed Higher Elementary Examination and Trained.	30-1-50	..	30-1-45
	3 Passed Lower Elementary Examination and Trained.	23-1-35	..	23-1-33
Middle Schools.				
Head Teacher	1 B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(a) 165-5-205-10-245 † (b) 85-5-125-10-175. (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	75-5-145 †	75-5-145 †
Assistant Teacher	1 B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	85-5-125-10-175. (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	75-5-145	75-5-145
	2 B.A. or B.Sc.	85-5-125-10-175. (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	65, fixed.	65, fixed.
	3 Passed Secondary School-Leaving Examination and Trained.	45-3-60-2-90	45-2-85	45-2-85
	4 Passed Secondary School-Leaving Examination.	Certificate 45, fixed	30, fixed	30, fixed.

N.B.—No separate scales exist for the teachers in aided elementary schools. Scales of grant only have been fixed for assessing grants to elementary schools. The minimum salary payable to aided elementary school teachers is however limited to the scale grant.

* Secondary Grade Teachers in Government schools (Men's Branch) should possess the minimum general educational qualification.

† Plus Head Teacher's allowance of Rs. 25 if enrolment exceeds 500 and Rs. 10 if enrolment is 500 or less.

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Head/Assistant Teacher.	Minimum qualifications.	Scales of pay.			
		Government.	Local Body.	Private Management.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Scales of pay of School Teachers, Middle Schools—cont.</i>					
Language, Pandits and Munshis.	Oriental title in the language plus pandit or Secondary grade training.	45-3-60-2-90	45-2-85	..	45-2-85 *
Hindi Teachers	Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha or an equivalent thereto prescribed by the Government with educational qualification of at least III Form.	45-3-60-2-90	45-2-85	..	45-2-85 *
<i>Scales of pay of School Teachers, High Schools.</i>					
Head Teacher	Government school— B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. ..	(a) 165-5-205-10-245 † (b) 85-5-125-10-175 † (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	..	..	..
	Local body school— 1 Secondary schools having V Form and above— B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. 2 Secondary schools having Forms IV and below— B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	..	150-10-200 † 75-5-145 †	..	..
	Private school— (a) High schools with 12 sections or less in Forms I to VI. (b) High schools with 13 sections to 24 sections. (c) High schools with 25 sections or more Secondary— (a) Schools having Form V and above— B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. (b) Secondary schools having Form IV and below— B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	..	..	150-10-200. 165-7½-225-10-245. 250-15-400. 150-10-200. 75-5-145.	..
Assistant Teacher	1 B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. ..	(a) 165-5-205-10-245. (b) 85-5-125-10-175 (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	75-5-145	..	75-5-145.

2 B.A. or B.Sc. ..	..	85, fixed	..	65, fixed	..	45-2-85.
3 Passed Secondary School-Leaving Examination and Trained.	Certificate	45-3-60-2-90	..	45-2-85	..	65, fixed.
4 Passed Secondary School-Leaving Examination.	Certificate	45 fixed	..	30, fixed	..	30, fixed.
Language Pandits and Munshis, I Grade.	(i) Degree in the Language plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. (ii) B.O.L. (Pass or Honours) with S.S.L.C. completed plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. (iii) Oriental title in the Language plus Pandits or Secondary Grade Training plus S.S.L.C. completed.	85-5-125-10-175	..	75-5-145	..	75-5-145.
Hindi Pandits, Grade I ..	(i) Degree in the Language plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed., B.O.L. (Pass or Honours) with S.S.L.C. completed, L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. Oriental title in Hindi with S.S.L.C. completed plus Secondary Grade Training or Pracharak diploma. Pracharak diploma of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha or an equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by the Government with S.S.L.C. completed. (ii) Oriental title or Pracharak diploma of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha or an equivalent thereto with the educational qualification of III Form. (iii) Oriental title of Pracharak diploma of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha or an equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by the Government without the educational qualification of III Form.	85-5-125-10-175	..	75-5-145	..	75-5-145.
		65-5-130	..	60-4-120	..	60-4-120.
		55-5-115	..	50-4-110	..	50-4-110.

N.B.—No separate scales of pay have been prescribed for the teachers in aided secondary schools. It is open to the managements of aided schools to adopt either the Government or local body scales. But the adoption of at least the local body scales is obligatory to become assessment of grant at two-thirds net cost basis.

* It is open for private managements to adopt Government scales of pay.

† Head Teacher's allowance of Rs. 25 if the enrolment is above 500 and if the enrolment is 500 or less, Rs. 10.

Issued—17-9-1953

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JULY 1953

VOLUME V—No. 3

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PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1953

PRICE, 4 annas

3739

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 22nd July 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at two of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

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

I.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now proceed with the discussion of the Government Motion that the Andhra State Bill be introduced in Parliament."

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had no intention to intervene in the debate but for the opposition voiced in some quarters to the present Bill on the general objection to the formation of linguistic States. I certainly agree that the States should be formed as convenient administrative units of more or less uniform size with, perhaps, particular reference to natural geographical conditions. But, the formation of the Andhra State has a history of its own. Having been associated with the first democratic Ministry in this State under the late lamented Raja of Panagal, I know how in every Andhra conference, political as well as communal, held in the past, resolutions were passed pressing for the formation of an Andhra State laying stress on the need for the development of Andhra culture and civilization under a pure Andhra rule. This demand for an Andhra State was accepted and supported by successive legislatures in this State from the year 1928 to 1947 and lastly in this House under the Chief Ministership of our present Chief Minister. I feel that there is no use or purpose in trying to go back on the earlier resolutions of this very legislature. In fact, the Andhra State should have been formed even before the inauguration of Independent India but for certain objections raised by top leaders. Firstly, the future administrative set-up of Madras City presented some insurmountable difficulty. What appeared to be an insurmountable difficulty, I am glad, has now been happily settled. Secondly, a special set-off of some crores of rupees, I believe about 20 crores, was demanded by our Andhra friends on the alleged plea of lop-sided development of component parts of this State and my hon. Friend, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, the ex-Public Works Minister, has furnished facts and figures the other day with his rich experience of the Public Works and Electricity Departments to show that there has been no discrimination in the execution of electricity and irrigation projects. Lastly there was the question of payment to the Andhra State of a lump-sum amount to build its Capital, etc. A sum of rupees one crore was originally recommended by the Partition Committee. I do not know why this amount has now been more than doubled but, I believe, that in view of the

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recommendations of Sri Justice Wanchoo, this sum of Rs. 230.1 lakhs provided for the Andhra State in the Bill should be accepted and should not be a matter of unnecessary dispute.

"Some other points have been raised on this side or that side that specific guarantees should be provided with regard to educational facilities and particularly in regard to teaching in the mother tongue in the schools. This is indeed an important matter and I am aware of the strong feelings on either side in this matter. On behalf of the Residuary State, the strongest assurances may be given that all facilities for teaching in the mother-tongue in all the schools will be provided and I sincerely hope and trust that similar goodwill will prevail in the new State as well.

2-10 p.m. "With regard to administration of temples certain doubts have been expressed. I am afraid, temples and charitable endowments ought to be above these linguistic limitations. I do not know, Sir, if there is to be any classification of Gods as Tamil, Telugu, etc. I am sure, Sir, that with mutual goodwill and good neighbourliness, there will be better understanding and certainly religious institutions in whatever State they may be, will not be allowed to suffer. I am confident that temples and other charitable institutions in the Andhra State will have adequate protection. Happily, Sir, there is no sign of any idol-breaking in that territory.

"With regard to disputes about boundaries, I feel that, after the formation of the new State, the present rancour will disappear and that all disputes will be settled by mutual discussion and negotiation. When even the outstanding problems between India and Pakistan could thus be settled, the differences between the States in the same Union could certainly be amicably settled. Of course, if that is not possible, there will be Boundary Commissions as envisaged in the Prime Minister's statement. I hope necessary provisions will be made for the same in the Bill.

"Sir, I do not wish to occupy much longer time. I wholeheartedly support the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister and I hope that every effort will be made on both sides to establish sound administration on progressive lines in the Andhra as well as the Residuary Madras State."

* SRIMATHI R. S. SUBBULAKSHMI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing this Andhra Bill for the last two days. I think the only hon. Member who opposed it is Sri K. Bhashyam and I strongly support him. I very strongly oppose this motion that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament as I am not at all in favour of the partition of our beloved Mother India into linguistic States. Union is strength, they say. In the present condition of the world, it is absolutely essential that we stand united and it is not all wise and statesmanlike to divide India into a number of linguistic States. It is just six years since India got its independence and it is our duty to safeguard this independence. We are human, ordinary human beings and many of us have not yet evolved even

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to that stage. We are sub-human. '*Daau bhutasargan loke-min, daiva asura eva ca*' says Lord Krishna in the Gita. As just ordinary human beings, we are likely to be very clannish and very selfish. From the Asuric, demoniacal, Satanic nature, we are just emerging into the human nature and as such, 99 per cent of the human beings are usually clannish and very selfish. Just six years ago, we were so happy that we were going to be free from foreign domination and we knew from our bitter experiences that all that happiness was completely shattered as a result of the partition of India. The question of refugees, their property, their rehabilitation, their employment, etc., has not yet been settled. We are faced with a number of questions connected with that. Dividing countries does not bring happiness to the people. Bengal was divided in those days. Now the East Bengal Province is included in the Pakistan State. It has not brought happiness to the Bengalees. Korea divided into North Korea and South Korea has not brought happiness to the people of Korea. Germany divided into two parts is not happy. We read in the Puranas that India, perhaps about 3,000 years ago, was divided into 56 countries, *Anga, Vanga, Kalinga* and so on. Even in South India there were the *Chera, Chola, Pandia* kingdoms and still later the great *Vizianagar Samrajyam*. We know, how during every period in the long history of the world, each kingdom wanted to expand its area by conquering and subduing the neighbouring kingdoms. So it was always a case of struggle for freedom and survival of the fittest.

"Once I remember, a model lesson on Sivaji was given and the teacher spoke highly of the heroic deeds of Sivaji, his valour, bravery, etc. At the end of the lesson, one of the girls who was impressed by the horrors of the war and the battles fought by Sivaji, wanted to know why the Muslim Emperors, the Mahratta and Rajput kings were not content and satisfied with what they possessed and whether it was fair and just on their part to fight neighbouring kings, humiliate or kill them and annex their kingdoms to their own. The teacher was rather non-plussed by the very sensible question but managed to say that it was all *Kshatriya Dharmam*.

"Anyhow, my point is that 99 per cent of people are selfish and ambitious and the more they get the more they want, and this leads to quarrels. Over petty little matters there is quarrel among brothers and sisters, husband and wife, between neighbours, etc. This partition, I fear, will lead to a lot of bickerings, misunderstandings, hot words being exchanged and bitterness over the boundary regions, financial implications, etc. Our diplomatic Chief Minister says that the atmosphere in the Assembly is very sweet and that all the Members are very united over this question. We all know from the newspaper reports about the happenings in the Assembly. There is still a difference of opinion among the members over the question of the location of the Capital of the new State. Even yesterday I read in the newspapers to my amusement that an hon. Member wants Vijayavada as the temporary Capital of the new Andhra State. I thought that Vijayavada was long ago given up. There are also still

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people who want Madras City to be the temporary Capital of the Andhra State. The Great Andhra Kesari Sri Prakasam succeeded in bringing all the parties together over the question of the selection of the temporary Capital and Kurnool was selected for the purpose. Yet there are people now who want Tirupathi to be made the temporary Capital. As regards the border districts of Bellary and Chittoor, there are still so many misunderstandings and differences. And again, this partition will, in course of time bring other linguistic partitions based on merely languages. Each section of people will become clannish and think of their State only and not take an interest about India as a whole. Conditions will be created in India as of old, for foreign nations to enter India, adopting the principle of divide and rule. We know Sardar Patelji of reversed memory, with an iron hand and will, put an end to the Princely States and integrated them with a view to making India strong, consolidated and united.

2-20
P.M.

“ Now coming to the partition of the Andhra State, where is the necessity for it? Our Andhra brothers say that their culture, language and arts will be better developed if the Andhra State is formed. But in the undisputed Telugu districts their culture, their art, are perfectly all right and have not deteriorated in any way on account of all this non-partition. On the other hand Telugu people have migrated to all parts of India and their arts have spread, their culture and art have spread in those places. For instance we know that the great musician Thiagaraja Swamigal was a Telugu man who settled down in one of the Tamil places, Tiruvaiyar. We all moved about very freely not only in all parts of India but our Indians migrated to Burma, Malaya, Africa, Ceylon and other parts of the world also. A friend in England says, in Manchester and London alone there are about 10,000 Indians. (Laughter.) So our Indians spread all over and they know how to adapt themselves to the conditions there. South Indians, quite a number of them, have gone to North India and have settled down there and are working in the various departments, and the North Indians have come here, to South India and are working here and there is a healthy friendship among all our people. This state of affairs will very much suffer if the country is divided into a number of linguistic States. United, we are strong and divided, we will surely fall. After Burma and Ceylon became independent the people of those countries look down upon the Indians there as foreigners and make things hard for them there. I am afraid, that the same condition will be created in India if it be divided on linguistic basis. Do you want that kind of condition here? Certainly not; especially in the present state of the world it will be very unwise to partition India into areas based only on the consideration of language. These language groups will segregate themselves into narrow-minded sections. If India is to be one united whole there must be one *lingua franca*, one common language for the whole of India. Recently we went to Poona to attend the Silver Jubilee of the All-India Women's Conference and we felt very much handicapped, very much helpless in not being able to understand the women of that place and women from all parts of India. Then we felt

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very strongly that a common language was absolutely essential for India if India is to be united and stand as one whole. We must go about freely, and feel like members of one country, exchange our views and ideas and mix together. For this a common language is absolutely essential.

“ Sir, if we examine very closely the culture and arts in India we would find that they are all basically one. The differences are only superficial and in some details. When foreigners speak about India they speak broadly about the Indian culture, Indian art, Indian philosophy, etc., and not about Telugu culture, Malayalam art, etc.

“ Sir, I really feel very strongly that India should be one whole except for division for administrative purposes and not cut up into parts based on especially language, as I said. That will make us narrow-minded and develop separatist feelings. Sardar Patelji and a few other leaders with wisdom and forethought tried their very best to unite India and are we going to disintegrate it? No, certainly not. And then even from a financial point of view, it is a mistake to divide India into a number of linguistic States with their own Governors, Governments and Assemblies and administrators and that means greater expense. So economically also it is not advantageous and wise to split up our poor country. If a few selected wise leaders of India will sit together, put their heads together and thresh out the *pros* and *cons* of this partition question, I am sure, they will be able to put down their foot and say there is to be no partition. Too many cooks spoil the broth, they say and it is no good a number of people with differences of opinion and feelings and ideas sitting together to solve this problem. For the good management of a family we all know there should be one efficient, able head of the family. So also for a nation there should be one strong Central Government with able, firm-minded, iron-willed leaders who should say definitely what should be done and what should not be done. So far, we Indians irrespective of languages and religions have been living so happily together. Muslims and Hindus were happy until the partition of Pakistan took place and we know the most unhappy results of that partition. With that experience, let us not ask for more partitions and consequently more troubles and bitterness. To conquer other lands and be physically superior to others is of the older order. I think that fosters division. But we must conquer ourselves and then others by our moral, intellectual and spiritual strength. That should be the order of the present day. That spirit will foster union. We call our sub-continent the Union of India and so we should stand united as one nation, Indians. Then only we will be respected and looked up to by the other nations of the world. May Iswara give us that moral and spiritual skill, should be our united prayer. *Na hi gnanena sadrisam pavitram iha vidyate*. Therefore let us cultivate and develop that wisdom in ourselves which will help us to purify ourselves and foster that unity and equality and fraternity among people in different regions of India. Once more I oppose this Bill.

“ Thank you, Sir.”

[22nd July 1953]

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow that I stand before this Honourable House to speak on the Andhra State Bill. There is a feeling of joy because all our Andhra brethren have been filled with joy. They feel that after a long period of agitation, they have been able to achieve their heart's desire, namely, the Andhra State. Some of my Andhra friends told me that they would sacrifice anything for a separate State. They said that they would look upon the appointed day, the 1st of October as a memorable day in the history of the Andhra country. They would celebrate it as a National Day of rejoicing as the people of the United States of America celebrate the 4th of July as a National Day and the people of France celebrate the 14th of July as a National Day. Therefore, there is great jubilation among our Andhra brethren and we wish them all good luck and prosperity. We wish them Godspeed in their Andhra State.

“ Sir, there is also a feeling of sorrow. All parting in life is sad. Parting may be inevitable, but all parting in life is sad. After having been together for more than a century as part of one administration and one State, now it has pleased the Andhras to cut themselves away from us. I remember that when we were students, we learnt with pride that Madras is one of the best Provinces in India extending from Ganjam in the north, to Tirunelveli in the south and South Kanara on the western border. Now, Madras is going to be cut out, which is sad to contemplate. Still smaller the State of Madras will become when the beautiful district of South Kanara goes to the Karnataka State and when the beautiful district of Malabar also forms part of Aikya Kerala State. I certainly feel sad to contemplate, what the lot of Madras will be, how Madras will not be able to command the same prestige with the Central Government and in the counsels of the Central Government. Our great leader, Sardar Patel, thought that the greatest need of our country, after the advent of freedom, was integration and consolidation. Therefore, he brought about the integration of more than 600 Native States and made them component parts of the Indian Union. I am wondering what Sardar Patel would have thought if he had seen the formation of the new Andhra State. It is true that the Indian National Congress in the year 1920 passed a resolution favouring Linguistic Provinces but that was in a different context. That context has changed and circumstances have changed and, I, therefore, wholeheartedly support the idea of Rajaji when he made the statement at the Hyderabad Session of the Congress that the formation of States on a linguistic basis is a primitive and tribal idea. I consider it a primitive and tribal idea at this stage because all over the world, we find a process of integration and consolidation. Let us look at the United States of America. Let us look at Canada. Now we want to have more and more Provinces on a linguistic basis although we have got rapid means of communication such as the telegraph, the telephone and the aeroplane and we can get into touch with distant places in a short time. Now it is possible for Ministers to fly over the whole land. No more disintegration is necessary.

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“ Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that though language may be a cementing factor for a province or a country—linguistic States are not absolutely essential for carrying on good administration or for the unity of the country as a whole. Let us look at the Dominion of Canada. There are people speaking two different languages—the English and the French languages. Both the languages are recognized as official languages. So in the Dominion of Canada, they live amicably. Let us look at the history of the small country of Switzerland. Switzerland has been a model for other countries and the Swiss Constitution has been a Republican Constitution for the last 600 years. There are three official languages. One-third of the people speak French; one-third of the people speak German; and one-third of the people speak Italian. All the three languages are recognized as official languages in the Parliament of Switzerland. Still there is unity and there is no difference of opinion. In the schools all the three languages are taught. All the people know the three languages and there is no disharmony. There is no want of unity. There is no pulling of chains of the trains. There is no ugly demonstration. There is no stopping of trains when it passes from one canton to another in Switzerland. Switzerland is a good example to us. I do not know, where this process of disintegration will stop. My Andhra brethren may have some emotional satisfaction but, I feel, they are going to achieve nothing else beyond the emotional satisfaction. Inspired by some leaders, people have become fanatical and they behave as if the Andhra State is going to become part of Pakistan and the Residuary Madras State is going to become part of some other country. The Andhra State is going to remain a component part of the Indian Union. The Residuary Madras State is going to remain part of the Indian Union. Therefore, why should there be all kinds of agitation and loose talks? Some people say that they are not going to accept the award of Justice Misra, that that award is not an award and that the decision of the Government of India is not final. What is final, I ask? If you adopt such an attitude to the award of a Judge who came and made an independent investigation and when the Government of India had accepted it, where is the guarantee that you will accept the findings of the Boundary Commission to be appointed later? You will accept only what, in your view, is correct. If it is otherwise, you will not accept it. Sir, what does it matter if one or two taluks of Bellary belong to Andhra or Mysore or the Residuary Madras State? Why should the people lose their heads and why should there be demonstrations? Why should political leaders behave so meaningly and ask their followers to indulge in such activities so that some more taluks may be added to one part of the country or another part? Therefore, I deprecate, in the strongest possible terms, all kinds of demonstrations with regard to taluks, whether they be on the Andhra side or the Tamil side or the Mysore side or from whichever side they may come. We are all citizens of the Indian Union.

“ Sir, the hon. Members of this House have got a sacred duty of setting an example and instilling into the minds of the students

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and the younger generation the idea that we are all citizens of Bharat and that we are not citizens of the Andhra State or the Tamil State or the Mysore State. We see the Chief Minister of Mysore taking very strong objection to the bellicose attitude adopted by the Andhra Legislators in the Legislative Assembly and trying to reopen the Bellary issue. What will it come to if the Andhra State contends that Bellary should belong to it and the Mysore State also fights over it? There will be civil war! There will be internecine warfare. Once again there will be feuds and all that. I think, our political leaders have got short memories. We have forgotten the lesson of Indian History. For more than 150 years our country was under foreign domination. There is no parallel in the history of the world to a country inhabited by three hundred million people being under the domination of a foreign power for more than two hundred years. What was it that brought about foreign domination? Weakness on our part, disunity, internecine strife, brother fighting against brother, one part of the country fighting against another part, Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan, the Nizam and the Mahrattas warring against one another. Are we going to repeat those mistakes? Have not the leaders and the members of the Legislature the duty to tell the people 'Thus far and no further'? Let us not fight over small matters. Let us tell the people whether they be citizens of Andhra State, Madras State or Mysore State that we are all citizens of Bharat. For implementing the Five-Year Plan and all that, the need of the country is consolidation. I feel very strongly with Rajaji that for a period of at least 10 or 15 years, we should not think of any more linguistic provinces. Yesterday my hon. Friend Mr. Govinda Menon referred to the suggestion regarding the integration of Travancore-Cochin with the Madras State. I ask him in all sincerity what is the harm in such an integration? I am not using the word 'merger' because there is no question of merger. If Travancore-Cochin is integrated and the Madras State becomes a big State, the interests of the people are not going to suffer. I congratulate the Hon. Law Minister, Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, on making the suggestion for integration. The suggestion is made and there is no need for alarm over the matter.

"Sir, I repeat that we need not quarrel over small matters. Let us not publish in newspapers or speak in the Legislature to the effect that the Misra Award is not final, that the Government of India's decision is not final and so on. Let us be disciplined soldiers; let us respect awards of impartial people and Boundary Commissions. With these words . . . (Dr. V. K. John: 'I oppose'.) My friend Dr. John suggests that I should say 'I oppose the motion'. I am not opposing because the formation of the Andhra State has become an inevitable necessity, however sorrowful it may be. In the last meeting of the Legislative Council, we provisionally agreed to the formation of the Andhra State. Our Prime Minister has given his sacred word that the Andhra State will be formed on the 1st of October, and we have to respect that sacred word. However sorrowful or

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illogical it may be, let us agree to the formation of the Andhra State. But let this be the last linguistic State that we are going to carve out in this country.

"With these words, I pray God that the Andhra State may be prosperous, and that the Andhra people may have all good luck and that they will develop a brotherly and sisterly feeling towards the Residuary State. We in turn promise to reciprocate those feelings. Never will the idea of discriminating against the Andhras enter our minds. I have great pleasure in wishing Godspeed to the Andhra State."

* **SRI A. GAJAPATHI NAICKER** :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this Council of elder statesmen and wise councillors, I, as a novice, feel diffident as to whether I will be able to make any valuable contribution. As pointed out by the Hon. Chief Minister, the issue before the House is whether the proposal for the formation of the Andhra State should be proceeded with or not. The question is purely a constitutional one. There has been a demand for the formation of Andhra State and the President of our Indian Union has recognized that demand. He has asked for the views of this Council and of the Assembly, on a Bill drafted for giving effect to the demand before introducing it in Parliament.

"To understand the issue, I will just refer to the historical background. When the Britisher came to rule over India, he formed the provinces in such a way as was best suited for his imperialistic designs. He formed the Kashmir State with 80 per cent Muslims and put an Hindu Ruler over them; he formed the Hyderabad State with 80 per cent Hindus and put a Muhammadan ruler over them. In pursuance of the same imperial design, he imposed English language for carrying on the government of this country. But when the Government of India Act, 1935, was passed the British Parliament provided for a Federal Centre with autonomy for the provinces. The Indian National Congress also formed committees on the basis of languages. It formed the Tamil Nad Congress Committee and the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee. In this way the Congress recognized the principle of linguism.

"Under the Constitution of India, India that is Bharat was formed into a Union of States. While the Constitution defines what the Union is, it does not define what a State is. But there was the idea of linguism always present in the minds of our framers of the Constitution as affording the basis for the formation of States. It is only in pursuance of this principle, that Articles 2 and 3 were included in the Constitution. These articles provide that if any portion of India wants to be constituted into a separate State the demand shall be conceded. Such a demand was made by the Andhras. They are an open and frank people. They wanted the constitution of a separate State for themselves on the basis of language, in order to enable them to develop their language and culture. When a demand has been made, it is wise on our part to support it.

[Sri A. Gajapathi Naicker] [22nd July 1953]

"The Hon. Chief Minister observed at one stage that linguism had become an old-fashioned idea. The Hon. Member Mr. Parameswaran also says that it was a feudal idea. It is not so. On the contrary, if a State wants to rule itself, it must rule through the medium of its own language. Please show me any State in the world which does not rule itself through the medium of its own language. In Tamil parlance, குடியாட்சியே மொழியாட்சி, மொழியாட்சியே குடியாட்சி. There is no real democracy if administration is not carried on in the language of the country. I should like to remind the House that our conceding the demand for an Andhra State is on a clear recognition of the linguistic principle. This principle was put before the country and Mr. Wanchoo by the Tamil Nad Toilers' Party. I welcome the formation of the Andhra State because it gives a clear recognition for the principle of language and culture, as forming the sole basis for the formation of States.

"As was referred to Mr. Justice Wanchoo, the Andhra State shall be formed from out of the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras State. By Telugu-speaking areas is meant areas in which people born of Telugu parents, speaking Telugu language and following Telugu culture and traditions live. Areas in which there is a majority of Tamil-speaking people cannot be included in the Andhra State. This fact must not be forgotten, because the formation of the new State is clearly on the basis of language. Mr. Bashyam said that the Tamils did not want a Tamil State. Nothing can be farther from truth. All Tamilians want a Tamil State.

2-50 p.m. "The Tamilians are a wise people. They did not want to add to the troubles of the Government when the Andhra State is being formed. They say, let the Telugus first get the State. Let us not put any kind of obstacle. Let them take as much as they can. Let us give them as much as we can. Hence we are not putting forward our demand now for a Tamil State. But the demand is there based on the linguistic principle. No Tamilian in Madras State will say that he does not want a linguistic State. Everybody wants States to be formed on linguistic basis. But some have the fear that when linguistic States are formed, the Indian Union will disintegrate, and will fade away. Not at all. We must note that there is only one citizenship in the Indian Union. When the Indian Union was formed, the States were integrated not by any agreement but by an involuntary process. Therefore there is no fear of any State leaving the Indian Union. If every State is formed on the linguistic principle, the administration will be carried on in the language of the State, so that every man and woman will understand what is taking place in the State and elsewhere. The people will easily know what takes place in courts, legislature, public places, etc. Therefore, there is no fear of any fissiparous tendencies at all. It is all for the good of the people. I must thank my Andhra brethren for having taken the lead in this matter and shown the way. I wish the Andhra State Godspeed, progress and prosperity. With these words Sir, I support fully the formation of the Andhra State."

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* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Fortunately, we are not asked to decide whether we agree to the separation of Andhra from the Madras State. But the Central Government have decided that Andhra should be separated and, therefore, my opinion, however strong it might be, to have Andhra friends amongst us, may not be any the wiser after the event. The only disadvantage of separation on linguistic basis, though I very readily agree that linguistic basis is the most natural one in our country, is that it is likely to reduce us to very small, minor provinces. When questions about Provinces are discussed at the Centre, these minor Provinces will be so negligible that nobody will care to look at them or their problems. Let me illustrate what I mean. Here I mean no disrespect to any Cochinite. Suppose Cochin says 'I want to be an independent State'. Cochin will then probably have about four representatives in the House of the People. When problems relating to Cochin are discussed in Delhi, what effect will the representations of these four members have on the House of the People or on the opinion the Government of India may form? Therefore, if we dwindle down to a microscopic minor States our position will become almost ridiculous. Therefore, it is better that we have a State which will command the respect of the country at large. I ask, Sir, if India were a very small State, will it command the respect which it to-day commands in the world? If India were a State like Switzerland, what will be the position of India in the eyes of the world? Our nation will be a contemptible little India which the world can well ignore. Even the big India was continuously ignored for long. Therefore, it would be no surprise, if small States are ignored. Therefore, if this danger is not there, formation of linguistic Provinces would be the natural and proper course for us to follow. I would suggest, as somebody put it vaguely, that an area limit should be put for a State so that we do not divide and sub-divide like joint Hindu families who divide and become paupers at the end of 5 or even 3 generations. If by this division, the Andhras and also the Tamils feel, 'these people are my people; these people are Andhras—*Manavadus*—, these people are Tamilians, and therefore both have rights', let them unify people, discipline them, and give every facility to them. This urge is the proper urge which would lift up the country to something great. If on the other hand, it is only a fight for power of a few people, then I think the division will not be to the good of the country.

"There is one more point, Sir. This oneness of language does not guarantee peace. We have quarrelled among ourselves and our neighbours in the same area. We have election troubles in the same area and speaking the same language we are fighting with each other. We know that religious sects quarrelled amongst themselves. The religious sects not only speak the same language, but they worship in the same shrine. The quarrels between Vadagalais and Thengalais in the last generation are so well known to the courts of this country. Therefore, language does not necessarily give the unifying influence or peace in this or in

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any other country. Language is elevated for the purpose of division to a place of greater importance than what it really deserves.

“ Sir, I now come to the question of temples. The temples are a great feature of South India. I am referring to temples because Tirupathi, Tiruttani and Kalahasti are all famous temples in South India whereto Tamilians flock in large numbers. Our ancestors to the 100th generation have worshipped in those temples, and claimed the deities as their own. But to be told that those temples no longer belong to the Tamils would be a great tragedy. I appeal to my Andhra friends to view this question more from the point of view of sentiment than profit. We would very much like the Andhras to leave these Tirupathi, Kalahasti and Tiruttani temples in the Residuary State—Tiruttani because of Lord Murugesu and Kalahasti because of Saint Kannappar. These temples on the border should go to the Residuary State. It would be easy for the Andhra State to leave these places to us. If these temples were in the midst of the Andhra State, probably there may be difficulties, and my demand for their being retained in Madras State would be preposterous. As it is, these temples are on the border. It would not be very difficult for Andhras to give them to the Residuary State. We would give Andhras all respect and all honour when they come to 3 p.m. worship in these temples. My learned friend on my right referred yesterday to the compensation that the residuary Madras State is asked to pay to the Andhra State towards buildings, etc. This is a matter of some importance. When we have been having severe drought and famine in the last 5 or 6 years, if we are asked to pay a heavy amount as compensation, it would really be very difficult for us to bear. Could this not be adjusted in some way? To-day the waters of the Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra are being enjoyed by the Andhras. The benefits of these rivers are not shared by us. Their resources are so great that for centuries they will enjoy the benefits of these rivers for bringing millions of acres under cultivation. Therefore, why should they not adjust the benefit that they may derive by the waters of these rivers towards the small amount that they may get otherwise as a charge on or compensation for the properties in Madras?

“ Before I say farewell to my Andhra friends, I wish to point out that a number of irrelevant matters are found in the Andhra State Bill as a whole. I would very much like the Government, if it is possible and I think it will be possible as they have the necessary machinery to do it, to split up this Bill. As an instance in point, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the list of Tamil M.L.Cs. given in the Bill. If at a future date any question arises as to whether a particular Member from the non-Andhra area was a Member of the Legislative Council at this particular period, we will have to send for the Andhra State Bill. We have to ask them to send the Andhra State Bill to find out whether a particular gentleman was a Member as per the Schedule in that Act. I personally feel that this is a cumbersome Bill. All sorts of difficulties which may arise out of the division are put

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into one Bill referring to many other matters relating to the residuary Madras State. I would therefore request that this Bill may be split up or divided into two Bills, one relating to the residuary State of Madras and the other relating to the Andhra State.

“ Finally, I wish to tell my Andhra friends, ‘ I wish you well. You have never been our enemies. We never considered you as people whom we did not want. If you want to part, you are at perfect liberty to do so and we have absolutely no objection ’. I would personally wish to arrange for a huge party and give them a nice send-off. I wish to tell them that a day might come when they themselves would realise that after all the Tamils were not so bad as they once imagined and that they were equally good people like themselves and so it would be better to be in one Madras State. Even if I die by then, my soul will certainly be pleased to know that the two States have once again become one Madras State.” (Cheers.)

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, the motion before the House is that the Andhra State Bill be introduced in Parliament. About this there is absolutely no difference of opinion. Though the Members on the Congress benches spoke against the Bill, I know when the time comes, they will vote for the Bill. They are not going to raise their voice and say ‘ No ’. Some of the hon. Members who spoke before me compared the division of this State to the division of the country into India and Pakistan. I wish to tell them that there is a world of difference between the separation contemplated in this Bill and the separation of the Pakistan territory from the rest of India. The Andhras have been agitating for a separate Andhra State within the Indian Union and not outside the Indian Union. They have at last achieved their long cherished ambition and dream. After a great deal of strife, struggle and sacrifice they are on the point of reaching their goal and so they deserve our heartiest congratulations. I am sure no one wants to stand in their way or obstruct their path. On the other hand, I feel sure that the people of the Residuary Madras State—whether they are Tamilians, Malayalees or Kannadigas—are one in wishing the Andhra people a happy, prosperous and glorious Andhra State. My only anxiety is that when launching on a new State, a proper beginning should be made. We are not forming a linguistic State as mentioned by the Hon. Chief Minister, but we are only cutting out a portion of the Madras State and we are only carving out or dividing from out of the present composite Madras State a new State. I want that the division should be a clean-cut and complete division. It should be a full and final division so that there may be no possibility of any discord, dissension or dispute at a future date. I wish that the new Andhra State should begin in a very happy, good and friendly atmosphere. The Andhras have made claims—claims of a territorial nature—not only against the residuary Madras State, but against the Orissa, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad States as well. I do not wish to say whether these claims are legitimate or not. They feel that their claims

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are legitimate and it is not for me to say whether they are so or not. I only wish to stress that all these disputes should be settled as quickly as possible. Let them choose any method of settling a dispute. A dispute could be settled by the appointment of an Arbitrator or a Boundary Commission or by having a plebiscite. Let them choose any one of these methods, and let them abide by the award of the Arbitrator or the Boundary Commission or the result of the plebiscite as the case may be. Let them not ask for an Arbitrator and if the decision of the Arbitrator goes against them, let them not ask for the appointment of a Boundary Commission and if the decision of the Boundary Commission also goes against them, let them not ask for the holding of a plebiscite. That is not the way in which a dispute could be settled in a quick manner. Whatever may be the method, the disputes should be settled as quickly as possible so that in future there may not be any possibility of friction.

"Sir, at this stage, I would like to refer only to the main principles of the Bill and I will not go into details. The principle of clean-cut division is borne in mind by the framers of the Bill when they deal with the question of assets, but I am sorry to observe that they have forgotten this principle when they deal with the question of liabilities. We notice this clean-cut division with regard to cash balances, tax balances, shares and securities, loans and advances and similar items. When the framers of this Bill come to the provisions relating to liabilities, we find that they have given the go-by to this wholesome principle. What do we find in the Bill with regard to liabilities? The responsibility for payment of public debt is not shared among the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the same ratio in which assets and shares are shared, viz., 62.75 : 36 : 1.25. Public debts are made the full responsibility of the residuary Madras State. As per the provisions of the Bill, it is the residuary Madras State that will have to pay the entire Public debt and reimburse itself later from the other States. By making such a provision in the Bill with regard to Public debt, are we not sowing seeds of dissension? What will happen if the Andhra leaders take the view that no part of the Public debt is payable by the Andhra State? Already, some of the Andhra leaders have taken that view.

3-10 p.m. "In yesterday's issue of the *Hindu*, Sri T. Viswanatham has stated that no part of the public debt is payable by the Andhra State. He argues that it is quite true that public monies were borrowed, that a part of the public debts were for expenditure in the Andhra State and it is also quite true that projects were constructed out of the borrowed amounts but no part of the public debt is payable by the Andhra State because the projects in the Andhra area have been so remunerative and so profitable that the borrowed money should be regarded as repaid. I find this statement of Sri T. Viswanatham reported in the newspapers. Let us imagine what will happen and let us assume that the Hon. the Finance Minister Sri C. Subramaniam will continue as the Finance Minister of the Residuary Madras State for I fully believe that he will continue as the Finance Minister whoever may come

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and go as the Chief Minister. Supposing he goes to the probable Finance Minister of the Andhra State, Sri T. Viswanatham, and tells him, 'Look here, I have paid the whole of the public debt and will you please give me your share?' Will not the Finance Minister of the Andhra State give the same reply, that nothing is due? Will it not be difficult to collect the money from a debtor who says that no part of the debt is due? May I ask of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet whether they will send their army and police to the Andhra State to collect the due share of the public debt or will they appeal to the Central Government or Pundit Nehru? Pundit Nehru has world-wide vision and world-wide activities and in the midst of his multifarious international duties he may not think that this is a very important matter. He may regard it as a very tiny, trifling and trivial matter. He may even say that it is 'nonsense'. Then, I ask of the Finance Minister and of the Cabinet, whether they will go and file a suit in the Courts and whether they will reduce themselves to the position of a litigant and be accused all the time of being unjust. This position must be avoided. The liabilities as well as the assets must be divided on or before the 1st October in the proposed proportion of 62.75 : 36 : 1.25 among the three concerned States or whatever may be the agreed proportion. Let the public debts also be divided accordingly. If it is not possible to find out who the creditors are, let the Central Government take the responsibility of repaying the public debts and let them collect the proportionate shares from the various States.

"Sir, this principle of a clean-cut division should be applied to other aspects of this matter also. Take the High Court, for instance. The Andhras have already asked unanimously that they must have a separate High Court even on the 1st of October. I submit that it is a proposition which must be accepted, in order to avoid all future quarrels, irritations and embarrassments. It is desirable to form a separate High Court for the Andhra State right from the beginning as otherwise complications are likely to result. Let us suppose that as provided for in the Bill the Madras High Court temporarily dispenses justice for the Andhra area also. Who will pay the cost and in what proportion will the expenses be divided and how is the proportionate share of the expenses to be collected? It is desirable to avoid all such possibilities of dispute not only with regard to the High Court but also in respect of other common institutions. As envisaged in the Bill, at least two institutions are to be made common institutions, namely, the Presidency Jail for Women in Vellore and the Certified School for Children in Chingleput. This provision in regard to making these two institutions common has already led to many Andhras claiming no less than 61 institutions as common. I submit, this is a very dangerous provision which ought to be avoided at all costs. Suppose an Andhra woman who is a convicted criminal or a detenu is interned in the Presidency Central Jail for Women at Vellore, and she goes back and complains later of ill-treatment or commits suicide while in custody. Will not charges and counter-charges be made?"

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Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member will please confine himself to a general discussion now. When the Bill is taken up clause by clause these details can be discussed."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, I am talking only about the general principles, namely, the need for a clean-cut division in all these matters and if this opportunity is not taken advantage of, complications of a most serious and embarrassing nature are likely to arise. Continuing the instance of an Andhra woman prisoner in charge of the Madras State, suppose shooting takes place as it is not very uncommon in the Residuary State of Madras for shootings to take place inside the jails or outside the jails. In such an extreme case, will not charges of a serious nature be levelled against the Madras State? Therefore, will it not be wise here and now to have separate institutions for the two States? I submit that this idea of a clean-cut division must be carried out throughout the Bill, not only in respect of the High Court, but also the common institutions and liabilities and assets. We must leave no handle whatever for future disputes."

" It does not matter whether some sums of money in excess are given to one State or the other; it does not matter whether a few institutions are given to one State or the other or whether a few square miles of territory are added to one State or other. But what is important is, what sort of a Government are we going to have, what amount of prosperity the people will enjoy and whether we are going to have in the two States Governments which will raise the standard of living of the people, improve their living conditions and take the responsibility for providing employment for all and increasing the purchasing power of the people. Sir, there is very little chance of such a Government being formed in the Residuary Madras State. So far as the Andhra State is concerned, there is at least an indication that a beginning will be made. There is a very wholesome and desirable provision in the Andhra State Bill that the Upper House or the Second Chamber in the Andhra State would be abolished. The United Democratic Front and the Praja-Socialist Party stand committed to the principle of Single Chamber Legislatures. We stand for the abolition of the Upper House not only in the Andhra State but also in the Residuary State. May I ask, Sir, whether any useful purpose has been served by having an Upper House? I am not referring to any particular Member. The Hon. the Chief Minister paid compliments to several hon. Members and I agree and join with him in paying compliments but, as an institution, has the Upper Chamber in Madras served the purpose which was intended by the makers of the Constitution? (An hon. Member : ' Why are you here then? ') An hon. Friend asks me ' Why are you in? '. I do not feel very much like being in and it may be that I will quit this House and that too not in the long distant future. When my party is committed to a Single Chamber Legislature and stands for the abolition of Upper Chambers, it is not desirable for me to continue for long here, although the party will remain in this Upper House. But this

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is only by the way. The purpose for which these Upper Houses have been provided for by the framers of the Constitution has not been served at all. These Upper Chambers have only served the purpose of providing places for those persons who will not or cannot face an election or who having faced an election have been discarded by the people. I wish to know whether the Upper House here had at any time modified any Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" There is an amendment given notice of for the abolition of the Legislative Council in both the Madras and the Andhra States. The hon. Member can speak in detail when the amendment about the need for abolishing the Legislative Council, etc., comes up for discussion. The hon. Member may now speak on the Bill in a general way."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I agree, Sir. The Upper Houses in both the States should be abolished, and I was saying that the Upper House here had not at any time modified even a single Bill or for the matter of that even a single clause of any Bill as passed by the Assembly. There is no justification for spending public money over this Upper Chamber, when money is needed for providing relief in famine areas and for developmental work. I submit that there is no justification whatsoever for perpetuating this Chamber any longer, in the Residuary State. With these words, Sir, I agree to the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister recommending the introduction of the Andhra State Bill in Parliament."

SRI S. NARASAPAYA :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me at the very outset most heartily and warmly congratulate my Andhra friends on their having secured an Andhra State in fulfilment of their very long-cherished dream. This long-cherished dream of theirs has come true as a result of a long and united endeavour and sacrifices on their part. The singleness of purpose which they have shown is really most praiseworthy and is an example to others. It only shows that the united will of a people in a just cause can never fail. The ship of Andhra State is about to be launched. In the beginning, at least for the next few years, it is sure to meet with a lot of impediments and obstacles. But there are very efficient and very willing hands among the Andhras who, I am sure, will steer their ship of State clear of all impediments and pitfalls. The State of Andhra has got vast resources. Politicians, administrators, and able persons of vision and wisdom are not wanting. Properly managed, properly planned and properly developed, the Andhra State can be made a model State. There are many political parties in the Andhra State as in every other State. I feel sure that the unity which they have shown in their endeavour to get an Andhra State will be continued in the building up of the Andhra State and making it a model State for the rest of India."

(At this stage, Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu occupied the Chair.)

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" The question whether linguistic States should be formed or not is not at all necessary to be considered now. That is an accepted fact. Linguistic States are bound to come, as my hon. Friend Sri M. P. Govinda Menon rightly pointed out yesterday. I ask, whether it is possible to administer the whole of India from Delhi by having a single unitary form of Government for the whole of India. If that is not possible, India has to be divided into a number of States for purposes of administration. There can be no denial of the fact that the States can only be formed on the basis of language or 'linguism' as my Friend called it and that is only the most rational way of forming the States. As was rightly pointed out by my hon. Friend, the previous speaker, it is not proper to compare the formation of linguistic States with the division of our Country into India and Pakistan, and it is certainly not understanding the position correctly. Even when linguistic States are formed, the citizens of those States will continue to be citizens of India just as the citizens of the present Madras, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh States. If it is a question of patriotism towards the country, I do not think that persons who advocate the formation of States on linguistic basis are inferior to those who oppose such formation of States on linguistic basis. In fact persons who favour linguistic States can give a lesson in patriotism to those who are against it. The argument that, if India is cut up into a number of States on linguistic basis, fissiparous tendencies will set in is certainly not correct. It is a pity that persons in power in Northern India cannot really understand the problems of South India. There they do not have this problem of linguistic States. It is on that account we find some opposition about the formation of linguistic States in North India. Similarly we who live in South India do not understand the Hindu-Muslim problem of North India. If those people cannot understand our problem and if they even oppose it, it is not necessary that we should get worried, because as things stand the formation of States on linguistic basis is an accomplished fact. As was pointed out by some Friends, even since 1920, the Congress organization had been supporting this principle and had actually divided the whole of India into a number of areas on linguistic basis for the functioning of the Congress organization. With all respect, I must point out to my hon. Friend Sri K. Bhashyam that it is too late in the day to say that States should not be re-formed on linguistic basis. But it is not an absolutely unfounded fact when Mr. Bhashyam said that the carving out of an Andhra State would lessen the importance of the present composite Madras State. Considering the size, population and resources of the composite Madras State and considering later the size, population and resources of the Residuary State, certainly the importance of the latter State will be reduced. The voice of Madras today has got a certain amount of respect, a certain amount of influence, a certain amount of importance in the affairs of the Union Government and this, we cannot certainly expect to continue once the State is divided into the Andhra and the Residuary States. To-day the composite Madras State has been

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able to spend Rs. 20 crores on the Tungabhadra project and more than Rs. 10 crores to combat the famine in the Rayalaseema districts. It is because of the vast resources it could command. But when the State is cut into two States, the Andhra and the Residuary States, such big projects cannot be undertaken.

" But certainly that is not the argument to say that linguistic States should not be formed. They are no doubt inevitable consequence of the formation of linguistic States. But when we take into consideration the other benefits that are derived by the division, these are more than compensated. 3-30 P.M.

" Sir, I myself come from a Kannada District. After the separation of the State and Bellary added to the Mysore State, my district will be the only Kannada district left in the residuary State. We Kannadigas have been for a long time fighting for the formation of the Kannada State of our own. But our dreams have not yet come true and in the realisation by the Andhras of their dreams we find what we must do if we are to succeed. Evidently we are not sufficiently heard, we are not sufficiently united, or our voice is not sufficiently loud to be felt in the proper quarters. Karnataka people are to-day divided among half a dozen different states like Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg. Even to voice a united demand we are not sufficiently united. I feel sure that our voice is not sufficiently loud and we have not adopted sufficiently militant attitude, if I may say so, that was adopted by our friends and that is the reason for our not having got our own State. We look to the Andhra friends as leaders or persons who led the way for the formation of the linguistic States and we are sure and we hope that this will be a good augury for the formation of the Karnataka State and the Kerala State on linguistic basis. I fervently hope that we would have a Karnataka State very soon. But until that State is formed what is our position in the Residuary State?

" Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Gopala Menon yesterday very rightly sounded a note of warning that so long as there were two powerful blocks in the State, the Andhras on the one hand and the Tamils on the other hand, we had some place in the administrative set-up and we managed to hold the balance of power and in between the two secured whatever we wanted. But once the Andhras got out and we are left alone what is to happen to us? If the very resourceful Malayalee Gentleman is so apprehensive of his future in the Residuary State what about the poor complacent and innocent Kannadiga who is absolutely guileless. (An hon. Member: Question.) I am sure the Residuary State in which we have lived for the past 150 years, until we part, until we have our own Karnataka State would treat us well, will be generous and will give us no scope to have any misgiving or feel sorry that our fate has been wedded to the Residuary State of Madras.

" Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Gramani said yesterday that Tamil must be the State language in the Residuary State just as Telugu would be the State language in the Andhra State. True,

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Tamilians are in a majority in the Residuary State and they have got every right even to call it a Tamil State and make Tamil the Language of the State. But let them not forget that there are two small younger brothers, the Malayalees and the Kannadigas and till they part and till they are sent out with their small portions and asked to set up a separate State they must take care of us properly and should not give room for any sort of complaint. We have been living with you as perfect gentlemen in every manner and I cannot say now that we have been treated wrongly or in a manner to make us feel sorry. Even then I make an appeal to them. We are a little apprehensive about our future. It may not be right to say that we are absolutely confident or absolutely hopeful about the future and this House is the proper place where that apprehension should be expressed so that the Tamil friends would treat us well and treat us as younger brothers who deserve care and deserve a little more than what they are entitled to get. It is only by dealing with us in that way that you can gain our confidence.

"Then, Sir, in this context it may not be out of place if I appeal to my Andhra friends to usher in the infant State in an atmosphere of goodwill, affection and love. You are aware that in the Hindu households whenever infants are born we distribute sugar and sweets the purpose being that we may have peace, goodwill and affection. Whether it is an individual or an institution or whether it is a State the birth of an infant is a very auspicious occasion when there must be peace and goodwill all round which will augur well for the future of the institution or the individual, that is born. So let the Andhra State be ushered into existence and let it be born in all goodwill.

"Sir, it is very sorrowful to note that a certain very powerful agitation is going on particularly in respect of Bellary taluk. My hon. Friend Mr. Adityan rightly pointed out: 'When you decide the method by which a dispute is to be settled, settle it amicably. Let it be Boundary Commission, an award, or a plebiscite. But when once a decision is reached by any one of these methods accept the decision'. That is the perfectly right view, and I entirely agree with it. Sir, so far as Bellary taluk is concerned, as early as 1920, we had the Kelkar award according to which Bellary went to the Karnataka Congress Committee. Ever since then, for the last 30 years, it is under that Committee. There was no voice of protest raised against that award. Again, Sir, Justice Wanchoo's report definitely stated that three taluks of this district should go to Andhra and the remaining seven along with Bellary with predominantly Kannada-speaking people should be separated from the Andhra State. Not satisfied with that clear statement, because there were still agitations and claims put forward by the Andhras, Justice Misra was appointed to go into the question. The Andhra leaders took part in this enquiry. They gave evidence before him. But when the award comes, when the judgment is delivered, because it went against what the Andhras wanted, is it right to set up an agitation against it and

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call names and say that the award is not an award, that the Judge went to Bangalore and did not come to Madras and so on? It is an accepted principle that when once you agree to arbitration of a certain case by a certain individual, you ought to abide by the decision given by him. It is a gentleman's agreement. If you have misapprehensions and misgivings about that person, about his capacity and other things, it is at the outset that you must say that you do not want the gentleman to arbitrate the case and that you will not abide by his decision, as he is not competent to give an award. Having taken part in the deliberations, in the enquiry, when the award is given, just because it is not favourable to you, it is not just to denounce it and set up an agitation against the award,—fasting, violence and all that. Even from today's papers I find Andhra leaders saying that Justice Misra award is not good, and a plebiscite must be taken, the people's rights are in danger, people are fasting, a certain gentleman is fasting unto death, his life is at stake and so a plebiscite should be ordered to save his life and all that. Is this the method by which you can create confidence, affection and love or good neighbourliness with other people? Is that the manner of doing it? I once again appeal to my Andhra friends not to take that attitude.

"Sir, after all, the Hon. the Chief Minister rightly pointed out, that the formation of the new State is only for purposes of administrative convenience. We are after all citizens of India. What does it matter if one taluk goes to this side or that side? For that purpose should you create a row? I was very much pleased to hear hon. Member Sri Venkata Rao saying that Andhras are not linguistic fanatics. But after saying this, in the very next sentence immediately after that, the good grace that came from the first sentence was completely taken away when he said that the entire Bellary district should be given to the Andhra because they were not linguistic fanatics. I can understand a person claiming to be non-fanatical giving up something which he has or to which he has a claim. But I am yet to see one who seeks to establish he is non-fanatical by claiming something to which he is not entitled. Is this the method by which the infant State of Andhra which has got years and years of prosperity and greatness should be ushered into existence, by causing discontent, by causing a sort of anger and ill-feeling in the minds of the neighbouring Kannadigas. I once again appeal to my Andhra friends to give up the agitation for Bellary, to accept the Misra award, right or wrong, whether they are agreed or not and let us have the Andhra State come into being in an atmosphere of peace, goodwill and affection and with blessings from all sides.

"With these words, Sir, I have great pleasure in commending the motion placed before us for the unanimous acceptance of the House."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANJA AYYAR :—"Mr. Chairman, 3-40
Sir, I heartily support the motion before the House. The motion p.m.
is that the Andhra State Bill should be introduced in Parliament

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for the purpose of forming the Andhra State. It is too late in the day to talk of opposition to the formation of the Andhra State. It is nearly 50 years ago the agitation for an Andhra State was started in our country. I remember the day in 1914 when I attended a Political Conference at Nellore, where the Andhra leaders declared that they were very anxious to have an Andhra State. So it has been the long-cherished desire of our Andhra brethren to have a State of their own and it is wisdom and practical politics that all sections of our countrymen should give their consent now for the formation of the Andhra State.

"Sir, some people ask, is there any use now for expressing our independent opinion when the Central Government had already decided upon the formation of the Andhra State and are introducing a Bill in Parliament shortly for this purpose and they are anxious that this Bill should reach them before 24th July. I say, there is no use in our opposing the Bill and getting ourselves divided over this question. Is it not wisdom and practical politics that we should pass this Bill unanimously. Otherwise, we will be adding to the bitterness and acerbities that already exist and that is why I feel that we should not take any unwise step. We should not strike a jarring note in regard to this matter. Whether we are Tamilians or Malayalees or Kanarese, let us not, on this occasion, give vent to our innate and innermost feelings on this issue. Let us be wise and practical politicians, as the Englishmen are in their own country. Let us at least emulate them in this respect. Let us all face facts as they are and let us see that the Andhra State comes into existence without any bitterness but with affection and goodwill of all sections of our countrymen, so that there may not be retaliation and there may not be rancour in the hearts of anybody. There are so many issues including the division of assets and liabilities to be settled with goodwill, co-operation and consent of all the States concerned. These States also have to work together in future with goodwill and co-operation. Our problems have not ended. We should continue to be friends. The Andhra State will be self-sufficient in the matter of food. They have a surplus of more than 3½ lakh tons of food to their credit and they can export it. Unfortunately the Malabar district in the Residuary Madras State is always deficit in food and we have got only one district, Tanjore, which is the granary for our State. On account of the passing of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act, I am sure, there will be less food production in the Tanjore district. Therefore, you will find that our Residuary Madras State will be deficient in food and we will have to depend upon the goodwill of our Andhra brethren in the matter of food. Similarly, Andhras have to depend upon our goodwill for electricity. We have more electric power than the Andhra State and we must continue to supply electricity to them for some more time to come. We have spent a lot of money on the Machkund Project and, therefore, they cannot level any charge of discrimination against us. Even after the completion of the Project, they may be in want of

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electricity and we must continue to supply them. So, our difficulties have not ended. We must continue to be friends and work together. We must put our head together and, with one united voice, we must speak about the problems in the South in the Parliament. Otherwise, the whole of South India may be neglected. Unless we present a united front in the Parliament, our voice will be drowned and we will never be heard. Therefore, it is to our interest that we should part as friends and should continue to be friends. On this occasion, we should not say anything which will raise the emotion of our Andhra brethren. They are very emotional people. Any word uttered against them will rouse a controversy and will exasperate them. We, the Tamilians, have always been very careful when dealing with them. Therefore, I am very anxious that this House should not be divided on this Bill. My hon. Friend Dr. John is already going about and canvassing support for dividing this House on this Bill. I appeal to him to give up this attempt, for we should not show even a slight inclination that we are opposing the formation of the Andhra State.

"As regards other matters like the division of assets and liabilities, we must carefully express our opinions.

"Then there is the question of language. The language question should not be unduly overemphasised. On this present occasion, I ask, are we committed to any general proposition about the division of the whole of India on a linguistic basis? We are not committed to it. Let us not mix up the larger question of distribution of India into linguistic States when considering the question of the formation of the Andhra State. Sir, redistribution of States on a linguistic basis is not an easy matter considering the whole history. It is a difficult question. If it has taken so many years for the formation of one linguistic State, I do not know, how many years it will take for the formation of other States on a linguistic basis. Already the formation of the Andhra State has set in motion a number of controversies and mutual recriminations are going on. I am afraid, the whole Five-year Plan will go to dogs and it will be entirely ruined and all the attention of the people will be directed only to mutual recriminations, mutual claims and counter-claims and extravagant claims. Therefore, let us, in the name of good sense, not talk about further redistribution of States on a linguistic basis. But so far as the formation of the Andhra is concerned, we must support the Bill. Some of our Andhra friends are complaining about discrimination and they want a separate State of their own. So, it is better that we should concede their demand and there will be an end to all disputes and there will be no dissatisfaction or disaffection towards us. Let us confine ourselves to the proposition before us, viz., the formation of the Andhra State. Otherwise, we will be accused—as one hon. Member did—of being Members of a useless and unnecessary body. The one unfortunate incident which occurred recently was the self-immolation of one man who adopted the Gandhian method of fasting to achieve

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his object. It is only on account of the *tapas* of one man that the Andhra State is coming into being immediately and not even on account of the long agitation by so many Andhra leaders.

"Sir, let us set an example to others. As appealed to by Mr. Adityan, let us settle our disputes mutually and amicably and let us part as friends. Let us not ask for a Boundary Commission which should include one Judge of the Supreme Court so that there may not be any appeal to the Supreme Court! As far as possible we must settle our quarrels among ourselves and avoid mutual recriminations. After all, this language difference is not such a great difference in our country. There is fundamental unity of culture. There is fundamental unity of race and we are all brothers living in one country, in one Motherland. We fought for our freedom as comrades-in-arms. Therefore, let not the language question give rise to a fissiparous tendency. We can have a State only for administrative convenience and not on any other ground. So, let us not overemphasise the language problem.

3-50 p.m. "Sir, in this connexion, I would like to refer to a very curious statement made by my Rayalaseema brethren to Shri Justice Wanchoo to which I would like to draw the attention of this House to point out that language alone does not matter very much and that there are several vital economic interests also to be considered. Sir, with your permission, I shall read the following extract from paragraph 36 of Shri Justice Wanchoo's Report:—

'The last term relates to irrigation and the economic development of the Rayalaseema area. The people of Rayalaseema are very concerned about this as theirs is a dry area where famine is chronic. They feel that the new State should devote its attention to their economic betterment by undertaking irrigation projects which will save them from famine and help in developing their area. In the memoranda received by me in that area there is shown a desire that a statutory provision should be made for expending a part of the revenue of the new State for the development of the Rayalaseema area'

The people of Rayalaseema have asked for a statutory provision because they have not got trust and confidence in the people of the Northern Circars should they get control of the Government of the new State. They are afraid that the Government would not spend any money on irrigation projects in the Rayalaseema area. Look at their distrust! They are all Andhras, Telugu-speaking people but still one area is a famine-ridden area and the other is a prosperous area and therefore the Rayalaseema people are afraid of the Circars people and they want a statutory provision to safeguard their interests. Further on, in the same paragraph Shri Justice Wanchoo has recommended that—

'Something in the nature of Directive Principles of State Policy which one finds in the Constitution, might be put down in the law constituting the new State so that the Rayalaseema people may feel that their economic interests have been safeguarded.'

Look at this picture of how language alone does not count! There should be a change of heart in the powers that be. If the people from the Northern Circars are in positions of power they should attach as much importance to the betterment of Rayalaseema as to the Circars. I therefore say that this language issue

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need not be overemphasised and need not be unnecessarily put before us as if language itself will solve the whole of these problems. It is for the economic, military and political unity of India that we fought. We must therefore remember that it is only these things that contribute to the wellbeing of the nation. Language by itself will not help us. I admit that language is useful for administrative convenience especially in the future when English is to be banished from our midst and already our children are forgetting their English. It is only in Madras that there are still a few people who know English whereas in the North nobody knows English. We therefore consider that there must be a common *lingua franca* but, if there is no such language now, at least the mother-tongue should be used in the administration of the State.

"Sir, there is a further point which I would like to mention, viz., that unnecessary claims and counter-claims should not be put in. The hon. Member, Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, put a very wise proposition before all of us for our consideration and that is that we should divide as things exist at present. All that has happened before 1920 and so on cannot be gone into now and no compensation for past neglect should be provided for, as such claims cannot be taken into consideration. I can give you an example. If hon. Members go through paragraph 86 of Justice Wanchoo's Report, they will find this very extraordinary claim put in, namely, that the Godavari and Krishna Irrigation Schemes were started long ago and have been a source of huge profit for so many years amounting to nearly Rs. 32 crores while the expenditure was only of the order of Rs. 12 crores and therefore the Residuary State should mulct its treasuries of the difference of Rs. 20 crores and pay the amount to the new Andhra State. Even Justice Wanchoo, the neutral man that he is, says that he is unable to swallow this claim. How extravagant is this claim of going back a hundred years when Mr. Cotton was here for the purpose of establishing these irrigation projects as if the profits out of these schemes accruing to the State have been put into the separate chest instead of being spent for the benefit of the people as it ought to have been done and therefore the Residuary State should pay back these huge amounts to the Andhra people! Unfortunately, we are not in a position to pay any money, not even the one crore of rupees which the Partition Committee promised in 1950, because the whole of the reserves have been exhausted, though they have not been squandered but are there in the shape of capital works.

"I therefore say that we must all put our heads together and arrive at a proper estimate of the whole thing by not putting in extravagant claims. Let us divide as we find ourselves now and, if on this principle we go forward, the formation of the new State will be rendered easier. Let us continue to be friends and let the two States work for each other's good and I hope they will present a united front."

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* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I realize that in speaking on this subject a great deal of emotion is bound to be given expression to by several hon. Members. Having heard the speeches made yesterday, I was reminded of the little play by Sheridan wherein it is stated that a difference arose between an uncle and his nephew as to the possibilities of who should be chosen as the bride for the nephew. The controversy went so far that the uncle who was a military man got more and more excited and began to speak almost in military language and in thunderous tones and finally advised his nephew as follows: ‘Can you not be calm as I am? Can you not speak as slowly as I speak and why have you allowed all this excitement to overcome you?’ As I heard the speeches from both sides of this House, it seemed to me that there was something of the nature of a scene from the ‘School for Scandal’, if I may say so, of Sheridan’s play being enacted in this House in a different manner.

“ Personally, I feel that there is absolutely no reason why we should not look at this in a very calm manner. I was one of those who took strong exception to the formation of linguistic States and I am still unconvinced that there is anything good that can come out of the formation of linguistic States. Be that as it may, seeing the developments in this country, noting the circumstances under which the issues were forced, recognizing also the limitations of even the strongest Governments and visualizing that a party which had come to power on the ground of unanimity was so dissociated on this one question that I have heard different members speaking on either side of the Treasury Bench in absolutely different tones, I realize that so far as the present Bill is concerned it is not a matter for any objection to be raised. I echo the sentiments of my esteemed friend, Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar, that it is too late in the day to raise any objection for the formation of the Andhra State as it will, far from improving matters would really force reactionary steps to be taken and is not in the best interests of the country. I therefore accept it as a settled policy and I therefore feel that what we have now to do is to do everything possible to make the formation of the Andhra State a reality in every sense.

“ It seems to me, Sir, that in this respect we have to take note of other factors. What are the steps necessary to see that the interests of all the States concerned are well safeguarded? As one who speaks on behalf of India as a nation and as an Indian citizen, I should say that every one of us should be interested, not in this particular State or the other, not in the formation of this State and the exclusion of that State, but in what will ultimately lead to a better, a more harmonious and a more contented state of affairs and to the welfare of the masses. In examining the provisions of this Bill, therefore, the first consideration should be, ‘Does it conduce to the welfare of the people of all the States concerned’. We may have our boundaries, we may have our limits, we may have our partition and we may have committees

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coming for demarcation but the essential principle in all these considerations should be, does it go ultimately to the welfare of the people of all parts of the country? We are not separate countries. We do not belong to separate nations. I have always been telling and I fully realize the fact and believe in it that we are one nation speaking with one voice, aiming at one principle and trying to inculcate one policy for the good of all. If that is so, there can be no question of any separate interests of the Andhras or of the Residuary State or of the third State which has suddenly come into the picture.

“ The next point that I should like to state in discussing this question is that we should clearly realize that whatever may be the provisions of this Bill, they should not create bad precedents for the future. I am not talking of linguistic States coming in the future. But any principle for future demarcation of territories that are now accepted should not be had precedents in regard to the formation of States and from this point of view it would be necessary to examine the provisions of the Bill critically, so that later on somebody may not get up and say that this Bill has already been passed by Parliament with the approval in a large measure of the Legislature and that, therefore, these are the principles that can rightly be accepted. I should like to sound a note of warning that the passage of the Andhra State Bill by Parliament, in whatever form it may finally be passed, should not be treated as a bad precedent for any further demarcation of territories or States. In the first place I recognize that the force of circumstances have led to the drafting of this Bill which may not altogether be applicable under other circumstances. There are provisions in this Bill, which I regret to say, should not be treated as precedents, for the constitution of States in the future. The next point that I wish to suggest is—as several Members have emphasized and as I was very glad to hear it from Sri Balasubramania Ayyar—that it should not be understood by anybody that in supporting the passing of this measure in Parliament we are committed to the principle of linguistic States. And I would go further and say that my view is that I am definitely against the formation of linguistic States and I wish to state why. I support this Bill in the hope that it will not be a bad precedent despite the fact that unfortunately—I use the word advisedly—a Commission is to be appointed to enquire into the question of linguistic States. I venture to submit, in all humility, that it is a most unfortunate measure that has been taken by the Central Government to appoint this Commission. It is a measure that will act as a boomerang. It is a measure that will disrupt the whole country. Let us be quite sure where we are proceeding on these lines.

“ Coming to this question of this Bill, I should like to state that I do not think that there is any purpose in discussing the details of the Bill except perhaps to really let Parliament have a longer session in discussing the provisions of this Bill. As far as I can see, as far as Parliament goes, it may be stated that these provisions may be rubber-stamped whatever the decisions of the Assembly

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and whatever the decisions of the Council may be. I heard—I am very sorry I was not here then—that a distinguished Member like Mr. S. B. Adityan stated that this Council should be abolished, because it is an useless body. I agree with him. I only go further but will not mention what other bodies should be abolished in our land. There are many bodies that are to be abolished. There are many bodies in which representatives come in under the guise of representing people's opinions and falter for many reasons and act actually against the best interests of the people. I am not anxious to continue as a Member of the Council. If I do want a forum it is not difficult for me to secure one. Others may not find it so easy. (Hear, hear.) I believe that in all democratic institutions this Council has a definite place not because it is an Upper House as it is called, but because it is a House constituted of persons who cannot and who may not desire to go into the Assembly and who have a contribution to make for the welfare of the country, and who have something to add to the sum total of knowledge. Let not my friend imagine that all the essence of wisdom is concentrated only in these people who are of the ages of 21 and over with nothing else to qualify them for that.

“ Sir, I have said that there are certain points in this Bill which should not be bad precedents for the future. My esteemed friend Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai referred to some of these points. I should like to state that it is most unfortunate that in the drafting of the Bill an impression is given that these two States—the Andhra State and the Residuary State—should be so conducted that even in regard to administrative measures there should be no sort of reciprocity in the States. Let me make my position quite clear. So far as the State of Madras is concerned, we have what are known as the All-India Services, the Provincial Services and the Local Administration Services. I can understand the Local Administration Services of the country restricting themselves largely to the areas where they are. That is the proper thing to do. But in regard to the All-India Services and Provincial Services, I do not see any reason why there should be any such rigid limitations of the places where they should work and why we could not have managed better with good understanding on both sides. I treat them still as Provincial Services and All-India Services and wish to get the best out of these services in the interests of both the States. Let me assure my friends from Andhra that although they may naturally want that all these posts must go eventually to the Andhras and I agree with them, they would have been wiser if they had suggested that all future posts must go to the Andhras. So far as the existing posts are concerned, the best outturn would have resulted by allowing these people to continue in their posts in the areas concerned. I think it was unfortunate that such a decision could not be arrived at or such an understanding could not be arrived at. As matters stand at present, officers who have had considerable knowledge of the State of Andhra itself may not find their place in the Andhra State. What is the result of this situation? I do not know whether Members of the Assembly or the Council have got sufficient time

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to talk to different people and I do not know whether their political and other very active participations give them that chance. But I know, having spoken to a number of officers—the Andhra officers as they are called and the officers of the Residuary State—what their feelings are. There is a feeling of depression in them. There is a feeling that something is going to happen to them—and I feel equally strong about both States—that if they are in one State or in another, somehow or other their interests will be jeopardized. If an Andhra is in a Tamil area, he thinks that the rancour that will be aroused will probably drown the chances of ordinary justice being meted out to him. Let me here state a little fact which may not be known to many people because it has not been revealed. When the partition of India took place, when unfortunately it was necessary to separate the services, the Government of the day stated that everybody who wanted to opt out of this or that particular State would be given the opportunity to opt out. The result was confusion worse confounded. One person, a great administrator, also experienced with a certain amount of political knowledge, had the opportunity to meet the Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, and plead with him that the best way of producing consternation in the services, the best way of producing a greater amount of fear in the minds of the peoples of both the countries was to allow this ‘opting out’ to be made. He said that if Hindu officers of position were to be in Pakistan and if Muslim officers were to continue to be in India, the two communities would have better safeguards, and at any rate they would consider themselves to have better safeguards. I do not suggest for a moment, Mr. Chairman, that anything so tragic as that will happen. I hope and trust that good sense will prevail on both sides that no irrational principles will be adopted in dealing with the services, that every step will be taken to see that justice is meted out on both sides and that the protection of the services which has been the time-honoured principle of the British administration will not be lost sight of by the indigenous administration.

“ Sir, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai also spoke about certain of the financial adjustments that will be made. Personally, I always felt that the question of financial adjustments should be a matter of mutual agreement at the top level; there should not have been any question of trying to assess all these things in a mechanical manner. After all, what does it matter if rice grows in Krishna and Godavari? Do you mean to say that the rice will not flow into Madras? If the Government of the future Andhra Desa were to prevent it, black-market will be rampant and I have no doubt whatsoever about it. Therefore, I shall continue to think that rice will flow into Madras. The point in regard to it is that we should have understood what each person would require and we should have adjusted ourselves. On the other hand, various claims have been made, as my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramania Ayyar said, claims that are absolutely untenable in some respects, which give a very unfortunate impression both to the people who are educated and more so to the illiterate. I shall be most happy and I hope I shall live to see the day, even if it seems doubtful (I have some doubt I confess), when 85 per cent of the waters of the Krishna will

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be used and only 15 per cent will be allowed to go to the sea. These are hopes which I hope and trust will come true. We have, therefore, on both sides of the House and in the public platforms not merely to pay lip service to the so-called idea of unity but to actively co-operate in every possible manner so that, although the division may take place, although the eventful day, 1st October, will dawn upon us—and we hope with all happiness—we shall continue to feel that we are one and that the division is more in the nature of a continuing relationship and not an abrupt ending of our interests, of our loyalties, of our future happiness, and of the safety of our own country. Now, Sir, on these grounds, therefore, I whole-heartedly support the idea of an Andhra State, not of a linguistic State, and although I feel that it is unfortunate that the two should have been combined here, I hope and trust that, as I said before, this will not be a dismal failure.

“Look at what has happened in a district which has known nothing of any tensions for hundreds of years. I know the district of Bellary. What is it to-day? Why have all these arrests been made? Why is this lack of harmony within such a short period? What was wrong if the whole district were treated as one unit? Here, may I say and confirm the opinion that it is wrong and unreasonable to split a district on the basis of language? The important factor in a district is not language, but it is the economic and social unity that counts. My friend, the Hon. Sri Sankara Reddi, will tell you that Rayalaseema speaks as one because there is economic and social unity in the area. Your marriages, your alliances, your trade relations, your commerce, every one of your social activities is bound up with the people of your own district or the neighbouring district. Have you got much to do with far off Tirunelveli or, for the matter of that, with Waltair? And yet, suddenly we say language is the one that should unite us. The Chief Minister of Bombay has been giving a bomb-shell to everybody that only language can unite India and that only one language can unite India. Well, it seems to me that even among politicians there must be some amount of sound thinking, at any rate, a certain level of intelligent understanding of the common public. If one language is to foster the unity of India, how then does the idea of the Commission for Linguistic States come, and for what purposes have you envisaged that Commission? (Interruption from the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) But all the impression that the newspapers have given me is that this is for the formation of linguistic States.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The Hon. the Chief Minister is not for the formation of linguistic States.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“He is against linguistic States, I quite understand. (Interruption.) I am very glad that the Commission is going to take a larger view than I had imagined. But let me say this. What is this division of linguistic States? Yesterday a good deal was said about the culture of Andhra Desa. What is that culture? Let me assure my Friends that I was born and bred up in Kurnool, and I am glad that it has

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been accepted as the Capital of the Andhra State, not because of my birth being there. I know something of the Andhras and their culture. I am a Tamilian, but I had been there for years and my family had been there for years. Let us not use words that we do not understand. There is only one culture for the whole of India, or, at any rate, for the Hindu population of India. Does it make any difference whether you read Valmiki Ramayana, or some other Ramayana in Tamil? Are not these stories told by our own grandmothers from the time we began to sit on their laps? It is the same all over India; at any rate, it is the same in Tamil and Telugu lands. I can assure you it is the same, because I know something of Tamil but I have much greater knowledge of Telugu. Let me assure you that, fortunately or unfortunately, they have allowed me to be a Graduate in Telugu as well. That was the mistake probably of the Madras University. But I can assure you that culture is not the ground on which you can base the division of States. Does my hon. Friend from Malabar suggest that, because he comes from Malabar, he has a different culture? Does he not know that he has taken our Tamil alphabets and converted Tamil words into Malayalam and given them Tamil meaning, and *vice versa*? (Laughter.) At any rate, it does not matter to me how these words are derived. But the affinity of the two languages, the affinity of the two peoples, and the affinity of identical customs in a very large measure, certainly go to show that we have not a different culture. Some of us, unfortunately, might have become Europeanised and lost our culture. But so long as we continue to be in our country that is what we ought to be and what we are—let not culture be different.

“Sir, much has been said about linguistic States. I have made many visits to foreign countries. My hon. Friend has quoted the example of Switzerland where there are four official languages and where every official document is translated into these four languages. About a year ago, you may remember, Sir, I had the temerity to write to you as the Chairman of the Council, I had the temerity to write to the Speaker of the Assembly, and I had the temerity to write even to the Speaker of the Parliament of India, suggesting that in the Legislatures of the land the usual method might be adopted, where a different linguistic area was represented, of having simultaneous translations into the languages for the convenience of the legislators. I do not know what fate that letter received at the hands—I know, not at your hands—of those who received that letter. But I heard from the Speaker of the Parliament that it was inopportune to create any such convention in the Parliament, that the possibility of making all the Members of the Parliament conform to one common language would be far greater, and that, therefore, he could not take any steps further. I was amazed but at that time there was a great deal of trouble in regard to the languages of the States, and for the sake of not creating further trouble, I have not so far expressed my sentiments in this matter. Sir, it was a question of spending Rs. 2,50,000. Every Member of Parliament gets a daily allowance of Rs. 40. But that is a measure of economy which is purely Parliamentary and I, therefore, will not refer to it. But, apart from that, does it suggest

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that because a particular language is known to a bulk of the people and has to be used in the Assembly, these bilingual districts should necessarily be so split that portions of it should be separated?

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" My hon. Friend Satyanarayana referred to the people in Coimbatore who had done a great deal for the improvement of industries and I am the first to pay my compliments to them. But when they did that they had no idea that they were doing it as Andhras and that they were doing it so that the Tamilians may develop, and that the labouring class families may benefit at their hands. I wish to state this if you think that in a particular district which is bilingual, you must separate it, what about the lakhs of people who are left in the Residuary State who are speaking Telugu? What about the many—they not be in lakhs but they are a substantial number of people—who speak Tamil in Andhra Desa. After all does it matter what language you speak? There are bilingual districts where they speak and understand both the languages. Should a Commission be set up in order to divide the district and should the people of that district put to all the suffering that we have seen? So that, I say, we have not yet completely mastered our own sentiments and know what is to the best interests of the country. I do not want to be misunderstood but as a constant reader of the newspaper, it seemed to me strange that the chief persons who are at the helm of affairs in regard to this linguistic provinces are ex-Ministers and a few other leaders. Wherever I go I find the ex-Ministers leading the campaign. I do not want to mention names here. But it is a fact. I believe, if they had continued as Ministers they might not have had the time, the opportunity and the leisure to carry on this great campaign.

" Now, Sir, I am coming to the present Ministers and here let me express very frankly, with no idea of wounding the feelings of anybody that I am surprised that persons in authority as Ministers should also take part in these discussions. It is a matter of great surprise to me because when a Minister speaks, he is generally expected to speak on behalf of the Cabinet on all controversial matters. At any rate, Cabinet Government, democratic responsibility, would carry no meaning if individual Ministers were to express their views on important political issues without some sort of brief from the Cabinet. I hope my hon. Friend, the Law Minister will not take it that I am indulging in any personal reflections on him but I feel I must state very frankly that I was exceedingly surprised to read his speech made at a political assembly on a question of such great importance as the amalgamation of a State with another State. Ministers do not speak about these amalgamations unless they have a warrant from the Cabinet. Why do I take exception to this? Because, the general public attach much greater importance and very rightly to the speeches of Ministers. They have every right to think that when a Minister speaks he has authority behind him and especially so when he speaks on such a question as the formation of a new State, or amalgamation of one State with another. I confess that there are other Ministers both Central and State who have been indulging in this kite-flying tendencies. But I do believe that the best form of safeguarding

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Cabinet Government, the best form of introducing Democratic responsibility is for every Minister to feel and act in a way that he can only enter into any controversial political topics of the day if he has the backing of the Cabinet. I hope and trust that for the safety of democracy, it will be possible for our Hon. Chief Minister and the Prime Minister of India likewise to take suitable notice of this trend and advise their colleagues to act in a different manner.

" Sir, there has been a great deal of talk about separation and reformation of provinces. My Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, has given me some little heart when he said that the Commission that is to be appointed is not to think on linguistic basis. It is not that there may not be a necessity for reformation of the boundaries as between States. Such things have happened before not always to the best advantage perhaps to the people. But still this is the first time when in the history of this country the State is being formed on a linguistic basis—avowedly on the linguistic basis. The formation of Orissa was not on linguistic basis, the formation of Bihar was not on linguistic basis because even the Chief Minister of Bengal is casting a lingering eye on Bihar and other places and if our Hon. Chief Minister were to reveal the inside story, he will give a different picture of the minds of the people of West Bengal. Let it not be said that in these fissiparous tendencies we have missed the wood for the trees. In the ancient days when I was a student I remember well reading while in history, the famous sentence: Hyder was born to build an empire, Tipu to lose one. Let us not on this occasion feel, let not the historian of the future record that the Congress in opposition and in the first years of the Government created an empire, unified India, gave order and developed it, but unfortunately their successors were like Tipu inclined to disintegrate and demolish the whole fabric of the United India. That is what will happen by this division.

" What is the most urgent need today? It is my good fortune or ill-fortune to occasionally visit other countries. I was in Great Britain in 1948 and it was only just three days ago that I returned from that country. The great amount of improvement that has taken place there in every field of public activity astonished me. We are sometimes inclined to think that the Britishers are going down. Their education has demanded greatest amount of attention. Twenty-seven million pounds a year is given only to University education. Millions are spent on primary, secondary and technical education. Their health services cost them several hundred million pounds. All the energy of the State has been utilised to remodel and reshape society for the sake of the common man. What are we doing here? We are fighting between ourselves, quarrelling over trifles thinking that this great division will usher in the Utopia forgetting for the time being that the common man is just what he was. I have no doubt whatsoever that if we continue at this rate, if more States are to be created at this juncture there will be nothing left for any progressive improvement in the conditions of living of the common man. It may be ten years, fifteen years later when we are out of the wood when we have arisen from the steep despondency which has overtaken us, there may be

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something said of us. But nothing is going to happen if we continue in the present circumstances and go on dividing the States. I will even go further and say that the best method of looking after the common man and improving the condition of the society, the condition of agriculture is to see that nothing is done at present which will deprive us of the opportunity of doing good and which will waste the little resources. We have already spent all our resources. The 1,500 million pounds in the British treasury has diminished, and it is only a few hundreds now. Our own capital investment of 65 crores built up in this presidency has not only receded into the background but more of debt is accumulating. We are asked to pay taxes. We shall cheerfully pay taxes provided we are convinced that it is being used for the amelioration of the conditions of the masses, from whom great trouble would arise if we do not attend to them.

"I hope therefore that in passing this measure there would be an unequivocal statement that it does not and need not create a precedent, that we do not subscribe to the view that re-formation of States is urgent or necessary at the present, that in any case linguistic provinces should not be the ideal which we should aim at. Having said that, let me wish all well for the Andhra State. Let me pray and hope that all, whether they are citizens of the so-called Residuary State or the new Andhra State, will strive for one common end, the good of the people of all States.

"Thank you, Sir."

4-30 P.M. SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, being new to this Legislative Council, I thought it would be prudent on my part to adjust myself to the present environment of being in company of very eminent and elderly persons and also of very elderly ladies before participating in this important debate. What really provoked me to say a few words, on this occasion, apart from the main question of the formation of the Andhra State, is a remark made by my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan. No doubt, our good friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar has given a very, very fitting reply. It is really very painful for us to be Members of this House and pass self-criticism against ourselves. We were in the last Legislature for nearly six years. Sometimes, we, in our enthusiasm, might have felt that the Upper House is not doing anything useful. Sir, I might bring to the notice of your goodself that, whatever may be the position of the Legislative Councils in other parts of the country, the Upper House here has served a very, very important part as far as the affairs of this State are concerned. In the year 1937 when we were young we knew that there was a galaxy of eminent men in the old Legislative Council. Men like the late Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and the late Sir C. R. Reddy really made very, very valuable contribution. Sir, it may be the Government may not agree to all that we say. Invariably the Government may not agree but that does not mean that we should do away with this House. It may appear to the Government that what we say may be wrong but let them take it for what it is worth. Therefore, in that way, in that logical way, the Legislative Council of this State has at least served a very good purpose and if any proof is necessary,

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the very valuable speech made by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar is an instance in point. What surprises me most is that Mr. Adityan who had played such an important part in the last Legislative Council and is continuing to play his part in this House by contesting one of the seats to this House, should say that this House should go. When he lost his seat in this House owing to the decision of the Election Tribunal, why should he contest his seat again and get himself elected again? Having come in, it does not stand to reason or logic to cast aspersions on this House. But, I assure you that as long as my membership is here or as long as I am allowed to serve here, I will discharge my duties as a Member of this House.

"Now, I come to the major question of the formation of States on linguistic basis. As early as in 1949, the then Assembly decided that the Andhra State should be formed and I might say that things had been upset completely and the Andhra State did not come into being then. Now the time has come for the formation of the Andhra State. It is really painful for people in the public life to part in spite of their difference of opinion and in spite of difference of outlook. But sometimes things happen in such a manner that partition becomes inevitable. Circumstances compel you to divide. Therefore, it is in this spirit that we have to consider this question. Sir, it may be the view of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar that the division of this country on the basis of language will not do good. I do not like to talk much about this division business because some people may say, 'you had supported a bigger division of the country and why do you preach homilies about partition now.' Therefore, I am careful in my remarks. Apart from the fact that people want a separate State on the basis of mere language, there is another vital factor to be considered. In spite of their experience and education, some people, particularly in the Andhra area, are harbouring or nursing a feeling that whatever may be their position, they will remain as a sort of minority in a composite State, either in the Council or in the Assembly or in the Cabinet. They are feeling that their area has been neglected and has not been properly treated. They are nursing a grievance that more bridges have been built on that side and more irrigation works have been undertaken on that side and not on their side and more money has been spent in other areas. If such is the feeling of those people, it is time and it is inevitable that partition should come about. Any amount of logic or any amount of statistics given by Mr. Bhaktavatsalam—a very good friend of mine—will not convince them. I feel that when the people have the idea that they would be well cared for and would have a better standard of life in a State of their own, it is very difficult to change it and it is very difficult to convince them by arguments.

"Sir, as was pointed out by the Hon. Chief Minister we are only at the stage of making a recommendation to the Parliament for the introduction of this Bill. We cannot go in detail with regard to this. Notices for a number of amendments have been given and then we can discuss the provisions of the Bill in detail. Unfortunately, there are some matters of controversy. One is with

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regard to Bellary. I do not know much about the area. I actually feel that it would have been better or prudent if the whole of the Bellary district has been assigned to the Andhra State or allowed to remain in the Residuary Madras State. Somewhere in the year 1947 or 1948—I am speaking subject to correction—Sardar Patel made an open declaration that while it would be possible for the States to be merged in the Provinces, it would not be possible to merge a part of the Province into a State. If that was the idea, I do not know, how you can take a different view of things and say that Bellary should go to Mysore. Also, another trouble has arisen not between the Residuary Madras State and the Andhra State but between the Mysore State and the Andhra State. My hon. Friend representing South Kanara said that the people of South Kanara are very good and innocent people. What is the position now? A greater part of the district of Bellary will go to Mysore. And what is more, the headworks of the Tungabhadra Project will be in the Mysore State. Therefore I thought that our difficulties would have been minimized if the entire Bellary district had been allowed to remain in the Residuary Madras State or assigned to the Andhra State at least till further redistribution of Linguistic Provinces was undertaken.

128789. Sir, I do not like to go deep in the matter of either the plebiscite or the Boundary Commission or things of that sort.

With regard to the question of assets and liabilities I might refer to the notice of this House that in the year 1949 or 1950, the Partition Committee appointed by the Government decided that the Residuary Madras State should pay so many crores of rupees—I do not know the exact amount, and the Hon. Minister for Finance may have figures—to the Andhra State that is to come into being in lieu of the Madras City remaining in the Residuary Madras State. It was only on that issue the whole thing broke down and the Andhra State was not formed then. Therefore, now the leaders must come to an agreement and say, 'Here is the basis. You take something more or something less. It does not matter.' That is the basis on which they should proceed with this question of division of assets and liabilities. Otherwise, it is not possible to find a solution if each party sticks to its own position. Sir, I have been careful to see that I do not enter into any controversy and I want to keep myself away or aloof from it. I know most of my Andhra friends are very good people. You may call them a little bit emotional. One thing characteristic about them is that they do not like to be talked about in a patronizing way.

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"Sir, may I conclude my speech with just a few more words. I know the Andhra State that will come into being has got immense potentialities. It has been blessed by Nature with two very important rivers, the Krishna and the Godavari, with possibilities of putting up many irrigation projects on them. Even the representatives of Rayalaseema, although it has been a famine-ridden area from the very beginning, can claim with a sense of pride that it is also full of potentialities in that all sorts of minerals which could not be found anywhere else in this world can be unearthed in Rayalaseema. But this is not all that is required. More than

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resources, what is needed is the right kind of political leadership, a band of selfless people who should have one and one aim only, namely, that every interest should be subordinated to the interests of the State and that party and other interests should come only next and that the interests of the State should be first and foremost. I hope this will be forthcoming and I wish all success, happiness and prosperity to the new State and with these words I whole-heartedly support the motion."

* DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had the pleasure of hearing a very courageous, eloquent and intelligent speech from one who has served in World Councils, who has seen all kinds of people and races and has also seen how they have progressed. We are all very thankful to our hon. Member, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar.

"Now, the separation or the formation of the Andhra Province has been decided upon and the life of Sri Potti Sriramulu has been sacrificed for the same. Therefore we are not against that idea of separation of the Andhra State. We have to accept it as an inevitable decision of our leaders. Madras has been a leading Province and it has taken a prominent part in the struggle for freedom. Both Andhra and Tamil patriots as well as Malayalee and Kannada patriots have vied with one another in the struggle for freedom in defying Police terrorism, in courting imprisonment and in facing lathi charges. After we gained Independence, I do not know what has come upon these people, and I am at a loss to understand it. We have been living together for ages and by mutual contact our literature, art and science have been enriched. We have produced great people. I know the names of many great Andhra Scientists and Educationists. We have in Madras State Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and my hon. Friend, Sri Rajagopalachari. Andhra has also produced lots of eminent men like Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. I now feel a pang that we should get away from one another. I have served in the Legislative Council and I have seen all these friends. Malayalees, Andhras and Kannadigas supporting our reforms and helping in all the progressive legislation undertaken by this State.

"We have all read history and there is the history of Vellore. Narasimha Raya, the father of the great Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar, used to spend a lot of his time in Vellore. Is Vellore now in the Andhra area or in the Tamil area? I wish to be enlightened on this, Sir. Perhaps, Krishnadeva Raya himself was born there. Thimmarasu or Appaji, the Minister of Krishnadeva Raya himself, came from the South. We cannot forget all these things. The Thyagraja *keerthanams* the music of which is so full of rhythm is a combination of the culture of both Telugus and Tamils.

"How are we going to divide this Madras State on a linguistic basis? I am at a loss to understand it, because the Nayudus, Reddis and other Telugu-speaking Chettis are to be found from the Vindhyas to Cape Comorin. Similarly, Tamils can be found in Andhra Desh. We must decide what is to be their future. Then there are

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the bi-lingual borders. Already there are disputes and there is a clamour for a Boundary Commission. Much feeling and emotion are being exhibited even in a discussion and I wonder what will be the result when we are face to face with actual facts. We are all brothers to-day and so far as women are concerned they have not come into the picture. I am very proud of it. We are always for unity. These border disputes, I am sure, are going to create a lot of difficulties. In the Assembly some hon. Members have spoken of percentages as 47 per cent being Telugus, 53 per cent being Tamils and 27 per cent being Kannadigas in certain areas. This ratio holds good for the present but we know that our population is increasing very rapidly and who knows that this ratio may not be reversed in a year or two. Are we going to appoint another Boundary Commission then? This is a question which everyone must take note of. Sir, unfortunately or fortunately, we are very much attached to our castes, communities and languages. I feel that both on the Andhra side as well as the Tamil side this spirit is pervading even in the discussions here. This spirit is likely to create strong differences. Language is both a uniting factor as well as a dividing factor. For example, though all the Europeans looked alike and had similar customs and manners, the French and the English have always been quarrelling because of their different languages. Similarly, the French and the Germans have been quarrelling. On the other hand, look at the Americans and the English. They are friends and they always join together. Is it not due to the fact that they speak the same language? But language should not be the only consideration in this partition. There are other aspects which are more important. As my hon. Friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar said, the different nations are now coming together in international assemblies and forums to discuss the problems of the whole human race, and I would like to ask whether we are taking a forward step or a backward step in our country now by this partition. I do not mind the division of the State but let it not be on a linguistic basis. We might have once believed that at one time linguistic provinces were necessary but we have the unfortunate example of the division of Pakistan and Kashmir where the disputes have not yet been settled. Do we not remember that when Bihar was divided from Bengal our politicians, patriots and statesmen raised an agitation against the British Government and many a young man gave up his life? They felt that the division of Bihar and Bengal would create a cleavage and weaken the nation's struggle for freedom. India, in the days of old, was invaded by hordes after hordes of foreigners and we have been conquered because we did not have one language and were not united. The English language brought us together under British rule. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, we were able to voice forth our demand for freedom. We spoke with one voice and we were able to achieve our freedom. Now, what has come upon us that we should again seek to divide?

4-50 p.m. "As a result of 150 years of British rule, the whole country was brought under one administration. Now I am afraid the redistribution of States on linguistic basis will result in the States fighting with one another like the 56 kingdoms of old or like

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China and Japan or like the various States in Europe. It is stated that the formation of the Andhra State is intended to unify the 2½ crores of Andhras. But I would like to ask whether it was not necessary to see that the 35 crores of people of the whole country are united and that they should not be left to their fate. That is the reason why we should be very careful in the re-formation of States. If for solving the urgent problems of the country like the provision of medical relief or educational facilities or for developing the country industrially there should be any division of the country, it should be based on administrative convenience and not on linguistic basis. Sir, I was very delighted to hear the speech of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar denouncing the formation of States on linguistic basis. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the motion before the House."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose and oppose strongly this motion 'that this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.' The burden of the speeches made on the floor of this House has been that the proposal is bad. Many Members, though opposed the formation of the Andhra State, in the end, submitted to it because it was an accomplished fact. Under Article 3 of the Constitution, this House has got a responsibility in this matter. Article 3 of the Constitution provides that this House should express its view 'both with respect to the proposal to introduce a Bill and with respect to the provisions thereof.' A duty is therefore cast on us to express our views both with respect to the introduction of the Bill in Parliament and with respect to the provisions of the Bill thereof. Of course there might have been some expression of opinion by the Prime Minister of India or some others in authority on this subject. All the same this House has got a responsibility in the matter, and we as Members of this House must discharge that responsibility cast on us under Article 3 of the Constitution. I was surprised that even an administrator of such great eminence as the Hon. the Chief Minister should have stated that the Bill need not be discussed at all and that the motion recommending that the Bill be introduced in Parliament might be passed unanimously. This will only mean that we should not discharge the responsibility cast on us under Article 3 of the Constitution of India. It is wrong to take up such a position. It may be that the Prime Minister of India may have made up his mind to introduce the Bill in Parliament, but, at the same time we must assist the Prime Minister of India with our views on the subject. Therefore I do not agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister that because the passing of the Bill in Parliament is apparently an accomplished fact there is no need to discuss the principles underlying the Bill at all. The principles underlying this Bill are (1) the partition of an existing State, (2) on linguistic basis, (3) as a result of agitation, fasting, looting, rioting, etc., and (4) on the eve of the appointment of a Commission which will go into the entire question of redistribution of States in India. I wish to know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister is supporting the partitioning of this old ancient State brought about as a result of agitation, fasting, etc., on a linguistic basis even before the contemplated Commission has gone into the question of redistribution

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of States on linguistic basis. I fail to understand how the Hon. the Chief Minister who is of the opinion that 'linguism' is a tribal idea with which several Members of this House agree, agreed to the partitioning of this State on that very same linguistic basis. If at all redistribution of States is required, it must be based on geographical and historical considerations and administrative efficiency and convenience and other grounds but not on 'linguism.' Hence I oppose the principles underlying the Bill. In fact I find that many speakers who support the motion before the House do not support the principles underlying the Bill.

"I feel, Sir, that the motion before the House is wrongly worded. Under Article 3 of the Constitution we have to discuss two things. We have to express our opinion both with respect to the proposal to introduce a Bill in Parliament and with respect to the provisions thereof. Even if we are against the introduction of the Bill in Parliament on principle, we are bound as a matter of duty to discuss the provisions of the Bill. I do not know who is responsible for drafting the motions before the House, which read as follows :—

'That this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament'

(and if this is carried by the House.)

'That the proposed Andhra State Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration.'

The hon. Members of this House will note the term 'both' used in Article 3 of the Constitution. I submit, Sir, that we must first examine the principles underlying this Bill and as I find that the majority of Members in this House are of opinion that the Bill as it is introduced is not acceptable at all, as is clear from the amendments proposed, the motion before the House should have been differently worded. It should be that this House accepts the proposal to introduce the Bill with the recommendations of this House. This House has a special responsibility to discuss these things dispassionately and disinterestedly and perhaps this House can give its views in a better way than any other House can. Of course some opinion has been expressed in this House by a Communist member—and Mr. Raza Khan has replied to it—that this House should be abolished. The Communists are very keen that there should be no checks upon them and that they would like to see that at least the Andhradesha and Malabar should be disintegrated from the present Madras State and formed into separate linguistic States so that, sooner or later, they might come to power.

"I wish to say a few words on 'linguism.' I wish to ask, is there any place in this country—in fact in any civilized and cultured country in the world—where you find in a large area one group of people who speak only one language? You can never find it. The other day the Hon. the Chief Minister said 'You might start at a place but you cannot proceed much further.' I say, you cannot even start. If you go to any place, you will find people talking many languages. Take, for example, Bangalore. You will find a large number of Tamilians and others living there. Still it is the capital of the Kanarase-speaking people.

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Therefore, in this country, can anyone demarcate a particular linguistic area. It cannot be done. And it is to the credit of the people that it is so. People speaking different languages carry on their business, carry on their professions in different parts of the country. One part of the country attracts people from other parts of the country. Sir, in this city, people talk many, many languages. This is an international city, so to say, one of the biggest cities in the whole world. Likewise the Andhra people have attracted people from other parts of the country speaking different languages to go and settle down among them and they are doing their business, and carrying on their profession there. This is a great credit to them.

"What is this linguistic division, Sir? Is it a good thing to create linguistic States? Do you know what will happen if you create States based on language? Such divisions would immediately create linguistic minorities. We have the problem of communal minorities by the division of the country into India and Pakistan. The result of that division was, millions and millions of people were driven out of their hearths and homes and places of worship and tens of thousands of people were murdered. The other day a friend of mine told me that not one Sikh was spared in Sind and West Punjab. When I heard it my heart sank. That partition on a communal basis resulted in quarrel and sufferings. To-day instead of being the greatest of friends co-operating with each other, there is the greatest friction between this country and Pakistan. We must take a lesson from this.

"What is going to happen as a result of this linguistic division? You will be creating linguistic minorities and all the troubles attendant on minority problem would follow. Actually in this very case, people are not accepting an award. Tamilians are fighting for portions of Chittoor district as if they were going to Pakistan. And the Andhras are fighting for some portions of Bellary district. Only yesterday, the Chief Minister of Mysore said that this bellicose attitude on the part of the Andhra leaders should cease.

"I can tell you, Sir, there are millions of Andhras in Tamilnad and Tamilians in Andhradesa. What is to happen to the education of the children of these people if this attitude were to continue, what is to happen to the professions and business carried on by these people? Are you going to treat them differently? About the division of officers, the leaders of the Andhra people have said that they must have only Andhra officers for their State. It is not enough if the officer is a Tamilian or a Kannadiga who knows to read and write Telugu. He must be an Andhra. That is what they say.

"I would ask, what is language after all. If my child were in Bengal it will study Bengali. It will not know Malayalam at all. Language is not hereditary. Your talents may be hereditary. Your appearance may be hereditary. Your appearance and your diseases may be hereditary. But language is not so. It will have to be studied as any other subject. My child has to study Malayalam as he has to study any other language. Language is

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only a means of communication and people study languages for purposes of communication in business, in professions and other walks of life. Again language is not national. In Britain and United States of America and in many other parts of the world, English language is spoken. It has, so to say, become a world language. It has done no harm to the different cultures of the world. Sir, I do not see anything in this linguism except a senseless basis for agitation. I do not say that there are not people sincerely wanting a separate Andhra State. But they do not analyse the question. They are carried away by mere agitation. Mobs can be excited on anything? Was there not an agitation in India for the creation of a separate Muslim State? We divided this country because of that agitation. Did we agree with it? Is there not agitation in South Africa that Indian should not be ill-treated. There is a large body of opinion that mere agitation should not be the basis for redistribution of the country. It must be done not by agitators and the masses. It must be done by administrators.

"Sir, it is said that the division of this State is an accomplished fact and the Andhra districts must go. If you have to divide and separate these so called Andhra districts, the proper thing to do is to integrate these 12 districts with the State of Hyderabad, make it an A State and make the Nizam the Governor. If redistribution of States in South India should take place, the better thing would be to integrate these so called Andhra districts with the Hyderabad State. If I had a map here, I could show how the redistribution should be done. If you look at a map you will find that the Hyderabad State and the districts mentioned in clause 3 of the Bill are contiguous. Hyderabad is just at the centre of this enlarged State. In the redistribution, I suggest Hyderabad is not disintegrated. Hyderabad State has five to six millions of people speaking Marathi, Kannada and other languages. I do not think the Prime Minister of India is against integrating the Andhra districts with Hyderabad. He is against disintegrating Hyderabad and I think he is right. Without disintegrating Hyderabad, if these 12 districts are added on to Hyderabad, then they might consider it Visala Andhra. It would then be a big State with 40 million people. Then a line might be drawn above Mysore State and the territory below that line may be integrated into one State. Mysore, Travancore-Cochin must be integrated with the Residuary State of Madras. Then that State would have 50 million people. After all we have been living together for a long time. If you take Tamil and Malayalam and compare the words they are almost cent per cent the same words and fifty per cent of the Kannada words also are common to Tamil and Malayalam. Then what is the difficulty in integrating these States? If that is done, we would be a big State.

"What would be the status of the States after division? What would be the importance of the Andhra State and the Residuary State? They will be small and as important as the State of Travancore-Cochin. What is the status of the Chief Minister or Ministers of Travancore-Cochin? Compare that with the status of

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our Chief Minister—of course I do not say that of our present Chief Minister, he would have a high status anywhere in the world and consider what would be the status of our Ministers when we divide this State on language basis. What would be the status of our professional men or of institutions, say an institution like the Madras University of which my hon. Friend near me is the Vice-Chancellor? The status of everything will go down, will become small. Then what is it that you are gaining by this division?

"I say again, Sir, there should be integration and not disintegration. I know it is the Communists that want disintegration of the country. On 15th August 1947, we got our freedom. Then great men at the Centre including our Hon. Chief Minister, with that man of vision and man of action and great courage, Sardar Patel, integrated and consolidated the country. All States were liquidated. Sardar Patel wanted to have these States in India equal in size. But he could not do it all of a sudden. There were historical facts and other difficulties in the way of his doing that. But we framed our Constitution and in that Constitution we gave power to Parliament to redistribute the States. Sir, I say, integration is a sign of strength, of health, of prosperity and of growth. Disintegration is the sign of old age and weakness. Now we are trying to disintegrate instead of trying to integrate the States. We are having quarrels between neighbouring States. And I must say that 1st October 1953 will be the beginning of the end of the great country which ought to play its part in the world and contribute its mite to the promotion of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the human race.

"Sir, after this division, we would be so divided that the Communists would be glad. What is it that the Communists want? They want that the country should be disintegrated. If this cry of division based on language is accepted, India would be divided into many small States. If they succeeded in this, the Communists would concentrate on Andhra where they have some following and later on they will concentrate on Malabar and Travancore-Cochin where also they have some members. Ultimately, they will try to achieve their objective of having one State and have Russian as their language and not Hindi."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"One economic policy and many languages."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"This disintegration will be supported 5-10 only by the Communists and their sympathisers. No other sane person could support such a policy of disintegration of an erstwhile big State, which has been considered as one of the foremost States in the Union of India. But what is it that is being sought to be done now? The day is not far off when this mighty Province would be split into two. Who is going to do it? Our own revered Chief Minister. It is rather unfortunate that it should fall to the lot of the Hon. Chief Minister, who had done so much for raising the prestige of this State in the eyes of the P.M.

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world in the past should now come up before us for the disintegration of that very State. Sir, Winston Churchill, on a former occasion refused to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. But our Chief Minister is presiding over the liquidation of this State. This partition is nothing short of it. It signifies the liquidation of our this great State. Madras, the great Madras, will lose its importance. Let there be no doubt on that score. Madras which is considered to be one of the three foremost States in India, Madras City which is considered to be one of the three big cities in India—gone are their fame and prestige the moment this State is split into two, Andhra and the residuary State on the 1st of October 1953. I say it will be the beginning of the end. Sardar Patel unified this country by liquidating the Indian States. India was made one homogeneous unit, thanks to his genius. But what is being done now? Slowly that unity is being disintegrated. Under what plea? Linguistic division. Well, what is this linguistic division? Is it consistent with modern ideas? I agree with the Hon. Chief Minister in describing the demand for linguistic division as a 'tribal idea.' The Communists favour linguistic division only to help their object. Let us understand that in clear terms.

"There should be consolidation and not disintegration. If really consolidation is aimed at, what ought to have been done is not to separate Andhra districts from Madras and form them as a separate unit. They ought to have integrated those Telugu districts with Hyderabad, with the Nizam as the Governor. Linguistic divisions foment quarrels and disputes. These quarrels will be bitter when the Boundary Commission starts demarcating the exact boundaries in the disputed areas? There will be breach of law and order and it is on the increase. What have we witnessed in Madras with reference to the educational policy of the Government? Let me not be mistaken that I am offering my opinion on the educational policy of this Government. I am not voicing any opinion on the same now. I am only referring to the lawlessness that we have quite recently witnessed. Such lawlessness is bound to be witnessed when the disputed areas' demarcation is being discussed by the Boundary Commission. I am only sounding a note of warning. Agitators would intensify their campaign on the plea of 'linguism'. They would try to gain their own ends. For the sake of satisfying agitators, we ought not to separate. I enter my protest emphatically against linguistic division of the country. That is why I object in particular to the present division of Madras on the basis of language, Sir."

5-15
P.M.

*SRI M. SITHARAMA DASS:—“ఆంధ్రా State బిల్లును గురించి నాకంటే ముందుగా సభలో మాట్లాడినవారూ, అటుపిమ్మట క్రిష్ణగిరియే చెప్పినవారూ, అబిల్లుకల్ల అనేకమైన సప్టేషన్లను చేశారు. మదరాసు ప్రెసిడెన్సీలో నలుమది సరిహద్దులూగా ఇదేవిధంగా సోదర తమిళులు ఉత్తరానాగా ద్వారాను, ఇతర విధాలుగాను తెలంగాణ గవర్నమెంటుకు అనేక విధాల నిరీక్షిస్తున్న మనకు తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఇదే పరిణామం తీసుకుని ఆంధ్ర విభజనకు బిల్లులు ఎంతో అడుగుపడి తెలంగాణ గవర్నమెంటుకు అనేక విధాలుగా వారు కూడా

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నివేదించారు. కడపాదిగా, తుట్టుతుడకు నెల్లూరు గవర్నమెంటు ఆంధ్రులు నివేదించిన కోర్కెలు న్యాయమైనవని గ్రహించి ఆంధ్రా స్టేటు separate కావాలని మనకు బిల్లుమెంటు ఇచ్చినవారు కూడా సోదరులు ఇటువంటి ఉత్తరానాలు చేశారంటే బిల్లుమెంటు ఇచ్చినవారు విషయం. మదరాసు స్టేటు విభజనపల్ల ఉభయము బలహీన చాలా ఆక్షేపణీయమైన విషయం. అవిషయం మేము కాదనలేదు. విడిపోతే ఉత్తరానాలు మాకు తెలుసును. అవిషయం మేము కాదనలేదు. బలహీనమవుతామని, మాకు బలహీనపడేదాని కన్న, మదరాసు స్టేటులో ఉంటే ఇంకా బలహీనమవుతామని, మాకు separate province కావాలి 40 స.వత్సరాలుగా మా పెద్దలు పోరాడడమే కాక పాట్ల క్రామములూ అత్తబిడ్డనవల్ల కరమేశ్వరుడు కూడా ఆంధ్రుల తరఫున చిన్నా దేవా అన్నట్లు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంకూడా ఆంధ్రులయొక్క చిరకాల వాంఛ తాన్ని సెరవేర్చుటకు సమ్మతించుటవల్ల ఈ నాడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ ఆంధ్రా స్టేటు బిల్లు ఉభయ శాసన సభలలోనూ ప్రవేశపెట్టిరి. వారు కాంగ్రెసు ఉద్యమంలో చిరకాలంగా ప్రధానపాత్ర వహించి యుండుటచేత ఆంధ్రుల కోర్కెలు నిజమైనవి న్యాయమైనవని ఈ నాటికైనా వారు కూడా విశ్వసించి ఉభయశాసన సభలలోనూ ఈ ఆంధ్రా separation బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టారంటే యావచ్చాడే దేశం తరఫున క్రియా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి మేము వందనాలర్పిస్తున్నాము. వారు కూడా ఆంధ్రులను ఆశీర్వదించి, ఆంధ్రులు తప్పకుండా అభివృద్ధి చెందతారని వారిస్టేటు మెంటులో చెప్పారు. ఎట్టి ఆశీర్వులే కాకుండా, ఉత్తరానాలద్వారా ఇచ్చే ఆశీర్వులే కాకుండా, క్రియారూపణ ఆంధ్రుల అభివృద్ధికి ఆశీర్వులు ఇవ్వవలసిందని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. తదవధి భక్తవత్సలంగారు Public Works Minister గా, ఇంకావారు గడించిన అనుభవంబాబా ఆంధ్ర, అరవచాంతాలలో ఖర్చుపెట్టిన మొత్తాలు ఒకదాని వెంట ఒకటి పూసగుచ్చినట్లు రెక్కలుచెప్పుతూ ఖర్చుపెట్టిన మొత్తం యొక్క ఖర్చు పెట్టామన్నారు. ఆ రెక్కలు నిజమే ఐతే ఆంధ్ర ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి యొక్క ఖర్చు పెట్టామన్నారు. ఆ రెక్కలు నిజమే ఐతే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం separate కావాలని కోరే వారమే కావని నేను గట్టిగా చెప్పగలను. లేక సోతే ఆంధ్రులను రెక్కలు తెలియకపోవచ్చును, లేక రెక్కలు తప్పుకావచ్చును. కాని నిజమైన రెక్కలు చెప్పేటంటే చెప్పినరెక్కల నిజమేయంటే ఆంధ్రుల రెక్కలూ సెవరేటు రాష్ట్రం కోరే ఉండదు. రోడ్లమెలేజింగుంచి రెక్కలు నెలవిచ్చారు. నిజమే. అన్నీ third-class రోడ్లు, మట్టిరోడ్లు మెలేజి ఎక్కువ ఉన్నా, తక్కువ ఉన్నా ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం మైలుకు 500 వాపున ఖర్చుపెడితే; తమిళ ప్రాంతాలలో మైలుకు 5 రోడ్ల వాపున ఖర్చుపెట్టినట్లు రెక్కలు నాకు తెలుసును. ఎల్లాగా విడిపోతుంటే రూపాయల వాపున ఖర్చు పెట్టినట్లు రెక్కలు నాకు తెలుసును. ఎక్కడ న్యాయం అని, మే, జూర్ నెలలలో అరవచాంతం చూడమని చెప్పాను. ఎక్కడ చూచినా సీమెంటురోడ్లు. విమాన మూలచూచినా తారురోడ్లు. అశ్వర్యపడితిని. అప్పుడనుకున్నాను 'అందుకేనే నా పూర్వీకులు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కావాలని కోరుతున్నారని' ఈ విషయం అప్పుడు స్పష్టమవుతుంది. ఇంకేమో ప్రాజెక్టులు ఉన్నాయి. కృష్ణా, గోదావరి అనకట్టలకు ఎన్నో కోట్లు రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టామని చెబుతారు. ఈ మాదిరిగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలోనే ఖర్చుతూ పెట్టడంలే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని గురించి అంతోలోనే ఉండేదికాదు. 50 సంవత్సరాలుగా మహర్షిరామ రాష్ట్రాన్ని గురించి అంతోలోనే ఉండేదికాదు. ఇంకామేధావులైన సోదర చంద్రరావుగారు, కొందా వెంకటప్పయ్య కుంతులూగారు, ఇంకామేధావులైన సోదర ఆంధ్రుల రెండుమందో ముందుకువచ్చి, ఆంధ్రులను జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయం భరించలేక, ఈ విషయం మిథులకు తెలియక పోవచ్చును, అంతోలోనచేస్తూనే వచ్చారు. చిరకాల పాట్ల క్రామములూ ప్రాజెక్టులు బలిదానం చేశారు. విశవృత్తికి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కదలేదు. ఈ నాడు వారే కృతయే పూర్వకంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రబిల్లు ప్రవేశ పెడుతున్నారని, ఆయనవోటితోనే ఆ మాట విన్నందుకు అవధి మితంగా సంతోషిస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరకు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి

[Sri M. Sitharama Dass] [22nd July 1953]

విముఖులని నేను విన్నవించుటతోనే ఈ నాడు ఆయన వోటితోనే ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం బిల్లు ప్రవేశ పెట్టుట వివరాలు, నావ్యవస్థ ఉద్ఘాటించుచున్నది. సోదర మిత్రులు అరవ మిత్రులు, అందరూ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం అభివృద్ధి అగుగాక అని ఉపన్యాసాలు చేశారు. నాకు సంతోషం. ఆ విధంగా ఉపన్యాసాలు చేస్తూ అందులో clauses phrases ను గురించి విమర్శించేవారు. Boundaries ను గురించి amendment రూపంలో బిల్లుకు సవరణలు introduce చేశారు. నేను కోరేది ఏమిటంటే, ఈ విధంగా oppose చేస్తున్న ప్రతి మిత్రుడూ ఆంధ్రదేశం ముఖపడుగాక అనిమాట లతోకాకుండా, క్రియాయోగేణ ఆశీర్వాదించమని కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ భాష్యంగారు తమ ఉపన్యాసంలో చాలా జాగ్రత్తతో ఆంధ్రులు విడిచిపోతున్నారు. విడిచిపోవడంలో చాలా భావించుకున్నారు. ఉభయాలకూ భావించుకున్నారు. కలిసి ఉంటే ఎటుగా పోగం టుందని ఉపన్యాసించారు. మేము కాదనలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విడిచిపోయినప్పుడు మదరాసు City లో ఆంధ్రులకు పెంపొందేలా ఉండటానికి హక్కు ఇవ్వవలసినదని పెద్దలు కోరినప్పుడు, పాట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు మదరాసులో ఆంధ్రులకు స్థానం ఉండానికి అత్యవసరం చేస్తుంటే, కనీసం శ్రీరాములుగారిని ప్రతికించుటకై నా మదరాసులో మీకు అధికారం ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వ ప్రకారం ఇస్తామని, ఆంధ్రులు విడిచిపోవడం చెప్పే పెద్దలు, అప్పుడు చెప్పే ఉన్నట్లుంటే, పాట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు వచ్చి పోయేవాడేకాదు. మేము వెళ్లిపోయే వారమాకాదు. అప్పుడు వివేచన, వెళ్లి పోవడం స్థిరమైనప్పుడు విచారం ప్రకటిస్తున్నారు. అందుకు కూడా remedy లేక పోలేదు. మదరాసులో temporary గా ఉంటాం. పది సంవత్సరాలు ఉంది సాధారణ అని అడుగు తున్నాను. నా amendment రా బోయింది, At least temporary capital పెట్టుకో నివ్వవలసిందని. మీతో సోదరులనిలె మెలిగం. సంబంధాలు చేశాం. మా భావమిటు, మీ భావమిటు అలా ఉంది. 300 సంవత్సరాలుగా కలిసి ఉన్నాం. October 1st కు పోలేము. కనీసం 5 సంవత్సరాలైనా ఉండనిస్తారా? మదరాసు residuary province గా declare అయింది. కాబట్టి position is ninety-nine points of law అన్నట్లు పోసి ఆదై ఇంటో ఉన్నట్లు 5 సంవత్సరాల పాటు ఉంటాము అని amendment పెట్టాను. మీలో సుహృద్భావం ఉంటే 5 సంవత్సరాలు Government House ఏమైనా, ఇంకా one or two పెద్ద భవనాలైనా ఇస్తే ఆఫీసులు పెట్టుకుంటాము. మీకు ఎక్కువ వస్తు వచ్చుటకు కాళం ఉంటుంది. ఈ వేళ మీరు ప్రకటించిన సానుభూతి నిజమని గ్రహించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. అట్లాకాకుండా ఈ బిల్లులో ఆనేక విషయాలు పెట్టారు. ఇప్పుడు సోదరులు జాగ్రత్తగా చెప్పారు. Madras residuary province లో 30 లక్షల మంది ఆంధ్రులున్నారు. వారు కూడా separate province కోరితే ఏమి చేయాలని? వారు చెప్పిన point నిజమేకాదు. అరవ దేశములో 30 లక్షల మంది ఆంధ్రులు టాని చెబుతున్నారు. కనీసం వారికి ప్రత్యేక స్థానాలు ఏర్పాటు చేస్తే మీరు ఆంధ్రులయెడ దూషించిన అడరణకు అర్హుండుడని చెబుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు అరవదేశంలో మైనారిటీగా ఉంటారు. వ్యాపారంగోసం, వృత్తుల కోసం residuary province లో ఉండే ఆంధ్రులకు శాశనసభలో లక్ష 1 కి ఒక సీటు రిజర్వు చేస్తే ఆంధ్రులయెడ మీ సుహృద్భావం దూషించినట్లు ప్రకటించిన నేను రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను తదుపరి నేనే ఆఖరి ఉపన్యాసం చేస్తాను యింటా సని భావిస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు వచ్చి కూర్చున్నప్పుడే నన్ను చూస్తూ దనివ్వ వలసిందని Chairman గారిని నిన్ననే కోరాను. అన్నిటికీ సమర్థులైన రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు హృదయ పూర్వకంగా బిల్లు ప్రవేశ పెడుతున్నారని అనుకున్నాము. ఆంధ్రుల తరపునగాని, మదరాసీయుల తరపున గాని సర్వ సమర్థుడైన రాజ

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గోపాలాచారిగారు Central Government దగ్గరకు పోయి Boundary Commission విషయంలోగాని, ఇతర విషయాలుగాని చెప్పటకు సర్వ సమర్థులు. వారు అనుకొన్నట్లు విచిరుతుంది. అలాగే వాకు నిర్దిష్టావచ్చును. వారు పోరాడకుండా కాబట్టి వారికి సాధ్యం కావచ్చును. లేకపోతే వారి ప్రాబల్యం చేత influence చేత సాధించుటకు ఆర్టులని నిశ్చయించుకున్నాము. వారికి మేము చేసే appeal విమంతుల ఆంధ్రులు మీకు కనిష్ట సోదరులని గ్రహించి, కనిష్ట సోదరుడు; అన్నను భాగం పంచుకొట్టుకొని కోరినప్పుడు, ద్వేషం లేకుండా కనిష్ట సోదరులకు ఎక్కువ భాగం పంచి పెట్టవలసిన అవసరం ఉన్నది. నీతివాద్యధురంధరులు, పురాణ వేత్తలైన రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ విషయంలో న్యాయం చేస్తారని విశ్వసించుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో శ్రీకృష్ణవరమూర్తిగారు ఆర్టులను చెప్పినప్పుడు చెప్పటకు కుమారుల వడుచున్నాను.

“[గీతాశ్లోకం] ‘త్యమా దేః పురుషః పురాణ స్వరస్య విశ్వస్య పరం నిధానమ్, వేదాసి వేద్యస్య పరంధామత్యయానతం విశ్వమనన్తయానమ్!’ అని అర్థమిది శ్రీ కృష్ణ పరమాత్మ విశ్వరూపం చూపించినతరువాత చెప్పాడు. నీ వేదవేదాలలో దేవుడవు. పురాణపురుషుడవు. నీవు ఈ ప్రపంచానికి సృష్టిస్థితి యధికారుడవు. అనంత రూపుడవు అని విశ్వరూప సంపర్కమైన తరువాత అర్థమిది మూర్త్యుడైన శ్రీ కృష్ణ పరమాత్మను స్తుతించాడు. అదే దృక్పథంతో నేను రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి చెప్పే ఒక్కటే అర్థమనకు శ్రీ కృష్ణ పరమాత్మనై, మదరాసు State కు నీవు పరమాత్మవు. ప్రధాన మంత్రి బి. వి. మీరే. దేవుడైనా మీరే. Central Government లో ప్రధాన మంత్రి పోయినా సహజమైనా నీవే. అదిగాక అధ్యక్ష సిద్ధాంతము లలో నిపుణుడైనా నీవే. మీరు Politician with a Philosophy అని గ్రహించాము. గాంధీజీ is a Politician with a Philosophy. ఆ రూపం ధరించినవారు మీరు. మీరు ఆంధ్రులకు సదాభిప్రాయం ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి అన్యాయం చేయకండి. ఆంధ్రులు అవేళపరులని అనేకులు చెప్పారు. పాట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు దైవ ప్రతికలవారు. ఆయన ప్రావీణ్యం చేశారంటే, దైవ ప్రతికలవారైన మీరు ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయం చేయకండి. ఆంధ్రులైనా, అరవలైనా హిందూమత ధర్మములలో నమ్మకం కలవారే. ఇందులో రాజభావమని సంబంధించిన ఎవరూ లేరు. అందరూ రాముడి సంతతివారే. ఇందులో మెజారిటీ పార్టీవారు దృఢరాష్ట్రానికి సంతతి వారు కావచ్చును. మైనారిటీవారు హిందూరాజ్య సంతతివారు కావచ్చునుగాని భేద మేమీలేదు. వారి మాదిరిగా ఒకరి కొకరు అన్యాయం చేయటానికి విమీ అవసరం లేదు. మీరు ఆశ్చర్యజనం కలవారు. వైష్ణవ సిద్ధాంత పూరితులు. పక్షపాత రహితంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సక్రమమైన మార్గంలో పంచి పెడతారని కోరుతూ, అందులకు పరమాత్ముడు మీకు శక్తి సామర్థ్యాలు ఇచ్చి, ముమ్మలను ఆశీర్వాదించి పంపవలసిందగా కోరుతూ ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, 5-30 p.m. I beg to support the Bill placed before this House with a very instructive and useful speech by the Hon. Chief Minister. The first point for consideration by this House now is whether the proposal to have an Andhra State should be supported by this House or not. My hon. Friend, Dr. V. K. John, has raised a point with reference to Article 3 of the Constitution. He made it appear that the procedure adopted by the Government in dividing the points in dispute into two motions is not very correct. I beg to differ

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from him on that point. The motions that have been placed before the House are exactly on the lines set forth in the Article which has been referred to by him.

"First, we have to consider the motion with respect to the proposal to 'introduce the Bill' in Parliament and that is exactly what we have been discussing. I do not see there is any point which goes against the discussion that we are now having on the basis of Article 3.

"Now, so far as the Andhra State is concerned, many hon. Members have already stated that it does not involve any question of our committing ourselves to the division of the country into linguistic provinces. We are not considering any general questions in the motion which has been placed before us. That has been made very clear by the Hon. Chief Minister in the speech with which he placed the motion before the House. The question now is not whether the whole of India should be divided into linguistic provinces or States; whether it should be divided on the basis of language or on any other basis. I do not think any party will go to the length of saying that language should be the only factor in deciding the formation of States. There are other considerations also. There are economic factors, there are social factors, administrative convenience and so on. All these factors come into the question of deciding as to what should be the boundary of a State on its formation.

"Now, so far as the Andhra State is concerned, the question is whether the Andhra State should or should not be constituted, having regard to all the considerations which have to be taken into account in coming to a decision. Taking the Madras State as a whole, its formation, as it has been till now was more due to accidents than to any fixed and definite design. How did the present districts come to be made into a State? There was no logic behind it. Therefore, when Dr. John referred to the disintegration of Madras State, I could not quite follow him. The language used by him was not only unfortunate but unjustified. There is no question of integration or disintegration in forming a new State or when one State accedes to another State. The essential principle of the Constitution is that India is a Union of States. The Constitution definitely contemplates that there would have to be several States within India. We are not a centralized Government. The whole of India is not a single State. We have adopted the Federal Constitution. That is why the first article of the Constitution says that India shall be a 'Union of States'. The argument of the hon. Member, Dr. John, cannot, therefore, be accepted. His reference to the formation of an Andhra State as a disintegration is a great surprise to me. It may be possible to refer to centralization and decentralization in this connection, but to say that the formation of the Andhra State is going to disintegrate India or for that matter, the Madras State, is clearly a mis-use of language. We are clear on one point. We are not basing this question of Andhra on the principle of a linguistic province. That question has to be considered by the Commission

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that will be set up for the purpose. We may place all our views before that Commission and that Commission will come to its own conclusions as to whether and how far India should be divided on linguistic basis. Madras State is big enough to be divided into two States, and our Andhra friends want the districts in which Telugu is spoken to be separated and constituted into a State. Why should the non-Andhras stand in the way of the Andhras forming the Telugu area into a separate State.

"The residuary Madras State, when the Andhra State is separated, will not be too small to be an independent State and the districts which will go to form the Andhra State are sufficient in number and extent to make it into one State. There is no question of committing ourselves one way or the other on the question of the purely linguistic States. This House will therefore do well to give its consent to the long cherished desire of the Andhras for a separate State. The analogy of our Joint Hindu Family may be applied to the formation of the Andhra State. Suppose there is a Joint Hindu Family of four brothers and one brother wants to separate from the other three brothers and wants to have his portion of the family property and to live separately. In this case, if the three brothers consent to the division and allow him to live separately without any ill-will, there will be a very good chance of all the brothers continuing to remain friendly with one another. Instead, if the three brothers refuse the partition, it will lead to quarrels and endless difficulties. I think this analogy should be applied to the formation of the Andhra State. Our Andhra friends want to separate from us and to have a separate State of their own. We should not stand in their way. The question whether the separation is necessary for the Andhras to develop their culture, arts, etc., is not very relevant now. The Andhras have agitated for a separate State for a number of years and their agitation has got a history behind. Now they are attaining their objective. It will not be wise on our part to oppose their request for a separate State and incur their displeasure. Therefore, I respectfully submit that there is no reason why we should oppose the formation of the Andhra State. At the same time we wish to make it clear that we do not commit ourselves to the division of India into Linguistic States.

"I would like to say a few words on the question of division of assets and liabilities of the present composite State. The hon. Member, Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, has referred to it. I should apply the analogy of Joint Hindu Family here also. Properly speaking, according to all accepted principles, the division must be on the basis of the present assets, each party taking its own share of the properties. It is not proper to go into the accounts of the past, either for a long period, like 40 or 50 years or even for any short period, like 5 or 10 years, in order to arrive at what was spent for and in the two States. We have to make the division on the basis of the present assets. Of course, in the course of the division if it is found that Andhras are in a bad financial position and if they want some help from the residuary Madras, we, as brothers, should go to their help and give them a

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good start. That may be willingly given. On the whole, both the parties must settle this dispute amicably between themselves without any rancour. I heartily support the motion moved by the Hon. Chief Minister."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—"I have to restrict further speeches to five minutes each definitely as there are many Members yet to speak."

* Sri MARISWAMIAH MATADA PATEEL :—"మాస్టర్, అధ్యక్షురే, నాను ఆంధ్ర బల సమర్థన మాడతాను. బళ్ళారి జనర అభిప్రాయమును స్వీకరించి నువ్వే. ఓండున్నా నక్క స్వాతంత్ర్యం కోసం అగత్యవశ్యం? అదే రీతి నాటికి భాషా ప్రాంత అగత్యవశ్యం. ఆంధ్ర సహోదరులు దివంగత పోట్ల శ్రీరామమూల ఇవర బలిదాని దిండు ప్రాంత రక్షింపగలరన్న నమగ్గ తుంటా సంతోషం. ఆదర ఆంధ్ర సహోదరులలో ప్రాథమిక పరిణామ బలంవర స్వత్వి ఆశీర్వాదం స్వభావమును బట్టికొని కోరుకుంటున్నాను. ఓండున్నా న ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి సుధారితమైనాదర, అతియ బక్కల తన అభివృద్ధి కోరుకుంటున్నాను. దేశం కృష్ణానది మత్స్య వ్యాపార సుధారితమైనాదర విద్యా విజ్ఞానంవర ఓండున్నా జరిగినట్లు కట్టాని ప్రాథమిక మత్స్య కళాశాలలోనున్న జిల్లా తరగతి నాకన్నా రాష్ట్రంవన్న బుగ్గోసబాకా. ఈ రీతి మాడబడినాదర దేశంలో అనావృత్తియిండు ఓండున్నా మత్స్య బుగ్గోసబాకాదర, రాష్ట్రంలో నిరావర యోజనలుగా జాన్మ ఆదర మాత్రం ఓండున్నా నది అన్న వస్త్ర సమర్థన నిగువదు. దేశం మంజు వాషిక యోజనలకి భాషా ప్రాంతంగా అడ్డగోసుకునే వీధు రాష్ట్ర ముందాళంగా కోరుకుంటున్నాను. అవరలియే అభిమానం జాన్మ ఓండున్నా దక్షిణంవర యావత్తూ యోజనలన్నా ముగ్ధులను దుఃఖం నంకరి. అదాకరణికి, మద్రాసులో నాల్గు భాష మాతనామం నంకరి ఇరువీపు. అదరలి కేవల బీరంగానం ఎణ్ణువచ్చు ఇరువ కన్నడిగర యావత్తూ బీరకలన్నా నిరాకరిస్తూవువదిండు అవరలి భాషయాలి అడగతే నడిసువంతే ప్రాంతలన్నా రక్షి సిద్ధాదర, దేశం అభివృద్ధి యోజనలకి దక్షిణంవర జనల సకారం కిక్కి శంధ్ర సరకార క్కే సకాయవాగ్మి. యావదే రాష్ట్రం అభివృద్ధి కోరుకుంటున్నాను, ఆ రాష్ట్రంవర జనల సంతోషం సకారంబాకా. దక్షిణంవర సకారం కేంద్ర సరకార క్కే బీరకా గిద్దర దక్షిణంవర జనల బీరంవర ప్రత్యయం భాషా ప్రాంతలన్నా కలెడిరక్షింపబడినా. నాను తుంగభద్రా నిరావర యోజనలలో ముగ్ధులకి నడక. అల్ల సంఖ్యాకరం కన్నడిగరి భూమిల మత్స్య మనిగల పరికార బక్క కడివి అగిది. అవన్న విజారమాది అగిరం అన్నయవన్న నిగిరిండు అనేక నల మద్రాసు సరకారంవర మాస్టర్ మంత్రిగల నియోగలన్నా తండు కేళికొండరు ఇందినవగల న్యాయ దానంకల. ముగ్ధుల ముగ్ధుల నారాయణ దేవర క-గే మాస్టర్ ముగ్ధుల మంత్రిగల, సంవర్షనబీరం అనేక నల కేళికొండరు అవర బలారదాదర. తమిళనాడి బరగాల ఇండు తుత్తాద జనల తొందర నిగిరల కలెడిర మాస్టర్ మంత్రిగల ఆ భాగకే తరగదర. అవరలిప్రాంతం అభిమానంవర సకర. ఓండు ప్రాంతం ముగ్ధుల మంత్రిగల ఎల్లరన్నా సమర్థన ఇండు కాణదాద మేర అవరలి భాషా ప్రాంత బయనంవర అనివార్యంవర కోరుకుంటున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంత రక్షింపబడి బళ్ళారి జిల్లా 7 తాలూకా మృగంకి నేరినదును స్వాగతించు. మద్రాసు ప్రాంతం కన్నడం యావత్తూ భాగలన్నా అక్కలెరు 1 నే తారెబిగ వేదలు మృగంకి నేరినదు ఆడగతే. దృష్టియిండు ఒళ్ళయిండు కోరుకుంటున్నాను. కలెడిగల మే నన్న ఆంధ్ర మిత్రుల కేళికొండరు దేనందర బళ్ళారి తాలూకా వర్షి యమ్మ ఒవ్ న్యాయాధికారి తిరిగిత్తూ అవరలి కేంద్ర సరకారం ఒప్పగిస్తారు ఇదే రీతి ముందుమసపుదాదర ఇదు కలెడి ఇల్లుదును అగుత్తది. ఓండు నాకరి నన్న భాషల ముగిసువే."

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* Sri S. SRINIVASA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Motion of the Hon. Chief Minister. I am very happy that on the first occasion when I am speaking here, I am speaking about the Andhra State Bill, a subject which is very dear to my heart. I do not have much time to dilate upon this subject, but anyhow I would like to say a few words within the time allowed to me."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—"I am very sorry, but the time is limited."

* Sri S. SRINIVASA RAO :—"In fact, when the Hon. Chief Minister himself suggested, while bringing forward this Motion that there should be no discussion at all on this subject, I really thought that there was not going to be any discussion at all and the House would agree to that proposition. But some Members wanted to ventilate their grievances and so some charges and counter-charges and probably some recriminations have been brought forth. The time for indulging in recriminations and levelling charges is past and we are now on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State."

"Sir, it has also been pointed out that there are among Andhras themselves some who do not want a State. During the days of our Independence struggle also, there were some people—perhaps even in this House—who said that Independence was not good for us. Such people are bound to be there and that is why I sometimes doubt the wisdom of continuing this House also but that will come up in due course."

"One more point and I shall have done. When going through the various clauses of the Bill, somehow an honest doubt creeps into my mind, whether the mid-wife is not desiring secretly that the baby might be still born, but I wish to assure the House that the baby will be a healthy baby and in time to come, it will grow up to its full stature and reach its manhood. With these words, I resume my seat."

* Sri M. SATYANARAYANA :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to support this Motion. I thought that I would be able to get a little more time but now, I see that you have fixed the time as five minutes. It is very difficult for me to collect my ideas and express them here within those five minutes. Since I requested you to include my name in the list of speakers, I shall try to make a few observations."

"Sir, there is a good deal of misunderstanding about this Bill. I see, speaker after speaker mixing up things and thinking that something very strange and untoward is going to happen if India is going to be divided on the basis of language. Sir, India is already divided. The whole of the North, the whole of the East and the whole of the West are already divided on a linguistic basis. It is only the Pancha Dravidas,—Telugus, Tamilians, Kannadigas, Maharashtrians and Gujaratis—in the South who are

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living today in different States. If these five Pancha Dravidas are also divided on the basis of language, there would not be any kind of difficulty in using language as a means of communication and as a means of administration in the country. Generally people think that by having language as the important factor for administration there will be a good deal of danger and we will begin to quarrel amongst ourselves. We see that there is absolutely no quarrel where there are two languages spoken. Why should we have one *mono-lingual* State? It is because we have accepted democracy and we have taken up certain responsibility to educate our people and we have to liquidate illiteracy in the country. Our people should be educated in their own language. When they are educated in their own language, they will know their rights and those rights will give them certain responsibilities. When those responsibilities are to be discharged, they will necessarily try to carry on the administration in the language in which they are educated. So, if not today but after some years, the language of the country has to be given the importance that it deserves and it will one day become the medium of administration.

"Sir, I do not know whether the Andhra question has been decided on the linguistic basis alone. Certain remarks have been made which are based on ignorance. For instance, it was said Madras State is a small State and it cannot be divided. Our population is nearly 57 millions. Out of this, 21 million people are Andhras and 28½ million people are Tamilians. Out of 72½ lakhs population, on the West Coast and Bellary, 47 lakhs are Malayalees and 25 lakhs are Kannadigas.

"Also, take for instance, the total area of the Madras State. It has an area of 1,27,000 square miles. Out of this the Andhra area covers 62,000 square miles. Tamil Nad has an area of 50,000 square miles, Malabar 5,000 square miles, Bellary and South Kanara 10,000 square miles. In these circumstances, it is rather very difficult for one administration to cover nearly 1,27,000 square miles of territory with a population of 56 million people. The Andhra State is divided only for convenience. It is not done on a linguistic basis. We have to decentralize certain things and give the people an opportunity for growing as citizens of a democracy. Otherwise, it is not possible for the people to grow and govern themselves. It is only by decentralization, that we can produce more wealth and harness the rivers and mineral resources. If we do so, the whole of South India will become much more powerful than what it is. There will be many difficulties but unless and until we have co-operation, it is not possible to surmount those difficulties. Let us feel that the whole of South India is one, even though there may be four or five States. We have got immense resources and it is only by producing more wealth that we will become powerful and will be able to withstand any opposition from anybody. There are some people who feel that if South India is divided on a linguistic basis, we may not command as much respect and influence at the Centre as we are commanding now. That is a very wrong way of thinking. Let

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me assure the hon. Members of this House that South India will certainly have a great voice in the Centre. Therefore, it is only by decentralization of administration that it is possible to give the people an opportunity to educate themselves in their own language and make them full citizens. With these words, I support the Motion."

* SRI SYED MAHABOOB :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు చిరకాలంగా 6 p.m. వాచించుచున్నటువంటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమునకు సంబంధించిన బిల్లును నేడు యిక్కడ ప్రవేశ పెట్టబడినది చాలా సంతోషకరమైన విషయము. అయితే శ్రీమూర్తి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆసక్తి, మన భారతదేశానికి 1947 వ సంవత్సరం 15 వ ఆగస్టు లేదా స్వాతంత్ర్యము లభించడమనేది భారత ప్రజాసేవా కంఠకును ఎలాంటి సంతోషకరమైన విషయమో, యీ నాడుగూడ అదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రావతర జరగడమనేది అంత సంతోషకరమైన విషయమని వారు నెల విచ్చారు. అయితే యీ విషయములో నేను నా అభిప్రాయమును చెప్పదలచాను. భారత దేశానికి స్వాతంత్ర్యము లభించడముకన్న, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు స్వాతంత్ర్య పరిపాలనకు ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము సిద్ధించడమనేది గొప్ప విషయమనే ప్రజలందరూ సంతోష పడుతున్నారు. పెద్ద పెద్ద కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు, వట్టాభి తోరామయ్య పంతులు గారు చెప్పినది విమలంబే, మనకు వచ్చినది సంపూర్ణ స్వాతంత్ర్యము అయినప్పటికిని, దానిని కొన్నాళ్లవరకు జాగ్రత్తగా పదిలపరచుకొని, చాగు చేసుకోవలసిన అవసర మున్నదని బ్రతికేవారు దేశాన్ని చిల్చి అధికంగా బలహీనపర్చి రాజ్యం ఇచ్చారని తెలియచ్చారు. అదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్రులకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఇచ్చారని దీనియొక్క సంపూర్ణ వికాసానికిగాని అభివృద్ధికిగాని ఆంధ్ర ఖాళాగాలు కలిసి లుండకుండా కేంద్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం బలహీన పరిస్థితులతో యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశ పెట్టెయ్యన్నారు. ఈ బిల్లు శున్నది శున్నట్లు ఆమోదించవలసినదిగా శ్రీమూర్తి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు విచ్చారు.

“అలాంటప్పుడు యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము చాలా బలహీనమైన స్థితిలో వస్తున్నదని గుర్తించవలసియుండుంది. ఎటువంటి బలహీనమైన రాష్ట్రము అయినప్పటికిని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము ఎందుకు కోరుతున్నారంటే, దానికి అనేక కారణాలున్నవి. కాని మన మిత్రుడు డాక్టరు బాకగారు యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపన చాలా పరిహాస పూరితముగా జరుగుతున్నదని యీ గండర్గోపానికి కమ్యూనిస్టులే కారకులని అన్నారు. వారు ఆ విధంగా అనడం చాలా పొరపాటు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు కీర్తి శేఖరియ్య కొండ వెంకటప్పయ్య పంతులుగారు 1920 సంవత్సరమునకు పూర్వమునుండియే ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల ఆర్థికాది పరిస్థితులు గమనించి, భాషా విజ్ఞానాభివృద్ధికి ఆంధ్రులకు ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము కావాలనే విత్తనము నాటియున్నారు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఆ నాటినుండి యీ నాటివరకు ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రముకొరకు పోరాడుతూ వచ్చారు. ఇప్పటికి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రావధ్యమము ఆరంభమయి నుమారు నలభై సంవత్సరాలు కావచ్చినది. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఎన్నో కష్టాలకు ఓర్చి, చివరకు ఆత్మసంధానముతో ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము సాధించుకొనిగారు. ఇది ఎవరూ కాదనలేదు. ఈ విషయములో డాక్టరు బాక పరిహాస ఉపన్యాసములూ అర్థము విమూలము లేదని చెప్పగలను. అయినప్పటికిని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లు కమ్యూనిస్టు పద్ధతిలో తరిపాదించబడుతున్నదా అని నేను వారిని ప్రశ్నించుచున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల స్వతంత్ర పరిపాలనా సౌలభ్యము కొరకే, ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రముకొరకు కమ్యూనిస్టులుకూడా పోరాడుతూ వచ్చారు. నలభై సంవత్సరాలు పోరాడుచువల్ల వచ్చిన

[Sri Syed Mahaboob]

[22nd July 1953]

రాష్ట్ర) మయినను యీ నాడు రాష్ట్రము నాయకులు వృద్ధులు పూర్వముగాను, వృద్ధులు పరివర్తము కలిగి రాష్ట్రము యిప్పుడున్నా ఆంధ్ర, ఆదికాదని నేను వెలుతున్నాను. విభజనంకా ఆంధ్రులకు లభించి ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము వి విధంగా పరిష్కరించుకోవాలనేది, సభ్యులు పరిహాసకరంగాను, విమర్శకరంగాను ఉపన్యాసాలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయములూ నేనాక విషయము చెప్పదలచాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనతో, మన మండరము విడి వడి పోవలసివస్తుంది. రాష్ట్ర విభజన మన మండరము సోదరభావముతో విభజించుకోవాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మిత్రులు భక్తవత్సలంగారు ఆంధ్ర దేశాభివృద్ధికిగాను ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేశారు. వీరూ కొన్ని లెక్కలు వదిలి విసిరించారు. వారి ఉపన్యాసములూ ఆంధ్ర దేశము ఎంతో అభివృద్ధిపరచి యిలాక స్వర్ణము చేశారుని అన్నారు. నిజంగా వారు యిచ్చిన లెక్కల ప్రకారం ఆంధ్ర దేశములూ అంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేశారా అని అడుగు తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశము ఖాళీక స్వర్ణము చేశారో, మరేవిధంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశమును నిర్లక్ష్యము చేశారో. ఒకసారి ఆంధ్ర దేశము చూచినట్లైతే, నిజం వెలువడగలదు. వీరూ సభ్యులను తృప్తి పరచటానికి కొన్ని అంకెలు యిచ్చారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వేరుతో భక్తవత్సలంగారు తమ ప్రదేశాలను వృద్ధి చేసుకున్నారే కాని, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఏ విధంగాను ఖర్చుచేయలేదని ఘంటాపథంగా చెప్ప గలను. నిజంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశపు శ్రేయస్సు కోరినట్లు అయితే, వారి చెప్పిన లెక్కల ప్రకారం అంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేసినట్లైతే, ఆంధ్ర దేశము, దక్షిణదేశము మాదిరిగా ఖాళీక స్వర్ణమే అయియుండేది. ప్రజలను మభ్యపరచే లెక్కలు చూపవద్దని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మరొక విషయం చెప్పదలచాను Excise department ద్వారా ప్రభుత్వమునకు రాబడి నుమారు పందొమ్మిది కోట్లు వస్తుండేది. ఒక ఆంధ్ర దేశమునుండి అందులో ఎంతోభాగము రాబడియిస్తుంది. ఈ రాబడి అంతయు ప్రభుత్వము కోల్పోతున్నది. ఇంత రాబడి ప్రభుత్వము కోల్పోవడమనేది నిజంగా ప్రజల సౌకర్యానికేనా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము యీ రాబడివల్ల ఆంధ్ర దేశమును అభివృద్ధిపరచి యున్నట్లయితే, ఎంతో కానుండేది. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఎంతో సంతోషించియుండేవారు. ఈ నాటికైన, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనతో, ఆంధ్రులు విడి వడి పోవలసివస్తుంది. అరవ సోదరులు ఆంధ్రులయందు సోదరభావముతో సక్రమ పద్ధతిన రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరగగలదులకు వేను కోరు తున్నాను. కాబట్టి, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విభజన పరిష్కరించడములూ, యితవరికు యీ రాష్ట్ర విభజనకు వ్యతిరేకులయిన అరవ మిత్రులందరు, ఆంధ్ర సోదరులను డివించి, ఆంధ్ర మాత, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము చిరస్థాయిగా నిల్చుగాక అనే ఆశీర్వాద ములతో ఆంధ్ర సోదరులను ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి పంపుతారని ఆశిస్తూ యీ నా ఉపన్యాసమును యింతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

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SRI Y. MAHABALESWARAPPA :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the validity of the Andhra Bill was questioned and the introduction of the Bill was also questioned by some hon. Members like Dr. John. Still I believe in the formation of linguistic States and I rise here today to support wholeheartedly the Andhra State Bill and also to wish the new Andhra State all good luck. October 1 will be a very eventful day in the history of our nation and will be a red letter day for the Andhras when a new State is going to be born, with Kurnool town in the Rayalaseema area as capital. Kurnool has been chosen as capital because Rayalaseema is poor and backward and it is a privilege conferred on this area by having

[22nd July 1953] [Sri Y. Mahabaleswarappa]

the capital there because it can progress educationally, economically and in various other ways. I am also glad that this is the place where an eminent gentleman was born, a man of international fame who is sitting with us today in this Honourable House. I congratulate the Andhras on having achieved their goal and thus setting an example for the formation in future of other linguistic States.

“ Sir, much has been said about the Bellary district and also much has been said for and against the Bill itself. If I am allowed a little more time, I shall clarify the position obtaining in the Bellary district. Sir, I appreciate very much the speeches made by Dr. Nadamuni Naidu and Mr. M. P. Sivagnana Gramani. It is very unfortunate that so much bitterness and misunderstanding should have been created in the various parts of the residuary State and more so in the Bellary district where it is greater. The whole attitude of the Central Government appears as if they have got a soft corner for the Andhras and they want to listen to their representations more anxiously and eagerly than to the representations of the Kannada people. I can prove this charge on the basis of facts. It is a pity that the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, made an announcement on 25th March 1953 that six taluks of Bellary district should go to Mysore State, keeping in suspense the future of the Bellary taluk which is predominantly a Kannada area. And this was the root cause of the trouble and created misunderstanding, hatred and bitterness in Bellary district between the Andhras and the Kannadigas. Some errors were committed by the Prime Minister in that announcement. I would like to point out that there are Kannadigas in the three taluks now attached to the Andhra area—Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug—from Bellary and also in the Madagasira taluk in the Anantapur district. These ought to have been excluded from the Andhra area. I have a lot of things to say about these things and if the Chairman allows me time I can prove that these areas should go to the Kannadigas. If he cannot allow me time, I can only say that I wish the Andhras all success and that we should part as friends and brothers without any misunderstanding whatsoever so that we can unite with more love and intimacy in future.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I am very sorry, there is no time. I cannot allow any more time for the hon. Member.”

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, at long last, you have given me an opportunity to speak just as at long last, the Andhras are getting their State. I for one wish them well and congratulate them on what I consider to be their achievement. Sir, I am really very sorry that they are going but let not my friends think that I am sorry because I share the sentiments expressed by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and Dr. V. K. John but because I feel that after October 1st, I will really miss very good friends of mine here, friends who have been with me in jail, friends who have fought the British shoulder to shoulder with us. Such friends, we would be missing. All the same, the Andhras have to get their Province and they are getting

[Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi] [22nd July 1953]

it. Sir, the Andhras no less than I were really pained and surprised at the attitude taken by our leaders regarding linguistic Provinces after the Britishers quit India. Even though for years, it has been the main plank in the Congress platform that the country should be divided into States on a linguistic basis, nothing has been done to achieve this object. I do not know what certain Members meant when they referred to integration and disintegration. What does integration mean? Does it mean that all States should be gradually merged with one another so that ultimately there will be no division of the country into several States and there will be one Central Government? I am sure they do not mean this, because for administrative convenience at least our country, which is so vast, has to be divided into smaller States. Take America, for instance. It has 48 States, the smallest being the Rhode Island and the biggest being the Mississippi. For administrative convenience America is divided into so many States and even the very notoriously bellicose parochialism of the man of Texas has not a bit reduced his national patriotism. Then there are people who describe this urge for linguistic States as irrational. I do not think it is irrational. If it is, it is as irrational as wanting to be a Chief Minister, as wanting to be a Minister, as wanting to be a Vice-Chancellor or taking no end of trouble to become a Member of the Legislative Council. What pains one, is the amount of recrimination and abuses thrown at one another. I would have willingly sent off the Andhras without any remorse at all but for certain mudslinging the people indulged in here. Tamils are blamed for meting out a cindrella treatment to the Andhras. Of course, Mr. Govinda Menon when he wants to separate will not level such charges because he knows full well from the Secretariat downwards to the lowest chaya hotel in the village, Malayalees are dominating. We have been trying to be very fair to the Telugus. We have been very fair to the Malayalees. And we will be very fair to both of them. And then, Mr. Govinda Menon was saying that the Nanjilnad Tamils will not go to Tamil Nad as their culture was more Malayalee than Tamil and put forth such funny arguments as 'they bathe twice or thrice a day'. I also bathe twice even though there is a Tamil proverb—and I do not want to mention it here—which denounces such a practice. So, Sir, what is sauce for the gander must be sauce for the goose also. Sir, Mr. Satyanarayana was saying that Godavari and Krishna have fetched several crores of rupees by way of revenue to the Government. I have been wondering if the Godavari and Krishna have been fetching crores of rupees to the coffers of the Madras State, why should the Andhra area continue to be deficit and the deficit covered by the revenues of the residuary State. So, there is something wrong in that statement. The Madras State has always been magnanimous towards the Andhra area and they still want to be magnanimous. If there is some quarrel about the boundaries, it is inevitable. The Andhras have put up a bitter fight for a particular objective and gained it, and hence a certain amount of bitterness, it is inevitable, should be carried into the discussions. It will be there for some time and disappear. On the whole, we feel we have been very fair. In the political field also we are fair.

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We are giving the Andhras the Communist menace and retaining with us the Communalist menace. (Laughter.) Above all, we have abolished their Upper House and spared them the august presence of Mr. S. B. Adityan. (Laughter.) With these words I support the resolution before the House."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my duty to offer sincere thanks to all the Members who have contributed a great deal of thought-provoking speeches to the debate. Mr. M. Satyanarayana, taking one of the last first, tried to erect a bridge between the opposition to linguism and the Bill by making a very intelligent suggestion that it is really an administratively convenient division incidentally associated with language perhaps and that it is not a linguistic division. He said that we get administrative convenience by dividing this large monstrous State into more conveniently governable units. This is a very good contribution. I wish it were however true. If it were true we would not have heard of any border disputes. We would have divided the State on a purely administrative basis. We would have heard nothing at all about the number of people who speak a particular language in a border area and the number of people who think they speak different languages but do not speak different languages and, therefore, a plebiscite should be taken and so on. All these things are giving the lie direct to any claim of the kind proposed by Sri Satyanarayana to the very good claim in which I would have joined if it were true. It is no doubt a division which may contribute partly to administrative improvement. But I think it would be too much of a wrong claim to make that really this Bill is based on administrative considerations. I wish it were but it is not.

" I am very grateful to Dr. V. K. John for the very frank, clear, lucid and cogent stand that he took and the exposition that he made of his stand. He was right in thinking all along that I was entirely with him. I have said so on many platforms. I have expressed the same views in Hyderabad when the resolution as to the redistribution of States was taken up there in the big Congress Committee. It is true that I called the linguistic idea by names which have been interpreted to be rather harsh, namely, that it is a tribal idea, not a very civilized modern idea. It is true that I said all that. But, let us see how the things stand now. I have said it again here in introducing the Bill also. I have tried to explain my position, not to explain away my position, but really to explain my position.

" In order to emphasize my point, I should tell Dr. John what I feel, an old-fashioned habit of mine, by an analogy. I think Dr. John can well realise that a watch in perfectly good order, all the minutes, the seconds and the hours running very well in a reasonable mathematically correct order as the arguments of Dr. John himself did, can still be unreliable. Supposing the watch was two and a half hours behind time—it may be a very good watch going very nicely and correctly—we could not go by that watch.

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It will cause a great deal of confusion. Especially, if it is to lag behind by two hours and two hours and twenty minutes the whole thing becomes very misleading though it is a very correct watch. Now, all the arguments put forward by Dr. John are very correct—correct to even one or two decimal points—but they will not apply to the present situation. Dr. John is a little behind time and I am sorry that he is behind time. I wish he and I were together in time but we are, both of us, behind time and we have now to accept things and do the things that are asked of us to be done. Put in direct language it is this 'It is no doubt true that the division is bad, whether it be decentralisation or whatever name we give it. All the incidents of a household division, namely, disputes, quarrels, ill-will and hostility are all there incidental to the present division. The division is no doubt bad in this sense.' He, therefore, says, 'Is it not our duty to say here emphatically at least in this Council, this House of Elders, to say "No" to the motion before the House so that the Government of India may know how this Council feels and just let them do what they like? Whether it be a necessary evil or otherwise they will tackle it, but we must express our opinion.' He has also said that it was wrong for one not to believe that division is good and at the same time to move this Bill, that we should not pass the Bill even if it is moved, and that we should all oppose it. That is his point but the issue is not whether the division is good or bad now. If the Committee that I referred to which will enquire into the whole question of the principles on which States should be redistributed comes and when evidence is taken, Dr. John must give his evidence and, if possible, I shall also give evidence. Probably we may be on the same side in the witness box; we may be giving evidence pointing out the evils of this distribution of territory on a language basis and pointing out the requirements for a just and efficient distribution and the necessity for taking many other considerations into account. These shall be there all right as evidence. But, what is the situation to-day with reference to the Andhra case?

"Suppose, on account of all that has happened, it is impossible to govern this State efficiently on the present basis, administratively also division becomes necessary. Taking into account the feelings that have been created, the hopes that have been raised and the suspicions and jealousies that have been created, is it good now for this State of Madras to remain as it is, or is it good to divide? That is the issue before the House. Whether linguistic distribution is right or wrong—a mere theoretical question—is not placed before the House. This will be done by the Committee to be created for this purpose so that practical administrators may take into account the views of this Committee. But, to-day, the real issue is 'Can Madras continue to be governed as it is?' In the milieu that has been created on account of all that has happened, I am convinced—I am not speaking with the tongue in my cheek—I am fully convinced when I move the Bill that it is necessary. I am not convinced that particular portions of it are good or that particular amendments thereto are bad or good. That

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is a different matter. But, there should be separation and different administrations are necessary and the Bill is, therefore, good. That is my view and that is how I agree with Dr. John in regard to the matters which he has expounded and yet I still make this motion to recommend the Bill with a clean conscience. That is why I have taken this much of time for explaining my position. I would be very sorry, if by any good chance, as Dr. John may think, this Bill is lost in Parliament and we would have to continue as we have been doing. I would be really very sorry though Dr. John may imagine that it is a very good thing, because he has not the responsibility of governing the country. He may be quite easy at home but I will be very sorry indeed. Dr. John may hope that under the pressure of necessity we may give up all the ill-will, hostility and suspicion and come round to a good understanding. But, this is only hoping and against hope and I do not think it is easy to be achieved. It is our duty no doubt to express our opinion in the way in which we feel.

"I am sorry I was absent when many important speeches were made here. I had to attend to both Houses and I must express my regret to the House that I could not do my duties here properly, but I have obtained information about what has been going on. I think the spirit of this House expresses an opinion that it was unfortunate that this division has become necessary, but it is necessary now. That seems to be the net result of the opinion of this House. The Members of this House are not glad that we are dividing and this Bill would not have their approval if it were possible to get out of it but they give their approval because it has become necessary. I think this is a true expression of our opinion. I also think that this House has done well in taking up this question and in discussing it thoroughly. It has made a good contribution.

"Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dr. John made a very flattering reference to me as being as unfortunate as Sir Winston Churchill in having to preside over the disintegration of this State whose fortunes I thought, I had a hand in guiding and looking after. It is true, there is no question that I am sorry that this great big State which was a premier Province during the British days, whose Governor held the first place among all those who had been given that status, a State which was big by its population and by the totality of culture that it contained, and which was in every respect a premier Province educationally, is going to be a small State hereafter. It is really unfortunate that towards the evening of my career I have to be the Chief Minister here to see that this State should be cut up. I am not as great as Sir Winston Churchill nor is the Madras State as big as the British Empire was, yet to compare great things with small things and great men with small men, I am as sad as Sir Winston Churchill must have been when India was separated from Britain. What India felt then is exactly the feeling which the Andhras have on the other side. Just as India was happy when separating from the British Empire, the Andhras are feeling happy at what Dr. John called this 'disintegration' and,

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therefore, the Churchill parallel becomes complete so far as it goes. I think and I say it again—let Dr. John contemplate on what I have said—that whatever may be the causes, right or wrong, once a body of people, a large body of intelligent people, who have got feelings, who have got education, understanding, pride and everything else, feel that they are being ruled by another body of people there is an end of all good feeling. There is a complex created which must be removed and the only way of removing it is by granting separate management.

6-30 p.m. “It was all right when the ruler was ruling by personal authority; it was all right when Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan ruled very heterogenous provinces; it was all right when the British Kings and British Parliament ruled over heterogenous provinces. But, when the common people take the rule into their hands, when every Tom, Dick and Harry—these names will have to be translated into Indian names—is a ruler and he votes, rules, passes orders and commandments by which the lives of the people have to be governed, once they imagine that a different set of people are carrying on the administration, it will be difficult to carry on. If Dr. John places himself in the skin of the Andhra to-day, he will accept what I have been saying. But like a liberal Malayalee that he is, he does not understand the position. In fact, he and Mr. Govinda Menon, it is a joke in the United Kingdom, are afraid that the Tamilians may even claim home rule. They do not want the Tamilians to claim home rule because the Malayali is ruling in fact. There is a joke in England that the Scotch people are afraid that the English people may claim home rule and get away from Scotch domination. I am not sorry the Malayali is influential and powerful. I do not grudge it. As long as men are straightforward, honest and intelligent and disinterested in their work and do their duty properly, what does it matter, what language they speak and where they come from? We have not got into a complex between the Malayalees and Tamilians. Thank God, because we have been wise, from very long time ago, we have given them the places which they deserved. Where the contrary has happened it has resulted in the creation of ill-will. That is the reason why, Malabar people are very happy in the Residuary State and the Residuary State is very happy with the Malabar people. May it long continue and that is our hope. With these words, I once again commend the Bill to the acceptance of the House.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The question is—

‘That this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4 p.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, 23RD JULY 1953

VOLUME V—No. 4

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PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1953

PRICE, 4 annas

2739

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 23rd July 1953

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Duties of the Assistant Directors of Medical Services.

* 164 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the duties assigned to the Assistant Directors of Medical Services (Administration) and (Accounts) and the qualifications of the holders of the two posts and when the posts were created;

(b) what are the medical institutions the stores and accounts of which were checked by the Assistant Director of Medical Services (Accounts) during the years 1951 and 1952 and whether any instances of defalcation or misappropriation have been detected and if so, the action taken in each case; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to standardize the accounts and registers to be maintained by the State Medical institutions?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a), (b) & (c) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Is there any proposal, Sir, to abolish these two posts of Assistant Directors of Medical Services, Administration and Accounts, and revert to the old order of having a senior Civil Surgeon as Personal Assistant to the Director of Medical Services?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“There is no such proposal before the Government.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“With reference to answer to clause (b), may I know if the Ellore incident is the only case of misappropriation during the years referred to and has there not been any case of defalcation or financial irregularity in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, and if so, what action has been taken thereon by the Government?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“There are two other cases of misappropriation, one relating to the Government Hospital for Women and Children and the other relating to the Stanley Hospital. With regard to the first case relating to the Government Hospital for Women and Children, the cashier was convicted and later on dismissed from service. Action is also

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being taken for recovering the loss to the Government from the officers of the hospital who failed to supervise the accounts properly. With regard to the case relating to the Stanley Hospital, the matter is under investigation."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"With reference to answer to clause (c), will the Government utilize the services of the Assistant Director of Medical Services (Accounts) who is a senior officer of the Secretariat and see that a proper Medical Accounts Code is prepared with particular reference to the systematization of Accounts in Government medical institutions?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I will consider the matter."

Storage Entomologist Assistants.

* 165 Q.—**DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Storage Entomologist Assistants appointed in this State, district-wise; and

(b) in view of the decontrol of food, what the Government propose to do with the present incumbents?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) The number of Storage Entomologist Assistants employed in this State, district-wise is as follows:—

Anantapur	1	North Arcot	1
Bellary	1	Ramanathapuram	1
Chingleput	1	Salem	1
Chittoor	1	South Arcot	1
Coimbatore	2	South Kanara	1
Cuddapah	1	Srikakulam	1
Guntur	1	Tanjore	1
Krishna	1	The Nilgiris	1
Kurnool	1	Tiruohirappalli	1
Madras	2	Tirunelveli	1
Madurai	1	Visakhapatnam	1
Malabar	1	West Godavari	1
Nellore	2		

Total .. 28

"(b) Orders have been issued permitting all the outsiders discharged from the Civil Supplies Department who want to apply for posts in the regular departments of the Government to deduct the period of their temporary service including non-continuous periods as also periods of their temporary service in any other office under the State Government, subsequent to their discharge from the Civil Supplies Department, in computing their age for appointment. It is open to the temporary Storage Assistants employed in the Civil Supplies Department, to avail themselves of this concession, if they are

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otherwise qualified for Public Service. The Government do not propose to grant any further concession to the Storage Assistants."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it will not cause hardship to those who have put in more than 10 years' service if their services are not regularized?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Wherever possible, alternative employment is given to them, and it is not possible to continue to employ them simply for the sake of employing them."

Opening of orphanages by authorities of temples and mutts.

* 166 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to temple authorities and religious mutts to open orphanages from their surplus funds;

(b) if so, when and where such orphanages have been started and at what cost; and

(c) whether the Government have given them any grant, and if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—" (a) The authorities of religious institutions have been advised by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department about the desirability of utilizing their surplus funds towards, among others, the opening and maintenance of orphanages.

"(b) The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams are already running an orphanage at Tirupati at a recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,000 per annum. The Palani Devasthanam has also started to run an orphanage for which a foundation stone was laid recently at Palni. This orphanage has to be run with the contributions from 13 other religious institutions in Madurai district amounting to Rs. 10,000 of which Palni Devasthanam contributed Rs. 4,000. The trustee of Sri Vaidyanathaswami Devasthanam at Vaitheeswaran Koil, Tanjore district, is also taking action for running an orphanage at Vaitheeswarancoil at a cost of Rs. 12,000 per annum.

"(c) No grant has been given by Government."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister will kindly enlighten us as to what are the specific purposes for which temple surplus funds can be utilized and whether the maintenance of orphanages is one of the purposes for which temple surplus funds can be utilized?"

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THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ In the Act, it is mentioned that the maintenance of orphanages is one of the legitimate purposes for which temple surplus funds can be utilized.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to start such an orphanage in Palghat, and if so, at what stage the proposal is? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ I understand there is a proposal to start one at Palghat and I think it will be started very soon.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Is the renovation of adjacent temples in need of repairs one of the purposes to which surplus funds of any temple could be utilized? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Have the Government prepared such a list of temples requiring immediate repairs and what action has the Government taken to see that these temples are repaired on a planned basis? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ If the Hon. Member puts a separate question, Government will give all details on the subject.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that a famous temple at Tirupukuli near Kancheepuram is in bad state and according to my information the Gopuram is about to fall down, and will the Hon. Minister institute enquiries and take necessary steps for renovating it? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Can Government funds be utilized for such purposes? ”

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know, for purpose of admitting people in the orphanages, whether an orphan is taken as one who has lost both his father and mother or one who has lost one of them? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ A child who has lost both his father and mother comes under the definition ‘ orphan ’.”

Construction of an additional bridge across the river Cauvery.

* 167 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an additional bridge across the river Cauvery at Tiruchirappalli; and

(b) if so, when the actual work of construction will be taken up?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) After the scheme, which involves the National Highway, has been sanctioned by the Government of India and included in the Five-Year Programme of the Central Government.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister what the width of the proposed bridge to be constructed is as compared to the width of the present bridge? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The site itself for the proposed bridge has not been selected.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I humbly point out to the Government that the proposed bridge ought to be wide enough as the present one is too narrow to allow two buses to cross each other? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I do not think that the bridge proposed to be constructed is at the site suggested by the hon. Member. It is in a different place altogether.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know whether the bridge proposed to be constructed is to replace the present one or whether it is to be an additional bridge for meeting additional traffic? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India says that the best site for the new bridge would be down stream of the railway bridge in mile 39/3 and 360 feet of the right flood embankment of the Cauvery River and the site has not yet been finally selected.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, the estimated cost of the construction of the bridge? ” 4-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Previously the Chief Engineer, Highways, Madras Government, sent up an estimate for 21 lakhs of rupees. But the site referred to in the estimate has not been selected. The present site proposed is altogether a different one. When this scheme is included in the Five-Year Plan revised estimates and plans would be prepared.”

Execution of Government works by private agencies.

* 168 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to entrust the design and execution of Government buildings and other works to private architects or to recognized firms of architects; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have entrusted any works to such agencies?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that the Central Government have already introduced a scheme for entrusting the designing of important Government buildings costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above to prominent firms of architects and will this Government fall into line with the Central Government and introduce such a scheme here?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I request the Hon. Minister to obtain a copy of the recommendations of the Central Public Works Department Reorganization Committee and take similar action to improve the efficiency of the Public Works Department here and effect retrenchments wherever possible?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The suggestion will be considered.”

L.T. vacancies in Government Schools.

* 169 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of Government Schools in the State where L.T. vacancies have not been filled up and the total number of such vacancies at present?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The number of Government schools in the State in which L.T. vacancies have not been filled up is 33 and the total number of vacancies at present in those schools is 37.”

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—“Sir, in view of the paucity of trained teachers all over this State is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to start new training colleges?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The reason for keeping these vacancies unfilled was due to the postponement necessitated by the revision of service rules in 1951-52 and most of the posts have now been filled according to the emergency provision. There is a proposal now to recruit 379 candidates as school assistants but it has been held up because of the formation of the Andhra State. It will be done after the State is formed.”

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—“My question has not been answered, Sir. My question was whether in view of the paucity of trained teachers not merely in Government institutions but also in private aided institutions, is there a proposal to start more training colleges?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I was only explaining that these vacancies were not due to paucity of

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trained candidates. But I may inform the hon. Member that recently a number of training colleges have been started and more will be started in due course and according to need.”

Implementation of Article 45 of the Constitution of India.

* 170 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken to implement the directive principles laid down in Article 45 of the Constitution of India; and

(b) whether any communication has been received on the subject from the Central Government, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) In the year 1951 the Government examined the question as to how this provision in the Constitution could be implemented in the State. It was then estimated that the total number of children of school-going age was 113 lakhs, that there were about 71 lakhs of children to be brought under instruction, that the additional cost to Government to bring these children under instruction within a period of 10 years would be about Rs. 147 lakhs in the first year and that the expenditure will be increasing progressively reaching the figure of Rs. 1,470 lakhs, per annum in the 10th year. It was also estimated that as many as 2 lakhs of teachers had to be trained in the course of ten years at the rate of 35 pupils per teacher. The cost of training these teachers was estimated at about Rs. 900 lakhs for the ten year period.

“(b) In view of the heavy expenditure involved and in view of the difficulties in obtaining the large number of teachers required for the purpose, and the very large number of buildings necessary for housing the new schools, the Government did not find it possible to do anything more than make a beginning. As a first step in this direction the Government provided an additional sum of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Budget for 1951-52 for the payment of subsidies to District Boards for the opening of new schools in schoolless centres. The Government also decided to make a similar provision in the last Budget also. The Government also consider that the new elementary education scheme is calculated to help in promoting this objective.

“(b) Yes. A communication has been received from the Government of India in June 1953. They have stated that they are planning to offer within the resources at their disposal reasonable measure of financial assistance to State Governments to enable them to implement the provisions of the Constitution of India and called for necessary proposals from the State Governments. Proposals are now under consideration.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, is the new education policy of the Government mainly meant to meet the requirements of Article 45 of the Constitution?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, it is intended as I have stated partly to meet the purpose of this objective."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"In view of certain apprehensions expressed by some education authorities, may I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to appoint a Committee of Experts to sit and report on the working of the scheme in rural areas within a stated period?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, this is a very different question. The House is shortly discussing that question. Then we can consider this aspect among other suggestions that might be made during discussion."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Has the State Government perused the resolutions passed by the UNESCO Regional Conference of South Asia, held in December last and whether the Government have taken any action on the recommendations made by that body, laying down certain short-term and long-term plans to enforce free and compulsory education in this country?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I had the privilege of attending that conference, Sir. I require notice in order to give details."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister whether the policy of the Government is to treat expenditure on elementary education as the first charge on the State Budget and also on the finances of the local bodies?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"In regard to educational expenditure, the hon. Member knows and the House knows that first priority is being given to elementary education. As a matter of fact Rs. 7 and odd crores out of the 12 crores in our Budget is for elementary education."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"What is the policy of Government, Sir, with regard to opening of secondary schools by district boards and municipalities?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think we are drifting into other subjects."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"In order to carry out the intentions of Article 45, is it not true that with the existing materials, teachers, buildings, etc., the new education scheme introduced by the Government of Madras is the best way of drawing more and more people into schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Government consider that in order to bring the objective in Article 45 of the Constitution nearer achievement there is no alternative plan than the plan now sought to be introduced."

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, if the representation to the Centre will include sufficient provision for increase of salaries to teachers under the new scheme?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"All expenditure is mainly intended to meet the salary of teachers and later on buildings and equipment."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Have the Government at least thought of drawing up a plan to implement the provisions contained in Article 45 of the Constitution of India?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to submit, Sir, that it is not lack of plan but the lack of finance that has been standing in the way of taking up any plan."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Have the Government published any plan?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Five-Year Plan is before us and we have our own plans also."

Cancellation of teachers' certificates for political reasons.

* 171 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers' certificates either suspended or cancelled for political reasons in the State since 1947;

(b) how many are so far restored and the reasons for the non-restoration of the remaining certificates; and

(c) whether any representation has been made to the Government by the Andhra Rashtra Elementary Teachers' Federation in the matter, and if so, the action thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) 398."

" (b) Two hundred and seventy-five certificates have been restored till February 1953. The latest figure is 287. The question of restoring the remaining certificates is under active consideration.

" (c) The Andhra Rashtra Elementary School Teachers' Federation submitted to Government a memorandum in the matter in August 1952. As already stated, the question of restoring the certificates in all the pending cases is under consideration."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, in view of the fact that there are yet more than 100 certificates to be restored, will the Government issue instructions to restore these certificates immediately?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, instructions have already been issued to the Collectors to deal with these cases liberally and make recommendations accordingly."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Are these certificates cancelled because of some supposed activities of Communist tendencies?"

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Now that the Communist propaganda is allowed inside the Legislature, will the Government consider the advisability of restoring all certificates so that the teachers may not suffer?"

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" May I know what is the kind of Communist propaganda that is allowed in the Legislature? "

MR. CHAIRMAN:—" Only one question can be answered at a time."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" I do not know what Communist activity is allowed in the Legislature. The cancellation of certificates is totally due to people getting themselves involved in disruptive activities."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—" Is it fair, Sir, on the part of the Government to deprive the teachers of their occupation by cancelling their certificates? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Sometimes risks are involved in subversive activities."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—" Cannot these be dealt with under the existing law? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" This is a question of educational institutions. Educational institutions cannot allow their teachers to engage in subversive activities. It is against the principle of education."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not against the Constitution of India to deprive one's occupation when they can be dealt with in some other ways? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" This is a matter to be decided in a court of law, where, what the Constitution gives, can be contested."

Appointment of Attendance Officers.

* 172 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Attendance Officers appointed in the State;

(b) whether they submit their monthly returns to the District Educational Officer regarding attendance in the areas under their respective jurisdiction;

(c) whether they are permitted to reside outside the area of their jurisdiction; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Attendance Officer attached to Ambur is residing outside the area of his jurisdiction, and if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) 60.

" (b) The Attendance Officers are attached to the Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The latter send the monthly returns to the District Educational Officers.

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" (c) Yes, if their headquarters are not the headquarters of the ranges to which they are attached.

" (d) Yes. As Ambur is included in the Vellore West Range with headquarters at Vellore, the officer's residence at Vellore is in order."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the services of an Attendance Officer in an elementary school in the Ambur Municipality has been dispensed with on account of the fall in attendance? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" It may be, I do not know. But I will note what the hon. Member has said."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—" As the new scheme of education is likely to attract a large number of children to schools without the help of Attendance Officers, will the Government see that the services of Attendance Officers are dispensed with? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The suggestion of combining the duties of Attendance Officers and Inspectors will be considered."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—" Who is an Attendance Officer? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The Attendance Officer is one who looks to the regular attendance of children at the schools."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—" May I know, Sir, whether the attendance has considerably improved after the appointment of these Attendance Officers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Attendance Officers have been found to be helpful but not necessarily to the extent to which we might expect."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—" May I know whether the District Educational Officer, North Arcot, has allowed the Attendance Officer attached to the Ambur Municipality to live in a place outside his jurisdiction? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" I have already explained it. Ambur in the district of North Arcot is included in the Vellore West Range with headquarters at Vellore. The Attendance Officer has to reside at his headquarters, which is also the headquarters of the range to which he is attached—whether the headquarters is a compulsory educational centre or not."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—" May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the headquarters for the Attendance Officer at Ambur is Ambur and he is living somewhere outside

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jurisdiction. May I know how the District Educational Officer is competent to permit this Attendance Officer attached to Ambur to live outside the Ambur area? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" I have already stated that, according to my information, Ambur is included in the Vellore West Range with headquarters at Vellore."

Supply of cloth to Government departments.

* 173 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the total quantity and value of different kinds of cloth supplied to State Departments for uniforms, table cloth, etc., during 1951-52 under the following heads:—

- (a) Khaddar;
- (b) Handloom cloth; and
- (c) other varieties?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The total quantity and value of different kinds of cloth supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery to Government Departments for uniforms, table cloth, etc., during 1951-52 are as follows:—

Quantity.		Total value.		
(1)		(2)		
		RS.	A.	P.
(a) Khaddar—	15,940 yards	}	46,802	11 3
Do.	1,310 sarees			
Do.	10 table cloths.			
(b) Handloom—	Nil.		Nil.	
(c) Other varieties—				
Serge, Salampore	18,027 yards.		19,277	15 0
cloth and flannel.				

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" May I know what is the policy of the Government with regard to the purchase of Khadi for the cloth requirements of the Government? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The declared policy of the Government has been to encourage Khadi in all ways. Recently, the Government considered the possibility of purchasing cloth suitable for uniforms, using hand-spun yarn in combination with mill yarn and found certain samples to be suitable. They have decided that this variety should be used for the supply of uniforms for peons in all Government departments, to whom uniforms are supplied at Government cost."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" As there are large stocks of Khadi in Government Khadi Stores, will the Government take steps to utilize the entire stock for the cloth requirements of the Government? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" That is being done in the Rural Welfare Department."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" As the Hon. Minister has stated in his answer that the purchase of handloom cloth for Government purposes is 'Nil', will the Government take steps to encourage the use of such cloth for Government purposes at least in future? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" We want to encourage Khadi as well as mill-spun yarn side by side."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—" Which is cheaper—Khaddar or mill cloth? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" I require notice."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—" May I know why handloom cloth should not be purchased especially when we want to give relief and help the handloom weavers at this present juncture? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Handloom cloth is already being used. But we started with the idea of encouraging Khadi. We are now trying an experiment."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—" Is it not a fact that Khadi is also a handloom cloth? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Yes, Sir."

SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—" Why not the Government show sympathy to all and have one dress made of khaddar, another made of mill cloth and another made of handloom cloth. Will that arrangement not be equitable? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" It is a very interesting suggestion."

Change in the working hours of schools.

* 174 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to change the working hours of schools in the State?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Yes, a modification in the scheme of elementary education has been introduced in all lower elementary schools excluding basic schools in areas other than those included in Municipalities with effect from the current school year. Under this scheme, a school day for the pupils will be reduced to three hours a day but the working week will, if necessary, extend to six days. There is no proposal to modify the working hours of secondary schools."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—" May I know whether the Government cannot just take the initiative to see that no secondary school works between the hours 11 and 2, the hottest part of the day in a tropical country like ours? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The suggestion will be considered."

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Will the Government see that the schools in rural areas where the new elementary education scheme is working, do not work between 11 and 2?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have already stated that the suggestion will be considered?"

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Why have the Government neglected secondary schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"We have not neglected them."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Instead of asking the same set of pupils to come one day in the morning and one day in the evening, is it not desirable that there should be same hours for the same set of pupils, so that they may form regular habits regarding food and other things?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The object of expecting children to come on alternate days in the morning and the evening, is intended to give an opportunity to know and see things and play about in all parts of the day and it is a principle which has been recommended and if, by experience, it is found that a different thing is necessary that will be considered."

4-30 p.m. SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Sir, may I know what organizations were consulted by the Government before they decided to cut down the tuition hours?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"This question will be discussed on the day when the adjournment motion of Dr. John will be taken up."

Closure of certain elementary schools by the Kumbakonam Municipality.

* 175 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Kumbakonam Municipality has decided to close down certain elementary schools and issued notices to a large number of elementary school teachers, terminating their services by the end of this month, i.e., April 1953; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to prevent such retrenchment?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Orders have been issued that none of the elementary schools should be closed nor should any teacher be discharged from Municipal service. The Commissioner has accordingly cancelled the notices of discharge issued to teachers."

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Sir, may I be permitted to just pay my humble tribute to the Government for the speedy way in which they have acted and saved the families of these teachers?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"We are very thankful for the very kind tribute."

Free supply of midday meals to children in District Board Harijan Elementary Schools.

* 176 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether free midday meals are supplied to children in District Board Harijan Elementary Schools; and

(b) if not, whether the Government have any proposal to arrange for free supply of midday meals to them, as in the case of Harijan Welfare Elementary Schools?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) No.

" (b) No."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Sir, may I know what stands in the way of these Harijan children getting the same benefits as the Harijan children in Labour Schools and whether it is so on account of the fact that these schools come under the supervision of the District Boards? Will this benefit be extended to these schools if they are renamed as Labour Schools? I may inform the Government that there are special schools run by the District Boards for Harijan children."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the difficulty of extending this midday meal facility is mainly one of finance and secondly one of management."

Text-books on Agriculture in regional languages.

* 177 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there are suitable text-books in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam for teaching Agriculture in the S.S.L.C. class; if not, what procedure is followed to teach this subject in the schools under the bifurcated course?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"There are at present no prescribed text-books in Agriculture in the Regional languages to teach the subject under bifurcated course. Instruction is given by teachers consulting the reference books mentioned in the syllabus and the pamphlets issued by the Agriculture Department. A text-book and a guide book in the subject are expected to be ready very soon."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know, Sir, why the Government introduced Agriculture as one of the subjects in the syllabus of the bifurcated course when there are no text-books available on Agriculture to teach the subject efficiently?"

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the teachers have got the necessary reference material for the teaching of Agriculture and it is not merely a text-book study but a practical subject."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"Sir, how can the students follow the teaching efficiently, if there are not text-books?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"That is why text-books are being prepared, Sir."

Disturbances at different S.S.L.C. centres.

* 178 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the serious disturbances at different S.S.L.C. centres during last March and October 1952 resulting in victimization of teachers posted as Supervisors, and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(b) what precaution the Government propose to take up in the forthcoming examinations for the safety of the teachers posted as Supervisors?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) There were some disturbances at certain S.S.L.C. centres during the examination held in March and October 1952, but they did not result in the victimisation of teachers posted as Supervisors.

" (b) The Inspector-General of Police has been requested to provide adequate police bandobust at centres where disturbances are anticipated, when requisitioned by educational authorities."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, may I know where these disturbances took place?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the disturbances were due to certain unruly elements among the students and outsiders who came into the premises and tried to interfere and help in malpractices. It is a most regrettable thing and therefore it led to the calling in of the police."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, my question was as to where these disturbances have occurred."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, they occurred largely in the districts of the Northern Circars in Andhra."

Suspension of the Madras Electric Tramways Service.

* 179 Q.—SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) when the Government were aware of the suspension of the Madras Electric Tramways Service from the midnight of 11th April 1953; and

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(b) whether any representations have been made to Government that the employees of the Tramway Company would run the trams for the benefit of the people, and if so, what action has been taken on those representations?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The letter, dated 9th April 1953, received from the Commercial Manager of the Madras Electric Tramways Company was the first intimation of the suspension of the Tramways on and from 12th April 1953.

" (b) Yes, but the Government felt they could not accept the scheme."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"Sir, will the Hon. Minister say why the Government could not accept the scheme?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the request of the tramway employees was that they were willing to run the tramways on a co-operative basis provided the Government gave them a loan at a small rate of interest. The Government were advised that financially the tramways were not running on a sound basis and therefore felt it would not be advisable to ask the workers to run the tramways themselves."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"Sir, are the Government aware that at the Tribunal it was shown that the tramways were not running at a loss?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I think it was proved that the tramways were running at a loss. I am not aware of the Tribunal's findings. In these circumstances, if hon. Member would give me notice, I shall answer it."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"Sir, did the workers represent that they had Rs. 12 lakhs in their Provident Fund Account and that they were prepared to give it as security for any loan to be advanced by the Government?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes, Sir, but according to the rules of the Provident Fund of the Madras Tramways this money could not be utilised until the workers retired from the service of the Tramway Company."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"May I know whether most of the trams are rickety, useless and cannot run at all?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the Government appointed a committee in 1951 who after going into the matter reported to the Government that it will not be a wise decision to take over the tramways and run them."

SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Sir, may I know whether the Hon. the Minister for Transport feels happy that he would have a better income as long as the tramways remained closed?"

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Sir, I am both sorry and happy; happy because I am able to serve the public through the Government Bus Transport and sorry because the people will be losing a cheap mode of transport.”

Report of the Special Officer on the working of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

* 180 Q.—**SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Special Officer appointed to go into the working of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the report on the table of the House;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce a Bill on the lines suggested by the Special Officer to amend the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947;

(d) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the necessity of issuing a notification under section 5 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, applying the provisions of the Act relating to leave, wages and security of service to canvassers, salesmen and drivers, who are now exempt from all the provisions of the Act;

(e) if so, when the representation was made and what action the Government have taken thereon; and

(f) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the necessity of issuing a notification under section 5 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, applying the provisions of the Act relating to leave, wages and security of service to all employees under Lawyers, Chartered Accountants and firms of Lawyers and firms among Chartered Accountants?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) to (c) The report of the Special Officer has been received and is under examination. The question of placing the report on the table of the House and of enacting legislation will be considered after the Government have gone through the report in detail.

“(d) & (e) Certain representations were received in June 1952 in this regard. These representations are under the consideration of the Government.

“(f) No, Sir.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—“ Sir, may I know when the Government received that report? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The Government was about to publish the report when they received intimation that the Government of India was thinking of introducing a comprehensive all-India legislation on the Shop Assistants

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Act. Since the Central Government is thinking of such a measure, we have not published the report. As soon as we receive definite information one way or the other we shall come to a decision.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—“ Sir, is it a fact that the report was sent as early as last December 1952? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ As I said already, Sir, we received the report but in view of the Government of India's communication that they are bringing out a comprehensive legislation and suggesting that we can hold back our legislation till then, we could not take any action.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—“ Sir, is it also a fact that the Government received the representations as early as June 1952? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Sir, I did not deny the fact and I also gave the reason why we did not publish it.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“ Sir, is it not in the interests of the public to repeal this Act? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Sir, there are two aspects to the question. Certain people like the hon. Member stress the hardships caused to the managements, while a large number of people feel that it is a hardship on labour also.”

SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—“ Sir, under the new elementary education scheme, young boys are expected to help their parents in their vocation. May I know whether they come under the Non-Power Factories Act or the Shop Assistants Act? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Sir, a separate question may be put.”

Re-employment of retired veterinary doctors.

* 181 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether retired veterinary doctors are re-employed; and
(b) if not, whether the need for the same is not felt?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) None at present.
“(b) No, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“ May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that many of the dumb creatures which are sick cannot be attended to for want of veterinary hospital facilities? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“ We have got quite a number of veterinary hospitals where animals which are sick can be taken.”

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“Is it a fact that these veterinary hospitals are not fairly distributed and that certain persons have to walk a number of miles to reach a veterinary hospital?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“These veterinary hospitals are fairly distributed and of course we can have some more.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“Will the Government consider the question of utilising the services of retired personnel by having mobile hospitals and rendering service to all the villages?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“We have got quite a number of new graduates. We do not want any of these retired people.”

Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

* 182 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the special features of the Japanese method of cultivation of paddy;

(b) whether the paddy plant was originally introduced into Japan from South India;

(c) whether any study of the special research aspects of Japanese cultivation of paddy has been made and whether similar research has been made in Madras;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to popularise the Japanese method in this State and the centres in which it has been introduced and with what result;

(e) whether any study of the various types of Japanese mechanical tillage equipment, evolved for cultivating paddy fields in dry and wet conditions has been made in this State;

(f) whether the Government are aware that cheap small diesel engine tractors of about 10-horse-power with suitable ploughing attachments for paddy soils are made in Japan in large numbers;

(g) whether the Government are aware that these crude oil engines are as simple and almost similar to the ordinary pumping engines that are so widely used in this State by farmers;

(h) whether the Government are aware that the same unit could be used both for pumping and ploughing by the small farmer and will this be taken up immediately for trials and demonstrations on a popular basis; and

(i) whether there is any profuse tillering of the Japanese paddy varieties in this State and increased yields, and if so, whether research will be made to induce these desirable characteristics in our varieties also?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) to (i) The answer * is placed on the table of the House.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know whether the agriculturists in the State have taken kindly to this Japanese method of cultivation and whether it is getting popular?”

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know whether the Government propose to take steps to manufacture and supply cheap and simple manually operated implements and machines required for proper working of the Japanese method of cultivation in our villages?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“These implements are now being tried. If they are found successful, as some of them are likely to be, the Government will arrange to manufacture them.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“As it is seen from the answer that row planting and wider spacing between plants is a special feature of the Japanese method of cultivation, may I know whether the Government have made any trials on these lines anywhere in the State and if so, where and with what results?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“We have got a number of places where this experiment is being tried. The harvesting of paddy will take place somewhere in October when we will know the results. We tried this method during the off-season in last February or March but the results obtained were not adequate and satisfactory.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“As periodic interculturing of the crops and addition of fertilizers in adequate doses therewith has been emphasised by the sponsors of the scheme, may I know if special study has been instituted by Government on this inter-culturing of paddy and has it been tried or adopted in Madras?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“So far as the application of fertilizers is concerned, a large number of experiments are being carried on in this State. Experiments are also being carried on about the ‘inter-culturing’ of the crops referred to by the Member. We are now encouraging the farmers to adopt the methods that are recommended under the Japanese method of cultivation.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Are the Government aware of any machine or tool or implement for the dibbling in of the paddy seedlings at specific distances and will not such an equipment ensure saving of time and labour and will the Government take action to introduce such implements to ensure early planting?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“I do not think that mechanical transplantation of paddy is very successful anywhere. Under the Japanese method of cultivation, transplantation of paddy is not done by using mechanical means.

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There is a machine for putting holes in parallel rows and at regular distances, and even then transplanting is done by hand."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know whether the Government have taken the assistance of Japanese agriculturists with regard to popularising the Japanese method of cultivation? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is no need for that."

Protest against the formation of a road in Puthur Vannarpet.

* 183 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government protesting against the formation of a road in Puthur Vannarpet, Tiruchirappalli; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) A report has been called for from the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. It has not yet been received."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Are the Government aware that those who have settled on the piece of land referred to in the question have been there for the last 50 or 100 years and that they have also dug wells at their own cost? Will the Government take these factors into consideration before carrying out their proposal of forming a road? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" After the report is received from the Collector, the matter will be considered."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, if there are dhobikhanas in Tiruchirappalli municipal limits and if there are any proposals to open a model dhobikhana there? As there are settled on the site in question a number of dhobies with water facilities, etc. and as they have dug their own wells, will the Government consider the proposals to open a model dhobikhana there? "

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to consult the Director of Public Health in the matter before deciding the issue? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Certainly, Sir, he will be consulted."

Promotion of Municipal Commissioners to higher grade.

* 184 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the promotion of the Municipal Commissioners to higher grade is made strictly according to seniority;

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(b) if not, on what grounds promotions are made;

(c) whether Commissioners of lower grade have been promoted to higher grade superseding the claims of senior men; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) on what grounds the promotions of certain Commissioners are withheld;

(e) whether communal rotation is being observed in the matter of promotion; and

(f) whether, for purposes of appointments, the posts of District Panchayat Officers and Municipal Commissioners are included in one list?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) to (c) Promotions of Municipal Commissioners to Higher Grades are made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where merit and ability are approximately equal. When promotions are made on the above principle occasionally some juniors go over seniors whose record is poor.

" (d) The promotions of Commissioners are not withheld, but Commissioners with poor record are not promoted.

" (e) No.

" (f) In the case of appointments to the posts of II Grade Commissioners the names of I Grade District Panchayat Officers and District Board Secretaries are considered to a limited extent along with those of third grade Commissioners."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know whether the transfer of District Panchayat Officers as Municipal Commissioners and vice versa is permissible? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" District Panchayat Officers are taken as Second Grade Municipal Commissioners. That will be only one in ten cases."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know whether the rules providing for promotion on merit give wide scope for exercise of patronage? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The work of every Commissioner is judged by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils."

Assignment of lands to political sufferers.

* 185 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the names of political sufferers to whom lands were assigned districtwar and the extent of lands assigned to them;

(b) the names of persons districtwar to whom land assignment was made as political sufferer but who were not sentenced to imprisonment on political grounds;

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(c) whether any of the lands so assigned were already under somebody's occupation or Sivajama cultivation, or under Grow More Food Scheme, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of disputes relating to the assignments made districtwar with the names of persons disputing; and

(e) on whose certificates the assignments were made and whether there had been any verification?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) About 7,739 political sufferers were assigned land totalling 51,759 acres. The Government do not consider that the utility of the same which can be collected by a reference to Collectors will be commensurate with the time and enormous labour involved in collecting and printing the names of the political sufferers and other particulars and placing them on the table of the House.

“(b) The information is not available.

“(c) 2,395 acres of land were taken away from the possession of Harijans and other landless poor persons and granted to political sufferers. The Government do not have the names of these persons.

“(d) The information is not available with the Government.

“(e) The certificates of eligibility were furnished by the District Congress Committees and the Provincial Congress Committees. In doubtful cases, the records of the convicting Courts were verified.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“With regard to assignment of lands to political sufferers, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government in cases where the lands so assigned have not been cultivated?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“There are certain conditions to be fulfilled. If they are infringed, the lands can be forfeited.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“May I know what is the total value of the lands assigned to political sufferers?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“It requires very elaborate work to find out, Sir.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Can the Hon. Minister give the total value of lands assigned to political sufferers at least to the nearest crores of rupees?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“My valuation will not satisfy the hon. Member.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“May I know how many assignments were made to political sufferers after April 1952 after the present Ministry took up office?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I require notice.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Is there a change in the policy now, Sir?” 4.50 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Yes, Sir, now top priority is given to the landless poor.”

Statistics about the assignment of lands.

* 186 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of applications received for assignment and the number of persons to whom no lands were assigned; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that there is widespread discontent among the people with regard to the assignment of lands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a)—

(1)	Number received.	Number rejected
	(2)	(3)
Political sufferers—August 1952.	22,197	7,531
Landless poor persons } October	41,055	18,120
Ex-servicemen } 1962.	15,977	7,572

“(b) The Government are not aware of any widespread discontent among the public regarding the assignment of land. As land is now assigned to persons who are landless and poor and likely to take to direct cultivation, there cannot be any discontent among the public generally.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“With reference to the lands assigned to political sufferers, may I know, Sir, whether the Government have examined whether the conditions of assignment have been fulfilled in all cases and if not will the Government take action to resume the lands?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“They are being examined as and when they arise, Sir.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“What is the reason for making the change in the policy now, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The reason is obvious, Sir.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“It is obvious to the Hon. Minister but also to others?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“It is obvious also to the hon. Member putting the question, Sir. But he wants me to answer it.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Will the Hon. Minister answer that question, Sir? Does he feel shy to answer it?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"No, Sir. I do not feel shy. I only wonder that there must be a telepathy working between this hon. Member and the hon. Member in the Assembly who put a similar question today."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"May I know whether Government propose to grant lands to persons who are now suffering imprisonment for political reasons?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"We must take some time to consider that, Sir."

Non-payment of salaries to village officials in estate villages.

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

(a) the number of estate villages in the State where no salaries or allowances are paid to village officials or servants, ever since the Government took over them;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to expedite payment to them;

(c) whether jamabandi battas are given to all village officials and servants; and if not, why not;

(d) why the educational concessions given to Non-Gazetted Officers were refused to the children of the village officials and servants; and

(e) whether the Government have reconsidered the matter and if so, the decision arrived at thereon?

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (1) Tiruchirappalli | 1 village. |
| (2) Kamanathapuram | 1 village. |
| (3) Chittoor | 12 villages in Kalahasti, 7 villages in Pallipet estate. |
| (4) Visakhapatnam | 1 group (Kasipatnam). |
| (5) Chingleput | 4 villages. |
| (6) Nellore | 108 villages. |

" (b) In respect of one village in Tiruchirappalli district, the Board has instructed the Collector to pay the village officer the emoluments the landholder was paying them or if born on the proprietary estate village service, the scale they were getting before. In regard to the payment of remuneration to the village officers in other districts, the matter is under examination by the Board of Revenue.

" (c) The village officers in estates taken over are eligible for the zamabandi allowance.

" (d) & (e) Due to financial stringency these concessions could not be extended to the children of village officers. It is not proposed to reconsider the decision."

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SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"Is it good, Sir, to extract work from these officers without paying them monthly?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I take it that they are being paid but owing to the taking over of the estates there would have been some delay in the matter of disbursement."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"How long has the question been pending with the Government?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I cannot answer the question off-hand, Sir. I want to see."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Will the Hon. Minister enlighten us whether the village officials are treated as Government officers or they are not?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Does the hon. Member enquire whether they are treated as full-time servants or not? For certain purposes they are treated as Government servants and for certain other purposes they are not treated as Government servants."

Reduction in the amount of loan granted to the Madras Co-operative Building Societies.

* 188 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) why and when the Government cut down the loan sanctioned to the Madras Co-operative Building Societies for the year 1952-53;

(b) whether the cut has been restored, and if so, when;

(c) what are the reasons for the inordinate delay in the construction of houses in the Mylapore colony by the Co-operative House Construction Society; and

(d) why the Directors of the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society are nominated by the Government and not elected by the members of the society?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—" (a) A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs was made in the interim budget for 1952-53 for grant of loans to housing societies. This was reduced in June 1952 to Rs. 50 lakhs in the Final Budget for 1952-53. The cut was made with a view to meet the difficult ways and means position of the Government and to revise the policy of Government and restrict the grant of loans for cheaper type of houses and to the lower income groups.

" (b) The cut was partly restored in December 1952 by sanctioning an additional allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs.

" (c) The cut imposed by the Government was mainly responsible for the delay.

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"(d) The Directors of the Madras House Construction Society are nominated by the Registrar and not the Government. Provision in the by-laws of the Society was made for nomination of the first Board of Management for a period of 5 years and also for extension for a further period of 3 years, if necessary. Such a provision was made because large sums of Government money was involved and it was thought necessary to have a nominated Board which would be responsible to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Besides it was also felt that by nomination the services of technically qualified men could be enlisted as directors."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know, Sir, why the second set of Directors be not elected?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"If it is necessary we can think of holding elections."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"Will this not lead to perpetuation of the office of Directors if it is left for nomination?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"It will not result in continuation of these Directors for all time to come. They can be there only for eight years."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"Will the Government increase the loan amount at least to Rs. 10,000 for the individual membership to enable them to construct decent houses in the Mylapore Colony?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"No, Sir. Under the existing circumstances and due to the change in policy we cannot agree to grant loans exceeding Rs. 3,000."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Cannot the Government prevent confusion by avoiding frequent cuts and restoration of cuts?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"We can avoid, Sir, but there are certain cases in which these are inevitable."

II.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now proceed with the discussion of the Andhra State Bill."

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

'That the proposed Andhra State Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The method I propose to follow in dealing with this Bill is this. We will start with clause 3. Hon. Members who have given notice of amendments will formally move them and they will have to be duly seconded. If not they will fall through for want of a seconder. Then there will be general dis-

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cussion on the clause and the amendments. At the close of the discussion each amendment and the clause will be put to vote separately."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"I would like to know whether we should conform to the formal requirements of seconding the motion especially when we are only giving our views on the Bill and not moving regular amendments to a Bill which has to be formally passed by this House."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no necessity to second the amendments if hon. Members desire that we might reduce a little time that way."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Then I shall follow that procedure. The Hon. Sri Subramaniam will now move the Government amendment."

Clause 3.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I do not propose to move my amendment. I wish to adopt the hon. Member Sri Purushothama Mudaliar's amendment in this respect, amendment No. 11 in the printed list."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The next amendment (No. 6) to clauses 3 and 4 is in the name of Dr. V. K. John does not come within the scope of the Bill. We are only concerned here with the transfer of parts of the Madras State to the new Andhra State. Therefore, I rule the amendment out of order."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Am I to take it that my amendment has been ruled out of order without discussion?"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"In whatever way the hon. Member likes, he may take it."

The following amendments were then moved by the Members in whose names they were standing:—

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW—

"7. This clause should be amended suitably by providing for the appointment of and reporting by a Boundary Commission within six months of the appointed date, regarding the question of demarcation of the boundaries between the Madras and Andhra States on the basis of the following principle:—

If an area is contiguous to a State and contains a population the majority of whom speak the language of the State, that area shall form part of that State. In implementing this principle the village shall be the unit for the purposes of determining the areas which are to be joined to this or that State."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR—

"9. In line 6 of sub-clause (1), for the words 'Chittoor district', substitute the words 'Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks of Chittoor district.'"

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SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM—

“ 10. This House recommends that provision be made for the deletion of the words ‘ and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district ’ and for the insertion of the words ‘ and Bellary ’ between the words ‘ Chittoor ’ and ‘ districts ’ in sub-clause (1). ”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR—

“ 11. Add the following proviso to sub-clause (1):—

‘ Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to appoint Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in certain border areas. ’ ”

SRI K. BHASHYAM—

“ 13. Add the following new sub-clause after sub-clause (2):—

‘ (3) The Central Government shall appoint a Boundary Commission empowering it to decide all questions about the boundary to be fixed between the Andhra State and the Residuary State of Madras and the State of Mysore, wherever a dispute or contention arises as to the territory to be included in one State or the other. The decision of such a Commission shall be given effect to by the President of India by an Order which will have operation as if enacted in this statute. ’ ”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR—

“ 14. Add the following new sub-clause after sub-clause (2):—

‘ (3) The President shall appoint a Boundary Commission empowering it to decide all questions about the boundary between the Andhra State and the State of Madras, when a dispute arises as to the territory to be included in the one State or the other and the decision of the Boundary Commission so appointed shall be given effect to by the President by an order having operation as if enacted herein. ’ ”

SRI SYED MAHBOOB—

“ 82. This House recommends that—

(1) a Boundary Commission be set up on, or within one month after, the appointed day to redemarcate the boundaries between the States of Mysore and Andhra on the one hand and Madras and Andhra on the other hand on the basis of language and contiguity with village as basis;

(2) Boundary Commissions be set up on the appointed day, or within one month after, to enquire into the border disputes between the Andhra State and Mysore State on the one hand and the Andhra State and the Residuary Madras State on the other hand; and adjust the present boundaries of the abovementioned States on the basis of language and contiguity village-war; and

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(3) Boundary Commission be set up to determine the boundary between Mysore and Andhra States and decide the question of including the bi-lingual area of Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary firkas in either State by means of a plebiscite.”

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH—

“ 83. This House recommends that clause 3 be so amended as to provide for the appointment of a Boundary Commission within six months of the appointed day which shall go into question of demarcation of the boundaries between the Madras and Andhra States on the basis of the following principle:—

‘ If an area is contiguous to a State and contains a population the majority of whom speak the language of the State area shall form part of that State. In implementing this principle the villages shall be the units for the purpose of determining their areas which are to join this or that state. ’ ”

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH—

“ 84. This House recommends that Boundary Commission be set up to determine the boundary between Mysore and Andhra States and to decide the question of including the bi-lingual area of Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary firkas in either State, by means of a plebiscite.”

SRI MARISWAMAIAH MATADA PATEEL—

“ 85. In sub-clause (1), omit the words ‘ and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district in the State of Madras. ’ ”

SRI S. SRINIVASA RAO—

“ 86. Add the following proviso to sub-clause (1):—

‘ Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a Boundary Commission or Commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly. ’ ”

SRI S. SRINIVASA RAO—

“ 87. Add the following as sub-clause (3):—

‘ (3) All disputes among the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore regarding the inclusion of a part of a district or territory in any one of the said States shall be referred to a Boundary Commission appointed for the purpose. ’ ”

SRI MARISWAMAIAH MATADA PATEEL—

“ 88. Omit sub-clause (2). ”

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Clause 4.

SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM—

“ 15. This House recommends that a new clause be added in place of clause 4 deleted, providing for the appointment, as soon as may be, of Boundary Commissions to decide the Telugu speaking areas in the Residuary State of Madras which are contiguous to the Andhra State, such as those in the districts of Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput and for the transferring of such areas to the Andhra State by order of the President.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ Now that the amendments have been moved, there will be discussion both on the clause and the amendments.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to my amendment I want to say a few words. In the short speech that I made yesterday I pointed out that after the formation of the new Andhra State, the present feelings would cool down and all outstanding matters between the two States could amicably be settled by mutual discussion and negotiation. But a provision like this is necessary because if any dispute is not thus amicably settled, there must be provision for a Boundary Commission or Commissions as may be required. Every speaker who spoke in this House for the last three days during the general debate has acceded to the proposition that there should be a provision for a Boundary Commission in the Bill. My amendment is not a controversial amendment and I commend it to the unanimous acceptance of this House.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—“ Sir, if the recommendation is in the form of a proviso to a clause, the difficulty is, the original clause cannot be given effect to if the proviso is not given effect to. That would be rather a hard provision. The Andhra State should be formed first and then other things should follow and that is our intention. The Boundary Commission could be appointed later and the disputes could be settled but the formation of the Andhra State should not be delayed.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ What Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar suggests is that the word ‘ proviso ’ is wrong legally. It should be neutral. It should not be made into a provisional condition or a condition at all but it should be a separate provision.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ In that case, I propose a new sub-clause (3) to clause 3, viz.:—

“ The Government of India do take necessary steps to appoint a Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in certain border areas.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—“ If that is so, I will not press my amendment because that amendment covers my amendment also.”

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ I want to make an appeal that, in view of the fact that the Government are supporting and accepting the amendment of Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar, the other Members may consider their position with reference to the slight difference which may not be important.”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—“ Sir, let me explain the object of the amendment moved by me. When once a Commission is appointed and a decision is given, the President is to follow the decision and make necessary arrangements. My amendment is necessary in the present case because we have seen, how judges have been appointed and awards given but still disputes and agitation are going on to upset the awards. We must see that the decision of the Boundary Commission is not upset by anybody and my amendment may perhaps meet the situation. My amendment is similar to that of Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar's amendment.”

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—“ Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I have moved relates to the appointment of a Boundary Commission. I understand that in the Assembly a similar amendment moved by Mr. T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi was passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ The hon. Member should not refer to the proceedings in the other House.”

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—“ I do not think the Government will have any objection to accept this amendment because it seeks the appointment of a Boundary Commission within six months of the appointed day. That Boundary Commission should decide with reference to certain principle, viz., the contiguity and the wishes of the majority of the population speaking a particular language—either Telugu, Tamil or Kanarese. I think, that is the best principle on which the question of boundaries of a State should be decided. I support the amendment moved by Mr. Srinivasa Rao, and I am prepared to withdraw my amendment in favour of that amendment.”

* SRI SYED MAHBOOB:—“ ఈ బిల్లులో, పార్టు 3 క్లాజ్ 3 లో సరిహద్దుల గురించి విపులంగా చెప్పబడలేదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ఎందువల్లనంటే ఒక ప్రాంతంనుంచి మరొక ప్రాంతం విడిపోయేటప్పుడు కొన్ని సరిహద్దు సమస్యలు సహజంగా ఏర్పడతాయి. అటువంటి సరిహద్దు సమస్యల పరిష్కారం చెయ్యడానికి ఒక సరిహద్దు సంఘం అవసరమని క్లాజ్ 3 తెలియజేయడం లేదు. ఇప్పుడు వదలొండు జిల్లాల చూడు తాలూకాలలో ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడుతోంది అంటే ఆంధ్ర భావ మాతృభాషగా గల భాగాలు విడిపోయి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంగా ఏర్పడడం జరుగుతోంది. ఉదాహరణకు చెప్పాలంటే బళ్లారి జిల్లాలోని తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలు మైసూరు రాష్ట్రంలో కలవడం, చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని కొన్ని తమిళ ప్రాంతాలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో కలవడం జరిగింది. అటువంటి ప్రాంతాల విషయం నిర్ణయించేందుకు బౌండరీ కమిషనును నియమించాలి అని ఈ క్లాజ్ చెప్పడంలేదు, అది చాలా అవసరం. ఇతర

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భాషా ప్రాంతాలు అంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలోను, అంధ్ర భాషా ప్రాంతాలు ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలలోను ప్రపంచవల్ల ఇక ముందు చిక్కులు ఏర్పడగలవు. అటువంటి చిక్కులు తొలగించడానికి బిల్లులోనే సరిహద్దు కమిషను వచ్చి విచారించగలదని సూచించాలనియున్నది. అట్లా కానియేడల రాష్ట్రంలో ఉధ్యోగ పరస్పర విరుద్ధభావాలకు దారితీయగలదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. అందువల్ల, ఇంకా అత్యవసరమయిన క్లాజు కనుక సభ్యులు దూర దృష్టితో ఆలోచించిన తరువాత వివాదగ్రస్తమైన ప్రాంతాల విషయం పరిష్కారం చేయడానికి సరిహద్దు సంఘం ఆవసరమని, ఆ విషయం బిల్లులో సూచించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇటువంటి వివాదాలు పూర్తిగా పరిష్కరింపబడేవరకు అంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం పరస్పర విరుద్ధ భావాలతో వుండి, అభివృద్ధి చెందడానికి వీలులేదు. హిందూ కమిషను ఏర్పడి సరిహద్దుల నిర్ణయం జరిగింది. సరిహద్దుల నిర్ణయం అక్కడ వున్నటువంటి ప్రజల భావనై ఆధారపడివుంటాయి. కలయికనుబాధా దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని, ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని భాష ఆధారంగా సరిహద్దు నిర్ణయం జరిగాలి అని భావిస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు చూచినట్లయితే, కొన్ని వివాదాలు మనకు వున్నాయి. ఆ వివాదాలు ఎలా పరిష్కరింపబడతాయి అనేది ఈ క్లాజు సూచించడం లేదు. భాషా ప్రయక్తంగా విభజన సక్రమమైనది కాదని కొందరు అంటున్నారు. కాని అంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఆ సీద్ధాంతాన్ని అనుసరించి ఏర్పడుచున్నప్పుడు, అంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్ని అందులో చేరకపోయినా, సరిహద్దు వివాదాలు సక్రమంగా పరిష్కారం కాకపోయినా, వివిధ ప్రాంతాల్లో వివాదాలు ఎక్కువై, అభివృద్ధి చెందడానికి అవకాశం లేక, బలహీనతకు దారితీస్తుంది. వివిధ సమస్యల పరిష్కారానికి మార్గం చూపేటట్లా అనేక సభ్యుల ఉద్దేశం కాబట్టి, నేను సూచించిన సవరణను బలపరుస్తారనే ఉద్దేశంతో నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, on going through the amendments relating to clause 3, and noticing particularly the language of the resolutions standing in the names of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar—(Interruption)—I know that the Hon. Finance Minister has withdrawn his resolution and is supporting the resolution of Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar—I find these difficulties. The amendment of Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar reads thus—

‘ Provided that that the Government of India do take necessary steps to appoint Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in certain border areas.’

“ Before I come to the substance of the amendment, I would like to state that the language of the amendment is defective. It expresses a purposive action to be taken by the Union Government. In including the words ‘ the Government of India ’ in the language of the statute, the Government of India becomes both the author and the creature of the legislation. When this legislation is finally passed at Delhi how can the Government of India recommend to itself or enjoin upon itself that such and such a thing do happen? (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: ‘ It is the Parliament that passes the Bill.’) I know that, Sir, but then, the Government of India includes the Parliament of India. It is stated here that ‘ the Government of India do take necessary steps to appoint a Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in certain border areas.’ The word ‘ do ’ is recommendatory. In any event I do not see any difficulty why the word ‘ shall ’ should not be used instead of

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the word ‘ do ’, and it may read as ‘ provided the Government of India shall take necessary steps . . . etc., (An hon. Member: ‘ “ shall ” means “ do ”.) This is only a verbal alteration that I have suggested. I leave it at that.

“ The other difficulty I am envisaging is in regard to the words ‘ . . . disputes that have arisen in certain border areas ’. Now, there is an apprehension in the minds of some people that, so far as boundaries and boundary disputes are concerned, such an amendment may restrict the settlement of disputes only to disputes that have arisen actually in recent agitations, for instance, in Bellary and Chittoor districts. In effect, it would be merely trying to give an advantage to people who have raised disputes already instead of giving the benefit also to people who have behaved in a non-violent way or a mere persuasive way. I, therefore, suggest that, instead of retaining the words ‘ have arisen ’ and ‘ certain ’, the amendment is modified to read ‘ . . . for the purpose of settling disputes in border areas.’ It will be doing justice. (Interruption: ‘ You want to raise disputes where there are none at present.’) No, Sir, the Boundary Commission will be intelligent enough to see whether they are real disputes. I think, Sir, it should be left open to the people in boundary areas outside the Chittoor and Bellary districts also to bring up disputes which may be as fundamental and as valid as those in Bellary and Chittoor, but which have not been brought into the lime light. Perhaps, they may be even more valid.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ For instance, Madras.”

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ I am not for the moment bothering about Madras.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Sir, may I intervene? The question now is whether a certain amendment is to be pressed or not. May I ask, is it not enough that we deal with disputes that have arisen and are we to suggest or encourage more disputes? Surely, when the Government of India appoints a Boundary Commission they will think it over in full but, at the same time, all of us may co-operate and not encourage fresh disputes.”

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ Sir, I entirely agree with the proposition as put forward by the Hon. the Chief Minister but, Sir, it may be creating more difficulties if you restrict the powers of the Boundary Commission to be appointed only to narrowed areas. If, for instance, there are disputes which have not been brought to the fore in the last two weeks or two months, which may be just as valid as the disputes in Chittoor and Bellary. . . . (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: ‘ That is our idea. We should not raise fresh disputes.’) The question is this. Suppose, for instance, in a particular area, outside the Chittoor and Bellary districts, there have been disputes which are valid,

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and which have not been brought to the fore, probably because the persons concerned thought that the best way out was to have a Boundary Commission, would it not be proper to give them such a place in this amendment as would be necessary to safeguard their rights and interests? That is my position with respect to this matter. I may at once refer to my amendment that—

‘This House recommends that a new Clause be added in place of Clause 4 deleted, providing for the appointment, as soon as may be, of Boundary Commissions to decide the Telugu speaking areas in the Residuary State of Madras which are contiguous to the Andhra State, such as those in the districts of Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput and for the transferring of such areas to the Andhra State by order of the President.’

It is really an amendment which should be passed.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Why have you not included Coimbatore?”

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“I can give out only what are within the limits of my knowledge. Also, I have mentioned these places only illustratively. If there are other genuine disputes, it should be possible for the Boundary Commission to go into them. I am not suggesting for a moment that the Boundary Commission should take notice of every ‘dispute,’ that any one may try to bring to the fore by merely throwing a paper at the Boundary Commission. Things are not done like that, and the Members who will be sitting on the Boundary Commission will be certainly intelligent enough to know the difference between valid disputes and merely trumped up ones.

“As far as the first amendment, namely, that of hon. Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar is concerned, as I have already said, it may be amended by leaving out the words ‘have arisen’ and ‘certain’ and made to read ‘... for the purpose of settling disputes in border areas.’ If this is not acceptable, I would like to say that a time-limit may be sought to be fixed within which the Boundary Commission may deal with all disputes brought before it, because nobody knew or could have known that the scope of the Boundary Commission would be restricted to the two areas of Bellary and Chittoor districts in the manner now sought to be done. Else they might have likewise agitated.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Once you point this out there will be fresh disputes everywhere. You may read the Wanchoo report.”

SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“Sir, it is not as if these disputes have not before been stated publicly anywhere.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“If the malady or disease is of such a nature as to be considered important people would have organized themselves but when no such thing has been done, it is wise to take it that the position is good enough as it stands and we may let sleeping dogs lie. That is all.”

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* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“I am trying to place the other view before this House. Those who may not be as such in the field of agitation or in the field of violence, or of something that is contrary to non-violence, may have kept quiet for good reasons of their own; and they should not be penalized for being quieter than others. That is my view. And with respect to that I would suggest that at least as far as the disputes between the coming Andhra State and the residuary State are concerned, the Mr. V. Gurusundar Row's recommendation which reads—

‘This clause should be amended suitably by providing for the appointment of and reporting by a Boundary Commission within six months of the appointed date regarding the question of demarcation of the boundaries between the Madras and Andhra States on the basis of the following principle, etc.’

be accepted by the Hon. the Finance Minister. (Interruption: He has withdrawn the amendment.) I know, Sir, that he has said he would withdraw it. He said he could withdraw it only in view of Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao's amendment which is more comprehensive, and which is also before the House to be taken into account. If Mr. Srinivasa Rao's amendment is ruled out of order, his remains. At any rate that is how I have understood the matter. (Sri V. Gurusundar Row: ‘Yes, that is so’.)

“This is a Bill to bring the Andhra State into existence in a particular way and with a certain unity of its own, and with a right, so to say, to establish itself firmly within a particular time. With respect to certain disputes on the border areas, the Government are supporting the resolution of the Hon. Sri Purushothama Mudaliar which recommends to the Government of India to appoint a Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in those border areas. I suggest to the Hon. the Finance Minister that it would be equally logical, and certainly not outside the scope of this Bill, which is really not perfect, and that it would be proper and within the Statute's limits, to suggest that the new State must define itself and stabilize itself as a particular area all round. There should be a certain amount of logic and clarity with regard to its contours and boundaries and a settlement and a finality in its disputes on all sides. If, now, in this very Bill itself, which brings into existence this new Andhra State, there is no provision made to see that it remains at peace with its neighbours, the State itself starts with a certain amount of disadvantage. It would certainly do no harm to anybody, certainly not to the neighbouring States if, instead of allowing matters to drift and allowing disputes to be carried on between the Andhra State and the Residuary State over the areas in Chittoor district, and between the Andhra State and the Mysore State over the areas in Bellary district, matters are settled between State and State for all time. (Interruption: ‘Please be more explicit.’) How the whole thing can be done is explicitly stated in Mr. Srinivasa Rao's resolution itself. The areas with which the Andhra State is this way concerned cannot be pointed out as merely this or that particular taluk or taluks in Chittoor district or this or that particular taluk or taluks in Bellary district. It would be better to make it clear that as far as

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boundary disputes are concerned, the new Andhra State should have a right to have all its disputes with all its neighbours settled."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Are you placing any time-limit for the settlement of all disputes or do you wish disputes to be taken up as and when they arise?"

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"I do not suggest for a moment that there should be a blank order stating that at any time any new dispute may be raised before the Boundary Commission. There must be a time-limit after which the new State should have no more disputes, not only between this State and the neighbouring residuary State or not only between this State and the Mysore State but also between this State and all the other contiguous States. There should be a finality about this border problem. All border problems should be settled once and for ever within the time-limit prescribed. I am stating this not with a view to encourage agitation. On the other hand, I am very anxious that agitation should come to an end."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"What about the disputes between the Andhra State and the Orissa State, and are they also to be taken into account?"

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"If there had been a Boundary Commission in the past, and if it had decided all the disputes with respect to the borders between the Orissa State and the Andhra State, I, for one, consider that it would be most unreasonable to ask for a new Boundary Commission. If there had been only an administrative set-up, as was done recently in the case of certain disputes in Bellary district, and not the act of a Boundary Commission, there should be room to reopen those disputes. I only desire that this chapter of disputes with respect to every contiguous State should be closed once for all and the suggestion I am making is certainly not encouraging disputes between one State and another State. On the other hand it would put an end to all the disputes. I, for one, would feel happy to know that the disputes between the citizens of Bellary who are minded the Mysore way and the citizens of Bellary who are minded the Andhra way are settled for all time by the decision of a Boundary Commission so that they may shake hands across the borders and consider themselves friends at least ever thereafter. Similarly with regard to disputes in the district of Chittoor between the Andhra State and the residuary State. I, for one would not like to have any disputes remaining unsolved. Both the Andhra State and the residuary State must be friends, and all these border disputes must be settled once for all. The resolution of Mr. Srinivasa Rao which reads: 'Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States' says the same thing."

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"I would like six months as the time-limit to be fixed. I am asking for the appointment of a Boundary Commission or Commissions with a view effectively to put an end to all agitations, and to solve the problem of border disputes for ever and for all, in view of the fact that the Andhra State cannot survive if it has to face boundary disputes at every stage. (Interruption: 'One dispute after another.') It is my view that if a time-limit is fixed and if within that period all disputes are settled, that will be the only way of solving all the problems. Once a Boundary Commission sits and enquires into a dispute, there will be a certain amount of decorum as in a court of law. If the Government sent out an executive officer like Justice Misra, in the case of the dispute between the Mysore State and the Andhra State with regard to Bellary, the award of the executive officer would be questioned at every stage. (Interruption: 'He is a judicial officer.') In Hyderabad State where he was, he was only an Executive Officer for the purpose of getting a certain finding, and he was certainly not a judicial officer, in the sense of taking all needed evidence and passing final judgment. In any event, it was the Executive of the Indian Union that appointed him and not the Parliament that appointed him. As far as Justice Misra's report is concerned, I may mention to my friends here that, in his report on the dispute about Bellary, he has stated that unless a plebiscite is taken nothing useful will be known. I wish that the problem should be solved with an utter finality. Let all disputes, not merely between the Andhra State and the residuary State but also disputes that have arisen or might arise or might be stated before the Boundary Commission, which I suggest to be appointed for the settlement of disputes between the Andhra State and all its contiguous States, be settled, and let there be peace reigning everywhere. As far as Justice Misra's award is concerned, the Praja-Socialist Party, which I represent, is of the view that there should be no violent agitation against the award, and that all disputes should be settled by means of a plebiscite or by means of a Boundary Commission."

"If the plebiscite is going to be wrong what is going to be right in a world that believes in democracy? (Interruption.) If in Kashmir a plebiscite is right, I do not see why a plebiscite taken in Bellary should not be right. We will accept the decision on both sides, the Andhra State as well as the Mysore State. (An hon. Member: 'He cannot give a guarantee.')"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the question is: what is the basis on which we are now operating, generally and in detail? Generally, it has been accepted that it is language and not wishes of the people though incidentally the wishes of the people may be there. It is not open to each and every one to say 'yes' and then 'no' and then say 'let us take votes and divide'. That is not the best way we should proceed because there will be no limit to the claims and counter claims. Coming to detail, we must more strictly adhere to the principle because other areas can complain if it is left open only to border areas to come

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to a decision merely on the will and pleasure of the people, and on the results of a campaign in which forces of various groups and individuals operate—an open plebiscite will depend upon a number of things other than language, not to speak even of bribery. Therefore we should not introduce such a thing here.”

* **SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM**:—“Sir, there must be a completely objective attitude towards the problem. I was under the impression that plebiscite would be a more objective method than hearing a few people, reading a few memoranda, and passing an award. We can decide it on the basis of how many people speak this language or that language. That is one factual consideration. Then there is the consideration: how many people want to go to this State or that State. That is the second consideration. It may not be as good as the first consideration. Certainly, it is for the Boundary Commission or Commissions to decide. (An hon. Member: ‘That is only done with regard to international questions.’) If it can happen usefully between different nations, it can happen usefully between people of the same nation. (Interruption.) We have to reshape and reorganize districts also. With this suggestion in view I commend to this Honourable House the amendment of the hon. Member Sri S. Srinivasa Rao. If this is not acceptable, Sir, I submit the next resolution that ought to be acceptable to the House is that these disputes should be put an end to within a period of six months. That cannot be done by merely allowing disputes to be treated as valid when they concern people who are perfect agitators, and who, as finished men in that business raise disputes and come out with them on public platforms, and by penalising those who think and act otherwise because they hope that some day or other there will come a Boundary Commission which will obviate all agitation or violence.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—“Sir, in this matter may I say a word. I am not going into the merits of the disputes or anything of that sort. If in a statute we mention about a Boundary Commission there must be a dispute at the time that the Statute can take note of. Otherwise there is no such thing in the world that a Boundary Commission cannot be appointed at any time. The Government of India have always the power to appoint a Boundary Commission. This power is not derived only through the Statute. But when we here provide for a Boundary Commission, it is not for the purpose of giving power to the Government of India to appoint one but only for the purpose of facilitating the formation of the Andhra State. That is why the Statute takes notice of such disputes that have arisen within the last four or five years. On the whole attention of the State has been drawn to the disputes so that it can take notice of these disputes. Otherwise, there is no prohibition for setting a Commission. In Bihar they had one Boundary Commission. They had a Boundary Commission to decide disputes between Pakistan and India. Did they have any Statute about it? That is the legal argument.”

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SRI P. SITARAMAYYA:—“Sir, you will find from this amendment that it contains a certain amount of clarity which is wanting in amendment No. 11 proposed to be adopted by Government. Therefore I commend the amendment of Sri Srinivasa Rao for the acceptance of the House. Sir, I do not want anybody to say that the northern boundary of the Andhra State has been settled, I mean that the boundary between Orissa and Madras is a settled fact or a concluded fact. So far as the Andhra race is concerned, the composite Madras State was only a trustee. Now we are parting. At the time when the boundary line was about to be fixed that was some time in 1934 or 1935, then the Government with a proper sense of responsibility ought to have taken steps for safeguarding the interests of the Telugu people. That has not been done. Large tracts of land have been added to Orissa.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“On a point of order, Sir. The discussion about the Orissa boundary will be outside the scope of this Bill.”

SRI P. SITARAMAYYA:—“That is why, Sir, I am commending the amendment of Sri Srinivasa Rao which says: ‘Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a Boundary Commission or Commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly.’”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, you have already ruled out of order a similar motion given notice of by hon. Member Dr. John which referred to States like Hyderabad, Orissa and so on.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I would make it perfectly clear to the House that the whole Bill depends on what has been carefully and properly explained by the Hon. the Chief Minister. The Bill is for taking away certain portions from the State of Madras for forming into a separate Andhra State and for adding a bit of this State to Mysore. The discussion should be confined to these points and nothing else. Therefore hon. Members must confine themselves to these particular points.”

SRI P. SITARAMAYYA:—“I am sorry, Sir, I must explain myself on this point.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“There is no need to do it.”

SRI P. SITARAMAYYA:—“I do not know that hon. Member Srinivasa Rao's amendment was ruled out of order. I thought it was formally moved and was under discussion. If it has been ruled out of order . . .”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“It is ruled out of order.”

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* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, the amendment was moved and you allowed it and said that all the amendments moved are open for discussion."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" It may have escaped my notice then. Now I say that this particular amendment is definitely out of order and we cannot discuss it."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I take it that you have changed your mind so quickly? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am not saying I have changed my mind. I explained that it might have escaped my notice then and I am now ruling it out of order. That is my final decision in the matter."

SRI P. SITARAMAYYA :—" My respectful submission is that this matter was formally moved and it was accepted by you. I do not know whether at this stage it can be ruled out of order. It is only the House that has now to give its decision. (An hon. Member: 'He can talk on amendment No. 87.') Amendments Nos. 87 and 86 relate to the same subject."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Amendment No. 87 is different, and I have definitely ruled out of order amendment No. 86."

SRI P. SITARAMAYYA :—" My submission is that this House is already in possession of the amendments, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have made it perfectly clear that no amendment can come in here which refers to any part of the country outside the States of Madras and Mysore. That is clear and definite, and there is no use discussing that."

5-40 p.m.] SRI P. SITARAMAYYA :—" May I make my statement clear? "

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Once Dr. John's amendment was ruled out of order, all other amendments coming under that category should also be deemed to have been ruled out of order."

SRI P. SITARAMAYYA :—" The amendment of Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar runs as follows:—

'The Government of India do take necessary steps to appoint a Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in certain border areas.'

It is as vague as anything. I may say that it should also include the disputes that exist in the border areas between Orissa and Madras."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" If the hon. Member goes on speaking on anything outside the scope of the Bill, I will have to ask him to resume his seat."

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SRI P. SITARAMAYYA :—" Sir, the scope of the Bill is the formation of the Andhra State. The Bill is intended for the formation of the Andhra State, a linguistic State. Wherever the dominant language is Telugu, it should form part of the Andhra State. There is nothing wrong for this House to say that all the Andhra areas should be put together and constituted into a State."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" There is everything wrong in that."

SRI P. SITARAMAYYA :—" Then, I propose an amendment to Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar's amendment which, as amended, will run as follows:—

'The Government of India do take necessary steps to appoint a Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes in border areas.'

"I have deleted the words 'that have arisen' and 'certain.'"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" After it has been moved and is under discussion, the hon. Member suggests an amendment."

SRI P. SITARAMAYYA :—" I am suggesting it because the amendment of Mr. Srinivasa Rao (No. 86) has already been ruled out of order and I request that this point may be considered so that we may have our own interpretation at the proper stage."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday we adopted the motion—

'That the proposed Andhra State Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration.' Now we are considering the Bill clause by clause. Clause 3 reads thus—

'3. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be formed a Part A State to be known as the State of Andhra comprising the territories which immediately before that day were comprised in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg taluks of Bellary district in the State of Madras and the said territories shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of Madras.'

This clause therefore deals in two ways, that is, positively for the formation of the Andhra State out of the Madras State, such Andhra State ceasing to form part of the residuary Madras State. When so expressed, doubts have arisen whether the district of Chittoor is a complete Telugu district.

"Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding the formation of the Andhra State, the Prime Minister of India had said that the Government had decided to establish an Andhra State consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State. Therefore, the question is that the Telugu-speaking areas only of the present Madras State shall be formed into an Andhra State. When that question is considered, the question of demarcating the Chittoor district also comes, because the Chittoor district is not a wholly Telugu district. In this connexion, our Prime Minister also said that a Boundary Commission or Commissions would be appointed some time after the establishment of the Andhra State to determine the exact boundaries of the States and to recommend such adjustments as may be considered necessary."

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“ My submission is that some people may presently raise disputes and some may not raise disputes. But the main question to be considered is that the Telugu-speaking areas alone should form part of the Andhra State. My amendment is intended for the purpose of demarcating the Telugu-speaking areas only of the Madras State for the formation of the Andhra State. It is of a positive character and one need not import any dispute for demarcation of such boundary. If the words “ for the purpose of demarcating the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras State ” are incorporated in Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar’s amendment, I will not press my amendment.”

SRI S. NARASAPAYYA:—“ On a point of information, Sir. I do not know whether my hon. friend Mr. B. V. Subrahmanyam is pressing his amendment (No. 10).”

SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ I will not press it if my amendment with respect to Bellary and Mysore is accepted.”

SRI S. NARASAPAYYA:—“ I went to know whether he has moved it.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ Yes, he has moved it.”

SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ I think that is not outside the scope of the Bill.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ No.”

* SRI S. NARASAPAYYA:—“ I support the amendment moved by Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar and accepted by the Hon. Minister for Finance. Sir, the other amendment asking for the appointment of Boundary Commission to demarcate the Andhra area from the various States, is not so innocent as it looks because the purpose of the amendment is clear. My hon. Friend Mr. B. V. Subrahmanyam in an able speech, supported the amendment. Sir, I am yet to know, that except the Bellary taluk, the other six taluks have at any time been sincerely, and really, claimed by the Andhra leaders as belonging to the Andhra area.

5-50 p.m. “ If we look back, ever since 1920 under the Kelkar Award, the seven taluks—including Bellary taluk were under the jurisdiction of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. Later on after the report of Justice Wanchoo and the Award of Justice Misra and in the discussions that have been taking place in the matter of demarcation, the real dispute has been always, and even to-day, is regarding the Bellary taluk. Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks have already been demarcated as Andhra areas in the Bill itself. So far as the seven other taluks are concerned, six taluks are admittedly Kannada taluks to which the Andhras can have absolutely no claim on the basis of language and it is also only recently that the leaders of Andhra are claiming the Bellary taluk. But,

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my Friend’s amendment goes a step further. He now wants by this amendment not only to leave open the claim for Bellary—a matter which has been finally settled by Justice Misra’s Award—but he wants to go further, if I may use the expression out-Herod-ing Herod, and wants the entire Bellary district to come into Andhra and for that purpose this amendment is given.”

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ Sir, I have to submit by way of a personal explanation that my amendment No. 10 goes along with my other amendment regarding the long title and my amendment No. 3 where I have put forward the position that, as far as this Bill is concerned, in regard to the separation of areas, there should be only such separation as is called for between the Andhra State and the residuary State of Madras, and that Mysore should not come into the picture. It was only in pursuance of this object—whether it will be passed or not is a different matter—that I put forward this amendment in which I suggest that the *status quo* may be maintained and that Bellary may remain in Andhra because Bellary is not a part of the Residuary State in any sense more than it is a part of the Andhra State. I do not mind whether plebiscite is taken or other steps are taken with regard to these three taluks (Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug), and if, as a result, they want to go to Mysore, I for one, would let them go. Whoever wants to remain in a particular State should be allowed to do so. It is, therefore, not with the purpose of getting the whole of Bellary district for the Andhras that I have given this amendment, but only in pursuance of my amendment to the long title of the Bill, and I may plead with the Hon. the Chairman that this amendment may be considered along with my amendment to the long title.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ The long title is a description of the contents of the Bill and unless we change the contents we cannot change the long title.”

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ I should like to say, Sir, that the object of my amendment is something different and it is not to secure the Bellary district for the Andhras, and I leave it at that.”

* SRI S. NARASAPAYYA:—“ But, Sir, the result will be the same. I am surprised at my Friend saying that the purpose of putting a substantial clause in an enactment is to make the long title clear. On the other hand, the long title is for the enactment and not the enactment for the long title. Whatever may be his motive, judged from whatever point of view, if his amendment is passed here or is accepted in Parliament, the result would be that the entire Bellary district would go to the Andhras. After the motion that was passed yesterday and after all the appeal for goodwill, sympathy, love and affection, I am surprised that Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam should move this amendment in this House which would once again start all the bickerings, recriminations, bitterness

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and agitation that have so long taken place and which we thought were set at rest. So far as this amendment of Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam that—

‘This House recommends that provision be made for the deletion of the words “and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg taluks of Bellary district” and for the insertion of the words “and Bellary” between the words “Chittoor” and “districts” in sub-clause (1) of clause 3.’

is concerned, it is most retrograde and is not indicative of the goodwill or forgetting and forgiving which was preached in so many words yesterday. It will never lead to goodwill between the Kannada and Andhra people. I, for my part, oppose this amendment and I hope the honourable House will do so.

“So far as the other amendments are concerned, it is said that they have been put forward for achieving some finality in regard to the demarcation of the Andhra State. I say that the boundary of the Andhra State has already been demarcated in the Bill itself. Of course, we are aware that certain disputes have arisen in respect of the demarcation of boundaries and to preserve a sense of amicability and goodwill an amendment has been proposed by hon. Member, Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar which has been accepted by the Hon. the Finance Minister. This amendment is enough to cover all legitimate, bona fide disputes in respect of any area in any place. If, on the other hand, we want to say anything at this stage, it may tie up the hands of the future Boundary Commission or may create new disputes or reopen disputes which have been settled once for all. It will be certainly unfair to the new State which is sought to be ushered in. The amendments of Sri S. Srinivasa Rao and Sri V. Gurunandan Row which, in the interest of making the matter clear, go far beyond the scope of the Bill, are likely to re-open closed disputes or create new disputes. I, therefore, oppose them.”

* SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of information, I want to know whether Sri S. Srinivasa Rao's amendment is in order or whether it has been ruled out of order.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“The amendment of Sri S. Srinivasa Rao relating to settlement of the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, has been ruled out of order.”

* SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amendment that I have moved will, I think, satisfy both sides. Arguments have been advanced on both sides, both yesterday and today, that did not bridge the gulf between the Andhra State and either the Mysore State or the Residuary Madras State. It is so mainly because of the fact that there is no provision in the Bill to demarcate the boundaries of the Madras and Andhra States. This is most essential because, unless there is this provision, disputes will always be arising and there will be no end to them. It is

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therefore better that these disputes are settled once and for all. It is with this view that I have moved my amendment. If Sri Srinivasa Rao's amendment is not accepted, there is another amendment moved by Sri K. Bhashyam which should be acceptable to one and all. I do not see any reason why the Hon. the Finance Minister has accepted the amendment moved by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar which is very vague. This amendment which reads as follows:—

‘Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to appoint Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling border disputes that have arisen in certain border areas.’

provides that it is only in respect of disputes that have arisen that the Boundary Commission is entitled to go into and settle matters. This is absolutely not the way to settle all these disputes. Whether there are disputes or not, whether there is agitation or not and whether *satyagraha* is going on or not, it is quite immaterial for us. In the interests of both the States, all these border disputes should be settled once and for all and the best way of settlement is as I have shown here in my amendment, namely—

‘if an area is contiguous to a State and contains a population the majority of whom speak the language of the State that area shall, form part of that State. In implementing this principle the villages shall be the units for the purpose of determining their areas which are to join this or that State.’

“It is not fair to say that only the disputes existing now can be settled and that any dispute that may arise in the future, as a result of requests made by those people who may have kept quiet for reasons of their own and not taken any active part in any agitation or in any unlawful activities or in any *satyagraha* of the type carried on in the district of Chittoor or in the district of Bellary will not be taken into account. Therefore my submission is that if my amendment is accepted, we will be doing justice to the people in the villages on the borders.

“There are two other amendments, one standing in the name of Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar and the other suggested by Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam. According to the amendment of Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar, the whole of Chittoor district except the taluks of Vayalpad and Madanapalli should go to the Residuary State and according to the suggestion of Sri B. V. Subramanyam the whole of Bellary district should be included in the Andhra State. This is not fair.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“When an hon. Member is addressing the House it is the recognized procedure that no Member should cross the floor between the Chair and the hon. Member speaking. I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to this rule of decorum.”

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—“Sri K. Bhashyam's amendment which reads—

‘That the Central Government shall appoint a Boundary Commission empowering it to decide all questions about the boundary to be fixed between the Andhra State and the Residuary State of Madras and the State of Mysore, wherever a dispute or contention arises as to the territory to be included in one

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State or the other. The decision of such a Commission shall be given effect to by the President of India by an Order which will have operation as if enacted in this statute.

is a very good one and I have no objection to withdraw my amendment in favour of that amendment. This is a very useful amendment which will satisfy all sections of the House and I would urge upon the Government to accept it."

SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"I wish to know whether Mr. Bhashyam's amendment referred to by the hon. Member is before the House for discussion?"

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"I have withdrawn it."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"In that case, Sir, I am not withdrawing my amendment and I stick to it."

SRI MOHAMMED RAZA KHAN:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know the reasons which prompted the Hon. the Finance Minister to accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar. We are just talking, Sir, on the basis that there are a number of disputed areas to be settled between the Residuary State and the new State to be formed—the Andhra State and also between the future Andhra State and the State of Mysore. Our difficulty in all these matters is this. We do not know really in what way the Government of India or their experts are working in this direction. Major issues have been raised regarding the disputed areas. One section claims a part of Chittoor district and another section claims a part of Bellary district. In spite of the decision of Justice Misra with regard to the dispute in Bellary district, it has been put forward that there should be a plebiscite to settle the issue finally. There seems to be no finality in all these matters. What I really wish to know is on what basis the Hon. the Finance Minister has accepted the proposition moved by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar. Probably the Hon. the Finance Minister must have felt that the amendment which simply asks for the appointment of a Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in certain border areas is a very innocuous one and can be accepted. I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. the Finance Minister that the word 'dispute' is a very wide word. Mr. B. V. Subramaniam may claim very well that he spoke very nearly for two hours on the floor of the Legislative Council when the Andhra State Bill was being discussed over the question of inclusion of Gudiyatham in North Arcot district in the new Andhra State and therefore Gudiyatham taluk in North Arcot district should come under the disputed areas. With the little experience of the previous Assembly, I wish to state that the Government in all such cases should give a clear definition. In the absence of a clear definition of the word 'dispute', the Government of Madras will be placed in a very embarrassing position. What I feel, Sir, is that there is no question of a major area, say a taluk or half a district, going either to the Andhra State to be formed or to the Residuary State because there should be finality

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in all these areas. I may feel that a particular area should go to the Residuary State for my own reasons. On that score, another man can start an agitation. There are disputes with regard to Bellary district. My friends from Kannada areas may say that the agitation there has been engineered by the Telugus and that six or seven taluks should go to the Mysore State, and the rest only to the Andhra State. Unfortunately we are unable to interpret the mind of the Government of India in all these matters and there seems to be no finality at all. My view is that we must not think of major areas at all and it is very bad to do so. If we take them all into consideration we will require not one Boundary Commission but, perhaps, 20 or more Commissions, to settle all disputes round about the entire boundary of the new Andhra State. I do not know whether the Hon. the Finance Minister has got very good reasons for accepting the amendment of Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar. I am of opinion that it is very difficult to decide what are the disputed areas and whether they are the subject-matter of agitation, or meetings or things of that kind. One hon. Member may say that he brought it to the pointed attention of the Hon. Minister on the floor of the House about the necessity to include Hosur taluk in the new Andhra State and therefore the taluk of Hosur should come under the disputed areas. Another hon. Member may say the same thing with regard to Gudiyatham. In this connection I wish to mention the way in which things were arranged with regard to the division of Bengal at the time of partition of India. In spite of the fact that there was a Boundary Commission and an award given, it was still quite possible that predominantly Muslim villages which were originally with East Bengal came to West Bengal (India) and predominantly Hindu villages originally with West Bengal (India) went to East Bengal. But the people there had not taken to this sort of fights usually seen here. What was really done at that time, Sir, was that demarcation of boundaries was confined to small areas only. If the Government are taking up that line, I can understand it because I say this only with a sense of responsibility. After all the aim of everybody, whether he is an Andhra, a Mysorian or a Tamilian, is that we all must minimise our troubles. What will happen if a predominantly large number of Telugus go to the Residuary State and *vice versa*. These difficulties must be solved, otherwise it would be difficult for the State of Madras.

"If the Government are of the view that whatever the amendments that might be discussed or passed here, after all it is the Government of India that is going to take final decision because these are only of a recommendatory nature, if that is the view, we can very well say all the amendments are passed and leave it to the Government of India to do whatever they please. That would be very good. I say this because on a previous occasion we had a discussion on a draft amendment Bill to the Constitution and the Government said that it should be finished within two days. We asked for at least four days. The Government said then that they would simply send all the proceedings to the Central Government and leave it to them to accept or reject the recommendation made

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by us. In this case also the Government or the Hon. the Chief Minister might say: 'Well, you can say or suggest anything. My only job is to simply compile all the reports of the proceedings and send them on to the Government of India'. Otherwise if a specific amendment is passed the Government of India will ask for a definition of what is a disputed area, when the disputes arose and so on. Before the Government accept any amendment they must clarify that amendment."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Sir, as an impartial man, as a mere onlooker not very much interested in all these disputes though I am interested in linguistic States and not in any particular border fight or controversy I feel I must offer my remarks on this motion. The amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Purushothama Mudaliar is a very good one. Only one word must be added in that. I am not moving an amendment to an amendment. I am only appealing to the Hon. the Chief Minister who is a very resourceful man to consider whether he cannot accept it. The Legislative Council which is to recommend this Bill to Parliament must give unanimous opinions on all matters of controversy. That will look very well and I am sure we are moving in that direction, in spite of the fact that there might be some differences here and there. Sir, the disputes that have arisen might be interpreted this way or that way, and they must be left to the Boundary Commission or Commissions to go into the questions that have arisen. They won't manufacture any dispute and they are not sent here to manufacture disputes but to decide disputes. Therefore I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister to accept my verbal amendment, namely, that the disputes shall be decided by Boundary Commission. If that is accepted we will proceed with the discussion of the other clauses in a happy mood. Let us have as far as possible a unanimous opinion on all controversial matters. This is my contribution to the discussion as an impartial onlooker."

* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, taking the amendments in order, the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Gurunandan Rao attempts to lay down a principle on which the boundary should be demarcated. It says—

'If an area is contiguous to a State and contains a population the majority of whom speak the language of the State, that area shall form part of that State. In implementing this principle the village shall be the unit for the purposes of determining the areas which are to be joined to this or that State.'

It appears to be a very simple formula but is likely to lead to lot of difficulties. Suppose one or two villages intervene and the people of those villages speak a different language and beyond that there is a large territory, the people of those places speaking quite a different language. What is to happen to those villages? It cannot be applied on a village basis simply because two small units having a population of a few hundreds intervene in between the areas beyond those villages should be blocked. Therefore it is better to leave the principle to be decided by the Boundary Commission instead of our laying it down here in the statute. The Boundary

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Commission will have various experts in various fields. They will take a just view of the matter. I do not think therefore it will be possible to accept his amendment because the principle contained therein when put into practice may work hardship.

"Then, Sir, we have the amendment of hon. Member Sri Syed Mahaboob. This is a curious amendment which suggests that as far as bilingual areas of Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary firkas are concerned, it shall be decided by a plebiscite. There has been an enquiry into that, by a high judicial officer. A judge was appointed for the purpose and he submitted a report to the Government of India and the Government of India have come to a decision on that matter. In order to overcome that decision, now a plebiscite is suggested for certain areas. In respect of other areas, it is said a Boundary Commission will do. So the amendment seeks to differentiate between areas over which there has been an enquiry and report submitted to the Government of India and the other areas. In respect of other areas a Boundary Commission is recommended. Even with regard to the setting up of the Boundary Commission, the amendment states: 'Boundary Commissions be set up on the appointed day or within one month after, to enquire into the border disputes between the Andhra State and Mysore State on the one hand and the Andhra State and the Residuary Madras State on the other hand . . .'. Suppose the Andhra State says: we have a claim over Kolar district and so it should go to the Andhra State because a large majority of people there speak Telugu. The amendment seeks to include such a dispute also within its scope. But unfortunately Kolar cannot be taken into consideration in this Bill. It is a matter outside the scope of the Bill, as you have already pointed out. Therefore I am unable to accept that amendment.

"Sir, with regard to the amendment moved by hon. Member Sri Ramakrishnaiah, it is similar to that moved by hon. Member Sri Gurunandan Rao. Then there is another amendment moved by the same Member which says: 'This House recommends that Boundary Commission be set up to determine the boundary between Mysore and Andhra States and to decide the question of including the bilingual area of Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary firkas in either State, by means of a plebiscite'. The same objection I have raised earlier applies to this also.

"As regards the amendment of hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar . . . (An hon. Member: 'He has withdrawn his amendment'.)"

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"I withdrew on the condition that my suggestion to include the words 'for the purpose of forming the Telugu speaking areas of the Madras State into an Andhra State' will be accepted by Government."

* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—"In case he chooses to press his amendment, I am sorry to say, I am unable to accept it

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because the tentative decision is that the whole district of Chittoor should go to the Andhra State. It is a Government of India decision and we stand by that. If there is a dispute it can only be decided by the Boundary Commission. Therefore, Government cannot accept his amendment.

"Then comes the amendment of hon. Member Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam for the inclusion of the whole Bellary district in the Andhra State. According to him the amendment is moved for the purpose of amending the long title later on. I respectfully submit that he has put the cart before the horse. Whatever it is we cannot agree to accept this amendment, even if he presses it because it has been accepted on all hands that only the three taluks should go to the Andhra State whatever might be the future, whether there is going to be a Boundary Commission with reference to the other areas or not. Tentatively it has been decided that the seven taluka should go to Mysore. So it cannot be decided now that the whole district of Bellary should go to the Andhra State. Therefore it is not possible to accept that amendment also.

"Then in regard to the second amendment of the hon. Member Sri Srinivasa Rao, it relates not only to disputes between the Andhra State and the Madras State but also between the Madras State and the Mysore State. Under this Kollegal can be brought in. Such a thing cannot be accepted by the Government. It is not the intention of Government to create disputes for the purpose of appointing a Boundary Commission.

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p.m. "But, whenever disputes arise, a Boundary Commission will have to be appointed. Now, I would like to know whether Mr. B. V. Subrahmanyam is withdrawing his amendment."

SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"I am not withdrawing it."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"That shows where his interest lies. He will not speak about Chittoor where there is a dispute. But still I may point out where his inclinations are. There is a specific dispute in Chittoor. He will ignore that but will refer to Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput. It will not be possible for the Government to accept this amendment also in view of its restriction to Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput.

"Then, I will state why we support Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar's amendment. A relevant point was made by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar when he pointed out that no statutory provision is required for the Government of India to appoint a Commission. They have got the inherent power to appoint a Boundary Commission at any time in respect of any dispute. As a matter of fact, the Government of India have pointed out clearly that such a provision with reference to the appointment of a Boundary Commission is not necessary in the Bill because no such power is required for the appointment of a Boundary Commission. But we want to draw the pointed attention of the Government of India that the Boundary Commission is necessary in respect of certain disputes which have

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arisen. That is why we have adopted this amendment in preference to my amendment. After some verbal changes, Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar's amendment could be worded as follows:—

'This House recommends that, as soon as may be, the Government of India shall take necessary steps to appoint a Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in certain border areas.'

Mr. Raza Khan was saying that 'dispute' is a very vague term. We are making only a recommendation to the Government of India and they also know the disputes that have arisen. As far as drafting is concerned, we have to leave it to the Government of India to draft suitably so that there may be no controversy about the words used or any ambiguity about the clauses of the Bill. We are going to recommend that where disputes have arisen in certain borders, a Boundary Commission should be appointed. There would not be any ambiguity about it. The words used in this amendment are more than sufficient. As far as the drafting is concerned, if the Government of India consider it necessary that a specific provision should be put in the Statute itself so that there might be a reference to the Boundary Commission, then they would draft it accordingly. As a matter of fact, the Government of India may come to the conclusion that no such clause is necessary in this Bill because they will be able to appoint a Boundary Commission soon after the formation of the Andhra State or whenever necessary. They may give some time for the States concerned to come to an agreement, or they may not wait and may appoint a Boundary Commission as soon as a dispute arises in the border of a State. Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar's amendment is intended only for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Government that certain disputes have arisen and they require a settlement and they should be settled by a Boundary Commission. It is only for that purpose the Government are supporting the amendment."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Now, let me take up the amendments one by one. Is Mr. Gurunandan Row withdrawing his amendment?"

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"I am not withdrawing it, Sir."

The amendment of Sri V. Gurunandan Row (No. 7) was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Is Mr. Syed Mahboob pressing his amendment?"

SRI SYED MAHBOOB:—"I am pressing my amendment."

The amendment of Sri Syed Mahboob (No. 82) was put and lost.

Then the amendments of Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar (No. 9), Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam (No. 15), Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah (Nos. 83 and 84), Sri Matada Mariswamaiah Pateel (Nos. 85 and 88) and Sri S. Srinivasa Rao (No. 87) were put and lost.

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The amendments of Sri K. Bhashyam (No. 13), Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam (No. 10) and Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar (No. 14) were, by leave, withdrawn.

The following amendment of Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar (No. 11), as amended by the amendment of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, was put and carried:—

This House recommends that, as soon as may be, the Government of India shall take necessary steps to appoint a Boundary Commission or Commissions for the purpose of settling disputes that have arisen in certain border areas.

Clause 3 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 4.

6-30 p.m. Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"There are no amendments to Clause 5. Does any hon. Member want to speak on this clause?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, with regard to clauses where no amendment is proposed, it is not necessary to discuss them because we are only making our recommendations."

Clause 5 was put and carried.

Part III.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move that—

'This House recommends that provision should be made in Part III enabling any elector in the Residuary State to have his name transferred to the Electoral Roll of any constituency in the Andhra State.'

I may explain why I have brought this amendment. There seems to be a lacuna in the Bill regarding the political rights of Andhras who have been residing outside the proposed Andhra State, for example, in Madras City. Persons like my hon. Friends, Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam and Sri S. Srinivasa Rao who will be voters in Madras City even after the formation of the Andhra State will not be able to stand for any election either to the Council of States or even to the Legislative Assembly of the Andhra State if there is any bye-election because the Representation of the Peoples Act requires that a person should be an elector in that State, viz., the future Andhra State. If the Andhra Assembly is to elect a Member to the Council of States, a candidate must be a voter or an elector in the Andhra State and as long as he continues to be a voter or elector in the Madras State he cannot do so. Many of my hon. Friends, though they are Andhras and want to go over to Andhra, they will not be in a position to have the political right of standing for election in the Andhra State either to the Council of States or the Andhra Legislative Assembly. I think this is a serious lacuna which should be definitely provided for. Another factor is that one cannot have his name transferred to the electoral roll of Andhra

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as the Representation of the Peoples Act says that a person should get himself enrolled in an Assembly constituency and for this purpose he must have six months residence within that area or else he must have some property qualifications though he may not actually reside in the constituency. If a person has no immovable property in the Andhra State and has been residing only in the Residuary State he will not be able to stand for any election in the Andhra State. Honourable Members of this House like Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam and Sri S. Srinivasa Rao, even though they are electors in Madras, they cannot stand, for instance, to the bye-election to the Council of States to be held from Andhra because they are not on the electoral roll of that State. I therefore suggest that provision should be made at least for a period of six months, if not a year, within which any person in the Madras State must be in a position to stand for election in the Andhra State notwithstanding anything in the Representation of the Peoples Act to the contrary. Such a provision will certainly enable anybody in the Madras State to continue to stand for election to the Andhra Legislative Assembly or for the Council of States representing the Andhra State. I do not think that any Member of this House will have any real objection to filling up this lacuna which is really a deprivation of the political rights of Andhras who have had for reasons of the Capital having been located at Madras or the High Court having been located here, to reside in Madras City. It will unjustly deprive them of their political rights to stand as candidates in elections in the Andhra State. I therefore commend this amendment for the approval of the House."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I am sorry that this will lead to great anomalies. Suppose, a lakh of Tamilians for purposes of their own, want to have their names transferred to Kalahasti electoral rolls in the coming bye-election. Is it the intention of this amendment to permit it? It cannot certainly be so. The Representation of the Peoples Act lays down certain fundamental principles on which a person has got to get himself enrolled. First, he should have a place to which he has to be attached. It is not as if the whole State is to be taken as a unit and one could get himself enrolled in the State as a whole. He must have a place in which his name is to be enrolled as a voter. Secondly, if a person has neither got the residential qualification nor has any property qualification, where is his name to be attached?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Language itself is a constituency! That seems to be the idea."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I will confine myself to an Andhra gentleman who has been residing in Madras City and enrolled in the City electoral roll. Where is he to be put as a voter? Is his name to be put in Chittoor, the Circars or in any other district?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Wherever he pleases!"

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Objection can be raised even by other voters in that constituency saying that an intruder has come who has absolutely no right to be included as a voter in that constituency. An elector gets the right to stand as a candidate and the right to vote only because of his residential and other qualifications. Therefore this will give rise to all sorts of difficulties foreseen and unforeseen. After all the People's Representation Act contains provisions for transferring the names of voters from one constituency to another. For that purpose, a person should become qualified to be a voter in any constituency and then make an application for the purpose of getting it transferred when the general revision of electoral rolls is made. People who have been living in Madras will continue to be voters in Madras. If they want to have their names transferred from one voters' list to the voters' list in another territory, they must first qualify themselves by residential qualification and then enrol themselves in the new territory. It is not as if by some magic the names of voters can be transferred from the electoral roll of one constituency to the electoral roll of another. After all the people living in the Andhra State have got a right to object to it. I request Mr. V. G. Row, lawyer as he is, to realize all these difficulties and withdraw the amendment."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"I am not particular of the form of the amendment but I want the Government to draft a suitable amendment to fill up the lacuna to enable the transfer of the name of an elector from the electoral roll of the residuary State to the electoral roll of any constituency, in the Andhra State."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This point is taken up. I presume, in the interests of a very few people who have got very wide interests and who can jump from one State to another State effectively. I therefore suggest to Sri V. Gurunandan Row to think out the difficulties which are very real. We cannot frame an amendment to cover the objects proposed. It is open to Sri Gurunandan Row and others to work on this idea and produce a formula and give it to the House of the People when the Bill is taken up there and I have no doubt that it will be taken into account. It will not be possible to send it as a Madras Government amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I may also state, Sir, that the amendment is quite out of place. A similar amendment which was given notice of in the other House was examined by the department and it was found to be unacceptable on legal grounds."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"May I know from the hon. Member, Sri V. Gurunandan Row, whether he is withdrawing his amendment?"

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"I am not withdrawing my amendment."

The amendment of Sri V. Gurunandan Row was put and lost. Clause 6 was put and carried.

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* SRI D. VENKATA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name—

"17. "This House recommends that Part III of the Bill be suitably re-cast so as to provide for the following:—

(1) There shall be a Legislative Council for Andhra with 40 seats [the same being the minimum strength prescribed in the second paragraph of clause (1) of Article 171 of the Constitution].

(a) The numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of clause (3) of Article 171 of the Constitution shall be 13, 3, 3 and 13 respectively; and

(b) the number to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (e) of the said clause shall be 8.

(2) (a) Such of the sitting Members of the Legislative Council of composite Madras as represent the area covered by the State of Andhra as defined in Article 3 of this Act shall be deemed to have been elected by the respective electorates relating to the said area to fill 9, 2, 2 and 9 of the seats respectively allotted to the Legislative Council of Andhra under sub-clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of clause (3) of Article 171 of the Constitution.

(b) As soon as it may be after the appointed day, there shall be held bye-elections to fill the vacancies existing on the appointed day in the respective categories of representatives as shall be declared by the new Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Andhra) Order, 1953.

(c) The two sitting nominated Andhra Members shall continue as such and six others shall be nominated by the Governor of Andhra afresh as soon as it may be after the appointed date.

(3) The terms of office of the sitting Members who will be the Members of the Legislative Council of Andhra from the appointed day and of those who will be elected and nominated after the appointed day shall be determined by lot on an equitable basis.

SCHEDULE.

List of the sitting Andhra Members who shall be the Initial Members of the Andhra Legislative Council:—

(a) Elected by Local Authorities Constituencies:—

(1) Sri S. Chengalraya Chetty.

(2) Sri M. Harischandra Prasad.

(3) Sri R. Nadhamuni Reddi.

(4) Sri P. Seetharamaiah.

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- (5) *Sri M. Seetharama Das.*
- (6) *Sri K. Suryanarayana.*
- (7) *Sri R. Venkatasubba Rao Chowdari.*
- (8) *Sri N. Venkateswarlu.*
- (9) *Sri G. Venkata Reddi.*

(b) *Elected by the Andhra (Graduates) Constituency—*

- (1) *Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao.*
- (2) *Srimathi J. Sita Mahalakshmi.*

(c) *Elected by the Andhra (Teachers) Constituency—*

- (1) *Sri D. Venkata Rao.*
- (2) *Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah.*

(d) *Elected by the Madras Legislative Assembly—*

- (1) *Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu.*
- (2) *Sri V. Ramakrishna.*
- (3) *Sri N. Ranga Reddi.*
- (4) *Sri S. Srinivasa Rao.*
- (5) *Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam.*
- (6) *Sri Syed Mahaboob.*
- (7) *Sri Matada Pateel Mariswamiah.*
- (8) *Sri T. J. M. Wilson.*
- (9) *Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.*

(e) *Nominated by the Governor—*

- (1) *Sri M. Satyanarayana.*
- (2) *Sri N. Satyanarayana.*

Sir, my amendment relates to the provision of a Legislative Council for the new Andhra State. I have suggested in my amendment some of the details necessary for the drafting of provisions creating an Upper House in the Andhra State. Probably these details may not be necessary and it will be simply enough if we merely resolve that an Upper House for the new Andhra State be provided and leave all details to the Government to work out. I am very sorry to have been obliged to move an amendment of this sort asking for an Upper House and appeal to the Legislative Council itself to agree to it. An Upper House for the Andhra State should have been provided for in the Bill itself. If a reasonable state of affairs should obtain a Second Chamber would have been provided for outright in the Bill itself. Unfortunately no provision has been made and it is up to this House to make good the omission.

"I will just explain the provisions of the amendment and suggest a few verbal alterations so that it may not be said that it is too late to suggest alterations. I have stated in my amendment under the schedule the names of the initial Members of the Andhra Legislative Council, taking for granted that all those who have been mentioned are Andhras, and have been elected from the Andhra territory. I now find that some of them do not claim to come from the Andhra area. I want those names to be struck off. For example, Sri B. V. Subramaniam comes from the City of Madras. He claims to be in the residuary Madras State and not

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in the Andhra State. His name, therefore, should be deleted. I took Sri Matada Pateel Mariswamiah to be an Andhra but as he is now opting to the State of Mysore, his name also should be struck off. I have also put down the name of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan as I thought he represented a Telugu area. I now find that he belongs to the residuary State. His name also should be struck off. All these three names will have to be deleted and bye-elections should be held to fill up these three vacancies also.

"I hope, Sir, that whatever recommendations we make in this connexion will be independent of the recommendations made in the other House. It has been declared that the resolutions we make or the Members of the Lower House make are only in the nature of recommendations to Parliament. I request the whole House to take some interest in this amendment for obvious reasons. It is our House, Sir, that is being affected. We are 72 in number here and we have been functioning together as 72 hitherto. According to the provisions made in the draft Andhra State Bill only 45 or 46 or 47 Members (or whatever it may be) have been included in the Legislative Council for the residuary State and the rest who are supposed to be Andhras have been left out. Sir, we are dividing the assets and liabilities between the Andhras and non-Andhras. We are dividing the Lower House also accordingly. In the case of the division of the Upper House alone, one section of the House goes completely out of existence. When the assets are divided between the Andhra State and the residuary State, part of the assets go to the Andhra State and exist there. Similarly when the Lower House is divided, part of the Lower House goes to the Andhra State and exists there. In the case of the Upper House alone a different treatment is meted out to the Andhras. The Andhra State does not get its part of the Upper House, namely, 24 Members as the residuary State gets its part of the Upper House, namely, 46 Members.

"Now it may interest this House to know something of how the wind blows with regard to public opinion in Andhra regarding the Upper House. It may be that the Government has not provided for an Upper House for the Andhra State because it might have been believed that the bulk of opinion was against it. It is not so. People in Andhra are certainly in favour of having an Upper House for the Andhra State. I have moved with all the cross-sections of society. They deplore the fact that the Bill does not provide for the setting up of an Upper House for Andhra. Everyone who understands politics and dabbles in legislative work, even the common man in the street desire that they should have an Upper House as there is to be one for the residuary State of Madras, for Mysore and for so many other States. There must be an Upper House for a considerable State like Andhra. That is the view of the general public of Andhra. It is omitted in the Act. That is due evidently to advice given by a few leaders. I do not agree with those leaders. The bulk of the people do not agree with them but suggest that there should be an Upper House for Andhra also. I say it would be suicidal, it would be injurious to

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the interests of the Andhra State if there is to be no Upper House for Andhra. Actually we all met sometime back, Andhra Members of the Lower House and the Upper House, and passed a resolution in favour of an Upper House for Andhra. That resolution was signed by more than 80 members. These very legislators when they are asked to actually vote on this resolution might vote differently for other reasons. But if they are allowed to use their discretion freely they will be in favour of having an Upper House for Andhra. That is how the wind blows in regard to this matter. An open vote in the Assembly may go against having an Upper House for Andhra for other reasons. (An hon. Member: 'Second Chamber and not Upper House.') Whatever happens in the Assembly in regard to the question of having a Second Chamber for Andhra, that shall not prevail with us. We shall express an independent opinion of our own.

"Now, Sir, I need not dwell on the virtues of the Second Chamber. If I did any such thing, I would only be carrying coals to Newcastle. But still I would like to say a few words on this matter, because I know there may be a few Members in this House wedded to some inscrutable party politics, persons who may be prepared to scuttle themselves or commit political *harakiri* to propitiate their Gods, and thus even here opinion on this question may be divided. That is why I appeal to hon. Members to get into the matter carefully and see that we preserve this Second Chamber for Andhra also. I will certainly be insulting your intelligence if I attempted to make an elaborate statement about the virtues of this House. But having been brought up in a school of political thought, the same school of political thought to which the Members of the Residuary State belong, we hold the same views as they do. The people of the Residuary State feel that there must be a Second Chamber. So also the people of Andhra feel that they must have a Second Chamber. (Hon. Members: 'We are all agreed that there must be a Second Chamber.')"

"Sir, a constitutional point was raised regarding the question of having a Second Chamber for Andhra. I will come to that later on. A Second Chamber, Sir, has always been acting as a check and a corrective to hasty legislation made by the People's House. The sobering influence that the Second Chamber exercises over the Lower House is an undisputed fact because of the quality and composition of that Chamber. The value of such a Chamber to any country cannot be under-estimated. If this is accepted the constitutional difficulty can be easily solved. I will just point out one more thing before I come to the constitutional difficulty. With our experience in the State of Madras, having sat in the Second Chamber of the State of Madras and having seen a House of the stature such as this House, we feel it very difficult to get out of it. No doubt I am one of those who fought for the Andhra Province. Some of the hon. Members might have heckled at the idea of having a separate Andhra State. Though I advocated that idea, I will probably be one of the first victims, first casualties of the formation of the Andhra State (laughter) in so far as we have to walk out of this Second Chamber and there may be no

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Second Chamber for Andhra. Because we wanted a separate State, and it was so necessary, we fought for it and got it. But we also want a Legislature which will be complete and helpful. Therefore it is we press for a Second Chamber for Andhra State, the Chamber being constituted without in any way violating the Constitution. Having sat in a House of this type which consists of eminent men, Vice-Chancellors of Universities, educationists and politicians of a high order, technical experts, literary worthies and men and women who have done great social service, I feel all the more that we should also have a Second Chamber of the same pattern for Andhra. Some of us will go there and constitute the nucleus for the Second Chamber in Andhra.

"Well, Sir, coming to the constitutional point, one point is we will be less than 40 whereas Madras will have more than 45. Provision is made in the Constitution itself that if any State is likely to have less than 40 by the proportion fixed, its strength should be such as not to be less than 40. The Mysore State has a Lower House consisting of only 99 Members and has a Second Chamber with 40 Members. Punjab has 126 Members in the Lower House and 40 Members in the Second Chamber. (Hon. Members: 'We are all agreed that there should be a Second Chamber.') Then, Sir, I need not go into the details. I hope that this House will pass this amendment. Thank you, Sir."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, the hon. Member who moved the amendment has himself pointed out that certain alterations have to be carried out in the amendment. The amendment as it stands is not quite correct. We accept the principle. Therefore let us say that we accept the principle and leave it at that."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"There are other amendments which suggest that there should be no Legislative Council for both the States. I suggest that these amendments can be taken up for discussion along with the amendment of Mr. Venkata Rao." 7 p.m.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the amendment of Mr. Venkata Rao. I am really sorry that the Andhra State which should feel a Second Chamber a vital necessity, should have thought of abolishing or not having a Second Chamber. I am more sorry when I feel that the hard labours of teachers which resulted in the formation of Teachers' and Graduates' constituencies are not going to bear fruit in the Andhra State."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The principle has been accepted and there is no need to speak on that."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"The only one principle on which I should request this House to recommend a Second Chamber to the Andhra State is that the Second Chamber can have the benefit of the opinion of the teachers who are to mould the future citizens of the country. Therefore, I wholeheartedly approve the recommendation put forth by Mr. Venkata Rao for a Second Chamber in the Andhra State."

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* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM**:—"I would like to submit that certain detailed proposals have been made in Mr. Venkata Rao's amendment. They have got to be checked whether they are correct or not. Therefore, the principle only should be accepted that there should be a Second Chamber for the Andhra State also. All other details can be worked out by the department and sent to the Government of India."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Is the hon. Member, Mr. Venkata Rao, accepting it?"

SRI D. VENKATA RAO:—"I accept it, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The principle should be accepted that there shall be a Legislative Council for Andhra."

SRI D. VENKATA RAO:—"The necessary provisions should be made by the President of India to implement it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Other details will have to be worked out."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The amendment of Mr. Venkata Rao could be worded as follows:—

'This House recommends that Part III of the Bill be suitably amended so as to provide for a Legislative Council for the Andhra State.'

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'This House recommends that Part III of the Bill be suitably amended so as to provide for a Legislative Council for the Andhra State.'

The amendment of Mr. Venkata Rao, as amended above, was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

III.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Home Department Notification No. 649, dated 6th June 1953, regarding classification of motor vehicle MDY 150 and personal use of His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

2. Home Department Notification No. 650, dated 15th June 1953, regarding classification of motor vehicle MDY 150 and trailer attached to it belonging to Red Cross Society, Tiruchirappalli District Branch under class 8 of Schedule II to Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

3. Home Department Notification No. 651, dated 18th June 1953, regarding continuance of concessional rates of tax levied on vehicles plying solely within the limits of erstwhile Pudukkottai State.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 164 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd July 1953, page 203, supra.]

(a) The post of Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Administration) was created in 1949. Appointment to this post is made by transfer from among the Superintendents of the Health Secretariat (preferably) with some experience of the nature of subjects dealt with in the Medical and Public Health sections of that department. The officer deals with cases relating to service questions, disciplinary cases, and other administrative matters in respect of the medical officers, non-medical gazetted posts and the ministerial staff, Honorary Medical Officers and House Surgeons. He is also in charge of the administration of the office of the Director of Medical Services and assists the Director in all matters concerning non-technical administration (excluding accounts) of the Medical department.

The post of Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Accounts) was created in 1943. The post is filled in by an Assistant Accounts Officer of the Accountant-General's Office (in service or retired) or a Deputy Collector in service or an Assistant Secretary of the Finance Department who is well versed in account matters. The Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Accounts) assists the Director in the organization and inspection of the non-technical side of the administration of the Government medical institutions and attends to the duties in this respect assigned to him by the Director. It is also his duty to effect economies in the non-technical administration of the medical institutions.

The Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Accounts) inspects the accounts and stores of the Government medical institutions in the State. Apart from inspection work, he deals with the papers in the office of the Director of Medical Services, which relate to tenders for the supply of diet and other articles to medical institutions; purchase of instruments, apparatus, appliances, furniture and other hospital necessities; clothing and stationery; Travelling Allowance Rules; General Provident Fund and Contributory Pension-Provident Fund Rules; Medical Attendance Rules; hospital stoppages, delegation of financial powers; the audit reports of the Accountant-General and other account matters.

[23rd July 1953]

(b) The accounts of the following medical institutions were inspected by the Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Accounts) during the years 1951 and 1952:—

1951

- 1 Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah.
- 2 Government Hospital, Prodatpur.
- 3 Government Hospital, Proddatur.
- 4 Government Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool.
- 5 Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary.
- 6 Government Hospital, Hospet.
- 7 Government Hospital, Rayadurg.
- 8 Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.
- 9 Government Hospital, Hindupur.
- 10 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.
- 11 Government Hospital, Mettupalayam.
- 12 Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.
- 13 Government Hospital, Cuddalore.
- 14 Government Hospital, Coonoor.
- 15 Government Hospital, Kotagiri.
- 16 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
- 17 Government Hospital, Srirangam.
- 18 Government Hospital, Pudukkottai.
- 19 Government Hospital, Karur.
- 20 Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
- 21 Government Hospital, Pollachi.
- 22 Government Hospital, Udumalpet.
- 23 Government Headquarters Hospital, Madurai.
- 24 Government Hospital, Rajapalayam.
- 25 Government Hospital, Tenkasi.
- 26 Government Hospital, Srivilliputtur.
- 27 Government Hospital, Virudhunagar.
- 28 Government Hospital, Vijayavada.
- 29 Government Headquarters Hospital, Krishna.
- 30 Government Hospital, Gudivada.
- 31 Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.
- 32 Government Hospital, Kancheepuram.

1952

- 33 Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.
- 34 Government Hospital, Penukonda.
- 35 Government Hospital, Hindupur.
- 36 Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.
- 37 Government Hospital, Mettur.
- 38 Government Hospital, Tiruchengode.
- 39 Government Hospital, Namakkal.
- 40 Government Hospital, Rasipuram.
- 41 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tirunelveli.
- 42 Government Hospital, Tuticorin.
- 43 Government Hospital, Dindigul.
- 44 Government Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
- 45 Government Hospital, Lalgudi.

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1952—cont.

- 46 Government Hospital, Karur.
- 47 Government Hospital, Palani.
- 48 Government Hospital, Kodaikanal.
- 49 Government Hospital Periyakulam.
- 50 Government Hospital, Usilampatti.
- 51 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.
- 52 Government Hospital, Kumbakonam.
- 53 Government Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.
- 54 Government Hospital, Tanuku.
- 55 Government Hospital, Bhimavaram.
- 56 Government Hospital, Narasapur.
- 57 Government Hospital, Kalahasti.
- 58 Government Hospital, Tirupati.
- 59 Government Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor.

In the course of inspection of the accounts and stores of the medical institutions by the Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Accounts) during the years 1951-52, one case of temporary misappropriation was detected in Government Headquarters Hospital, Eluru. A clerk of the hospital misappropriated a sum of Rs. 36. Action is being taken against the clerk and the medical officer for failure to exercise adequate supervision.

(c) Instructions have been issued by the Director of Medical Services from time to time for the standardization of the accounts and registers in the Government medical institutions. Steps have also been taken by the Director of Medical Services to consolidate these instructions with such modifications and additions as have been found necessary in the light of experience and to issue them in the form of a booklet.

[23rd July 1953]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 182 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd July 1953, page 222, supra.]

(a) The special features of the Japanese method of rice cultivation are the following:—

- (1) Raised nurseries for seedlings;
- (2) A low seed-rate for the nursery;
- (3) Very heavy manuring of the crop, both in the nursery and in the field;
- (4) Repeated ploughings of the soil from after the previous harvest till transplanting;
- (5) Transplantation in rows and of a limited number of seedlings per hole; and
- (6) Adequate inter-culture and weeding.

(b) It cannot be said definitely that the paddy plant was originally introduced into Japan from South India.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative. A note furnished by the Director of Agriculture explaining the several aspects of the Japanese method of rice cultivation as advocated by the Government of India together with a brief discussion on each of these aspects with a reference to the local conditions is given in the Annexure to this answer.

(d) The campaign for the adoption of the Japanese method of rice cultivation with suitable modifications was inaugurated in this State on 15th March 1953. Leaflets on the new technique as modified to suit local conditions have been printed in large numbers in English and in the regional languages and are being distributed to paddy cultivators through the field staff of the Agricultural department. A certain number of villages in each district have been selected for carrying on intensive propaganda for the promotion of the modified technique. The progress of work done and the results achieved are not yet available. The results of this drive will be available after one full season is over, i.e., by October next.

(e) No special study of the various types of all mechanical tillage equipments evolved for cultivating paddy in Japan has been made in this State. Samples of some tools for inter-culturing have been called for from the Bombay centre and these are proposed to be made here for demonstration to ryots by the Director of Agriculture.

(f) & (g) The Government have no information. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been addressed in another connexion to obtain detailed information about the machinery and agricultural implements used for rice cultivation in Japan through the Indian Embassy in Tokyo.

23rd July 1953]

(h) Full technical details are not available. If any suitable units are available, they will be taken up for experimental trials.

(i) The Japanese paddy varieties are not in use in this State since they belong to a separate geographical race, viz., Japonica, and are not suitable for our conditions. Trials made departmentally a few years ago to introduce the Japanese varieties proved unsuccessful.

ANNEXURE.

[Vide answer to clause (c) of the question.]

The special features of the Japanese method of rice cultivation as advocated by the Government of India and how these features have been modified in the light of the experiments and research conducted in this State to suit conditions in this State are briefly furnished below:—

(i) *Raised seed-bed.*—Nursery beds should be four feet wide and three inches above ground level, and one foot space should be left between beds. In the modified leaflet issued by Agricultural department it has been stated that while three inches raised bed may be necessary in dry and moist nurseries, it is not necessary in the case of wet seed-bed, where there will generally be a drainage channel all round.

(ii) *Low seed-rate.*—Against 20 lb. of seed for each acre planted to the crop as advocated in the Japanese method, the Agricultural department of this State has prescribed one viss (three lb.) seed for each cent of seed-bed; this quantity being slightly increased or decreased according as the variety is coarse or fine.

(iii) *Heavy manuring both in the nursery and in the field.*—According to the leaflet issued by the Government of India 30 lb. of compost or cowdung have to be applied for each eight feet of seed-bed. In the leaflet published by the Madras Agricultural department, farmyard manure has been prescribed for dry and moist seed-beds at 20 cart-loads per acre and for wet seed-beds at six to eight cart-loads of green leaf per acre or 15 to 20 cart-loads of farmyard manure.

In the transplanted field, the application of 100 lb. of ammonium sulphate mixed with 100 lb. of superphosphate one month after planting is prescribed in the Government of India's note. The dose of manure prescribed in this State is four to eight cart-loads of green leaf or 10 to 15 cart-loads of farmyard manure per acre. Not more than 100 lb. of ammonium sulphate should be applied to 'Blast' susceptible varieties and the quantity should be lessened for varieties with lodging habit. Superphosphate may be applied at 150 lb. per acre.

[23rd July 1953]

(iv) *Inter-culture.*—The Government of India have advocated that the land should be ploughed right after the harvest and ploughings should be repeated till transplanting. In the modified leaflet of this State, importance is not attached to this item, since ploughing heavy soils during summer is difficult and harmful in delta soils.

(v) *Transplantation in rows.*—The instructions in the Government of India leaflet are that seedlings should be planted in 10 inches squares and the planting should be in straight lines, 10 inches apart in the lines. In the modified leaflet of this State, it is prescribed that, generally, four inches to nine inches should be left between plant to plant. The distance between plant to plant will vary depending on the duration of the variety planted, soil structure and seasons.

(vi) *Planting a limited number of seedlings per hole.*—Not more than four seedlings per hole is prescribed in the Government of India leaflet. The Agricultural department of this State has advocated in its leaflet that in short duration varieties seedlings may be planted closely up to about five seedlings per hole and for long duration varieties, the number of seedlings per hole may be less.

(vii) *Selection of good seed.*—Dipping selected seeds in a bucket of salt water and taking the seeds that sink to the bottom of the bucket for sowing purposes is prescribed in the Government of India leaflet. This has been adopted in this State's modified leaflet also. But as a precautionary and prophylactic measure, the selected seeds have to be treated with Agrosan or Ceresan.

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 24TH JULY 1953

VOLUME V—No. 5

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PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1953

Prior, 4 annas

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 24th July 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Reorganization of the administrative machinery.

* 189 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reorganize the administrative machinery in the State with regard to the development and establishment of a Welfare State; and

(b) whether the Central Government have made any proposals in this connexion for the consideration of the State Government?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) The Government have no proposal under consideration to change the present structure of the administrative machinery of the State. Changes to suit the welfare aims of the State will be made as and when experience indicates such changes as necessary. Otherwise serious errors and wastage in rectifying those errors are likely.

“(b) No, Sir, although many consultants have expressed various ideas on the subject.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—“When all the States are expected to look after the welfare of their people, what does the term ‘Welfare State’ exactly mean?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It is not a phrase invented by me in particular. It is very much in vogue, and a phrase that is in vogue has something behind it and we use it in that sense. It is not a phrase for which I can give any authoritative explanation. I agree with the hon. Member that all States are for the welfare of the people. Probably there is some indication of a difference in emphasis.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I respectfully remind the Hon. Chief Minister that the Planning Commission in their recommendations strongly pleaded for a reform in Public Administration, and may I request him to consider those recommendations and see what best can be done to improve the tone of the administration to suit the present set-up?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Yes, Sir, many good ideas have been suggested by the Planning Commission about the administration, especially much is said there about aims. The difficulty is about methods to reach those aims. I accept the hon. Member's suggestion that we should do everything in our power to attain those aims but probably much cannot be done in our State at this stage."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Cannot something be done to revise the present official procedure in all Government Departments and make it more flexible and less rigid with a view to enlist the confidence and co-operation of the public?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"For my own part, I think, already there is a great deal of flexibility on account of laxity as well as the general atmosphere of disobedience."

Maintenance of the Christian cemeteries.

* 190 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Christian cemeteries which were maintained by the late British Government are continued to be maintained by the present Government;

(b) if so, whether they are doing it at the same cost; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the chief Christian Cemetery in Kilpauk is in a state of disrepair and if so, whether the Government have any proposal to repair it in the near future?

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

" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) The Cemetery referred to by the member is maintained by the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India. It is stated that the cemetery requires some repairs and that necessary arrangements are being made by the concerned authority for carrying out the repairs."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—"Is not the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that churches are maintaining their own cemeteries? They are contributing money towards the repair of these cemeteries and the Municipality is also exercising some control over them?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"That is only an information given by the hon. Member. There is no question asked by the hon. gentleman."

24th July 1953]

G.O. Ms. No. 3503, Health, dated 13th October 1951, not given effect to by the Cuddalore Municipality.

* 191 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3503, Health, dated 13th October 1951, have been deferred for one and a half years by the Cuddalore Municipality;

(b) whether the municipality is right in doing so; and

(c) if not, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) & (c) The Municipal Council requested in July 1952 for a reconsideration of the orders and after a re-examination of the case, the Government have since ordered on 17th June 1953 the cancellation of the permission granted by the Municipal Council for the installation of a 7.5 h.p. electric motor for working a flour mill, disintegrator and chilly grinder in the site at Tiruppapuliyur."

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU:—"May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the people, stating that the Mill is causing inconvenience to the public?"

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know the circumstances in which there has been a delay of nearly two years in giving effect to the directions of the Government, vide Government Order, dated 13th October 1951 and why the Government did not take prompt action under the District Municipalities Act, against the Municipality for disobeying the orders of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There was some delay in giving a decision in this matter because the site had to be inspected again by the Health authorities. After all this was done, necessary orders have been passed and directions given to the Municipal Council."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I request the Hon. Minister to see that at least now immediate action is taken to enforce the Government Order under Section 42 of the Madras District Municipalities Act?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The matter will be considered."

[24th July 1953]

Maintenance of the Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tiruchirappalli.

* 192 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) by whom the Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tiruchirappalli is maintained;

(b) whether it is recognized by Government as a hospital on a par with the Government hospitals;

(c) whether Government servants and quasi-Government servants eligible for free medical aid are eligible to get such free medical aid from this sanatorium; and

(d) if not, whether the Government have any proposal to include this sanatorium in the list of hospitals where free medical aid can be got by Government and quasi-Government servants?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tiruchirappalli is maintained by a private body known as the Tiruchirappalli District Tuberculosis Relief Society, Tiruchirappalli.

“(b) The Sanatorium is recognized by the Government of Madras as a treatment centre for Tuberculosis.

“(c) Five beds are reserved for Government servants recommended by the District Medical Officer and free treatment is given to five patients at a time.

“(d) Does not arise.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“Am I to understand from the answer of the Hon. Minister that this Sanatorium is one of the hospitals recognized for the purpose of giving free treatment to Government and quasi-Government servants?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Sanatorium provides free treatment to a few Government servants.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I just, on a point of information, state to the Government that on a previous occasion I mentioned the fact, on the floor of this House that last year some Municipal and District Board teachers who could not get admission in the Government hospital got admission in this Sanatorium and had to shell out large sums of money and economically ruin themselves?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Sanatorium is a private medical institution.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“May I know the number of beds provided in this Sanatorium for poor people free of cost?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The present bed strength is 160. I suppose, the Sanatorium is expected to provide free beds for indigent patients up to a minimum of one-third of the total number of beds available.”

[24th July 1953]

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“Sir, may I know whether the Government can declare this Sanatorium as one intended for Government servants for free treatment and just clarify the position?” 4-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It cannot be done, Sir.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“Sir, may I know whether the Government are giving any contribution towards a portion of the cost of the maintenance of this sanatorium from the Governor's Tuberculosis Fund?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Sir, the Government have paid a half grant of Rs. 2,11,600 to cover the construction of wards, X-Ray block, kitchen, and operation theatre. They are giving a maintenance grant on a net cost basis subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The interest accruing from the Bhavnagar Tuberculosis Fund is meant to meet the cost of maintaining poor patients in Tuberculosis Sanatoria.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“Sir, may I know whether there is a thoracic specialist attached to this sanatorium?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Sir, it is a private sanatorium. I have no information.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“Sir, cannot the Government have a hold on this institution and declare it as one of the institutions for free treatment?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The maintenance grant is given subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions is that they must give free treatment to indigent patients at least up to a minimum of one-third of the total number of beds available.”

SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—“Sir, as the institution is named after Rajaji, may I know that the treatment here is the best compared to other sanatoria?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I presume the treatment given is as good as the treatment in other Sanatoria.”

Closure of the State Milk Factory at Teynampet, Madras.

* 193 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal regarding the closure of the State Milk Factory at Teynampet, Madras;

(b) the quantity of milk produced daily at the factory and the cost at which the milk is sold;

(c) the approximate quantity of daily requirement of milk in Madras City including the needs of medical institutions and the total quantity of natural fresh milk available for city supply; and

[24th July 1953]

(d) what steps the Government propose to take to make good (i) the deficit in the supply of milk for Madras City; and (ii) the further deficit by the closure of the Government Milk Factory, Madras?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The Government have constituted an Expert Committee with Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar as Chairman, and Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, Sri S. Anantaramakrishnan, Dr. D. Subba Rao, Assistant Director of Public Health and Sri T. Murari, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Livestock) as members, to examine the working of the Government Milk Factory, Madras, and to report on the following matters :—

(i) whether the Government should continue to run the Factory;

(ii) whether the machinery at the Factory can be used for any other useful purpose in case the Government decide not to run the Factory; and

(iii) whether the milk being manufactured in the Factory may be constituted differently so as to be useful to the general public and serve a good purpose and if so whether the Committee has any recommendations to make about the distribution of the milk. The Committee has also been requested to examine the system of ‘toned milk’ supply obtaining in Bombay and make its recommendations after such examination.

“(b) The daily production of milk at the Factory varies from 5,000 to 8,000 lb. according to demand. The price at which the milk is sold is Re. 0-4-0 per lb. or Re. 1 per Madras measure.

“(c) The City's daily requirements of milk have been estimated at 60,000 Madras measures. The total quantity of natural fresh milk available for supply to the City is 28,000 Madras measures.

“(d) (i) The Government are taking steps to make good the deficit in the supply of milk to the Madras City by expanding the activities of the Madras Milk Supply Union and its affiliated societies around the Madras City through the agencies of the Co-operative and Animal Husbandry Departments. Sanction of supervisory staff, grant of loans for purchase of milch animals and lorries and provision of veterinary aid are the main features of the scheme. A standing sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 12.5 lakhs per year has been accorded for this purpose.

(ii) Does not arise at present, in view of the answer to clause (a) above.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Sir, may I request the Hon. the Finance Minister, to take particular notice

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of the point that I have raised in clause (d) of the question and see that it is examined and taken into consideration before any decision is taken as to the closure of the factory?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, I am sure the Committee will take into consideration this factor as suggested by the hon. Member.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“Sir, may I know whether milk powder is being used in this factory?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Yes, in the manufacture of reconstituted milk powder is used.”

Abolition of dearness allowances granted to officers.

* 194 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the rates of dearness allowances granted to State officers drawing salary exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the abolition of dearness allowance to high officials of the State on the lines of the Central Government's recent orders; and if so, the date from which the orders will be given effect to in respect of State officials?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The following are the rates of dearness allowance granted to State Officers drawing salary exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month :—

Married Officers:		Unmarried Officers:	
Pay limit.	Amount of dearness allowance Rupees per mensem.	Pay limit.	Amount of dearness allowance Rupees per mensem.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Officers on pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	10 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150.	Officers on pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1,075.	The amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 1,075.
Officers on pay exceeding Rs. 2,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,150.	The amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 2,150.		

“(b) This Government have already issued orders withdrawing dearness allowance from all officers of this State drawing salary exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month with effect from the 1st June 1953, on the lines of the Central Government's recent orders.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Sir, will the Hon. the Minister for Finance, kindly enlighten us as to the saving to Government by the abolition of the Dearness Allowance just now detailed?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, I have not got the exact figures here. It may be just about a lakh of rupees.”

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Installation of a brass tablet containing the names of Ministers, Chairman and Speaker.

* 195 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to instal a brass tablet giving the names of the members of the present Cabinet and the Chairman and the Speaker in the front vestibule of the Chamber before the separation of the Andhra State?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“There has been no such proposal and there seems to be no need for such a memorial tablet.”

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR:—“Sir, I understand that there is a proposal to take a group photograph of the combined House. Will it not be advisable to put the names of the Members of the present Cabinet in a prominent place in this Hall to remind the generations to come of the able administration under the regime of the Nestor of our country and of all ages?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“If at all the future generations should remember this Cabinet, it should be by the service rendered by it and not by memorial tablets.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, as the intention of my hon. Friend, the Member for Art and Architecture, is to perpetuate the memory of the last composite Ministry in this State before the historic partition, may I plead for further consideration of the proposal?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I presume the reference is to the present Cabinet. Generally, Sir, if my opinion is of any value, we should wait before putting up such tablets when the gentlemen pass out. It is only after that there can be a good appraisalment. In the Roman Catholic community for canonization they wait and wait for many years after death. They do not permit it immediately after death when live passions and differences of opinion are still there. We must wait for a long time before we judge them.” (Cheers.)

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR:—“Then, Sir, may I know why these photographs have been put up in this hall?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Some persons painted them and they thought that they should be exhibited and that is why they are there.”

Planting of trees on public roads.

* 196 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of trees planted on the public roads (1) in Chingleput district, and (2) in North Arcot district during Vana Mahotsava Week in 1952;

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(b) the number of trees on the public roads in the two districts cut and removed by unauthorized persons in the year 1952; and

(c) the steps taken and staff employed for prevention and check of illicit cutting of avenue trees in the States?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) (1) 11,509.
(2) 19,698.

“(b) 59 in the North Arcot district and 4 in the Chingleput district.

“(c) The Government have issued instructions to the Officers of the Revenue and the Highways Departments to take effective steps to prevent illicit cutting of trees on public roads. No special staff has, however, been employed for the purpose.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister how much the ‘Vana Mahotsava’ plantings, etc., cost the Government during the year 1952?” 4-20 p.m.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I do not have the figures with me now. If my hon. Friend puts a separate question, I will give him the information.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister, who is in charge of the maintenance and protection of these avenue trees and whether it is the Highways Department, the Revenue Department or the Public Works Department? Now that the highways have been transferred from the administration of the district boards to the management of the Highways Department, may I know whether avenue coolies are employed now to protect the trees as was being done when the highways were under the control of the district boards?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The Chief Engineer (Highways), I think, is in charge of these things.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know whether the Government have investigated into the causes for the increase in wilful cutting of avenue trees and whether it is due to a sort of feeling among the public that all public property can be used freely by the public and what steps Government would take to check such tendencies?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The reason assigned by the hon. Member may be one of the causes for the vandalism caused.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I suggest for the consideration of the Government whether they would be pleased to introduce a special legislation by which the responsibility for the safeguarding of these trees will be laid on the people of the adjacent villages and punitive fines will be levied in case of default?”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Government have been thinking that the responsibility for the maintenance of these trees may be laid on the neighbouring landowners. They do not just like the levying of penalty as suggested by the hon. Member. On the other hand they are trying to give the adjacent landowners' good rewards for keeping the avenues in good condition."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know what effective steps the Government propose to take to prevent the unlawful cutting of trees? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" They want to encourage vigilance on the part of village officers. They also want to give rewards to those people who help the Government in the detection of offences relating to cutting of trees illicitly and prosecution of offenders."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" To avoid all the complexities, may I request the Hon. Minister in charge of ' Vana Mahotsava ' to consider seriously not to have ' Vana Mahotsava ' hereafter? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That alone will not save the trees, Sir. Merely not performing the function will not save the trees although we may save ourselves from a certain amount of criticism informed or uninformed in certain quarters. But I may take into confidence hon. Members who have many suggestions to make, and I would like them also to give suggestions, as to how to save these trees in a proper manner. It is very necessary. It is easy to find fault with our people. They are poor and they cut the branches of trees. It is an indication of poverty. Many of them feel that the avenue trees which are tall and attractive are all part of public property and therefore they are every man's property. I myself have an idea, which I might share with hon. Members so that they may build upon it, that the neighbouring land-owners must be given the right to enjoy the usufruct of the trees including even the leaves and the branches which are annually lopped off in order to clear the roads. If that is given, I think the position may improve. I am seriously considering this idea. But others also may consider and give better suggestions if they have any."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I suggest, Sir, the levy of collective fine on the neighbouring villagers? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have arrived at a stage in life when I find punishment is of no use especially when it is indiscriminate."

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Letting out rooms in the Legislators' Hostel for rent to non-legislators.

* 197 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Legislators' Hostel and dwelling rooms in Government Estate, Mount Road, are given to non-legislators when the Legislature is not in session and if so, under what conditions and what rent is charged for such occupation?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Legislators' Hostel is used primarily to accommodate Members and to accommodate guests either of the Government or of the Legislators. Non-Legislators will be allowed accommodation in the Hostels only when the Legislature is not in session. They will have to pay rent at Rs. 3 per head per day in the Old Hostel and at Rs. 4 per head per day in the New Hostel. Guests of Legislators can be accommodated only with the consent of the other inmates of the room, and after giving intimation to the Warden. No furniture will be specially supplied to the guests of the Legislators, nor can they stay in the Hostel after their hosts have vacated the rooms."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" The Old Legislators' Hostel buildings since they came into the Government's possession have considerably deteriorated and many of the rooms are very leaky. May I know from the Government whether steps will be taken to repair the buildings? May I also request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to inspect the buildings in this connexion? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Recently I have not visited the buildings. But I have lived in that building for a long time. To some extent the deterioration in the buildings has been brought about by the Members themselves not properly utilizing the buildings. I have known people, who are not Members of the Legislature at all, staying in the buildings. Friends and relatives of Members come and stay in the Hostel. I have tried to prevent it but I could not do it. If the hon. Member gives any suggestion, I will gladly consider it."

Appeals from the elementary school teachers.

* 198 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any time-limit for the disposal of appeals from the elementary school teachers by Divisional Inspectors of Schools; and

(b) if not, whether the Government have any proposal to lay down the time-limit?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes. It has been made obligatory on the part of the Divisional Inspectors

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to pass orders on appeals within three months from the date of their receipt. Any delay beyond three months will have to be explained to the higher authority.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that in most of the cases, the time taken for the disposal of appeals from the elementary school teachers is more than three months?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Definite instructions have been issued that the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should be given the maximum time of six weeks to forward the appeals to the District Educational Officers, and that the appeals should be disposed of within the prescribed period of three months.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know whether the teachers whose services have been terminated and who have filed appeals will be given subsistence allowance?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Government have issued instructions that notice and previous consultation with the Deputy Inspector of Schools should be made obligatory in all cases other than those under Rule 151, Madras Educational Rules and Rule 14 of the Rules for Recognition and Aid to Elementary Schools.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“I submit, Sir, that when a teacher is thrown out of employment, he has to appeal. I should like to know from the Government whether this teacher has to keep quiet without any job for three months and whether he has got a claim for pay for the period he is without a job if he is reinstated by the Divisional Inspector?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“No person can be dismissed without the approval of the Education Department.”

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government will institute a Tribunal for dealing with all these appeals?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“It is not possible and it will cause more delay.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—“May I know from the Government whether any appeal to the Government against the orders of the Divisional Inspector of Schools is allowed?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Yes, Sir.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—“Is there any time-limit for appeals to be disposed of by the Government?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“There is no time-limit. Generally appeals are disposed of quickly.”

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Purchase of lead metal by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

* 199 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of lead metal purchased by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, during the year 1952-53, for lino-mono casting and the rate at which it was purchased;

(b) the percentage of loss incurred due to melting and recasting of lead metal;

(c) whether the stock book balance and actual quantity of lead found in the Government Press have been reconciled and whether there have been any discrepancies in figures and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there was any stoppage of productive machines for want of lead metal during the year 1952-53 and, if so, the total number of productive hours lost thereby?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a), (b), (c) & (d) A statement^a containing the information is laid on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, with reference to answer to (a), may I know if tenders were invited and the lowest tenderer was given the supply order?” 4-30 p.m.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, the requirements of the Press are purchased from firms at the most favourable rates after calling for competitive quotations.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, with reference to answer to (b), what is the normal annual requirement of lead for lino-mono casting and why 40 tons were purchased during 1952-53, when the percentage of normal loss every year is stated to be 1.5 per cent?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I require notice for this question, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, may I know what is the present stock of lead metal in the Press?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I require notice for this also, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, will the Hon. Minister kindly enlighten us whether there was a case of theft of lead in the Press and what action was taken thereon and will the Government take stringent steps to tighten up security arrangements in the Press?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I am not aware of any case of theft. However, the matter will be looked into.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, recently a store-keeper has been posted in the Government Press. Will very strict orders be issued enjoining on the new store-keeper to check the stock registers with reference to the loss reported on account of melting, etc., and the replacement made every year? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, every care will be taken and instructions issued in the matter.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, with reference to answer to (d), is it not the rule that after striking the required number of copies the printed matter should be broken up then and there in accordance with the instructions of the departments concerned on the Press slips issued by them? If so, why should there be such stoppage of productive machines and huge loss? Will the Government kindly issue instructions to the new I.A.S. Officer who has been posted to the Press to investigate and see that these things are rectified in the Press? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, this stoppage was due to the enormously increased output and setting work on the machines after the revision of scales of pay of Lino and Mono operators in 1951 and the inability of the departments in handling the subsequent stages of production to keep pace with the setting. This bottleneck has been met to some extent by the purchase of additional quantities of metal, but the real solution is the starting of a second shift in all the departments of the Press, regarding which proposals are under consideration separately. Every care will be taken to see that any stoppage is avoided.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, will the Government kindly investigate as to who is responsible for the loss of Rs. 78,200? The deficiency is considered normal after a long interval of eleven years. If 1.5 per cent is the normal loss per year apart from replacement a sum of Rs. 30,000 may perhaps be allowed whereas the loss of 39 tons, working out to about Rs. 78,200 is inexplicable. Will Government please investigate further into the matter? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir; it will be investigated. But it is over a period of eleven years.”

Adoption of common leave rules for all teachers.

* 200 Q.—**SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from teachers' associations and the South Indian Teachers' Union regarding the need for adopting common leave rules for teachers serving in schools under different agencies;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on those representations; and

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(c) whether the Government have considered the desirability of extending the leave rules for teachers in Government Educational institutions to teachers employed under local bodies and private managements?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a), (b) & (c) Teachers employed in educational institutions under local bodies are entitled to the leave privileges allowed to teachers employed in Government schools. Grant of leave to teachers in aided secondary schools is governed by the agreement which they have entered into with the management. Teachers employed in aided elementary schools are granted leave with reference to rules for the grant of aid to elementary schools. Representations have been received from the various teachers' organizations for the adoption of uniform leave rules for teachers employed in schools under all managements. The Government have not considered it necessary to revise the existing procedure.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that Government are having uniform leave rules for their teachers, what is the difficulty in extending the leave rules to teachers under private management also? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, in the case of teachers under private managements, the conditions of service and the emoluments, as well as other conditions are subject to a contract.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Sir, are Government aware that according to the contract no leave rules are there in any school and the question of grant of leave is left purely to the whims and fancies of the managements? May I ask the Government, since they have introduced uniform leave rules even for aided elementary schools, why they should not be extended to aided high schools also? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ That will be considered, Sir.”

Educational concessions to the children of peons in aided institutions.

* 201 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend the educational concessions granted to children of clerks in aided institutions to the children of peons in aided institutions?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I request the Government on behalf of these poor peons that the same concessions that have been granted to permanent clerks in aided institutions be extended to them, at least in the case of permanent peons? May I also point out that the cost would be well within a lakh of rupees for the peons of these institutions, as no elementary school is permitted to have a peon? ”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the matter will be considered with improvement in the financial conditions."

Age of retirement of teachers.

* 202 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the age of retirement of teachers in the various institutions, i.e., Government, local boards and aided;

(b) whether the Government have issued any rules governing the grant of extension of service to the teachers in the above institutions and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the same; and

(c) whether the Government propose to raise the age of retirement of teachers working in Government and local boards to 60 years?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Fifty-five years.

" (b) No rules regarding the grant of extension of service to the teachers have been issued by the Government. Copies^a of the orders permitting the re-employment of teachers are laid on the table of the House for information.

" (c) No."

Formation of teachers' unions.

* 203 Q.—SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders have been passed by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, regarding the formation of teachers' unions in the State after G.O. No. 2775, dated 24th October 1951, has been cancelled and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of the same on the table of the House; and

(b) whether the Government propose to cancel all Government Orders and proceedings now in force regarding the formation of teachers' unions that are contrary to the provisions of the Indian Constitution?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes. A copy^b of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction No. 192-B-I/(2) of 1952, dated 10th October 1952, is placed on the table of the House.

" (b) There are no Government Orders at present in force regarding the formation of teachers' unions which are contrary to the provisions in the Constitution."

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 322-326 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 327 infra.

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SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, may I know why certain conditions are laid down for the teachers working in the Secondary Schools becoming Members of the South Indian Teachers' Association, when there are no such restrictions on elementary school teachers forming their own Unions? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am not aware of any restrictions in the way of teachers joining the South Indian Teachers' Association."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, there are some four or five conditions restricting secondary school teachers from participating in the unions, namely that they should not criticise the policy of the Government, that they should not become office bearers without obtaining the permission of the management and so on. Why should there be these restrictions, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, there is no bar to any teacher being a member of any organization; but there are certain Government Servants' Conduct Rules which cannot be contravened, even by members of such Associations."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know, Sir, whether any of the teachers requested to join the Trade Unions? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the teachers have got their own organization."

Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.

* 204 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent so far on the Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode;

(b) when it is expected to go into production; and

(c) whether any committee or special officer was recently deputed by the Government to make a report on the working of the factory, and if so, what the findings are?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The amount spent up to 31st March 1953 on the Government Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode, is Rs. 20,70,204.

" (b) The factory is now in a position to commence production as soon as additional power supply to the extent of 140 K.W. is made available and the necessary supplies of raw groundnut oil are procured.

" (c) Yes, Sir. A Committee consisting of the Minister for Industries and Labour as Chairman, the Minister for Law and the Minister for Agriculture as Members and the Director of Industries and Commerce as Secretary, was constituted by Government to examine the question of the future of the Government Hydro-generation Factory, Kozhikode. The Committee's recommendations¹ have been considered by the Government and suitable action taken."

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SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, may I know what the capacity of that plant is? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the total production capacity is 300 tons Vanaspathi and 1,500 tons of oil per year."

Rat-pests in the paddy fields.

* 205 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that owing to the export of a large number of snake-skins, there has been considerable increase in the rat-pests particularly in the paddy fields; and if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the rat-pests?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The customs figures do not indicate an increase in the export of snake skins. The Director of Agriculture has reported that there has been an increase in rat menace all over the State but that this cannot be attributed to the export of a large number of snake skins. In order to reduce the rat menace the Agricultural Department is advocating the use of " Zinc phosphide " a very effective rat poison, as bait, for the last three years, which is in great demand and is available in all Taluk Agricultural Depots."

4-40 p.m. SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the poison will not affect the food crops? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid, Sir, I cannot speak with authority on this. I would like the hon. Member to put a question to my Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Agriculture."

SRI S. NARASAPAYA :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that there are a regular set of people who have made it their profession to go to the villages and then catch these rat snakes whether it is for export or internal consumption, and will the Government take any action to prevent such catching of these rat snakes? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I have no idea of the rat snake skin that is exported. We have no statistics on that. But I can tell the hon. Member that an enormous quantity of snake skins are exported. In 1949-50 2,454,310 skins were exported and in 1951 there was a reduction in the export, the number of skins exported being 1,762,000. The total value of the skins exported during 1949-50 was Rupees 59,92,000 and Rs. 36,63,375 for the next year. Of this, sixty per cent may be taken to represent snake skins and the rest crocodile skins and others. We have no separate statistics as to the number of python skins, cobra skins and rat snake skins, etc."

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Sanction of the post of the Refrigeration Engineer.

* 206 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to Legislative Council starred question No. 31 answered on 14th March 1953—

(a) when the post of the Refrigeration Engineer was sanctioned by the Government;

(b) whether the post was advertised in the local dailies, if so, the names and dates of the dailies;

(c) the number of applications received for the abovesaid post; and

(d) the qualification prescribed for the post and the qualifications of the present candidate?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) The post of Refrigeration Engineer was sanctioned in April 1946.

" (b) The post was not advertised in the papers as the appointment was proposed to be made only temporarily.

" (c) The application of Sri V. L. N. Chari, the present incumbent of the post, was the only one received.

" (d) (1) A degree in Science of a University in the State of Madras or any other recognized University.

(2) A degree or diploma in refrigeration course of a University in the State or any other recognized University.

(3) Practical experience in erection of cold storage plants.

NOTE.—Preference will be given to candidates with experience in fish refrigeration or training in refrigeration in the United Kingdom or in the United States of America.

Sri V. L. N. Chari, the present incumbent, possesses the following qualifications :—

(1) B.Sc., Madras University (Geology), III Class, 1946.

(2) Diploma in refrigeration and air conditioning of the Industrial Training Institute, Chicago, United States of America, 1948."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know, Sir, why this post was not advertised in the dailies? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, in answer to sub-clause (b), I said the post was not advertised in the papers as the appointment was proposed to be made only temporarily in the first instance in 1950. Later on in 1951, when the Madras Public Service Commission took up this question of selecting a candidate for the post they called for applications. Only two applications were received; one was from Mr. Chari. The other candidate who applied for the post did not turn up for the interview."

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DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Has this candidate received the stamp of the Commission, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Yes, Sir, he was selected by the Public Service Commission."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Is this post to be continued in the Residuary State after the formation of the Andhra State? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Yes, Sir. We have got two of these plants on the West Coast. We are likely to get some more. Therefore, I think, we require the services of these engineers."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Under the partition scheme will posts similar to these be created for the Andhra State also, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Well, Sir, right now there are no plants in Andhra area. There is a proposal to have some plants on the East Coast, when there will be need for such appointments. Right now, I do not think there will be need."

Selection of candidates as Executive Officers of Panchayats.

* 207 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 126 candidates selected and trained as Executive Officers of Panchayats have been removed from the waiting list and asked to seek employment elsewhere; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the candidates so removed received special training at various centres at their own cost; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government are since calling for applications and interviewing the applicants to fill up such posts by direct recruitment?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) Yes; as it was not possible to provide all the candidates in the waiting list with appointments.

" (b) Yes; only such of them as were not employees of local bodies had undergone the training.

" (c) Yes; it is in respect of vacancies of Executive Officers, I grade, already reserved for being filled by graduates by direct recruitment."

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" May I know, Sir, among the 126 unfortunates, how many belong to the Backward classes and how many to the Harijan class? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I require notice, Sir. Only some good people were selected and the rest deleted."

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SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of giving appointments to a few of the selected Backward class candidates as well as Harijans? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" We are at present keeping a panel of three for every district and among them there may be Harijans also."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Is it not a matter of mere justice, Sir, that men who have been trained at their own cost and that at the instance of Government and are already on the waiting list should be employed before taking any action for further recruitment? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Too many were kept on the list from a few districts. Many other districts were not represented. So at present we are keeping a panel of three for every district. As vacancies arise they are taken."

Recruitment of Executive Officers for Panchayats.

* 208 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the scale of pay fixed for different grades of Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards;

(b) the qualifications prescribed for the Panchayat Executive Officers; and

(c) the method of recruitment and the channels of further promotion for those Executive Officers?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) The scales of pay of the Executive Officers of Panchayats are as follows :—

	RS.
III grade	50—1½—65.
II grade	65—1½—80.
I grade	80—2½—100.

" (b) The qualifications prescribed are :—

(1) The candidate should be the holder of a completed S.S.L.C. issued under the authority of the Government of Madras, declared eligible for college courses of study, if he belongs to communities other than the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes; and

(2) he should be the holder of a completed S.S.L.C. issued under the authority of the Government of Madras, if he belongs to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

" (c) The selection of candidates is made by Government as well as by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The promotion of Executive Officers from lower to higher grades and of I Grade Executive Officers as Deputy Panchayat Officers is made by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Have all Class I Panchayats been provided with Executive Officers? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" As far as my knowledge goes all Class I Panchayats are provided with Executive Officers."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, how many minor Panchayats have been so notified for the appointment of Executive Officers? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Some of the Class II Panchayats where there is mismanagement in the administration have also been notified. I am not able to give the number just now."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Will the Hon. Minister please enlighten us as to the principle followed or the basis on which such Panchayats are notified for appointment of Executive Officers? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" They must be big enough, must have good income and the management there must be bad."

SRI R. VENKATASUBBARAO CHOUDARY :—" May I know, Sir, whether there has been any improvement in the administration of the Panchayats after the appointment of these Executive Officers? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The work in panchayats under the new Act, I think, is increasing. A number of taxes have to be assessed and then collected. Hence I think for the big panchayats Executive Officers are necessary. No Panchayat President can be a whole-time servant."

Seniority list of Municipal Commissioners.

4-50
P.m.

* 209 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether a seniority list of Municipal Commissioners is maintained by the Government according to G.O. No. 2382, Local Administration, dated 4th December 1952;

(b) whether the date of the first appointment of a Municipal Commissioner has been taken into account while fixing his rank in the seniority list; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) & (c) The date of first regular appointment to a grade is taken as the basis for fixing the rank of Municipal Commissioners in the seniority list in that grade. Promotions to higher grades are made on grounds of merit, seniority being

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considered only where merit is approximately equal and such promotees are arranged in the order of preference according to merit and this order is followed in the seniority list in the higher grade. In cases where seniors could not join duty earlier than juniors and a junior is appointed earlier than his senior due to administrative convenience like language difficulties, the original seniority of such persons is retained by issuing a suitable order."

Repairs to the supply channels of Periankuppam tank.

* 210 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for repairs to the supply channels of Periankuppam tank in Vellore taluk, North Arcot; and

(b) whether any estimates have been prepared and sanctioned; if so, at what stage the matter stands?

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

" (b) An estimate has been prepared for carrying out repairs to the tank for Rs. 41,500 for works or Rs. 53,861 inclusive of direct and indirect charges and the question of sanction of the estimate is under the consideration of the Government in consultation with the Collector."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know whether the North Arcot District Food Committee has unanimously sent a Resolution requesting the Government to expedite the repairs of the Periankuppam tank? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Unfortunately, Sir, the recommendation of the Superintending Engineer is not as unanimous as the Food Committee's. The Superintending Engineer thinks that only about 60 more acres can be brought under the ayacut and it is not a worthy proposal. Subsequently he reported that if 50 per cent of the cost was borne by the ryots, he would recommend the proposal."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" What is the total number of acres which can be brought under cultivation after the repair of the tank and also the present acreage of lands under cultivation? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The increased acreage will be 60 acres. I do not know the existing acreage under the tank."

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Refusal of remissions for the wet land in Garimenapenta.

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

(a) whether any remissions were refused for faslis 1357 to 1359 by the Government for the wet land of Garimenapenta, Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district; if so, the amount refused and why;

(b) whether the necessity for the remissions was brought to the notice of the District Collector and if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the Government propose to refund the excess collected from the ryots for these faslis?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) Remission for the wet lands of the village was proposed in the three faslis, the amounts proposed for remission being Rs. 2,041-6-2 for fasli 1357, Rs. 580-9-9 for fasli 1358 and Rs. 541-9-11 for fasli 1359. As the remission had to be granted by the landholder of the village, he was addressed. He replied that there was no ground for granting remission for fasli 1357 and said nothing about remission for faslis 1358 and 1359. The ryots were then informed that the landholder had refused to grant any remission, as the Government cannot act otherwise than as the agent of the landholder under the Rent Reduction Act.

“(c) There is no such proposal.”

Reconstitution of the Bench Court, Karaikudi.

* 212 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) when the Bench Court, Karaikudi, was last reconstituted and when the term of the Honorary Magistrates of the Court expired;

(b) why there is delay in reconstituting the Court and how the Court work is being conducted now; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Bench Court, Karaikudi, and all other Bench Courts in this State; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“(a) The Bench Court at Karaikudi was last reconstituted in December 1950 and the term of the members of the Bench Court expired in December 1952.

“(b) & (c) Cases which would have been filed in the Bench Court, Karaikudi, are now being laid before the Second-class Magistrate, Karaikudi.

“There is no proposal to abolish all the Bench Courts in this State. The question whether the Bench Courts in the Ramanaapuram district may not be abolished is under the

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consideration of the Government mainly for the reason that the file in most of these Bench Courts is not heavy and the respective Sub-Magistrates can have no difficulty in trying those cases.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I presume from the answer of the Hon. Minister that the Bench Court at Karaikudi will not be abolished and may I know when Honorary Magistrates for the Bench Court will be appointed?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“I have already answered that the question of abolishing the Bench Court at Karaikudi was under the consideration of the Government. The matter is pending with the High Court and unless it is finalized, no Magistrate will be appointed.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“As it is already one year since the vacancies arose, may I request the Government to see that the vacancies of Honorary Magistrates at Karaikudi are filled up without further delay?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“But the cases are tackled by the Second-class Magistrate of Karaikudi.”

Report of the Madras Jail Reforms Committee.

* 213 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) when the report of the Madras Jail Reforms Committee was published; and

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders on the recommendations of the Madras Jail Reforms Committee, and if not, why?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“(a) The report was released to the Press in September 1952.

“(b) The Government have not yet passed any orders on the recommendations of the Committee as the Committee's recommendations which are large in number, extensive in scope and many with financial implications, are still under careful examination by the heads of departments concerned and of the Government.”

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—“May I know, how long it will take for the Government to consider this report and pass orders?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“It may take a few months because there are 279 recommendations contained in the report.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“Questions are over. We will now continue the discussion on the Andhra State Bill.”

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

Clause 7.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The hon. Member Mr. Gurunandan Row has given notice of an amendment under Clause 7. I rule it out of order. Article 4 (2) of the Constitution definitely provides for such an amendment to the Constitution. The amendment cannot be brought under Article 368 of the Constitution.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, I rise on a point of order

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I will not allow any discussion on my ruling.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ The point of order which I wish to raise is that amendments cannot be ruled out of order after they are put in the Agenda. Sir, firstly, an amendment once put before the House for discussion and which is in the Agenda can be withdrawn only with the leave of the House given without a dissentient voice. Secondly, before a decision is given on a point of order, it has always been the principle and practice to give an opportunity to the Member who raised the point of order to state his case. Particularly when a decision is going to be given against him, he must be heard. After all, Sir, the Chairman is in the position of a Judge and he must hear both sides, at least the side against which a decision is going to be given. Therefore, I say that the hon. Member Mr. Gurunandan Row should be heard before his proposition is ruled out of order.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ These are amendments which have been sent to my office and they can either be stopped there without coming on to the Agenda or can be stopped here. I am perfectly within my rights in disallowing the amendment here. I have given the reasons for that. There should be no further discussion on that.”

Clause 7 was put and carried.

Clauses 8 and 9.

Clauses 8 and 9 were put and carried.

Clause 10.

5 p.m. * SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that—

“ In sub-clause (3), for the words “ by lot drawn in such manner as the Chairman of the Council of States may direct ”, substitute the following words: “ by the order in which their names have been notified as elected by the Election Commission in the Official Gazette.” ”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I suggest that this amendment may be discussed after the amendment which I have given notice of, to clause 19. If my amendment is accepted, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar's amendment may not be required at all.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ We must follow a regular order for dealing with the Clauses and amendments.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Sir, sub-clause (3) of clause 10 reads as follows :—

“ The member whose term of office is to be increased under clause (a) of sub-section (2) and the member whose term of office is to be reduced under clause (b) of that sub-section shall be determined as soon as may be after the appointed day by lot drawn in such manner as the Chairman of the Council of States may direct.”

My amendment is to substitute for the words ‘ by lot drawn in such manner as the Chairman of the Council of States may direct ’ the words ‘ by the order in which their names have been notified as elected by the Election Commission in the Official Gazette.’ Here in this House when lots were drawn the principle of giving effect to the order in which the names have been notified by the Election Commission when the persons were elected was observed in respect of the Graduates Constituencies. After determining the third part of the House which has to retire after two years by the casting of lots, the 6-and 4-year terms were determined according to the order in which the Election Commission had notified the names. I suppose the same thing would have been followed by the Chairman of the Council of States. My point before this House is that the order in which the Election Commission has notified the names should be taken into consideration for the purpose of fixing the number of years, namely, 6, 4 and 2 years. It is better that this principle is adhered to instead of the period being determined by lot. The Council of States might have determined the periods already by lot and this procedure need not be gone into again for the purpose as a person whose period might have been fixed by lot as 4 years may now find that his period is reduced to two years if the period is again determined by another lot. My submission to this House is that the principle of considering the names according to the order in which they have been published by the Election Commissioner and giving preference for the 6-and 4-year periods to those who have been declared elected on the first and second counts should be adhered to instead of drawing lots.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, will the hon. Member kindly enlighten me as to whether there is any principle in the order in which the names are notified by the Election Commissioner except the alphabetical order.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Sir, these elections are based on the single transferable vote system and the results are notified in the order in which the candidates have come out successful by the number of first votes they have received.

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On this principle in regard to the Graduates' Constituency the name of hon. Member, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was ranked first and the name of the Hon. Chairman who got the next largest number of votes was given the second place, myself coming third and Sri K. Bhashyam being the fourth. The same rules applied to the election of the State's representatives to the Council of States and their names were also notified in the same order. By drawing lots the hon. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao has to continue to be a Member of this House only for a period of two years."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, as far as the Council of States is concerned the periods were determined by lots for all the groups. There is therefore no purpose to be served by recommending now the principle which was adopted here and which the Council of States did not adopt in the beginning itself."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, once it is determined by lot which persons are to retire at the end of two years, so far as persons who retire at the end of 6 and 4 years respectively are concerned, their period of office is determined by the order in which their elections were notified by the Election Commissioner."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am instructed to say that in the Council of States the term of office of all groups is fixed only by casting lots."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, even if it is so, there must be a uniform policy for all the Legislative Councils in our country. So far as we are concerned, lots were drawn for the purpose of fixing only the third of the portion of the House which should retire at the end of two years and as regards those whose terms are 6 and 4 years the order in which their names were notified was taken into account."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" But this Clause relates to the Council of States."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" But, that does not prevent my amendment being proposed as I think this is a much better principle than the one of casting lots even though the Council of States might not have adhered to it. Election by the single transferable vote is determined by the first preference votes and therefore the man who gets the largest number of first preference votes should be given preference in fixing the term of office. Why should he be sent out in two years as a result of casting lots? It is not fair and it is not just to the man who has been elected by the largest number of first preference votes. In this case it so happens that the people who got the largest number of votes have got a 6-year term of office. Our Chairman has got the second largest number of first votes. I would indeed be very sorry for him if his period of office is limited to two years only by casting lots. It is quite all right now that

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he has got six years. I am putting forward my arguments only in respect of those elected by the single transferable vote and to determine their term of office by casting of lots is not fair."

SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, I support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar with reference to the Council of States and this Council."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This clause relates only to the Council of States. We are already adopting this method so far as our Council is concerned."

SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, I thank the Hon. the Minister for his intervention. Sir, human nature being what it is, if out of five Members who are to sit for four years one gets a promotion to a 6-year term of office, all the five will be happy but if one of them has to be sent out after two years he will naturally feel very sorry, when it so happens by casting lots. After having heard the views put forward, I think we can accept the principle that one who has secured the maximum number of votes should get the longer term of office and only the term of those who have secured lesser number of votes should be cut down. I do admit that there will be some difficulty with reference to the Council of States because, if I have understood correctly the previous speakers, all the Members who have been elected from the various States have had their term of six, four or two years fixed according to their luck in the casting of lots. As far as this Legislative Council is concerned the terms of six and four years have been fixed according to the number of first votes and, for example, in the case of those 24 Members who have been recently elected by the Assembly, the top-most have got six years. The position is similar in regard to the Graduates' Constituency though a different procedure is adopted for the Local Authorities Constituencies. After all it is a good suggestion from my hon. Friend, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, that instead of casting lots, it will be better to fix the terms according to the number of votes obtained."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" I beg to oppose the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, as the principle underlying the Bill does not seem to be sound. When once a Member gets elected and takes his seat in the Council, the number of votes obtained by him should not be taken into account, and he should be treated on a par with all others. There may be so many causes for the difference of votes. The difference in the number of votes should not be made a ground for deciding the terms of office of the Members. The spirit of the Constitution has not been taken into account in the framing of the amendment. According to the Constitution lots are to be drawn and as nearly as one-third of the Members should retire on the expiration of every second year. The decision arrived at by drawing lots gives some sort of emotional satisfaction to everybody that he is destined to be a Member for such and such a period. On the other hand, if the question of votes is to be taken

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into account, every Member who has been elected with less number of votes than others and who, as a consequence, has to retire earlier than others will always be reminded of this fact of getting less number of votes that has resulted in his getting out earlier than others. I want, Sir, that destiny alone should be the deciding factor and not any human factor. I, therefore, oppose the amendment moved by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, this clause applies to the Council of States. Just as we have adopted our own methods for the retirement of one-third of the Members on the expiration of every second year, the Council of States also have got their own method for the retirement of one-third of the Members on the expiration of every second year. I understand the term of office is determined by the drawing of lots in the Council of States. We cannot now interfere with a system which the Council of States has adopted for itself, and say that as regards the Members elected to the Council of States from the Andhra and the Residuary Madras States a different method should be followed. So, I oppose the amendment moved by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is nothing important in the argument put forward in support of the amendment. I do not think we should attach any importance to the fact whether the terms of Members are fixed on the basis of lots drawn or on the basis of votes obtained. As a matter of fact, in the list, the names of Members elected within the same count are arranged only alphabetically, and not according to the number of votes obtained. After all, this is a matter affecting the Council of States and there is no use in pressing them to adopt a different method with regard to our State alone."

The amendment of Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar was put and lost.

Clause 10 was put and carried.

Clauses 11 to 18 were put and carried.

Clauses 19 to 21.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" I beg to move the following amendment (No. 22) standing in my name :—

'This House recommends that Clauses 19, 20 and 21 be deleted and suitable amendments be made for the abolition of the Legislative Council in both the Madras and Andhra States.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The House has already taken a decision unanimously recommending a Legislative Council for the Andhra State. For the abolition of the Madras Legislative Council the initiative must be taken by the Legislative Assembly as provided for under Article 169 of the Constitution. The amendment of the hon. Member is, therefore, out of order."

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* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" I would like to say a few words on my amendment."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" There is no use of further discussion when I have ruled the amendment out of order."

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" The procedure that is being followed here looks as if the views of this House are not required. Clauses are being passed without any discussion. Though there may be no amendments to any particular clause, any Member who wishes to speak on that clause should be given an opportunity to do so. According to Article 3 of the Constitution, our views have to be given to Parliament. I, therefore, submit that under each clause anybody who wants to make any suggestion must not be prevented merely because the amendment or amendments suggested to that clause are out of order."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If we do not propose to make any change in any clause, we do not forward any recommendation to Parliament. It is not as if, Sir, our speeches on every clause should be sent to Parliament for the purpose of passing or not passing the Andhra State Bill. We are expected to forward some sort of recommendations to Parliament. If the hon. Member wants to make changes to any clause in the Bill, he will have to make a formal recommendation for amending that clause and then the House will have an opportunity to debate on that."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Gurunandan Row should consider the whole thing from the legal point of view apart from the question of speaking and all that. I am not going into the question of opportunities for speaking on the resolutions and amendments themselves. So far as the Andhra Council is concerned, it is a new Council and this Bill will cover the formation of a new Council and opinions may be expressed thereon."

"As regards the Legislative Council which is left behind for the Residuary State, it is an old Council and any resolution to abolish that is a resolution to change the Constitution. Constitutionally, to abolish the existing Council of the Residuary State, they should follow a different procedure."

"I understand, the Chairman's ruling was that in respect of the Andhra State Legislative Council we have already discussed it and come to some conclusion, and with respect to the Residuary State Legislative Council it is out of order to make a proposal to abolish it in this back-door way because we cannot pass a resolution on the Andhra State Bill that the Residuary State's Legislative Council must be abolished."

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" Parliament is supreme and there is nothing to prevent Parliament from abolishing the Legislative Council of the Madras State. No doubt, the Constitution lays down, as mentioned by the Hon. the Chief Minister, that Parliament may by law abolish the Council only on a resolution

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by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly recommending that abolition. But if Parliament decides to amend the Constitution and abolish the Council, there is nothing to prevent it."

5-20 P.M. * THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Surely, the lawyer members may instruct him rather than my arguing the thing. It is quite true that Parliament has power. What we are going to do here is, we are sending our views on the Bill which has been sent to us. That cannot include the abolition of this Council."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"When the Chairman has ruled the amendment out of order there is no possibility of discussing that."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Sir, apart from the printed list which you are having before you, there are also amendments in the typed list. [The Chairman rose to speak.] There is an amendment by Sri Syed Mahboob . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member should know that he cannot speak when the Chairman is standing. I cannot go on repeating this."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Sir, we have got our Rules. According to rule 69, when a Member wants to raise a point of order, he can raise it at any stage. Will you please look into the rule, Sir?"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I have already ruled the amendment out of order."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Will you kindly see rule 69, Sir? It says that a point of order can be raised at any stage. When a point of order is not raised, as soon as the Chairman begins to speak, every Member has to sit down. But a point of order can be raised at any stage. It is the right of every Member. That is my submission, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"No, the hon. Member is wrong. . ."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"One minute, Sir, I will explain. You ruled out of order the amendment of Sri V. G. Row a little while ago. But there is another amendment which you did not rule out. It is, I submit, in order. That is amendment No. 94 of Sri Syed Mahaboob. The other one was ruled out because it referred to the Andhra Upper House. We have taken a decision on that. This amendment (No. 94) refers only to Madras, and we have not taken a decision with regard to Madras."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"We cannot discuss about the Madras Council in this Bill."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Sir, after the decision of the Chairman, there is no room for discussion. There is no argument or a point of order against a decision of the Chair. That is clear from rule 69 (2)."

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—"This amendment will serve no useful purpose. The Constitution definitely provides for a Legislative Council for Madras State in Article 168. It can only be abolished according to the conditions laid down in Article 169 and not by an amendment to the Andhra State Bill."

Clause 19.

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Sir, I submit that this is an important matter. My amendment is as follows:—

'Clause 19 shall be so amended as to provide that this House should have 57 seats instead of 45; and consequent amendments be made in other portions of the Bill.'

I invite the kind attention of the House to this. Clause 19 reduces the number of members in this House from 72 to 45. Sir, under Article 171 of the Constitution, the number of members in the Council should not be less than 40 and not more than one-fourth of the number of members of the Assembly. Now, Sir, in Bihar, Bombay, Madras, East Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore, we have got Councils. Section 10 of the Representation of People Act, 1950, and the Third Schedule provide 72 seats for four major States, viz., Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

"Sir, you will find that Bihar has 330 members in the Assembly; Bombay has 315, Madras has 375 and the Uttar Pradesh 430; the number in the Council is not one-fourth, but it is much less. Therefore, it is right that a maximum should be fixed, but the maximum was fixed at 72 for Madras. In West Bengal, for 238 in the Assembly the number in the Council is 51 and in Mysore for 99, the number is 40 and in Punjab for 126, it is 40. Now, Sir, somebody who made some calculation reduced the figure for Madras from 72 to 45. Actually, if Article 171 of the Constitution is followed, this Council can have 57 members. Though I have proposed 57 in my amendment, I might agree to 51. Fifty-one is a very convenient number; for, Article 171 provides that one-third of the members shall retire every two years. Now if it is 51, as in West Bengal—our number is 230 and that of Bengal is 238 in the Assembly—what happens is, it is easy to divide the figure. Fifteen members could be elected by the Assembly and that is divisible by 3; 15 members could be elected by Local Authorities; 6 members by the Graduates' Constituency and 6 by the Teachers' Constituency and there may be a nomination of 9 by the Governor. If that is done, then one-third of the members can easily retire every second year. Now, the figure which is given in this Bill is 14; fourteen is a very odd figure. If my figure of 51 is accepted then, all these difficulties of reducing the number and sending somebody out which is provided for in the schedule need not happen at all. At page 25 of the Bill, i.e., Fourth Schedule, there are 14 members in the Local Authorities' Constituency. You can add one more and make it fifteen. In the Graduates' Constituency, there are 4 and it is suggested that the term of Mr. K. Balasubramania Ayyar and

[Dr. V. K. John]

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Sri K. Bhashyam may be settled by lot for one of them to retire in 1954. What I suggest is that Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and your good self will, as provided, go up to 21st April 1958 and Sri Balasubramania Ayyar and Sri Bhashyam up to 21st April 1956. If you can have two more members and if every year two can go out, you need not reduce the term of either Balasubramania Ayyar or Bhashyam to 1954. Then, if you take the Teachers' Constituency, there are only 4 and you find nobody goes out in 1958. If you can have two more members, Sri Ranganathan and Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu can go up to 1958 and Sri Krishnamurthi and Parameswaran can go up to 1956. All the numbers I have suggested are divisible by 3. There will be 9 members to be nominated by the Governor. While it is suggested in the Bill that one of them, i.e., Sri Muhammad Usman, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Sri Marthandam Pillai or Mrs. Clubwala must go out on the appointed day, according to my suggestion they need not go out till 1954.

5-30 p.m. "Therefore, Sir, if the number of Members for this House is fixed at 51 there will be some dignity for this House. When we were a big State we had 72 as the States of Bihar, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh had. In Bombay, Sir, the Upper House has 72 Members in spite of the fact that there are only 315 Members for the Lower House while in the Uttar Pradesh they have 430. We were considered a big State and the number of Members for this House has been fixed at 72. After the separation of the Andhra State we are very nearly reduced to the position of Mysore and Punjab. I say the dignity and the importance of a Chamber like this depends also on the number of Members, and when the Constitution allows that the number of Members for this House might be one-fourth of the number of Members of the Lower House which is 230 in our case, why should we not have more members? The number of the Members of the Lower House is going to be increased to 245 later on. It can easily be fixed at more than 40. Some clerk in the Secretariat might have worked out the figures. We had 72 members for this House when we had 375 for the Lower House. For 230 Members in the Lower House he might have arrived at 45 Members for the Upper House—a proportionate reduction. When Bengal can be given 51 for almost the same number of Members in the Lower House why should we be reduced to 45 because of some mistake committed by somebody? Forty-five is not one-fourth of 230. What is the idea in fixing the number at 45 and reducing us to the status of Mysore, Punjab and other small States? How can one-third of the Members go out in rotation? All these difficulties arise due to reducing the number to 45. The term of hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar or hon. Member Bhashyam is to be reduced and one of them asked to go in April 1954. I say it will cause great inconvenience, and it will not also be in keeping with the dignity of this House if the number is reduced to 45. If the number is reduced to 51 instead of 45 it will be most convenient and it will save all the injustice that is proposed to be done because of some clerical error and it will be in keeping with the principle laid down in the Representation of

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the People Act. I submit that it is better to increase the number of years of some members. After all my suggestion requires the election of two members by the Graduates' Constituency, two members by the Teachers' Constituency and one from Local Bodies Constituency. This election might wait till October. There is nothing wrong in it. Therefore, Sir, I feel the number of Members for this House should be fixed at 51 and not at 45 as is proposed to be done in this Bill. I therefore submit that this House must recommend to the Government of India that the strength of this House should be fixed at 51 if not at 57."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I should like to support this motion and also congratulate hon. Member Dr. John on the mathematical accuracy of the figures he has collected. I am glad he has reduced the number from 57 to 51 in his amendment. In the first place as the hon. Member has said correctly the principle should be followed in fixing the number of seats for the Legislative Council. This has not been done in the present case. Our Legislative Assembly is not less in numbers than the Assembly in Bengal or in Assam. I think there is perfect reason for saying that the number of seats in this Council must be increased. The second point which I heartily support is that owing to the changes that have been brought about, not with the concurrence of the Members who have been elected or nominated, there should not be a feeling of injustice that consequent upon the creation of the new States some people who had a definite and reasonable hope of performing their legislative duties for some time should have their term cut short. On the other hand the principle should be, if at all, that their term should be extended reasonably so that there may be no feeling of injustice in the mind of anybody. Now we are going to have the Andhra and the Residuary States and not even a few of the legislators should feel that they have been knocked out and have a resentment against the formation of these States. It is for that very reason that yesterday I strongly supported the move, though not by a speech, that a Council should also be functioning in the Andhra State. There are a number of eminent persons who have been here representatives of the Andhra districts, elected to the Council. If there is to be no Council for the Andhra State then a grave injustice would be done for a set of people who for no fault of theirs fought the Council elections rather than the Assembly elections and came in by the right royal method of election. So from that point of view also I support it. I feel that it must not be felt by any Member that he is being jettisoned out with no prospect of getting into the Council for some years.

"Now the mathematical accuracy on which I complimented the hon. Member Dr. John shows itself in the additions he has made to the various constituencies. From 14 the local authorities will have one more giving the reasonable prospect of a third of them, five being retired by rotation. Likewise in the Graduates' Constituency which is increasing by leaps and bounds as you know, Sir, and as I know and all of us know to our cost how

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difficult it is, to a constituency of such large numbers and such wide range in its sphere, I do not think there will be anything lost by giving two more. To the teachers' constituency likewise—in the teachers' constituency I believe the number of high schools has increased from something like 900 to 1,600 schools,—two more is added and I do not think that that constituency can be overburdened by adding two more. As far as the local authorities are concerned, he has proposed the addition of one more member. The Legislative Assembly need not be troubled. We will be throwing an apple of discord if we ask them to elect one more. There are already 15 good and worthy representatives of the Legislative Assembly here. Likewise the nominated Members need not be troubled because His Excellency can nominate nine”

“THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I think the hon. Member is making a mistake and he is not aware of certain facts. I therefore wish to explain the position. As it is, only 46 Members appear on the list appended to the Bill. A complaint has been made that four have been left out from the list. Including these four the number of Members for the Council would be 50. Of these four, three are elected Members and one is a nominated Member. If we now begin to distribute the increased strength among the Teachers' Constituency, Graduates' Constituency and the Local Authorities Constituency these people will have to be necessarily sent out and hon. Member's purpose of having all the persons elected to the Council will not be served. Therefore, that distribution will be useless.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member, I think, is aware of the fact that the numbers given in the Bill are arrived at on the basis of the people who have actual domicile in the residuary area. So on that basis these Members have been taken without disturbing the results of previous elections, etc. As a matter of fact, I think four Members originally proposed to be left out claim that they have a domicile in the residuary State and therefore they should be continued as Members of the Council in the residuary State. On facts their claims appear to be correct and they have to be kept on. We have asked the Government of India to take them in. That leaves an excess in the proposal of one and the question arises to which group he could be allotted. That is the trouble.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ On the ground of principle, Sir, I have stated that no Member who has been elected should be removed. Therefore I suggested that the number should be fixed at 51. In order that a third of the Members may retire by rotation it may be necessary to fix it at 57 as the hon. Member Dr. John suggested. (An hon. Member: ‘He has suggested 51.’) Well, I have already given the laurels to hon. Member Dr. John so far as the mathematical accuracy is concerned. If 51 or 54 will satisfy all interests on the principle I have already stated that no Member elected already to this Council

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should, by virtue of the separation of the State lose his seat, that may be adopted. Secondly no Member should be put into a worse position by a reallocation of the seats. I suggest that the number should be increased sufficiently. I leave it to the Government to decide the number. On the general principles I have enunciated, I support the amendment of the hon. Member Dr. John.”

SRI D. VENKATA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a suggestion. It should be either 54 or 48 and not 51 because it should not contravene Article 171 of the Constitution of India. Under that Article, the proportion must be one-third, one-third, and one-third, that is, one-third of the Members elected by Local Authorities, one-third by the Assembly and the remaining one-third elected by the Graduates and Teachers and nominated by the Governor. If it is 51, it will be disproportionate.” 5-40 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ As far as possible, the one-third proportion should be maintained.”

SRI D. VENKATA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir, as far as possible one-third should be maintained. If it is 51, it will be far away from the proportion. You may consider any one of the two, 54 or 48.”

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Mr. Chairman, there is one point on which I would like to support the amendment of Dr. John. There are three persons known to me who are domiciled in the Residuary Madras State and who are now Members of this House and we are depriving them of their Membership as per the Fourth Schedule annexed to this Bill. For example, Mr. B. V. Subramanyam is a resident of Madras. He is a voter of the Madras City. He is carrying on his profession here. So also my hon. Friend Mr. Raza Khan is in the same boat. I understand Mr. Srinivasa Rao is also in the same boat. These three persons are not citizens of the new Andhra State. They are citizens of the Residuary Madras State. All those persons who are citizens of the Residuary Madras State should not lose their membership on account of the passing of this Bill by Parliament. We should not discriminate between persons, whether they are Andhras, Kannadigas or Malayalees. So long as they are citizens and voters of the Madras State, they are entitled to be Members of this House. It will be convenient if we increase the number to 54. Therefore, I support the amendment of Dr. John.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ I oppose the amendment, Sir. I submit, far from the number of seats being increased, the seats must in fact and ought to be reduced and the extent of reduction should be 100 per cent. I propose to canvass arguments for the proposition that the reduction should be to the fullest extent so that the number of seats will be reduced to zero. When I put forward that argument, I will probably be encroaching on the other amendment of the hon. Member Sri Syed Mahboob that ‘this House recommends that there shall not be a Legislative Council’”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Let the hon. Member speak on Dr. John's amendment."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I submit that there ought to be no increase and, in fact, there ought to be a reduction to zero. May I know whether I can speak later and put forward my arguments? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" If the hon. Member wants to speak on reducing the number to zero, then it is out of order."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" There is another recommendation that there shall not be a Legislative Council for the Residuary Madras State."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Let the hon. Member speak on Dr. John's amendment."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I will speak when Sri Syed Mahboob's amendment comes up for discussion here."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I just mentioned my difficulties so that Dr. John may try to solve this problem. Mathematically it is quite correct. Now if we accept 57, one-third will be 19. Let us take the Local Authorities Constituency. There are only 14 now and 5 will have to be added to it according to Dr. John's amendment. Then comes the Graduates' Constituency. It would be one-twelfth, that is, it should be 5. One will have to be added. So also with regard to the Teachers' Constituency one will have to be added. Then coming to the Assembly Constituency, it would be somewhere near 19. Then the Nominated Members, it would be one-sixth exactly, that is 9. Sir, there is one difficulty in increasing the numbers. For instance, take the Local Authorities' Constituencies. These constituencies have already been constituted and people have been elected from those constituencies. Wherefrom will you elect these 5 more people? So, it is not as if we fix a definite number and it automatically adjusts itself. It is not as if some clerk put it at 45 in the Draft Bill. It is after very careful consideration that this figure of 45 was arrived at. That is 14 for the Local Authorities' Constituencies, 4 for the Graduates' Constituencies, 4 for the Teachers' Constituencies, 15 for the Assembly Constituencies and 9 in the Nominated List—one to be removed by casting lots. That was how 45 was arrived at. It is not merely that a clerk put it. If he was a clerk, he must have been a genius in his own way in fixing this number. Therefore, I am afraid, by simply increasing the numbers, we are not solving the difficulty. Nor can it be got over by a fresh election or reallocation of constituencies. Also, it is not as if we can change the constitution of the House as it is by amending this Bill. It will have to be done under Article 172 and this constitution is provisional. Therefore, I suggest that all members who are entitled to continue here, whether they are nominated or elected by the Local Authorities'

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Constituency or the Graduates' Constituency or the Teachers' Constituency, shall continue to be Members of this Council. The Parliament should validate the constitution of the House as it is. After two years that is in April 1954 some Members' term of office would expire and then the number could be reduced to 45 or to any other number. Then the whole thing will be all right. So, that seems to be the only reasonable proposition. This is the suggestion that I could make after hearing what Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and Dr. John have said."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I will read the draft which I have made and which may perhaps receive the acceptance of those who have expressed their opinions. It reads :

"In view of the fact that some mistakes have occurred in eliminating the sitting Members on the ground of domicile and the Council of the residuary State will have 50 sitting Members in all, the Council is of the opinion that the strength of the Legislative Council of the residuary State may be a convenient number above 50 so as to provide for a third of each group retiring periodically. This will ensure that no sitting Member who has a right to sit on the ground of domicile will be disturbed."

Parliament can decide whether it should be 54 or 57."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Then, Sir, there is the further question of reducing the term of office of one and increasing that of another."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That will have to be done in any event to a greater degree perhaps."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" We have to determine it now. All the 50 Members will be there. In regard to those who have to retire in each group, the difficulty has arisen of pulling one down and pushing one up."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not know how it is going to be worked out when we have all the Members. We will leave it as it is to be worked out by them. The only principle is that no Member will be sent out, and I am glad that the lady Member, Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, is happy about it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Never mind the period, we will have all the Members sitting."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, so far as no sitting Member will go out, it is all right but regarding the raising of the strength of the Council of the residuary State, I would humbly request the Hon. the Chief Minister whether we cannot suggest that we need not be put down to the position of a very small State with a strength of only 45 Members for its Legislative Council but we can be put at least in the same position as West Bengal or above because we can have—I do not know whether my mathematics is correct—a strength of 57, that is, a fourth of 230, the strength of the Legislative Assembly of the residuary State. We might therefore suggest the maximum possible. If the Hon. the Chief Minister agrees, at the same time as suggesting that no sitting

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Member should go out, we may also suggest that the maximum possible should be fixed as the strength of this Council. The maximum can only be 57, and there is no need to say that it should not be more than this number. There is another danger in their fixing it at 50 because it will present a difficulty when we will have to allot an extra Member when a third of the House has to retire at the end of two years. The question cannot be solved easily. We will therefore leave it to them and if they are pleased to make it 54 or 57 or not, what we want is that it should be above 51. I suggest it may be 57 but I think we could have 51."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It strikes me that asking for 57 when Sri S. B. Adityan wants the whole Council to be abolished may look to be rather too wide a demand!"

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"It is exactly for that very reason that I want to have the figure put at 57. We have already passed an amendment that the Andhra State also should have a Legislative Council."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I will now put forward a revised draft:

- "In view of the fact that some mistakes have occurred in eliminating the sitting Members on the ground of domicile and the Council of the residuary State will have 50 sitting Members in all, the Council is of the opinion that the strength of the Legislative Council of the residuary State may be 51 or some convenient number above 51 so as to provide for a third of each group retiring periodically. This will ensure that no sitting Member who has a right to sit on the ground of domicile will now be eliminated."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"I accept it, Sir, and in this connexion may I make another submission. I have given notice of an amendment to the Fourth Schedule that the name of Sri Mohammad Raza Khan be included in this schedule. (Amendment No. 66.) I do not know whether the Government are recommending his name and, if so, I would like to withdraw that amendment."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We do not want to shut out anybody who is entitled to sit in this Council."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"My amendment (No. 66) can be considered as withdrawn."

SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"Sir, I also withdraw the amendment I have given notice of in regard to the Fourth Schedule (No. 65) standing in my name."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I suggest that there are other amendments to clauses 19 to 21. They may be either ruled out of order or taken up for consideration before this amendment is put to the vote because they also relate to the Legislative Council."

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* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Sir, I submit that when there are a number of amendments and one of them is that the clause be deleted in toto and the others suggest verbal changes, the practice is to put the amendment for deletion of the clause in toto to the vote first and, if it is rejected, the other amendments are taken up afterwards."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I am following a certain procedure and I do not want to be taught my work."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Sir, our only fear is that discussion should not be shut out for any reason because this amendment must be put to the vote of the House. If the ordinary practice is followed, namely, of taking up the amendment for the deletion in toto first and putting it before the House it will certainly affect the voting of the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I think, Sri S. B. Adityan is talking about Clause 20. He is refusing to recognize that it is out of order and that is the trouble."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon Member, Sri Syed Mahabooob has given notice of the following amendment (No. 94):—

'This House recommends that there shall not be any Legislative Council for the residuary State of Madras from 1st October 1953.'

"I rule it out of order as being outside the scope of the Bill."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"When the Andhra State Bill was discussed in a general way, the question of abolition of the Upper House was mentioned by me. If you will kindly look into the proceedings you will find, Sir, that you promised that details may be gone into when we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Article 3 of the Constitution provides that the views of this House should be ascertained. We, on this side of the House, feel that Article 3 of the Constitution gives freedom to Members to say that a Second Chamber is not necessary, and that is the plain meaning of the article referred to. We must be allowed to express our views that the Second Chamber is not necessary. In view of your ruling that it is not open to the House to canvas arguments in support of the abolition of the Second Chamber, we do not wish to take part in the further proceedings of the House for the day. We the Members of the United Democratic Front had decided that the amendment of Sri Syed Mahabooob recommending that there shall not be any Legislative Council for the residuary State should be pressed to a division. That opportunity is not given to us and therefore we propose to walk out and keep out of the House for the day."

(Then Sri S. B. Adityan and four other Members walked out of the House.)

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Under rule 69 (2), any Member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Chairman. But no point of order can be raised against the decision of the Chair. When the Chair gives a decision, no Member of the House has a right to question the ruling given."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ On a careful analysis of the draft resolution, it has been found that some errors have crept in about the number of Members to be included on the ground of ‘domicile’. The total strength of the Council may remain at 51 with no sitting Members of the House going out. The total strength of 51 is all right by all calculations.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Now, the policy that no sitting Member should lose his seat in the Council for the Residuary State and that the total strength of the Council should be 51 has been accepted. As one-third of the Members of each constituency will have to retire at the expiration of two years, I wish to know how the Government propose to fix the terms of Members belonging to the Madras (Graduates) Constituency and the Madras (Teachers) Constituency? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Only one-third of the total strength will have to retire.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I move the following amendment :—

‘ In view of the fact that some mistakes have occurred in eliminating the sitting Members on the ground of domicile and the Council of the Residuary State will have 51 sitting Members in all, the Council is of the opinion that the strength of the Legislative Council of the Residuary State may be 51 or some convenient number above 51 so as to provide for a third of each group retiring periodically. This will ensure that no sitting Member who has a right to sit on the ground of domicile will now be eliminated.’ ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ There is an amendment standing in the name of Sri S. B. Adityan which states that there shall be no Legislative Council for the Andhra or Madras State. The Council had already resolved yesterday that the Andhra State will have a Legislative Council. So I rule it out of order.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I accept the amendment of the Hon. the Chief Minister which is a very excellent one. I am withdrawing my amendment.”

The amendment of Dr. V. K. John was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I shall now put the Government amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ In view of the fact that some mistakes have occurred in eliminating the sitting members on the ground of domicile and the Council of the Residuary State will have 51 sitting Members in all, the Council is of the opinion that the strength of the Legislative Council of the Residuary State may be 51 or some convenient number above 51 so as to provide for a third of each group retiring periodically. This will ensure that no sitting Member who has a right to sit on the ground of domicile will now be eliminated.’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 19 and the amendment were put and carried.

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Clause 20.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ There is an amendment to omit this clause, standing in the name of Sri S. B. Adityan. As it is a negative amendment I am ruling it out of order.”

Clause 20 was put and carried.

Clause 21.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ There is an amendment to omit this clause standing in the name of Sri S. B. Adityan. As it is a negative amendment I am ruling it out of order.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ I beg to move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ 23. Add at the end of sub-clause (1) the following :—

“ Each such member shall be paid a lump sum equivalent to his salary as a member from the appointed date to the expiry of his term of membership as previously fixed.”

‘ 24. Add at the end of sub-clause (2) the following :—

“ Such member shall be paid a lump sum equivalent to his salary as a member from the appointed day to the expiry of his term of membership is previously fixed.” ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have made a general suggestion that there shall be a Legislative Council for the Andhra State. Details regarding the composition of the Andhra Legislative Council, strength of the Council, etc., will all be filled up by Parliament, when the Andhra State Bill is taken up for discussion there. Provision has also been made for increasing the strength of the Council of the Residuary State.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ I am withdrawing the amendments moved by me, in view of the fact that there is going to be a Council for the Andhra State also and that provision has been made for increasing the strength of the Council of the Residuary State.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ I am also not moving the amendment (No. 25) standing in my name.”

The amendments of Sri G. Krishnamurthi (Nos. 23 and 24) were, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ In view of the fact that no Member need go out, I think the amendment given notice of by me is not necessary. I am therefore not moving it.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ In view of the amendment that we have passed already, we will have to delete sub-clause (2). I move—

‘ That this House recommends that sub-clause (2) of clause 21 be omitted.’ ”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That this House recommends that sub-clause (2) of clause 21 be omitted.’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 21 as amended above was put and carried.

Clauses 22 to 27.

Clauses 22 to 27. were put and carried.

PART IV—HIGH COURTS.

Clauses 28 to 41.

6-10 P.M. * DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

‘ This House recommends that the provisions regarding the High Courts contained in Part IV, clauses 28 to 41, be omitted and provisions should be made in the Bill based on the acceptance of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 of the report of Mr. Justice K. N. Wanchoo on the formation of Andhra State.’

“ Sir, what is proposed in the Bill is that an Andhra High Court should be established as soon as the Andhra Assembly passes a resolution to that effect and it must be located in the Andhra State. I submit, Sir, that it will be a very great hardship to litigants and there will be a great delay in the disposal of the cases, if immediately the High Court is to be shifted from Madras to some other place. Mr. Justice Wanchoo in a considered report, giving very cogent reasons, suggested that this High Court may function for the Andhra State for 5 to 10 years. He pointed out the example of Orissa being constituted in 1937 and the High Court at Patna for Bihar functioning for Orissa also for 10 years till 1947. That is possible under Article 230 of the Constitution of India. If, by some emotional resolution that may be passed in the Assembly, the High Court is taken away from Madras, apart from the fact that the litigants will suffer and there will be a great delay in the disposal of cases, the advocates, their clerks, etc., also will be put to a great hardship; for, they will have to shift from here to a place in Andhra; there are no buildings suitable for the purpose. That is also Mr. Justice Wanchoo's finding in his report that there are no buildings suitable for the High Court in any place in the Andhra area. Apart from the reasons given by Mr. Justice Wanchoo in his report, I have a feeling that when the Government of India see the difficulties of forming these linguistic States, it may be that the Commission would suggest some other arrangement. I am hoping that the Madras High Court will remain as big as it is to-day, because the Madras State in my view will be constituted not only with the future Residuary State, but also with Travancore-Cochin and Mysore, all integrated into one and then it will be a big High Court functioning here. The Andhra High Court will also be as big as that; it will not be only

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[Dr. V. K. John]

Andhra High Court; it will be integrated with Hyderabad and then it will be a big State with Hyderabad as the centre and that High Court will function for the whole State. What we now propose will be only to avoid a temporary dislocation for four or five years. A redistribution of this country on a rational basis—not on this linguistic basis—will come and it will be better not to disturb the High Court now. There is a provision in Article 230 of the Constitution and there is a general feeling, as far as I can gather in the High Court and elsewhere among the litigants, lawyers, etc., that there will be terrible dislocation if the High Court is immediately shifted from Madras. If as Mr. Justice Wanchoo has pointed out we can establish conventions, there may be a wing for the Andhras, i.e., an Andhra Wing in the High Court, certain judges may hear the cases from Andhra, certain halls may be given to them, the Chief Justice will be common, as pointed out by him. There can be such a convention established. In the course of a few years, you will find a part of the High Court at Madras functioning for the Andhra State. It will be convenient, it will be prudent for us and for everybody to make no change now. Litigants will not suffer, the lawyers and their clerks and others will not suffer. I suppose the judges will also not suffer and more than anything else, there will be convenience for everybody and probably at the end there will be a redistribution of the States by the Government of India. I therefore suggest that we can state our recommendations on the lines of Mr. Justice Wanchoo's well-thought-out and considered recommendations that the High Court of Madras will function for the Andhra State for a period of 5 to 10 years, under Article 230 of the Constitution. There should not be any sentiment in the matter and no emotional approach to the problem. If only the Andhras had a temporary capital in Madras City, they would develop a quarrel with the Tamilians and others and not develop their capital; but to have a common High Court is quite a different matter. I therefore suggest that this House takes a dispassionate view of the matter and expresses its view that the recommendations of Mr. Justice Wanchoo be accepted as far as the High Court is concerned.”

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am opposing this amendment for many reasons. Mr. Justice Wanchoo also suggested that Madras City should continue to be the joint capital of both the States at least for some years to come and we Tamilians justly turned it down. Such being the case, if we now recommend to the Central Government that the High Court should be made to continue in the Madras City for 10 years to come, it will lead to heart-burning, bitterness and all sorts of confusion. When the Andhras can look after themselves as far as their own State Capital is concerned, it is very easy for them to look after their High Court also. There is another accusation from which I want to free the Tamilians. There is a rumour going round that the legal practitioners of the Madras State, particularly the Tamilian practitioners, want to have the Andhra High Court here in Madras for their own benefit. Let us not create any such impression in the minds of the Andhras. If we succeed somehow

[Sri A. M. Allapichai] [24th July 1953]

or other in having a resolution passed here that the Andhra High Court should continue in Madras for some years, it will lead to lot of bitterness, lot of confusion and it will also create a very bad impression against the Tamilians: whatever may be the benefits, and whatever the reasoning of the mover of the amendment, emotion plays a part in politics and those concerned have gained by it. When they can have their capital at Kurnool, why should they have their High Court here for some years to come? So, it does not lie in our mouth to say, 'Well, friends you continue to be here for some years, because the High Court must be here'. It is not fair to suggest any such thing to anybody."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Sir, in considering the resolution before the House, one most important thing that has to be considered is this: 'What is the wish of the Andhras themselves'. It is not for the hon. Member, Dr. John or me to say, when the Andhra High Court shall come into effect or where it should be located; it is a matter to be decided by the Andhras themselves. Further, motives will be attributed to us if once we say that it should continue in Madras for four or five years and afterwards, if they want, they can remove it to their own State. There is already a talk that if the High Court is taken away, a few cases from Andhra districts will go as well and therefore the lawyers want the continuance of the High Court in Madras as long as is possible. Therefore, I say neither Dr. John, nor myself nor even the Tamil country need say anything in the matter. I think the provision made in the Bill that the Andhra High Court be established as soon as a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Andhra State is passed to that effect, is a very reasonable one and will be in accordance with the wishes of the Andhras themselves. I think it is better not to disturb the provision in the Bill and ask for the continuance of the Madras High Court to have jurisdiction over the Andhra districts as well."

6-20
p.m.

* SRI M. P. SIVAGNANA GRAMANI :—" மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, டாக்டர் ஜான் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை நான் பல மாக ஆட்சேபிக்கின்றேன். அவருடைய திருத்தமும், அதைப்பற்றி அவர் கூறிய கருத்துக்களும் ஆந்திர நாட்டின் அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் எதிரொலி செய்யவில்லை; தமிழ் நாட்டின் அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் எதிரொலி செய்யவில்லை; ஆனால், சென்னையில் இருக்கும் சில வக்கீல்களின் அபிப்பிராயத்தை மட்டுமே எதிரொலிக்கிறது. ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினை மசோதாவை யாரோ சிறுநுடைய நலனுக்காக மட்டும் நாம் இங்கு ஆணைக்கொண்டோம். இந்தியா முழுவதின் நலத்தையும், குறிப்பாக ஆந்திர நாட்டின் நலத்தையும், சிறப்பாக எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தின் நலத்தையும் கருத்திற்கொண்டு அம் மசோதாவை நாம் இங்கு விதி விதியாக ஆலோசித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். எந்த நல்ல காரியத்தைச் செய்கின்றபோதும் ஒரு சிலருடைய நலங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவது இயற்கையே. அதேமாதிரி ஆந்திரக் களுடைய ஹைகோர்ட்டு அவர்களுடைய பிராந்தியத்திற்கே போவதால் ஏற்கனவே அவர்களுடைய வழக்கையெல்லாம் எடுத்து வாதாடி வந்த சென்னையிலுள்ள சில வக்கீல்களுக்கு இது பாதகமாக இருக்கலாம். மறைத்துப் பயனில்லை. இதை மறுக்கவும் முடியாது, ஆனாலும்கூட, இந்த சுயநலனை எண்ணி ஆந்திர மக்கள் தாங்களே தங்கள் சுய மரியாதையை முன்னிட்டு, தங்களுடைய நாட்டிலே தங்களுடைய ஹைகோர்ட்டு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாம் கூப்பிட்டாலும் மாட்டேன் என்று

[24th July 1953] [Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani]

போகிறபோது, சென்னையிலேயே இரண்டு ஹைகோர்ட்டுகளும் இருக்க அனுமதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு சிலர் சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஆந்திர ஹைகோர்ட்டு சென்னையில் இருப்பதால் தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு ஒரு வித லாபமும் இல்லை; நஷ்டமும் இல்லை. ஆகவே, டாக்டர் ஜான் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்திற்குச் சாதகமாக இந்தக் கவுன்சிலிலே யாராவது ஒரு வாக்கு போட்டாலும்கூட, அது நிச்சயமாக ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கும் தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கும் எதிராகப் போடப்படும் வாக்கு ஆகும் என்பது என்னுடைய அழுத்தத்திற்குத்தமான அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே, டாக்டர் ஜான் அவர்களுடைய திருத்தத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன்."

* SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, with respect to the High Court the provision in the Bill, Clause 36, reads: 'The High Court of Andhra, and the judges and division courts thereof, shall sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint.' One of the amendments, tabled by the hon. Member, Sri Gurusundaran Row, and which has not been moved by him as he is not here—I merely speak of it for the sake of information—suggests that the clause should be so amended as to provide that the High Court of Andhra and the Judges and Division Courts thereof shall sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra as the Legislative Assembly of that State may by resolution appoint. If I am not mistaken, a resolution was passed in the Assembly the other day on these lines. I may be wrong. I seek information from Government. In any event, there is only one point about which I want to make a submission here. That was referred to by the hon. Member, Sri Bhashyam and that is the wishes of the Andhras. These wishes can be of two categories. Lawyers who come from the areas of Andhra and practise in the High Court here might think in one direction. The wishes of the Andhras, otherwise represented by the Assembly which is to go into the question, might be in another direction. There seems to be a tendency as far as I can judge, among the legislators from the Andhra areas to decide to fix a date on which the High Court should shift and sit at some place inside the Andhra territory. Now, till they decide by a resolution of theirs in the Andhra Legislative Assembly, nothing can happen here. Therefore, why not leave it to them? Why should we of this Council bother about what is to happen to the High Court as far as Andhra is concerned? To-day, if we pass a resolution in this House that there should be a system of bifurcation as suggested by Justice Wanchoo in his report, that may be set at naught by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly in Andhra who have a right to decide. So, my suggestion is that we should let the clause remain as it stands. The power is there for the Andhra Assembly always to act as it chooses, and my suggestion is, therefore, in conformity with the general principles governing such powers."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHI NAYAGAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of my hon. Friend Dr. John. If the High Court for Andhra is allowed to continue in Madras, the Andhra State would only be a mere body without the head. Even on the grounds of convenience to clients, easy access, etc., it would be

[Sri A. Gajapathi Nayagar] [24th July 1953]

better to locate the Andhra High Court within that State itself. Therefore I submit that the Andhra State must have their High Court, the Legislature and other State offices within their territory and not as my hon. Friend suggests, in the Madras City."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member Dr. John is opposed to the very idea of partition. Therefore I am not surprised that he has moved this resolution. 'If not the division of the State, let me at least see to it that the High Court is not divided' seems to be the attitude adopted by him. He wants to prevent this business of division as much as possible. A person like him who is opposed to this very idea of partition cannot really understand the mental attitude of people anxious for partition. When the State is formed they want to have it in a full-fledged form and not in a mutilated form. In the Constitution it is stated that every State shall have a High Court of its own. Therefore it is the legitimate ambition of the Andhra State to have its own High Court. Then, it is not for us to say or to make an offer to them that they can have their High Court here and that they can remain here. It is for them to decide whether they will have the High Court here and transact their business here. Again it will not be in our interest, dignity and self-respect to say: 'Let them have the High Court here'. In fact I may tell the hon. Member Dr. John that there is a strong feeling amongst Andhras that even from the appointed day the High Court should function from the Andhra State. Wherefrom it should function, it is not for us to say that. If they have got the confidence to have the High Court in their territory even from the appointed day, I do not see why we should stand in their way. Let them have it in big buildings or in huts or under trees. It is not our business. It is their look-out. Let us not think that we still continue to be their guardian to guide their destinies. It is for them to decide. That is why after the fullest consideration, after receiving representations from the Andhras that even from the appointed day the High Court should function from the Andhra State, they have made the very wise provision saying that the Andhra Assembly is given the choice to decide and if they decide to have a separate High Court, let them have it. I do not think we need interfere with the provision as it stands. Therefore I request my hon. Friend to withdraw his amendment."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"I can appreciate what hon. Members say but in my humble opinion they make one mistake. We forget the fact that we ought to express our views for the benefit of the Government of India and we must express our views whatever they are, frankly and boldly. It is not a question of offending a particular man or a group. We must express what in our opinion is right and what in our opinion is wrong. Therefore I maintain still, in spite of the very eloquent speeches made by hon. Members and the Hon. Minister that it is for the good of the Andhra litigants and lawyers and others concerned that the High Court should not be shifted immediately to the Andhra State."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I do not want to deny him the liberty of holding to his own opinion but let us not put it to the vote of the House." 6-30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The views of Dr. John are on record and he can withdraw his amendment now."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment of Dr. V. K. John was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"Sir, I move—
'For sub-clause (2), substitute the following :—

"(2) The President shall, as soon as may be convenient, appoint by notification in the Official Gazette, a date for the purpose of sub-clause (1)."

Sub-clause (1) of Clause 28 definitely states that 'as from the date appointed under sub-section (2), there shall be a separate High Court for the State of Andhra'. So, there is no need for the Legislative Assembly of the Andhra State to pass any such Resolution as contemplated in sub-clause (2)".

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"It is a matter of advice only. It is quite clear that the Government of India have been dealing with a number of delicate matters connected with this Bill and they have thought it wise to consult the representatives of the people of Andhra in this matter. In view of the arguments against having a separate High Court, they have suggested this and, therefore, we need not interfere with a clause which the Government of India have put in for their own protection, so to say, when the President has to act."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"I beg leave to withdraw the amendment."

The amendment of Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"What about the next amendment of the hon. Member?"

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"Sir, I move—
'Add the following as a proviso to sub-clause (3) :—

"Provided the prescribed day shall not be later than 1st July 1954."

I want that a date line should be fixed because it should not be that the Andhra Legislative Assembly could take their own time to pass the resolution as contemplated in sub-clause (2). Therefore, I propose 1st July 1954 as the date line."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Here again I have to advise Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar. The object of putting a date line is to prevent a lapse. Supposing we put a date line and the Government of India do not accept it, does it follow that the High Court remains here? Therefore, we will be creating difficulty

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [24th July 1953]

by providing a thing like that. Knowing the psychology of the vast majority of the Andhra gentlemen who want a separate High Court, why should we show an anxiety in the matter that they should have another High Court? I think, we had better leave things as they are."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" In deference to the wishes expressed by the Hon. Chief Minister, I withdraw the amendment."

The amendment of Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM :—" On a point of information, Sir. I find only one resolution (No. 100) in Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar's name. There were two resolutions moved and withdrawn by him."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Let the hon. Member see amendment No. 29."

Clause 28 was put and carried.

Clauses 29 to 37 were put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 199 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th July 1953, page 283 supra.]

(a) Twenty-five tons of linotype metal and 15 tons of monotype metal were purchased during 1952-53 at the following rates :—

Linotype metal—

10 tons at Rs. 2,150 per ton.

1½ tons at Rs. 1,723 per ton.

3½ tons at Rs. 1,930 per ton.

10 tons at Rs. 1,500 per ton.

—
25 tons.

Monotype metal—

10 tons at Rs. 2,540 per ton.

5 tons at Rs. 1,950 per ton.

—
15 tons.

(b) The percentage of loss incurred in remitting during the period was about 1.5 per cent which is normal.

(c) The stock book balance and the actual stock of lead have been reconciled after the quinquennial stock-taking recently concluded by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose. The loss of lino and mono-metal found on actual weighment as compared with the book figures was of the value of Rs. 78,200 (Rs. 35,500 for lino and Rs. 42,700 for mono). This deficiency is considered normal considering the long interval of 11 years between the two valuations, and the systematic loss sustained in the course of several re-meltings.

(d) The lino machines were stopped for 573 hours and the mono machines for 398 hours during the year 1952-53. This works out to a loss of 10 per cent of the working hours in the mono and 0.6 per cent in lino. The stoppage was due to shortage of metal, which, in turn, is due to the enormously increased output in setting work on the machines.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 202 asked by Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th July 1953, page 286 supra.]

I

G.O. Ms. No. 2011, Education, dated 25th July 1951.

[Madras Educational Subordinate Service—Retired teachers—Re-employment—Powers delegated to the Director of Public Instruction—Orders passed.]

The Director of Public Instruction has brought to the notice of Government that there has been an all-round shortage of trained teachers for some years past which is becoming more and more acute with the opening of new schools and suggested that the re-employment of teachers retired from Government service would be of much help. The Government accepted the suggestion and hereby empower the Director to re-employ in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service, I.T. or B.T. or B. Ed. assistants, Urdu knowing secondary grade teachers, Commercial Instructors, Physical Training Instructors, etc., who have retired from the Government service and who are below sixty years of age, subject to the conditions below :—

(1) In no case should the total emoluments, i.e., the minimum in the particular scale of pay *plus* pension to be paid, exceed the pay the officer was drawing at the time of his retirement or the maximum of the time-scale of the post in which he is re-employed;

(2) the period of re-employment does not exceed one year in the aggregate; and

(3) the re-employment should not prejudice the promotion of juniors.

2. The orders will be in force for a period of three years from 1951-52.

The Director is requested to submit to Government a quarterly return of the retired teachers re-employed in Government service under these orders.

II

Memorandum No. 32998-A/52-9, Education, dated 6th April 1953.

[Madras Educational Subordinate Service—Re-employed teachers—Fixation of pay—Orders modified. Reference.—G.O. No. 2011, Education, dated 25th July 1951.]

In partial modification of the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 2011, Education, dated 25th July 1951, the Government direct that the

[24th July 1953]

re-employed teachers be allowed to draw their pension in full and in addition such pay as will bring their total emoluments up to the rate of pay drawn by them on the date of retirement. In the case however of a teacher re-employed in a lower post, his pay *plus* pension during re-employment should not exceed the pay drawn by him at the time of retirement or the maximum of the scale of pay of the post in which he is re-employed, whichever is less.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is informed that in the case of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors, the minimum of the time scale of pay during re-employment may be taken as Rs. 100.

III

G.O. Ms. No. 2227, Education, dated 20th August 1951.

[Schools—Elementary—Local bodies—Re-employment of retired teachers up to the age of 60—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 22, Education, dated 7th January 1947.

G.O. Ms. No. 797, Education, dated 3rd April 1951.

There has been an all-round shortage of qualified and trained teachers for sometime past for appointment in elementary schools which is becoming more and more acute with the opening of new schools. In partial modification of the orders read above, the Government empower the Presidents of District Boards and the Executive Authorities of the Municipal Councils to re-employ the superannuated teachers up to the age of 60 in the elementary schools under their control, for a period of one year at a time without consulting the District Educational Officer, subject to the teachers being found physically fit. The teachers should be paid only the minimum of the time scale of pay admissible to them.

2. If any teacher feels that his claim for re-employment has not been duly considered by the appointing authority, he may appeal to the Director of Public Instruction.

3. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is also empowered to re-employ the superannuated teachers in panchayat schools on the same conditions as in paragraph 1 above.

4. The superannuated teachers should be re-employed only when qualified and trained teachers are not available for appointment.

5. This concession will be in force for a period of three years from the date of the order.

[24th July 1953]

IV

**Memorandum No. 39794-C/51, Education,
dated 10th November 1951.**

[Education—Elementary—Local bodies—Re-employment of retired teachers up to the age of 60—Further instructions. *Reference.*—From the Director of Public Instruction, Rc. No. 2482/51, dated 27th September 1951.]

In continuation of the orders in G.O. No. 2227, Education, dated 20th August 1951, the Presidents, District Boards and Executive Authorities of Municipal Councils are informed that they may re-employ the superannuated teachers retired from the service of other local bodies and seeking re-employment in elementary schools under their control, after ascertaining the opinion of the President, District Board or the Executive Authority of the Municipal Council concerned under whom the teachers were previously working, as to their suitability for re-employment.

V

**Memorandum No. 13561-C/52-3, Education,
dated 15th July 1952.**

[Elementary Education—Local bodies—Re-employment of the superannuated lower elementary grade trained teachers. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 2227, Education, dated 20th August 1951.]

The Government direct that the lower elementary grade trained teachers also be included within the scope of the concession granted in G.O. Ms. No. 2227, Education, dated 20th August 1951.

VI

G.O. No. 2631, Education, dated 2nd October 1951.

[Schools—Secondary—Re-employment of superannuated teachers—Instructions—Issued.]

In modification of the previous orders on the subject, the Government pass the following orders:—

(i) Headmasters of high schools under district boards and municipal councils may be re-employed after their retirement as headmasters in high schools under those bodies, if there are no probationers awaiting employment as headmasters and if there are no selected candidates with not less than 10 years of service on the panel.

(ii) Such re-employment of retired headmasters will be sanctioned by the Director up to the age of 60 years and by Government after the completion of 60 years of age, if proposed by the President, District Board, or the Executive Authority.

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(iii) The re-employment of teachers other than the headmasters of high schools and the re-employment of headmasters as assistants, will be approved by the appointing authorities up to the age of 60 years, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) there are no probationers awaiting appointment;
- (b) the dearth of qualified persons is established by efforts taken to secure qualified persons by advertisement or other means;
- (c) the person proposed to be re-employed possesses a satisfactory record of work and conduct; and
- (d) the person produces a certificate of physical fitness from a competent medical authority of the rank of a Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class I or II or Honorary Medical Officer or an Honorary Assistant Medical Officer attached to a Government medical institution.

(iv) The re-employment of Assistants, both Secondary and I.T. Assistants and retired headmasters as Assistants will be made, after the age of 60 with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the same conditions as mentioned above. The grant of pay to the re-employed Assistants will be governed by the orders in G.O. No. 1350, Education, dated 4th September 1945 and G.O. No. 2889, Education, dated 14th September 1949.

(v) The sanction of Government should be obtained for the re-employment of a teacher who has retired from Government service.

(vi) The re-employment of headmasters, Assistants, etc., under local bodies will be made for one year at a time, subject to the conditions laid down in this order.

2. In the case of aided schools, the managements will be permitted to re-employ headmasters and assistants of secondary schools for such period as may be necessary, up to the age of 60 years without any outside sanction and, after the age of 60, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to propose suitable draft amendments to rule 14 of the rules relating to the establishments of local bodies, to give effect to the suggestion in this order.

VII

**Memorandum No. 47698-B/51-2, Education, dated
8th January 1952.**

[Establishment—Secondary schools under local bodies—Re-employment of teachers up to the age of 60 after superannuation—Instructions. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. 2631, Education, dated 3rd October 1951.]

The attention of the Presidents, District Boards and the Executive Authorities of Municipal Councils is invited to G.O. Ms. No. 2631, Education, dated 3rd October 1951, in regard to the

[24th July 1953]

re-employment of superannuated teachers and they are informed that in view of the dearth of trained teachers, all qualified teachers should as a rule be re-employed from year to year up to the age of 60 in accordance with the instructions in the Government Order and subject to the conditions specified therein.

VIII

G.O. Ms. No. 2887, Education, dated 23rd December 1952.

[Elementary Education—Aided—Assessment of teaching grant on behalf of secondary grade teachers who are retained in service beyond 60 years of age—Proposal approved.]

In view of the prevailing dearth of trained secondary grade teachers for appointment in elementary schools, the Government relax the provision of rule 5 (b) of the Rules for Aid to Elementary schools temporarily up to 31st May 1954, enabling the Director of Public Instruction to assess teaching grants on behalf of the secondary grade trained teachers in aided elementary schools, up to 62nd year of their age only.

2. In this connexion, it has been suggested that it may be necessary to indent on the services of retired and educated people to take on hand part-time or whole time work, in expanding elementary education in villages and towns. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to offer his remarks on his suggestion.

24th July 1953]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 203 asked by Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th July 1953, page 286 supra.]

Copy of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R.C. No. 192-B1 (2)/52, dated 10th October 1952.

[Teachers' unions—Elementary schools—Rules regarding recognition issued in G.O. No. 2775, Education, dated 24th October 1951—Cancelled. Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 41111-C/50-23, Education, dated 19th June 1952.]

The undermentioned officers are informed that orders issued in G.O. No. 2775, Education, dated 24th October 1951, regarding the rules relating to the recognition of the teachers' unions have been cancelled by Government in their memorandum read above.

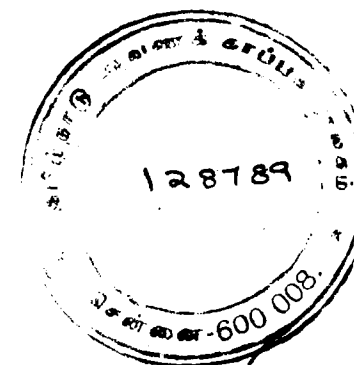
2. In view of the above orders—

(i) there is no need in future to recognize any teachers' union;

(ii) the recognition already accorded to district or taluk teachers' unions will cease and there is no objection to their continuance without any departmental recognition;

(iii) even the district board or municipal elementary school teachers who are governed by certain conduct rules may join such unions;

(iv) regarding the South Indian Teachers' Union and the Andhra Rashtra Teachers' Federation the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1793, Education, dated 15th June 1950, and G.O. No. 214, Education, dated 1st February 1952, as modified in Government Memorandum No. 6463-B/52-4, Education, dated 4th April 1952, may continue to be in force for the present.



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