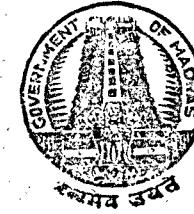


37.48

DIGITIZED

D, ~~32~~
V211,32 NS3
NS3.6.1-4
128795

Issued—19-2-1954



109 3748
**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

MONDAY, 28TH DECEMBER 1953

VOLUME VI—No. 1

C O N T E N T S

	PAGES
I Condolence Resolution on the death of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and Messrs. V. I. Muniswami Pillai and S. Ellappa Chetty ..	1-6
II Questions and Answers	6-20, 31
III Privilege of the House <i>re</i> Presentation of Budget	20-24
IV Announcements by the Hon. Chairman—	
(1) Panel of Chairmen	24
(2) Messages from the Assembly	24
V Presentation of the Budget for the second six months of 1953-54	25-27, 31-52
VI Papers laid on the table of the House	27-30

21
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT,
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1954

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

SHRI SRI PRAKASA.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

- 1 SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, *Chief Minister.*
- 2 SRI A. B. SHETTY, *Minister in charge of Health and Medical.*
- 3 SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Minister in charge of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Cinchona, Rural Welfare, Community Projects and National Extension Schemes.*
- 4 SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM, *Minister in charge of Finance, Food, Elections, Education, Information and Publicity.*
- 5 SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU, *Minister in charge of Religious Endowments and Registrations.*
- 6 SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER, *Minister in charge of Veterinary, Animal Husbandry, Harijan Welfare and Scheduled Areas.*
- 7 SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER, *Minister in charge of Land Revenue and Commercial Taxes.*
- 8 DR. U. KRISHNA RAO, *Minister in charge of Industries and Labour, Transport, Settlement of Ex-servicemen, Co-operation and Housing.*
- 9 SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR, *Minister in charge of Courts and Prisons and Legal Department.*
- 10 RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI, *Minister in charge of Public Works, Accommodation Control and Stationery and Printing.*
- 11 SRI K. RAJA RAM, *Minister in charge of Local Administration.*
- 12 SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM, *Minister in charge of Prohibition and Women's Welfare.*



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHA^a.

Panel of Chairmen.

- 1 MRS. MARY CLUBWALA JADHAV.
- 2 SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI.
- 3 SRI B. V. SUBRAHMANYAM.
- 4 SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI.

Secretary to the Council.

SRI T. HANUMANTHAPPA, B.A. (Hons.), B.L.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL WITH THEIR CONSTITUENCIES.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Salam, M. K. M.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
2 Adityan, S. B.	State Legislative Assembly.
3 Allapichai, A. M.	State Legislative Assembly.
4 Annamalai Pillai, N.	State Legislative Assembly.
5 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K.	Madras South Graduates.
6 Bashyam Ayyangar, V.	Nominated.
7 Bhashyam, K.	Madras South Graduates.
8 Bhaktavatsalam, M. (The Hon. Sri Minister).	State Legislative Assembly.
9 Chakkarai Chetty, V.	State Legislative Assembly.
10 Cherian, Dr. P. V. (The Hon. Sri Chairman).	Madras South Graduates.
11 Clubwala, Jadhav, Mary C.	Nominated.
12 Daivasikamani Achariyar, T. M.	Do.
13 Ethirajulu, M.	State Legislative Assembly.
14 Gajapathi Nayagar, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
15 Gnanamuttu, Alexander	Madras South Teachers.
16 Govinda Menon, M. P.	State Legislative Assembly.
17 Gurunadan Row, V.	State Legislative Assembly.
18 John, Dr. V. K.	State Legislative Assembly.
19 Krishnamurthi, G.	Madras South Teachers.
20 Krishnamurthi, T. G.	State Legislative Assembly.
21 Kunhipocker, T. T. P.	West Coast Local Authorities.
22 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Dr. A.	Madras South Graduates.
23 Mohamed Usman	Nominated.
24 Manjubhashini, S.	State Legislative Assembly.
25 Marthandam Pillai, P. N.	Nominated.
26 Maruthavanam Pillai, C.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
27 Mohamad Raza Khan	State Legislative Assembly.
28 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. S.	Nominated.
29 Narayanaswamy Pillai, T. M.	State Legislative Assembly.
30 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradia, N.	State Legislative Assembly.
31 Narsapaya, S.	West Coast Local Authorities.

^a Elected on 29th December 1953.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
32 Nathamuni Naidu, Dr. C. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
33 Odayappa, S. O. S. P. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
34 Palaniswami Gounder, K. N. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
35 Parameswaran, E. H. ..	Madras South Teachers.
36 Perumalswami Reddy, C. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
37 Purushotham, T. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
38 Rajagopalachari, The Hon. Sri C. (Chief Minister).	Nominated.
39 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	Nominated.
40 Ranganathan, V. R. ..	Madras South Teachers.
41 Rangaswami, V. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
42 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
43 Satyanarayana, M. ..	Nominated.
44 Sivagnana Gramani, M. P. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
45 Sivasubramania Nadar, S. P. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
46 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
47 Srinivasa Rao, S. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
48 Subrahmanyam, B. V. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
49 Subbalakshmi, R. S. ..	Nominated.
50 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
51 Venkatachalam, G. ..	Nominated.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 28th December 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven 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.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF DR. T. S. S. RAJAN, AND MESSRS V. I. MUNISWAMY PILLAI AND S. ELLAPPA CHETTIAR.

* MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I regret to inform the House of the death of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and Messrs. V. I. Muniswamy Pillai and S. Ellappa Chettiar.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move that—

This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, former Member and Leader of this House whose services to the country in the national struggle and in diverse other ways were of an outstanding character and also at the demise of Sri V. I. Muniswamy Pillai, a former Member of the old Legislative Council and a Minister of the State and Sri S. Ellappa Chettiar of Salem, an old Member of the Legislative Council, and conveys its sympathy to the members of their bereaved families.”

“ Sir, in moving this resolution I must give expression to my personal feelings of grief for every one of these three gentlemen whose names have been included in this resolution. I had the good fortune of being most intimately connected with them. Every one knows my connexion with Dr. Rajan and a large number of people know also my intimate association with Mr. Muniswamy Pillai. But probably very few know that Mr. Ellappa Chettiar was a very old colleague of mine in Salem. He had done a great deal of work in the old Legislative Council where circumstances were far more difficult for a nationalist to render service in those days. Mr. Chettiar was one of those who took their office in the Legislative Council very seriously and with Sri B. V. Narasimham he rendered very great services against heavy odds in those days. I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my melancholy privilege to associate myself with the Leader of the House in the sentiments he has expressed in the resolution that he has just moved. It has been my privilege to know all the three persons to whom this resolution refers. Of Dr. Rajan, I knew him quite intimately in his capacity as the Leader of the old Legislative Council and as a Minister in charge of the Food portfolio and later in charge of the portfolio of Medicine. Dr. Rajan impressed his personality on all with whom he

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [28th December 1953]

came into contact and the way in which he handled all aspects of the questions referred to him earned for him the admiration of all. The liberal way in which he grasped the subject and presented it to the House cannot also possibly be understated. In him the medical profession has lost a great leader. I remember him with gratitude, for, he as Minister in charge of the Medical portfolio, when the Congress was first ushered into office, was responsible to abolish the old licentiate course which had been upgraded into the D.M.S., and there is now but one portal of entry for the medical profession. He was keen on effecting various improvements and on everything he did he impressed his personality.

“ Mr. V. I. Muniswamy Pillai was a gentleman in the very real sense of the term. I have had the privilege of knowing him as a Member of the Senate and I can say from my personal contact with him that there can be no other hon. Member in any House who rendered silent service to the people. Mr. Chettiar was known to me ever since 1921 more through association with my brother who was then in the Legislative Council, than directly. I had the privilege of knowing him because he used to come to my house frequently. I should like to say that of him we all should be proud for the good services rendered by him to the people.

“ Sir, once more on behalf of the persons sitting on this side of the House and on my own behalf I wish to associate myself in this melancholy privilege of paying our tributes to the three departed leaders.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel I must say a few words about Dr. Rajan because he was the Leader of the House for a few years when I was the Leader of the Opposition, and I am in a position to speak about the services he has rendered to this House and the public. As a doctor, as a patriot, as a parliamentarian, as a debater, as a statesman and as an administrator Dr. Rajan had few equals. In this House he displayed many rare qualities. He was never assuming and although old in years he was always receptive and showed a humility which few others among his colleagues did. He was one of the best debaters I have ever met. As a friend, he was so amiable and loyal that once you knew him you loved him. Although he died full of years and full of honour his death is a great loss to the nation, a great loss to this House and a great loss to his friends. I mourn his loss and associate myself with the sentiments expressed in the resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House.”

SRI MAHOMED USMAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed in the resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House. I knew all the three gentlemen who have passed away. In 1937, I think, when this Council met for the first time, Dr. Rajan was a Minister. I know with what dignity and with what ability he did his work in the Council. Sri V. I. Muniswamy Pillai was known to me very well from the early days of my official career. As a Member of the Madras Government it was I who was responsible for nominating him to

28th Decemer 1953] [Sri Mahomed Usman]

the Madras Council in the year 1928 or 1929—I forget the exact date. From that time he had been a very good friend of mine. It is a great loss that we have sustained in his death. Sri Ellappa Chettiar was a Member of the old Council. All these three gentlemen have rendered selfless service to the country and we are all sorry that they have passed away and it is but right that we should record our feelings of sorrow and also place on record the selfless services that these three gentlemen have rendered to the country and to this House.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must join in the especial sorrow that has been expressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister and Sir Mahomed Usman. Unfortunately, I have not had the privilege of knowing these three gentlemen as the Members of the Legislative Council. I was not a Member of the Legislative Council in those days. But I had the privilege of knowing Dr. Rajan outside this House. He was not only a doctor of eminence but also a man of catholic tastes and sympathies. I used to meet him sometimes on labour platforms and still remember the last occasion I met him in a labour conference at Tiruchirappalli. He was a man with courage of his conviction and not of other people's convictions. He had strong likes and dislikes. Although sometimes I was not pleased with certain of his views on certain matters, all the same I used to respect him for expressing his views openly and frankly.

“ It is indeed a great loss that in these days when we require 11-10
men of experience and sterling character, he should have left us a.m.
but we cannot now condemn the ways of Providence. They are beyond our scrutiny but, all the same, it is only right that we should have brought forward this resolution for the acceptance of this House.”

“ I used to hear about the other two gentlemen but I did not know them personally and, therefore, I would not say anything beyond saying that we feel very deeply the loss of these gentlemen. Especially about Dr. Rajan, I must add that I should have liked to meet him and discuss various matters of practical and political importance concerning our State and our country at present. Sir, once again, I express my feeling of sorrow at the passing away of these gentlemen and hope that the words of appreciation that we have said here will be conveyed to the members of the bereaved families. It will be a sort of consolation to them in their bereavement that, after all, their services have not been forgotten and their memories are held in reverence by all of us who used to know them personally and in the official capacity. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity of expressing my feeling of sorrow at the passing away of such distinguished gentlemen of the Madras State. As I said earlier, the speeches that have been made here—not merely the bare resolution—may also be communicated to the members of the bereaved families so that they may know exactly what the Hon. Leader of the House and other Members on this side of the House have felt about them and still feel about them.”

[28th December 1953]

* **DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU** :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I echo the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Leader of the House and the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other Members with regard to the demise of these three great men. So far as Dr. Rajan is concerned, as one belonging to the profession to which I belong, he had introduced a very great reform in the medical curricula. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition has very clearly stated, when there was a regular cry from the general medical profession that the Diploma Course should either be mended or ended, he preferred the latter course and ended the Diploma Course and he upgraded it into a Degree Course. Apart from that, he was also holding the portfolio of Religious Endowments and even in that direction, he did a lot of good work.

“ With regard to Mr. Muniswami Pillay who belonged to the Congress group, he did very good work for the country in general and to the Harijan community in particular.

“ As regards the other gentleman, I do not know him but still I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the other Members of the House.”

SRI MOHAMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Leader of the House and the hon. Leader of the Opposition and others. I had come into close contact with Dr. Rajan as a Minister when I was a Member of the last Assembly. In spite of his old age, he was a notable figure in that Assembly and he did everything in the best manner possible. I may recall particularly, on this occasion, that when the food situation was serious in our State it was given to Dr. Rajan to give his best thought and solve the food problem which was a very, very difficult thing to do. He was also responsible for piloting the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill in spite of the opposition from a very good section of the people of our State. It was his lot to sit for days and days together and see that the Bill was passed into law.

“ Now, a word about Mr. Muniswami Pillay. I knew him very well and on every issue whether it was constitutional or otherwise, he did contribute something to the uplift of the Harijans. He was never tired of bringing to the notice of the Government the hardships and difficulties experienced by the Harijans. Surely, his name will ever be remembered by the Harijan community in particular and our State in general. With these words, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by previous speakers.”

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI** :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த தேசத்தின் விடுதலைப்போராட்டத்தில் முதன்மையாக நின்று தலைவர் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய உக்கிரவை பின்னறி மகாத்மா காங்கிரஸ் அடிகளின் கொள்கையை தேசத்தின் மூன் பரப்பி இந்நாடு பரிபூரண சுதந்திரம் அடைவற்காகவும் ஜனநாயக சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுவதற்காகவும் பல முக்கியஸ்தர்கள் காரணமாக இருந்துவருகிறார்கள். அவர்களில் டாக்டர் டி. எஸ். எஸ். ராஜன் அவர்கள் ஒருவர் ஆவார். இந்நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்தது என்றால் டாக்டர் ராஜாஜியே சேவை அதில் முக்கியஸ்தரானம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார். அவர் 1919-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து இந்த நாட்டில் சமயம் நேர்ந்த போகெல்லாம் அங்கில அரசாங்கத்துடன் போராடி கடைசியில் வெற்றியையும் கண்டு ஜனநாயக சர்க்காரில்

28th December 1953] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

மந்திரியாக இருந்து நல்ல சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்தார். அவர் பெரிய சீர்திருத்தவாதி. தன் மனதில் தோன்றியதை பட்டவர்த்தனமாக மகாத்மா காந்தியின் முன்பும் தலைவர் ராஜாஜியின் முன்பும் தைர்யமாக மனம் விட்டு சொல்லி கடைசியில் தலைவரின் கருத்தை சிறைமேல் தாங்கி வேலைசெய்து வந்த பெரிய வீரர். அவரை நாம் இழந்துவிட நேர்ந்தது துர்பாக்கியமாகும். ஆனால் வயதானவர்தான். அதாவது வயதானவர்கள் எல்லோரும் மறித்துப் போக வேண்டியவர்கள்தான். அவருக்கும் வயது அதிகமாகி விட்டது, அதனால் அவர் இறந்து போவதில் என்ன கஷ்டம் என்று சிலர் சொல்லலாம். அவர் வேலைகளையெல்லாம் நம் மனதில் வைத்துவிட்டு சென்றிருக்கிறார். அவர் இன்னும் சிறிது காலம் இருந்திருந்தால் நமக்கு உபயோகமாக இருந்து இருக்கும். டாக்டர் ராஜன் அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போனது நமக்கு பெரிய நஷ்டம். தேசத்திற்கு பெரிய நஷ்டம். நாம் பெற்ற சுதந்திரம் இன்னும் குழந்தைப் பருவத்தில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஸ்வராஜ்யத்தினுடைய அடிப்படையான நிர்மாண திட்டங்களை காந்தியின் திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து அவைகளை இன்னும் நிறைவேற்றவில்லை. மற்றவர்கள் அதைச் செய்யலாம் என்று சொல்லலாம். சுதந்திரம் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்தவர்கள் இருந்தால்தான் அவர்கள் அதை நன்றாக எடுத்துச் செய்யமுடியும். அவர் இந்த சமயத்தில் இல்லாமல் இருப்பது நமது துர்திருஷ்டம்தான். அவரை இந்த சமயத்தில் நாம் இழந்தது நம்முடைய துர்பாக்கியம்தான். இப்பொழுது பேசுவதின் மூலம் நான் என்னுடைய அனுதாபத்தை இந்த சபையில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ இரண்டாவதாக கனம் வி. ஐ. முனுசாமிப் பிள்ளை அவர்களைப் பற்றி ஸ்வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அவர் இந்த தேசத்தின் ஹரிஜன பிரதிநிதியாக இருந்து பல காரியங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறார். தேச விடுதலைக்காக அறிய போராட்டம் நடத்தி பல தியாகங்களைச் செய்த வீரர். இந்த நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடையும் தருவாயில் அவர் மந்திரியாக இருந்து வேலை செய்தார். அவருடைய வேலை எல்லாம் நம் முன்னே இருந்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அவருக்கு பூரண வயது ஆகவில்லை. அவர் தனக்கு பூரண வயது ஆவதற்குள் நம்மை விட்டு பிரிந்து போகும்படியாகிவிட்டது, அது நமது துர்பாக்கியம்தான். ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எல்லோரும் துக்க சாகரத்தில் ஆழ்ந்து இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. ஆண்டவன் அவருடைய ஆதமா சாந்தி அடைய அனுக்கிரகம் செய்யவேண்டும். அவருடைய பிரிவினால் துக்கத்தில் ஆழ்ந்துருக்கிற ஹரிஜனங்களும், காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களும், மற்ற தேசத்தினுள்ள அனைவருக்கும் ஆறுதல் அளிக்க ஆண்டவன் அருள் புரியவேண்டும் என்று ஆண்டவனை பிரார்த்தித்துக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* **SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR** :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I ^{11 2} wish to associate myself with the tributes that have been paid to the deceased gentlemen, especially to Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and Sri V. I. Muniswamy Pillai. I had known Dr. T. S. S. Rajan even before the first Congress Ministry was formed and we had worked together on many platforms in regard to Harijan welfare. Both of us, along with others also, had worked together in the Ramanathapuram district where there was great trouble between the Maravars and the Harijans of that district. These troubles had attracted even the notice of Mahatma Gandhi. More than one attempt was made to settle these disputes and at last Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and myself toured the whole of the Ramanathapuram district visiting all the places where there were Maravars and Harijans and eventually succeeded in effecting a compromise between these two communities.

“ Dr. T. S. S. Rajan was a very sincere worker in the cause of the Harijans and I have fond recollections of the very good work that he had done for them. I knew Sri Muniswami Pillai also very

[Sri V. Bashyam Ayyangar] [28th December 1953]

intimately not only as a Harijan leader but also as one of the Ministers of this State. He was a great man with moderate and level-headed ideas on all questions including the uplift of the Harijans. He was not an extremist advocate on even Harijan problems and he always took up a well balanced position on such questions. I have not had the pleasure of knowing the third gentleman but I join in paying my tributes to all the three who have been mentioned by the Hon. the Leader of the House."

* MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Hon. Members of the House, I wish to associate myself with this Resolution of Condolence on the demise of the three estimable Members we had in this House before. Belonging to the medical profession, I had opportunities of knowing Dr. T. S. S. Rajan fairly intimately and particularly so when he was a Minister of this Government. I was always struck with the very firm views he had on things and there was no changing him when he had taken some decision. He knew exactly where he stood and for this people always respected him. He was a great figure in the medical profession particularly from the way in which he rose from nothing to the highest level in the profession to which anybody can aspire to in our country.

" Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai was also known to me fairly well and I had great regard for him, for his personality and his character. He was a very charming man and we mourn his loss now.

" I did not know Sri S. Ellappa Chettiar but from the reports I have seen in the papers and from the sentiments expressed here, he too was an estimable man and we have lost him also.

" I shall now request the Members to stand for a minute."

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* all the Members standing.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Candidates appointed under rule 9 (a) (i) of the service rules.

* 1 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether candidates appointed under General Rule 9 (a) (i) are allowed to appear for Departmental Tests; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) No.

" (b) The Departmental Tests are open only to persons appointed on a regular basis by the Commission or other competent authority to posts for which such tests are prescribed as a part of probation or for promotion or for increment, etc. As appointments of persons made under rule 10 (a) (i) [original rule 9 (a) (i)] of the General Rules for the Madras State and Subordinate Services are purely temporary they are not eligible to appear for the Departmental Tests."

28th December 1953]

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether there is no possibility of some at least of these 9 (a) (i) candidates being absorbed by the process of regularization of their services? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, we have been trying our best to absorb them but the question of departmental tests is a different thing."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know, why there should be a ban on these 9 (a) (i) candidates from appearing for these departmental tests when they themselves knowing fully well that there is no guarantee of their being absorbed take the risk? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the competition is already too great. We cannot go on simply adding to the number of competitors."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is a feeling among these candidates, that this being an educational qualification, there should not be any ban on their acquiring it when they are young and without any encumbrances? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it is just the point that requires examination. This is not to be treated as some sort of an educational examination for a degree or the S.S.L.C. and things like that. It is a departmental test which should be imposed on those who have a good chance of utilizing that qualification."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, may I know whether the rules relating to the appointment of the Backward Classes of citizens in Public Services are observed in the case of recruitment of these 9 (a) (i) candidates? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I do not think that hereafter there will be any such recruitment. A large number of them are already waiting to be absorbed. If there is any further recruitment, I shall keep the hon. Member's suggestion in mind."

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—" Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that hard cases of 9 (a) (i) candidates were considered already they were allowed to sit for the Service Commission Examination and absorbed in the service? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it is true."

Scales of pay of nursing orderlies, stretcher bearers, etc.

* 2 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the salary paid to (i) male nursing orderlies; (ii) female nursing orderlies; (iii) stretcher bearers; (iv) lascars; and (v) sweepers employed in Government Hospitals in Madras City?

[28th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A statement^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, I suppose the Hon. the Minister for Public Health is aware of the fact that minimum salaries for menials under municipalities and local boards are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. Sir, may I know whether the Government propose to pay the full-time Government servants mentioned in the answer to this question at least the minimum wages paid to the menials under local boards which are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act? If not, will the Hon. Minister enlighten us as to why the Government do not enforce the Minimum Wages Act in regard to their own employees while asking the local bodies to do so? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, there is no proposal to enhance the scales of pay. It is a matter which involves finance and it has been considered and dropped."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government consider that these persons can maintain themselves and their families and also their prestige as Government servants on the pittance of a salary that is paid to them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, most people do not depend entirely on the salary they get from the Government."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, may I know whether it is the policy of the Government to encourage Government servants to depend on other sources of income besides their salaries? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have been completely misunderstood. What I meant was that these young gentlemen depend upon their family resources and get a little more money by entering jobs like these."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, are these full-time jobs? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" May I know whether, in every case of employment by the Government, the fact that employees have other sources of revenue is taken into consideration? "

11-30
a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are some jobs which are more in the nature of physical work. To that class of jobs, what I said applies."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know whether a sweeper who is paid Rs. 15 and who has to do a full-time job is getting a living wage and should not the Government set an example to other employers by giving a living wage to their own employees? "

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 31 infra.

28th. December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We are entering into a discussion on the general financial structure of our Government administration. It is true that in some cases the whole family depends upon the job. In other cases the members of the family also work and earn. These various facts are facts even if we argue academically in a different way, and we must take these facts into account. An ordinary sweeper's family earns quite a substantial amount in these days whether they are employed in hospitals or whether they are employees of municipalities and district boards."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" It is stated here that while the Government servants are not getting minimum wages the Government compel local bodies and municipalities to pay minimum wages to their servants. May I know whether the Government are at liberty to throw over-board the recommendations of the Advisory Committee set up under the Minimum Wages Act and are not the Government bound to carry out their recommendations? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The advice is applied from time to time according to capacity of the Government, the local bodies, the industrialists, etc. The advice should not be deemed as a legislative enactment."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I find from the answer that municipalities and district boards are asked to pay a lascar Rs. 23 a month under the Minimum Wages Act, while the Government themselves pay only Rs. 18 a month. Thus it will be seen from the answer that this Government pay less to a lascar than what they themselves ask the local boards and municipalities to pay. May I know whether the Government will see the anomaly of it and make proposals to put an end to it? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" In addition to pay and dearness allowance, these people are given a house rent allowance of Rs. 7 a month or they are provided with quarters. They are given free clothing—two sets of uniform per year. They get also the medical and educational concessions to which all non-gazetted officers with salaries below Rs. 300 are entitled."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether the Government will extend all these concessions to the servants of the local boards and municipalities also? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Yes, when we get more surplus in the Budget."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know whether the Government realize the payment of these very low wages demoralises Government servants? "

SRI MOHAMAD RAZA KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether these people are not very much happy when they get an extraordinary increment of annas eight per year quite apart from their initial salaries of Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 19 and Rs. 24? "

[28th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I appreciate the irony in the question. But eight annas is not a small matter when it is multiplied by a very large figure, viz., the number of people, concerned."

National Extension Scheme.

* 3 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the new blocks taken up for development under the National Extension Scheme this year and the amount allotted for each such area; and

(b) the establishment of officers and staff sanctioned for each National Extension Scheme area?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) The National Extension Service has been launched in 28 blocks during the current financial year. The programmed cost of working a National Extension Service block for a period of three years is as follows :—

	RS.
	LAKHS.
Recurring expenditure	1.5
Non-recurring expenditure	2.0
Loans — — — —	4.0
	7.5

" (b) The following staff have been sanctioned for each of the selected blocks :

- One Block Development Officer.
- One Extension Officer for Agriculture.
- One Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry.
- One Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayats.
- Two Social Education Organizers (one man and one woman).
- One Extension Service Supervisor-cum-Junior Engineer.
- Three Gramasevaks (Grade I).
- Seven Gramasevaks (Grade II).
- One Accountant-cum-Store-keeper.
- One typist-cum-clerk.
- Eight peons.
- One Jeep driver."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether these Block Development Officers are given the same scales of pay as other officers? "

[28th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Generally, yes, Sir. But in the case of some of these categories of officers an extra allowance of 10 per cent is given."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister what are the reasons for this grant of extra allowance of 10 per cent? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It has been suggested by the Departments concerned that these officers are not willing to go over to this specialised work and as they would suffer from certain disadvantages, an extra allowance was recommended which the Government have accepted."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister if any special training is given to the officers employed for this special work? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Officers of the various technical departments do not require any training and therefore no training is proposed to be given."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether there is any justification for the grant of any extra allowance to these officers especially when no special training is given to them? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government have considered all aspects of the question and have come to the conclusion that there is some justification for giving this extra allowance for these officers in order that they may not suffer on account of their transfer to these specialised posts."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know whether the Government have any proposal to select for these posts of social workers and gramasevaks members of the teaching profession? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I cannot say, Sir, whether there are any specific proposals to recruit officers from the teaching profession? "

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, whether maternity and midwifery services to the rural population are included in these National Extension Schemes? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir, that will be included."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know whether the Government have made any estimate of the benefits, financial or otherwise, that resulted by the expenditure of such a large amount of money on these National Extension Schemes? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I am unable to say how the benefits that are expected to accrue can be

[28th December 1953]

estimated in terms of money. But I can tell the hon. Member that the object of this scheme is to raise, before the end of the first Five-year Plan, the standard of living of the people in the villages to at least three times the present level as a result of the various services that are proposed to be done under the National Extension Service Schemes."

Gambling cases in Tiruchirappalli.

* 4 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the number of cases of gambling in the name of playing cards that have been booked in Tiruchirappalli district in the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"One thousand, six hundred and forty-seven cases of gambling with playing cards were booked in Tiruchirappalli district in the year 1952."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"May I know, whether the Government will furnish statistics with regard to gambling cases in other districts also, particularly the City of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Certainly we will supply the figures if a separate question is put on the subject."

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM:—"May I know whether the Government are aware whether gambling is going on in almost all the clubs and if so, what steps have the Government proposed to take against such clubs?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The various forms of gambling which is done in clubs do not generally offend the law. For example, token coins are used. These matters should be left to the good sense of the people."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister for Finance and Education is also booking rich gamblers just as the Hon. the Minister in charge of Prohibition has very rightly been booking rich offenders against the Prohibition Act?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, some of the people charged in gambling cases are also rich people."

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. the Chief Minister has ever played cards?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Not on stakes, Sir."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—"May I know, Sir, whether poker which is played in every officers' club comes under 'gambling'?"

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"Poker is a harmless game."

28th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I do not think it comes under gambling."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"May I know whether betting on horse racing is included in this?" 11.40 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"No, Sir. This refers only to gambling with playing-cards."

Land colonization scheme for Todas.

* 5 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have introduced any land colonization scheme for the Todas in the Nilgiris; and

(b) if so, the extent of land brought under cultivation under this scheme?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) The question does not arise."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know whether a seven man committee was appointed in the year 1947 to make a survey of the Toda area and also make all possible arrangements for cultivation and creation of colonies in the Toda area?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am not aware of the seven man committee of 1947. I am aware that one Mr. Srikanth, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, made certain suggestions in 1951 for ameliorating the conditions of the Todas. The formation of two Land Colonization Societies in a block of 154 acres in Ootacamund was suggested. But the lands in question were situated in Wenlock Downs, which the State Government had decided to preserve as a national park. We could not get a block of 100 acres of Government waste land either in Ootacamund or Coonoor. The Todas were not willing to settle in Gudalur. In view of that the proposal was dropped."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know whether the Todas will be given the same preference as the Scheduled Castes in this case?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I said that there is no proposal to start any colony at present. If and when we arrive at a definite conclusion in this regard, the suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

[28th December 1953]

Registration of marriages in the State.

* 6 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal:

(i) to register all marriages in the state as in the case of births and deaths; and

(ii) to insist upon medical examination of the couple by a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Civil Surgeon before the registration of their marriage?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"The answer is in the negative."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Will the Government consider the suggestion to get all marriages registered under an Act, as is done in the case of births and deaths?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"It is too early for us to consider it now. According to some other Acts, the registration of certain marriages is made compulsory. In some cases we have to bring in a legislation because those marriages were not registered. We have got to see whether society would accept all those marriages till we bring in an appropriate legislation to legalise them."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know whether the marriages performed by the Dravida Kazhagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam will be recognized by Government?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"Those marriages were not registered. That is why we are contemplating enacting a legislation to legalise those marriages."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, if any private member of this House were to introduce a Bill that all marriages should be registered, the Government would give their support to that Bill?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"If and when such a Bill is brought before the House, we will consider the clauses of the Bill and then only we shall be able to come to any decision."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Is the Hon. Minister for Law aware of the fact that in the Bill recently introduced in Parliament for the reform of the Hindu Law of marriage, there is a special provision for registration of marriages?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"Yes, Sir. The State Government have got to consider whether any legislation on that line has to be undertaken and it will take some time before any such Bill is brought."

[28th December 1953]

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"May I know whether the State Government have given their opinion on the Hindu Code Bill now before Parliament?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"On this point there was no occasion for us to give our opinion."

SRI MOHAMED USMAN:—"Supposing Government come to the conclusion that all marriages should be registered, would it affect the marriages performed in accordance with Hindu, Muslim or Christian Law?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"Those marriages are of course legal. Any future legislation would apply only to future marriages."

SRI MOHAMED USMAN:—"I am speaking of future marriages only. Supposing some people do not register marriages performed according to the customary Hindu, Muslim or Christian law, will those marriages be considered illegal?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"Of course if the customs and manners of any particular sect do not warrant compulsory registration, that aspect will be duly considered."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"How long will it take for the State Government to consider this matter and how long will they take to ascertain whether the public opinion is favourable to the suggestion made or not?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The question of ordering a universal registration of all marriages irrespective of the caste, community or custom of the people concerned is engaging the attention of Parliament and of the Government of India. There is nothing to be gained by entering into a discursive discussion now. There are two aspects of the problem. Hon. Members should not confuse one with the other. One aspect of the problem is whether marriages should be performed only after registration. The second aspect is whether registration is to be made compulsory in respect of all marriages performed according to the prescribed laws and as such for the failure to get registration of those marriages, a duty or penalty may be provided."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—"May I know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether he is not aware that compulsory registration of marriages is confirmed only to certain sections of Indians, viz., the Indian Christians?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The question that is engaging attention is the general law as regards registration. There are various kinds of registration. For instance, under the Christian Act, the priests who perform the marriages can themselves register and it is enough if they

[28th December 1953]

send a report of the proof of the marriage that took place to the Registrar of Marriages. The question is whether in respect of other customary marriages where there is no such register, any compulsory registration should be imposed."

Opening of additional District Munsifs' Courts in North Arcot.

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

(a) whether any additional District Munsifs' Courts are opened once in two years at Tiruppattur and whether any suits are transferred from Tiruppattur to Vellore on account of large pendency at Tiruppattur; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to open a permanent District Munsif's Court either at Ambur or at Gudiyatham to relieve the congestion?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) An Additional District Munsif was appointed to the District Munsif's Court, Tiruppattur, during the years 1943-44, 1948-49 and 1953 to relieve congestion.

In December 1951, 58 old suits relating to the Gudiyatham taluk and the Ambur firka, which are nearer to Vellore, were transferred from the District Munsif's Court at Tiruppattur, to the District Munsif's Court at Vellore, in view of the large pendency and the need for immediate relief. Of the 58 old suits referred to, 13 suits were later re-transferred to the District Munsif's Court, Tiruppattur.

" (b) There is no proposal to open any District Munsif's Court either at Ambur or at Gudiyatham."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that there was no presiding Judge on duty at Vellore immediately after the re-opening of the Court after the summer recess for over fifteen days, thereby causing great inconvenience to the clients? "

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

Repairs to Kondangi lake in Cuddalore.

* 8 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any mahazar from the ryots of Cuddalore, South Arcot district, in the month of June 1952 to repair Kondangi lake in Cuddalore and to dig a new canal from Arisiperiangkuppam to Kondangi lake; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" (a) Yes.

[28th December 1953]

" (b) Repairs to the sluices of the Kondangi tank have already been carried out. Deepening the tank, is reported to be unnecessary as the difficulties experienced are only due to inadequate supply and not due to insufficient storage capacity. Proposals for diverting the course of the Kondangi tank supply channel have been formulated and are under examination by the Chief Engineer in consultation with the Collector."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Will the Government consider the question of digging the canal in question under Local Development programme? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" The Collector has been asked to report on the Grow More Food aspects of the diversion proposals and his report is awaited."

Purchase of portraits of national leaders.

* 9 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the local bodies desirous of putting up statues and portraits of national leaders are required to purchase the same from prescribed agencies, and if so, who they are and how they have been selected and under what conditions;

(b) who prepared the model of Mahatma Gandhi (bust or statue) and why it is supplied to local bodies through foreign manufacturers; and

(c) what is the cost prescribed for supply of Mahatma Gandhi bust or statue to local bodies and in what proportion the cost is credited to Government and manufacturers?

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM :—" (a) Local bodies have freedom to purchase portraits of national leaders from whatever agency they choose. Government have never compelled any local body to buy them from any particular artist, though they have commended the work of certain artists.

" (b) The original model of the bust of Mahatma Gandhi was prepared by Sri D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, and from that model, castings in bronze were made in Italy. The technique of bronze casting as practised in India is hardly reliable for a faithful representation of the original work, particularly where touches are emphasized. Bronze statutory casting is best made in Italy. In fact all the really important statues in this country have been cast in Italy. The original bust produced by Sri D. P. Roy Chowdhury was therefore sent to Italy for casting.

" (c) The cost prescribed for the supply of a bronze bust of Mahatma Gandhi to local bodies, etc., is about Rs. 2,248.

[28th December 1953]

No portion of the cost of the bust has been credited to Government. The proportion in which the cost is credited to (1) Sri D. P. Roy Chowdhury and (2) the manufacturers and suppliers is as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Sri Roy Chowdhury	823	3	7
(2) Manufacturers and suppliers ...	1,423	13	5
	2,247	1	0

11-50 a.m. SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), are the Government aware that there is not much of likeness of the great personage in the statutes supplied to the various local bodies? ”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM :—“ There is no such information, Sir. The Government are satisfied that this bronze statue is better than any other.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Has not any representation been made in this regard by the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils, especially by the Chairman of the Chingleput Municipal Council when a statue of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture? ”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM :—“ I think no such representation was made.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know whether the Government would take steps to see that Indian manufacturers are encouraged to do this work by grant of State subsidies, if need be, instead of unblushingly acknowledging on the floor of this House that bronze casting done in Italy only is good? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member who put this supplementary question indicated dissatisfaction with the resemblance. I do not think that it is a question of manufacture in India or Italy. The original bust is responsible for the resemblance either being good or bad.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Will the Government be pleased to encourage sculptors and artists in this country by entrusting such work to them? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ When the original does not give satisfaction to hon. Members or others, inexperienced casting will make the mistake double-fold or triple-fold.”

SRI S. SRINIVASA RAO :—“ May I know whether the bust is in Italy or in Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM :—“ It is in Madras.”

[28th December 1953]

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I know who are the approved national leaders and whether the list includes the names of any living persons? ”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any proposal to install the portraits of national leaders in the Art Gallery in this State? ”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM :—“ A separate question may be put.”

Appointment of Special Magistrates for trial of prohibition cases.

* 10 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to appoint Special Magistrates for trial of prohibition cases in this State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ There is no such general proposal, but in the past Government have appointed some Magistrates exclusively for the trial of prohibition cases in a few districts to reduce the pendency of such cases.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ As the trial of prohibition cases now being conducted by the ordinary Magistrates along with the other cases has proved to be a farce because of the fact that prohibition cases are taken only in late hours when the witnesses are not generally expected to wait, a day long, may I request the Hon. Minister to reconsider the question of appointing Special Magistrates or to instruct the Magistrates to take up prohibition cases prior to other cases? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The suggestion will be considered.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister for Law take care to see that the Magistrates who try prohibition cases do themselves believe in prohibition and that the Government do not appoint persons who do not believe in prohibition or who are at least indifferent about it? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ We cannot interfere with the judicial activities of Magistrates, much less can we interfere with their private activities.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Deciding prohibition cases is not a private activity. It is a public duty.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Will this policy be applied to the trial of the other cases also? Supposing there is a zamindar-tenant case, should the trying Magistrate be one who believes in that particular legislation? ”

[28th December 1953]

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ He must be one who believes in the payment of rent regularly.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member should think for a moment whether we are considering the procedure at the trial when the case goes on or whether we are considering the appointment of the Magistrates concerned. I think that we are putting unnecessary questions without grasping the real difficulties involved.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ What is the average number of prohibition cases in a month in the State and is it increasing or decreasing? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

III.—PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE RE PRESENTATION OF BUDGET.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, I wish to raise a point affecting the privilege of this House, namely, the presentation of the Budget here 15 days after it has been presented in the other House. Article 202 (1) of the Constitution lays down that the ‘ Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Legislature a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year.’ The Budget should have been, I contend, presented in both the Houses simultaneously.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is no mention of the word ‘ simultaneous ’ in the Article.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ It has been the convention so far, that the Budget should be presented to both the Houses at least within a few hours on the same day. This question was raised in this House when Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju was in the Chair and I find in the proceedings that on behalf of the Government an assurance was given that not only the annual statement of expenditure but also the supplementary financial statements would be presented to both Houses on the same day. As it is, the Budget is presented in this House after it has gone through all the stages in the other House. If the Budget discussion had been held in this House at least before the voting on Demands for Grants in the other House, the Government as well as the Members of the Assembly would have had an opportunity to have the views of this House while disposing of the Budget demands and to a certain extent could have shaped their policies. Now I do not think any useful purpose will be served by going through the formality of presenting the Budget and discussing it in this House. I have raised this question, Sir, to bring to your notice and to the notice of the Leader of the House that the privileges of this House should be safeguarded and that this should not, in any case, be made a precedent for the future.”

28th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I shall deal with this matter in the course of my reply to the debate.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I wish to associate myself with the observations made by my hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham. I cannot say whether it can be taken as a question of privilege. I am rather doubtful of it. But I certainly agree that the usefulness of the House and the dignity of the House should be the concern of the Government benches. I have been here for some years and also in the old Council. I have followed the proceedings. I don't think there was any occasion when the Budget was not presented more or less simultaneously. I am not concerned with the simultaneous presentation of the Budget but I am concerned with the stage at which the Budget is presented to the House. That stage at present is after even the Appropriation Bill has been passed by the other House. I fail to see what useful purpose will be served by hon. Members participating in the general discussion on the Budget. Surely the object of the general discussion being completed in both the Houses before the Demands are voted is to enable the members of the other House, who have certainly a greater amount of financial power over the Government, to know what the opinions of the Members of this House are and to so shape their activities—whether it be in consonance with their opinions or against their opinions—that they could take part in the discussion in a more, I won't say, intelligent manner, but with fuller information before them. The discussion in this House of the Budget which is going to be presented to-day and discussed to-morrow and the day after seems to me to be like enacting the play of Hamlet without the chief person being present. We have no power whatsoever so far as the financial estimates are concerned. All that we have is the privilege to express our opinions and criticisms on the Budget proposals and to bring such other matters as we think are relevant and pertinent in the consideration of the Budget. We do so in the full hope and belief that our representatives in the other House—after all they are our representatives as much as we are representatives of the electorate in this House—will be in a position to see whether the criticisms made in this House are such as to demand their attention in the detailed discussion and the voting on Demands for Grants. Very often we are complimented on the fact that we give very important consideration to all questions and that some of our arguments and conclusions are very valid. I hope the Government will see that something more purposive than the paying of mere compliments is done to enable the Members of this House to take an useful part in the discussions. The Hon. Finance Minister almost whispered that this would not be a precedent. There are other things also which, I hope, will not be a precedent and to which I shall refer in the general discussion of the budget. On this issue as it has been raised, I do feel that we must make our position quite clear that we do not appreciate discussing the Budget after the passing of the Appropriation Bill,

12
noon.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [28th December 1953]

as no useful purpose will be served except to this limited extent that the discussion on this Budget will perhaps influence the next year's Budget which the Hon. Finance Minister will present within a very short time. But for this particular trend, I myself would not have been quite prepared to participate in the Budget. I hope this aspect of the question will be fully considered by the Government in future."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, it was said that the word 'simultaneously' does not occur in article 202 of the Constitution. I agree that that word is not there. The article says: 'The Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the Houses of the Legislature of the State a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year'. Though this clearly means that the presentation need not be simultaneous, it should be construed to mean that the presentation and discussion in the Council should at least be before the Demands for Grants are voted and the Appropriation Bill is passed in the Assembly. After the voting on Demands for Grants and the passing of the Appropriation Bill, the annual financial statement presented ceases to be the 'estimated' receipts and expenditure. Therefore I say that the action of the Government is quite wrong and opposed to the spirit of Article 202."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Appropriation Bill has to be passed by this House also."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" This House has no power to pass the budget; it can only discuss."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Sir, I associate myself very strongly with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members on this side of the House regarding the great insult offered to this august body and to you, Sir, as the Chairman of that body, by presenting the Budget after all the processes have been gone through in the other House. As a student of logic, I have learnt the syllogism that the Upper House either agrees or disagrees, if it agrees it is superfluous, if it disagrees it is mischievous and that in either case it is unnecessary. Of course, there is a fallacy in this argument. The Upper House does serve a purpose. Constituted as this House is with Members of experience and leaders in various walks of life, they will be very reasonable in their criticisms. By their discussion, they will be able to influence the Government to modify their proposals and also very effectively influence the decision of the other House on the various proposals. That opportunity has been lost. Discussing the Budget after the Demands for Grants and the Appropriation Bill are passed is nothing but a farce. This House, if it is to exist, must really have some authority. This House is there not only for the purpose of having a distinguished countryman of ours nominated so that he may be made the Chief Minister or for the purpose of enabling defeated Ministers to come back by indirect methods. This House

28th December 1953] [Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

should not be there merely to enable persons like M. P. Govinda Menon to come back by indirect methods. It has got a definite function. I do protest against the way in which the Government have treated this House. I hope they will take a lesson from this protest of ours."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, before feelings rise higher, I should like to submit that I entirely appreciate the points raised, in a general way. If this procedure were to be adopted by the Government ordinarily, all the remarks made by the hon. Gentlemen who have objected to this procedure would have been correct and fully admitted by me. A Parliamentary Act has already dealt with practically the whole matter contained in this Budget. It is only in the light of this special circumstance that we did not consider it reasonable to convene the Council for discussing the budget, then adjourn it and again convene it after business was got ready for this House. It is only the background of the Parliamentary Act that we plead for the procedure we have followed in respect of this Budget. I anticipated this objection and in fact I had intended to apologise to this House for adopting this procedure. In theory, there is no point of privilege. According to ordinary rules of procedure and convention, simultaneous presentation is the practice and that will continue, except where it is merely a case like the one with which we are now dealing. I have explained the position. May I suggest that hon. Members need not raise any point of order and that I may be allowed to proceed with the presentation? "

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Even after hearing the Hon. Chief Minister, I do not think the House is satisfied that there is any special reason for not presenting the Budget on the same day in the House as well. Nobody can make any mistake in interpreting Article 202 of the Constitution of India. If the intention of the Constitution was that the budget should be presented in the Council on a later day, the Constitution would have said so. The truth is that the Government, though the Chief Minister happens to be a Member of this House, are showing scant courtesy to this House. Mr. Chairman, you are the custodian of the dignity and usefulness of this House and you should not allow the Government to depart from the salutary practice of simultaneous presentation and discussion of Budget in both the Houses. The procedure now adopted is against the Constitution, against convention and practice and against the dignity and usefulness of this House. This belated presentation and discussion of the Budget in this House should not have taken place. The Hon. Finance Minister is smiling, and I think that even now he is happy that this House has been treated in the manner in which it has been treated. I submit that every section of this House—not only the Opposition but also the Congress and the Independent Parties—must join in the protest and condemn and condemn strongly the treatment accorded to this House by this Government which, I say, is illegal, irregular and improper."

[28th December 1953]

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Just one word, Sir, before you decide the matter. I am sorry that my explanation does not satisfy hon. Gentleman Dr. John. I would like some other points also to be taken into account, if it is seriously contended that we intended any insult. As a matter of fact, hon. Members had Budget copies in their possession round about the 14th of December and they were also in possession of the fact that they were going to be called to meet to-day and not earlier. If these hon. Gentlemen, who are now raising the point with so much heat, really felt that this was a wrong practice, they could have written to the Leader of the House and the Chairman, and we would have even agreed to convening this meeting earlier. I am saying this not by way of explanation. I agree that ordinarily the presentation should be simultaneous and that we should follow the convention. Here it is a case where most of the money has already been spent. Hon. Members had an opportunity to protest even earlier.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ We cannot protest because the Budget dates are fixed by the Governor on the advice of the Cabinet.”

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

* MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that, under rule 15 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following four Members of the Council to be the panel of Chairmen for the fifth session of the Legislative Council under the Constitution :—

- (1) Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav,
- (2) Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai,
- (3) „ B. V. Subrahmanyam and
- (4) „ N. Annamalai Pillai.”

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 15th December 1953 and the 26th December 1953, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

(1) ‘In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 15th December 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.’

(2) ‘In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1953, as passed by the Assembly on the 26th December 1953, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.’

“ 2. I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.”

28th December 1953]

V.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE SECOND SIX
MONTHS OF 1953-54.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I present the Budget of Estimates for the second half of the current Financial Year to this House. It has already been before the public for a fortnight. The practice by which the Budget is presented to both Houses on the same day has been departed from on this occasion only because the present Budget is almost in the nature of a Supplementary Demand. Much of the appropriation has already been expended, and the balance is intended for the mere continuance of the services, already in operation.

“ I have no doubt hon. Members have followed the discussions in the lower House and as appearing in the Press. Our revenues for the half-year are estimated at Rs. 23,71 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 23,48 lakhs, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs. Satisfaction has been expressed in certain quarters, that after a series of deficit budgets, we have at last managed to show a surplus, but there are others who think that the surplus was smaller than anticipated. Let me caution that it is not correct to draw either inference from the figures for a six-month period. Our expenditure, such as on grants, public works, and debt charges, is more heavily spread over the closing months of the year covered by the present Budget. As against this factor, some of our major sources of revenue come in bulk towards the end of the year. We can have a correct picture of our financial position after partition, only when the Budget for a whole year is compiled and let us therefore, defer judgment till next February, when the Budget for 1954-55 will come up for consideration.

“ An analysis of the Revenue Account shows that of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 23,48 lakhs, we have set apart Rs. 744 lakhs, or 32 per cent on security services like Police, Judiciary, Prisons, District Administration, etc. Rs. 719 lakhs or 30½ per cent on social services like Education, Health, Harijan Uplift, Co-operation, etc., Rs. 727 lakhs or 31 per cent on public utilities and other services like Agriculture, Irrigation, Electricity, Roads, etc., and Rs. 158 lakhs or 6½ per cent on debt (redemption) charges. With the ideal of the Welfare State before us, no reduction in public expenditure can be expected. The security services take up only 32 per cent of our total expenditure as against 48 per cent in the pre-war budgets. Still, the sums we are spending on social services and public utilities are far below the expectations of the people. We have, however, to reckon with reality. In the nature of things, a poor people cannot get all that they want immediately. Much hard and sustained work will have to precede an appreciable increase in national wealth and the general standard of living. There is no use asking for a miracle. An improvement in the general standard of living, when no one is prepared to work more than he did before and no one is prepared to reduce cost of production so far as he himself is to benefit by the cost, is nothing

* A copy of the Budget speech presented to Assembly is printed as Appendix II on page 31-37 infra.

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [28th December 1953]

short of expecting a miracle to happen. Mathematical and other laws of nature cannot be altered. The living standards of a nation cannot improve on temporary help received from outside. What begins sweetly will finally end in bitterness and ill-will. We must depend on ourselves although it may not be pleasant to do so.

"Our Capital Budget is not a bad one. We have made adequate provision for all our irrigation and electricity works, now in progress. We were able to meet the heavy demand of Rs. 680 lakhs under this head, only because of the splendid response of the public to the loan we floated last July. The larger items in our Development Programme, such as the Bhavani, Malampuzha and Pykara Plant Extensions, are now in their last lap, and our trained personnel and equipment will soon have to be switched on to new works. Hon. Members will be pleased to note that our representations to the Planning Commission and the Government of India in this respect, have evoked response. The Amaravathi Reservoir Scheme has been just sanctioned and a new reservoir on the Vaigai to impound the surplus waters of the Periyar lake, will soon be sanctioned. We may also hope to build some storage capacity on the Ponnai, where our Engineers seem to locate some surplus water. We have obtained the Commission's approval for both Krishnagiri and Sathanur so that we may examine the position further. On the electricity side, we have just been permitted to launch the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme and to continue the extensions to the Madras Thermal Plant according to plan. These new works may go some way to absorb our trained technical personnel as well as to relieve general unemployment. We have been promised some loan assistance from the Centre on this new programme and for the balance we will have to depend on the continued co-operation of the public to our loan floatations.

"Hon. Members may do well to remember that we have really exhausted our great and dependable water sources. The new projects, now being sanctioned, are marginal ones, involving considerable non-productive outlay. We cannot justify these works before the general tax-payer who has to pay ultimately for all the interest on borrowed capital, unless the individuals benefiting from these works, agree to bear a reasonable portion of the capital cost. There is no use talking in terms of districts or other areas and thinking this district has got it and that district has got it. In the same district or other area numerous people do not reap any advantage and the difference between the individuals who benefit and those who do not get any benefit from the project cannot be ignored in the distribution of obligations. In the main our further efforts towards food production should largely be by practising more intensive methods of cultivation in the existing cultivable areas. The Community Projects and the National Extension Service Schemes which are now being organized are intended primarily to turn the people to more intensive agriculture. I personally believe we should hereafter turn our attention to the numerous minor sources of water and try to conserve whatever rain falls occasionally, for the benefit of these scattered areas where

[28th December 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

now life is nothing but continual privation of all kinds. Of course the conservation of water all over in renovated tanks and by efficient bunding of water courses may mean reduction of the total drainage into our rivers. But for long the lower riparians have been enjoying the benefit of silted tanks and ruined anicuts above. It is but fair and just that we should now do something for the long-suffering people in the upper regions. And nothing can be done too fast and therefore there will be time for adjustment.

"No State can afford to be rigidly constrained by old-fashioned laws to the detriment of progress and the more even distribution of wealth. Large scale conservation and repair as well as initiation of new small works must be taken up. We should draw on the enlightened self-interest of people—local patriotism as we may call it—for enabling ourselves to carry out these works. There is great scope in my opinion for evoking and tapping local public spirit in the restoration and improvement of minor works. Some can pay and many can work for wages as well as for patriotism. We have had good and timely rains this year, to put spirit and courage in us in new lines of endeavour.

"The salient points of the present Budget, have been explained in the speech of the Finance Minister in the lower House, copies of which have been circulated to the hon. Members. As stated by the Finance Minister, the Government have not had time to readjust programmes and policies after the Partition and the Budget for 1954-55 will be presented to the House soon and that will be the appropriate occasion for the detailed consideration of the commissions and omissions of the present Government. I hope hon. Members will bear this fact in mind, during the deliberations on the present proposals."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931—

* (a) Notification No. 689 issued with G.O. No. 2007, Home, dated the 23rd June 1953, regarding exemption of two trailers belonging to the American Consulate-General at Madras from payment of tax.

* (b) Notification No. 717 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2222, Home, dated the 9th July 1953, regarding exemption of international pick-up van belonging to the American Embassy at New Delhi from payment of tax.

* (c) Notification No. 832 issued with G.O. No. 2636, Home, dated the 17th August 1953, regarding exemption from payment of tax under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act in respect of Jeep Station Wagon belonging to World Health Organization assigned to Madanapalle Field Tuberculosis Research Station.

[28th December 1953]

^r (d) Notification No. 858 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2703, Home, dated 25th August 1953, regarding cancellation of Notification No. 1265, Home, dated 17th November 1952, under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

^z (e) Notification No. 962 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3073, Home, dated the 29th September 1953, regarding further continuance of concessional rates of tax for vehicles plying solely within limits of erstwhile Pudukkottai State.

^h (f) Notification No. 1047 issued with G.O. No. 3233, Home, dated the 23rd October 1953, regarding exemption of lorry MSZ 8027 belonging to Department of Industries and Commerce from payment of tax.

^h (g) Notification No. 1061 issued with G.O. No. 3309, Home, dated the 30th October 1953, regarding exemption of Stage Carriages owned by the Travancore-Cochin State and plying on inter-State routes from payment of tax under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

^b 2. G.O. No. 1889, Public (Services), dated the 18th July 1953, regarding the exclusion of the post of Private Secretary to the Governor from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

^b 3. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1570, L.A., dated the 18th July 1953, regarding the inclusion of certain villages within the jurisdiction of the Bellary District Board.

^b 4. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1709, L.A., dated the 12th August 1953, regarding the supersession of the Coonoor Municipal Council for two years.

^b 5. Notifications issued with G.O. No. 1624, L.A., dated the 29th July 1953, regarding the changes in the villages within the jurisdiction of the Krishna District Board.

^b 6. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1674, L.A., dated the 7th August 1953, regarding the inclusion of certain villages within the jurisdiction of the Chittoor District Board.

^b 7. Notifications issued with G.O. No. 1683, L.A., dated the 10th August 1953, regarding the changes in the villages within the jurisdiction of the Salem District Board.

^b 8. Notifications issued with G.O. No. 1684, L.A., dated the 10th August 1953, regarding the changes in the villages within the jurisdiction of the Malabar District Board.

^b 9. Appropriation Accounts of the State of Madras for 1950-51 and the Audit Report, 1952.

^b 10. Finance Accounts of the State of Madras for 1950-51 and the Audit Report, 1951.

28th December 1953]

^a 11. Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1949-50.

^a 12. The Requisitioning of Buildings (Andhra Area), Ordinance, 1953 (Madras Ordinance No. 1 of 1953).

^a 13. The Madras State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance, 1953 (Madras Ordinance No. II of 1953).

^r 14. The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1953 (Madras Ordinance No. III of 1953).

ⁱ 15. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Ordinance, 1953 (Madras Ordinance No. IV of 1953).

ⁱ 16. The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Ordinance, 1953 (Madras Ordinance No. V of 1953).

^a 17. The Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection (South Arcot) Rules, 1953.

ⁱ 18. G.O. No. 2856, Public (Services), dated the 19th October 1953, regarding the amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950. (Laid on the table of the House with reference to Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.)

19. Amendments to Madras Motor Vehicles Rules [Laid on the table of the House under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939)]—

(a) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2265, Home, dated 15th July 1953.

(b) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2266, Home, dated 15th July 1953.

(c) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2385, Home, dated 27th July 1953.

(d) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2530, Home, dated 10th August 1953.

(e) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2565, Home, dated 11th August 1953.

(f) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2673, Home, dated 20th August 1953.

(g) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2704, Home, dated 26th August 1953.

(h) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2831, Home, dated 5th September 1953.

(i) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2857, Home, dated 8th September 1953.

(j) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2863, Home, dated 8th September 1953.

[28th December 1953]

(k) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3301, Home, dated 29th October 1953.

(l) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. 3324, Home, dated 2nd November 1953.

*20. The Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953.

*21. Report of the Parulekar Committee on the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education in Madras.

22. Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1953 —

(a) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2023, Home, dated 23rd June 1953:

(b) Notification issued with G.O. 3097, Home, dated 3rd October 1953.

^a Sent by post on the 8th August 1953.
^b Do. 2nd September 1953.
^c Do. 28th do.
^d Do. 4th November 1953.
^e Do. 13th do.
^f Do. 14th do.
^g Do. 19th do.
^h Do. 24th do.
ⁱ Do. 26th do.
^j Do. 14th December 1953.
^k Do. 18th do.

28th December 1953]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th December 1953, page supra.]

Scales of pay.

	RS.
Male and Female Nursing Orderlies, Grade I ...	24— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30
Do. Grade II ...	19— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25
Ambulance Attendant (formerly Stretcher Bearers) ...	18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25
Lascars ...	18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25
Sweepers ...	15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —20

In addition to pay, the Nursing Orderlies, Grade I, and Nursing Orderlies, Grade II, Ambulance Attendants and Lascars whose pay exceeds Rs. 20 are paid a dearness allowance of Rs. 19 per mensem and all others are paid a dearness allowance of Rs. 18 per mensem. A house-rent allowance of Rs. 7 per mensem is also allowed to all of them.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item V on page 25 supra.]

Sir, hon. Members are well aware of the circumstances under which we have assembled to consider the Budget for the second half of the current financial year 1953-54. The budget proposals which we discussed last March did cover the financial transactions for the whole year, but we then took only a 'vote on account' to meet the anticipated expenditure for the first six months. The Andhra State Act has since regularized the expenditure of the composite State for these six months and has also provided for the authorization of the expenditure by the Governor for the first four months of the second half-year. That Act, however, stipulates that the expenditure for the second half-year should be voted by the Legislatures of the respective States even though a good portion of it had already been incurred before the Legislatures could meet. The present budget cannot, therefore, contain surprises. The proposals are

Introductory

[28th December 1953]

substantially the same, as were placed before the House last March, with modifications, only to the extent rendered unavoidable under altered conditions.

Partition of
the State.

2. The partition has affected our fortunes in many ways. As we look round the House, we miss many familiar faces and voices, which used greatly to enliven our discussions. Our regret is softened in the thought that we did our very best to make the transition smooth for them and in the hope that they will soon get over initial troubles at Kurnool. As a concession to Andhra sentiment, we had agreed to retain on our side, all non-Andhra officers employed by the composite State, even though we knew that the decision would cause us some embarrassment. The logical course would have been to retrench the surplus personnel, but in view of the distress it would cause, the Government decided not to resort to that solution on a general scale. This may result in some immediate uneconomic outlay, but the Government are making suitable administrative changes to minimize the wastage and to make the best use of these trained personnel. One other consequence of the partition is on the Food-front. Under our existing zonal arrangement, the City of Madras draws its supply of rice from the Circars. The continuance of this arrangement will require the agreement of the Andhra Government.

Seasonal
conditions.

3. But, our anxieties on the Food-front have been reduced to an appreciable extent, by the timely rains we had throughout the State. Grain prices are falling and for the first time after the War, rice is available in the city market at prices even below the Fair Price rate. Seasonal conditions in Andhra and other neighbouring rice-producing States have also been good and therefore, we may face our rice deficit with greater confidence than last year. These rains have enabled us to close down most of the famine relief works and the few that are still on in some of the dry taluks of Tirunelveli, Madurai and Coimbatore districts may also be closed, as the standing crops in those areas mature.

[28th December 1953]

4. In revising the budget for this half-year, we have taken due note of the present favourable turn ^{Budget} ^{Estimate.} in the season. The revenue for this half-year is now estimated at Rs 23,71 lakhs and expenditure at Rs 23,48 lakhs, leaving a small surplus of Rs 23 lakhs. Credit is being taken for the receipt of about Rs 281 lakhs under Taxes on Income and Rs 91 lakhs under Union Excise Duties from the Central divisible pool. The Estate Duty Bill has since been passed into law and we are entitled to a share from its proceeds. But it may take some time before the Act produces revenue and, therefore, no credit has been taken under this head in this budget. Land Revenue may be expected to bring in about Rs 375 lakhs in view of the improved seasonal conditions. Under 'Stamps', the original estimate of this year took credit for an additional revenue from a revision of the Court Fees Act. As the necessary legislation has not yet been introduced, this credit has been omitted in the present budget. The receipts from the General Sales Tax have now been estimated at Rs 490 lakhs, on the basis of the actual collections in the first half of this year. The partition of the State and the operation of Article 286 of the Constitution have, at the moment, led to a measure of uncertainty in the yield from this tax. However, the present favourable season may result in some improvement in the purchasing power of the ryot and it is, therefore, hoped that there will be no further fall in this revenue. The receipts from the new State tax on tobacco which came into force from the beginning of this year have been rather slow in coming but as the departmental machinery is soon expected to get into full gear, a revenue of not less than Rs 25 lakhs may accrue in this half-year.

On the side of Expenditure, one special point to be noted is that the present budget provides for the disbursement of salaries to Government servants, only for five months. The salaries of all Government servants for September 1953 were paid to them in that month itself, so that the expenditure, which was legitimately a charge on the revenues of the composite State, might be met before the accounts of the composite State were closed. Our debt charges are fast growing and this will be an increasingly substantial

[28th December 1953]

feature in our future budgets. No doubt, our borrowings have all been invested on useful irrigation and electricity works, but the benefits derived by agriculturists from these investments are not passed on to the Government in full measure. Better justice to the general tax-payer would be achieved by the levy of a reasonable betterment fee from the persons benefited, spread over, if necessary, in easy instalments. The question may soon come up for the consideration of the House. The total provision made in the budget for payment of interest and repayment of debt is Rs 180 lakhs, of which a sum of about Rs 20 lakhs is expected to be recovered from the Andhra and Mysore States. This estimate is provisional, as the allocation of the debt of the composite State of Madras among the three States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore, is bound to take some time. Under new items of expenditure, the National Extension Service is just under way with a provision of Rs 18 lakhs under the head "General Administration". There is another provision of Rs 20 lakhs under the same head for expenditure on local development works and of Rs 42 lakhs for community projects. A provision of Rs 21 lakhs has been made under 'Famine', a good portion of which is to cover the expenditure already incurred. Let us hope that with the improvement of seasonal conditions, the total expenditure may prove to be much less than budgeted for. Full details of the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure will be found in Appendix III to the printed copy of this speech.

New
Schemes.

5. Even though we did not think it would be possible to sanction new schemes during the year, we have actually sanctioned many new development schemes in pursuance of the Five-Year Plan. Particulars of these new schemes and the amount included in the budget for them will be found as an Appendix to the Detailed Budget Estimates. The new National Extension Service Scheme, spread over all the districts, several urban water-supply schemes a few irrigation and electricity extension schemes and grants to a few educational institutions are the more important items of new sanction.

Five-Year
Plan.

6. The Five-Year Plan for the composite State of Madras is now being broken up as between the

28th December 1953]

Madras, Andhra and Mysore States. Of the total plan of Rs 140 crores for the composite State, the schemes benefiting the new Madras State, add up to about Rs 79 crores or 56 per cent of the total, which is short of the population ratio by 6 per cent. This was so because, in deference to the wishes of our Andhra friends, we had given greater emphasis to irrigation and electricity works in that area. We have drawn the attention of the Planning Commission and the Government of India to this matter and they have since agreed to include the Amaravathi and Vaigai irrigation projects immediately in the Plan. They have also promised to finance these schemes with earmarked Central loans, as also the balance of work on the Mettur canals scheme, on which we were hitherto going slow for lack of funds. The Amaravathi scheme has just been sanctioned and the Vaigai scheme will be sanctioned presently, and execution of all these works will be expedited to the extent practicable. Our trained surplus personnel will not all be absorbed by these new sanctions. It is very desirable that we should take up a few more medium-sized irrigation schemes as also the Periyar and the Kundah Hydro-Electric Schemes. Representations to this effect are being made and let us hope the Planning Commission will agree. In the meanwhile, we are recasting our Plan in the light of our present needs and resources and a full picture will be placed before the House as soon as practicable.

7. The provision made for capital expenditure in the second half of this year is Rs 686 lakhs, which includes Rs 256 lakhs on Irrigation, Rs 355 lakhs on Electricity, Rs 52 lakhs on buildings, Rs 12 lakhs on industrial development and Rs 11 lakhs for the payment of compensation for the abolished Zamindari estates. The work on the Lower Bhavani project is almost completed and the expenditure estimated to be incurred in this half-year is only Rs 13 lakhs. Adequate provision has been made for the expenditure in the half-year on the Malampuzha project—Rs 79 lakhs, Manimuttar project—Rs 60 lakhs, and Mettur canals—Rs 33 lakhs. The provision for Tank Improvement schemes in the present budget is only

[28th December 1953]

Rs 25 lakhs, as with all the tanks full, the work has necessarily to be slowed down. Our Electricity schemes are also making satisfactory progress and the budget provision includes Rs 104 lakhs under Pykara, Rs 98 lakhs under Madras Thermal, Rs 82 lakhs under Mettur, and Rs 70 lakhs under Papanasam schemes. Appendix IV to the printed copy of this speech gives full particulars of the provision made for each work in the capital account.

Ways and
Means.

8. The total ways and means requirements for the second half of this year are now estimated at Rs 721 lakhs, made up of Rs 686 lakhs under capital expenditure (excluding State Trading schemes), and Rs 35 lakhs for net disbursements under Loans and Advances by this Government. Happily, we met with a considerable measure of success in our public loan for the year. A sum of Rs 617 lakhs was credited to this Government's account on the 1st October 1953, as our share of the proceeds of this open market loan and this has come in very useful towards meeting the capital expenditure in this half-year. The balance of our requirement of about Rs 1 crore is expected to be met from loans from the Government of India. In fact, the budget takes credit for a total loan of Rs 222 lakhs from the Government of India, comprising Rs 157 lakhs for specified irrigation projects, Rs 40 lakhs from the Handloom Cess Fund and Rs 25 lakhs for Housing schemes and the like. The transactions under State Trading schemes and deposit accounts are expected to result in a net withdrawal of about Rs 101 lakhs. Allowing for all these and taking into account the small revenue surplus of Rs 23 lakhs and the opening cash balance in treasuries of about Rs 5 lakhs, our closing balance for this year is estimated at Rs 45 lakhs.

Conclusion.

9. In presenting this budget, I have thought it best to give only a brief outline of the estimates, without digressing into programmes and policies.

28th December 1953]

As I mentioned earlier, we are only just settling down to work after the upheaval caused by the partition. We shall have another opportunity to discuss policies almost immediately when the budget for the year 1954-55 comes up before the House towards the end of February. I hope the House will not take much time over the details of the present Budget, so that we may pass on quickly to other urgent items of work, standing over for consideration in the present session."

A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads of revenue.	1953-54.											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget as presented to the Legislature in March 1953.	Budget estimate for the second six months as now presented.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Miscellaneous—												
Gross Receipts from Bus Service (b).	..	..	..	..	23.35	95.88	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other items ..	14.58	41.34	41.34	87.53	93.54	92.40	1,39.22	1,65.52	1,04.42	92.14	1,03.31	77.51
Total ..	14.58	41.34	41.34	87.53	1,16.89	1,88.28	1,39.22	1,65.52	1,04.42	92.14	1,03.31	77.51
Receipts from Road Transport Schemes—Gross Receipts (c).	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04.06	1,16.68	1,18.88	1,24.95	1,26.36	70.43
Working expenses (c).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net receipts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.	0.27	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.38	0.22	0.06
Extraordinary Receipts.	..	0.18	0.18	2,36.47	2,93.05	2,70.25	3,26.22	2.69	1,18.62	74.05	1,51.66	60.01
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	..	5,06.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	16,13.45	47,98.89	44.62	57,05.02	50,70.15	53,33.62	55,89.49	58,16.34	59,43.15	58,50.82	65,74.71	23,70.93

[28th December 1953]

(b) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.
(c) Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous."

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads of expenditure.	1953-54.											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget as presented to the Legislature in March 1953.	Budget estimate for the second six months as now presented.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue ..	..	25.36	28.01	27.12	25.98	37.44	40.42	46.10	88.65	84.33	1,04.11	38.11
Excise ..	..	32.18	51.59	53.09	59.44	69.04	77.24	79.79	84.86	80.47	80.16	17.82
Stamps ..	..	4.72	13.74	13.23	21.04	21.16	23.05	25.25	24.10	25.13	24.22	6.50
Forest ..	..	40.17	77.00	80.15	86.29	79.10	79.26	74.81	80.35	90.34	84.03	26.97
Registration ..	..	29.13	33.56	43.75	48.62	51.86	50.83	52.19	53.57	54.01	55.26	13.66
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—												
Payment to local bodies.	..	75.06	63.19	50.67	96.47	1,01.67	0.32	90.73	90.89	1,04.02	90.98	32.74
Other departmental expenditure.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.62	9.93	9.89	..	13.93	3.83
Other taxes and duties—												
Payments to local bodies.	..	64	48.41	68.72	87.03	1,19.47	97.72	1,01.94	1,12.43	1,59.13	1,10.00	33.30
Other departmental expenditure.	..	87.59	89.45	91.23	95.71	1,04.15	43.03	45.45	48.83	..	51.38	17.48
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19.15	1,42.21	1,75.31	..	2,84.30	1,86.03
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	..	39.09	77.54	93.94	1,23.06	1,43.57	1,49.42	1,43.25	1,45.79	1,44.14	1,17.26	37.69
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	..	1.25	6.11	0.63	2.60	4.07	5.80	3.29	0.61	0.22	0.07	..
Interest on debt and other obligations.	..	53.48	65.40	78.52	81.96	1,00.04	1,09.39	1,23.66	1,45.66	2,04.39	2,76.47	1,37.91
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.	..	1,07.54	1,28.45	1,31.53	1,47.82	1,73.58	2,13.18	2,65.54	3,33.49	2,01.19	4,87.61	346.99
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	..	49.00	61.05	53.01	65.86	73.54	1,03.79	1,41.83	1,87.83	3.20	2,11.14	2,09.03

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads of expenditure.	(1)	1953-54.											
		1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	Budget as Estimate for the second six months as now presented.		
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
		RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.		5.13	55.90	57.00	1,42.78	60.68	75.47	75.68	1,02.30	1,06.01	1,23.56	21.40	
General administration.		2,76.76	4,27.24	6,13.86	5,60.40	5,32.05	6,26.32	6,54.90	7,45.71	7,25.69	6,98.93	2,84.46	
Administration of Justice.		90.63	1,23.80	1,42.42	1,45.64	1,50.03	1,58.34	1,85.56	1,76.09	1,84.47	1,76.53	51.99	
Jails and convict settlements.		23.22	61.50	65.78	79.63	1,10.22	1,18.52	1,20.37	1,33.85	1,42.68	1,27.07	55.02	
Police		1,60.96	2,98.03	4,05.71	4,84.81	6,51.97	6,89.89	6,98.89	7,37.42	7,16.88	7,00.25	2,14.18	
Ports and Pilotage ..		..	5.00	4.56	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific Departments.		0.96	1.53	1.21	1.37	1.52	1.58	1.64	2.33	2.30	2.05	..	..
Education		2,61.98	4,59.72	5,90.27	7,03.70	8,85.94	9,58.41	10,42.65	11,01.10	11,96.02	12,05.34	4,70.87	
Medical		98.14	1,80.00	2,15.93	2,38.50	2,76.54	2,96.18	3,14.87	3,53.12	3,80.33	3,56.09	1,24.89	
Public Health		26.57	54.48	87.32	(a) 1,90.55	90.54	(b) 1,14.42	1,04.06	1,65.26	1,96.12	1,27.23	49.72	
Agriculture		20.62	74.06	1,05.74	1,16.93	1,26.74	1,32.74	2,75.35	3,16.49	2,60.07	(c) 3,72.98	(c) 1,14.53	
Veterinary		12.85	23.64	26.95	31.81	40.58	49.67	56.69	62.93	60.63	59.57	17.39	
Co-operation		13.82	30.93	44.33	42.69	53.41	73.64	76.48	76.39	77.81	77.05	24.21	
Industries		27.54	72.49	96.60	1,12.71	1,20.30	1,29.00	1,57.46	2,01.87	1,87.93	2,54.31	94.11	
Capital outlay on Industrial Development.		..	22.10	..	0.02	0.08	0.32	0.25	0.39	..	..	..	..
Aviation		..	..	..	..	..	0.59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous departments (d).		21.11	71.93	87.50	1,19.82	1,18.55	1,31.99	1,49.34	1,67.29	1,72.77	1,73.23	74.59	

[28th December 1953]

28th December 1953]

Civil Works	1,19.70	2,81.65	3,97.72	4,66.69	5,88.84	7,80.03	8,27.83	8,27.83	7,62.59	9,77.26	6,02.42	2,20.00
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	18.92	35.96	39.45	49.92	66.92	37.41	1,14.36	1,14.36	1,48.81	1,88.71	2,22.76	1,63.47
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	1.13	2.32	2.92	0.11	..	0.34	8.47	2.90	5.92	2.84	1.74
Famine	16.04	6.32	20.38	3.80	4.75	25.03	8.00	13.96	13.96	51.56	22.98	26.10
Territorial and Political Pensions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.94	2.04	2.04	12.48	6.72	0.50
Superannuation allowances and Pensions.	97.12	1,38.19	1,43.30	1,57.53	1,56.36	1,65.44	1,85.24	1,97.29	1,97.29	2,12.55	2,06.98	64.85
Communication of pensions.	..	3.69	2.63	1.83	1.83	4.37	8.13	9.59	17.18	..	18.10	5.68
Stationery and Printing.	27.07	43.07	51.66	49.42	71.93	94.51	87.10	1,05.10	1,02.14	83.70	27.93	..

(a) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-supply Fund.

(b) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-supply Fund.

(c) Includes the expenditure of the Fisheries department, previously shown under "Industries."

(d) Includes expenditure on Harijan Uplift, Labour and other items. The details of expenditure under Harijan Uplift are shown below:—

(1)	1953-54.											
	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.*	Budget as Estimate for the second six months as now presented.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Gross expenditure on Harijan Welfare.	..	25.84	35.29	41.38	63.75	82.44	1,00.46	1,23.47	132.23	1,27.71	55.32	..
Amount met from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net amount ..	..	25.84	35.29	39.57	59.65	64.00	64.00	70.77	74.75	75.71	35.32	..

* Revised estimate figures. Accounts figures not yet finalized.

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

	1953-54.					
Major heads of expenditure:	Budget as presented to the Legislature in March 1953.	Estimate for the second six months as now presented.	LAKHS.	(1)	(2)	(3)
Miscellaneous—						
Expenditure on Bus Service.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1950-51.	1949-50.	1948-49.	1947-48.
Other items	(9) RS LAKHS.	(10) RS LAKHS.	(8) RS LAKHS.	(7) RS LAKHS.	(6) RS LAKHS.	(5) RS LAKHS.
Extraordinary charges—						
Net outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	26-58	26-27	29-76	43-58	1,33-24	1,06-86
Other items	(a) (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,03-63	-10-04
Total	50-25	70-13	1,06-29	113-41	78-61	1,84-53
Community Development Projects.	50-25	70-13	1,06-29	1,13-41	2,82-24	1,68-49
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	1,11-05	34-32	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	1-17	20-29
Grand total.	..	0-08	0-45	0-72	53-32-42	50,69-93
Final Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).	65,74-51	68,36-83	59,45-21	55,54-01	+0-10	+0-22
	+0-20	-0,86-01	-1,28-87	+35-48		+0-37
	-3,72-89	10,56-06	-1,38-13	-4,49-11		+0-15

(a) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are :
Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.

(a) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are :

* Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.

APPENDIX IV.

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Description of schemes.	Approximate estimated cost.		1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		1952-53.		Total (1946-47 to 1952-53).		Budget as presented to the Legislature in March 1953.		Preliminary accounts for the first six months.		Budget Estimate for the second six months as now presented.	
	(1)	(2) RS LAKHS.	(3) RS LAKHS.	(4) RS LAKHS.	(5) RS LAKHS.	(6) RS LAKHS.	(7) RS LAKHS.	(8) RS LAKHS.	(9) RS LAKHS.	(10) RS LAKHS.	(11) RS LAKHS.	(12) RS LAKHS.	(13) RS LAKHS.											
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES.																								
Tungabhadra Project (Irrigation Siae).	19,70.00	52.40	1,07.92	1,83.27	2,42.01	2,28.51	3,45.09	15,37.49	1,61.51	76.34	•													
Lower Daavani Project.	9,61.00	•	1.85	29.38	1,62.05	2,55.99	2,70.20	2,35.76	9,55.23	50.95	41.59	12.59												
Mettur Canals Scheme.	2,45.00	•	•	•	5.07	13.39	23.63	27.38	26.14	74.52	8.90	33.03												
Rallapet Project ..	3,58.00	•	•	•	18.40	60.63	87.82	95.35	2,62.60	1,09.01	22.73	79.25												
Manjira Project ..	3,98.00	•	0.61	0.67	4.60	2.74	5.15	10.59	23.78	10.89	(c)	•												
Godavari Delta System.	•	•	•	•	•	6.09	21.13	51.44	78.66	1,14.88	29.42	60.21												
Krishna Delta System.	(a)	0.57	20.79	(b)	0.94	3.40	9.71	13.41	57.82	11.57	(c)	•												
Kompur Drainage Scheme.	96.00	1.29	14.94	(b)	22.49	22.69	6.66	25.37	1,08.70	9.37	(c)	•												
		2.60	•	2.17	1.26	•	4.23	•	•	20.26	(c)	•												
Tank Improvement Schemes.	•	•	•	•	•	1,05.53	85.63	98.35	2,89.51	40.00	15.07	25.23												
Arani Project ..	95.00	•	•	•	•	•	0.93	7.19	8.12	11.52	3.37	5.67												
Walayar ..	1,00.00	•	•	•	•	•	0.20	0.24	0.41	10.97	3.97	5.41												
Mangalam ..	45.00	•	•	•	•	•	0.37	1.25	1.62	10.97	1.07	5.00												
Amaravathi Project ..	2,72.00	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	15.00												
Vaikal Reservoir Project.	2,50.00	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8.77												
Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Un-productive).	(a)	5.32	7.70	29.62	19.91	62.72	89.60	46.70	2,66.91	62.76	46.57	•												
Pro-rata charge on Establishment and Tools and Plant.	•	1.04	3.67	3.58	1.75	7.07	5.49	•	22.48	2.92	(c)	0.19												
Transfer from the Deposit Account of Procurement Bonus given by the Govern-	•	•	•	•	•	1,06.57	•	•	1,06.57	•	•	•												
ment of India.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•												
Total ..	•	61.58	1,56.38	2,48.66	4,78.48	6,62.49	9,54.80	9,91.32	35,79.19	6,52.60	2,49.03	2,55.76												

(a) Consists of several works some of which have been completed while others are in progress. Hence no estimated cost is given.

(c) Figures not available now.

* Does not relate to the Madras State now.

[28th December 1953]

Descriptions of schemes.	Approximate estimated cost.	1953-54.											
		1946-47.			1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.													
Machind Hydro-Electric Scheme.	14.85.00	3.32	10.09	29.18	89.38	72.79	1,97.41	2,12.34	6,14.51	2,80.15	1,18.71	(b)	(b)
Machind Hydro-Electric Scheme.	4.64.00	29.83	35.07	69.96	64.68	74.72	57.25	8.77	3,84.73	10.87	9.40	5.31	5.31
Pikara Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	21.45	71.56	40.18	82.01	1,18.98	88.27	1,85.20	5,57.65	2,31.07	59.18	98.67	98.67
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	20.27	60.44	68.21	65.49	1,01.82	67.01	74.92	4,58.16	73.32	32.91	81.80	81.80
Papanaam Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	17.54	..	90.83	66.09	58.97	53.95	99.22	3,85.95	42.23	20.52	70.04	70.04
Madras Thermal Electric System.	..	..	1,65.67	49.16	84.40	1,76.78	98.94	1,25.36	6,95.31	1,10.79	53.90	98.23	98.23
Ceded Districts Scheme.	..	..	55	13.83	22.97	17.96	8.13	11.79	84.79	1.27	23	(b)	(b)
Visakhapatnam Thermal Scheme.	..	2.46	5.54	4.04	17.09	10.38	9.07	7.08	55.66	5.81	5.73	(b)	(b)
Vijayavada Thermal Scheme.	..	2.12	15.77	8.76	16.46	4.62	3.29	50.04	1,14.93	55.10	54.13	(b)	(b)
Kakinada Thermal Scheme.	..	..	..	3.01	4.57	3.51	2.47	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.	..	..	22.76	41.49	35.46	46.40	10.54	7.18	1,70.71	6.93	4.69	(b)	(b)
Nellore Thermal Scheme.	1.01.00	..	27.13	90	6.92	18.02	8.24	5.71	66.92	5.44	3.88	(b)	(b)
Kurnool Thermal Scheme.	..	1.12	..	..	1.66	0.59	0.98	2.20	7.10	1.75	..	(b)	(b)
Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.	7.94.00	..	..	..	..	0.93	3.68	10.47	15.08	99.19	39.01	(b)	(b)
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies.	4.50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.60	20.60	9.00	..	..	..
Other Minor Schemes.	..	1.28	31	4.53	6.67	31.63	18.29	17.80	80.56	15.88	3.19	..	..
Total ..	..	1,00.85	4,24.76	4,24.55	5,63.85	7,37.45	6,22.52	7,88.68	36,62.66	9,27.11	4,35.12	3,54.84	3,54.84

(a) Included in Vijayavada Scheme.

(b) Does not relate to the Madras State now.

28th December 1953]

Description of Schemes.	28th December 1953]											
	1946-47.			1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.												
Cinchona Plantations	..	13.71	13.04	17.23	21.52	12.44	8.53	8.03	94.50	4.70	3.00	3.28
Kerala Soap Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.26	0.30	..	0.22	..
Madras Industrial Engineering Workshops.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.32	..	0.08	..
Fish Liver Oil Industry	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.05	0.20	0.07	0.37	3.00	..	1.50
Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory.	..	..	..	2.01	4.25	3.16	1.30	5.22	16.88	..	0.36	0.40
Government Silk Filatures ..	..	..	..	..	1.36	0.14	2.04	0.78	4.32	..	0.08	..
Polytechnic (Buildings and Tools and Plant).	..	..	..	..	9.63	2.47	22.25	11.54	46.14	18.83	3.67	6.80
Artesian Wells	..	..	..	..	..	9.80	4.55	6.74	21.09	..	2.51	..
Shares in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Limited, Travancore.	..	..	..	20.00	..	1.00	..	..	21.00	..	..	..
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.	..	..	..	51.00	..	51.00	..	..	1,02.00	..	..	..
Other Shares ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	..	1.57	1.50	..	0.15	..
Ceramic Industry	..	..	..	..	..	0.43	..	0.04	1.76	..	0.15	..
Andhra Paper Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.96	..	..	..
Total ..	..	13.98	13.71	1,15.01	36.94	82.69	38.16	34.85	3,36.14	34.78	10.22	11.96
D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.												
Madras City Bus Service ..	..	2.76	30.68	26.65	12.95	8.83	4.32	10.37	87.92	13.26	9.81	0.28
E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.												
Original Works—Buildings ..	..	10.72	9.89	33.36	61.09	84.51	1,14.42	93.66	4,07.65	1,39.42	31.13	52.24
F. COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.												
Advance Compensation and Interim Payments.	..	..	..	..	1,32.16	1,17.87	2,03.09	85.18	5,38.30	75.00	37.74	10.90

* Does not relate to the Madras State now.

[28th December 1953]

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT POSITION OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT
(EXCLUDING REPAYABLE DEPOSITS AND SIMILAR LIABILITIES) AS ON 31st
MARCH 1953.

I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstand- ing on 31st March 1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	1.84
September 1938 ..	3% Loan, 1953.	1,51.29	1,42.08
June 1939 ..	3% Loan, 1959.	1,50.00	1,23.96
September 1942 ..	3% Loan, 1955.	1,25.00	1,23.25
September 1943 ..	3% Loan, 1956.	1,25.10	1,25.10
August 1944 ..	3% Loan, 1958.	1,10.00	1,07.95
September 1945 ..	3% Loan, 1960.	3,00.00	2,78.44
September 1946 ..	2½% Loan, 1961.	4,09.30	3,81.77
July 1950 ..	3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.28
September 1951 ..	3½% Loan, 1962.	3,01.49	3,01.49
August 1952 ..	4% Loan, 1954.	5,24.81	5,24.81
	Total, I. ..	28,70.28	25,48.95

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstand- ing on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	
(1) Pre-autonomy con- solidated debt (1st April 1937).	7,56.71	3,14.57	The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustments amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a 4½ per cent loan and made repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.

28th December 1953]

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstand- ing on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
(2) Post-autonomy debt—			
1947-48	..	6,00.00	These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable half-yearly at 2-7/8 per cent per annum. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case.
1948-49	..	3,00.00	
1950-51—			
Fisheries Programme—			
For giving a loan to the South Madras Fisher- men Co-operative Society.	1.33	..	As there was no likelihood of the loan being utilized for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in October 1951.
Tractor Reclamation, Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	30.00 20.00	30.00 20.00	Loans given by the Government of India in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	40.00	40.00	
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes.	45.00	45.00	Loans given in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half- yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expan- sion of cotton culti- vation.	10.00	..	The loan was free of interest and the principal was repaid on the 31st March 1952.
1951-52—			
Purchase and distribu- tion of manure to the ryots.	1,00.00	..	This was a short-term loan repaid on the 31st March 1952.
To finance capital ex- penditure on Tunga- bhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects.	6,00.00	6,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund re- payable by annual equated instalments com- mencing from 1955 and ending in 1961. For the first three years, i.e., 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 3½ per cent per annum to be paid.

[28th December 1953]

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1951-52—cont.

P.W.D. Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	21.83	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum.
River Pumping Schemes.	9.00	20.13	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
Tractor Cultivation Schemes.	13.00		
Purchase and distribution of oil engines, and electric motor pump sets.	12.00	9.75	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	9.00	..	This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53.

1952-53—

Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	100.00	..	This was a short-term loan repaid with interest at 3 per cent on 31st March 1953.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	This loan was free of interest and was repaid on 31st March 1953.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation projects.	734.00	734.00	Loan from the special development fund repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1953 and ending in 1961. For the first two years, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 4 per cent per annum to be paid.
To finance famine relief expenditure.	200.00	200.00	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.

28th December 1953]

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1952-53—cont.

For being re-lent to the Madurai Municipality for extension of the Madurai Municipal sewage farm.	2.26	2.26	Repayable in eight equated annual instalments with interest at $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent per annum.
P.W. Irrigation schemes.	21.00	21.00	Repayable in 15 annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent per annum.
River Pumping schemes.	9.00	9.00	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor reclamation .. Supply of oil-engines and electric motors and installation of oil-engine pumpsets.	17.58 41.25	17.58 41.25	
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	2.60	2.60	Repayable with interest at $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent per annum in two equated annual instalments commencing from December 1953.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	15.26	15.26	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation schemes.	25.00	25.00	Do.
Scheme for urban compost.	3.52	3.52	Repayable with interest at $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent per annum in five equated annual instalments.
Loan for Community Projects—Thuliyabhaga Electricity Extension Scheme, Ramachandrapuram taluk.	1.00	1.00	Repayable with interest at $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent in five annual equated instalments.
Periyar Project Irrigation Programme.	2.97	2.97	Repayable with interest at 4 per cent per annum in ten annual equated instalments.

[28th December 1953]

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS	RS	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1952-53—cont.

Loan for rehabilitation schemes—For finan- cing the education expenditure of displaced students from Pakistan.	·06	·06	Repayable with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum in five annual equated instalments.
---	-----	-----	--

Total, II .. 30,78·78

III. TEMPORARY ADVANCES.

Ways and Means Advances from the Government of India.	17,00·00	17,00·00	Terms have not yet been decided.
Temporary accommodation from a Commercial Bank.	1,00·00	1,00·00	Repaid with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in September 1953.
Ways and Means Advance from the Reserve Bank.	80·00	80·00	Repaid in July 1953.

Total, III .. 18,80·00

IV. SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33,000
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817.	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66,878

Total, IV .. 2,52,148
or
2·52 lakhs.

Grand total—Loans outstanding on the 31st March 1953
(I + II + III + IV). 75,08·25

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN CITY.

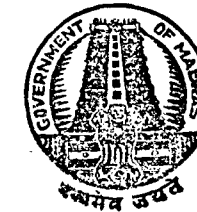
ACCOUNT TEST INSTITUTE, Egmore, Madras.
CITY BOOK COMPANY, Post Box No. 605, Madras-4.
HIGGINBOTHAMS, Madras.
P. VARADACHARI & Co., Madras.
THE SOUTH INDIA SAIVA SIDDHANTHA WORKS PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LIMITED, Madras.
VENKATARAMA & Co., Madras.
V. PERUMAL CHETTI & SONS, Madras.
V. RAMASWAMY SASTRULU & SONS, Madras.
OTTRUMAI OFFICE, Madras-17.
M. DORAI SWAMY MUDALIAR & Co., Madras.
FREE INDIA CO-OPERATORS' AGENCY, Madras-4.
SOUTH INDIA TRADERS, Royapetta, Madras.

IN MUFASSAL.

M. C. KRISHNIAH CHETTY, Madanapalle, Chittoor district.
THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES COMPANY, B.S. Puram, Coimbatore district.
D. SREERAKSHNAMURTHY, Ongole, Guntur district.
M. SESHACHALAM & Co., Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
TRIVENI PUBLISHERS, Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
HINDUSTAN DIARY PUBLISHERS, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE COMMERCIAL LINKS, Governorpet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE MANAGER, Gramodharana, Buckinghampet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
B. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Madurai, Madurai district.
K. P. AHMED KUNHI & BROS., Cannanore, Malabar district.
KERALA POLYTECHNIC CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Kozhikode-5 (South Malabar).
P. K. BROTHERS, Kozhikode (South Malabar).
V. D. MOORTHY, Nellore, Nellore district.
A. VENKATASUBBAN, Vellore, North Arcot district.
TIMES MODERN MART, Salem, Salem district.
K. BHOJA RAO & Co., Mangalore, South Kanara district.
U. B. SHENOY & SONS, Mangalore, South Kanara district.
SRINIVAS & Co., Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.
P. N. SWAMINATHA SIVAN & Co., Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.
S. KRISHNASWAMI & Co., Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
PALANIAPPA BROTHERS, Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
V. S. VASAN & Co., Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
S. E. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
ARIVU NOOLAGAM, Market Street, Ootacamund.

IN OTHER STATES.

BHANWARILAL JAIN, Motikatra, Agra.
SEEN ABHIRAVA VAIDYA SHARADA BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
THE BANGALORE BOOK CENTRE, Bangalore-2.
THE STANDARD BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
HARI GOVIND BOOK STALL, Baroda.
NEW BOOK COMPANY, Bombay.
THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
THE BOOK COMPANY, Calcutta.
THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
BHARAT STORES, Ernakulam.
CHABOTAR BOOK STALL, Anand (Gujarat).
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE BOOK DEPOT, Lallaguda P.O., Hyderabad (Deccan).
S. M. JAGANATHAN, Nagercoil.
S. V. KAMAT, Kumbha (North Kanara).
JAIN BOOK AGENCY, New Delhi.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK SERVICE, Poona.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE, Trivandrum.



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

TUESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER 1953

VOLUME VI—No. 2

CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	53-62, 73-80
II Election of Deputy Chairman	62-64
III Government Motion re Election of two members to the Committee of Privileges	64
IV Government Bill—The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly	65-70, 80-81
V Government Resolution—Amendments to notifications under section 8 of Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Central Act III of 1923)	70-71
VI Paper laid on the table of the House	72

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS

MADRAS

1954

PRICE, 4 annas

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 29th December 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Revision of the Five-Year Plan for the residuary Madras State.

* 11 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Five-Year Plan relating to this State has been revised consequent on the separation of the Andhra State; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of schemes in this State included in the Five-Year Plan as now revised, showing the estimated cost of each of the items?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the Five-Year Plan of the composite Madras State has to be split up as for the ‘Andhra’, ‘Mysore’ and ‘Madras’ States and revised, where necessary. This is now being done. After the plan for the residuary Madras State is finalized, action will be taken to inform the Members of the Legislature of the progress made so far.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—“May I ask, Sir, whether in view of the revision of the Plan as between the Andhra State, Madras State and the Mysore State, it will be the same more or less as it was previously or it will be detrimental to the progress of the Madras State?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It cannot be detrimental, Sir. We are trying our best to see that all the component parts get justice. Roughly I might say that the Plan may be broken into 51½ crores of rupees for Andhra, 78·80 crores for Madras and 5·54 crores for Mysore.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—“So, it is not disadvantageous.”

Appointment of women officers to arrest women offenders and criminals.

* 12 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any women officers are appointed to arrest and escort women offenders and women criminals to respective police stations and to look after them, during their stay under remand;

[29th December 1953]

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, whether the Government have any proposal to train and appoint women officers for the above purpose?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) There are no women Police in our State as yet. There has been a suggestion but we have deferred consideration of the subject.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—“In some other States, women police are employed. When such is the case, why should not our Government also employ women police?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It is true that in some States, they have started such schemes. We are also likely to do it. But it is one of the very good things that unfortunately has to wait for some time.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“May I ask why there is discrimination against women in this State in the matter of recruitment to the Police force?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The discrimination is based on physical nature.” (Laughter.)

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“May I know from the Government whether, in view of the fact that even innocent women without any proof of any offence are arrested and taken to the police station by men officers, it is desirable that this Government should take up the consideration of this very important question at once?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The delay is more or less due to inadequate financial resources and not to any issue as to the desirability of having women police to deal with women offenders. I have looked up the whole file and I find—I cannot give the name—an old Minister has written ‘May be dropped for the present. We have no money to spend on colourful facilities.’” (Laughter.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Are women lawyers employed to defend women offenders?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Women lawyers are not necessarily better for women than men lawyers. Perhaps it may be said that in both cases it is the other way about, for, a woman lawyer may carry more weight even in the defence of men. But the question is not about lawyers. The question is one dealing with the earlier stages of investigation, arresting for trial and the like, and, therefore, it may be very desirable that women should deal with women. But all depends upon how we arrange it. We cannot rush them about wherever they are suddenly wanted. The total number of women awaiting trial—that is woman criminality—will be considerably large and we have got to attend to all these offenders. Further, the expenses of dealing with

29th December 1953]

women as Police officials, in the matter of housing accommodation and other services specially required, if we introduce a new element will be much greater than we expect and so this scheme has to wait.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—“Do the Government think that employment of women police will increase the number of women criminals?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I think so. The hon. Member has given us very good thought for consideration. In fact one of the main deterrents of crime is the fear of having to be dealt with by the Police. This may be reduced if we introduce women police. Apart from other things, I think we should not coddle criminals too much. Criminality may increase as suggested.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Are there any women executive officers in other Departments of Government?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“There are some in some other departments. The hon. Member is looking at the question from the point of view of employing women in all directions in the Police and not as the main questioner intends. So far as dealing with the question, irrespective of women offenders, is concerned, there is room for considerable difference of opinion.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“The Hon. the Chief Minister has said that the former Minister for Home wrote that the scheme should be deferred. May I know why the new Ministry under Rajaji should not consider the question immediately in view of its importance?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I referred to that file only by way of self-defence and it is not particularly my own prejudice. It seems to me there has been a longstanding fear as to the proportion between the utility and the amount of money required to be spent for this proposal.”

SRI MOHAMAD RAZA KHAN:—“As women have got too much of a tendency for discussion, does not the Hon. the Chief Minister feel, if women are appointed in the Police Department, investigations will go on indefinitely without producing any results?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“That is also true. But I would like to submit to hon. Members that the likelihood is that women will be harsher in their dealings with women.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“I object to the statement of the hon. Gentleman opposite that investigations will be prolonged if women were employed in the Police Department. We must then apply this to our household first and see whether women could be dispensed with in the domestic circle.”

[29th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ They cannot be dispensed with where discussion is necessary.” (Laughter.)

Introduction of a shortened medical course.

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

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to introduce a shortened medical course in the Madras State;

(b) if so, the period of training and how the trainees will be designated;

(c) the minimum qualification prescribed for selection and the emoluments or scales of pay fixed for them after the training; and

(d) whether the Indian Medical Association has been consulted in this matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) to (d) In the meanwhile the Central Ministry of Health have suggested a scheme for training of workers for medical and health work in rural areas. Decision in regard to some short course will be taken in due course.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any proposal to appoint junior medical officers called hospital assistants in State Service? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir. The proposal is to create a new type of auxiliary personnel for medical and health work in rural areas.”

Retention of non-clinical professors in service after superannuation.

* 14 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether non-clinical Professors in Madras Medical Service have been ordered by the Government to be retained in service till the age of 60 years; and

(b) whether the rule is applicable to cases where qualified assistants and probationers are available to replace the professors on their attaining the age of superannuation?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The Government have decided that the existing incumbents of the posts of non-clinical Professors should be re-employed up to the age of 60 years from the date of their superannuation, but that such re-employment should be made for a period of one year at a time subject to the physical fitness of the Professors concerned.

29th December 1953]

“ (b) None of the existing Assistant Professors has so far acquired any probationary rights in the professorial cadre. The answer to this clause is, however, in the affirmative.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know whether the Executive Committee of the Madras Medical Association expressed its views on this question and if so, what action has been taken by the Government thereon? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Committee that went into the question of the improvement of the service conditions of medical officers in the non-clinical line has recommended an extension of the age of retirement up to 60 years. The general opinion in this country as well as in other countries is in favour of extending the age of retirement of the teaching staff, not only non-clinical but also clinical, because it is very difficult to get men with suitable qualifications and teaching experience for teaching work in our medical colleges.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Apart from the general ques- 11-10
tion of raising the retirement age from 55 to 60, have the Govern- a.m.
ment considered the injustice and discouragement caused to the Assistant Professors if extension of service or reemployment of retired professors were to be ordered when any vacancy occurs? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There can be no injustice. When the Assistant Professors get into the Professors' posts, they too may get the same concession.”

Periods of work of First Grade Pandits in higher forms.

* 15 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to Legislative Council starred question No. 223 answered on 25th July 1953;

(a) whether the question of reducing the periods of work in higher forms in the case of First Grade Pandits has been considered; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) The question is still under consideration.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that on account of the insistence on a particular number of periods of work in higher forms, what was given through the Government Order by the right hand has been taken away by the left hand? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is why we are trying to consider with both the hands and do the needful.” (Laughter.)

[29th December 1953]

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that especially in the case of Hindi Pandits where they have only two periods a week per class this works a great hardship and no Pandit is able to get the first-grade salary? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is why we considered the matter. Otherwise, we would never have considered it at all.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ Though the Government have stated that both B.T. and the Pandit's grades are the same, is there any discrimination made in the salary actually paid to them? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

Free educational concessions to the children of the Vannar Community.

* 16 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of any resolutions passed at the conference of Vannar Community requesting the grant of free educational concessions to their children; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to grant full fee concession to children belonging to Vannar Community?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) The Government have issued instructions authorizing the grant of full fee concessions to the children and dependants of members belonging to the barber, fisherman, dhobi and potter communities subject to certain conditions. Copies^a of the orders are laid on the table of the House.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the concessions are restricted only to those who reside in rural areas and those who practise their hereditary occupation and as such the concession has become virtually of no use to this class of people, may I request the Hon. Minister to extend the concessions to Municipal areas also? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the matter has been fully considered and we have extended the concessions only to rural areas. I do not think it is necessary for the urban areas. As a matter of fact, their conditions are much better than many of the other classes of people.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ In view of the fact that the practice of hereditary profession has been made the condition

[29th December 1953]

for the receipt of the scholarship, may I request the Hon. Minister whether it is the intention of the Government that a washerman should live only as a washerman throughout his life? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ No, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, this deals with elementary education and elementary education should not be looked upon as an education for a particular profession, namely, Government service.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ May I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister in this connection to the fact that this community has been classified as Scheduled class in almost all northern States and as this classification unfortunately has not been followed in this State, may I request the Government that as a special case this community may be given the privilege to get free scholarship as Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We do not want to downgrade any particular community. Our attempt should be to upgrade communities.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know whether these people applied for inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled classes? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, it is not easy to say whether a community has applied or not. Certain members belonging to the community tempted by the fact that certain special privileges are available for particular classified communities have asked to be classified as Scheduled class people. But it is very wrong in principle for the sake of a few concessions to ask for something which will lead to a considerable difference in status.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Sir, with regard to the answer given to the main question, may I know, Sir, whether the income foregone by the local bodies and aided institutions by the grant of these concessions has been made good by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir. When we issue instructions, it will be made good to the local bodies.”

Representation from the Udumalpet Salavaiyalar's Sangham.

* 17 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Udumalpet Salavaiyalar's Sangham; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ (a) A representation, dated 17th July 1952, has been received by the Government from the Udumalpet Salavaiyalar's Sangham;

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 73-75 infra.

[29th December 1953]

“(b) The matter has been referred to the Head of Department concerned and his report is awaited.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May we know what is the request made in the representation? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ The request made was that the particular choultry should be given to them free of cost.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ In view of the fact that the washermen are utilizing this place for generations and practising their profession, and as there are no other suitable places for washing, may I request the Hon. Minister to assign the choultry to the Association for the purpose of washing the clothes of the general public? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ This is a choultry intended for the use of the general public. That being so, I do not know how it could be assigned to a particular community for their own purpose. But still the matter is under examination by the Head of the Department and his report is awaited.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ To what use has the choultry been put so far? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ The matter is under investigation and the report of the Head of the Department is awaited.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ May I know the name by which the community is called—Washerman or Salavai-karar or Dhobi? ”

SRI MOHAMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Is the request contained in the resolution for washing the clothes there or for washing away the choultry? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ They want to have the choultry for storing the clothes and for washing.”

Fixation of minimum salary for local board employees.

* 18 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state the minimum salary fixed for local board employees under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A copy^a of G.O. No. 1355, Development, dated 29th March 1952, in which the minimum wages for employment under any local authority were fixed is placed on the table of the House.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 75-80 infra.

29th December 1953]

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that many employees in the lower grades of the Government service are paid less than the wages fixed for local board employees and if so, whether the Government will look into the matter and do unto their employees what they require the local boards to do to their employees? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ This is a question which has special reference to local boards. The hon. Member is asking for information about some other subject. I should like him to put a separate question so that I may be able to answer it.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know, Sir, why in local boards wages are not being paid according to the Government Order laid on the table of the House in respect of Higher Grade Teachers, Grade III? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ So far as my information goes the Committee that was appointed looked into the question from all aspects and fixed the salary of all categories coming under Grade III at Rs. 40 a month. If the hon. Member points out any particular variation from this, I shall look into the matter.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I submit to the Hon. Minister that the teachers in the district boards and municipalities are not paid the salary of Rs. 40 fixed in the Government Order but only paid Rs. 30.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I shall look into the matter, Sir.”

Alleged deficit in the Central Co-operative Stores, Arni Branch, North Arcot.

* 19 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state whether there was any deficit in cash balance at the time of inspection of the Arni Branch of the Central Co-operative Stores, North Arcot, in July 1953 by the Departmental head; if so, how much, and the action taken against the person responsible for it?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A deficit of Rs. 1,900 was noticed in the cash balance of the Arni Branch of the Central Co-operative Stores, North Arcot, when the Secretary of the Stores and the Deputy Registrar visited the Stores on 20th April 1953. The Manager of the branch Sri M. Venkatesan was removed from service by the Stores with effect from 1st May 1953.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Was the money recovered? ”

[29th December 1953]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, it was recovered in full."

Prohibition cases filed in courts.

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

(a) the number of prohibition cases filed in courts from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953; and

(b) the number of cases that have been dismissed by the courts for want of evidence?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—

" (a) 118,234 cases.

" (b) 6,888 cases."

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM :—" Are the Government aware that while dismissing certain Prohibition cases, the magistrates have severely condemned the prosecuting authorities for foisting false cases and if so, what steps have the Government taken against such officials? "

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—

" The Government have no information to that effect."

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that a prohibition case was dismissed on the first day of the hearing in Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, and what steps have the Government taken against the officer for filing such unsustainable cases? "

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—

" A separate question may be put, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Questions are over."

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

II.—ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

11-20 a.m. MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The next item in the List of Business is the election of Deputy Chairman.

" Under sub-rule (4) of rule 14 of the Madras Council Rules, I have first to read out to the House the names of the persons who have been duly proposed, together with the names of their proposers and seconders. They are—

Member nominated.	Proposer.	Secunder.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Sri A. M. Allapichai ..	Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy ..	Sri G. Venkata- chalam.
2 Sri A. M. Allapichai ..	Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani ..	Sri T. Purusho- tham.
3 Sri A. M. Allapichai ..	Sri S. Narasapayya ..	Sri K. Bhashyam.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

December 1953] [Mr. Chairman]

" As only one Member has been proposed for election, namely, A. M. Allapichai, I declare him duly elected as Deputy irman." (Cheers.)

* Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, while I am exceedingly glad that the election of the Deputy Chairman has been unanimous, may I now bring to the notice of the Hon. Leader of the House the convention that is usually followed on such occasions. I venture to submit that the election of the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is of importance to all Members of the House and it is the usual Parliamentary practice to consult the Opposition before putting up the name by the Treasury Bench. I do not object to it on this occasion because there were circumstances to which the Hon. Chief Minister would refer and say that Mr. Allapichai was the Deputy Chairman before, but I do feel that it will be a healthy convention to follow in future, if the Government would also consult the Opposition and it would come with good grace when the election is conducted unanimously."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The observations of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition will be kept in mind."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" After all, what happens is the majority party in the House; the Congress Party, chooses its own nominee and any other Member who does not belong to the Congress Party has no opportunity of standing for election. Not that I object to the election of hon. Member Mr. Allapichai as the Deputy Chairman—in fact he is a very good gentleman and we all like him very much—but I am only stating that it is a matter for the Hon. Chief Minister to consider whether the majority party should carry away all the prizes."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir, it is neither the intention nor is it a prize for that matter. It is not the intention that all these elections should be in favour of candidates selected by the majority party. It is the intention to make an even distribution and to get the best of the whole House and not only from one party. In this particular case, it was a technical vacancy that was created. The gentleman had been already elected and, but for that accidental technicality, he would have continued even now. Hence, the Government did not think it very important to discuss the matter but, the claim made by the other side is right and every effort will be made hereafter to have previous consultation before putting up any candidate for any particular Committee or office."

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, may I express a word of congratulation on the unanimous election of the hon. Member Sri Allapichai, as the Deputy Chairman of the House. He was the Deputy Chairman for one year previously and earned the goodwill of all sections of the House. The hon. Members would remember that when the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill was discussed in this House, he

[Sri T. Purushotham] [29th December 1953]

deputised for you and conducted the proceedings so ably well. The post of the Deputy Chairman fell vacant one year ago. If I remember aright, it fell vacant on 12—12—1952. Article 182 of the Constitution specifically lays down that the election should be held as soon as the office falls vacant and the responsibility is cast on the House to elect the Deputy Chairman as soon as a vacancy occurs. It took one year for us to have this election. I hope at least in such matters, in future, we will have greater regard for the Constitution and the Council Rules.

“ I learn that hon. Member Sri Allapichai did not draw any pay previously and I hope he will draw the same from now on. The salary of the Deputy Chairman of this House and of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is far too low and it should at least be on a par with that of the Parliamentary Secretary and I hope the Government will take necessary steps to enhance the pay of the Deputy Chairman of the Council and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly accordingly.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have also to congratulate the hon. Member Sri Allapichai on his unanimous re-election and I welcome him as the Deputy Chairman.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly grateful to every one of the Members of this House for having shown me such a great affection and I think, it is nothing but affection which has been responsible for my unanimous re-election. I shall do my best to deserve their affection.”

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION RE ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That, with reference to rule 143 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect two members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1953–54 in the vacancies caused by the vacation of seats of Sri S. Ramakrishnayya and Sri S. Chengalraya Chetti, consequent on the formation of the Andhra State.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the regulations framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 31st December 1953 as the time within which nomination of candidates for the election of two members to the Committee of Privileges should reach the Secretary. There will be an election, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds two. The date and time of election would be intimated later on.”

29th December 1953]

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953
(L.A. BILL NO. 25 OF 1953) (AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’ ”

Sir, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, according to rule XV (1-A) and (7-B) of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, apply to debts due to co-operative societies and also to the recovery of such debts in execution. Prior to the 1st April 1949, the law of limitation did not apply to debts due to co-operative societies in the Pudukkottai territory. But, consequent on the application of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act and the rules made thereunder to that territory from the 1st April 1949, the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act became applicable to debts due to co-operative societies in Pudukkottai also. As a result, over 500 loans advanced by co-operative societies in the Pudukkottai territory to the tune of Rs. 40,000 have become time-barred by limitation. To remove this bar and make the loans recoverable, the Act has to be suitably amended. This Bill carries out this object. It provides (1) for the recovery of the loans aforesaid by proceedings instituted in that behalf within a period of one year from the date on which the Bill comes into operation. (2) Orders, decisions and awards passed before that date may also be re-opened, if applications are made in that behalf within six months therefrom.

“ Sir, this Bill has been the result of applications from many people in Pudukkottai that a chance may be given to the Co-operative Societies to make the debts recoverable. I think, this is a harmless and a very desirable enactment. I do hope that the House will give their unanimous consent to the passing of the Bill.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’ ”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ Sir, I am not able to understand why the Government want to circumvent the law as it stands. So far as the co-operative societies are concerned, I do not think they stand on a higher pedestal than ordinary individuals who have to go to courts of law. I do not think the co-operative societies should be exempted from this disability which applies to all other people.”

[29th December 1953]

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an illustration or an example of the inefficiency of the Government because this Bill ought to have been brought forward in 1949 and not now in 1953 so many years afterwards. But, I am very pleased that the Government have woke up at last. There was a change in the Congress Government in 1952 and this Government could have done this in 1952. Anyway, I am glad they are doing it at the end of 1953.

“ Sir, I think the Government should have taken this opportunity to consider the question of the applicability of the Indian Limitation Act to claims by co-operative societies. The limitation of a claim by the Government against anybody is sixty years because the Government is a public body. Co-operative societies are quasi-public bodies and I do not agree with the previous speaker that the law of limitation should be strictly applied in regard to claims due to co-operative societies. Speaking for myself, I would not have the law of limitation apply to claims due to co-operative societies because the genius of our people is such that we pay off our debts without pleading limitation. The Law of Limitation was introduced into this country as a piece of law which was prevalent in Great Britain and we had no such law before that. Personally, I think the law of limitation should not be applied to co-operative societies and it was right that in Pudukkottai they did not apply it to claims due to co-operative societies.

“ Anyhow, I am glad that the Government have brought this Bill and I support the principle underlying it. At the same time, I would suggest to them to consider the question of the applicability of the law relating to bar of limitation to claims made by co-operative societies against others as well as against their own members. I say this because the future of our country depends on the development of co-operative institutions. If we have to change the economic structure of society as it is to-day based on competition and exploitation, we have to depend more and more on co-operative societies. Co-operative societies are quasi-public bodies if not public bodies. If the period of limitation for a claim to be made by the Government is 60 years, I would put it that for co-operative societies it should be at least thirty years. It may be argued that the co-operative societies should be vigilant as if the Government need not be vigilant. Why is it that the Government have a period of sixty years within which to make a claim? It is because the Government are a public body and even if one is not vigilant the moneys due to that public body should not be lost. Similarly, debtors should not be allowed to apply the bar of limitation to defeat the claims of co-operative institutions. I therefore suggest that this question must be thoroughly examined and, if the Pudukkottai law is made applicable to Madras, I would be very pleased indeed. At any rate, I would suggest that the period of limitation should be longer and no co-operative society in the State should be told that its claims are barred by limitation on the expiry of three years. I once again ask the Government to reconsider this question.

29th December 1953] [Dr. V. K. John]

“ Sir, only one word more and here also I find that this Bill, with due respect to the draughtsmen, is very badly drafted. Even for a trained lawyer it is very difficult to follow its provisions. The language ought to have been more simple and I do not want to take up the time of the House in pointing out how badly the Bill has been drafted. I would only ask the lawyer Members of this House to read this Bill and honestly say whether they have followed its sections. The Hon. the Minister in charge, not being a lawyer might be able to follow it and follow it wrongly too! ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Let us not fight over this. There is no question of jealousy.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ But, Sir, the point is that you have set down in the Order Paper that the final reading of the Bill will also be taken up to-day. When this House met last time we pointed out to you, Mr. Chairman, and emphasized that under rule 107 of the Rules of Procedure of this House you must give us three days' time after the introduction of a Bill in this House so that the Members might consider whether any amendment should be introduced. It may be said that this is not a very important Bill. Important or unimportant we must insist that the exception should not be made the rule and the relevant rule must be enforced. The rule is that when a Bill is introduced and its principles are to be discussed, three days' time should be given.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I invite the hon. Member's attention to rule 114 under which I can dispense with notice.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, rule 107 reads as follows :—

“ Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, no such motion shall be set down in the list of business for any day which is less than three days from the receipt of the notice.”

Three days time must also be given for amendments to be brought in and that is the usual practice. I do not think, Sir, that even in this regard you must depart from the rule. The Council is sitting and the principles are being discussed and somebody may have an amendment to suggest. I myself am not moving any amendment because I know that any amendment moved in this House on a Bill which has come from the Assembly will never be accepted by the Congress Party and it would therefore be a waste of time to move any amendments here. Anyhow, I would suggest that the rules should be followed in every case and the exception should not be made the rule. I protest against the procedure adopted, namely, of getting through the first, second and third reading of the Bill finished in one minute. I think if this procedure is adopted in regard to every Bill this House will, become a post office and the proceedings a mere farce.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have got discretion under rule 114 to waive notice.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ But rule 114 does not say that a Bill must be taken up and disposed of immediately. I am not saying

[Dr. V. K. John] [29th December 1953]

that the Chairman has got no discretion but I am only saying that this discretion should not be used to make the exception the rule every time. An urgent Bill may be brought in and the Chairman could say that he would use his discretion and lay down that the Bill be passed through every stage in one minute or in half an hour at one sitting but not in every case. This is what I am protesting against. We made out this point when the House met in April last and I would request you again, Sir, to adopt the normal procedure in the case of every Bill whether it originates in this House or it is passed on to us by the Assembly so that the Members may have the time to discuss the principles of the Bill and may bring in amendments.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I make it clear why the Government have brought forward this Bill. When Pudukkottai became merged in this State, there was no provision by which the law of limitation was made applicable to co-operative societies there in regard to suits instituted by them or execution petitions filed by them in respect of moneys due to them. But, in our Madras Co-operative Societies Act, under rule 7-B of the rules issued thereunder, we have a provision that article 182 of the Limitation Act and section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code both apply to debts due to co-operative societies. My hon. Friend, Dr. V. K. John, forgets that there is no question of limitation applicable to suits and it is applicable only in regard to execution of decrees. If the co-operative society institutes a suit and gets a decree there is nothing which prevents it from executing that decree. This law of limitation applies only in so far as execution of decrees are concerned. Therefore, under rule 7-B of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, both section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code and section 182 of the Indian Limitation Act fixing the period of limitation are also applicable to all co-operative societies. Since Pudukkottai territory has become part of this State and since a declaration has been made by the Government that the Madras Co-operative Societies Act and the rules made thereunder will be applied to that territory also, all the co-operative societies there will come under the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Madras. But unfortunately the law of limitation was not made to apply to debts due to co-operative societies in the Pudukkottai territory. As a result many decrees have become barred by limitation. To remove this difficulty this Bill has been brought before this House. This is only an enabling measure. We need not discuss now whether the provisions relating to limitation should at all be applied to co-operative societies or not. I feel the law of limitation is a law of justice and is part of the jurisprudence of any civilized society.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the hon. Gentleman Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar for having clarified the legal position and for having answered the hon. Members Sri V. Chakkarai Chetti and

29th December 1953] [Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

Dr. V. K. John. I have only to refer to one or two matters, namely, that to me, as a lay man, as Dr. John put it, the language of the Bill is simple. I find no difficulty. It has been drafted by another lawyer and, perhaps, the hon. Gentleman Dr. John reads too much in between the lines. Anyway I shall convey his views to the other lawyer who has drafted it. As regards notice, I can only say that the hon. Gentleman Dr. John is not going to give any amendment because he has nothing to amend. The Bill is so perfect, so good, so just and reasonable and that is why he does not want to give any amendment. Anyway his observations will be taken into account by those concerned. I hope and trust that in view of what I said this Bill will be accepted unanimously.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.’ ”

The motion was carried.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be read a third time and passed.’ ”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily support the Bill. All co-operative societies must be helped because they stand for the community at large. I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Co-operation that some co-operative societies are doing more harm to the society than good, and in this connection I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the example of a particular society at Varod near Ottappalam. I understand that some of the people in charge of that society are trying to collect money through forged notes. I request the Hon. Minister who has a soft heart for all co-operative societies to see that these societies are not worked as engines of oppression.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ My hon. Friend has brought a very serious charge against the functioning of co-operative societies. I hope the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operation will take note of it, enquire into the matter and find out whether co-operative societies are used as engines of oppression.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The particular shape that the charge took is that suits are filed on forged notes. It is difficult for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to deal with the merits of such a charge. The Courts will take care of such a charge.”

[29th December 1953]

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

V.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923 (CENTRAL ACT III OF 1923).

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I beg to move—

' This Council recommends to the State Government that the following notifications submitted to it for approval under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Central Act III of 1923), be issued in the form submitted :—

NOTIFICATION I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Central Act III of 1923), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendments to Development Department Notification No. 278, dated the 19th September 1928, published at pages 1455-1461 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th September 1928, as subsequently amended :—

AMENDMENTS.

In the said notification—

(i) in clause (3), the words " into the Northern and Westerns area and " shall be omitted;

(ii) in Schedule I—

(a) clause (1) shall be omitted;

(b) clauses (2) and (3) shall be renumbered as clauses (1) and (2) respectively;

(c) in clause (1) as so renumbered, the word " Chittoor " shall be omitted;

(iii) in Schedule II—

(a) clause (1) shall be omitted;

(b) clauses (2) and (3) shall be renumbered as clauses (1) and (2) respectively;

29th December 1953] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

(c) in clause (1) as so renumbered—

(1) after the words " Madukarai both inclusive ", the words " except Manur and Tiruvelangadu " shall be inserted;

(2) for the word " Mamunduru " the word " Ichiputhur " shall be substituted;

(3) the words " from Renigunta to Akurti both inclusive from Renigunta to Katpadi both inclusive, from Pakala to Mulacalacheruvu both inclusive " shall be omitted;

(4) for the word " Gudupalle " the word " Patchur " shall be substituted.

NOTIFICATION II.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Central Act III of 1923), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendments to the rules published with the Food and Agriculture Department notification, dated the 7th December 1950, at pages 575-583 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 26th December 1950 :—

AMENDMENTS.

In clause (a) of the " Instructions " under Form A in the Annexure to the said Rules—

(i) the words " Northern and Westerns area " occurring in the second sentence shall be omitted; and

(ii) the words " Northern and Westerns area and " occurring in the third sentence shall be omitted.

" Sir, these amendments relate to certain notifications issued under the provisions of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923. As hon. Members are aware, the object of that Act is to safeguard the quality and reputation of cotton that is grown in certain areas in the State. Under that Act, Sir, notifications had been issued prohibiting the import of cotton in certain zones like Northern and Western zones and also in certain areas like Cambodia and Tirunelveli cotton areas except without a licence. After the formation of the Andhra State, the boundaries of these zones and areas have to be altered. These amendments relate to the adaptation of the notifications already issued in accordance with the present boundaries of the Madras State and to certain definitions relating to protected areas and also certain railway stations. I, therefore, request the House to accept these amendments."

The motion was put and carried.

[29th December 1953]

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

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

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

** The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953).*

* Sent by post on the 15th December 1953.

29th December 1953]

APPENDIX I.

Vide answer to starred question No. 16 asked by Sri M. Ethirajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th December 1953, page 58 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953.

[Educational concessions—Children and dependants of certain Backward communities—Grant of—In elementary and secondary schools—Orders passed.]

Read—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 20th March 1953, Roc. No. 258E-4/53.

Order—No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953.

Under the Madras Educational Rules, pupils belonging to the Barber, Fisherman, Dhoby and Potter communities are at present allowed fee concessions at half the rates in educational institutions. The Government have had under consideration for sometime the question of adopting measures for allowing children and the dependants of persons belonging to these four occupational communities larger educational facilities than hitherto.

2. The Government after considering the above question have decided that children and dependants of persons who belong to these four communities and practise their hereditary occupations in rural areas, i.e., areas other than municipalities and major panchayats be exempt from the payment of fees in elementary schools and in secondary schools up to and inclusive of the III Form.

3. For the purpose of obtaining the fee concessions, the parent or guardian of the pupil is required to make an application to the headmaster of the school in which his child or dependant is to be admitted or is studying together with a certificate duly signed by the village munsif, in the form prescribed in the appendix to these proceedings. The headmaster of the school on receipt of the application with the certificate is required to admit the applicant's children or dependants without the levy of school fees. The pupil will thereupon be eligible for the fee concession until he completes the elementary school course or the secondary school course up to and inclusive of the III Form. The concession will be withdrawn from the pupil if he is detained in any class; but it will be revived as soon as the pupil secures promotion to the next higher class or form.

4. No conditions as to the religion of the pupil should be raised in granting the concessions sanctioned in this order. The departmental authorities should ensure that the conditions mentioned in the form in the annexure are strictly enforced.

[29th December 1953]

ANNEXURE.

I. Application to be filled by parent or guardian of a child for purposes of full fee concessions in elementary and secondary schools ordered in G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953.

I belong to the hereditary Barber/Dhoby/Fisherman/Potter occupational community and live by practising the said occupation as barber/dhoby/fisherman/potter in village in the taluk of the

district. My son/daughter or other dependant's relation to be stated aged years is living with me and under my care and guardianship and is to be admitted in Class or Form in the school,

Full fee concession is applied for on behalf of the child with reference to the orders in G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953.

I am very poor as per the certificate of munsif hereunder and the child depends on me for support. village

Signature of applicant.

II. Certificate of the village munsif.

I village of the taluk/district hereby certify that is a Barber/Dhoby/Fisherman/Potter and is living by practising that profession as a hereditary occupation. The person is very poor and the child on whose behalf the fee concession is sought for depends on him/her for support.

Signature of village munsif.

III. Orders of the headmaster.

Admitted as full free scholar.

Signature of headmaster.

II

Memorandum No. 47050-D/51-12, Education, dated 30th June 1953.

[Educational concessions to the children and dependants of members of certain occupational communities—Clarification of orders—Issued.]

Memorandum—No. 47050-D/51-12, Education, dated 30th June 1953.

Under G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953, children and dependants of members belonging to the Barber, Fisherman, Dhoby and Potter communities should be allowed full-fee concessions in elementary schools and in secondary schools

[29th December 1953]

up to and inclusive of III Form provided that the members reside in rural areas and practise their hereditary occupations. Children and dependants of members of these four occupational communities will be eligible only for half-fee concessions in secondary schools (i) if the members reside in rural areas but do not practise the hereditary occupation; or (ii) if the members reside in urban areas (whether they practise their profession or not).

2. The Government direct that such of the children of the Paravan community in the Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts as are not eligible for the full fee concessions under G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953, be granted half-fee concessions without the production of the conversion certificates. The poverty certificate laid down in Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules should as usual be insisted on in the case of these Paravan children before the fee concessions are granted.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 18 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th December 1953, page 60 supra.]

G.O. No. 1355, Development, dated 29th March 1952.

[Labour—Minimum Wages Act, 1948—Minimum rates of wages for employment under any local authority—Fixed—Notification issued.]

READ—the following papers : —

G.O. Ms. No. 4256, Development, dated 24th October 1950.

From the Commissioner of Labour, dated 5th November 1951, No. M.W. 61651/51.

Order—No. 1355, Development, dated 29th March 1952.

The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to publish the appended notification in English and in the languages of the State in three successive issues of the Fort. St. George Gazette and in the chief languages of the districts in all the district gazettes. The notification in English should be published in an extraordinary issue of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st March 1952. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to supply the Superintendent, Government Press, with the requisite translations of the notification.

[29th December 1953]

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 (1) (a) and 5 (2) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), His Excellency the Governor of Madras having considered the advice of the Committee appointed under section 5 (1) (a) of the said Act in regard to the fixing of minimum rates of wages for employment under any local authority, hereby fixes with effect on and from the 31st March 1952, the minimum rates of wages specified in column (2) of the schedule below as payable to each class of employees specified in column (1) thereof and employed in the said employment.

SCHEDULE.

Employment under any local authority.

Class of employees.	All inclusive of minimum rates of wages.
(1)	(2)
	RS. A. P.
Grades I and II	25 0 0 per mensem.
Grades III, IV and V	40 0 0 „

Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies.

I. CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Grade I.

1 Mazdoor.	10 Gardeners.
2 Sweepers.	11 Servers.
3 Scavengers.	12 Maid servants.
4 Cleaners (Health).	13 Switchers.
5 Lascars.	14 Kerosene lighters.
6 Thoties.	15 Jointers.
7 Conductress.	16 Syrang.
8 Ayahs.	17 Operators.
9 Watchmen.	18 Barbers.

Grade II.

1 Cleaners (motor).	24 Ward Attendants.
2 Peons.	25 Pumpman.
3 Guides (swimming bath).	26 Drivers (Mech. Engr.).
4 Duffadar.	27 Muchi.
5 Harakaras.	28 Weighmen.
6 Fitters.	29 Women guards.
7 Blacksmith.	30 Sergeants.
8 Driller.	31 Animal Keepers.
9 Turners.	32 Fireman.
10 Carpenter.	33 Drivers (rubbish-cart).
11 Engraver.	34 Breakers.
12 Moulders.	35 Turn-cocks.
13 Hammerman.	36 Night patrol.
14 Welders.	37 Mates painter jointer.
15 Mechanics.	38 Helpers.
16 Tinkers.	39 Blue-printers.
17 Rivetter.	40 Warders.
18 Painters.	41 Ferro-painters.
19 Furnace-man.	42 Assistant Superintendent (Health).
20 Bricklayer.	43 Lighting Inspectors.
21 Attenders.	44 Reference suppliers.
22 Care-takers.	45 Attendance checkers.
23 Fisherman.	46 Jumpers.

Grade III.

1 Time-keeper.	4 Tax-collectors (Health Water-works and Revenue).
2 Incinerator (Health).	5 Rent-collectors (Works).
3 Mahouts.	

29th December 1953]

Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies—cont.

I. CORPORATION OF MADRAS—cont.

Grade III—cont.

6 Jamedar (General)	9 Teachers (Lower Grade).
7 Groundsman (Works).	10 Conservancy Inspectors (Health).
8 Overseers (Stegomiah), Assistant Overseers (Works and Water-works).	

Grade IV.

1 Maistri (Special Works, Water-works and Electrical).	9 Tracers (Works, Special Works and Electrical).
2 Assistant pumpers (Special Works).	10 Process-servers (Special Works, etc.)
3 Steam disinfectors (Health).	11 Instructors (Playground).
4 Wireman (Health, Electrical and Education).	12 Manual Training Inspectors.
5 Jaggala player (Electrical).	13 Swimming Pool Instructors.
6 Compounder (Health, Works).	14 Drawing Master.
7 Nursery School Supervisors.	15 Matron.
8 Technicians (Health).	16 Vaccination Inspectors.

Grade V.

1 Overseers (Health, Works, Water-works and Special Works).	10 Shorthand typists.
2 Drivers (lorry, car).	11 Computer.
3 Writers.	12 Telephone operators.
4 Shroffs.	13 Drummer.
5 Clerks.	14 Electrician.
6 Clerks-typists.	15 Malaria Supervisors.
7 Store-keeper.	16 Surveyor.
8 Store-checker.	17 Drill Teacher.
9 Typists.	18 Midwives.
	19 Music Mistress.
	20 Teachers (Secondary grade).

II. MUNICIPALITIES AND METTUR TOWNSHIP.

Grade I.

1 Sweepers.	23 Watchman.
2 Scavengers and thottis.	24 Conductress.
3 Cleaners (Public Health).	25 Dhobi.
4 Cart-drivers (Public Health).	26 Sweepers in Schools.
5 Trenchers.	27 Temple priest.
6 Rubbish-pickers.	28 Elementary school attendants.
7 Gang mazdoors.	29 Lascars.
8 Anti-malaria mazdoors.	30 Camel boy.
9 Lighters.	31 Meat carrier.
10 Mazdoors.	32 Delivery boy (dairy farm).
11 Gardeners.	33 Calf boy (dairy farm).
12 Waterman.	34 Dispensary servant.
13 Avenue mazdoors.	35 Lorry cleaners.
14 Hammerman (Grade II), cleaner, helper for carpenters, fitter, mazdoors, turner helper and tyre-retreading helper.	36 Travellers' bungalow and choultry cook.
15 Bellow bops.	37 Cooks in medical institution.
16 Cooks.	38 Gracier.
17 Park chits.	39 Pumpman.
18 Bull-keepers.	40 Care-taker.
19 Boatman.	41 Masalchi.
20 Ayahs.	42 Tom-Tom wallah.
21 Nursing orderlies (unqualified).	43 Boy peon.
22 Rate-catchers.	44 Valveman.
	45 Paper boy and punkah-puller.

Grade II.

1 Chainman.	3 Cleaners, W.W. mazdoors.
2 Oilman, oilers, oil-cum-cleaners and oil cleaners.	4 Helpers, meter, cleaver switcher and cleaner.

[29th December 1953]

Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies—cont.

II. MUNICIPALITIES AND METTUR TOWNSHIP—cont.

Grade II—cont.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 5 P.W. Maistri. | 29 Moulder. |
| 6 Fireman or cleaner. | 30 Sewing gauge reader. |
| 7 Compounder (Indigenous), Grade II. | 31 Drain maistri. |
| 8 Library and laboratory attenders. | 32 Painter. |
| 9 Librarian. | 33 Clock repairer. |
| 10 Head gardener. | 34 Market maistri. |
| 11 Butler. | 35 Swimming Instructors. |
| 12 Turn-cock. | 36 Cattle Depot Superintendent. |
| 13 Switch board operator (water-works). | 37 Tinker. |
| 14 Oiler and power-house mazdoor (Electrical). | 38 Dog watcher. |
| 15 Nursing orderlies (qualified). | 39 Grass cutting (dairy farm). |
| 16 Burial-ground registrars. | 40 Milkman (dairy farm). |
| 17 Laboratory attendants. | 41 Salesman (dairy farm). |
| 18 Market Accountant and Market Supervisors and Lighting Superintendents. | 42 Dairy boy (dairy farm). |
| 19 T.B. and Choultries Municipal Accountant. | 43 Broom boy (dairy farm). |
| 20 Malaria and Sanitary maistri. | 44 Compost maistri. |
| 21 Vehicle Inspectors. | 45 Borowell attendant. |
| 22 W.W. watchman. | 46 T.B. matty. |
| 23 Sewage farm maistri. | 47 Forest guard. |
| 24 Headworks fitter. | 48 Manager (chatram). |
| 25 Peons. | 49 Ward maistri. |
| 26 Attenders. | 50 Mechanic helper. |
| 27 Duffadar. | 51 Hammerman, Grade I. |
| 28 Telephone Operators. | 52 Sundry fitters. |
| | 53 Mechanic helpers. |
| | 54 Fitters. |
| | 55 Fitter mate (Mettur Township). |

Grade III.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Blacksmith (Grade II), carpenter, painter, tyre-retreading plant operators, millwright fitter (Grade I). | 9 Music Instructors (untrained). |
| 2 Switchboard operator, instrument repairer, wireman, foreman, line men and meter cleaners. | 10 Prevocational Instructors. |
| 3 Tracer. | 11 Lascar (Vypin Ferry). |
| 4 Tube-well mechanics. | 12 Ferry Ticket Checkers. |
| 5 Pipe line fitter. | 13 Compounders (Indigenous), Grade I. |
| 6 Bill-collectors. | 14 Compounders (Rural Medical Institutions). |
| 7 Lower Elementary Grade teachers. | 15 Higher Elementary Grade teachers. |
| 8 Craft Instructors qualified by III Form standard. | 16 Untrained teachers. |
| | 17 Headworks fitter, Grade II (Water-works). |
| | 18 Encroachment Inspector. |
| | 19 Field Assistants. |

Grade IV.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Road-roller driver. | 17 Electrician and driver (Electrical). |
| 2 Electrician (II Grade, W.S.). | 18 Laboratory Assistants and Technicians. |
| 3 Maternity Assistants. | 19 Mechanic, Radio and Line operators and Skilled servants (P.H.). |
| 4 Compounders (Allopathic). | 20 Laboratory Assistants (Malaria). |
| 5 Lorry driver. | 21 Mechanic, Foreman, Turner, Grade II. |
| 6 Filter-bed operators and headworks fitter, Grade I. | 22 Blacksmith, Grade I, carpenter-cum-core maker and pattern maker. |
| 7 Water-works driver (III Grade). | 23 Physical Training Instructors, Grade III. |
| 8 Physical Training Instructors. | 24 Craft Instructors (Higher Grade). |
| 9 Pandits and Munshis. | 25 Music Instructors, Grade II. |
| 10 Manual Training Instructors, Grade II. | 26 Librarians in secondary schools with library training. |
| 11 Ghurka watcher. | 27 Librarians in secondary schools without training. |
| 12 Jetty Maistries. | |
| 13 Syrangs. | |
| 14 Tap Inspector. | |
| 15 Hindustani teachers. | |
| 16 Meter mechanic. | |

29th December 1953]

Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies—cont.

II. MUNICIPALITIES AND METTUR TOWNSHIP—cont.

Grade V.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Draughtsman. | 14 Town-planning Surveyor and Building Draughtsman. |
| 2 Clerks. | 15 Secondary Grade teachers. |
| 3 Commercial, Weaving and Carpentry Instructors. | 16 Physical Training Instructors, I Grade. |
| 4 Y.M.C.A. Physical Training Instructors. | 17 Physical Training Instructors, II Grade. |
| 5 Typists. | 18 Hindustani teachers, Craft Instructors (Secondary Grade). |
| 6 Shorthand typists. | 19 Hindustani teachers, S.S.L.C. certificate. |
| 7 Engraving Instructors. | 20 Music Instructor, Grade I. |
| 8 Revenue Inspector. | 21 Drawing Masters, Grades I and II. |
| 9 Water-works Driver, II Grade. | 22 Manual Training Instructors, Grade I. |
| 10 Health Assistants. | 23 Market Superintendent. |
| 11 Electrician, I Grade. | |
| 12 Electricity Accountants in smaller municipalities. | |
| 13 Licence Inspectors without Sanitary Inspector's qualification. | |

III. PANCHAYAT BOARDS.

Grade I.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Sweepers. | 9 Lighters (ordinary). |
| 2 Scavengers. | 10 Gardeners. |
| 3 Cleaners. | 11 Bull-keeper. |
| 4 Cart drivers. | 12 Gang mazdoors. |
| 5 Malaria mazdoors. | 13 Watchman. |
| 6 Drain flusher. | 14 Switchman. |
| 7 Trenching ground-keeper. | 15 Masalchi. |
| 8 Waterman. | 16 Cattle Depot Superintendent. |

Grade II.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Ayah. | 6 Oiler, power-house mazdoor and helper. |
| 2 P.W. maistry. | 7 Peons (Office and Library). |
| 3 Tube-well repairer. | 8 Librarian. |
| 4 Attenders. | 9 Library attender. |
| 5 Bill-collectors (in panchayats with an income of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000). | 10 Turn-cocks, oilman. |
| | 11 Fitter. |

Grade III.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Clerks (in panchayat boards with an income of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000). | 4 Clerk-cum-bill-collector. |
| 2 Store clerk. | 5 Field Assistants. |
| 3 Bill-collectors in panchayats with an income of over Rs. 5,000. | 6 Lower Grade trained teachers. |

Grade IV.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Clerks (in panchayats with an income of above Rs. 5,000). | 4 Mechanics. |
| 2 Switch board operators. | 5 Pipe line fitter. |
| 3 Maternity Assistants. | 6 Engine driver. |
| | 7 Higher grade trained teachers. |

Grade V.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Electricity Accountant. | 8 Overseer (Water-works). |
| 2 Clerks with special qualifications. | 9 Revenue Inspector. |
| 3 Line Inspectors. | 10 Sanitary Inspector in panchayat boards with an income of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000. |
| 4 Driver (Electrical). | 11 Secondary grade trained teachers. |
| 5 Laboratory Assistants (Malaria). | 12 Health Assistants. |
| 7 Electricians. | |
| 6 Driver and fitter (Water-works). | |

[29th December 1953]

Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies—cont.

IV. DISTRICT BOARDS.

Grade I.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Gardeners. | 16 Village guides. |
| 2 Toti or scavenger. | 17 Charcoal-man. |
| 3 Sweepers. | 18 Dhobi. |
| 4 Masalchi. | 19 Ayahs. |
| 5 Menials. | 20 Nursing orderlies (unqualified). |
| 6 Waterman. | 21 Watchman. |
| 7 Mazdoors. | 22 Conductress. |
| 8 Avenue mazdoors. | 23 Temple patter. |
| 9 Cooks. | 24 Market and ferry maistri. |
| 10 Ward boy. | 25 Chatram headman. |
| 11 Lighters. | 26 Maniyam. |
| 12 Cleaners. | 27 Nirgetti. |
| 13 Dispensary servants. | 28 Agricultural maistri. |
| 14 Rat-catchers. | 29 Punka puller. |
| 15 D.D.T. mazdoors. | |

Grade II.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Compounders (Indigenous). | 7 Library and Laboratory attenders. |
| 2 Attenders. | 8 Chatram hukdar. |
| 3 Peons. | 9 Maistris. |
| 4 Bill-collectors. | 10 Wardens. |
| 5 Duffadar. | 11 Turn-cock. |
| 6 Librarian. | |

Grade III.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Vaccinators. | 4 Lower Elementary Grade teachers. |
| 2 Thana karnam. | 5 Higher Elementary Grade teachers. |
| 3 Water-works drivers. | |

Grade IV.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Compounders (Allopathic). | 7 Urdu Munshis. |
| 2 Maternity Assistants. | 8 Tamil Pandits. |
| 3 Lorry driver. | 9 Manual Training Instructors (II Grade). |
| 4 Mechanics. | 10 Music Instructors (II Grade). |
| 5 Physical Training Instructors. | 11 Librarians in Secondary schools. |
| 6 Hindi Pandits. | |

Grade V.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 Clerks, typists, steno-typists. | 4 Secondary Grade teachers. |
| 2 Commercial Instructors. | 5 Health Assistants. |
| 3 Senior Grade Librarian in Secondary schools. | |

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV on page 65 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 25 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1953.

[29th December 1953]

2. *Insertion of new section 57-BB in Madras Act VI of 1932.*—After section 57-B of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“57-BB. *Recovery of certain debts due to Pudukkottai societies.*—(1) Where, on the 1st April 1949, any debt or demand was due to any registered society in the area which formerly formed part of the State of Pudukkottai and in respect of which the Registrar has made a declaration in pursuance of section 62, sub-section (1), then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any rule made thereunder or in any other law relating to limitation for the time being in force, the debt or demand may be recovered by instituting proceedings in that behalf before the expiry of one year from the commencement of the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1953.

(2) If, in any proceeding instituted for the recovery of any such debt or demand, any order, decision or award has been passed which would not have been passed if sub-section (1) had been in force at the time, the authority who passed the order, decision or award shall, on application made in that behalf within six months from the commencement of the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1953, vacate the said order, decision or award and pass a fresh order, decision or award as if such proceeding had been instituted after the commencement of that Act.”

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN CITY

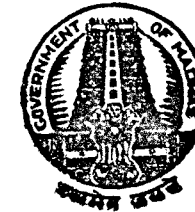
ACCOUNT TEST INSTITUTE, Egmore, Madras.
CITY BOOK COMPANY, Post Box No. 605, Madras-4.
HIGGINBOTHAMS, Madras.
P. VARADACHARI & Co., Madras.
THE SOUTH INDIA SAIVA SIDDHANTHA WORKS PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LIMITED, Madras.
VENKATARAMA & Co., Madras.
V. PERUMAL CHETTI & SONS, Madras.
V. RAMASAWMY SASTRULU & SONS, Madras.
OTTUMAI OFFICE, Madras-17.
M. DORAISWAMY MUDALIAR & Co., Madras.
FRENCH INDIA CO-OPERATORS' AGENCY, Madras-4.
SOUTH INDIA TRADERS, Royapetta, Madras.

IN MUFASSAL.

M. C. KRISHNIAH CHETTY, Madanapalle, Chittoor district.
THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES COMPANY, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore district.
D. SREERAKSHNAMURTHY, Ongole, Guntur district.
M. SESHACHALAM & Co., Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
TRIVENI PUBLISHERS, Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
HINDUSTAN DIARY PUBLISHERS, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE COMMERCIAL LINKS, Governorpet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE MANAGER, Gramodharana, Buckinghampet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
E. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Madurai, Madurai district.
K. P. AHMED KUNHI & BROS., Cannanore, Malabar district.
KERALA POLYTECHNIC CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Kozhikode-5 (South Malabar).
P. K. BROTHERS, Kozhikode (South Malabar).
V. D. MOORTHY, Nellore, Nellore district.
A. VENKATASUBBAN, Vellore, North Arcot district.
TIMES MODERN MART, Salem, Salem district.
K. BHOJA RAO & Co., Mangalore, South Kanara district.
U. B. SHENOY & SONS, Mangalore, South Kanara district.
SRINIVAS & Co., Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.
P. N. SWAMINATHA SIVAN & Co., Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.
S. KRISHNASWAMI & Co., Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
PALANIAPPA BROTHERS, Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
V. S. VASAN & Co., Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
S. R. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
ARIVU NOOLAGAM, Market Street, Ootacamund.

IN OTHER STATES.

BHANWARILAL JAIN, Motikatra, Agra.
SREE ABHIRAVA VAIDYA SHARADA BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
THE BANGALORE BOOK CENTRE, Bangalore-2.
THE STANDARD BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
HARI GOVIND BOOK STALL, Baroda.
NEW BOOK COMPANY, Bombay.
THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
THE BOOK COMPANY, Calcutta.
THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
BHARAT STORES, Ernakulam.
CHAROTAR BOOK STALL, Anand (Gujarat).
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE BOOK DEPOT, Lallaguda P.O., Hyderabad (Deccan).
S. M. JAGANATHAN, Nagercoil.
S. V. KAMAT, Kunta (North Kanara).
JAIN BOOK AGENCY, New Delhi.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK SERVICE, Poona.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE, Trivandrum.



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER 1953

VOLUME VI—No. 3

CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	82-97, 154
II Message from the Governor	97
III General Discussion on the Budget for the second six months of the year 1953-54	97-153
IV Papers laid on the table of the House	153

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1954

PRICE, 4 annas

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 30th December 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Number of conspiracy cases withdrawn by the Government.

* 21 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of conspiracy cases that have been withdrawn by the Government from 1st April 1952 to 30th September 1953;

(b) the grounds on which they have been withdrawn; and

(c) the total amount of money spent on those cases?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) Four.

“(b) In view of the present attitude of the political group to which most of these accused owe allegiance and inasmuch as they are not now resorting to violence but are concentrating on work in the Legislature and on agitation in the press and platform, Government felt that it was desirable to show clemency and encourage them to adhere to a peaceful policy and ordered withdrawal of the conspiracy cases referred to in clause (a) above.

“(c) The total expenditure incurred by the Government in connexion with these conspiracy cases is nearly Rs. 37,000.”

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM :—“Is there any proposal to withdraw the appeal preferred against the conviction of the followers of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, in view of the fact that there is a big agitation from the public in this regard?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, I have given the utmost consideration which led to the withdrawal of the cases referred to by me. I do not think the consideration now proposed, namely, public agitation, should be taken into account in matters of crime.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“May I know from the Hon. the Chief Minister, in view of the very good reasons he had stated in his answer for the release of prisoners, whether the Government will also release those prisoners who have been convicted in the conspiracy case and who are now still in prison?”

[30th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the reference in the supplementary question is to persons who have been convicted in the conspiracy case involving grave crimes, I submit, Sir, that the position does not stand alike."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" I would like to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister as to what exactly was the nature of the conspiracy? Was it to subvert this Government or any particular Minister or was it an attack on the Government as a whole or against some Ministers, because from the answer given by the Hon. the Chief Minister it appears that the cases involved in the conspiracy are not of the same type? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not know which conspiracy the hon. Member Sri Chakkarai Chettiar refers to. If he is referring to the conspiracy involved in the case that I had just referred to, that conspiracy was to commit grave and serious crimes involving violence and was simply politics."

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether there were not cases of conspiracy involving graver crimes than this wherein the sentences have been commuted by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are reasons for commutation and when there are sufficient reasons for commutation, such commutation is done by the Government."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Coming to a particular case, viz., the Tirunelveli Conspiracy case, wherein Baladhandayutham and others were recently convicted, would the Government reduce their sentences or reconsider their case in view of the policy now enunciated by the Hon. the Chief Minister? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" With reference to the case just now mentioned, which was concluded the other day, the prisoners concerned began to resort to hunger-strike for the purpose of getting their release. The Government could not tolerate prisoners going on fasts with the definite object of forcing the Government to release them from undergoing the punishment imposed on them after a full trial. The particular case just referred to involved a very bad type of murder. A person who left their party was hacked to pieces and the members of the body were distributed in several places. I need not go further into the details. They took over the function of the State. They held a trial and disposed of their enemy in that manner. This is a very serious case. Anyway we cannot go into the merits of the case. They have been convicted and there is no appeal and they are undergoing their sentences and when the time comes, Government will not be too harsh but will examine even such cases."

30th December 1953]

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" Does the Hon. the Chief Minister know that the hunger-strike of the prisoners just now mentioned was resorted to not for release but only for release on bail? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir, it was definitely for release altogether. I wish it were only for release on bail as stated. But there is no question of release on bail after conviction, when there is no appeal."

SRI MOHAMAD RAZA KHAN :—" May I know who is responsible for effecting this radical change over these people who have left violence altogether and have taken to constitutional agitation either outside or within the Legislatures? Who has brought about this magical change, Sir, in their minds? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think the hon. Gentleman Mr. Gurunandan Row was making a mistake confusing some other hunger-strike of some prisoners with the present one. The prisoners involved in the present case went on a hunger-strike after refusing to appeal against their conviction and for total release. I am glad to say that they have given it up under the advice of their party leaders. But as regards Baladhandayutham I cannot say anything definitely. I have no information on hand whether he had accepted the advice of his party or not. I wish he accept his party's advice. It is possible.

As regards the supplementary question as to what had been responsible for the change in the party's attitude, I think experience and wisdom come to ordinary human beings in course of time in every case."

Allotment of non-Andhra personnel to Andhra State.

* 22 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government propose to follow any principle of age group among the non-Andhra personnel to be allotted to the Andhra State?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The allocation of officers to the Andhra State was made in accordance with the policy which was endorsed by both the Houses of the Legislature of the composite State. Non-Andhras were taken only to the extent that was considered unavoidable by the Special Officer for Andhra affairs and his Committee consisting of three Andhra leaders. The question of taking Non-Andhra officers in different age groups did not, therefore, generally arise. In regard to the All-India Services, however, an attempt was made to take, as far as possible, officers at different levels of seniority."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether there was any similar arrangement between the residuary Madras State and Mysore State with regard to transfer of personnel to either State? For instance, taking Bellary district,

[30th December 1953]

which was handed over to Mysore Government without their request, may I know whether there was any understanding between Madras and Mysore in regard to transfer of personnel?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There was no discussion in the Committee on that part of the matter. But every attempt is being made to accommodate the Mysore Government in a proper way. I think there has been fairly easy disposal of the difficulties and the matter is still pending. If the hon. Member were to put a separate question, I will be able to answer with better information."

11-10 a.m. SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—"May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the Andhra State responded by adopting a policy of reciprocity in regard to Tamilian officers, if any, in the Andhra State? What is the attitude of the Andhra Government towards them? Is it on the lines of the attitude of this Government, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The question and the answer related to non-Andhra officers in Andhra."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—"I am talking of Tamilian officers in the Andhra State, if there are any."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have answered about non-Andhra officers including the Tamilian officers in the Andhra State and I have given the correct information. I do not exactly follow what the hon. Member has in his mind."

Reorganization of the Madras Secretariat.

* 23 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of clerks affected by the recent reorganization of the Madras Secretariat?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"No clerk appointed regularly has been affected by the recent reorganization of the Secretariat. About 75 clerks appointed under the emergency provisions had to be ousted immediately after the reorganization, but almost all of them have since been absorbed in temporary vacancies."

Subsidy to Rural Medical Practitioners of Modern Medicine.

* 24 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the subsidy given to the Rural Medical Practitioners of Modern Medicine?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The answer is in the negative."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know how many rural dispensaries have been closed during this year for want of Rural Medical Practitioners on account of poor subsidy?"

30th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information regarding this year. But so far 31 Rural Dispensaries of Modern Medicine and 31 Rural Dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine are said to be remaining closed for want of medical men."

Quarters to the Medical Officers of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

* 25 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any quarters have been allotted by the Government to the Medical Officers of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram;

(b) whether the Superintendent and other Medical Officers of the Sanatorium are residing at Tambaram; and if not, why not;

(c) the number of female wards in the Sanatorium and the average number of women in-patients for a month; and

(d) the number of women Medical Officers working in the Sanatorium?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Two quarters have been allotted by the Government for two Assistant Surgeons. One room has been provided for T.D.D. students and four rooms are also provided for four paid house surgeons.

" (b) The Superintendent and the Medical Officers of the Sanatorium except those mentioned in the answer to clause (a) above are not residing at Tambaram as no quarters are provided for them.

" (c) Eight wards and one hundred and fifty patients respectively.

" (d) Only one Senior Woman Assistant Surgeon is at present working in the institution."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know what steps the Government are taking to provide quarters in the Sanatorium compound for the Superintendent and other Medical Officers?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Quarters for hospital workers are considered more urgent than quarters for Medical Officers, since the majority of hospital workers have to come from long distances."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"Is not the efficiency of the Sanatorium highly affected by the non-residence of the Superintendent and other Medical Officers at Tambaram? I learn that the Superintendent is daily going from Madras to the Sanatorium."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir. The Superintendent has got a phone and at any moment of emergency he can go within twenty minutes to the Sanatorium."

[30th December 1953]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ The Hon. Minister stated in his reply that there was only one Woman Medical Officer for the whole Sanatorium. May I know whether the Government have considered the desirability of posting adequate number of Women officers? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ A Senior Woman Assistant Surgeon was posted on the 25th July this year. There is a proposal to appoint another Woman Medical Officer.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Is it a fact that the incidence of tuberculosis is more in the case of ladies than in the case of men? If so, will the Government kindly make it their policy to provide more wards for ladies? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Less number of women patients are seeking admission, Sir.” (Laughter.)

Reservation of seats for students of Scheduled and Backward classes in the Arts and Professional Colleges.

* 26 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any rules for the reservation of seats for Scheduled classes and Backward communities in regard to admissions to all State-aided Arts and Professional Colleges; and

(b) if so, whether these rules are being strictly followed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) No specific percentage has been fixed for reservation of seats for the Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the private colleges and the Universities in receipt of aid from the Government but the managements of aided Colleges and the Universities have been requested to extend their fullest co-operation in the matter of encouraging the higher education of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes. Most of the managements are co-operating with the Government.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Will the Hon. Minister furnish figures regarding the number of students of Backward Communities who have been admitted into these Professional Colleges? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I have got the figures. If the hon. Member is interested, he may put a separate question or if he asks for information, I will supply him.”

Child Beggars in the City.

* 27 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of child beggars are found in thoroughfares and in places of heavy traffic in the City of Madras;

[30th December 1953]

(b) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the police to take them into the custody of the Madras Children Aid Society; and

(c) whether the Government are contemplating on any comprehensive legislation to put down public begging by the able-bodied, diseased and disabled beggars and to provide work houses for the able-bodied and hospitals and infirmaries for the disabled and the diseased beggars, respectively?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“ (b) Children under 14 years of age found begging in public places are rounded up by the Police and dealt with under the provisions of the Madras City Police Act and the Madras Children Act, i.e., they are taken to the Reception Homes (which were hitherto under the management of the Madras Children Aid Society and which have since been brought under Government management) and detained there, till their cases are disposed of by the Juvenile Courts. Apart from this provision, no special instructions have been issued by the Government to the Police in the matter.

“ (c) The answer is in the negative.

“ The existing provision in the City Police Act dealing with beggar problem is adequate and no new legislation on the subject is contemplated. The Government have under consideration a proposal to open a Special Home and a Work House for beggars in or near Madras City, in addition to the ‘ Work House ’ and ‘ Special Home ’ already established under the management of the Corporation of Madras.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ It is stated in the answer that children under 14 years of age are rounded up by the Police and admitted in the Reception Homes. Some of us have noticed that even children under the age of 5 are allowed to beg in public places and in places of heavy traffic. I have seen this myself and I hope hon. Members would have noticed this. Even nursing babies are allowed to beg. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether strict instructions will be issued to the Police to carry out the provisions of the Madras Children Act, as we find that these provisions are not now strictly enforced? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Government are aware that some of these young children are being utilised by elders for the purpose of begging and we are trying to tackle that problem.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that according to a survey conducted in the City on the 8th of November by the Madras School of Social Work, 1,888 children below the age of 12 were found begging in the streets of the Madras City? Now, if there is adequate provision as mentioned by the Hon. Minister, how does it come to pass that so many thousands of children are still begging in the streets? ”

[30th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the City is a large one. It is rather difficult to tackle every beggar going about. As a matter of fact, these children show a disinclination to go to the Special Homes. That is why we find that these boys and children are begging even now."

11-20 a.m. SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Are these children born of parents living in Madras or do they migrate from surrounding districts on account of the prevalence of famine conditions there? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The impression of the Government is that these children do not belong to the City but come from outside. They are attracted by the upper and the middle classes, who are available for being asked to give charity, being concentrated in Madras."

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV :—" Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware that though these children come to the juvenile courts, for want of accommodation we just give them a reprimand and send them back to the poor homes in their districts if there are any and in other cases, we simply give them a scolding and send them back, and they repeat this over and over again and that some facilities should be provided for these children, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We are thinking of providing more space and of expanding the scope for putting these unfortunate people in care homes."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Is the large influx of children into the City due to the non-existence of proper beggar homes in the districts and, if so, will the Government force every local body, especially municipal councils, to open beggar homes at least in the district headquarters? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We can do that along with a cheque to make up for their deficit."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Is it a fact that the children beg because they get a fairly large income from begging? "

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I was an Honorary Secretary of the Madras Children's Aid Society for a period of ten years when the Society was being organized and may I say that if the children are properly sheltered, protected and trained for earning some livelihood, they will never resort to begging at all? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the children are looked after as they are looked after in the Avvai Home, they will not resort to begging. But it costs a great deal."

SRI MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" As the Hon. the Chief Minister said that most of these children came from the mufassal will the Government think of levying some tax on the mufassal people so that those coming from the mufassal may be provided with proper beggar homes in the City of Madras? "

[30th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That most of the people who earn a livelihood and have occupations are living in Madras and are inclined to continue to live in Madras is the reason for attracting these people who depend upon charity from them. That is a natural law. As a matter of fact, the Government are taxing the mufassal people in all matters."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Do the Government realise that begging is only a symptom, the root evil being poverty, and will they take active action for eradicating poverty? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The thesis of the hon. Member is accepted. But that is only a partial one. We must add to it this, viz., that the resources of the Government depend upon the prosperity of the people."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" May I know whether begging is not a habit? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" All things become a habit."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know whether begging has not been in vogue ever since the world came into existence? "

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" There is a large increase in the number of child-beggars in the mufassal also and how will the Government explain it? Is it due to migration from the City? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is an increase everywhere—in the small towns, in the big towns and in the Cities also. Comparatively the City of Madras has a very much larger number and people coming from very great distances are found here."

Principles regarding re-employment of retired officers.

* 28 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the general principles followed in the re-employment of retired officers of Government; and

(b) whether the availability of qualified men in service is taken into consideration before ordering such re-employment of retired officers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The general policy of the Government is not to re-employ retired Government servants. In view, however, of the paucity of persons with the requisite technical knowledge and experience in

[30th December 1953]

certain specialized departments of Government, re-employment of retired technical personnel is allowed at present in the Public Works (including Electricity and Highways), Survey, Medical and Health Departments and in Treasuries.

“(b) Yes.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I presume that re-employment will not be followed as a general rule in the departments other than those mentioned by the Hon. Minister? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is not the general rule in other departments.”

The North Arcot Co-operative Pumpset Society at Vellore.

* 29 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) when the North Arcot District Co-operative Pumpset Society at Vellore was formed; and what its share capital is; and

(b) the number of pumpsets purchased by the society so far?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The Society was registered on 3rd February 1941 and started work on 16th February 1941. Its share capital on 20th November 1953 was Rs. 93,650.

“(b) Fifty-six pumpsets have been purchased by the Society.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ May I know whether it is a fact that many members in the Gudiyatham taluk have taken loans for purchasing pumpsets and submitted false reports of purchase of pumpsets from bogus companies (which never existed) and without actually purchasing them? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There have been complaints with regard to the working of this Society and counter-petitions to say that these allegations are wrong. The Government are examining the matter very carefully.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ May I know whether a supersession notice has not been served on the President of the Society? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I should like to have notice of this question.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ I have already given notice of this question also. May I know whether loans have been granted to members of this Society without taking legal opinion on them? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ That is one of the allegations. That is why I said that we were looking into the matter.”

30th December 1953]

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Is it a fact that the President has given unauthorized loans to most of his relatives? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ These are common allegations with regard to the working of every co-operative society in this State. This allegation has been made with regard to this particular Society also. We are investigating the matter to find out if there is any truth in it.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ How many members of this Society have become defaulters? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I should like to have notice of this question.”

Power laundries in the Tamil districts.

* 30 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many power laundries are in the Tamil districts of the Madras State; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made in regard to the durability of the cloth washed by power laundry; and if so, with what result?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) There are ten power laundries in the Tamil districts of this State.

“(b) No investigation has so far been made on this subject.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the public to the effect that the clothes washed by power laundry are damaged and, if so, what action do the Government propose to take? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We have no such information.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there not a power laundry in the Madras General Hospital? I believe the washing of the clothes there is excellently done? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is one power laundry in the Madras General Hospital.”

Number of palmyra trees dried up in Tiruchendur taluk.

* 31 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a large number of palmyra trees in Udangudi and Sattankulam firkas of Tiruchendur taluk, Tirunelveli district, have dried up and died owing to drought;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of palmyra trees (village-war) which have partly dried up and fully dried up in those two firkas;

[30th December 1953]

(c) whether the Government have taken any relief measures in those areas; and if so, what they are; and

(d) whether the Government have taken any relief measures tax in respect of the palmyra trees which are completely dried up and dead?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) It is a fact that some palmyra trees in the two firkas mentioned have dried up.

“(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

“(c) Four district board road works, three low scale famine relief works, eight minor irrigation works, 14 rural water-supply works and three food production works are being carried out to provide employment for the population affected by drought. Besides this the concession of giving Rs. 150 for deepening drinking water wells has been granted in 65 cases in the area. Multi-vitamin tablets and clothes are also being distributed to the needy people.

“(d) As the tree tax on the palmyras on patta dry lands is not subject to any revision during the currency of the present settlement, the pattadars are liable to pay the assessment already fixed at the time of re-settlement, even if the trees die. The Government have however since ordered that with effect from Fasli 1363 the tax on palmyra trees standing on dry lands in Tirunelveli district should be abolished altogether and that the dry assessments recoverable from the holders of lands hitherto paying tree tax in addition to land tax should be fixed at the highest dry rate per acre on the aggregate of the land tax plus the tree tax hitherto paid, whichever is less.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“I understood the Hon. Revenue Minister to say that the palmyra tree tax was abolished and that some other tax was imposed in its place. May I know what justification there is for this step? As long ago as 1948, a promise was made on the floor of this House that the Government would consider the abolition of the palmyra tree tax altogether. Is not the substitution of another tax in the place of the abolished palmyra tree tax merely a change in the form of the tax and a violation of the spirit of that promise?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“No, Sir, it is not changing the form. The palmyra tree tax is really abolished. Suppose a pattadar was paying Rs. 20 by way of land tax plus the palmyra tree tax. After the abolition of palmyra tree tax, he will have to pay only Rs. 2-13-0 at the

• Printed as Appendix on page 154 infra.

[30th December 1953]

most. Suppose the former land tax plus the palmyra tree tax was Rs. 1-8-0. Now the owner will have to pay only Rs. 1-8-0 and not Rs. 2-13-0.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“The hypothetical case taken by the Hon. Minister is very unreal. In fact what is prevalent in that area is that the land tax is in the region of 6 annas per acre and the palmyra tax is in the region of Rs. 2 per acre. By the abolition of the palmyra tax altogether, instead of reducing the tax to the level of the land tax, namely, six annas, the Government propose to keep it at the highest level. This is going against the promise of the Government given on the floor of the House.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“No, not at all. The hon. Member will realize the position when I say that the Government, by this abolition of the tree tax, have lost a few lakhs of rupees of income.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government would simply abolish the palmyra tree tax and collect only the land tax, and leave it at that level?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The hon. Member who puts the question knows the conditions very well. But he does not put it quite clearly in this House. Where there are a number of trees on a bit of land, no cultivation can go on in that land, and the land revenue, so far as that land is concerned, is therefore, only nominal. But the tree tax was then being collected, and, therefore, it did not matter. Now, when we abolish the tree tax altogether, we cannot simply allow the owner of the land to have it both ways. He must at least pay the proper land revenue which in that area the land owner should pay. But it is difficult to go through the course of a re-settlement for this purpose, and so a formula was evolved by which he would have the best advantage out of it—and not an unjust advantage. He must pay either the amount he was paying, or the highest rate of dry assessment whichever is less. That is the formula. If it is properly examined, the hon. Member will see that there is no injustice in it. In no case is a man made to pay more than what he has been paying hitherto.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Sir, is it not a fact that the peasant is being asked to pay something in place of the palmyra tax, the abolition of which was promised by the Government on the floor of the House long ago? Is it not also a fact that the imposition of the palmyra tax is illegal according to the new Constitution, and the Government are merely adopting a new method in order to impose the unconstitutional palmyra tax?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The exposition is entirely wrong, Sir.”

[30th December 1953]

Protection for poor young women and girls in the City.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of young women and girls between the ages of 14 and 18, stray into the City in search of employment, food and shelter and that they very often fall into the hands of traffickers; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to appoint women-patrols to direct them to places of safety or restore them to their guardians or relations, if any?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) There have been instances of young girls straying into the Madras City due to the present economic conditions, who eventually fall into the hands of traffickers. Four such girls were saved and sent to the Vigilance Home, Madras.

“(b) The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930 and the rules made thereunder contain provisions in regard to the rescue of girls, by the Police, from the hands of traffickers in women and girls. Under the rules, the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service, also admits into rescue homes or shelter, girls who have been in immoral surroundings or who have been exposed to moral dangers, etc., whenever he is made aware of such cases by respectable persons and philanthropic bodies, provided that the girls in question volunteer to be in such homes. There is no proposal to appoint women-patrols for the purpose as indicated in the question.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Sir, may I know, whether the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, will apply only when the girls are found in houses of ill-fame, and that then only the Police will go to the rescue of such girls? May I know whether the police will not take care of girls roaming about in the streets?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“Giving power indiscriminately will lead to difficulties. That is why, only when they are able to spot out such girls, the Police have to produce them before the magistrate and get them remanded.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Sir, we want the prevention of girls—innocent girls—coming into the City either for employment or for getting admission into the Service Homes, or for some education, from going into the houses of ill-fame. Prevention is better. Do not the Government feel the need for employing women-patrols? We were doing this work through the old Vigilance Association. Now that has been given up. May I also bring to the notice of Government that many such girls who have come into such homes, when they applied for admission, were refused admission. Even at midnight admission was refused, and we had to take them into our care.”

[30th December 1953]

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“Men personnel will be able to tackle this question more efficiently, because they may have to be out at nights and raid houses. So it is better that the Act is worked as it is now worked.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“We want a better administration of the Act, because many girls have been forced to enter houses of ill-fame for want of guidance and protection in the City.”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“If that is brought to the notice of the Government, prompt action will be taken.”

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV :—“Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that there is an organization called the Madras Vigilance Association, which founded and started a Home—just now called the Government Vigilance Home? This organization has been ignored by the Government when it came forward, after the Government have taken over the Home, to offer its services in this line. Repeated requests have met with no help from the Government. Yet this organization is trying to do its best by these girls. Rules and regulations are so tightened that many a girl would go astray if this Association does not come to the rescue. The Association is now suffering from lack of funds. Will the Hon. Minister give an assurance that the Government will take the assistance of this well known organization?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“The request will be considered.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“Questions are over.”

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 16th December 1953, from the Governor of Madras :—

“In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953.”

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1953-54.

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very kind of you to give me the privilege of opening the budget discussion. I am quite sure that this discussion will be of a very high level and will keep to the standards which this House has been accustomed to in the past. It is my hope—but I am not quite sure about it—that the Government also will give due consideration to the suggestions and criticisms made on the floor of this House on the 11.30 a.m.”

[Dr. V. K. John] [30th December 1953]

budget which has been presented. With a copy of the Appropriation Bill in my hand, I feel that this discussion is a post-mortem examination of the budget. Nevertheless, criticisms on the budget, I feel, will be of very great assistance to the Government—if the Government would like to take into consideration those criticisms—in preparing the next budget. Therefore, I invite hon. Members to give their criticisms and suggestions on this budget. It is very regrettable that the Hon. the Finance Minister should have said in his budget speech, although it is supplemented in this House, that he would not digress into the policies and programmes of the Government. He thought that it was a digression. I think he must know that a budget ought to reflect the policies and programmes of the Government. To call it a digression is not to do justice either to the budget, to himself, or to the House. I may say—if he does not know—that the budget ought to represent the principles and programmes of the Government. Or, he finds that there are no principles, policies and programmes. Probably the latter is the case. Sir, I would not deal with the figures given in this budget. The budget is only a statement of treasury account, and not a real budget at all. But Rajaji in presenting a supplementary speech in this House, in his most inimitable style, corrected one defect in the figures given in the budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister. Apparently, Rajaji was not quite satisfied with the way in which the budget was presented in the other House. He said that we must not rely entirely on the figures of income and expenditure given in this budget. That is really the truth. Sir, when this budget was presented in March 1953, the Hon. the Minister for Finance . . .

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Is it the suggestion that I said that the figures were wrong?”

11-40 a.m. DR. V. K. JOHN:—“I will clarify, Sir. When the budget was presented in March 1953, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that there would be a deficit of Rs. 540 lakhs. The Government, according to him, were in such great straits that they even went to the extent of finding new sources of revenue. Consequently, they decided to impose a cut of 10 per cent on the pay of officers drawing more than Rs. 300 per mensem. But now, the Hon. the Finance Minister has said in his speech that there will be a surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs. I thought that the deficit had been transferred in full to the Andhra State. But, I find that the Finance Minister of the Andhra State had yesterday presented a Budget to the Andhra Legislative Assembly, with a very small deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs. Then, where has the sum of Rs. 500 lakhs gone? It has really disappeared by some magic.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“A deficit of Rs. 540 lakhs was forecast for the whole year and not for a six-month period.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“I am referring to the whole year. In spite of the fact that the deficit forecast for the whole year was

30th December 1953] [Dr. V. K. John]

more than Rs. 5 crores, the Hon. the Finance Minister has been able to tell the House now that there will be a surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs for the current six-month period. In this connexion, credit is being taken for the receipt of about Rs. 281 lakhs under taxes on Income and Rs. 91 lakhs under Union Excise Duties, being the share of this Government from the Central divisible pool. Therefore, it is stated that this huge sum of Rs. 281 lakhs plus Rs. 91 lakhs is available for this half-year. Then, the receipts from the General Sales Tax have now been estimated at Rs. 490 lakhs. The Hon. the Finance Minister has, however, said that this estimate is on the basis of the actual collections in the first half of this year. But, he has said in another portion of his speech that the receipt from the sales tax is going down. I say, Sir, this is only a camouflage of figures. Somehow a surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs has been arrived at. It is possible that there might be a deficit of a few crores of rupees. But I am not quarrelling with it because in the circumstances under which the Budget has been presented, particularly after the partition of the State, one cannot be absolutely sure about the figures. The Hon. the Chief Minister has suggested that we must not rely very much on the figures given either of income or of expenditure. I quite agree with the suggestion. The House should not complain of the figures given by the Hon. the Finance Minister. But it should have been said in the other House and in this House that these figures might not be relied upon. (Interruption.) I have gone through the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister once, twice and thrice, but there is no mention of this anywhere.

“On the side of expenditure, I find a statement made by the Honorary Educational Adviser to the Government for Elementary and Basic Education that the Government are going to spend half a crore of rupees on education. But I do not see anything like that in the Budget that has been presented to us. That being so, I do not know how a responsible officer of the Government can come out with a Press statement like that. I leave it at that. My real complaint is that the Government do not appear to follow any principle, programme or policy, in the matter of a rational tax-structure, in the matter of borrowings and in the matter of expenditure and the benefits derived from expenditure on revenue account as well as on capital account. They also do not seem to follow any policy or principle in implementing the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in our Constitution. They do not further appear to have any dynamic policy towards the solution of pressing problems which face us to-day, namely, unemployment, underemployment, poverty and hunger. I may also add that they are still continuing the fads on which they are wasting large sums of money.

“Now, Sir, I turn to the tax-structure. I think it is a universally accepted principle of taxation that the tax-structure of a Government must give an incentive to work and to invest, must not be oppressive on the poor and must be rational. Now, if one

[Dr. V. K. John] [30th December 1953]

looks at the tax-structure of this Government; one will find hardly any item of taxation which can be said to be rational. I shall take only three instances. One of them is sales tax. I think it is a most immoral tax to be imposed and collected. It is not based on any economic principles whatsoever. When a man puts money into a business or trade, he is asked to pay to the Government a portion of his turnover although he might possibly incur a loss. The Government do not share the loss but take away a portion of the turnover. If there is a loss, the Government collect their dues from the capital. I think this is a very irrational tax. It is neither a sales tax nor a purchase tax, but it is a concealed tax. A man who buys an article on which the so-called sales tax has to be paid must certainly know how much he has paid to the Government. A man purchasing an article for Rs. 100 must have paid not one rupee or two rupees as sales tax but probably Rs. 20 or Rs. 25, because although it may be only one or two rupees according to the invoice given to him, this tax is collected at multiple points and, therefore, it will be about Rs. 25. But, the consumer, the ultimate purchaser, does not know how much he has paid to the Government. Therefore, I call it a 'concealed tax', and a concealed tax is irrational and immoral. Sir, the Government have been asked many times to reconsider the means and methods of collecting this tax. I remember the former Finance Minister once saying on the floor of this House that the sales tax was a 'Kamadhenu' and I, on the Opposition side, then said that it was a blood-sucking leech. It is this tax that has been responsible for the bringing about of the high cost of living, that has destroyed trade and industry in the State and that has made the people poverty-stricken. This multi-point tax has been an object of criticism not only in the Legislature but all over the State. It has been criticized by great economists throughout the state. Now, there is not one word in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister about the question whether the Government are reconsidering the structure of taxation in this State with particular reference to, what they call, the sales-tax. I won't call it sales tax; it is a concealed tax.

- 0 "No doubt it was promised in the other House after very
1. serious criticisms were levelled against the Government that a Committee would be appointed to go into the question of sales tax, and let me tell hon. Members that nothing was mentioned about this fact in the budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. I am afraid that the promises made on the floor of both the Houses that they would do this or do that are only promises which are rarely implemented. If we take the Budget speeches for the last few years—I have got the copies of Budget speeches made by the Hon. the Finance Minister in the last two years—we will find no continuity of policy at all. During the discussion on the Budget, when many suggestions are made by hon. Members, the Hon. the Finance Minister, the Hon. the Chief Minister and all other Hon. Ministers used to get up and say, 'We will consider those suggestions, we will do this and we will do that.' But, when the next

30th December 1953] [Dr. V. K. John]

year's budget is presented, one will never find even a word about how they have considered those suggestions, whether they have considered those suggestions at all, and what they have done on those suggestions. One cannot find any continuity of policy at all.

"Sir, I wish to point out that the tax-structure adopted by this Government is irrational, and the Government had not considered it their duty and obligation to consider the tax-structure which is now obtaining. They simply collect as much money as they possibly can, they put their hand here, there and everywhere and collect all the available money and appropriate it, and I must add they waste the money thus collected.

"I have already given one example, namely, the so-called sales tax. Now, let me come to the tax on vehicles. Sir, this Government have earned a notoriety for levying the highest tax on buses. This Government's tax on buses is the highest on record, not only in India, but all over the World. It ought to be the policy of any civilized Government to keep the cost of passenger traffic as low as possible. If one is in Paris and buys a ticket worth one anna, one can travel the whole day and can go as one pleases, and cover 200 miles or so for a comparatively very cheap fare. There, trams and buses are running at a profit and still they are able to provide cheap transport. Here, taxation has gone up to a very great extent. I have with me certain figures relating to the tax on buses, and I must say that the Government have been levying a huge amount as tax on buses. In 1949, the tax was Rs. 17 per seat. now it is Rs. 42-8-0 per seat. It will be seen that the increase in the tax has been 250 per cent. What is the result? There is the law of diminishing returns. According to the figures given by the Central Road Traffic Board, on 30th September 1952, the number of buses on the road was 6,827, but on 30th June 1953, it was only 5,827. This means that 500 vehicles have gone off the road. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'I definitely say that there has been an increase in the number of buses.') Whatever it is, I have given the figures of the Central Road Traffic Board. The Hon. the Finance Minister now contradicts my statement and says that there has been an increase. I know he made a statement elsewhere also that more permits had been granted during this year. I want to tell the Hon. the Finance Minister that this does not necessarily mean that there has been an increase in the number of buses. He ought to have known this. Not knowing this he made the statement that more permits were issued this year, and so there were more vehicles on the road this year. Let me explain this point a little further. A person owning a bus and who has to pay something like 35 per cent of the gross revenue as tax to the Government is actually unable to run it. Therefore, he transfers the bus to somebody in whose favour a new permit is issued. In this way, the number of permits issued by the Government increases, but let me remind the Hon. the Minister for Finance that the number of buses put on the road has not

[Dr. V. K. John] [30th December 1953]

increased. I challenge the Hon. the Finance Minister to prove that my figures are not correct. I am sorry he is ignorant of the real state of affairs when he says that there has been an increase in the number of buses put on the road consequent on the issue of a greater number of permits. He knows only the number of permits issued by the Government and not the actual number of buses put on the road. We must take into account the actual number of buses that are on the road to-day and not the number of permits issued. There is the law of diminishing returns. I hope the Hon. the Finance Minister will agree with me that even in the matter of the replacement of vehicles, it has dwindled to 300 from 1,200. Why should the cost of passenger traffic be kept at such a high rate? Why should the Government go on taxing the poor people who are using these vehicles? The Hon. the Finance Minister once said that the tax is imposed only on the operator and not on the passengers. No operator will himself bear this heavy tax, and incur a loss. He will surely shift the burden to the poor people who use his vehicles. Sir, it is a great pity that this Government have not recognized the fact that we have a capitalist structure of society and the present structure of society is based on competition and exploitation and not on co-operation and service. If they tax the rich, the tax is passed on to the poor people. In the present economic structure of society, one can never say that the rich will not pass on the tax imposed on them by the Government to the poor people. The Hon. the Finance Minister ought to have known that the tax, which is payable by the operator, is passed on to the travelling public, the poor travelling public, who have necessarily to use these vehicles and not to the rich people who never use their vehicles. The Madras Government, as I said before, have earned a notoriety of having so many irrational taxes as these.

"When I refer to the sales tax and the tax on vehicles, I do so only by way of illustration to point out that the Government have not got a rational taxation structure. I want to give one more illustration. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'Show us some source where we can lay our hands on'.) You must have the brains for it. I shall deal with that subject straightway. There is another tax to which I wish to refer and, that is, the tax on land. It is an old tax and it is also an irrational tax. The Government must levy a tax on agricultural income. People who get agricultural income must be taxed and not those who do not get any income at all. Simply because a man owns one or two acres of land, he should not be taxed. As a matter of fact, such people get hardly anything. Now, the Chief Minister or anybody cannot ask these people to pay a heavy tax. It is not at all reasonable. You must have experts in the Government. The Hon. the Finance Minister interrupted me just now. I must say a word about this Government. When Rajaji accepted office and became the Chief Minister of the Madras Government after the general elections, everybody expected that this Government would be constituted by persons who were experts on various subjects. I am

30th December 1953] [Dr. V. K. John]

sorry to observe that, except in one case, Rajaji has not found men for the job, but only jobs for the men. When I say this, I say with due respect and regard for him. For instance, Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam has experience of the Public Works Department. That department has not been put under his charge. Again, the Health Department has not been given to Dr. U. Krishna Rao, who is a medical man. Some other portfolio has been given to him. The Government must have experts. They do not have them now. It is a great pity that Rajaji has not found men for the job. In fact, in all civilized countries, as in England, there is what is called an Inner Cabinet. Distinguished persons like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar and Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and others could have been brought into the cabinet and a sort of Inner Cabinet could have been formed. They will be in a position to give ideas and advice to the Government. I have to make this suggestion as I was interrupted by the Hon. the Finance Minister. We must have in the Cabinet people who can think about things and who can introduce measures.

"But the Government have found jobs for men and not men for jobs except in one case to which I shall come at the end of my speech. At this rate, you can never find means and measures for introducing a rational structure of taxation. Now take the borrowings. I have figures of borrowings. The Government had 43½ crores of rupees on the 1st April 1946 in the Revenue Reserve Fund. This is a huge amount. I hope the Government will not contradict this figure and also those figures which I am going to furnish presently to the House, because I have taken them from the Budget speeches of the Finance Minister himself. On the 31st April 1952, when this Government took over, they had 14½ crores of rupees in the Revenue Reserve Fund. They have now depleted everything. The borrowings were Rs. 301.41 lakhs of rupees in 1951, Rs. 524.81 lakhs in the open market in 1952, and Rs. 617 lakhs in 1953. And there is now a threat in the Finance Minister's speech that borrowings will continue. How long and how far? Are you going to borrow thousands of crores of rupees in the open market? If the Government do it, then a time will be reached when a substantial portion of their revenues will go to pay only the interest on the loans. Then, we must turn to the other side. The Government have borrowed from the Government of India an equally large amount or even larger amount and these loans are repayable many years later. Interest has to be paid on these loans. This is an irrational way of borrowing. In all limited companies, you will find in the Articles of Association a clause that they cannot borrow more than the paid-up capital of the company concerned. So, there must be a limit. I am not saying that there is a 'paid-up capital' for the Government. But they must put a limit to this kind of borrowing. And then what is this borrowing for?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I thought you were going to suggest a limit,"

12
noon.

[30th December 1953]

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I will not suggest. After all, it is for the Government to think over. I say ‘ stop ’; the limit has been reached. But the Finance Minister in his grace and wisdom will decide what should be the limit, whether the Government should stop with 100 crores of rupees in the open market or more. I will leave this matter there.

“ And now what has happened to these borrowings? It is said that it is all invested on capital expenditure on irrigation, electricity and other schemes. But the question is, what is the benefit of this investment. The Hon. the Finance Minister in one of his speeches made last year said that he was expecting an immediate return. But his Budget speech does not show—there is no figure given in his speech to indicate—what advantage the general tax payer has got in finding this money for the Government to invest on capital schemes. I think that the Chief Minister in his Budget speech felt the force of this argument—probably he might have argued it within himself—and, therefore, referred to the question of betterment contribution. Have the Government at any time taken into consideration the cost of the scheme when they took up irrigation projects for examination? Have they ever considered whether the work can be executed by them better than by private agencies, and what the return would be from the projects? Let us look at the return side. The composite Government provided for Rs. 17½ crores of rupees to be paid to the zamindars by way of compensation on the abolition of the zamindaris, and we are paying this amount in instalments. But who is getting the compensation? It is the *kutti* zamindar, the man next to the zamindar. Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, the Government have collected over a 100 crores of rupees from those who have benefited from the abolition of zamindaris. Here what do we do? We have abolished the zamindaris, and we have not paid the zamindars the market value of the lands taken over, though that might have been a reasonable amount of compensation. I do not, however, weep for that. Who is getting the compensation amount? The man next to the zamindar and not the zamindar whose estates have been taken over. And that man who has been given the land pays only ryotwari assessment. Why not the Government collect the value of the benefit he has received? The real point is, in 1949, there was no adult suffrage and the Congress Government were depending on the *kutti* zamindars who were their supporters. They said : ‘ Here are these supporters of ours; better give them the benefit of this abolition and catch their votes.’ Then adult suffrage came and the position was reversed. But even then, why do not the Government find out how much money can be got from those who have benefited from this abolition? Why do the Government tax the general tax payer for purposes of paying the compensation amount? Why not these people be made to pay the betterment tax? But the Government are considering and thinking and there appears to be no end to their thinking and considering! The real fact is there is no sincerity on their part that betterment levy should be resorted to and justice should be done to the general tax payer. The revenues

30th December 1953] [Dr. V. K. John]

of the Government are invested on schemes which give no benefit at all to the tax-payer. I understand that there are some projects which are completely non-productive and yet are taken up on the capital account. This is wrong. Non-productive schemes should be taken up on the revenue account. And then, Sir, what is meant by ‘ productive ’? There must be some possibility of at least a portion of the capital investment being realized by the Government from those who stand to benefit by the scheme. Such a scheme can be called productive. But it is not the case now. There is no rational idea behind the expenditure on capital account.

“ Then, Sir, I shall come to expenditure on the revenue account. The Government have given huge figures. They say that they will be spending 4½ to 5 crores of rupees on Education in the next six months. But do they tell us what will be the result of that expenditure? The Government must always remember that an expenditure can be wasteful and can be beneficial also. Therefore, they ought to satisfy this House that the expenditure incurred on the revenue account is one very well spent. Sir, I have had occasion to consider the expenditure on Education. Before the Congress took over office in 1946, the Advisers’ Government spent nearly 4½ crores of rupees on Education. After the Congress took over, the expenditure was nearly doubled, they say. But when I asked for figures, I found that there was only a ten per cent increase in the provision of educational facilities. That means 90 per cent of the excess provision went to waste. Take item after item. The same is the case. The Government have not considered at all whether the increased expenditure on various accounts has produced any result at all. They must examine the figures furnished in the past and compare them with the figures they have now presented and see whether any increased facilities have resulted so far as the people’s needs are concerned. They have not done so, nor any results have been achieved. Is this a Budget? I can understand the Finance Minister asking us to keep quiet and not to discuss the principles or policy which the Government follow in framing their Budget. It is because they have no principle nor policy. They drift. All the time they drift. They can never think of an item of expenditure which will be beneficial. That is the case with ‘ Harijan Uplift ’. That is the case with the well subsidy scheme on which nearly sixty lakhs of rupees have been spent. I have read in newspapers that Government have given grants to people who have had no wells or who have sunk no wells. These must be loans and nothing else.

“ Then, Sir, I pass on to the Directive Principles of State Policy mentioned in the Constitution. Is there any indication in the Budget speech that the Government propose to implement the directive principles? There is Chapter III which deals with Fundamental Rights and these are enforced by Courts. Chapter IV also contains Fundamental Rights which are not enforceable in a Court and the Constitution depends on the State Governments to implement these.

[Dr. V. K. John] [30th December 1953]

12-10 p.m. "Let me read through the relevant portions of the Directive Principles of State policy. In Article 39 it is provided that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing

'Ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good, that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.'

"Article 40 says that the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. Article 41 says that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. Article 45 deals with education and states that within a period of ten years free and compulsory education shall be provided for all children until they complete the age of 14. Article 46 provides for the promotion with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Sir, is there any indication, I ask, in the Budget speech delivered in the other House or in the speech delivered by Hon. the Chief Minister in this House, to the effect that the Government are trying to realise the objectives set forth in the Directive Principles of State policy contained in the Constitution? (Interruption.) I will come to Prohibition later. The Government are doing nothing to achieve those objectives. They have no ideas at all on these things. They must try to follow the principles set forth in the Directive Principles of State policy.

"The Hon. the Minister for Finance asked me: 'Why don't you speak on Prohibition?' There is provision in the Directive Principles for introducing Prohibition. But I want that it should be understood in the context in which it is given. I quite agree that it was in order, to try total Prohibition to find out whether it would be a success or not. But you must not ostrich-like put your head into the sand and refuse to accept realities when you find it is not a success. You must retrace your steps. What is the position today? Total Prohibition as opposed to partial Prohibition has demoralized the country. It has created a cottage industry for illicit distillation. I was shocked yesterday by the figure given by the Hon. the Minister in charge of Prohibition that in the year of grace 1952 there were as many as 1,18,235 prosecutions. How many magistrates ought to have been employed for trying these cases? And how many police officers? Perhaps only one out of a hundred is prosecuted. This has demoralized the whole country. Now, the Prohibition law exempts the Forces, Army, Navy and others. What sincerity could be expected of a Congress Government which exempts people who have to protect us from invasion and from disturbances, inside and outside? In New Delhi, the Capital of India from where the Congress rules the

30th December 1953] [Dr. V. K. John]

country, there is no Prohibition at all. The Andhra Government, I find, have grown wiser after they left this place. They have appointed a Committee to go into the question. Likewise I would ask this Government also to appoint a Committee to go into the whole question (Interruption) and then find out whether they must have total Prohibition or only partial Prohibition.

"Now, Sir, I want to make a constructive suggestion to deal with problems of unemployment, underemployment, poverty and hunger. These problems could be solved only by decentralizing power and authority. I am not sure whether this Government, and the present Chief Minister, will be interested in the decentralization of power and authority. Now there is always a tendency to concentrate power and authority in oneself. One way by which the Government can solve the problems facing the country is to create really self-governing local bodies—panchayats for every 5,000 people. It shall be the concern and responsibility, the pride and privilege of that body to create, promote and sustain the welfare of the people within its jurisdiction so that no man living within its jurisdiction shall carry a begging bowl, no man shall be without employment, without food, without clothing, without shelter, without education, without sanitary conditions of living, and without those social securities, which we know are prevalent in the West, namely, provision for old age, unemployment, sickness, widows, orphans and also provisions for those in need. To achieve these things you must have self-governing units. But it may be said that there will be factions in such units. I ask, Sir, are there not factions at State level? Is there no faction in the Congress Party which runs this Government? Are there not factions in the Centre? Factions are there always. A child cannot learn to walk unless it falls and tries to learn to walk. Therefore I say, first create self-governing local bodies and give them power and responsibility to create, promote and sustain the welfare of the people, so to say, to create a Welfare State, within their jurisdiction. The Government must render assistance, financial and other, to make these institutions a success.

"Then, Sir, they must have an agrarian policy. It should not aim at putting a ceiling on the holdings, but should try to see that every family is settled on the land, and that every family is given pecuniary assistance in the shape of loans granted by co-operative societies, so that the lands could be brought under cultivation. Sir, I believe in rehabilitation and not relief. I believe in self-help and not charity. If the Government have an agrarian policy which will enable people to buy land by paying the cost over a period of years, if there are multi-purpose co-operative societies to help these people financially, and if there are really self-governing local bodies, if power and authority are decentralized, then the problems of unemployment and poverty could easily be solved. But this Government cannot do all this. The reason why this Government cannot have such an agrarian policy is this. The Congress has a mixed economy. It consists of rich men, zamindars and

[Dr. V. K. John] [30th December 1953]

poor people. The Congress is a mixed group, a mixed party. The Congress ought to have been liquidated on the very day we achieved independence. We must have parties based on economic ideologies. A great man as he is, the Hon. the Chief Minister should see to it that the Congress Party itself is liquidated and other parties on economic ideologies are allowed to come up. There may be a party for the 'haves'. There may be another for the 'have-nots'. Probably in the party for the 'haves', all the Ministers here including the Hon. the Chief Minister headed by the Hon. the Minister for Finance and also the Leader of the Opposition and others will be members. I will probably be a member in the party of the 'have-nots'. I may not be a leader in that party but may have a leading place. My submission is that parties must be formed on economic ideologies. Then only can we bring in agrarian reforms. The Hon. the Revenue Minister the other day was finding it difficult to answer a question on this subject and said that the Government were considering the question. When the Government say they are considering the question, it means they are putting it under redtape and then will shelve it. The only way in which the pressing problems of the country, the problems of unemployment, underemployment, hunger and so on could be solved is to bring in agrarian reforms, similar to those effected in China, but not nationalization. The Government should settle every family on land, and give them financial assistance to cultivate the land. Only with such an agrarian policy and with self-governing units and multi-purpose co-operative societies, can the Government solve the problems facing them.

"I put forward these suggestions for the consideration of the Government. But I am not hopeful that Government would consider my suggestions because the party of the Government consists of men who pull the Government on the left and on the right—in opposite directions. So long as the Congress Party continues to be constituted as it is to-day, consisting of Raja Sahibs, zamindars, rich men and also poor men, I am quite sure that that party cannot deliver the goods to the people of this country. Unless the ruling party, the Congress party, is reconstituted on the basis of an economic ideology, the country will go to ruins.

12 20
p.m.

"I, therefore, submit that the Government ought to consider whether they can at least introduce agrarian reforms, by which every family can be settled on land. Co-operative societies should function to help these families. Self-Government should be given to local bodies. But I am quite sure that the Government, constituted as they are, will not be in a position to carry out this programme at all, and there is no purpose in my giving constructive suggestions. Nevertheless, I have offered these suggestions, and I have a great anxiety whether they will be considered by the Government. Anyway, it is my hope that when they introduce the next Budget—this Budget is a dead one and the present discussion is only a *post-mortem* examination—they will consider not only my suggestions but also the suggestions that may be offered by

30th December 1953] [Dr. V. K. John]

other hon. Members on the floor of the House, in the manner in which they ought to be considered, and put themselves in a position to implement those suggestions. At the same time they should have a constructive policy on taxation, expenditure, borrowings and other matters concerning the Government. Let us hope that the next Budget will not merely be a Budget of figures or a Statement of Treasury Accounts but a Budget which will reveal the principles, policy and programme of the Government. Let me also hope that when the Hon. the Finance Minister presents his next Budget he will not consider a discussion on these principles, policies and programmes as a digression from the Budget discussion. After all, the Budget is not one of figures but one of policies and programmes of the Government. Now, I see the Hon. the Finance Minister does not seem to have taken kindly to my suggestions, but if he ponders over the criticisms and suggestions that I have offered, he will become a little wiser, and present his next Budget in a different way altogether. Sir, I have taken a good deal of time, and now I thank you very much for the indulgence you have shown me."

* SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி சர்ச்சை நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றது. இருக்கிற பணத்தைக் கொண்டு எவ்வளவு தூரம் காரியங்களைச் செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தான் செய்ய முடியும் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். எனினும், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் ஒரு பக்கம் பிரிந்து சென்று விட்டது. நமக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் வருகிறது, அதிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு செய்ய முடியும் என்று பார்த்தால், இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலையில் அதிகமாகச் செய்ய முடியாது என்பது எல்லோரும் அறிந்த விஷயம். ஆனால், சில யோசனைகளும் சில விஷயங்களும் அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் நான் பேச முற்பட்டேனெயொழிய, யாரையும் குறைகூறுவதற்கோ அல்லது ஏதாவது தப்புத் தவறுகள் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கோ நான் முயற்சிக்கவில்லை. யென்பதை முதன் முதலில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன். எனினும், இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவது, யாராயிருந்தாலும், ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம். பல அபிப்பிராயங்கள், பல கட்சிகள், பல விதமான எண்ணங்கள் இவைகளெல்லாம் தாண்டவமாடிச் கொண்டிருக்கிறது நம்முடைய நாட்டில். இவைகளையெல்லாம் சமாளித்துக் கொண்டு போவது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் தான். ஆனால், வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் ஜனங்களுடைய நிலை, அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய நிலை நாம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்யமுடியும், இதற்குமுன் இருந்தவைகளை என்னென்ன விதத்தில் செய்துகொண்டு வந்தோம், இப்பொழுது அதை இன்னும் அதிகமாகச் செய்யமுடியுமா அல்லது இருந்து கொண்டிருந்ததையாவது குறைக்காமல் இருக்க முடியுமா என்பதையும் யோசிக்கவேண்டி யிருக்கிறது. எனினும், ஒரு பக்கம் பஞ்சத்தால் ஜனங்கள் அதிகக் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். கடவுள் அருளினால் இப்பொழுது ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் மழை பெய்திருக்கிறது. பெரும்பான்மை யான ஜில்லாக்களிலே மழை பெய்திருந்தாலும், சில இடங்களில் மழை குறைவாகத்தான் பெய்திருக்கிறது என்பதையும் நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டி யிருக்கிறது. பல தொல்லைகளிடையே இவைகளை யெல்லாம் சமாளித்துக் கொண்டு போகவேண்டித்தான் இருக்கிறது.

“குறிப்பாக, விவசாய முன்னேற்றத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டோமானால், மழை பெய்ததிலிருந்து ஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு உற்சாகம் வரவேண்டும். அதிகமாக ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டதனால், அந்த உற்சாகம் அநேக இடங்களிலே இல்லை. சில இடங்களில் இருக்கிறது. பல இடங்களில் எவ்வளவு இருக்க வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு உற்சாகம் இல்லை. பூராவும் இல்லையென்று

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar][30th December 1953]

சொல்ல முடியாது. ஏனென்றால், பொருளாதார நிலை ரொம்பவும் சீர் கேட்டிருப்பதினாலே, ஜனங்களுக்குப் பண வசதி கிடையாது. பண வசதி கொடுக்கும் நிலையிலே அரசாங்கம் இல்லை. அதுவும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையிலே அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற கூக்குரல் ஒரு பக்கம் இருக்கிறது. சமூகத்திலே பல தொல்லைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இவையெல்லாம் இருக்கும்போது, நாம் இருக்கிற தொல்லைகளை எப்படி சமாளித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், இன்னும் அதிகமாகச் செய்யாவிட்டாலும் இருந்த சலுகையையாவது நாம் ஏதாவது வாபஸ் வாங்காமல் இருக்கிறோமா என்பதைத்தான் நான் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ இப்பொழுது நிலத் தீர்வை விஷயம் இருக்கிறது. நிலத் தீர்வை சம்பந்தமாக பல சட்ட திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த சட்ட திட்டத்திற்கு உட்படுத்தான் அதைச் செய்ய முடியும். சென்ற 7, 8 வருஷங்களாக அதிகமான ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டத்தில் ஆழ்ந்திருப்பதனால், ஒரு வருஷம் அல்ல, பல வருஷங்களாக அப்படி இருந்துகொண்டிருப்பதினாலே அதிக நஷ்டம். அவர்களுக்கு நாம் கொடுக்கிற வஜா ரொம்பக்குறைவு தான். ஆனால், சாகுபடிச் செலவைப் பார்த்தால், எந்தப்பயிரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் ரூ. 50 முதல் ரூ. 200 வரை செலவாய்க்கொண்டு வருகிறது. ஏதோ மழைப்பெய்கிறது உழவன் உழகிறான், விதைக்கிறான், எரு போடுகிறான், இன்னும் மற்ற காரியங்களையும் செய்கின்றான். கதிர் வரும்போது மழை இல்லாமல் போய் அருக்க முடியாமல் சாவியாகிறது, சென்ற 6, 7, வருஷங்களாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பார்த்தால், ரொம்பவும் அதிகம் என்பதைச் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. அது எல்லோரும் அறிந்தது தான். கோடிக்கணக்கான பணம் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம். ஏதோ சில பகுதிகளிலே ஜீவநதிகள் ஓடிகொண்டிருப்பதனால், நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி நன்றாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த இடங்களில் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டமில்லால் ஓரளவு சௌகரியமாக விவசாயத்தை நடத்த முடியும். ஆனால், மழையை எதிர்பார்த்த பிரதேசங்களில் அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிக கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் தெரிந்து கொண்டுதான் இருக்கின்றோம். நஷ்டமோ அதிகமென்பதையும் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இந்த நிலையிலே, இருக்கிற சலுகையையாவது நாம் வாபஸ் பெறாமல் இருந்திருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும், அனேக சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலே. (At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair). ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் நஷ்டம் அடையும் போது, இந்தப் பணம் ஒன்றும் செய்து விடாது என்ற நிலையிலே நாம் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தினால், இன்னும் அவன் செலவு செய்து கஷ்டப்பட்டது அதிமிகுந்தாலும், நம்முடைய வஜா குறைவாக இருந்தாலும், அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய எமையை நாம் செய்தோமா, அதைத் தான் நாம் செய்ய முடியும் என்பதையாவது நாம் காட்டவேண்டும். அதைச் செய்து வந்து இருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால், முன் இருந்ததைவிட குறைவு என்பதைத்தான் நான் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன் அதிக வஜா செய்ய முடியாத நிலை இருந்தால் கூட, இருந்ததையாவது நாம் வாபஸ் பெறாமல், சமூகமாக வஜா செய்யும்படியான நிலையிலே அந்தச் சட்டங்களைச் செய்திருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். சென்ற வருஷத்தில் சாவி வஜாவை மூன்று விதமாகப் பிரித்து, அதில் அதிகமான ‘Complications’ உண்டாக்கினதினால் அங்கே இருக்கின்ற அதிகாரிகள் அதை எப்படிப் புரிந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள், ஜனங்கள் எப்படி அதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கும்போது, ஜனங்களுக்கு அதனுடைய பலன் கிடைக்க முடியாத நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதைத்தான் நான் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ Land Revenue Policy இல் ரொம்ப சிக்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அது விஷயம் தெரிந்தவர்களுக்குக் கூட சரியாகப் புரிந்துகொள்வது ரொம்ப கஷ்டம் இன்னும் அதிகமான சிக்கல்களை (Complications) ஆரம்பித்து விட்டால், அங்கே இருக்கிற அதிகாரிகளும் விவசாயிகளும் சரியாகப் புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல், தாங்கள் ஒன்றும் அறிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத வரி வஜா செய்யாத நிலையிலே இருக்கிறார்கள். விஷயம் நன்றாக தெரிந்தவர்கள் ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்கள் இருக்கலாம். இதை வேண்டுமென்று செய்தார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரி வஜா இல்லாமல் அனேக பாத

30th December 1953] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

கம் இருக்கிறதென்பதைத் தான் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையால், அதையும் கவனித்து தகுந்த முறையிலே அந்த ஏழைகளுக்கு எவ்வளவு தூரம் சலுகை காட்ட முடியுமோ, அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் காட்டுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“ வரிவஜா விஷயத்தில் ஒரு பாகுபாடு. 100 ரூபாய்க்கு மேற்பட்ட பட்டாதார்களுக்கு வஜா கிடையாது என்று ஒரு பாகுபாடு இருக்கிறது. அது தவறு என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால், நமது மாகாணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 10-க்கு 9 மழையை எதிர்பார்த்த பிரதேசங்கள். ஒரு ஜில்லாதான் மழையை எதிர்பார்க்காத பிரதேசம். அந்த ஒரு ஜில்லா விலும் சில இடங்கள் மழையை எதிர்பார்த்த பிரதேசம் என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. ஆகையால், அதிகமாக செலவு செய்து நஷ்டம் அடைந்திருக்கிற விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒரு வருஷம் மட்டு மல்ல, பல வருஷங்களாக இருக்கிறது. எங்கெங்கே நல்ல ஊற்றுக் கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ, அந்த இடங்களிலே அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தலாம்.

“ ஆனால் அங்கே விளைந்ததை விட சாகுபடி செய்த செலவு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. மழை பெய்தால் உழவனுக்கு நிலம் இருக்கிறதோ இல்லையோ வெள்ளாமை இருந்தாலும் இருக்கா விட்டாலும் அவன் விவசாயத்தை நம்பிக்கொண்டு தன்னுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துகிறான். ஆனால் இந்த நாட்டில் சாகுபடி செய்ய ஆரம்பித்து விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய வேலை கையெல்லாம் செய்த பிறகு அது நஷ்டத்தைத் தான் காண்பிக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி ஒரு வருஷம் அல்ல; பல வருஷங்கள். அவன் அதிகமாக நஷ்டமடைந்து வருகிறான். ஆகையினால் இந்தக் காலத்தில் ரூ. 100-க்கு மேற்பட்ட பட்டாதார்களுக்கு இருந்த இந்த சலுகையை வபஸ் வாங்கியது நியாயமா, தர்மமா? என்பதை அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பெரிய கூக்குரல். அதிகமாக நிலம் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகப் பணம் இருக்கிறது என்ற எண்ணம் பலருக்கு இருக்கலாம். நமது மாகாணத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதாவது கம்போகிட் பிராவின்ஸ்—மற்றவைகள் எனக்குத் தெரியாது—சுமார் 20 ஏக்கர் வரை நிலம் இருக்கிறவர்கள் 60 ஆயிரம் பேர்கள் தான். மிகுந்த சென்னை மாகாணத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இருப்பார்கள் என்பது அரசாங்கத்தில் கணக்கு இருக்கிறது. இல்லாவிட்டால் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். இதில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் பணக்காரர்கள்? எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் மீதம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? இதில் எவ்வளவோ பேர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம், அதாவது வருவாயை விட செலவு அதிகமாக ஆகி இருக்கிறது. இது 75 சத விதம் இருக்கும். இந்த நிலையில் ஒரு பக்கம் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கூக்குரல் செய்கிறார்கள். இன்னொரு பக்கம் பார்க்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு கட்டுபடியாகாத நிலைமை உண்டாக்கப் படுகிறது. இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம்தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு வரி வஜா செய்ய முடியா விட்டாலும் இருந்த சலுகையையும் வாபஸ் செய்வது நியாயமா, தர்மமா என்பதை சர்க்கார் யோசிக்க வேண்டும்.

“ இன்னொரு விஷயம். யார் கொஞ்சம் நன்றாக உழவு செய்து உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு வசதி இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கும் போது அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்குவதற்கு எந்த விதமான வசதியும் கிடையாது. அவனுக்கு கடன் வாங்குவதற்கு அதிகமாக சலுகை இருக்கிறதோ அவன்தான் நன்றாக சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும். இப்பொழுது பார்த்தால் தெரியும் இந்த வருஷம் கொஞ்சம் மழை பெய்தது. நான் இருக்கும் வட லூரில் இரண்டு ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் பட்டா நிலங்களில் 800 ஏக்கருக்கு நல்ல மழை இருந்தும் நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் இன்னும் கரம்பையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. நண்பர்கள் அங்கு வந்து பார்த்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவர்களுக்கு பண வசதி ஒன்றும் இல்லாததால் பயிர் செய்யமுடியவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில்தான் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொஞ்சம் செனகரியம் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு இருந்த சலுகையை நாம் வாபஸ் வாங்கினால் அது நியாயமா, தர்மமா? என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. இதற்கு முன்

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [30th December 1953]

அரசாங்கத்தால் கடன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது இவ்வளவு எக்ஸ்சுருக்கு மேல் இருந்தால் கடன் கொடுப்பது இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் நியாயமா? தர்மமா? என்பதையும் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு பக்கம் அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் இன்னொரு பக்கம் இருக்கும் வசதிகளை வாங்கல் வாங்குவது என்பது நியாயமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு சொசைட்டி மூலமாக கடன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நமது மாகாணத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டில் மாதிரம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சாகுபடி சிலவிறகு வருடாந்திரம் சுமார் 280 கோடி ரூபாய் கடனாக வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கூட்டுறவு மூலமாக அவர்களுக்கு கிடைப்பது சுமார் ரூ. 5, 6 கோடிக்கு மேல் இருக்காது. மற்ற வகைகளில் ஸ்டோர்ஸ் மூலமாக எவ்வளவு என்றால் 70 அல்லது 80 கோடி ரூபாயாகும். அதில் விவசாய சம்பந்தமாக கிடைப்பது காம்போசிட் பிராவின்களுக்கு 11 கோடி ரூபாய். இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு இப்பொழுது கிடைக்கும் கடன் அதற்குக் குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஆகையினால் நமது மாகாணத்திற்கு விவசாய காரியங்களுக்கு இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ அதிகமாக கடன் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் சிலருக்குக் கொடுக்கமுடியும். ஆனால் அதற்கு அநேகம் தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது கடன் நிவாரண சட்டம் வந்தது. அது எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறது என்று பார்க்கும்போது அது நேர்மாறாகத்தான் ஜனங்களிடத்தில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. எண்ணம் நல்லதுதான். ஆனால் சமூகம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதைப் பார்க்கும்போது சமூகம் பேராசை பிடித்த சமூகமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. விவசாயிக்கு கடன் எவ்வளவு கொடுத்தாலும் அரை வட்டியாக எழுதி வாங்கிக்கொண்டு மூன்று வட்டி வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். குறைவாகக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு அதிகமாக எழுதி வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அத்துடன் வட்டியை அதிகவும் முக்கால்வாசி வட்டியை முன்னதாகவே வாங்கிக்கொண்டு விடுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது விவசாயத்தில் விவசாயிகளிடையேயும் லேவாதேவிகாரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் அப்படித்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்களைப் பற்றி சொல்ல வேண்டாம். இந்த நிலைமையில் இப்பொழுது சமூகம் இருக்கிறது. நாம் எவ்வளவோ சட்டம் இயற்றி இருக்கிறோம். அவைகள் எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் தெரியும். நாம் எவ்வளவோ சட்டம் செய்தும் அவைகள் ஜனங்களிடத்தில் நேர்மாறாகத்தான் வேலை செய்கின்றன. ஆனால் பெரும்பான்மையான சட்டங்கள் அப்படி இல்லை. சில சட்டங்கள்தான் நேர்மாறாக வேலை செய்கின்றன. இந்த நிலையில் அநேகமாக அதிகம் பேர்கள் லேவாதேவி செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அரசாங்கத்தான் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தால் கடன் கொடுக்கமுடியவில்லை. அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கலாம். அதுதான் இப்பொழுது நடக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் இந்த மாதிரியான சட்டம் போடாமல் இருந்தாலும் நல்லது. நேர்மாறாக இருக்கும்போது அதை ஏன் போடவேண்டும்? இவ்விதம் போடாமல் இருப்பதுதான் நல்லது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஜனங்களிடத்தில் பார்த்தால் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் துவேஷம், ஜாதி, மதக்குழப்பம். இன்னொரு பக்கம் பலவித தொல்லைகள். நாம் இப்பொழுது ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகமான தொல்லைகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கிறோம். நாம் நம்முடைய உத்தரவுகளால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான தொல்லைகளையும் அதிகமான தொந்தரவுகளையும் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்பதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் அரசாங்கம் கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். எனக்குத் தெரியும் நன்மையைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய அநேகம் சட்டங்கள் இருப்பது. மெலினியூ ஆபீசிடம் தக்காவிகடன் வாங்குவதற்குள் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நூறு பேர்களுக்குள் ஒருவனுக்குக்கூட கடன் கிடைக்க முடியாமல் சட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இதை அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும். ஏற்கனவே விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகமான தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கும்போது இன்னும் அதிகமான தொந்தரவுகளை அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசனம் இருக்கிறது. நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி ரொம்பவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஜீவநதிகள் கிடையாது. ஒன்றிரண்டு இடங்களில் தான் இருக்கின்றன. மற்ற இடங்களில் கிடையாது.

30th December 1953] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

வைகை நீர்ப்பாசனத்தில் லட்சத்தி ஐந்தாயிரம் ஏக்கர். காவேரி பாசனத்தில் 12 லட்சம் ஏக்கர், தாமிரவருணி நீர்ப்பாசனத்தில் 50 அல்லது 60 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மற்ற இடங்களில் கிடையாது. இதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு 3½ கோடி ஜனங்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் குளங்களை அதிகமாக துரஸ்து செய்ய வேண்டும். அநேகம் குளங்கள் மழையை நம்பிக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. சுமார் 30 வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னமே இருந்த நிலையைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருப்பவர்களைப்பற்றி குறை கூறவில்லை. அப்பொழுது ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏரி எதுவாயில் தர்க்காஸ்து நிலம் கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது வருவாயைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கும் அதிகமான தர்க்காஸ்து நிலங்களை கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது அநேகம் குளங்கள் துரஸ்து செய்யப்படாமல் துந்து போய் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒரு செவி மழை பெய்தாலும் ஏரி எதுவாய் நிலங்கள் கரம்பையாக இருந்தால் குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் தேங்கி விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படும். இப்பொழுது ஐந்து அங்குலம் மட்டும் பெய்தாலும் குளங்கள் நிரம்புவது கிடையாது. நிலங்களிலேயே ஊரிப்போய் விடுகிறது. ஏனென்றால் நிலம் புழுதியாக உழுதவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மணல் வேறு அடித்து மேட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அதிகமான நிலங்களை பொதுஜன பிரயோஜனத்தை எதிர்பாராமல் வருவாயைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன் அதிகமாக பட்டா கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது குளங்களில் மழை பெய்தும் தண்ணீர் நிரம்பி இல்லாததால் அதன் உள்வாய்களிலும் ஜனங்களுக்கு பயிர்வெதற்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இது என்னவாகிறது. அதனால் ஏரி உள்வாய்களில் பயிரிட்டவர்கள் தங்கள் நிலங்கள் விளைய வேண்டுமென்று கீழ் இருக்கும் ஆயக்கட்டிற்கு விருத்தமாக கரைகளைத் திருட்டுத்தனமாக ஏரி பூராவும் ஜலம் பிடிக்க முடியாமல் வெட்டி சாலியாக்கி விடுகிறார்கள். நாம் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும் போது ஆயக்கட்டுகள் பூராவும் போய்விடுகிறது. அதனால் 100, 200 ஏக்கர் நில ஆயக்கட்டுகள் பூராவும் போய்விடுகிறது. இதையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் அனுபவம் உள்ளவர். ஆகையால் இந்த விஷயத்தையும் அவர் கவனிப்பார் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“பேசுவதற்கு நேரம் இருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ சொல்லிக்கொண்டு போகலாம். ஆனால், பேசுவதற்கு இப்பொழுது நேரம் இல்லை. எதற்காகச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், குறை கூறுவதற்காக அல்ல; நமக்கு இருக்கிற கெடுதல்களை, நமக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற தொல்லைகளை எப்படி நீக்கிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இவைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறேனே தவிர, வேறு எதற்காகவும் சொல்லவில்லை.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, கதர் அபிவிருத்தி விஷயமாக, முன்னாடியே அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். கிராமங்களில் உள்ள ஏழை எளியவர்களும், கிழம், குருடு போன்றவர்களும் எதோ ஒரு வேலை செய்துப் பிழைப்பதற்காக மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்கள் கதர் திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினார். இதற்கு முன் இருந்த அரசாங்கம் கதருக்காக ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறது. அந்தத் திட்டம் சரியாக வேலை செய்யாமல் போலிக் கதர் அதிகமாகி விட்டது. அம்மாதிரி போலிக் கதர் உற்பத்தி செய்வதைத் தடுக்கவும், சர்க்காருடைய திட்டம் சரிவர வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் சில உத்தரவுகள் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருந்தன. அந்த உத்தரவுக்குப் பிறகு போலிக் கதர் உற்பத்தி குறைந்து விட்டது என்று சொல்லலாம்.

“இந்த மாகாணத்தில் முதன் முதல் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் தான் இந்தக் கதர் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டது. அது மட்டும் அல்ல. கதர் இலாகா எப்படி வேலை செய்கின்றது என்பதைப் பார்த்து, அதைவிட இன்னும் எப்படி நன்றாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு முறையில் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஒரு ஆச்சிரமத்தை வைத்து நடத்திவந்தார். ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய தலைமையில் அந்தக் காலத்தில் வேலை செய்து வந்தோம். அப்படி இருந்தும் அதற்கு விதித்து இருந்த அந்தச்சலுகையை வாபஸ்

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [30th December 1953]

செய்து விட்டார்கள். இதனால் என்ன நிலைமை இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற தென்று பார்த்தால், அநேக இடங்களில் ராஜாஜி கதர் என்று ரூ. 0-12-0-க்கு போலி கதர் விற்கப்படுகிறது. நான் அரசியல் (Political) நோக்கத்திற்காக இதைச் சொல்லவில்லை. இதைச் சொல்லுவதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால், பஞ்சம் ஒரு பக்கம் அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் போது, இம்மாதிரி ஏழைகள் அதிகப்படியாக நூற்கவேண்டும் என்ற முறையிலே மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்கள் கதர்த்திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினார். அதன்படியே நாம் எல்லோரும் uniform ஆக அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இப்பொழுது கதா அணிந்து கொண்டிருப்பவரைப் பார்த்து ஏதோ சிலர் திட்டுகிறார்களே என்பதற்காக நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் என்ன வேண்டுமானாலும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளட்டும். அதைப்பற்றி நான் defend பண்ண இப்பொழுது முன்வரவில்லை.

“நான் என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், ஏழைகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட ஏழைகளில் நூற்றுவர்களும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தாரிடமுள்ள கணக்குகளைப் பார்த்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அரசாங்கத்தில் சில பிரிவுகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதில் வேலை செய்தோம் அப்பொழுது 5,000, 6,000 நூற்பவர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்து போவதற்கு முன்பாக இருந்த சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் 40 ஆயிரம், 50 ஆயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு மேல் இருந்தார்கள். புள்ளி விவரங்களில் தவறு இருந்தால் மன்னிக்கவேண்டும். ஏற்கெனவே இருந்த சலுகைகளை வாபஸ் செய்து விட்டதனால் ஏழைகளுக்கு கிடைத்து வந்த வேலையும் குறைந்துவிட்டது. அதனால், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் (unemployment) என்ற கூக்குரல் கிளப்பி இருக்கிறது. படித்தவர்களிடையே மாத்திரம் இந்த வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஏனெனில் நாம் எல்லோரும் அப்படித்தான் எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். உண்மை அப்படியல்ல. கிராமங்களில் வசிக்கும் பாமரர்கள் பஞ்சத்தில் அடிபட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் தொந்தரவுக்குள்ளாகி இருக்கிறார்கள். சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் அவர்களுக்கு ஏதோ 2 அணா, 4 அணா கிடைக்கிறதே அதைக் கூட, அந்தச் சலுகையைக்கூட, சத்த கதர் திட்ட சலுகையை, வாபஸ் (withdraw) வாங்கிக்கொண்டுவிட்டதனால், அவர்களுக்கு தொந்தரவு உண்டாகியிருக்கிறதென்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். தெரியாதவர்கள் அல்ல. தெரிந்தும் தெரியாமல் நடந்திருக்கலாம். அதைப் புனராலோசனை செய்து, அதிகம் செய்யாவிட்டாலும், ஏற்கெனவே இருந்த நிலைமையாவது வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“மத்திய அரசாங்கம் முன்பெல்லாம் கதரைப் பற்றி எவ்வளவு பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தாலும், ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. இப்பொழுது “cess” போட்டு, மில்லில் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்த துணியின் மீது வரி போட்டு, நமக்கும் பணம் கொடுக்க ஆரம்பித்திருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இருக்கிற சலுகையையும் எடுத்துவிட்டது நியாயமா என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகையினால், அதைக் கவனிப்பார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“புதிய ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தைப் (elementary education) பற்றி எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பேசப்படுகிறது. நான் கிராமத்தில் வசிப்பதினால் இதைப் பற்றி என்ன நினைக்கிறார்கள் என்று எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். குறிப்பாக, படித்தவர்கள் என்று சொன்னால், அதை இரண்டுவிதமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் என்றும், மற்ற நாட்டு பாவைகளைப் படித்தவர்களென்றும் இரண்டு விதமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் உத்தியோகம் அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கும் என்ற ஒரு குறிக்கோளைக் கொண்டு படித்துவருகிறார்கள். அதை மற்றவர்களும் பின்பற்றி தங்களும் படித்தால் உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கும் என்று எல்லோரும் படித்தார்கள். அதனால் மற்ற எல்லா தொந்தரவுகளும் ஏற்படுகின்றன. உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்றால், ஐயி; சமயம், மதம் என்றெல்லாம் வந்து துவேஷம் அதிகமாகிறது. இதுதான் நடக்கிறது. அது மாத்திரமல்ல. அதற்கு படித்தவர்களாகிய நாம் தான் வழிகாட்டி

30th December 1953] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

யாக இருக்கிறோம். கிராமத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் விழித்துக்கொண்டுவிட்டார்கள். எப்படியோ படித்துவிட்டு உத்தியோகம் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு எண்ணத்தில் கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்களும் இன்றைக்கு நினைக்கிறார்கள். அவரவர்களுடைய தொழில் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்தாலுங்கூட, படித்துவிட்ட பிறகு, அந்தத் தொழிலை மறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். படிப்பு, தொழில் இரண்டும் வேண்டியது அவசியம் தான். ஆனால், அதற்குத் தகுந்த வசதி, சூழ்நிலை இரண்டும் செய்யாமல், மாகாணம் பூராவும் இந்தக் கொள்கை பரவுப்படியாக விட்டதினால் என்ன ஆய்விட்டது? எல்லா ஊர்களிலும் நம்மைப்பற்றி பெண்கள் முதற்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு குறை கூறுகிறார்கள்? இதை நான் அவசியம் சொல்லித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், எந்தக் கட்சியாக இருக்கட்டும்; காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, மற்றக் கட்சிகளாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எல்லாக் கட்சிகளும் ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகத்தான் பாடுபட்டுக்கொண்டு, ஒரு கட்சி, மற்ற கட்சியைவிட இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக ஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளை கவனிப்பதாகச்சொல்லி, ஜனங்களுடைய கவனத்தை கவர்ந்து, அதிலிருந்து அதிகாரத்தை (power) கைப்பற்ற முயற்சிக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலையிலே வசதி செய்து கொடுக்காமல், அதை நாம் ‘introduce’ செய்ததினாலே, என்ன ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது? கிராமங்கள் பூராவும் அதிக துவேஷம் ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. அந்த துவேஷத்தைக் குறைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் வருகிற தேர்தலிலே தோல்வியடைந்து ரொம்பவும் தொந்தரவுக்குள்ளாகும். இன்றே நான் அவர்களை எச்சரிக்கின்றேன். நண்பர்கள் அதை யோசிக்காவிட்டால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டந்தான் உண்டாகும்.

“வேறு கட்சிகளாவது எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து நம்மைவிட அதிகமாக வேலை செய்வதற்கு வந்தால் செய்யட்டும். அதுவும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலையில் எந்த கஷ்டமும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தும் படியான நிலையிலே கிடையாது. அதிகத் தொந்தரவுகளுக்கு ஆளாகும்படியான சூழ்நிலையை நாமே உண்டாக்கவேண்டாம் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். ஏதோ, நான் அதிகம் தெரிந்தவன் என்று நினைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம். நான் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்கிறேன். கிராமங்களிலே என்ன பேசிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள், எந்தெந்த முறையிலே நம்மைப்பற்றிக் கூறுகிறார்கள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அது மட்டுமல்ல. ஜாதியைக் கிளப்பிவிட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அதையும் நான் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி அனாவசியமாக நல்லதைச் செய்யப்போய், அதற்கு இந்த மாதிரி தொந்தரவுகளை நாம் விலக்கு வாங்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமா என்பது தான். இது தனி மனிதனை மாத்திரம் பொருத்ததல்ல, காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியையும், பொது ஜனங்களையும் பொருத்த விஷயம். அரசாங்கத்தை மெஜாரிடி பார்ட்டி நடத்திக்கொண்டு வரும்போது, இன்னும் கீழே போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தால் நன்றாக இல்லை என்பதற்காகத்தான் இதை சொல்லுகிறேன். அதிகமாக நான் இதைப் பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டாம். சொல்லவேண்டுமானால் அதிகம் சொல்லாம். யாரையும் குறை கூறவேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தை நாம் கவனித்து, தகுந்த முறையிலே இன்னும் அதிக கோளாறுகள் உண்டாகாத நிலையிலே ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அதிக பிடிவாதம் பிடிக்காமல் இந்த விஷயத்தை அவசியம் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று அவரைத் தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before I begin my speech on the budget, I wish to congratulate you on your re-election as the Deputy Chairman and I am glad that I am speaking when you are presiding over this House.

“The present budget is not an ordinary budget and anyone who takes part in the discussion need not touch upon points which one generally does when a regular Budget is presented. This is what the Hon. Chief Minister said when he presented this Budget:

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon] [30th December 1953]

'This present Budget is almost in the nature of a Supplementary Demand. Much of the appropriation has already been expended, and the balance is intended for the mere continuance of the Services, already in operation'. Sir, as far as the present budget for six months is concerned, it is not an ordinary budget and therefore the debate need not take place on ordinary lines. But, on this occasion, I should like to impress upon the Government the salient features of the administration which we have in this State. The Hon. Chief Minister, a great leader, says:

'We have, however, to reckon with reality. In the nature of things, a poor people cannot get all that they want immediately.'

I agree with him in this respect. He goes further and says:

'There is no use asking for a miracle.'

Sir, we are not in the days of Miracles. However much we may hope to solve all the problems facing our country, we cannot solve them by miracles. Even if the mightiest Gods from the Heaven come down to this State and govern this country, they will not be able to alleviate the sufferings of the people which this country has inherited from the foreign administration for a century and a half. There are big problems for us to face. Nobody can afford to be impatient over the ills and difficulties which cannot be remedied quickly. We do not expect miracles to happen. As far as I and the Party to which I have the honour to belong and persons who take a real interest in the welfare of this State are concerned, the only complaint is that a right approach has not yet been made. We are enjoying the Independence we got in 1947 for the last six years. The whole administration is not being run on right lines. If it is run on right lines, we would have been patient and the millions of our people would have been patient and would have given a long time for the Government to remedy matters. Unfortunately, we have inherited from the foreigners a top-heavy, over-centralized and bureaucratic administration. I ask, in all earnestness, is there any change in the tone of the administration and in the method of the administration from what it was when the foreigners were ruling this country? Sir, we have distinguished gentlemen sitting on the Treasury Benches, headed by one of the greatest countrymen this country had ever produced. Every nook and corner of Mother India is proud of Rajaji. He has done great things after he took charge of the administration of this State. I ask in all humility and respect the persons concerned in the administration, is there any change in the tone of the administration from what it was before 1947? The Government have got the same kind of officers. We have got twelve Hon. Ministers sitting on the Treasury Bench eleven gentlemen and one lady. What is the necessity for increasing the strength of the Cabinet after the formation of the Andhra State? That is a matter for the Hon. Chief Minister to consider, and I do not want to say anything more on this matter. If he thinks it is necessary to increase the number of Ministers, he may do so. But my only grievance is that our leaders who had taken part in the freedom struggle and achieved freedom from the Britishers and who are now sitting on the Treasury Bench, have not

30th December 1953] [Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

made any change in the administration. Still, we have the same overcentralized administration, the same top-heavy administration and the same red-tapism running from head to foot. We are carrying on our affairs in the same way as we did before we got our freedom. The man-in-the-street feels that in spite of the achievement of freedom, there has not been any change in the administration of this State. Look at the Revenue Board. Ever since I became a Member of the Madras Legislature, I have been crying hoarse in every budget debate both in the last Assembly and in this House, that the Revenue Board should be abolished. It exists only for checking all new measures of reform. A Board which does not make people move in the right direction must be abolished at all costs. Last time when I urged the Government to abolish it, the Hon. the Chief Minister, though at first he appeared to be against my proposal, said that he was going to abolish it. Still, no change has been made and the Board of Revenue still continues. What is the difficulty in abolishing it? I cannot understand why even our great Rajaji is not able to effect any change. Of course, I agree with my hon. Friend Dr. John that the Congress Party has come to a stage of stagnation where it is not humanly possible to improve it. I am not speaking against my parental organization in which I had worked for thirty years and shed my blood. But unfortunately that organization now consists of persons who do not move in the right direction, and our Rajaji is not allowed to move on and abolish the Board of Revenue. Not only the Board of Revenue but also other unnecessary posts are retained. There are innumerable posts in this State which are not necessary for carrying out the day to day administration of this State. For instance, if we have one Registrar, we have a Joint Registrar, an Additional Joint Registrar, a Deputy Registrar and a Sub-Deputy Registrar not to mention other subordinates. There is no need to have such a large number of posts. If we want a real change and if we want a miracle to happen, a definite approach should be made and that approach is decentralization. Therein lies the miracle. In this respect, I agree with hon. Member Dr. John. Even the great Father of our Nation had been harping upon this decentralization and he wanted that our villages should be governed as self-sufficient Republics, autonomous republics and *grama sangams*. We must have that ideal before us. My plea is to decentralize the whole administration. We can have a decentralized economy also. My great leader, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, was dealing with khadi this morning. What has happened to khadi is a painful thing. During the days of the struggle for freedom many people had devoted the whole of their lives to the spreading of the message of the charka. There were people who were prepared to suffer any amount of insults and even physical assault to carry on propaganda for prohibition. They were patiently picketing before toddy and arrack shops receiving insults. Now, it is a wonder that when the Congress Party has come into power we have not got the men to carry out the policy of khadi, the policy of prohibition and the policy of encouraging cottage industries. Mr. Deputy Chairman, so far as the policy of prohibition is concerned, I am wedded to it and will stand by it till the last drop

1 p.m.

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon] [30th December 1953]

of blood in me. Whatever people may say, we must see that we carry on with prohibition. Of course, I know that it is not being properly worked and has resulted in illicit distillation being established as a cottage industry."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member can continue his speech in the afternoon. The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Chairman was in the Chair.)

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was referring to the failure in regard to the working of prohibition. It does not mean that I am against prohibition as such. According to me the failure is due to the lack of enthusiasm among the people. During the course of the freedom struggle there were thousands of young men and women who were prepared to make sacrifices for the cause of prohibition. It is a wonder to me that when we have got the administration in our own hands we are unable to create the same enthusiasm among the people. That is why I said that the approach of the Government towards big problems was not proper. If it had only been the correct approach there could never have been any difficulty in carrying out the great reforms which had been thought of by the Father of the Nation and which he had been preaching for a long number of years. Let us hope that where men have failed a woman may succeed. Till now the Hon. Ministers who had been in charge of Prohibition had not been completely successful in carrying out the Prohibition policy. Let us hope that the lady Minister in charge of Prohibition now will be able to turn out better work.

" We have now got Five-Year Plans, Community Projects and what is known as the National Extension Scheme besides many other schemes. In spite of all these schemes, and in spite of the crores of rupees spent on the schemes, Mr. Chairman, what is the position of the country to-day? Unemployment has increased by leaps and bounds. Just now, this morning during question hour there was a question about child-beggars in the City of Madras. It is so not only in Madras. I know the conditions in Malabar. In every nook and corner and in every village of Malabar there are swarms of unemployed people. Men, women and children have been thrown out of employment and have been driven to the necessity of begging to eke out their livelihood. Of course, when Hon. Ministers visit these places, these beggars are removed from the streets. I know that when the Hon. the Chief Minister, our great Rajaji, visited Palghat last year, the Police and the Congress people were anxious that Rajaji must not see any beggar in the streets of the town of Palghat. Therefore they took them in lorries to a distance of about 40 or 50 miles and left them in the midst of forests as if Rajaji does not know the conditions in our country! Rajaji was our great leader in the freedom struggle and he knew the conditions of the millions of down-trodden people in our country.

30th December 1953] [Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

Yet, these people were anxious to keep the beggars away from his view. Begging has increased in Malabar and it is a wonder that poor Malabar has been subjected to invasion by large numbers of beggars from even the remotest parts of Tamilnad. It is probably so because of the failure of the handloom industry. May I ask whether we are a nation of beggars or are we converting ourselves into a nation consisting only of beggars? It is high time that we found a remedy."

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—" கனம், தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிச்சைக்காரர் பிரச்சினை, சென்ற ஒரு வருஷமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறதா அல்லது இதற்கு முன் இருந்தே தொடர்ந்து இருக்கிறதா? "

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" பல வருஷங்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது ; ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அதிகமாய் இருக்கிறது.

" I am not saying all these just for criticism's sake but because I have a soft corner for the party which is now ruling the country and also because I feel the pinch of these things. People can see for themselves that begging has increased by leaps and bounds because people have no employment. I will just give an example. In Palghat taluk there are 110 villages and there are 130 rice mills working in that area. In the olden days the women in our villages were eking out their livelihood by pounding paddy into rice. Pounding of rice was a profession in which they were engaged. Now they are deprived of this means of livelihood by the coming into existence of a large number of rice mills. Why should not the Government stop licensing these mills? Are the Government existing for the purpose of enriching the already rich people? Do they exist only for industrialisation and for replacing human labour by machinery? Why cannot we go back to the days of the cottage industries and give protection to these cottage industries? The other day Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, our great Ambassador representative in the United Nations, speaking in the Council of States on the Malthusian theory that the means of livelihood cannot meet the increase in population said that when God created mouths he also created two hands and with the two hands available one mouth could easily be fed. It is quite all right but it is also a fact that Satan has created machinery in anticipation of God creating two hands. Mechanisation has increased by leaps and bounds in our country. We are borrowing American and foreign machinery for increasing the wealth of our country with the result that the villages are going to dogs. The villagers have no scope for employment and this Government have converted the already hopeless villages into villages of beggars though mechanisation might have enriched a few cities and towns. This is the kind of wrong approach which I want to place before this House.

" Coming to irrigation, I must thank this Government and also the Central Government for giving the people of Malabar the Malam-puzha Project. I am sorry the Hon. Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam is not here. While he was the Minister in charge of Public Works he did us a great service by initiating this Project and helping to push it through. For so many years Malabar has been neglected in

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon] [30th December 1953]

regard to irrigation projects. The next important irrigation scheme is the Kanchirapuzha Project and I hope this Government will take it up as early as possible. I also wish to place before this House the views which we the people of Malabar have in regard to irrigation. The Hon. the Chief Minister has also referred to this aspect when he presented the Budget. He says, 'I personally believe we should hereafter turn our attention to the numerous minor sources of water and try to conserve whatever rain falls occasionally, for the benefit of these scattered areas where now life is nothing but continual privation of all kinds.' I have no objection to big irrigation schemes but as far as Malabar is concerned big irrigation schemes alone cannot solve our problems. Malabar has always been a deficit district and even a sane politician like the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar has said that Malabar is a curse or a burden on the State. I am sorry to say this but I must say that your forefathers have cheated us and deprived Malabar of irrigation facilities and you must therefore atone for the sins of your forefathers. The topography of Malabar is very very difficult for the execution of big irrigation schemes. If cultivation is to be improved in Malabar we want smaller irrigation schemes for each village. I would request the Government to chalk out a programme of minor irrigation works for each village in Malabar. I am sure the Hon. the Chief Minister will be able to carry out such small irrigation schemes through village organizations or village councils in a decentralised form of Government. I hope the Government would seriously think about it as it is the best way of tackling the minor irrigation problems of Malabar.

"Sir, I congratulate the rest of the State, especially Tamilnad, on the very good monsoon it had. Here again, my district has been very unfortunate. Though the north-east monsoon began with great promises it unfortunately failed terribly this year as regards Malabar. When the Hon. the Chief Minister came to Malabar he was struck by the green appearance of the district. He complimented and congratulated us and said that we were assured of a good harvest.

2-40 p.m. "The Hon. the Chief Minister is not here and I do not wish to say anything in his absence. After the Hon. the Chief Minister returned from Malabar, the tables have been turned and there is not even a drop of rain. (Laughter.) I do not wish to suggest that there was 'Thrishti Thosham' but the fact that there was no rain after his visit to Malabar is there, and this has resulted in the terrible failure of the crops. The people of Malabar are in a very bad condition. The price of paddy is shooting up like anything. I do not know how the Government are going to curb the present trend of rising prices. The Government have recently changed the old food zonal system and have made the district of Malabar a separate zone which has resulted in the people having to pay increased price for rice. I request the Hon. the Minister in charge of Finance who comes from my neighbouring district—Coimbatore—to remove the present zonal system of constituting the district of Malabar into a separate zone. I see the Hon. Minister for Finance shaking

30th December 1953] [Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

his head. If he is not willing to remove it, then the people of Malabar district will have to suffer. I am sure, if he is a Malayalee, he will certainly appreciate the sufferings of lakhs of people of my district. Unfortunately he is not very much impressed by my appeal. I hope events will compel him to change his views on the present zonal system and will make him abolish it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I have an open mind in the matter."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"I thank the Hon. Minister and I feel there is still some hope.

"Coming to educational policy, I have nothing to say about the modified scheme of elementary education. I hope there will be a discussion on that scheme on another occasion. I have got a soft corner for this scheme, and there is something revolutionary in it. I want that scheme to be worked. Whatever be the scheme—the modified elementary education scheme or any other—the Government themselves must work the scheme and not entrust it to private agencies, under the Grants-in-aid system. The grants-in-aid system which is prevalent in my district of Malabar is working havoc among teachers and managers of aided schools. The teachers and managers of aided schools are always quarrelling. After all, as the Paruleker Committee on Elementary Education has pointed out, 93 per cent of the money spent on elementary education is borne either by the Government or by the local bodies and only 7 per cent of expenditure is borne by the aided managements. I do not know why the Government should not take courage in both hands and themselves take charge of elementary education. If the finances of the State cannot permit it, at least they can make a beginning with my district of Malabar where there are a large number of elementary schools and where also the relations between the teachers and managers of aided schools are very much strained, and run all elementary schools as Government institutions."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"This is the kind of decentralization the hon. Member wants."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"I am all for complete decentralisation. I want that panchayats and village councils should be given enough powers to run these schools and that the Government should give money to these bodies to run them.

"Only one word more and that is about the functioning of communal organizations. This country had already enough trouble from the communal organizations. It is very unfortunate the present Government are encouraging communal organizations in the State. I am coming from the district of Malabar and I know that Government always encourages the Muslim League party. The All-India Muslim League is only an All-India organization in name and does not function anywhere in the State except in the district of Malabar and even there only in two taluks—Ernad and Walluvanad. In the Assembly, there are five Members representing the

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon] [30th December 1953]

Muslim League Party. As a result of the activities of this party, branches of the Hindu Mahasabha and the R.S.S. are springing up there. Recently there was a conference of the All-India Muslim League Party at Palghat in my district wherein very many nasty things were stated and even our great Prime Minister Pandit Nehru was insulted in bad language. There was great agitation over this and immediately after this conference, Sri Rajaji came to Malabar and things were pacified. I am told that Muslim League Members were even invited to attend Congress Party meetings and if this is so, I can only say there will be more and more communal trouble. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Budget."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has stated that we will have another opportunity to discuss State policies and that we need not take much time over the details of the present Budget. All the same, I wish to offer a few remarks so that the Government may consider them in framing the Budget for the next year. At the outset, I should like to congratulate the new Ministers who have been recently appointed and the Woman Minister among them. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition questioned about the distribution of various portfolios among the Ministers. That, of course, is a matter within the competence of the Hon. the Chief Minister and this House may not discuss it. But I may say, that as far as Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam is concerned the rich experience he has had as Minister in charge of Public Works Department will stand him in good stead in tackling the great problems relating to agriculture and community projects. Already he has taken up these subjects very seriously and I know these subjects of rural importance will be handled by him thoroughly well. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition also referred to the fact that the Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao was entrusted with subjects like Industries, Labour and Co-operation and not Medical. May I point out that there are many doctors just as lawyers who fill places such as Vice-Chancellor, Mayor, etc., eminently well and that a doctor is now the Chairman of this Council and that they are discharging their duties with great credit. I think, Sir, the remark made by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is not quite appropriate and that Dr. U. Krishna Rao is administering the portfolios entrusted to him magnificently well. We should congratulate ourselves that the estimated budget for this half year leaves a surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs and that we are on a fair way to ensure financial stability in our State. The revision of the Court Fees Act was expected to yield a substantial revenue and it is a pity that the Government have not yet taken up the necessary legislation. As far as I know, a Special Officer is put on the job in the Home Department for the last two years. The Government should expedite the introduction of the Bill, so that we may have the benefit of the measure at least in 1954-55. The Finance Minister has envisaged the possibility of the levy of a betterment fee in special localities benefited by Irrigation and Electricity schemes. I believe the levy of a reasonable betterment fee

30th December 1953] [Sri T. Purushotham].

from persons benefited should not be viewed as a fresh taxation measure and this will not with any justification be objected to by anyone.

" With the formation of the Andhra State, I expected drastic retrenchment and reorganization of the Government departments in the Residuary State but no steps have been taken so far. True the Madras Secretariat has been reorganized in a way, but I am constrained to remark that the reorganization has not been done on a satisfactory basis. Some of the Departments as now reconstituted are too big, and the work in some departments is comparatively less. In one unwieldy department, it is learnt more Deputy Secretaries are to be appointed. Instead of appointing additional Deputy Secretaries it would be more economical to have separate Departments with one Secretary and one or two Assistant Secretaries for each Department. The Secretariat procedure should be radically changed by the devolution of all routine powers on the heads of departments. Only references relating to ministerial policies and top level administrative sanctions should be dealt within the Secretariat.

2-50
p.m

" The Government have proposed the reorganization of the Board of Revenue. It is understood that instead of the present functional distribution of work among the members of the Board of Revenue, a scheme of regional distribution would be introduced as a measure of administrative convenience. Whatever may be the justification for this scheme, I should emphatically warn Government against any increase in the present strength of the members of the Board of Revenue. My friend Mr. Govinda Menon had spoken just now and pressed for the total abolition of the Board of Revenue. In the light of his speech, there is no justification at all for any further increase in the strength of the Board. I should also like to add that the proposed redistribution of duties among the members of the Board would be unworkable and land in confusion. It has been stated that young and inexperienced Collectors are posted to the districts and that they need guidance and supervision by senior officers. If that is so, the Government ought to take away the senior hands from the Secretariat and the offices of the heads of departments and post them as Collectors, for after all the success of the Government depends on the efficiency of the district administration. Junior administrative officers may be drafted to the Secretariat. The Secretariat after all is governed by set business rules and precedents and the permanent staff in the Secretariat is highly efficient and thorough in administrative matters and the practice of posting senior I.A.S. officers to the Secretariat could well be given up. Though a few seniors may be kept as Secretaries, experienced Collectors need not be drafted as Deputy Secretaries.

" The policy of re-employment of retired officers needs revision. Such re-employment blocks the chances of promotion of younger men in service who are thus denied the chance of getting the higher posts in their respective departments and damps their enthusiasm. This undesirable feature is largely evident in the recent appointment of Chief Engineers in the P.W.D. I do not deny that the

[Sri T. Purushotham] [30th December 1953]

officers concerned are highly capable and efficient, and that their services would be really useful to the State. In such cases, instead of constituting them in the regular cadre as heads of departments they may be constituted into a P.W.D. Advisory Board and their services may be utilized by Government on reasonable terms and they could advise Government with their rich experience on matters relating to the execution of several public works schemes, scrutiny and revision of plans and estimates at Government level and so on. Such an expert body is highly necessary and would act as a check on the Department too.

" In the list of new schemes included in the present Budget, a recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,12,100 is provided for reorganization of the Commercial Taxes Department. The details of the proposed reorganization have not been furnished. I hope the Government would place a copy of the Government Order sanctioning the reorganization scheme for the information of this House. Serious allegations have been made against Sales Tax administration. It is stated that harassment and oppressive measures are common features of this Department. The Government ought not to allow such practices to go unchecked. This should be thoroughly investigated and public confidence in the department should be restored.

" It is learnt that general amendment of the Constitution of India is under active consideration and that the State Government have been asked to state their views. The Government are perfectly aware that there is a certain amount of reasonable public discontent that in the matter of appointments to offices under the State and admission to Government educational institutions and more particularly the professional colleges, justice is not being done to all classes of citizens in the State and that equal opportunities are not given to them in view of the present constitutional difficulties. The social conditions in this State are peculiar and certain protection is called for in the interests of progress of all classes of citizens. I would therefore urge that necessary changes in the Constitution should be effected and that the State Government should convey this to the Central Government. Articles 15 (5), 16 (6) and 29 (3) of the Constitution should be amended by addition of a clause to the effect that nothing in the said Articles shall prevent the State from making special provision for the reservation of appointments or posts or seats in educational institutions in favour of any class of citizens in proportion to the strength of its population. Such a clause may, if necessary, be in operation for a stated period.

3 p.m. " Speaking of the Constitution, I wish to refer to legislative procedure in this House. Article 196 (1) provides that Bills ' may originate in either House of the Legislature of a State which has a Legislative Council '. I would suggest that the Government should first introduce some of the Bills in this House. A convention should be set up that Bills to be moved by Ministers who are members of this House should first come up in this House. This wholesome practice is, I believe, followed in the Central Legislature and a similar convention may be set up here. I appeal to you and the Leader of the House to consider this. In the matter of constituting

30th December 1953] [Sri T. Purushotham]

Public Accounts Committee also a few members of this House should be put on it. Under Article 204 of the Constitution, Appropriation Bills have to be passed by both Houses of Legislature and it is evident that this House has its share of financial responsibility and I hold that there should be representation of this House on the Public Accounts Committee. I have noted in the papers that recently in the Central Legislature such a scheme has been introduced.

" The educational policy of government has come in for good lot of criticism and was referred to by my hon. Friend Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar. I really expected much from the Parulekar Committee, but I find the report is a glorious annotation of the ' Guide book on the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education ' issued by the Madras Government. No one denies the importance of craft work and manual training in any scheme of education. Even a reduction of school hours may not be objected to. But a thorough scheme of class room learning and manual work under the guidance of the school authorities should be evolved. Even the Parulekar Committee is emphatic that without radical improvements and modifications the scheme would be unworkable. The scheme has been hastily introduced and it should be suspended pending further consideration and evolution of a satisfactory system. The rural public are against it. Instead of an increase in the strength of school going population, deterioration has set in. The pupils are withdrawn and sent to unorganized pial schools in certain localities. The Government should not stand on prestige. The scheme should be withdrawn and a better scheme should be introduced. Also the costly establishment of special officer and gazetted and non-gazetted assistants sanctioned for implementation of the scheme should be disbanded.

" We find in to-day's papers that in Andhra State, a Committee has been constituted with the permission of the Prime Minister of India to study the working of Prohibition and report on the steps to be taken to remedy the existing conditions. The conditions in our State are the same, the result of the Prohibition Scheme of the composite State. This State Government also should appoint a Committee to go into this question."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" With regard to the formation of a Committee by the Andhra State, I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Member whether the statement, that a Committee has been constituted with the permission of the Prime Minister of India, is correct."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" That is what I learn from the papers, Sir.

" There is a drive for ' Bhoodan Yagna ' in the country and the response has been good in our State. Vigorous Bhoodan Scheme should be implemented by Government in respect of their own lands. The assignment of lands to landless poor should be undertaken on an organized basis. As it is, the process of land assignment is tedious. The Government should not wait for applications. The

[Sri T. Purushotham] [30th December 1953]

Government should list out vacant lands for assignment in each village and assign them to the deserving poor in the village and encourage them to improve and cultivate them by giving them free gift of seeds and also loan for purchase of bulls, etc.

“Turning to the Ministry of Local Administration, it is stated that the Government propose to appoint a high level Committee to go into the whole question of the future structure of the local bodies in the State. Two Committees went into these matters, Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar Committee relating to Municipalities and Kuttikrishna Menon Committee on the future of district boards and the reports of the two committees have not been published and no orders have been passed so far. The Government should tell the public why the reports have been shelved. The proposal to revive the taluk boards should be considered thoroughly and no hasty legislation, half-baked and ill-digested, should be undertaken. The financial aspect of the proposal should be seriously considered. Instead of creating taluk boards, with all the powers of the district boards, I would commend the creation of functional boards. We may have Taluk Education Boards to deal with elementary education. If the district boards are to be abolished, all the District Board Secondary Schools and Local Fund Dispensaries should be taken over by Government. The taluk boards would not be able to maintain them efficiently. I am glad provision has been made in the budget under the head ‘50. Civil Works’ for grants-in-aid to local bodies for five water-supply schemes and one drainage scheme. But meagre amounts have been provided for expenditure this year. For instance, as against a scheme of Rs. 4.85 lakhs for Thiruvettipuram Panchayat Water-supply Scheme a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted for expenditure this year. Adequate amounts should be provided and the schemes should be pushed through expeditiously and completed according to plan.

3-10 P.M. “The question of providing railway over-bridges in Madras City has not been tackled. The Central Government have stated that the State Government should take up the question with the Madras City Corporation. The financial arrangement for providing the over-bridges should be settled between the Central Government, the Madras Government and the Corporation of Madras. If the Corporation is unable to find its share, the Government should give the amount as loan to the Corporation and address the Central Government for early action.

“The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Minister for Transport in his speech winding up consideration of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, in this House said: ‘The budget is only for one year. Whether a measure is permanent or not depends on how we look at things. I look at this measure as a temporary measure. It will be watched carefully and if any special hardships arise, we will consider them’. The bus operators are hard up and the surcharge has affected them badly. The Government ought to consider their case and see that adequate relief is given to them. In a recent case questioning the validity of this measure,

30th December 1953] [Sri T. Purushotham]

the High Court has held that the first proviso to section 3 of the Act is not valid and that the tax is a levy on passengers. But actually it is the motor owners who are obliged to pay this tax. This is opposed to the spirit of the judgment. It has been admitted by the Hon. Minister himself that the motor owners are not getting as much income as they were getting prior to the imposition of this tax. I hope the Government will consider the desirability of giving some relief to motor transport owners.

“Sir, with the passing of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, the estate villages and village establishments were taken over by Government. The village officers in the estates taken over should be granted pay and allowances on the scales applicable to those in ryotwari areas. There should be no disparity in the scales of pay, etc., among the village officers and the pay of the erstwhile estate village officers should be revised as in ryotwari villages with effect from the date the estates were taken over by Government. I request Government to examine this question and issue orders for revision of the salaries accordingly.

“On a perusal of the list of Police establishments I find a category of posts as ‘Sergeants’ and ‘Sergeant-Majors’. These posts were in vogue to provide appointment for particular communities. In the changed circumstances there is no need for such categories designated after military ranks. They all do the same duties as Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police. They are however given some extra concession as free supply of uniform, etc. There ought to be no such discrimination in the Police force. They may all be ranked as Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors and the separate categories ‘Sergeants’ and ‘Sergeant-Majors’ may be abolished.

“In moving the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill 1953, the Hon. Rajah of Ramnad, Minister in-charge, assured this House that it was not the intention of the Government to continue the accommodation control beyond a very reasonable time. He said: ‘The State is to be partitioned and it may be that there may not be any necessity to continue this Act and it is very likely we will be repealing the Act as early as possible’. I wish to invite the attention of the Government to this statement and request them to examine the position and if circumstances permit, the accommodation control may be removed. Whatever the justification for control of residential accommodation, I feel there is no need to apply such control to non-residential buildings. I believe that the Government would do well to take away non-residential buildings from control. In a free country, the right of private persons to use or lease their property without State interference should be respected subject to necessary safeguards against exploitation.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I fix a time-limit of fifteen minutes for each speaker.”

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“Sir, we are supposed to be discussing the budget. I find from the newspapers that our friends of the Legislative Assembly are going about telling the

[Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi] [30th December 1953]

country that they have passed the budget. But we are in the stage of discussing the budget. It is usual for the Members of this House to call such a discussion as a post-mortem examination. It appears that this is not only a post-mortem examination, but a post-mortem examination after exhuming the body. That is the position we are in. Of course, this matter was discussed on the first day of the present session of this House. I was even thinking what exactly was the use of being a Member of this House unless it be to derive some satisfaction from the fact that I could call myself a colleague of eminent men like hon. Members Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and others. No other purpose seems to be served by this House at all. Some people think and even our revered Chief Minister thinks that this House has no other use except to serve as a vehicle to ride into the Cabinet. That is the treatment accorded to this House and there is no use of crying over spilt milk.

"Coming to the budget, hon. Members who spoke just before me have made references to so many facts. In the Hon. Chief Minister's speech, I find the following very nice and welcome sentence: 'No State can afford to be rigidly constrained by old fashioned laws to the detriment of progress and the more even distribution of wealth.' But I wonder if the present budget has been prepared in that spirit of progress and renovation. The excuse may be advanced that this is not a budget in the full sense of the term but just a demand for grant for expenses already incurred. But still, in respect of the budget for the ensuing year at least, we can give certain suggestions which the Government will do well to accept, if they are willing and if they prefer to go by the principle contained in the sentence which I have quoted from the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister.

"Hon. Member, Dr. V. K. John, referred to the tax structure of the State. Everybody has come to feel that there is something terribly wrong in the tax structure of our country and that some radical alteration is necessary. Of late we have been hearing that the multi-point sales-tax should be abolished and the single-point sales-tax should be introduced. Of course, it is a fact that so long as the merchants or commercial classes have been able to transfer the incidence of this tax to the consumer, they have been keeping quiet. But now times have changed and the incidence falls flat on their shoulders. Simply because the commercial community feel that they cannot transfer the incidence of this tax to the consumers but have to bear it themselves, they are grumbling. But on that ground we cannot say that their grumbling is not justified. What is a country if its commerce is at a standstill?

3-20 p.m. "The commerce and trade of a country should flourish if the country has to prosper. Now it appears that we are strangling the commercial community. The advocates of multi-point sales-tax seem to say that already there is plenty of evasion, and if we introduce a single-point sales-tax, even if we enhance the rate of tax, there will be a large evasion and we may not realise the Rs. 9

30th December 1953] [Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi]

crores or Rs. 10 crores which we are now realising every year from that tax. But there is evasion in every direction. I recollect the amusing definition in the Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable about 'pick-pockets'. Originally people had only purses, and they carried their purses in their belts, which the thieves used to cut, and they were called 'cut-purses'. So people abandoned the idea of purses and took to pockets, and promptly the 'cut-purses' became 'pick-pockets'. So, if the Government devise new means of preventing evasion, new means of evasion will be found by the commercial classes. Somehow or other we have to try and get our revenue. There is the danger of commerce getting stifled. What do we see in the country? Railway traffic has fallen down. The movement of goods is not there. Commodity movement is not there. The bus traffic has fallen down. The lorry traffic has fallen steeply. What does this show? It shows that the prosperity of the country goes to dogs. The taxable capacity of the people is very low, and the Government are helpless to increase their capacity. Have we any source untapped which we can tax?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There are Members of the Legislature!"

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Yes, there are Members and also Ministers!"

"Under the motor vehicles tax, I find that the Government realised Rs. 171 lakhs. This includes Rs. 27 lakhs realised under the Act that was passed this year, namely, the Taxation of Passengers and Goods Act, 1952. We have collected Rs. 27 lakhs under this new Act. What are we doing thereby? We are collecting a pittance of Rs. 27 lakhs and the small bus operators are going to dogs. The Government seem to be afraid of bigger operators. As soon as the Congress came into power, they gave up the original Advisers' idea of large fleets and wanted to encourage the small operators. What is happening now? This Rs. 27 lakhs is the last straw on the back of the small operator who is disappearing from the field.

"Next we come to the question of how we can find a substitute for this tax and how we can keep up our revenues by giving some tax relief to the commercial classes and the people. In the field of agriculture, there may be some scope. Now we have what is called the kist collection. We collect from a man owning 50 cents the same rate which a man owning hundreds and thousands of acres pays. My suggestion is that small holdings can be exempted and larger holdings can be progressively taxed, and agricultural single-point sales-tax can be introduced. While all other classes of people are being taxed, richer agriculturists are not taxed properly to the extent they ought to be. The Government can think of this. Coming to the next point, I think that the profession of the hon. Gentleman Dr. V. K. John can be taxed. (Hear, hear.) They pay income-tax of course. I cannot say they will evade it.

[Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi] [30th December 1953]

(Interruption by Sri M. P. Govinda Menon.) Lawyers can be taxed at the rate at which they collect fees from their clients. This tax can be introduced. I suggest that the Government should find new ways of realising taxes. Hon. Member Dr. V. K. John seems to object to Government borrowing on a large scale. A Government that does not borrow is not following sound Public Finance. I would even go to the extent of saying that the present surplus budget is not a wise move. When we are passing through a period of special travail and when we need every source of revenue we can get hold of for our development projects, the Government are producing a surplus budget. The Government of India will say that we have no schemes and we have shown a surplus budget, and will ask us 'why do you ask for grants and assistance from us?' "

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" This is a surplus budget after loans are given."

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" That is all right. We should have more schemes if the Government of India should come to our assistance. I am stating this in passing; not that no Government should produce a surplus budget. I do not mean that the Government should borrow. What is the meaning of Government borrowing? They are bringing out the hoarded savings of the people, and the hoarded savings of the people must be used by the Government for executing development projects. By undertaking the execution of any number of large projects, the Government can distribute money among, and increase the purchasing power of, the people. And then commerce will flourish. We have then a cycle of prosperity.

' Now I come to nationalization. The Government can augment their revenues by first of all nationalizing in the State all City Bus transports. The Government have nationalized the bus transport in Madras City alone. They seem to be getting a profit of Rs. 8 lakhs or Rs. 9 lakhs per annum. A private operator will definitely show three time more profit than the Government are able to show, because somebody defined the Government as an organization which has neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned. Nobody takes responsibility in a Government organization. If something goes bad, nobody is responsible. We cannot fix the responsibility. If there is something good, even then we cannot fix the responsibility because there will be too many people to claim credit for the good work to themselves. If only we can manage the nationalized bus transport with better control, we can produce as much profit as even the private operators are able to do and increase the revenue of our exchequer. In the bus transport affair, I find a sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs set apart for repair and other charges. I learn from private operators that an operator having 300 buses will have to spend only Rs. 10 lakhs for repairs and other charges. There seems to be some waste in Government transport. If this is checked, nationalization of bus transport in the Cities in the first instance will come in handy. The Congress

30th December 1953] [Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi]

organization, Mr. Chairman, is wedded to do good to the people, to grant relief to the people, to collect less taxes and do more work. That is the principle the Congress is wedded to. Our Chief Minister has stated that a more even distribution of wealth is his motto, and his objective. Towards that end we are progressing, and there is a feeling in the country that taxation is very heavy; it is ill-distributed, and it pinches where it ought not to. This is the position of our country. Some way ought to be found. It is of no use travelling along the old ruts in which we have been travelling.

" Coming to the Congress organization, Sir, the objective of achieving the goal of equitable distribution of wealth can be possible only if Government undertook proper legislation for taxation, the proper means of tapping the sources of revenue, and also large schemes calculated for the benefit of our people. Hon. Member Dr. V. K. John was sure that the Congress organization was not going to achieve all these things, because it was capitalistic, and there were zamindars in its ranks. He decided that he was going to be the leader of the 'have-nots'. It is a most amusing statement! When and how did he decide to espouse the cause of the 'have-nots'? I concluded later on, perhaps it was in his luxurious and palatial residence in Kodaikanal during the cool months, being satisfied with himself and the rest of the country, and being satisfied with his financial position, he suddenly decided that he should espouse the cause of the 'have-nots' and throw out the Congress organization, which had a very undesirable leader in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was having the capitalistic habit of not owning even a house, not to speak of property! He wanted to do away with the Congress that did away with the zamindars, who were his rich clients, and, as a fair solution, offered one zamindar a Ministership, another a Rajapramukship and a third a Governorship. Of course, it is very fashionable to speak about 'haves' and 'have-nots'. But I am not surprised that hon. Member Dr. V. K. John and people of his liking feel that the Congress organization should go because they realise full well that the Congress organization while denouncing the ways of the Communists is gradually, surreptitiously, and irrevocably travelling towards a goal where even hon. Member Dr. John's Kodaikanal residence may be thrown open to the rabble of the Carnatic Mills for their holidaying."

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

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take, just as hon. Member Mr. Purushotham did, five minutes more. (Interruption.) I am quoting the precedent. 3-30 p.m.

" The next subject I want to deal with is the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education on which the hon. Members Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar and Sri Purushotham spoke. Of course, much has been said about it here and elsewhere. But I am wondering why people call it a scheme at all. It was Gibbon who

[Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi] [30th December 1953]

said about the 'Holy Roman Empire' that it was neither holy nor Roman nor an Empire. Similarly, this is neither a scheme nor a policy nor a principle. What has been done is that simply the shift system has been introduced. The children are not looked after in their extra-curricular hours. Nothing has been done to help the pupils. At last, a wonderful committee was appointed, of course, composed of very erudite men who said, 'We saw nothing because there was nothing to see; we read nothing because there was nothing to read; we discussed nothing because there was nothing to discuss. Yet, we have come to a decision on the scheme—which is wonderful—which can be successfully implemented, provided the Government are prepared to spend a further sum of Rs. 10 crores on elementary education. On this basis, we have suggested some modifications to the scheme.' Unless one wants to stick to it as a fad, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by sticking on to a scheme that is doing good neither to the pupils whom it is intended to benefit nor to the Government who try to profit in popularity by the introduction of such a scheme. Anyway, so long as it is not going to cost the Government and the tax-payer any money, I have no objection for Government flirting with the idea for sometime longer. I have no objection to it in that way. But, I would appeal to the Government, in conclusion, that at least when they prepare the next Budget, they may take into consideration all these facts and announce to the oppressed people of the State of Madras tax relief. Hon. Member Dr. V. K. John will not then laugh so loudly as he does now because by then his profession will also have been taxed."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I quite realise that this Budget relates only to the second half of the current financial year and that we have already spent the money relating to the first four months out of the six months under reference. I quite appreciate the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister that excepting in respect of certain items, unavoidable items under the altered conditions, there cannot be any surprises in this Budget. But I do not know the reason why no provision has been made for an item consequent on a particular altered condition that crept in from the 1st of June 1953, namely, the introduction of the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education. An altered condition arose on account of this unavoidable item and the Government should have provided something for this particular item. Sir, the administration is headed by our revered Rajaji, a great administrator. He should certainly have brought in this scheme after making sufficient arrangements for personnel and finance. As, in the nature of the scheme, no extra personnel is needed now there ought to have been some provision made towards extra payment to teachers at least in respect of the extra work expected to be turned out by them as a result of the introduction of the new scheme. I do not know why an announcement was not made about the extra payment to teachers on the date of the introduction of the new scheme. Now, I see from the newspaper reports

30th December 1953] [Sri G. Krishnamurthi]

that the Government are viewing the question of enhancement of the salary of teachers in this way. They say that any extra remuneration at this juncture might be construed wrongly by sections of the public opposing the new scheme. Sir, education is above politics. Our revered Chief Minister has always been pointing out that this Modified Scheme of Elementary Education must be viewed not from a political angle but from an unbiased educational angle. But, why should the question of the salary of teachers alone be linked with politics? When once the scheme was introduced, it was but right on the part of the Government to have announced an enhancement of the salary of the teachers, at least commensurate with the extra work imposed on them on account of the introduction of the new scheme. Now, to say that some sections of the public would misconstrue an enhancement of the salary of the teachers consequent on the introduction of the new scheme is not proper. I hope the Government would immediately provide for an enhancement of the salary of the teachers who have put in at least 50 per cent of extra work from 1st June 1953, the date of introduction of the new scheme. Since then, our teachers have been shedding their blood; they have been working for six days instead of five days in a week and for six hours instead of four and a half hours a day. Naturally, they ought to get something extra. The Government have all along been showing their sympathy towards the teachers by stating on the floor of this House, 'They have our full sympathy but it is the question of finance that stands in the way. If only we have enough finance, we shall try to help the teachers.' Now, it was thought that the administration headed by Rajaji would have made some financial provision before introducing the new scheme. The factor of finance must have been considered, while this Budget for the six-month period was prepared, with reference to giving an enhancement of the salary of the teachers with retrospective effect from the 1st June 1953. This is a contingency that arose after the normal presentation of the Budget in March 1953. The new scheme was introduced on the 1st June 1953. All along the Government have been saying, 'The teachers have our full sympathy.' Now, they have just imposed extra work upon the teachers. They were already saying that they were prepared for paying higher salary to the teachers. Now, as they have made the teachers put in 50 per cent extra work, there ought to have been some provision made for additional payment, at least commensurate with the extra work imposed upon them. The scheme ought to be extended to municipal and other areas. I was really pained to hear a certain hon. Member remarking that this was not a scheme at all. This is a regular scheme. I do not claim credit for the introduction of the scheme. But I was really connected with the formulation of some such scheme in a certain way since the year 1945. This scheme is a scheme which just tries to transplant education from the foreign field to the indigenous field. This is a scheme which is going to revive cottage industries and resurrect village life. This is a scheme the necessity for which was long-felt. If we just want

[Sri G. Krishnamurthi] [30th December 1953]

to continue the old 5-hour schooling scheme, we will only be contributing, to that extent, to the impoverishment, unemployment and distress of the poor. If the hon. Members argue the other way about and say that they do not want any school at all, I can understand it. But if they vote for the continuance of the old, useless scheme of 5-hour schooling which has been creating only unemployment and producing unemployed and unemployable people, I cannot understand the situation. If they just criticize the scheme on its merits, it is understandable. But the proposition that because the new scheme is not very attractive or has not produced so much of result in such a short span of time, we must continue the old system of education, is not acceptable. It is better for us to go into the scheme more calmly and see whether we have done any mistake by reducing the hours of instruction. Sir, I can appreciate the policy of the Government in just saying, 'You, teachers, must educate so many children within so many hours in so many working days.' But the details of the scheme must be worked out by teachers. I think much of the hatred against the scheme is attributable to the fact that the scheme does not attempt at reforming the content of education. Now, the Government have simply taken away eleven periods out of the thirty-five periods and said, 'Well, you have the old system of education minus certain items as play, music and craft which need not be taught within the school.' Now we have to allot 10 periods for language, nine periods for Elementary Mathematics, one period for Drawing and four periods for General Knowledge. This method will reform the pattern of education completely and show to the public that they are leading the people to a certain state of affairs which is the real foundation for the solution of the unemployment problem that is being tackled at the Centre now. That would create some public opinion. Really, this scheme ought to have been extended to municipal areas also. We will be creating a caste, a separate caste so to say, by our not extending this scheme to municipal areas and confining it only to the mufassal panchayat areas. Again, this scheme must be introduced in higher elementary schools also. Sir, the argument of the Government that we must wait for some more time for enhanced salaries till the scheme bears fruition does not hold water. There must be some provision for teachers at least for the extra work that they are expected to do after the introduction of this scheme.

3-40
P.M.

"Coming to the question of the Government's sympathy towards teachers, I put certain points for their consideration. There are so many things which the Government could have done in the past 18 or 20 months for teachers and many of these things do not involve any finance at all. I would humbly entreat our revered Chief Minister and the Hon. Education Minister to see whether they cannot give security of service to all teachers. Can there be any profession where a member will feel insecure even after so many years of service? In other professions and services, as soon as a member is confirmed, he feels secure in his job. Unless he

30th December 1953] [Sri G. Krishnamurthi]

commits grave mistakes, such as, dereliction of duty or gross neglect of duty, he will not be sent out of his job. But, here is a profession, I mean the teaching profession, where even a well-placed Principal of an aided institution has to feel that the more his salary, the more insecure is his service. Sir, I do not know what stands in the way of the Government coming to the aid of the teachers and giving them security of service. The Government must look into the matter and see that when a teacher is confirmed in his post, he should not be displaced by any person simply for the sake of effecting some savings to the management.

"Even with regard to the question of uniform leave rules, nothing has been done by the Government. I earnestly entreat the Hon. Education Minister to look into these matters, viz., security of service and uniform leave rules which after all do not involve any finance and which can be done by a stroke of the pen and do something for the teachers.

"Sir, I cannot leave certain things on the administrative side of the Education Department uncriticized. Last year, the Government or I should say the department interfered in a particular affair and banned about 75 Hindi Pandits from appearing for the S.S.L.C. examination. At that time, I entreated the then Education Minister just to interfere in the matter and permit those Hindi Pandits to appear for the examination. This permission was not granted. Permission to appear for the October examination was also not granted. I entreat the present Education Minister to look into the matter and permit these Hindi Pandits to appear for the examination at least in March 1954. In the previous year, the department took a wrong step in refusing permission to these Pandits. They quoted some rule which ought not to be applied in the case of those Pandits. They recognized a Degree which is not recognized by the Government and they left unrecognized a Degree which has already been recognized by the Government. The department committed a great error. Instead of rectifying their own error, the department people stood on prestige and did not permit these Pandits to appear for the examination. I hope the revered Chief Minister will kindly look into the matter and see that the grievances of these 75 Hindi Pandits are redressed before March 1954 and they are given permission to appear for the S.S.L.C. examination.

"With regard to the untrained teachers at Pudukkottai, exemption has been promised by our Education Minister. Still, there are cases in which the department has been delaying the grant of exemption. I request the Hon. Education Minister to look into this matter also and see that such delays are avoided.

"In a particular institution in Tiruvadi, viz., the Oriental College of Studies, the Nyaya section has been abolished and two Professors have been sent away in the middle of the college year. The prospects of these two Professors have been affected. I do not know how they are justified in abolishing a certain section of

[Sri G. Krishnamurthi] [30th December 1953]

the Oriental College of Studies in the middle of the year and sending away two Professors. I humbly request the Hon. Education Minister to look into the matter and see that the grievances of these people are redressed.

"With regard to Provident Fund, something has been done to avoid delays in closure. I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Education that in a number of cases, there has been a delay of even one year. I request the Hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that such delay is avoided.

"As for general matters, several promises of relief for the teachers have been made in the past, such as provident fund-cum-insurance and so on. Our Chief Minister has been telling in his speeches elsewhere that paddy from the village produce would be set apart for the teachers. There has been a demand for house-sites for teachers. If nothing can be done for the teachers at this period when we have a great administrator at the head of the Government and when we have a Five-Year Plan according to which 2,300 crores of rupees will be spent for the whole country and something like 80 crores of rupees will be allotted for this State, I do not think this problem of teachers can ever be solved. I request the Government to look into this matter and see that the teachers of this State are afforded some substantial relief. I hope this point will be borne in mind when the budget for the next year is prepared. The Government need not spend even a pie from their exchequer. They can get revenue from the public by starting a fund, called the Teachers' Maintenance Fund. The Hon. Chief Minister gave an assurance in this regard on the floor of this sacred House on 8th April 1953. I do not know at what stage the implementation of that assurance is. I take this opportunity to request the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Education Minister to kindly look into the matter and take such steps as are necessary towards the institution of the Teachers' Maintenance Fund.

"I think in one of my budget speeches last year, I remember to have expressed the hope that Varuna would shower His blessings on us as our Chief Minister would do the right thing at the right time in the right manner. We have had plenty of rains in the whole State and all are expected to be prosperous. Everybody expects a definite fall in prices. We are really glad, that these good effects will touch even the poorest section of the State and will do some good to them. But, what about the position of teachers? Should not something be done for their good and towards their relief? It is my feeling that this is the proper time to start the Maintenance Fund referred to by me for the benefit of the teachers of this State. I request the Hon. Chief Minister to look into this matter. I hope at least the next Budget will provide some relief to the teachers."

* SRI MAMOMED USMAN :—"Mr. Chairman, I expected the budget to be a deficit one, but it is a matter for congratulation.

30th December 1953] [Sri Mahomed Usman]

that the Hon. the Finance Minister has presented a surplus budget. It shows great ability and hard work on the part of the Hon. Finance Minister.

"Sir, reference has been made to one or two important matters by some of the hon. Members who spoke before me. There is a suggestion that Prohibition should be scrapped. I do not know why a good thing should be dropped. If Prohibition has not been a success or a thorough success, steps should be taken by the Government to see that Prohibition is made a great success and a thorough success. My hon. Friend Dr. V. K. John said that the Andhra Government have appointed a Committee to consider whether Prohibition should be continued or not. I do not think there is any reason why we should follow the Andhra Government. Let them do anything they like. I shall welcome a Committee, if it is appointed, not to recommend the dropping of the scheme, but to suggest ways and means by which Prohibition can be made a greater success than what it is today. Of course, when Prohibition was introduced, the Hon. Chief Minister knew the difficulties that would arise. These difficulties have appeared on the scene and statesmanship consists in not running away from these difficulties but in facing them and finding out ways and means to solve them. This is the spirit in which we should view this question. I am sure the Hon. Chief Minister will see to it that Prohibition is made a greater success.

"The Hon. Leader of the Opposition during his speech on the last Budget brought to the notice of the Government the film advertisements disfiguring the walls of many of the houses in the City of Madras. I do not know whether the Government have taken any action in the matter. Such disfigurement is still going on and I have myself seen cases of disfigurement of private-owners' buildings and school buildings. The owners of the houses do not know what to do, as the film advertisements are pasted on the walls of the houses at dead of night. I think the Government will bring an enactment to prohibit the sticking of film advertisements on the walls of the houses and schools so that this sort of disfigurement may disappear as early as possible.

"Sir, lot of criticism has been made about the modified scheme 3-50
of education. I do not think that there should be so much of P.M.
opposition to the scheme. After all, the chief object of the scheme is to see that the largest number of boys and girls are educated at the minimum cost, to put it succinctly and briefly. While other States are trying to copy what Madras has done, I see no reason why we should drop it.

"I was very glad, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister for Education, soon after taking up the portfolio of Education, made an announcement that in all Government colleges, professors would be posted on a permanent basis and no transfers would be ordered every six or eight months as at present. I think that is a very

[Sri Mahomed Usman] [30th December 1953]

healthy reform. I was educated in a private College, the Madras Christian College. The professors had been there for years and so they had a greater chance of impressing their moral and intellectual personality on the boys, than professors who came to work for only three or four months and then cleared out.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Dr. V. K. John, said that what we wanted in India was a large party run on economic lines. Well, I do not know what he exactly meant by that. I have been in politics for the last forty-five years and I know many parties have appeared and disappeared during this period. Even today, there are many parties other than the Congress which make no impression in the country. The biggest organized party today is the Congress Party and I do not know whether statesmanship and wisdom consist in dissolving that party and forming new parties. We should remember what is happening elsewhere. Pakistan is making common cause with America by entering into a military alliance with that country. That is a threat to India and perhaps to the whole world. Unless, therefore, there is a strong party in India, a well-organized party in India as the Congress is today, our freedom will be jeopardised. Therefore, instead of asking for other parties to be formed, the best thing that Dr. V. K. John should do is to join the Congress (Ministerialist cheers) or to support the Congress. I have told Dr. V. K. John times without number that what is wanted today is a strong organized party and that the Congress should be strengthened in all possible ways in order that it may serve the country to meet any situation.

"Sir, it is a matter for congratulation that in compliance with the request of the Congress High Command, Rajaji continues to be the Chief Minister to-day. He has held the highest office open to an Indian in this country—the post of Governor-General—and if he is still here, it is because he wants to serve the country. We should all be grateful to him for continuing to be our Chief Minister and I wish him long life and health."

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the closing paragraph of the speech made by the Leader of the House, a special request was made to the Members to be very brief in their remarks about the Budget. He said that an opportunity would be given at a later stage, when the big Budget is presented to the House, to discuss the acts of commission and omission, if I may call them so, of the present Government. I have taken the cue and I shall be brief in my remarks. But permit me, Sir, to invite the attention of the Hon. the Chief Minister to a few acts of omission and commission of the Administration, particularly the Police Administration, and request him to issue instructions to the police to be more humane, more sympathetic in their attitude towards the public. I do not want the police to cold-shoulder any legitimate request made by a member of the public. I would give the House a very specific instance of what happened three weeks ago. Away in Ambala, a

30th December 1953] [Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu]

young Christian lad of 26 belonging to Tirunelveli, when he was taking a Jet Vampire solo crashed to death. He had put in seven years' service in the I.A.F. He was working in the Military Department and the Military authorities were generous enough to charter a special plane from Agra to fly his mutilated body down to Madurai where the boy's parents were living. I may tell the House for information that the boy's father is a Deputy Collector on the verge of retirement. I was informed of the tragedy as I happened to be the boy's uncle and rushed to Madurai. I asked the pilots, who brought the dead body, whether military honours were given to him. They said, 'No.; at this end they will be given.' I rushed up to the District Magistrate and also to the District Superintendent of Police to enquire whether military honours could be provided at Madurai and, if not, whether police honours could at least be given at the time of the funeral, in the absence of any Military unit at Madurai. Sir, the District Superintendent of Police refused police honours. He had plenty of sympathy."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I am extremely sorry that the hon. Gentleman Mr. Alexander Gnanamuttu did not think it useful to send me a telegram as so many other people do in much smaller matters."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—"Permit me to say, Sir, that it was at 10-30 in the night that I called on the District Superintendent of Police and again on the District Magistrate. I said: 'Here is an Indian Christian boy of my own district who has given his life on duty. His body has been brought all the way, some 1,200 miles down to Madurai. Won't you give him Police honours at least for a short distance from the aerodrome to the graveyard?' They spread their hands in despair and said: 'Mr. Gnanamuttu, we would like to help you but the rules are not for it.' I asked them: 'Are the rules against such honours being provided?' 'No', they said: 'They are not against but we do not want to create a precedent.' I said again: 'Can't you consult your higher authorities and tell me?' The District Superintendent replied: 'I just consulted the Deputy Inspector-General who is in station. He says nothing can be done.' Sir, may I request the Government respectfully that at least in future when young men give up their lives in this manner . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Exactly the same thing will not happen. I hope not."

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—"Yet another point relating to the Police."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"You do not answer my query. Why did not you telegraph to me?"

[30th December 1953]

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" On the other hand, the District Superintendent of Police felt the Government would take him to task if . . . "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I would certainly have been right in taking to task any policeman charging the regular practice, the warrants of precedence and the like. I would certainly not have taken to task any Member of the Assembly or the Council for sending information about his own nephew."

4 p.m. * SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" I would therefore request the Hon. the Chief Minister to issue necessary instructions . . . "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am rather angry you did not bring it to my notice on behalf of your nephew. That is not how you should protect the interests of your nephew, dead or alive."

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" Sir, references were made in the speech of the Hon. the Chief Minister and in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister about excellent monsoon conditions and how we were going to have a very prosperous time. Unfortunately many parts of Tirunelveli have not been benefited by the monsoon. As a result thefts and robberies are on the increase. In this connection I would invite the attention of Government to two recent occurrences of robberies which took place during the last eight weeks and the victims unfortunately happened to be two women, wives of officers of Palayamkottai. Exactly eight weeks ago when the wife of the Superintendent of the Borstal School was sitting outside on the veranda at about 7-30 in the evening, the chain and *thali* on her neck were snatched away by an assailant. On the 4th December when the wife of the District Medical Officer was chatting with her children after dinner at about 8 o'clock in the night, again an assailant came and snatched away all the jewels that the lady was wearing. In both the cases the assailants have not yet been detected. If this should happen to wives of officers in Palayamkottai, may I bring to the notice of the Government how scared the public of Palayamkottai are and how absolutely necessary that better bundobust should be given to the public of Palayamkottai in future.

" I would like to refer to a point already referred to by my good friend Mr. T. Purushotham about the age of retirement of officers. Again and again on the floor of this House, questions were asked about this. Such questions were raised on the floor of the Assembly also. It is the view of most of us that the age of retirement should be raised to 58 or 60. But the Government are not in favour of such a proposal at all. All the same we find that a certain favoured few are being given extension of service year after year in almost every department of the Government. May I

0th December 1953] [Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu]

in this connection invite the attention of the Government to what the two previous Chief Ministers have said regarding this on the floor of this House as also on the floor of the lower House. They assured that retired persons will not be re-employed. But here we find in every department persons are being re-employed. I am not against those re-employments, but I would like to impress on the Hon. the Chief Minister the necessity of increasing the age of retirement to 58 or 60, for in every case of re-employment, may I inform the House that there is a great deal of bitterness, disappointment and frustration. There is demoralization among the Government servants, and many people who have been long waiting for promotion are denied that promotion just because certain persons belonging to a particular community are given extension year after year.

" Now, Sir, turning to education, I say I belong to the University of Madras and I am a product of this University. I am proud of the fact that I belong to this University. For the last 20 years or more I have been closely associated with almost every authority connected with the University. I may therefore say that if our University holds its head high, higher than most Universities, if not all the other Universities of India, it is mainly due to the administrative genius of that great man sitting to my right, the hon. Leader of the Opposition Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. During the last 15 years, the University has been making rapid strides. The advance made by the University is phenomenal, and it is entirely due to the great Vice-Chancellor who has been guiding the destinies of the University for the last so many years. So much so many of us however experienced we may be as educationists feel honestly that we are unworthy to unloosen the latchet of his shoes. About such a University, a statesman of this Government even made a statement that something has gone gravely wrong. That statement was made by no less a person than the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education in Udupi. He said Government must have some say in University matters."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have not made any statement that anything has gone wrong with the University. With regard to recognition I was wondering whether we should have some say. I was only thinking aloud. I had not come to any conclusion of my own in regard to this. As a matter of fact I had taken charge of the Education portfolio only recently. I did not make any charge and I did not say anything there as the conclusion which I had arrived at."

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" I saw bold headlines in the ' Mail ' "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" ' Mail ', of course! " (Laughter.)

[30th December 1953]

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—“ And the word ‘ some ’ was given within quotations. Well, I am very happy, Sir, that the Governor of this State in a speech made by him recently has stated in so many words that the Government should not interfere with the affairs of the University.

“ Sir, one other word about educational institutions and organizations affiliated to the Madras University. Many of them as far as I know are starving for want of funds for expansion. Every time we apply to the Government for financial help they say that on account of the present financial position they are not in a position to render any further financial help. But I am surprised, Sir, when the Government are not able to help institutions which belong to this State, institutions which are affiliated to the University of Madras, they go out of the way to say that they will help an institution away in Udipi not affiliated to the University of Madras. Charity, they say, Sir, begins at home.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ They are at home, Sir, now.”

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—“ It is not affiliated to our University. There are many affiliated institutions which are in need of assistance and it is the duty of the Government to help them liberally.

“ According to a recent order issued by the Government, teachers and even elementary school teachers have been granted permission to seek election and become members of local bodies, municipalities, the Assembly and the Council. But there is a snag in it. It is stifling in its nature. It throttles the teacher and prevents him from seeking election to any of these bodies. The order says that the teacher must sign his appointment if he wants to stand for election to any of these bodies. Teachers who want to stand for election must either resign or take long leave.

4-10 p.m. “ There is a threat that if any management were to retain such a member of the staff who has won his election, then the grant on his salary would be cut. My humble suggestion is to forthwith recall that order and suitably amend it.

“ Now, let me refer to Prohibition, a subject on which I spoke on previous occasions also. Unfortunately, the Hon. the Chief Minister is not here. Every time he turns a deaf ear to my request. Now I am not going to speak on that subject but I would draw the attention of the charming Minister for Prohibition to two or three drawbacks in this Prohibition Scheme. I am sure, she will agree with me that some of the permit-holders have obtained their liquor permits on medical grounds and I do not know why the Government should ask these persons who want to have regulated doses of this liquid solace to pay a sum of Rs. 50 for obtaining a permit. I cannot understand why, for renewing a permit, the Government insist on the permit-holder to submit another medical

30th December 1953] [Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu]

certificate; thereby the man has to pay another 16 or 20 rupees to the doctor. Also, I do not know why the Government charge eight annas as purchase tax for every single rupee of liquor purchased. So much is said about ‘ tainted money ’ and is this not ‘ tainted money ’? Why should his tainted money be obtained by the Government?

“ Lastly, I may refer to my own town of Palayamkottai and the water-supply scheme. The scheme was sanctioned and taken up almost 2½ years ago but the progress made is so snail slow that it looks as if it will take another three full years for the scheme to be completed. I would request the Government to look into the matter and expedite the scheme so that the people who are so much in need of drinking water in Palayamkottai may get it within at least a year or two. I do not want to say anything more. I thank you for giving me so much time to make my observations.”

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House has just now listened to a finished speaker and I hope the Members on the Treasury Bench would have been moved greatly by his speech. I hope his words would not have fallen on deaf ears. I am afraid I shall not be as effective as the previous speaker, in putting forward my suggestions and, therefore, I crave your indulgence. The Hon. Chief Minister has given us an analysis of the ratio of expenditure on the several services. He has admitted that the expenditure on Social Services is below the people’s expectations. That implies two things: In a Welfare State, much more than 30 per cent ought to be spent on Social Services. Also, it indirectly implies that the expenditure on security services, which is said to be 32 per cent, is more than what ought to be spent on security services in a Welfare State. I tried to make a calculation for myself and so far as the expenditure on security services is concerned, according to my calculation, it comes to 40 per cent. It is immaterial for the present whether it is 40 per cent or 32 per cent. Whether it is 32 per cent or 40 per cent, what I wish to observe is the expenditure on security services in much more than that ought to be spent on them in a Welfare State. In regard to this matter, I followed the observations of the Hon. Chief Minister. In the observations there is a feeling of despondency and despair. He says, ‘ there is no use asking for a miracle ’. We do not ask for it. While we do not ask for a miracle, we are anxious that slowly but surely the wealth of the people should increase. The national wealth and prosperity of the people should increase and there should be an improvement in the standard of living of the people at large. In this connection I quote what the Hon. Chief Minister himself has said—

“ We have, however, to reckon with reality. In the nature of things, a poor people cannot get all that they want immediately. Much hard and sustained work will have to precede an appreciable increase in national wealth and the general standard of living. There is no use asking for a miracle.”

[Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai] [30th December 1953]

And proceeding further he says—

‘An improvement in the general standard of living, when no one is prepared to work more than he did before and no one is prepared to reduce cost of production so far as he himself is to benefit by the cost’

is nothing short of expecting a miracle to happen.

“These are two causes which he refers to. Now, if these are the causes, what is it that the Government in the Welfare State have offered in their Budget to remove these two difficulties? What is it that they have suggested to make people work more than they did? What is it that they have suggested to reduce the cost of production? Merely stating the causes and suggesting no remedy for them and no steps for removing them is not to perform the functions of the Welfare State. That is why I say there is feeling of despondency and despair in the speech of the Hon. the Chief Minister. There is no use merely making a statement and then keeping quiet, as though things could improve of their own accord. My submission is that the Government have themselves contributed to the operation of these causes in a large measure. If the people are now inclined to work less and are not inclined to work more than they did, is it not due, to a great extent, to the operation of several legislative enactments introduced by the Government in recent years and to the tax structure and its working? I shall not refer to the tax structure and its working at present. In my view the labour legislation of the Government is responsible for removing the incentive for work and for maintaining the cost of production at a high level. This should be examined by the Government. This is the time when the Government, before presenting the next Budget, should take stock of the whole situation. In 1930-31, when there was a similar shrinkage of revenue, the Finance Committee was turned into a Retrenchment Committee. They considered the whole position and arrived so to say—on a normal budget. What would be our normal revenue under the altered conditions and what should be our expenditure—and how should they be distributed as between Security Services, Public Utility Services and the Social Services. This is the time when some such thing should be done.

4-20 p.m. “I said that a greater percentage was spent on Security Services. In my view a reduction of expenditure on this item is possible. In this connection I would like to refer to the speech of the Hon. the Finance Member. He says ‘As a concession to Andhra sentiment, we had agreed to retain on our side, all non-Andhra officers employed by the composite state, even though we knew that the decision would cause us some embarrassment.’ This statement shows that deliberately they discriminated against the officers of the present residuary Madras State. The Finance Minister says further ‘The logical course would have been to retrench the surplus personnel, but in view of the distress it would cause, the Government decided not to resort to that solution on a general scale. This may result in some immediate uneconomic

30th December 1953] [Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai]

outlay, but the Government are making suitable administrative changes to minimize the wastage and to make the best use of these trained personnel’. I submit that this passage tacitly admits that the present outlay on personnel is uneconomic, that it is possible to retrench and that Government wanted to retrench but they did not do so. The reasons for not taking the logical course cannot be supported. When the Government admits that they are spending more on services and when they admit that retrenchment is possible, why should not the Government set about the task in right earnest and avoid the uneconomic outlay? This is what I wanted to suggest.

“I wish to touch upon points which have not been so far referred to by other Hon. Members and the next point I would like to suggest is this: On account of the separation of the Andhra area, our State has become deficit in food and the City of Madras has to depend for its food on supplies from Andhra. Recently I saw in the newspapers that our Government have agreed to an arrangement with the Andhra and Central Governments whereby the Andhra Government would be permitted to undertake State trading in rice and supply to us at a cost which would be in excess of the market price by Rs. 3 or so.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, on a point of information, may, I submit that the difference in price is not Rs. 5. One lakh tons of rice to be supplied to our Government will be at the rate at which it is procured. The only advantage the Andhra State would get is the sales tax on this quantity. On the other lakh of tons of rice which would be supplied on a Government to merchant basis, they would be charging only twelve annas more. I request the hon. Member not to suggest any further increase.”

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—“Sir, I am not suggesting any increase but opposing an increase. I would like to say that in a transaction of this kind between our State Government, the Andhra State Government and the Central Government, our Government would be arming themselves with the authority of the public opinion expressed in the Houses of the Legislature and for that purpose we should be enabled to know the facts properly. What I wish to impress is that according to the Constitution, Part XIII, the Commerce is free throughout the Union; there are certain fundamental rights regarding freedom of movement and freedom to practise a trade; under Part XIII, commerce is free throughout the Union. I am not going to dilate on this subject having regard to the statement of the Hon. the Minister but let me say that in a matter of this kind, it is much better that the State Government should get the support of the people and we shall only be too ready to give them such assistance. The commerce of this country is, as I said, free and any restrictions on it could be imposed only by Parliament and even Parliament could not do certain things; certain actions are clearly

[Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai] [30th December 1953]

prohibited in the Constitution itself. No discrimination could be made against us as citizens of the Madras State. Certainly if our State Government have taken care to see that the Andhra State Government have not been allowed to make any discrimination against us as citizens of Madras, it is a different matter. I got disconcerted when I saw in the papers that the Andhra State Government were allowed to make a profit of 25 lakhs by imposing artificial barriers. That will be doing things prohibited by the Constitution. This is an important question and should be considered carefully by the Government. Otherwise, what is the use of having a common citizenship for the Indian Union? If we are to be discriminated against in spite of the provisions in the Constitution, the people in the State have certainly got the right to say that they shall not be members of this Union. I shall not dilate any more on this subject.

The next point which I wish to refer to is this. My hon. Friend, Sri T. Purushotham, was referring to Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution and to the necessity for providing for the Backward Classes in Public Services in a more satisfactory way than at present. I shall not touch on the subject of reservation of posts in Public Services for the Backward Classes but what I wish to suggest is the establishment of a convention in regard to the composition of the Ministry. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, under the Instrument of Instructions the Governor of a State was instructed to see that due regard was paid to the claims of minorities of the different communities. The 1935 Act ushered in a democracy in the Provinces and it was parliamentary democracy. Even under the present Constitution, the claims of the minority communities like the Christians and the Muhammadans have to be provided for by a suitable convention. Sir, Muhammad Usman, the great leader of the Muhammadan community is now a great supporter of the Congress Government. The question is whether all Muhammadans are of that view. I know there is a feeling among them that their claims have been neglected. The question is, how to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of all Muslims? After all, everybody knows that in this State there is this question of castes and communities. We are in a state of transition; and we are desirous of moving towards a period when these differences are bound to disappear. But in this period of transition, we cannot afford to neglect the realities and ignore the claims of communities like the Muhammadans and the Christians who form a minority when constituting a ministry. They form a substantial portion of the population, culturally and intellectually, if not numerically. Providing them a place in the Ministry would not at all go against the spirit of the Constitution or democracy. Somebody was saying that the Hon. the Chief Minister was bargaining—not exactly bargaining—but trying to encourage and pat on the back members of the Muslim League in the Malabar district. The Muslim League would disappear if they are treated in the manner as suggested by me. What they

30th December 1953] [Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai]

feel is that their claims have not been recognised in a larger measure by the majority party. In this connection, I am reminded of the observation of a Persian traveller in respect of the Hindus referred to in one of the books of Sardar K. M. Panikkar that 'here are a fine people, a very nice people but the only draw-back against them is that they always think that their land is the best; their religion is the best and their language is the best'. This is what we suffer from. After all the majority of the population consists of Hindus and they are so complacent and would not see the other side of the picture unless they are forced to. The Muhammadans are not racially and ethnically different from us and therefore, if it is possible to give them their due share in the public life of this State, it will be doing a great service to the future. Political disdom consists in recognizing their claims and providing for them. There are also a few people who say that Pakistan was the result of not having duly recognized such claims.

"I welcome the statement that the Government of this State will appoint a committee for examining the working of the local bodies. I suggest that a committee may be similarly constituted for co-operation. Once in 1930, again in 1940, there was a committee. Things have altered considerably since 1940. These societies are passing through a very critical stage. Yesterday and to-day two cases of misappropriation in regard to co-operative societies were referred to. This disease is not peculiar to these two societies but appears to be more widespread; the working of the co-operative societies under altered conditions has to be examined. I would suggest that as in 1940 a committee be appointed to examine the matter and place these societies on a proper footing. Co-operation is going to play a very big part in our future. The Five-Year Plan has given it a very important place.

"Again, Sir, I should think that the Government have done a wrong thing in appropriating a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs which stood to the credit of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board at the time when the new Hindu Religious Endowments Act came into operation. This amount was collected from the public specifically for a definite purpose. It ought not to have been appropriated by the Government and it could not form part of the revenues of the State. The amount which stood to the credit of the Endowments Board at the time of its merger into the office of the Commissioner should have been set apart and should never have been appropriated. Even assuming that it had become the property of Government, it should have been earmarked and kept separately for the use of the temples and services therein.

"With regard to the Public Services Commission, two orders of the Government, one relating to exclusion of disciplinary cases dealt with by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and another relating to the exclusion of disciplinary cases enquired into by a Judge of the High Court, from the purview of the Public

4-30
p.m.

[Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai] [30th December 1953]

Services Commission were laid on the table of the House day before yesterday. These are infringements of the power of the Public Services Commission. This kind of infringement began in 1949 or 1950 and more and more encroachments on the rights of the Commission have been made. The latest is with regard to the exclusion of cases arising as the result of enquiries by a Judge of the High Court. If precedent is a guidance, there was an enquiry against a Chief Presidency Magistrate held by a Judge of the High Court, the Commission was consulted in respect of it. The Government, the High Court and the Public Services Commission are entrusted with different functions under the Constitution. The Public Service Commission must be allowed to do its duties and the Government should not encroach on its powers. The Public Service Commission is an important limb and it is necessary for the proper functioning of democracy. The Government will be adding to their prestige and following the Constitution by leaving the powers of the Commission untouched.

"The powers of the Commission are derived from the practice in England. This question has been considered by Sir Samuel Hoare in the Joint Parliamentary Report when he dealt with the reforms of 1935. According to this, a convention ought to be established, which ought not to be departed from, to the effect that the advice of the Commission in matters in respect of which it has to be consulted under the Constitution should be adhered to by the Government. The Members of the Commission occupy an independent status and the Government can expect disinterested and dispassionate advice from such an independent body as the Commission. I may say that the Commission must be a sort of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in regard to employees working under the Government in all departments. Therefore I request that the practice which was in existence from 1935 till 1949 may be adopted. The Government have not given satisfactory reasons for these exclusions.

"In conclusion, the suggestions I wish to make are these—

- (1) more money should be spent on social services;
 - (2) less money should be spent on security services;
 - (3) the Government should examine the labour laws and their working;
 - (4) how much of their revenue should be spent on social services; and
 - (5) how much on security services.
- (6) In addition to a Committee to examine the working of local bodies, a committee to examine the working of co-operative societies must also be appointed and suggestions received."

30th December 1953]

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"As I propose to adjourn the House at ten minutes to 5 p.m. only one more hon. Member can speak. Hon. Member Sri M. Ethirajulu will now speak."

* SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த இடைக்கால வரவு செலவு திட்டம் சம்பந்தமாக இன்று விவாதம் நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறது. அதை நான் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது பொதுமக்கள் சுகாதாரத்திற்கும் அவர்களிடத்தில் தொத்து வியாதிகள் பரவாமல் இருப்பதற்கும் காலரா அடிக்கடி பட்டிணங்களில் பரவாமல் இருப்பதற்கும் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நலத்தைக் கருதவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய தொழிலுக்கு அத்யாவசியமாக வேண்டிய டோபிகானு என்ற பிரச்சினையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் எந்த வரவு செலவும் கணக்குக் காட்டப்படாமல் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். டோபிகானு விஷயத்தில் அது ஒரு சிறிய எண்ணிக்கையைக் கொண்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுடைய பிரச்சனை என்பதால் அதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வில்லை. காரணம் அவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை ஜனநாயக சர்க்கார் கவனிப்பதாகவே தெரிய வில்லை. காரணம் அவர்கள் ஜனத்தொகையில் மிகவும் குறைந்த மக்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் அலட்சியம் செய்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்கிறது என்றால் டோபிகானு விஷயமாக அனுப்பும் மனுவை பெரும்பாலும் நகரங்களிலுள்ள அதாவது முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கும், கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்கும் அனுப்பி நகரங்களில் தான் இதைப் பற்றி கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என கருதுகிறார்கள். நகரங்களிலுள்ள முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளை நான்கள் டோபிகானு கட்டிக் கொடுக்க சர்க்காரைக் கடன் கேட்டோம், கொடுக்கவில்லை. நான்கள் என்ன செய்வது என கைவிட்டு விடுகிறார்கள். மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்தினால் மீண்டும் நான்கள் சர்க்காரைக் கடன் கேட்கிறோம். வரட்டும் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி வண்ணார்களிடையே நிலைமை நாளுக்கு நாள் மோசமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. தேச நலனுக்கு இது ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் என்று அரசாங்கம் கருதவில்லை. நாட்டின் சுகாதாரத்திற்கும் தொத்துவியாதி பரவாமலிருப்பதற்கும் இந்த டோபிகானு வேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம் என்று அரசாங்கம் இனியாவது முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். பொதுமக்களிடம் தொத்து வியாதிகள் பரவாமலிருப்பதற்கு இந்த டோபிகானு ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். அவ்விதம் வியாதி பரவாமல் இருக்க இந்த சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் பெருமூயற்சியுடன் வெகுதூரம் சென்று துணிகளை சலவை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பொதுமக்களின் துணியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் ஜனநெருக்கம் இல்லாத இடங்களில் ஆற்றிலும் குளங்களிலும் துணிகளை சலவை செய்து வியாதி வராத தடுக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் ஜனநெருக்கமுள்ள அருகாமையிலிருக்கும் குளங்களில் துணிகளை துவைப்பதால் அந்த துணிகளிலுள்ள அழுக்குகள் எல்லாம் அந்த தண்ணீரில் தேங்கி நிற்கும் பொழுது அந்தத் தண்ணீரை ஜனங்கள் குடிப்பதற்கும் ஸ்நானத்திற்கும் உபயோகிக்கும் பொழுது தொத்துவியாதிகள் ஜனங்களிடம் பரவுகிறது. இவ்விதம் வியாதி பரவாமலிருப்பதற்குத் தான் 50 ஆயிரம் ஜனத்தொகை இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில் ஒரு டோபிகானு ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று சர்க்கார் அறிக்கை கூறுகிறது. அவ்விதம் இல்லாததால் இப்பொழுது சலவைத் தொழிலாளிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த டோபிகானு கோரிக்கை பற்றி 1919-ஆம் வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் சர்க்காரை வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அறிந்த வெள்ளை அரசாங்கம் 1937-ஆம் வருஷத்தில் ஜி.ஓ. 1009-ன் படி டோபிகானுக்கள் கண்டிப்பாக கட்டவேண்டும் என்று நினைத்து சில முக்கிய இடங்களில் கட்டிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சதந்தர அரசாங்கம் வந்த பிறகு ஒரு டோபிகானு இன்றைக்கு கோயம்புத்தூரில் அதாவது கனம் நிதிமந்திரி இருக்கும் அந்த ஒரு ஊரில்தான் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, மற்ற எந்த இடங்களிலும் அந்த டோபிகானு பிரச்சனை எழவேயில்லை. ஆகவே கனம் நிதி மந்திரியை நான் ஒன்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [30th December 1953]

ஒரு புது பிரச்சனையாக இருந்தாலும் வருகிற பட்ஜெட்டில் கண்டிப்பாக சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு டோபிகானா கட்டுவதற்காக நிதி ஒதுக்குமாறு பணிவுடன் இந்த சபையில் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றொரு விஷயம். இப்பொழுது சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களை சுகாதார அதிகாரிகள் சமீபத்தில் இருக்கும் குளங்களிலும் ஏரிகளிலும் துணிகளை துவைக்க கூடாது என்று சொல்லி வெகுதூரம் போகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய மனைவி மக்களையும் குழந்தைகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வெகுதூரம் சென்று துணிகளை துவைத்துக் கொண்டு இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்கள் கழித்துக் கூட வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் அந்த சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்கள் மனைவி மக்களுடன் குளங்களின் கரைகளிலும் ஆற்றங்கரைகளிலும் தக்க பாதுகாப்பு இல்லாமல் இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்கள் வசிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பொதுமக்களுடைய சௌகரியங்களுக்கும், சுகாதாரத்திற்கும் முக்கிய ஸ்தர்களாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு டோபிகானாக்கள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை எனக் கருதுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சைதாப்பேட்டைக்கும் சேத்துப்பட்டுக்கும் இரண்டு டோபிகானாக்கள் கட்டுவதற்கு ஒன்றரை லட்சம் ரூபாய் கார்ப்பரேஷனில் சாங்ஷன் ஆனது. இப்பொழுது சுமார் மூன்று வருஷங்களாகியும் அதைப் பற்றி இன்னும் கார்ப்பரேஷன் கவலை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வில்லை. அந்த வழியாக போகும்போது வண்ணார்கள் எப்படி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை ஒருவரும் பார்க்கவில்லையா? ஒவ்வொருவரும் கவர்னர் லீட்டிற்கு விருந்து சாப்பிடப் போகும்போதும், மந்திரிகளும் மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் அந்த வழியாக போகும்போதும் அந்த ஆற்றங்கரைகளில் வண்ணார்கள் அவதிப் பட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பது கண்ணுக்குத் தெரியவில்லையா? இதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இதை ஒருவரும் கவனிக்காமல் இருக்க முடியாது. ஒரு சமூகத்தின் குறைகளை அரசாங்கம் கவனியாமல் இருந்தால் அதைப் பற்றி எனக்கு ஒன்றும் புரியவில்லை.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. மற்ற எல்லா தொழிலாளர்களைவிட இந்த உலகத்திலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்தினருடன் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் இந்த சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை ஒருவரும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை இன்று கிராமங்களில் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் இந்த சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் முழங்கால் முட்டிக்கு கீழ் துணிக்கட்டிக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது, செருப்பு அணியக்கூடாது குடைபிடித்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். உயர்ந்த ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் அவர்களை இன்னும் கேவலமாக நடத்துகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக சிதம்பரத்தில் தச்சுக்காடு என்ற கிராமத்தில்—அது சிதம்பரத்திலிருந்து சுமார் 7,8 மைல் இருக்கும் என நினைக்கிறேன்—ஒரு கர்ப்ப ஸ்திரீயை வண்டியில் போகக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லி, அவள் இரங்கித்தான் போக வேண்டும் என்று வண்டியில் இருந்த கர்ப்ப ஸ்திரீயை பொதுமக்கள் கீழே இறக்கி விட்டு கஷ்டப் படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு தீர்மான மூலம் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம். நாங்கள் தொடக்க கூடியவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் தொடக்கூடாதவர்கள் மாதிரி ஊரின் ஒரு ஓரத்தில் வசிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி அவர்கள் யாரிடத்தில் போய் சொல்லுவது. அவர்கள் ஊர் கோடியில்தான் வீடு கட்டி கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆனால் போலீசில் சொல்லலாம் என்றால் போலீசிலும் சொல்ல முடியாது. அப்படி சொல்லிவிட்டு அக்கிராமத்தில் குடியிருக்க முடியாது. யாரிடத்தில் சொன்னாலும் வரும் போலீஸாரைக் கூட உயர்ந்த ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களிடத்தில்தான் போய் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு அவர்கள் சொல்வதைத்தான் கேட்க முடியும். இந்த மாதிரி சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் கிராமங்களில் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கொடுமையை நீக்க இதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இதுபற்றி சட்டம் இயற்ற வேண்டுமென கருதுகிறேன்.

30th December 1953] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

“மூன்றுவதாக கல்வி. இந்தத் துறையில் அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் 4-40
முற்போக்கு அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். 1931-ஆம் p.m.
வருஷக் கணக்குப்படி ஜனத்தொகை ஆறு லட்சத்து எழுபத்தி எட்டு ஆயிரத்து ஐந்துநூற்றி இருபத்திரண்டு பேர்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் அறிக்கை கூறுகிறது. சுமார் இந்த எழு லட்சத்தில் படித்தவர்கள் ஒரு சதவிகிதம் கூட கிடையாது. இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். காரணம் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலும் அவர்கள் மிகவும் சீர்கெட்டிருப்பதால். இப்படிப்பட்ட 7 லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகையில் பட்டாதாரிகள் பத்துப் பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா வென்றால் நீங்கள் ஒருவர் இருக்கிறீர் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மற்றொருவருக்கு குமாஸ்தா வேலை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே என்று பொருந்தாத பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் கல்வி, பொருளாதாரம், உத்தியோகம் இவைகளில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலைமை இப்படி இருக்கிறதே என்றால் நீங்கள் தான் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறீர்களே என்று திடுக்கிடும் பதில் சொல்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் சொல்வதுபோல் எத்தனை சதவிகிதம் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். கணக்கு கொடுக்க முடியுமா? காந்திஜி என்ன சொன்னார். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் முன்னேறினால் தான் நாடு முழு சதந்திரம் அடைந்ததாகும் என்றும் அதுவரையில் அறைகுறையாகத் தான் இருக்கும் என்றும் சொன்னார். சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருடைய வீட்டுத் துணியையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் பொதுஜனங்களுடைய வெளி அழுக்குகளை போக்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால் தோட்டி உள் அழுக்கை போக்குகிறான். இருவருக்கும் என்ன வித்தியாசம். அப்படி இருக்க ஒருவருக்கு கொடுக்கும் சலுகை இவர்களுக்கு ஏன் இல்லை? நீங்கள் தான் தகப்பன், நீங்கள் தான் தாய், நீங்கள் தான் அண்ணன் என்று சொல்லுகிற நிலைமையில் அடிமைகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள் இந்த சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் என்பதை அறியாதவர்கள் உண்டா? ஆகவே கனம் கல்வி மந்திரியை ஒன்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நீங்கள் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களின் கண்ணைத் திறக்க இலவச கல்வி கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலும் இருக்கும்படியான உத்தியோகச் சலுகை வழங்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் மற்ற வையை சமூகத்தைவிட மிகவும் கீழ்த்தர நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பல ஆதாரத்துடனும், புள்ளிவிபரத்துடனும் நிரூபிக்க முடியும் என்று இந்த சபையில் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். இதற்கு ஆதாரமாக சதந்திர சர்க்காரில் சென்னையைத் தவிர மற்ற எல்லா இடங்களிலும் சலவையாளர்களும், ஹரிஜனங்களும் ஒன்றுதான் என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கீழ்க்கண்ட உத்திரவுபடி சலவையாளர்களுக்கு எல்லாச் சலுகைகளையும் கொடுக்கும்போது இங்குமட்டிலும் ஏன் வித்தியாசம்?

[List of Scheduled Castes in India recognized for award of Government of India Scholarships (corrected up to 1st April 1952.)]

இந்த உத்தரவுப்படி அல்லாம், பீகார், மத்தியபிரதேஷ், ஒரிஸ்ஸா, ஆஜ்மீர், போபால், டில்லி, பிலாஷ்பூர், திரிபுரா, உத்தரபிரதேசம், முதலிய இடங்களில் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் ஒரேமாதிரி சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பதுபோல் இவர்களுக்கும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் எல்லா சலுகைகளையும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் கமிஷன் வருமூன் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குள்ள எல்லா சலுகைகளையும் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும்கூட உடனடியாக கல்விச் சலுகையையாவது இவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு உத்தரவு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதை முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதாவது வண்ணன், நாவிதர், மீன் பிடிப்பவர், குயவர் இவர்கள் தொழில் செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கும் அந்தக் கல்விச் சலுகையைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. அது ஒருவகையில் நல்லதுதான். இந்தச் சட்டத்தால் அதிகமாக பலன் ஏற்படும் என்று சர்க்கார் நினைப்பது நல்லதல்ல. இதை கிராமங்களுக்கு மாத்திரம்

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [30th December 1953]

விஸ்தரித்தால் பலன் ஏற்படாது. நகரத்திற்கும் முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்கும் இந்தச் சலுகையை விஸ்தரித்தால்தான் ஏதாவது பிரயோசனம் உண்டாகும் என்று உறுதியாக சொல்லமுடியும். இதைக் கண்டிப்பாகச் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு எங்கள் சமூகத்தில் மேல் படிப்பு படித்தவர்கள் ஒருவர் இருவர் செல்வீஸ் கமிஷன் பரீட்சையில் தேர்வுபெற்று, viva voce பரீட்சைக்குப் போகும்போது கள்ளக்குரிச்சியில் பறக்கும் காக்காய் எத்தனை என்று கேட்டு அது எனக்குத் தெரியாது என்று பதில்கொன்னால், நீ லாயக்கில்லையென்று சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் முடிவு செய்துகொடுக்கிறது. அதுமட்டுமல்ல. ஜாதியின் பரம்பரையைப் பற்றி விசாரிக்கிறது. இந்தவிதமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமூகத்தில் பிறந்த ஒருவன் மற்ற சமூகத்தாருடன் போட்டி போட்டு முன்னேற முடியுமா? காலமெல்லாம் தாழ்ந்த சமூகத்தில் இருந்த ஒருவன் மற்ற சமூகத்துடன் முன்னேற வேண்டுமானால், அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது தனிச் சலுகை காட்டத்தான் வேண்டும். அதற்குக் காரணம் அந்த சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனிலே, தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவர் மெம்பராக இருந்திருந்தால், சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் போன்ற தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் நிலைமையைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். ஆகவே, தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவர் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் மெம்பராக கண்டிப்பாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“இதற்குப் பல ஆதாரங்கள் கொடுக்கலாம். சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனின் சோமனை இருந்த ஒருவர் இங்கு அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கிறார். வண்ணர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் யாரையாவது அவர்கள் காலத்தில் செலக்ஷன் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். இல்லவே இல்லை. அந்த நிலையில் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் இருக்கிறது.

“வண்ணர் சமூகத்தைப் பற்றிய நிலைமையை நன்கு அறிந்த நான் இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நான் இங்கு அங்கத்தினராக வந்திருப்பதனால், இவைகளையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடிகின்றது. புண்ணியவசமாக இச்சமூகத்தின் குறைகளைத் தெரிந்தவரான தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடார் அவர்கள், எங்களுடைய சமூகத்திற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு ஒரு ஆள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தில், என்னை இந்தச் சபைக்கு காங்கிரஸின் சார்பாக கொண்வந்திருக்கிறார். கொண்டு வந்ததினால்தான், உங்கள் முன்னிலையில் இந்தக் குறைகளைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடிகின்றது. இல்லையென்றால் இந்த யுகத்தில் கூட எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு இம்மாதிரி ஒரு வாய்ப்பு கிடைத்திருக்காது என்று குறிப்பிட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் தாழ்ந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு மக்களிடமும் தொடர்பு உள்ளவர்கள். ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்திற்கும் ஊழியம் செய்கின்ற அவர்கள் மிகவும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு கல்விச் சலுகையாவது உடனே கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மத்திய சர்க்கார் கமிஷன் ஒன்றை நியமித்திருக்கிறது. அந்தக் கமிஷனும் இன்னும் ஒரு மாதத்தில் வந்து, இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஒரு வாரம் தங்கி, இங்கு விசாரணை செய்துவிட்டுப் போய்விடுவார்கள். அவர்கள் வருவதற்குள் நாம் ஒரு கமிட்டி நிறுவி, இந்த மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை அந்தக் கமிஷனுக்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்கு எடுத்துக் கூறவேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிஷனிடம் எங்கள் சமூகத்தினுடைய குறைகளை எடுத்துச்சொல்வதற்கு ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய எங்களுக்கும் ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

30th December 1953] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

“ஆனால் அதுவரை காத்திராமல், உடனடியாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் மிகவும் கருணை கூர்ந்து, சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு குறைந்த பசும் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரையில் கல்விச் சலுகை கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் என்பது படித்த பட்டதாரிகளுக்குமட்டும்தான் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. படித்தவர்களுக்கு மட்டும்தான் என்றும் சொல்லமுடியாது. முதல் பாரத்திலிருந்து ஐந்தாவது பாரம் வரையில் படித்தவர்களிடையேயும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் இருக்கிறது என்பதையும் சர்க்கார் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கும் ஏதாவது வழி வகை செய்யவேண்டும்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned to-meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 31st December 1953.

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

1. *Administration Report of the Madras City Improvement Trust for the year 1952-53 together with a copy of the resolution thereon of the Board* [Laid on the table of the House under section 172 (2) of the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950].

2. *G.O. Ms. No. 3240, Public (Services), dated the 17th December 1953, regarding the exclusion of the disciplinary cases enquired into by a Judge of the High Court from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission* [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India].

[30th December 1953]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 31 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th December 1953, page 94 supra.]

Statement showing the number of palmyra trees on patta lands in Sathangulam and Udangudi villages.

Serial number and name of village.			Number of palmyras partly dried up.	Number of palmyras fully dried.	Total number affected.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Kudiraimoli	.. ..	1,400	300	1,700
2	Manadutandupattu	.. ..	350	75	425
3	Paramankurichi	.. ..	1,200	500	1,700
4	Megnanapuram	.. ..	43	275	705
5	Vemmarikulam	.. ..	3,000	1,000	4,000
6	Lakshmipuram	.. ..	20	150	350
7	Nangaimozhi	.. ..	150	200	350
8	Udangudy	.. ..	750	1,500	2,250
9	Kalankudiyiruppu	.. ..	250	350	600
10	Kulasekharapatnam	.. ..	450	150	600
11	Manapad	.. ..	250	75	325
12	Adiakurichi	.. ..	1,000	250	1,250
13	Madavankurichi	.. ..	1,050	150	1,200
14	Venkataramanujapuram	.. ..	1,025	535	1,600
15	Chettiyapathu	.. ..	2,000	550	2,550
16	Eluvaramukki	.. ..	1,000	450	1,450
17	Pannamparai	.. ..	700	350	1,050
18	Palankulam	.. ..	2,000	500	2,500
19	Sathangulam	.. ..	1,000	400	1,400
20	Pudukulam	.. ..	2,000	800	2,800
21	Nanjungulam	.. ..	1,050	500	1,550
22	Mudaloor	.. ..	2,000	700	2,700
23	Pallakurichi	.. ..	800	300	1,100
24	Komattikottai	.. ..	700	400	1,100
25	Sasthavinallur	.. ..	640	250	890
26	Naduvakurichi	.. ..	550	200	750
27	Padukkappattu	.. ..	700	400	1,100
28	Arasoor	.. ..	2,200	800	3,000
Total			28,840	12,110	40,955

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN CITY.

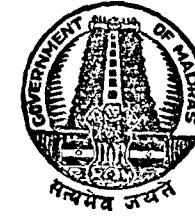
ACCOUNT TEST INSTITUTE, Egmore, Madras.
CITY BOOK COMPANY, Post Box No. 605, Madras-4.
HIGGINBOTHAMS, Madras.
P. VARADACHARI & Co., Madras.
THE SOUTH INDIA SAIYA SIDDHANTHA WORKS PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LIMITED, Madras.
VENKATARAMA & Co., Madras.
V. PERUMAL CHETTI & SONS, Madras.
V. RAMASAWMY SASTRULU & SONS, Madras.
OTTEUMAI OFFICE, Madras-17.
M. DORAISWAMY MUDALIAR & Co., Madras.
FREE INDIA CO-OPERATORS' AGENCY, Madras-4.
SOUTH INDIA TRADERS, Royapetta, Madras.

IN MUFASSAL.

M. C. KRISHNIAH CHETTY, Madanapalle, Chittoor district.
THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES COMPANY, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore district.
D. SREERAKSHNAMURTHY, Ongole, Guntur district.
M. SESHACHALAM & Co., Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
TRIVENI PUBLISHERS, Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
HINDUSTAN DIARY PUBLISHERS, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE COMMERCIAL LINKS, Governorpeth, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE MANAGER, Gramodharana, Buckinghampet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
E. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Madurai, Madurai district.
K. P. AHMED KUNHI & BROS., Cannanore, Malabar district.
KERALA POLYTECHNIC CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Kozhikode-5 (South Malabar).
P. K. BROTHERS, Kozhikode (South Malabar).
V. D. MOORTHY, Nellore, Nellore district.
A. VENKATASUBBAN, Vellore, North Arcot district.
TIMES MODERN MART, Salem, Salem district.
K. BHOGA RAO & Co., Mangalore, South Kanara district.
U. R. SHENOY & SONS, Mangalore, South Kanara district.
SRINIVAS & Co., Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.
P. N. SWAMINATHA SIVAN & Co., Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.
S. KRISHNASWAMI & Co., Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
PALANIAPPA BROTHERS, Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
V. S. VASAN & Co., Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
S. B. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
ARIVU NOOLAGAM, Market Street, Ootacamund.

IN OTHER STATES.

BHANWARILAL JAIN, Motikatra, Agra.
SREEN ADHIRAYA VAIDYA SHARADA BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
THE BANGALORE BOOK CENTRE, Bangalore-2.
THE STANDARD BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
HARI GOVIND BOOK STALL, Baroda.
NEW BOOK COMPANY, Bombay.
THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
THE BOOK COMPANY, Calcutta.
THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
BHARAT STORES, Ernakulam.
CHAROTAR BOOK STALL, Anand (Gujarat).
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE BOOK DEPOT, Lallaguda P.O., Hyderabad (Deccan).
S. M. JAGANATHAN, Nagercoil.
S. V. KAMAT, Kumta (North Kanara).
JAIN BOOK AGENCY, New Delhi.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK SERVICE, Poona.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE, Trivandrum.



3708

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER 1953

VOLUME VI—No. 4

CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	155-167, 250-283
II Business of the House	167-168
III General Discussion on the Budget for the second six months of the year 1953-54 (last day)	168-249

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1954

PRICE, 4 annas

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 31st December 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Status of washermen employed in Government institutions.

* 33 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the washermen employed in Government institutions such as hospitals, jails, hostels, etc., have been treated as Government servants eligible for leave, pension, etc.; and

(b) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) Dhobies employed in Government medical institutions, being members of the Madras Last Grade Service, are eligible for leave, pension, etc. No paid dhobies are employed in the Jail Department. In hostels attached to Government educational institutions, dhobies are usually engaged by students themselves on mutually agreed terms. In the Government School for the Blind, Poonamalle, Chingleput district, dhobies are paid out of contingencies and hence are not eligible for leave, pension, etc., benefits. As dhobies are employed only occasionally in isolated Government institutions, it is not considered possible to absorb them as members of a regular service so as to make them eligible for those benefits.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU:—“In hospitals run by Government the dhobies are working full-time. May I know whether the Government will treat their service as regular Government service?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“In Government medical institutions where they are employed they are eligible for leave, pension, etc.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“May I know whether these people come under the non-pensionable category and their expenses are met out of office contingencies?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I have been informed that dhobies employed in Government medical institutions are eligible for leave, pension, etc., being members of the Madras Last Grade Service.”

[31st December 1953]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—" May I request the Government to arrive at a decision about the name of this community with the co-operation of the community? In three questions that are being put by Mr. Ethirajulu, in one the community is referred to as 'Vannar', in the second as 'Salavai-karar' and in the third as 'Washermen', and all the same, Government name them as 'Dhobies'?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" It is a professional name. It is an occupational name. It is not possible to invent and force a particular name upon the community. Those who speak Tamil call themselves 'Vannars'. Those who speak Telugu use the name *Sakalavadu*. 'Salavaikarar' is a Tamil-Telugu fusion. 'Dhobi' is a Hindustani term and is freely used all over the land. We call them 'Washermen' in English. If we try to insist on any particular name we will only have quarrels rather than settlement. It is better to leave things as they stand at present in each particular instance, rather than trying to invent a new name and force it on the community. Further the group is treated as a caste when they talk of certain privileges but it is really an occupation so far as the interests are concerned."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—" What is the Malayalam name, Sir." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I think 'Vannar' as in Tamil."

Modified Elementary Education Scheme.

* 34 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names and official positions of the members of the Committee constituted in connexion with the new Elementary Education Scheme;

(b) the terms of reference to the Committee;

(c) when the Report of the Committee was received by the Government; and

(d) whether it will be placed before the Legislature for consideration; and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) (1) Professor R. V. Parulekar (Chairman), Director of the Indian Institute of Education, Bombay.

(2) Dr. B. B. Dey, Retired Director of Public Instruction.

(3) Sri M. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Milia, Delhi.

(4) Sri S. Govindarajulu Naidu, (Member-Secretary), Director of Public Instruction, Madras, now Director of Public Instruction (Andhra).

(b) The terms of the reference to the Committee were:

(i) to examine the system of elementary education as it prevailed in the State till last year and the manner in

31st December 1953]

which the quality of that education can be improved and the number of pupils receiving education can be increased; and

(ii) to examine the Modified scheme of Elementary Education and its working particularly in relation to the objects stated in item (i) in all its implications, and make recommendations on the subject to Government.

" (c) On 25th November 1953.

" (d) Copies of the report have been placed on the Table of the House."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—" May I know, Sir, why no one from Madras State was appointed as a member of this Committee?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I think Mr. Govindarajulu Naidu, the previous Director of Public Instruction, belongs to Madras."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—" Was the Committee expected to visit any of the villages in the State to review the conditions of the schools there or was it instructed only to submit a theoretical commentary on the scheme?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" They were left to work out their own procedure."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—" With reference to answer to clause (d) of the question, may I know when the report of the committee would come up for discussion before the Council?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" The Government are considering the various recommendations of the Committee. As soon as the examination of the scheme in the light of the recommendations of the Committee is over, the scheme would be placed before the Council for discussion."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—" May I ask the Hon. the Minister for Education whether the recommendations of the Committee are so reasonable as to be adopted by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" We are still examining the proposals. Most of the recommendations are likely to be adopted."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—" Are those recommendations of the Committee in agreement with the scheme that has been propagated by the Government so that no radical changes need be made in the scheme as it emerged from the Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I would request the hon. Member to go through the report of the Committee and draw his own conclusions."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—" What will be the approximate financial commitment to the State if all the recommendations of the Committee are carried out?"

[31st December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is being examined by the Government and the matter is under their active consideration."

Schemes to be financed from the Madras State Loan, 1963, floated in July 1953.

* 35 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of schemes ordered to be financed out of the 4 per cent Madras State Loan, 1963, floated in July 1953 and the amount allotted to each of the schemes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" On the basis of a provisional allocation, the net proceeds of this loan actually made available to the Madras Government is Rs. 617 lakhs. The Government have not issued any order allocating the proceeds for utilization on specific schemes. According to the latest forecast, the probable expenditure on schemes in progress in the current year to be financed out of the loan proceeds, is as shown below :—

Irrigation works—

	Amount in lakhs.
	RS.
Manimuthar Project	115
Mettur Canals Scheme	26
Araniyar Projects	12
Walayar Project	11
Mangalam Project	11
Other small works	10
Total	185

Electricity Schemes—

	RS.
Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme	203
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme	115
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme	90
Madras Thermal Scheme	152
Compensation for acquired undertakings	1
Total	561

Grand total ... 746

The expenditure in excess of the proceeds of the open market loan will be met from the general balances of the Government."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" What is the return expected under these development schemes both on irrigation and electricity? Have the Government carried out any investigation regarding the return they would get from these schemes? "

[31st December 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Before any scheme is taken up for execution, usually an estimate of the probable return of income from that scheme is prepared and that is taken into account. I do not know exactly the return from each project but if the hon. Member were to put a separate question, I might be able to answer."

Selection Committee for Government Basic Training Schools at Cuddalore.

* 36 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the tenure of office of the non-official members of the Selection Committee appointed for the selection of candidates to Government Basic Training Schools at Cuddalore; and

(b) whether the Members of the Legislature are given representation in such committees?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The tenure of office of the non-official members of the selection committees appointed for the selection of candidates to all Government Basic Training Schools including those at Cuddalore is normally three years. The term of office of the present selection committees has been fixed as one year on account of the recent partition of the State.

" (b) Members of the Legislature have been appointed to some of the selection Committees."

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—" May I know, Sir, who is the authority for appointing non-official members to this committee? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is the Government who appoint the non-official members."

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether a member of the Backward-Class Advisory Committee, Government of Madras, if available, will be appointed to this committee? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There are various committees for each district. I am sure there are many members belonging to the Backward-Classes in many of these committees."

Protection to washermen working under private individuals.

* 37 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that washermen who are working under private individuals for a long time are removed suddenly, the Government have any proposal to extend the benefit of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, to them?

11-10
a.m.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

[31st December 1953]

State aid to Agricultural Farms, Limited, Ramayyanpatti, Tirunelveli district.

* 38 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of State aid given to the Agricultural Farms Limited, Ramayyanpatti, Tirunelveli district;

(b) whether the concern is now functioning; if so, what has it produced during the last two years; and

(c) whether any portion of the aid has been repaid by the above company?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No aid has been given to the Agricultural Farms, Limited, Ramayyanpatti, under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

“(b) The Government have no information.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Buses under the Madras State Transport System.

* 39 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) when the “Red Ladies” (Guy and Leyland) were introduced in the Madras State Transport System and how many of them are working, and whether they have been found satisfactory;

(b) when the Guy chassis, purchased during 1952–53 are expected to be put on the road and why there has been so much delay in building bodies;

(c) how many light diesel buses are now in the Government Transport System and how many more of this type are proposed to be purchased and the amount sanctioned for the same; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a comparative statement showing the particulars in regard to cost, life, performance and breakdowns during 1952–53 of the heavy and light types?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The Guy and Leyland diesel buses were introduced in the Government Bus Service on 4th June 1951 and 21st December 1951 respectively. There are at present one Guy Arab, one Leyland and eight Guy Gardner vehicles. Their performance has been very satisfactory.

“(b) All the eight Guy chassis delivered in November 1952 were put in the road between April and July 1953. It needs some time to fabricate the appropriate special type of body kits and to assemble them and construct the bodies.

“(c) Thirty-five new diesel buses and forty-four old buses whose petrol engines have been replaced by diesel engines. The

[31st December 1953]

Government have recently sanctioned the purchase of 50 new light diesel engines at a cost of about Rs. 3.09 lakhs to be fitted to old long wheel base buses in replacement of an equal number of existing overaged petrol engines.

“(d) The heavy and light types of diesel vehicles operated by the Government Bus Service, are not capable of comparison as the light diesel vehicles except for the new buses are only petrol vehicles converted by fitment of light diesel engines after they had served for about four years with petrol engines. However, a strict comparison of the new light and the new heavy diesels might be possible later when they would have completed about 40,000 miles of service.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Did the Government make any investigation as to the suitability of the heavy or light types for the City roads with particular reference to traffic demands, and what is their decision, Sir?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“After investigating the traffic demands, we have now come to the conclusion that it would be better, more economical and more beneficial to the public, if we put heavy diesel engines. Therefore, the latest order placed in the year 1953–54 is for nearly 45 to 50 heavy diesel engines.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIYA AYYAR :—“Why are they called ‘Red Ladies’, Sir?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Because they are red and very attractive!” (Laughter.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“May I know what is the procedure adopted for purchasing the chassis required for the City Bus Service? Are tenders and quotations called for and what is the basis for the selection of particular types of chassis?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“On the advice given by expert technicians in the Government Bus Service, we make specifications. Then open tenders are invited and these tenders are scrutinised by a Committee consisting of the Hon. the Minister for Industries, the Secretary to the Home Department, the Secretary to the Public Works Department and the Transport Commissioner, who, according to the needs of the City, select buses, which are cheap and very useful.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Have the Government any idea to give up nationalization of this Bus service and hand it over to private agencies, who will run it better than the Government?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“I do not agree that private agencies can do better than the Government. The Government have, however, no intention to give up nationalization.”

[31st December 1953]

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Are the Government not making profits in the City Bus service? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We are making a fairly good profit, Sir.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“ Is there any proposal for increasing the number of buses in the City ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir. This year we have put 40 new light diesel buses of the Commer type. Next year we propose to put 50 more heavy diesel buses of the Guy and Leyland type.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Is not the fare charged by the Government higher than that charged elsewhere? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I do not think so, Sir. I think the rates in the City are certainly higher than the rates in the mufassal, because in the City roads the buses have to stop at frequent intervals and therefore much petrol is lost. But whatever applies to one City will apply to all Cities.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Are not the fares far higher than the fares when the vehicles were run by private agencies? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I should like to have notice, Sir. I was not Minister when the transport service was taken over by the Government.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ Have the Government received any complaints about overcrowding in the buses? I myself had personal experience of it, Sir, a very sad experience indeed! ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am aware of the fact that at the present moment, on account of the immediate suspension of the tramway, there has been an enormous amount of overcrowding. But, if I prevent overcrowding, the alternative will be that a large number of passengers will be stranded on the roads. I think it would be better, till we put adequate number of buses, to permit overcrowding rather than leave the passengers on the roads.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ In what respects is nationalization better than transport by private agencies and from what point of view are the public benefited? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I think, Sir, I can claim that nationalized transport is more efficient.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“ Have any buses been transferred to the Andhra State, when the division of assets was made? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ If the hon. Member refers to buses belonging to the Government nationalized transport service, the answer is in the negative.”

[31st December 1953]

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Will the Government kindly arrange to fix the number boards with bold numbers in front of the buses so that the public may be able to find out the number easily even from a distance? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member will certainly be aware that in the new buses, the number boards occupy a prominent place. But in the very old buses we are trying to replace them gradually.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of putting the names in Tamil on the name boards in the buses? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Most people are aware of the starting point and destination from the number itself. I think it would be better to restrict to numbers rather than to names.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ இதுவரை எத்தனை பஸ்கள் அரசாங்கத்தார் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள்? அவைகளில் எத்தனை பஸ்கள் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன? எத்தனை பஸ்கள் நேராய்வாய்ப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன? இந்த விவரங்களை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொடுக்க முடியுமா? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I said, we purchased last year 45 light diesel buses and all of them are running very efficiently. We propose to purchase next year another 50 heavy diesel engines. Their performance has got to be watched. We have converted nearly 90 petrol buses into diesel buses on account of the fact that these buses have done their full term of five years. Even they are running satisfactorily.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I suggest to the Hon. Minister to answer the Tamil questions in Tamil? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am sure my hon. Friend, Dr. V. K. John, will be in hot waters if I do so.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that these buses suddenly get sick just in the middle of a trip and we have to get down and push the buses. We are asked to do it and we do it sometimes.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Just as old men get sick, old buses also get sick. We cannot avoid it.”
(Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Those hon. Members, who have seen Calcutta and Bombay, must bear with me when I say that our transport is doing very well and there is no gain in fouling our own nest in this matter.”

[31st December 1953]

Abolition of District Boards.

* 40 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the abolition of district boards and the alternative agency to be set up in the place of the district boards; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

11-20
a.m.

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“(a) & (b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Will the Hon. Minister tell us the circumstances in which the old taluk boards were abolished?”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“It is an old story; it is not a thing of the present.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—“May I request the Hon. Minister to have a settled policy once for all regarding local bodies before he begins to air about the possibilities of changes and thereby creating confusion?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I am intervening because it is a very general question applicable to all policies. I would like to tell hon. Members that in a democracy we have to fly a few kites before we know how the wind blows.”

Election of members to the District Boards.

* 41 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to conduct the election of members to the district boards; and

(b) the programme of dates fixed for the same?

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“(a) & (b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Was not a specific assurance given by the Hon. the Chief Minister that the elections would not be put off and that the newly-elected Boards would begin to function from 1st April 1953?”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“Yes, Sir, it was promised on the floor of the Assembly. But the Government are contemplating legislation to extend the term of Special Officers by three more months, and we expect the elections will be concluded before June next.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“As electoral rolls are ready, why should not the elections be held before March 1954?”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“There are several other things to be done before elections could be held.”

[31st December 1953]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“May I know why preliminary arrangements have not been made already? When there is an Act limiting the term of Special Officers of the District Boards till the end of March 1954, why should not action have been taken in time for holding the elections?”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“We were in the midst of Andhra partition. Now we are making arrangements to hold the elections before June next.”

Constitution of the Panchayat Boards of Arkonam, Arcot and Ranipet into municipalities.

* 42 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to constitute Arkonam, Arcot and Ranipet Panchayat Boards into municipalities, and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“No, Sir. The latter part of the question does not arise.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“May I know the population and income of these panchayat boards?”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“When the proposal is not on hand, how can I be expected to have information about population and other things? When the proposal comes, we can find out the income, population and other things.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Was there not a definite proposal mooted to constitute Arkonam into a municipality?”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“There was a proposal in 1949-50. But, because of protests made by the public and the Panchayat Board unanimously, the proposal was dropped in 1950.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Is there no set principle as to the minimum income and population for upgrading panchayat boards into municipalities?”

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM:—“If the population is above 20,000 and if the income is nearly Rs. 1,00,000, we can form a municipality.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Audit of the accounts of the Hindu religious institutions.*

1 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) the arrangement made for the periodical audit of the accounts of the Hindu religious institutions in this State;

(b) whether any audit fee is levied for the above purpose and collected from the temple funds;

(c) for what period audit has been completed; and

[31st December 1953]

(d) the steps taken for prompt audit of the accounts of all the temples and mutts and to lay on the table of the House a list of temples, if any, for which audit has not been carried out up to date?

- A.—(a) Accounts of religious institutions with an annual income of not less than Rs. 1,000 are being audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. Institutions with an annual income of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 60,000 are subject to annual audit while institutions with an annual income exceeding Rs. 60,000 are subject to concurrent audit, that is, audit to take place as and when an expenditure is incurred. The accounts of institutions with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000 are subject to audit by the staff of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department.
- (b) Under section 76 (2) of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, every religious institution with an annual income of not less than Rs. 1,000 shall pay to the Government annually a sum not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of its income, for meeting the cost of auditing its accounts. Audit fees at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their annual income are being collected from religious institutions.
- (c) The accounts of a majority of the religious institutions with a higher income level have been already audited up to the end of fasli 1360. It will not, however, be possible to say precisely for what period, the audit has been completed in respect of all religious institutions.
- (d) With a view to ensure prompt audit of the accounts of religious institutions the auditing of accounts has been now entrusted to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, a regular head of the department and he has been sanctioned the necessary staff, both non-gazetted and gazetted, for auditing the accounts of religious institutions.

A list^a of temples for which audit has not been carried out up to date, that is, audit has not been done at any time so far, is annexed.

Application of Fundamental Rules to employees of municipal councils.

2 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether all the municipal councils adopt the Fundamental Rules for all the municipal employees; and if not, why not?

A.—All municipal councils except Dindigul have adopted the Fundamental Rules. The Dindigul Municipal Council has adopted the Civil Service Regulations.

^a Vide Appendix on pages 250-283 infra.

st December 1953]

Payment of cycle allowance to municipal bill-collectors.

3 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether municipal bill-collectors are paid cycle allowance as in the case of other outdoor subordinates in the municipalities; and if not why not?

A.—The municipal bill-collectors are not paid cycle allowance. Judging from the nature of the work of bill-collectors who have to go from door to door for collection and the limited area assigned to each bill collector, the maintenance of a cycle by them and an allowance therefor are unnecessary.

Government transport buses in the City.

4 Q.—SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing—

(i) the daily average number of Government Transport buses on the road in the City of Madras from March to October 1953 (both months inclusive);

(ii) the average daily collections from sale of bus tickets for the above period; and

(iii) the daily average number of tickets sold for the above period?

A.—(i) to (iii) The information required is furnished below:—

Month.	Daily average number of buses on road.			Daily average collection from sale of tickets.	Daily average number of tickets sold.
	Buses.	Lorry buses.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1953				RS.	
March ..	269	..	269	30,708	238,517
April ..	276	13	289	34,772	286,044
May ..	281	13	294	36,632	307,629
June ..	271	13	284	37,274	313,968
July ..	273	13	286	36,949	313,951
August ..	273	14	287	35,804	301,509
September ..	271	14	285	35,112	297,559
October ..	267	12	279	32,950	280,461

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

II.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know from the Hon. Leader of the House what the programme for this House is and how long it will be sitting? I see that certain non-official resolutions and Bills have been ballotted for. I should like to know whether a non-official day will be allotted for the consideration of these resolutions and Bills."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" We were thinking whether it would be more convenient for the Members to

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [31st December 1953]

adjourn after the budget to meet on the 9th or 10th January. But I find that there is the difficulty of finding time if we adjourn like that. But on the whole, I am feeling—I am still open to a little discussion in the matter before coming to a final conclusion—that we should continue to sit along with the Legislative Assembly without any break so that there will be time available for the purpose mentioned by the Leader of the Opposition."

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1953-54 (LAST DAY).

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member, Sri M. Ethirajulu, will continue his speech. He has got five more minutes."

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரால் உபகாரச் சம்பளம் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அந்த உபகாரச் சம்பளம் வெள்ளையர் காலத்தில் எப்படி நடைபெற்று வந்ததோ, அம்மாதிரியே இன்னும் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அது யாருக்குப் போய்ச் சேருகிறது என்றால், போதுமான வருவாய் உள்ளவர்களுக்கும், அதிகப் பணம் படைத்தவர்களுக்கும் தான் போய்ச் சேருகிறது. அது எப்படியென்றால், ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் இருக்கும் மணியக்காரர், சொத்து இருப்பவர்களுக்கு சொத்து இல்லையென்றும், வருவாய் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வருவாய் இல்லையென்றும், கொடுக்கும்படியான சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டின் பேரில், தாசில்தார் அவர்கள் இது சரிதான் என்று எழுதி உடனே மாகாண ஹரிஜன் வெல்பேர் டைரக்டருக்கு அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதன் பேரில், ஹரிஜன் வெல்பேர் டைரக்டர் அவர்கள் யாருக்கு கொடுப்பது, யாருக்கு கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்று அவரால் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியாமல் சம்பள சலுகை கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார். உண்மையாகவே பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சலுகை கிடைப்பதில்லை. இந்தச் சலுகைகளெல்லாம் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளும் 143 வகுப்பினரும் இருக்கும் எல்லா வசதியுடையவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கும் போய்ச் சேருகிறதே தவிர, மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவராக இருக்கும்படியான குழந்தைகளுக்குப் போய்ச் சேருவதில்லை. ஹரிஜன இலாகா அதிகாரியானவர் உண்மையாகவே பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகைகள் போய்ச் சேருவதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய முயற்சி எடுக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையாகவே பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேருகிறதா, அல்லது அதற்குமாறாக மணியக்காரர் சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டின் பேரில், தாசில்தார் கையெழுத்திட்டு, கொடுக்கப்படுவது சரிதானா, என்று சோதனைசெய்து, அவர்களுக்குத் தக்க தண்டனையை அளிக்க சர்க்கார் முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையாகவே சில பிற்பட்ட நிலைமையில் இருக்கிற குழந்தைகளுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகைகள் போய்ச் சேர்வதில்லையென்று நான் இந்தச் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இதை முக்கியமாக அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்."

"தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா சுமார் 11 தாலுகாக்களைக்கொண்ட ஒரு ஜில்லா. அத்தனை தாலுகாக்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கு, அதன் தலைநகரமாகிய கடலூரில் சர்க்கார் ஹெட் குவார்ட்டர்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக, கடலூர் தாலுகாவைப் பொறுத்தவரை, சுற்றிலும் 200 கிராமங்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கின்றன, இவ்வளவு கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்களுக்கு இந்த ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரிதான் இருக்கிறது. அதில் 160 படுக்கைகள் தான் இருக்கின்றன. இதிலும் சர்க்கார் ஊழியர்களுக்கும் அதே ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் சலுகை காட்டப்பட்டு வருகிறது. பொதுமக்கள் இப்பொழுது ரொம்பவும் நல்ல வைத்திய வசதியில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் போதுமான படுக்கை வசதி கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று பொதுமக்கள் நெடுநாட்களாக சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களும் சொல்லிக் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இதைச் சென்ற மாதத்தில் கூட சுகாதார

31st December 1953] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

மந்திரி அவர்கள் நேரிலேயே வந்து பார்த்தார்கள். சர்க்கார் அதைக் கவனித்து படுக்கை விஸ்தரிப்பைக் கண்டிப்பாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

"முக்கியமாக, அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் ஸ்பெஷல் வார்டு கிடையாது. டாக்டர்களுக்கும் நர்சுகளுக்கும் போதுமான இடமிருந்தும் கூட (quarters) குடியிருப்பு வசதி கிடையாது. இவ்விதமான நிலையில் சுகாதாரவசதி மிகவும் குறைவாக இருந்தால், எப்படி பொது ஜனங்கள் நன்றாக வாழ முடியும் என்று கேட்கின்றேன். அதையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்."

"கொண்டங்கி எரியும், திருவகிந்திபுரத்திலுள்ள அணைக்கட்டும் 2,000 ஏக்கருக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியுள்ளவை. அது சரிவர இல்லை. இப்பொழுது விவசாய மந்திரியாக உள்ள மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் கூட, அந்த இடங்களையெல்லாம் வந்து பார்த்திருக்கிறார். இவையனை இன்னும் சரிவர சீர்திருத்தக்கூட முடியவில்லை. அதனால் விவசாயிகள் இந்த வருஷத்தில் பயிர் செய்யமுடியாத நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பயிர் சரியாக வந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது இரண்டு மாதத்திற்குப் போதுமான தண்ணீர்தான் வருகிறது. அந்த இரண்டு மாதத்திற்குப் பிறகு, தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் அந்த இரண்டாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலமும் நடுமத்தியில் பாழடைந்து போகும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. சென்ற 10 வருஷங்களாக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இதை எடுத்துக் காட்டி வருகிறோம். அரசாங்கம் இதை கவனித்து உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று பல கோரிக்கைகள் மூலமாகவும், நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கடலூர் வந்திருந்தபோதும், விவசாய சங்கத்தின் தலைவர்களும் மற்றவர்களும் நேரில் கண்டு குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும் என கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஆனால், சர்க்கார், கவனித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் கவனித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறதே யொழிய, காரியத்தில் ஒன்றும் நடைபெறுவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஜில்லாவின் தலைநகரமாகிய கடலூரில் இந்த அணைக்கட்டும், எரியும் இருப்பதால் விவசாய மக்களையும், ஏழை குடியானவர்களையும் பாதுகாக்கும் பொருட்டு முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

"மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் வெற்றி பெறவில்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் வெற்றி பெற்றிருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்ல முடியும். ஏனென்றால் குடியால் நசித்துப் போன குடும்பங்களும், இருக்கும் இடமே தெரியாது இருந்த ஏழை குடும்பங்களும் மதுவிலக்கால் இப்பொழுது மீண்டும் பிரகாசித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்தப் பெரும்பணியை முதல் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி அவர்கள்தான் செய்து வைத்தார் என்பதை யாரும் மறக்க முடியாது. அந்த மதுவிலக்கு இப்பொழுது வெற்றி பெறவில்லையென்று யார் சொல்லுகிறார்களென்றால், திருட்டுத்தனமாக கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவர்களும், இதையே பிரதான ஜீவியமாக பின்பற்றுவர்களும் சொல்லுகிறார்களேதவிர, உண்மையிலேயே எண்ணப்போல் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தில் வந்த ஒருவன் நன்றாக அதைக்கண்டு சந்தோஷப் படுவதைவிட வேறு யாதும் மதுவிலக்கை குறை கூற முடியாது. இப்பொழுது மதுவிலக்கினால் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சி அதைத்தங்கள் ஊதியத்திற்கு பயன்படுத்துவதை ஒரு தொழிலாகக் கொண்டவர்கள் தான் மீண்டும் மதுவை வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்கள் கூட வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள் என்று மேற்கோள் காட்டுகிறார்கள். குடித்து அறியாதவர்கள்; குடி என்பது என்னவென்பதைத் தெரியாதவர்கள் இதை மீண்டும் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி மீண்டும் இதைக்கொண்டுவந்தால், ஏழை மக்கள் நசித்துப் போவார்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் நசித்துப் போவார்கள் என்பதை நான் நன்றாகக் கூறமுடியும். அதற்காக என்ன விதமான கஷ்டம் வந்தபோதிலும் இந்த சர்க்கார் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தைக் கைவிடக்கூடாது. கைவிட்டால் ஆபத்து நேரிடும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [31st December 1953]

11-30 a.m. “வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. மத்திய சர்க்காரால் நமக்கு சமூக நலத் திட்டம், இன்னும் தேசிய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம் எல்லாம் வந்திருக்கிறது. வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் பற்றி உயர்தரப் படிப்பு படித்து பட்டம் பெற்றவர்களும், எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. படித்தவர்களும் தான் சர்க்கார் கவனத்தில் வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், 1 முதல் 5-வது பாரம் வரையில் படித்தவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான ஒரு உத்தியோகமும் கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன்வரவில்லை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஜனங்களும் மற்றப்படி சமூகத்தில் பின் தங்கியவர்களும் 5-வது பாரத்திற்கு மேல் படிக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் பணம் இல்லாத குறையினால், முதல் பாரத் தோடோ அல்லது 5-வது பாரத்தோடோ அதற்குமேல் போகமுடியாமல் நிறுத்திவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 14 ஜில்லாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் அனேக தாலுகாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், சர்க்கார் காரியாலயங்கள் எண்ணிறந்தவைகள் இருக்கின்றன.

“குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ஒரு ரிஜிஸ்திரார் ஆபீஸ் எதிரில் நன்றாக எழுதத் தெரியாதவர்களும், ஓய்வு பெற்றவர்களும் பத்திரம் எழுதும் பழக்கம் நாளைவரை நடந்து வருகிறது. எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியாதவர்கள் அனேக கிராமங்களிலிருந்து அங்கே வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பாண்டு பத்திரம் முதலியவைகள் எழுதிக்கொடுப்பதற்காக, அந்த ரிஜிஸ்திரார் ஆபீசுக்கு எதிரில் சுமார் 5, 6 பேர்கள் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு, இம்மாதிரி பாண்டு, பத்திரங்கள் முதலியன எழுதிக்கொடுத்து, ஒவ்வொருவரும் சுமார் 10 ரூபாய் வரையில் தினமும் பெறுகிறார்கள். கிராமத்து மக்கள் அனேகமாக எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியாதவர்களாக இருப்பதால், இம்மாதிரி எழுதிக்கொடுப்பவர்களுடைய உதவி வேண்டியிருக்கின்றது. அதற்காக பணம் செலவழிக்கின்றார்கள். அம்மாதிரி இடங்களில் எல்லாம் படித்த வாலிபர்களைக் கொண்டு வந்து, அவர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளித்து, சர்க்கார் அங்கீகாரம் அளித்து, ஒவ்வொரு ஆபீசுக்குச் சமீபத்திலே 5 பேர்களைவது நியமனம் செய்தால், கிராம வாசிகளுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை ஓரளவு போக்க முடியும். கிராமத்தாரிடமிருந்து ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையைத்தான் ஊதியமாக வாங்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டையும் சர்க்கார் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு ரல்லது. தகுந்த பயிற்சிபெற்றவர்களை அங்கு நியமிப்பதனால், பத்திரங்கள் முதலியன ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட முறையில் எழுதப்படும். அதனால், சர்க்கார் தஸ்தாவேஜுகள் சரிவர முறைப்படி இருக்க ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். சர்க்காருக்கு மனுக்கள் எந்த முறையில் இருக்கவேண்டுமோ அந்த முறையில் எழுதுவதன் மூலம் சர்க்காருடைய வேலை ஓரளவுக்கு செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். 1 முதல் 5-வது பாரம் வரையில் படித்தவர்களை இம்மாதிரி வேலைக்கு பயிற்சி அளித்து எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் உடனடியாக 5 ஆயிரம் முதல் 10 ஆயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கலாம். அப்படி வேலை கிடைத்தால், படித்திருக்கும் வாலிபர்களும் மற்றவர்களும் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்குமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த விஷயத்தைப் புனராலோசனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Minister for Finance and the Members of the Government on their being able to show a small surplus budget. In spite of the division of the State and the Rajahmundry floods and their relief, we have this happy result worthy of congratulation. I am also very happy to note that our Chief Minister has appointed a lady Minister, and I should like to congratulate the Government on the appointment of a lady Minister. I wonder

31st December 1953] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

whether Rajaji remembers that last year during the budget discussion I asked for the appointment of a Minister for Social Service. You said that the Minister should naturally be a lady. Now you have appointed a lady, and why have you not added to her the portfolio of social service? If you think that the lady Minister has a heavy portfolio—you certainly have given a very responsible portfolio—there are social workers amongst your Ministers, namely, Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Mr. Venkataswami Naidu, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, and Mr. Subramaniam, to one of whom you can add this portfolio of social service. I do hope that you will think it fit to have a portfolio for social service also.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The hon. Lady Member's speech must be addressed to the Chair.”

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV :—“ I beg your pardon, Sir. It is of course very easy to criticize the Government. We know that our Government have been passing through hard times, and have been turning out many excellent works. Now referring to social service, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the Government do not think it necessary enough to take into their confidence many of our social workers. Madras State abounds in social workers not to be found anywhere else in India. I say this, because you know, Sir, that we have all sorts of conferences in our State. We also go to other States. We travel a great deal and we see a great deal. Wherever we go, we see that the Madras State gets a tribute for its great volunteer army, and Madras gets all credit. The Government also get credit. You did help us, Sir, by giving us lands, exemption from sales tax, and also help in other ways. But the Government do not give us finance, and they do not give us encouragement which will help us to expand our work. I would, therefore, like to plead for more consideration and help from Government to social workers.

“ The Women's Welfare Department, which to-day is well known, and which is copied by the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States, was started by voluntary workers in this State. In the year 1946 when the Congress assumed office, there was a fear—in fact there was a real fear—that this department would be done away with. Because we had a lady Minister, we used our influence on her, and that department was retained. That department is now called the 'Department of Women's Welfare'.

“ I turn now to the Madras Vigilance Association. Human memory is very short. This Association was founded many years ago. One of the founder-Members is Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi and also Sir Mohammed Usman who are here. She and many others have built up this Association against public criticism and financial difficulty, and gave succour and help to many girls. More and more girls came into our protection, and, therefore, we started enlarging our Home in many directions. The 50 per cent contribution got from the Government was not enough for our

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [31st December 1953]

work, and we requested our Government to provincialize this Home. The Government did do so in 1948, and said that they would take our experienced social workers as their advisory panel. But what did they do? Overnight they provincialized the Home, and they had nothing to do with our experienced social workers. We went on a deputation to the Hon. the Minister for Law who promised to take our assistance. But nothing happened. Now that the rules of the Government Vigilance Home are hard and fast, the Vigilance Association are also carrying on their work. Yesterday, the hon. Member Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi spoke about girls going astray, and she referred to the hard and fast rules of the Government Vigilance Home. Girls come into the City by trains. Many girls come into the City after running away from their unhappy homes. Still more girls are coming into the City because they are married to old, crotchety and undesirable husbands who ill-treat them. Girls do run away to cities for proper protection and attention. They go to the bus stops and railway stations. There are people ready for them at railway stations and bus stops to offer dangerous employment. Our Vigilance Association workers patrol the railway stations, we are taking away the girls to our shelter, and we are unable to send them to the Government Vigilance Home, because of the hard and fast rules. We cannot keep out a girl at night. We turn to the Salvation Army, a missionary association, to take care of these girls at very little cost. We send the girls there. The Police also girls to that organization. We have hardly enough funds. We have asked the Government to take the services of trained workers like us, and help us to open more homes and shelters. I have been repeating this request often. There are girls from all States in our Home. They are also our own daughters. Are we not to give them protection?

“When the Madras Association was started, Srimathi V. T. Lakshmi was working as the Superintendent, Manager, Matron and Patrol. She did excellent patrolling. Now there is no patrol. I do not understand why, when women in India occupy the highest places in our own home country and also abroad, it is not possible for them to be patrols?

11-40
a.m.

“Turning to the question of Women Police, I want to ask, ‘Why should we not have Women Police?’ It will not involve any additional expenditure. In all seriousness, I want to submit to the Hon. the Chief Minister that, if in recruiting personnel for the Police Department, in the place of men police, at least a dozen women, older women, mature women and educated women, are recruited, they can be of very great assistance in escorting children to the Juvenile Courts, in escorting girls to the various rescue homes and jails, in entering houses of ill-fame and detecting cases. Women Police have done this kind of work very well in other parts of the country. Why should they not do it in this enlightened State of Madras which has introduced many welfare activities? Certainly, if they are given an opportunity, they will turn out very good work. We are not really happy about certain

31st December 1953] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

things and women do need special care. I would, therefore, urge on the Government to consider this proposal which I have submitted, many, many times and do the needful. I do not believe in deputations if it can be helped.

“Our Ministers are very busy with their work and in issuing Press statements. But sometimes it becomes necessary and we do hope that we will not be put to the necessity of resorting to that method. I only request the Government to give fair consideration to this very important request of mine.

“Now turning away from justified feelings of frustration, on behalf of the Madras Women's Food Council, I offer to the Government our very grateful thanks for the great assistance and encouragement that they have given to that Council by giving it land-site and buildings. Above all, Mr. Chairman, I can tell you that the Honorary Propagandist of the Madras Women's Food Council, Mrs. Philip, who is attached to the Women's Christian College (Nutrition Department), has done a very fine piece of work. The Hon. the Chief Minister has himself paid tributes to the work done by her. We told him about the excellent work we had been doing here during the last three or four years. Visits from village to village, from hamlet to hamlet and from school to school, doing propaganda work and eating and sharing the food with others, have borne excellent results. The Hon. the Chief Minister said that if Mrs. Philips would go out at the height of the hot weather during the months of May and June to the famine areas of the southern districts, travel in third class and from village to village and do propaganda work, then he would feel that we had done something. Sir, we are really proud to say that we have been able to do it. Previously ration shops were not selling or were selling very little wheat. They were also not stocking wheat. But, as a result of our propaganda for wheat, they now stock wheat continuously and sell it. Therefore, I can say very good results have been achieved by our propaganda. We are grateful to the Government for recognising our work. We hope that they will help us to start a department for training propagandists for such work so that we may train more women to do this work under the leadership of Mrs. Philips. Sir, the Food Council was subjected to much criticism by hotel-keepers that we were given all sorts of privileges. We were not at all given any privilege except that we have a house free of rent. Otherwise, we pay the licence fees, sales tax, etc., and we also pay our staff very well. Above all, we give wholesome food to the men and women in the street. Even some of the legislators who criticised us in the past now come to me when the legislative sessions are on and say, ‘May I have an opportunity to speak with you? Would you please come and start a cafeteria in our district?’ So, we feel that we have done and will continue to do this good job. We again thank the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Food Minister for their encouragement and help.

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [31st December 1953]

"Day before yesterday I was in the City of Secunderabad. Early in the morning of that day, I stood in a horse-shoe surrounded by 8,000 young boys and girls, scouts and guides, from all over India in a Jambooree. In this field, there is neither any linguistic consideration nor any distinction of caste and creed. Boys and girls of various areas meet together in healthy surroundings, in the open air, learn together, work together and make the best home for social service. The Government of Madras (our State Chief being one of the Ministers, namely, the Hon. Sri Venkataswami Naidu) have been kind to us. But the grant that is given to us is adequate only to carry on our existing work. We have to run some courses in scouting and guiding for children in the slums. We, therefore, request the Government to come to our assistance with a further grant and thereby enable us to take in more children to be trained. In 1948 the Government of Madras appointed a Camp Site Committee and asked us to prepare a plan. The Committee made its recommendations which were very modest. Yet, I think the Committee's report is being eaten by insects in some old file of the Secretariat. Last year I asked the Hon. the Minister for Education to call for that file, pass orders and enable us to have camp sites so that we might take more children into the camps. I make the request now also because we have to take care of many children who are now in slums also. Therefore, the Government will do well to increase their assistance to us.

"Turning to the Madras School of Social Work, roughly there are four noble professions, in my humble opinion, that call for support. They are the professions of doctors, nurses, school teachers and social workers. We started the Madras School of Social Work against many and heavy odds. The Government themselves appointed a committee for this purpose in 1948. With many promises and frustrations, it fell through, but a volunteer organization started the school. We have also proved our worth. Our students are young men and women with a mission of service. The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari has kindly appointed a Commission but we do not have the benefit of its findings. I know that this Budget is only for the current six-month period, but I want to drive home my point so that the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education will bear this question in mind and, having seen the fine social work we have been doing and the result of it, will increase the grant given to us. Our example has led to further social service courses being started in different colleges in the State. But we are running a full-time two-year course. We are now getting a token grant of Rs. 1,000 from the State Government and another Rs. 1,000 from the Centre. But I hope, Sir, that the Government will give us something more worthwhile to build up our library which is very essential. I hope and pray that they will give us substantial grants so that we may have more Faculties. We have four full-time Faculties drawn from the various Schools of Social Work, the most distinguished one being the Tata School of Social Science.

31st December 1953] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

But we need to strengthen our Faculties. Our students are trained in rural welfare work, medical social work, industrial welfare, probation work and correctional administration. Already requests have been pouring in for our trained social workers. In these circumstances, I hope and pray that the Government will be pleased to give early recognition to our degree and grant us financial assistance. We have as our worthy Chairman, Dewan Bahadur Bhashyam Ayyangar, a man of experience and I am sure the Government will grant our request.

"Sir, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Transport on the informal, democratic way in which he attempts to tackle the various issues and criticisms offered. There has been vast improvement in respect of the amenities to the travelling public. Democracy is, I am sure, the highlight of our Ministers and I congratulate the Hon. Minister on the way he is tackling the transport problem.

"Then, Sir, turning to the question of tourist traffic, I say there is a wealth of money coming into our State on account of this. Why should the Government be so obstinate in regard to the question of having a good Tourist Traffic Bureau? There are our temples, forts and other historical works which attract foreign visitors. But the amenities provided to them are very inadequate. Of course, the Government of Madras appointed a Committee. I think one of the Ministers, Sri Bhaktavatsalam, is on the Committee. He is a gentleman of vision. Therefore, I was hoping that the Committee would soon meet and evolve certain principles which might be of benefit to tourist traffic. But the Committee has not met. I hope it will not be long before the Government take up this matter.

"Then I turn to the blot on the City of Madras, namely, the problem of beggars. There is no part of this country that is so ridden with this menace as the State of Madras. Wherever I go, outside our State the Superintendent of every jail says, 'Oh, they are prisoners from your land who have been punished for begging.' I would request, Sir, that we should get our children back. These children go to the big cities from rural areas because of famine. Mr. Chairman, you know the danger these children are in. They are exploited by unscrupulous people. It is very difficult to travel safely on any railway in any part of India, especially in our State. These children move on the footboards pushing their heads in and trying to pull out what they can. They come through the windows of lavatories and they are the cause for a great deal of harm, both physical and mental. It is really a menace. Hon. Ministers may not know about this because there is a certain amount of security when they travel and they are not disturbed during their journey. But the ordinary travelling public have a very bad time with them. This is a very unhealthy practice. These children enter into the trains and steal some clothing or anything they may lay their hands on. I have been a victim of all these things and I know a large number of women who have

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [31st December 1953]

been coming to our State have also been such victims. The other night I was travelling to Bangalore. Two women from Malaya were also in the compartment. They were counting the beads of the rosary all night because they said, 'We are told that thieves abound on these lines.' I really feel that this menace should be put down.

11-50 a.m. "The other day I was travelling from Madras to Madurai. There was a little Indian child with his parents who belong to Malaya in that compartment. Even in the night train we had beggars as long as we had the lights on in our compartment, and the little child turned up to its mother and said, 'Mummy, in Malaya we have no beggars, but ever since we have come from the ship, there are beggars and beggars. Why are they begging? Please tell me.' We must do something for these beggars. At present there is no place to which we can send them. Certified schools are already overcrowded. They do not have a fixed abode. That being so, it is not possible to put them on probation. We therefore started the Mohite Playground on a piece of land kindly given to us by the Defence Services. It is situated in a central part of the city and with the co-operation of the Corporation authorities, necessary sanitary arrangements have been made and with the help of the various Welfare Associations we have also equipped the playground to some extent. The boys who repeatedly appeared before the Juvenile Court were picked up by the police on the first day and brought to the pavilion. They were given a bath and a square meal. From that day they never came back to the Juvenile Court. The Corporation is running a school in that area. These boys in their turn brought other children also to the playground. But we are unable to take all of them at present. Though the rehabilitation of these boys is a happy job, it can be done only if the Government come forward to give us lands and other help. I would very much like to take this opportunity to appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister, through you Mr. Chairman, to give us some assistance in this matter. I assure him that we are prepared to take in a number of children and carry on such activities at one-fifth of the cost which will be incurred by the Government, and produce results. The rehabilitation of such child beggars is an important work and we will be happy to undertake such work provided the Government also do their duty by giving us necessary help and assistance.

"Sir, one of the hon. Members referred to the survey made by the students of the Madras School of Social Work. That was a surprise survey made on a Sunday without any warning. It revealed that there were 1888 juvenile beggars. Of these, 1146 were under the age of 12. The balance, namely, 742 belonged to the age group, 12 to 20. We can do something for these people through the social welfare organizations that we now have. I hope the Government will give us the necessary lands and other assistance so that we may be enabled to come to the rescue of these unfortunate children in this State of ours.

31st December 1953] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

"May I say a word about Remand Homes? Our Remand Homes need a great deal of reorientation. They are at present inadequately equipped and staffed. The children that come into these Homes stay for a few days. In some cases, they stay for a few weeks. Some of them come from the villages and it takes a long time to contact their families. Some others are kept in the Remand Home as their cases are connected with adult cases. These people have nothing to do. They simply eat and keep quiet. They may be given some training in some useful trade. It is my view that our Remand Homes should become 'after-care institutions'. This is an import matter. I request the Madras Government to appoint a Committee of all those connected with this work with the concerned Ministers also to change the whole programme. The Government must have a more practical approach. I would request the Government to approach more private institutions so that they may receive certified children. In our State the number of certified schools is limited. Destitute and delinquent children should not be mixed up together. At present, there are eight private institutions in the Madras State receiving children. In the State of Bombay, there are 88 such institutions which not only take these children into their institutions but also rehabilitate them in useful avocations.

"Sir, I have already taken a considerable time of the House. Before I resume my seat, I have to refer to one or two very important matters. One of them is about the hospitals. The other day our Governor rightly commended that the hospitals in the Madras City are the best in the country. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'In the whole world.') Yes, Sir, our hospitals are the best in the whole of the East. I would like to take this opportunity to plead that more facilities should be given to the out-patients of these hospitals. At present, the poor ignorant people do not know where to go and they have to depend on various small menials. Because, there are only a few trained social workers who must work as a link between the Doctor and the patients and also the families of the patients the help given is limited. The services of such social workers are not available now in our hospitals. I would request the Government to take more interest in the matter and employ full-time social workers to assist the patients in the out-patient departments in our hospitals. I am not saying this to get employment for the social workers who will be turned out of our institution shortly. I am saying this purely from a humanitarian angle. I hope the Government will look into the matter and do the needful.

"While I am on the subject of hospitals I must refer to the T.B. ex-patients Colony which was founded by Lady Nye in 1948. This colony was in difficulties, and has had many vicissitudes. When this colony was started, the Government agreed to take over the Printing Press and treat it as branch of the Government Press. There was much correspondence in the matter and this Press has not yet been taken over by the Government. The Hon. Minister

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [31st December 1953]

for Health has also visited this colony. The patients who are working in the Press need financial rehabilitation. They must receive some remuneration for the work that they do in the Press. I request the Government to carefully consider this aspect of the matter and make this Press a branch of the Government Press and thus help those people who are in need of help. I hope they will take early action in the matter. With these few words, I offer my congratulations to the Government and plead that top priority be given to the child beggars of this State and their rehabilitation. Thank you, Sir."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. Chairman, even at the beginning of this session I stated that there is no purpose in dealing with the particular budget that was presented to us, because all the stages of the budget had been passed in the other House and whatever remarks we may make on the floor of this House just now would be more in the nature of suggestions for consideration by the Government in presenting their next budget. Sir, I regret to note the shape of the budget that has been presented to us. I have carefully gone through the budget of previous years and am convinced that more and more the tendency has been to make available to the House as little information as possible. I have here with me the budget of 1949-50 which I request the Hon. Finance Minister to look into. It gives details under every item as to the number of officers, the pay that they draw and other relevant information including dearness allowance and other things which will enable any Legislature to find out whether the expenditure is being incurred on proper lines or not. The duty of the Legislature is not merely to give approval to the budget as presented by the Government in the final shape but to give a correct view and appreciation on the manner in which the expenditure is being incurred. From that point of view, I very much regret to say that the tendency in recent years has been to give in the budget as little information as possible. Is it any wonder then that the comments of the hon. Members are also based on incorrect information, sometimes on information which is wholly lacking. When one of the hon. Members said that a Retrenchment Committee should be appointed, I wondered on what basis he made that suggestion. There is no use of thinking of the percentage in regard to expenditure, such as 35 per cent or so for social service and so on. We want to know how the money has been spent, who are the persons that are engaged on this work and what is the amount that is credited under the various items of social service. I do not want to elaborate on this point. I wish to seriously suggest to the Government that they must revise their policy while presenting the budget. They must give detailed information in the budget. While we have been insisting on even the foreign Government, when they were here, to give detailed information in the budget, it is even more necessary that we must ask for detailed information in the budget presented to us by a democratic Government. The budget that has been presented to us gives only the total amount. There

31st December 1953] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar]

is no clarification and no splitting up of figures to cover all items of expenditure. If I want to refer to any item relating to the Health Department or the Education Department, I can only look up and see the total amount under a major head. I submit this is not the correct way of presenting a budget.

"My criticism, therefore, is not against the Budget but against the potentialities of presenting such a Budget in future. I, therefore, wish to enter my serious caveat against the manner in which the Budget is being presented. How the Members of the Legislative Assembly were in a position to discuss the Budget and vote the Demands and offer criticisms is something which I cannot say. But we are not here to look to the Members of the Legislative Assembly to know what to do, for they might have other methods of getting information. I wish to suggest to the Government that they must look to the Legislature as the first and the most important forum, whether it be for discussion of policies or whether it be for enunciation of principles. Sir, within the last few months, we have been waiting patiently for the Legislature to be summoned. The events of the last few months and the reports and speeches and statements and counter statements that have been made have caused us much anxiety. In a democratic form of Government, the best forum for ventilating grievances and for the Government replying to those grievances is the Legislature because it commands the widest attention. While I do feel that there were perhaps inherent difficulties in summoning the Legislature earlier than six months after it had last adjourned, the Government must consider it as a very useful machinery for them to express their views and to see what can be done. I wish many of the statements and counter-statements and speeches I referred to earlier had been reserved. 'The moving finger writes and having writ, moves on'. I wish we do it. I do wish that we do not give vent to many of our sentiments except where certain definite objective are realized. There are people who will take advantage of any statement made particularly by a Minister and twist it in such a manner that he will not be in a position to reply to it further.

"Sir, in considering the Budget, two points of view should be emphasised. One is how far the Budget is calculated to promote the welfare of the common man, creating in the public a feeling of satisfied security and a zest for increasing and promoting the best interests of the country. The next point that I wish to emphasise is in a democratic form of Government we must see how far the true ideals of democracy are sought to be promoted by the Budget presented to the Legislature. It has been well said that 'eternal vigilance' is the price of modern democracy, for, modern democracy, dominated to such an extent by party Government, always tends to degenerate to authoritarian rule by a majority. It has been said that modern democracy differs very little from a totalitarian regime in many countries because modern democracy is nothing but authoritarian or totalitarian rule by a majority. This concept is undoubtedly quite irrelevant and

12
noon.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [31st December 1953]

obnoxious and is opposed to the true instincts of democracy. I would say that whatever be the party in power, the first duty of the Government should be to see that the real principles of democracy are imbibed by them. It is not sufficient for the Treasury Bench to feel that they have a very good scheme and that it should be accepted by all. It is important that they must convoke all those who have no prejudice or antipathy for the scheme to see that a proper scheme is promoted, and not allow themselves to be tempted to make all kinds of observations about it. I say this because reference has been made in the Press and also on the floor of the House to various reforms that are contemplated by the Government. One of the most important is the reference to the working of local self-Government. Another is to the proposal to abolish or reconstitute the Board of Revenue. A third is to the proposal to appoint Commissioners in various directions. I feel that other proposals also may emanate. What I wish to suggest to the Government is, whenever such proposals are taken up they should be taken up with due deference to public opinion expressed in these matters. Sir, I ventured once before to suggest that there must be advisory committees in all Departments of the Government, consisting not only of the Members of the Legislature but people who may be called elder statesmen or people who may be called persons with a great deal of knowledge and experience. The great danger of democracy, I believe, is for the democratic legislature and the democratic administration to rush through changes without a full consideration of all aspects of the question examined. Nothing will be lost and everything will be gained if the Government take the views of people most competent—in the opinion of the Government—though not accept their advice before formulating a scheme. I do not suggest that the Government should abide by their advice. But if they consider that advice and base their policies on that, then there will be better appreciation of what they intend to do. After all, take this very local self-Government business. How often has it been made a plaything of party politics? A previous party Government abolished the taluk boards. Now we are thinking of abolishing the district boards. Sir, if people take an uncharitable view that these changes are made with a view to some sort of advantage being gained by the party in power, I feel that the Government themselves are responsible for such an impression. There was a big Bill called the Panchayat Bill passed by the last Council. I have not seen another Bill which was so incongruous with the actual realities of the situation in this country. Have we got the men to run these panchayats? We talk of panchayat raj. Have we got men? Have we men to fill the few highest positions in the country? I do not say this about our own State alone. That is the case with all other States. When we have not got men even at the highest levels of Governmental responsibility are you going to tell me that this wonderful slogan of panchayat raj is going to benefit us? Let us therefore carefully consider all aspects of the question. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'Was it

31st December 1953] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar]

by the previous Legislature?') The previous Council passed it. These Bills are passed because there is a solid phalanx in front of me. I raised my voice as did many others on that occasion but my voice was a voice in the wilderness."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" We have very good men in the panchayats."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, we have men who can be cajoled and controlled by persons like my hon. Friend. (Laughter.) My point is not that there are not enough men but that we have no men who can stand four square against such things. I do not deny that there are good men but our chief trouble and our misfortune have been that they have fallen a prey to slogans and other cries.

" Then, Sir, I would request the Government to take another point into consideration. Democracy always means cabinet responsibility and cabinet responsibility means that those who form the Government share in that responsibility. There have been many speeches made by the Ministers within the last few months and when I refer to them, let me make it quite clear that I am not here to offer any cheap criticism. I do not want to take any advantage of the statements made by the Ministers from that point of view. But I do not feel that it would be a sound convention, when a cabinet policy is to be discussed or when a cabinet policy has been adopted, if Ministers speak about them only when there is necessity for it in order to bring light not only to their constituencies but to the public at large. I do also feel that in all other respects, Ministers must confine themselves to the particular department's activities with which they are concerned. If Ministers speak about other departments, they will not be in a position to get full information and later on difficulties may arise.

" Sir, yesterday reference was made to the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Education at Udipi. I entirely accept his statement that there was no reference to the University. We have got on well, fairly well, for many years with the Government, and it is my hope and wish and prayer that we shall continue to get on well. It takes two to quarrel and I am too old to quarrel (laughter) with the Education Minister."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" He is too young to quarrel." (Laughter.)

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, 12-10
youth can never be trusted in these matters. (Renewed laughter.) 1 p.m.
Let me put it to him and let it not be considered as criticism. He was performing a particular function in regard to the laying of the foundation-stone of the Medical College at Udipi. It may be a very good thing and a very desirable thing indeed. But he was not in possession of all the facts and he was not in a position to give the consideration that is due before taking up a stated

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [31st December 1953]

position. Let me explain. Let it not be taken that I am antagonistic to this. This Medical College has been started recently on the basis that the College will be run by the collection of donations. Every student was asked to pay a donation of Rs. 3,000 to the College and donations are collected right up to 1962 in anticipation of admissions. Not only are these donations collected but each student has to pay about Rs. 4,500 as college fees for the 4½ years. I do not object to the collection of this college fees. But is it the attitude of the Government that they should encourage such donations being collected in advance from the students? The acceptance of this position probably and necessarily implies certain connotations. The question was discussed at a recent meeting of the Inter-University Board and it was the unanimous opinion of the Vice-Chancellors that collection of such donations is not calculated to promote the best interests of higher education.

“ Let me come to another point. This College is situated in the State of Madras. I am exceedingly happy that the Government should give all assistance possible to the College. But there is one principle which the Government should not forget. The College is affiliated to the Karnatak University, a University that is outside the territorial jurisdiction of this State. You may ask: ‘ What does it matter if it is outside the territorial jurisdiction of this State? ’. The late Dr. Ziauddin Ahamed, brought in an Act to enable the Aligarh University to affiliate educational institutions in different parts of India. When this was circulated a storm of protest was raised and on very good grounds. I was one of those who vehemently protested against it. The matter is not so simple. If you think that you are endorsing a policy of that nature, the whole root, the whole basis of higher education may be very soon spoiled because, a college may prefer, if one University imposes certain conditions, to go to another University and there will be chaos in our educational system. That is why there has been an understanding that each University area must be more or less confined to the particular territorial limits.

“ I will give another reason why I feel unhappy over this matter. Here are students admitted to that College. You know, Sir, and the hon. Members of this House connected with medical education also know that if students are admitted to a Medical College they can be admitted only if there is a reasonable chance of their studies being continued with at least a minimum amount of efficiency throughout the period. When an Hon. Minister of this Government performs such a function, the impression created on the public and the student population is that all these conditions are satisfied. Let me not be misunderstood in this connexion. I am very glad that improvements are taking place in the Mangalore Hospital. But there are also other points to be considered. I was recently Chairman of a Committee organized by the International Conference on Undergraduate Medical Education which considered this aspect of the question.

31st December 1953] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar]

The unanimous opinion of the international body was that the College and the hospitals should be located in the same campus to afford facilities for proper clinical instruction. I am not here to discuss these things. It is not my responsibility. Another University will share that responsibility. I am very glad to be relieved of it. But what I want to say is this. All these considerations may not be known to our Hon. Minister for Education. I do not think these things could ever have occurred to him because he was not in touch with the medical portfolio. (Interruption.) I do not want to go into domestic questions. I would rather avoid them. I would only say that this is a matter for serious consideration of the Government. I do not for a moment suggest that they should not help the College. But I say, they should not commit themselves in the manner that will make the public probably feel that there is something absolutely safe about this College for the students.

“ Now, let me come to another aspect of the question. I am not going to deal with the controversies in regard to elementary education. They will be dealt with elsewhere. I think we have been given too much of importance to it. My own feeling after some consideration of the matter is that, if a thing is worthwhile you can continue it, if not, it can be dropped. I wish to enunciate in this connexion a policy with regard to education. The main principle that I wish to enunciate in matters pertaining to education is that it should not be made a party question, that it should never be treated as the responsibility to the Government of the day whatever may be the education, whether it is primary education, secondary education, university education, technical education or technological education. It must be admitted that education is something for futurity and therefore no party consideration must be allowed to come in, in regard to educational plans. Let me here give the example of the 1944 Education Act passed by Parliament through the exertion of Mr. Butler. That Act was based very largely on the reports of two expert committees. I would suggest that in all matters pertaining to education at all stages, it is most desirable that the recommendations of the expert committee should be taken note of and generally implemented to the extent to which it is financially possible by the Government of the day. Otherwise education may become the plaything of party politics and we know how education has suffered in totalitarian States or perhaps some hon. Friends might say how education has progressed in totalitarian States.

“ I see, Sir, a non-official resolution has been given notice of by my hon. Friend Sri Parameswaran about secondary education. I therefore do not want to say anything about it now.

“ Now I come to a subject which has been discussed by almost everybody—Prohibition. I first wanted to prohibit myself from speaking on the subject but I felt it was a duty I owe to the House that I should speak on it. I congratulate the Ministry on

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [31st December 1953]

having handed over the whole responsibility as it were of effectively implementing the policy of Prohibition, to a lady Member. My esteemed Friend the Hon. Member Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi will draw a conclusion that after all when men fail, they have necessarily to go to women for relief. Sir, the Hon. Lady Minister has taken a very heavy responsibility on herself, more heavy perhaps than she realizes at present. Has prohibition failed? I venture to say that it has failed in some material respects. I know the advantages that it has showered. I know people have been weaned from this habit. I also know that many of them, drink not being made available for them, are in a position to give better help and better assistance to their families. But one great danger in Prohibition has been the increase in lawlessness."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Prohibition lawlessness? "

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Prohibition lawlessness and other forms of lawlessness. This is a fact. The other day, a lady, who was an old nurse came to me and said because I was a Member of the Council : ' Come along with me, I will take you and show you how illicit distillation is going on '. That is the great danger. Not only is this illicit drink produced but we know from experience in other countries, the bootleggers always cling to these illicit distillers because that is the only method of making easy money.

" There is another aspect of the question which has got to be realized. Perhaps the medical profession will be in a position to advise in this matter. This sort of illicit drink has certainly produced a great deleterious effect on the constitution of those addicted to it. I know it. I know people who have been ruined by this kind of addiction. You may ask me : ' What then has to be done? Shall we make the laws more stringent? ' Let me tell you, Sir, that no more draconian legislation has been passed in any legislature than the one pertaining to Prohibition. I protested against this. A prohibition officer, real or feigned, can enter any house at any part of the day or night, arrest the individual who is supposed to be drunk, take him away leaving his wife and children unprotected. He can even break open the door, if the house is locked. I protested against it because in their anxiety to enforce prohibition they were allowing a worse state of affairs to prevail.

12-20 p.m. " Sir, only the other day two ladies in Aminjikarai were nearly assaulted and their jewels were stolen because of a so-called prohibition raid of their house. I venture to suggest now also, as I did five years ago, that the real danger—more than even the drink habit—is the increase in the quantum of drink from day to day, so much so the person who takes it is running down in health. In these days of ration, why don't you ration drinks instead of issuing permits? Let each person have a ration card with the photograph of himself pasted on it. Let the quantum of drink that is to be

31st December 1953] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar]

given to him be noted. Let him go to the bazaar himself—be he the highest in the land or the lowest in the land—and get the drink. By that means the Government would be enabled to see that more people do not get into this habit. Secondly, there is the possibility of stopping, to a very large extent, illicit distillation. There is a proverb, ' Set a thief to catch a thief ' and if the Government have certain of these liquor shops open and openly open, they will be the first informants if any illicit distillation were to take place. The Hon. Lady Minister in charge of Prohibition said the other day in reply to a question that in the year 1952-53 there were 118,000 prohibition cases. She did not say, how many were cases of illicit distillation and how many were cases of people smelling sweet toddy or otherwise. But I should like to say that illicit distillation is in the ascendant and it is a grave thing if the Government let it grow for it will certainly degenerate into lawlessness in course of time. Those who are making such capital money out of this illicit distillation will be the thugs of the future if they are not controlled. I am sorry I cannot give any solution for that but I certainly sound a note of warning in regard to this matter."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Is it the suggestion of the hon. Member that only rich people take to illicit distillation? "

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, people get rich after financing it. I do not think, rich people finance it. My time is running short, and time and tide wait for no man or for that matter any woman. We are most anxious to hear the Hon. Leader of the House. Let me, therefore, rapidly proceed with my further observations.

" Reference has been made to co-operative societies. It is a fact openly known that many of the co-operative societies in this State—I cannot say about other States—are not functioning properly. I would not say that the co-operative system has broken down but I do say that what we expected of the co-operative system, has not been achieved. I am most anxious that co-operation should spread on right lines and that it should permeate every field of national activity. I have seen the working of the co-operative societies in Denmark and it is no use mentioning it here. We have not got sufficient number of men in these co-operative societies to uphold the traditions and dignity of the co-operative movement. I feel that the time has come when a committee should be appointed to review the working of the co-operative societies and to see in what direction and in what manner expansion of the co-operative enterprise can be fostered. Sir, the co-operative credit banks are an anomaly. Their methods of issuing loans are so fastidious and so completely at variance with the necessities of the poor people, that they have hardly any chance of getting these loans. The gentlemen who get loans are the directors of the co-operative societies themselves. On account of these usurious loans, those who give these loans have multiplied within the last seven or eight years and a number of banks have been established in our State. These banks give loans at a rate of interest varying from

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [31st December 1953]

three to four per cent. Some people take them on 'hundis' and then pass them on to the poor people, low-paid clerks, peons, middle classes and poorer middle classes at a rate of interest ranging from 12 to 36 per cent. They also give it to agriculturists. Although there is a maximum limit fixed to the rate of interest payable by the agriculturists, that is observed more in the breach than in observance. I suggest that there should be a very strict method of controlling the activities of such persons. Every person, who is a money-lender, should be registered, and the maximum rate of interest for protected and unprotected loans should be fixed. Just as the Government have got all land-owners under their grip, they must also keep these persons under their control by registration. I think it is a necessary thing.

"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has referred to the fact that 'much hard and sustained work will have to precede an appreciable increase in the general standard of living'. No clearer exposition of what is wanted could have been given. For various reasons, labour has not been able to co-operate in the industrial concerns and complaints have been far too frequent that a 'go-slow policy' has been adopted. On a previous occasion, I pleaded that there should be some amount of partnership between labour and capital in the promotion of industry; that all trade unions must be controlled by those who are actually engaged in that particular trade and not by outsiders who have little or no responsibility in this respect; and that while labour is given all reasonable amenities and facilities, labour itself will have to realize that in a world of severe international competition, it may not be wise to 'kill the goose that lays the golden egg', by demands that can hardly be met. I am sure, the statement recently made by the Hon. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who has had considerable experience of these problems, and the appeals made by the hon. Mr. V. V. Giri will be taken seriously by all interested people.

"Sir, reference was made to nationalization of some industries. I accept the statement of the Hon. Minister for Motor Transport that the services rendered by the Government buses are excellent. He has given a statement that it is working at a profit. I should like to submit it to a further examination. Are these buses, diesel-engine buses, paying Rs. 400 as quarterly tax to the Government? Are they also paying the petrol tax that is due? How is depreciation effected? My purpose in putting these questions, is simple. I want the Government to have control but they should get the advice of good experts, industrialists and others, as the Government of India have done with regard to their nationalization schemes.

"Let me offer my congratulations on the final settlement of this tram issue. The 2,000 workers who are left without any employment can easily be absorbed in the many undertakings that the Government have on hand. For instance, they can be absorbed in the bus service. They can be trained to be good motor mechanics. I am very glad that the Hon. Finance Minister said that the tram services would not be reintroduced in the City. In most European

31st December 1953] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar]

countries, there is no tram service. In this connexion, I made a suggestion in the last Council also that the Hon. Ministers must be sent for a period of three or six months on a world tour and then continued in the Ministry. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister will not think that this is merely a melodramatic statement of mine and that I have no conception of the cost thereof. I think it would be an economical proposition and he can allow his colleagues to go abroad. The reason why the tram services have been removed was that they do incalculable damage to the roads and they produce a noise which is adversely affecting the health of the people. There are also other inconveniences which need not be mentioned. Now, there are less accidents on the roads and pedestrians and motorists have stated that the roads are far better now.

"Now, there is what is known as the trolley bus system. Using these very same overhead wires trolley buses could be run at much cheaper rates and I commend this to the Hon. the Minister for Transport. Trolley buses are run everywhere in Geneva, in Paris and in London and they are a great comfort that the Government could give to the people. On a fare which is not in excess of what the trainways charged, the trolley buses could be run efficiently, because there is no petrol or anything like that but electricity is used. 12-30 p.m.

"Sir, I wish to refer to one important event that is taking place. Hon. Members would have read about the 'Bhoodan' movement. Great persons have come and asked for this Bhoodan. The spirit of charity is inherent in the Indian nation and I am glad that gifts have been given. Whether that charity is all that has been mentioned in the Press is another matter. But, I want to utter a note of warning. Land is after all the greatest possession of man in all countries, and in all ages land has been one of the most important causes for wars or disputes and for everything connected with them. I have no authority to speak about other States but, I wish that at any rate our Government and the Hon. the Minister for Revenue in particular do consider what are the consequences of this Bhoodan movement. Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that every other party is also exploiting it? Is he aware of the fact that there are people who are exploiting these very gifts and are utilising them to get from the innocent villager something which they can use in a different way for their own purposes? Are the Government aware of the fact that there will be almost a parallel Government established in regard to these agrarian reforms? The dangers are there and let us not ostrich-like shut our eyes to them. Let me make this appeal to the Government that they must take note of this and see what can be done.

"Sir, I shall end by referring to one other aspect of the question. Democracy almost everywhere is at the cross-roads to-day. In the name of democracy, certain unhealthy trends are creeping in. We are, though a very ancient nation, comparatively new to the democratic method of Government and the democratic ideals have yet to spread. Our Constitution has, fortunately, in no unmistakable terms laid down that democracy is the form of Government

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [31st December 1953]

that we shall be under. There are three safeguards in a democracy which can never be lost sight of. The first and most important is the judiciary. In a democracy where party Government is the rule and where by party Government we mean the majority rule, the safeguards through an impartial and independent judiciary can never be underestimated. Judgments may not always be accepted. It may be that individuals may hold their own views about judgments but I respectfully venture to state that the judiciary should never be subjected to open criticism by any member of Government, least of all by those who hold the Home portfolio whether it be in the State or in the Centre. It is a well-known aphorism that it is better that ten persons escape punishment rather than one person who is innocent is found guilty. I hope, Sir, that in all our public references to the judiciary we shall not say anything that will shake the confidence of the public in the judiciary or make the judiciary themselves ill at ease with their own efforts.

"The next safeguard is an independent audit which has fortunately been provided in the Constitution. It should be the endeavour of all never to sit on the safety valve for the material benefit to the public consists in a proper appraisal by an independent audit of the ways and means by which public money is being expended by the Government of the day.

"The third and equally important agency is the Public Service Commission. My friend, the ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission referred to certain aspects of the work of the Public Service Commission *vis-a-vis* the Government of the day. I would like to repeat that the old practice of placing the Public Service Commission's report with the reply of the Government thereon before the Legislature for a full discussion is well worth being repeated. I am afraid that in this, as in many other States, there is a tendency—I will not say a growing tendency—on the part of the administration not to utilise the Public Service Commission as they ought to utilize it.

"Sir, reference was made to a recent Government Order which laid down that teachers standing for election to the Legislature should resign their posts if they are elected and that the Government will not be able to pay the necessary probable cost of their being retained. I think, Sir, this is fundamentally opposed to the provisions of the Constitution which has given to the teachers representation in the Legislatures of the land. I do hope that Government will leave it to the managements to see whether teachers so returned can function in the schools and whether they can be given the necessary permission for contesting the seats.

"Lastly, Mr. Chairman, we are discussing domestic politics here sometimes with heat, sometimes with anxiety but more often, I am afraid, without a full realisation of the implications of those discussions in the light of the global events that are taking place. The world is indeed in a very sad state of affairs. Everyday, we see that unfortunately there are trends and there are movements which give us great anxiety. If India is to be safe and should preserve its

31st December 1953] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar]

independence and continue to function as a democratic Government, it is very necessary that we should realise the need for unity, unity in essentials, diversity in non-essentials and above all charity in everything that we talk and do. I know within the last few months, there have been unfortunately currents and cross-currents in this part of the country. I do hope that it will still be possible for all to realise that in the larger interests of the country, we must come to a better appreciation of each others needs and wants and see that no hatred is provoked, no unnecessary heat is engendered and no mischievous propaganda is tolerated. It requires a great deal of imagination, of sympathy, of understanding and of clarity of vision. Yet, I feel that it should not be difficult for, after all, we who have lived for so many years in concord can certainly see to the promotion of a healthy spirit, that spirit which seeks to implement the formula, 'Each for all and all for each'. And, although sometimes the gathering clouds may perhaps appear to be too thickly overhanging, yet with the Sun of sympathy and understanding and mutual tolerance and forbearance, I hope that the clouds will clear and that once more we shall all be united in our endeavour for the furtherance of the great tasks that we have on hand, for the promotion of the true interests of all and for the building of a great nation for which so much of sacrifice had been made in the past by our leaders. Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member, Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, will now speak."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Mr. Chairman, seeing that we are dispersing for lunch at 1-30 p.m. may I be permitted to intervene in the debate now as I will not be attending the House this afternoon?"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The Hon. the Chief Minister can do so and I shall call the hon. Lady Member later."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am intervening with your permission and without disturbing the programme that the Hon. the Finance Minister will reply to the debate because most of the observations made are rather general and are with reference to the administration than in regard to the budget itself. Proceeding from the end, I am very grateful for the very important observations that have been made by the Leader of the Opposition in the course of his speech. I entirely agree with him in regard to what he has said about the judiciary, the Public Service Commission and about the audit. I hope and believe honestly—hon. Members will lose no chance of pointing out any deflections on my part, if there be any—I am trying my utmost to see that the judiciary's position is maintained as enunciated in the highest quarters and that the Public Service Commission is also allowed to perform its functions fully and fairly. Of course, there is no question about any difficulty in regard to audit except that I feel, which everybody else must also feel, very often the accounts

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [31st December 1953]

12-40 are too late for creating any living opportunity for Members to p.m. correct things. But, it cannot be helped in the management of big States.

“ So far as the judiciary is concerned, I do not know what drew Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar to make that observation in particular. I do not think that any Member of the Government much less anybody else has made any public observations about judgments of the judiciary. Of course I do not believe that Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar will ask the Government that no appeal should be filed and that no revision petitions should be put in. That cannot be the case. I do not think that any one has erred in recent times in making any general observations. We cannot interfere with general observations made by the judiciary about the executive. That is a privilege and they are entitled to do that.

“ So far as the Public Services Commission is concerned, I believe in the Public Services Commission operating in every matter except, of course, on matters where departments have to judge rather than the Public Services Commission. The Public Services Commission is the authority judging the equipment and preliminary qualifications and the like of aspirants to posts. In the matter of promotions and the like, of course, it is the departments that have to judge. I do not think that in any other country the Public Services Commission comes in in the matter of promotions. But where one jumps from one category to another there is an opportunity for the Public Services Commission to intervene and they have been doing it and I do not think that the Public Services Commission can have any complaint against the present Government, with regard to the way in which we have been dealing with them. I for one, and as long as I am responsible for the Government I shall see that my principle is not given up. I for one believe that the more the Government are relieved from the responsibility of assessment of qualifications and things like that—and this is thrown upon the Public Services Commission—the better it will be for all concerned. I do hope that the Public Services Commission of our State which has given so much satisfaction to every one will maintain the same quality in its work in the years to come. The quality of the Public Services Commission and its independence, I recognise, are very important for good administration. At the same time when power shifts to any particular quarter there is a movement to tinker with that particular quarter. There is a movement that communal representations and things like that should be introduced in the matter of the composition of the Public Services Commission and sometimes questions are asked whether backward classes or others should not be there. I think that the Public Services Commission should itself not become the playground for competition on any basis other than merit and qualification to function as a Public Services Commission. Therefore without going further into any debatable ground, I wish to assure the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that this Government will not in any conscious manner deviate from the principles he has laid down in regard to the judiciary or the Public Services Commission or of course the audit.

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

“ Then I shall go to other important matters that he has touched. Since it is convenient to begin from what was last said, I should like to say this about Prohibition. My Hon. Colleague the lady who has been congratulated very warmly by lady Members and somewhat left-handedly by gentlemen Members, I think, deserves a great deal of sympathy. I can assure hon. Members that I have done well in asking a woman Minister to be responsible for Prohibition because that section of the population which is most interested in abstinence is the female population. Since motive or urge from within is the most important element in the performance of anything, I believe we did well in appointing a competent woman to look after a thing in which women are so deeply interested. Here it is not a small section by way of a group or a party or a professional or occupational group. It is a sex group and therefore it is half and half. Half the population is so interested in the matter of total abstinence on the part of male members of the families that I think it is good that we entrust it to a lady Member. Similarly I think that education also should be entrusted to a lady Member, if possible, of course always assuming competence and capacity and general acceptance which are very necessary in a democratic set up in all matters. If I could only discover a woman Member to take charge of the Education portfolio, I would relieve the Hon. Minister for Finance of the Education portfolio without any difficulty whatsoever. But apart from that, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar is right when he says that prohibition work is very difficult and very hard. He wondered whether the burden would not be too heavy for the lady Member. I entirely share in that anxiety. But for my part it is a hopeful anxiety and it is an affectionate anxiety rather than an anxiety which leads to the negating of what is being done. I would not remove the portfolio from the lady Member on account of the weight of that burden. No doubt she has to deal with rowdies of all kinds and very bad characters. But after all she is not the administrative head of the department. She is only Minister for Prohibition. We should not confuse departmental work with the work of responsible Ministers. Policies are laid down by Ministers and they exercise a general overall supervision. A tough Inspector-General of Police is in charge of Prohibition so far as administration goes and it is the intention of Government to transfer the entire prohibition administration to the responsibility of the Police Department. Therefore there need be no fear on account of the character of the people she has to deal with. They will be dealt with quite properly. I dare say and I claim to make this statement that Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar does not know more about drink and all other things connected with drink than I do. I can claim that I know about the drink evil as much as anyone else can know. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and I quite agree that it is a very difficult proposition to enforce anything of this kind. It is not as if we do not know it, when we launched on the policy of Prohibition. We knew it. But I claim that we have had lapses in certain matters and that is the reason why illicit distillation is on the increase. We have not done enough educative propaganda. At

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [31st December 1953]

one time educative propaganda was not necessary. When Prohibition was introduced in this State there was so much of popular enthusiasm, there was so much of understanding about the evils of drink and the like and there was so little of greed on top of the urges that moved the people that propaganda then might have done more harm than good, because it was not very good positively to keep the drink idea before the people at that time. To-day we have reached a stage when I have no doubt in my mind that very strong, wide and effective propaganda on the basis of total abstinence is necessary, if we wish to enforce Prohibition properly. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was very right when he said that the deleterious forms of drink that are illicitly manufactured are very bad. But what have the doctors done in that respect? Have they at least spoken out? Have they told the common and ignorant people that the illicit drinks that are supplied to them by the people who wish to make money by evading the law of Prohibition are very dangerous to health and are very bad? I wish the doctors had said it. It is no good a Member of the Government or a Policeman saying that illicit drinks are bad for health because those who are addicted will not believe them.

12.50 P.m. " They would say that it is interested propaganda on our part in order to cover up our deficiency in enforcement. But if doctors said, it would be believed and it would also impress. Even to-day I would ask Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and other colleagues of his in the profession to make it clear to the ignorant public in all the languages that they could understand or read that these drinks are very bad for health and that even though momentarily they might imagine that they get the advantages of an intoxicant, it will ultimately ruin their hearts, ruin their lungs, ruin their kidneys and poison their blood. I wish they do such a propaganda. It would be very good. I would be prepared to pay the cost of printing such propaganda material if only the doctors would come forward to carry on an intensive propaganda of that type. I would invite the attention of hon. Members and I would also invite the attention of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar to the certificates which doctors have been giving for obtaining permits under the law. I must confess to him—I hope I am free to give an opinion about this though I cannot speak anything against the judiciary—I am amazed at the certificates that the doctors are giving. They are certifying as remedy what is really the cause of the disease itself. They write unabashedly that such and such a gentleman is suffering from so and so diseases, diseases that I know are all attributable to the drink that the applicant has been taking and they recommend continuing the drink on permit as a remedy for the disease. But I cannot question the correctness of professional opinion. I would be quite willing to give these certificates all bundled up to Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar for his opinion or for referring it to an expert body for their opinion. I think these certificates are very wrong. It is easy to prescribe alcohol because the man is addicted to it. But I say that that is just the reason why alcohol should not be prescribed. I accept the observation in this connexion that in these cases there should be rationing which would make these people take

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

less and less everyday and help them to get out of the difficulty of addiction and make them come back to healthy food and healthy medication if necessary rather than to this poisonous medication which they are inclined to accept as more agreeable.

" As for introducing rationing of liquor to the general public an important observation has been made by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. There is much difference of opinion in regard to it. I do not think I shall deal with it now in this connexion. It has been tried in some places. That we know already. I think we have not had very good results in all those places, while it is also true that in some places we have had good results. If only we are convinced—we meaning not only the Ministers or the party in power but men who are interested in the subject—and if only experts are convinced that a system of rationing, not of foreign liquors beautifully bottled as in western countries, but of toddy and country arrack which are quite different from the drinks prevailing in Western countries, not only in regard to quality of the stuff itself but in regard to the way in which it is handled, is possible, I would very much like to have such a system. If only anybody could find out a way by which we could ration our country drinks, not wines and other foreign liquors which could be managed in a different way, and get people to come down so to say from their poisonous addiction less and less and if only we could prevent our juveniles completely, I would be immensely pleased. I would welcome it. But I am afraid that it is rather difficult if not impossible, and that is why we thought that on the background of our religion, of our tradition and of the social opprobrium that is associated with it in our country, on the background of our culture, at least in this matter we could stop the sale of intoxicating drinks by Government, in shops to which workman would be tempted to go and ruin himself and ruin his family. We decided therefore that the sale of toddy and arrack under Government agency should be prohibited.

" Illicit drinks have come to stay. Every rule or law has its own evasion aspect also. Illicit drink has come to stay just as stealing has come to stay, just as robbery has come to stay and just as murder has come to stay. We cannot get out of them. They are all there. Of course, a sumptuary rule like this which deals with eating and drinking is more difficult of enforcement than other laws; but we shall try our best. It would be impossible to say more on that point at this stage.

" Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar has made an observation with regard to statements and public speeches on the part of Government members and I hope my colleagues will take his advice as given by a friend and an elder statesman. I agree with him in regard to all that he said. In fact he has said nothing which we have not been saying to one another. It is easy to say things but is very difficult to practise. Perhaps that is what has been referred to. The point is that sometimes the marginal position is difficult. As I said in an answer to a question put to me, sometimes it is

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [31st December 1953]

necessary to elicit public opinion and it cannot be elicited by a letter in the newspapers or things like that. Sometimes it is elicited by hon. Members (or Ministers) mentioning it from a public platform when some opportunity arises and then we get the reactions and opinions of the public. Apart from this, there are several cases when one Minister has to help another. There is nothing particularly gained by departmentalising a thing too much. After all the Ministers have joint responsibility and everyone is responsible for all the departments though he is particularly entrusted with the functioning of one department. We cannot therefore make hard and fast rules. But on the whole I think I agree with Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar that an atmosphere should be created for less speaking and more doing. Not only in this respect but in every other matter, I would respect that advice. I hope that the public also would accept that advice so that they may not expect speeches and statements every day. The greatest trouble is that falsehoods are circulated. Wrong statements are made which require immediately to be corrected. There is a notion among our people that if anything is not contradicted, it is admitted. I think we should also create an atmosphere in which lies could be allowed to be uncontradicted and people should know that anything stated is not necessarily true if it is not contradicted. In fact I do hope that lies will so multiply that the people in general will get more used to them. They should be made to understand that it is possible that a lie could be printed. Unfortunately our people seem to imagine that the printing press somehow is a filter and that only true things come out from it. It is not true. We all know it is not true. We hope however that the disease will cure itself. It is better to allow lies to speak for themselves rather than our going out to contradict them. I think there is also a system of curing certain diseases by letting the poison to develop and be its own anti-poison. These lies, if we allow them to multiply to a disgusting degree will kill themselves.

"The Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar said that education should not be made a party matter. I entirely agree with him. It is a wonder how both of us sitting on opposite sides agree with one another. But there is really no reason why two intelligent people should differ to whatever side they may belong. Reasoning faculties are more or less one common pattern in the human organism and therefore there is so much agreement. So far as education is concerned it should not be a party question and that is my earnest desire. But why education alone? Medicine should not be a party question? Public Works Department, our national works should not be made party questions. In fact wherever there is a party system of Government, after taking up office practically 90 per cent of all questions that have to be dealt with by the Government are not party questions. It is only a few questions that will have to be decided on a party basis because it might have been publicly announced by the party that these would be fulfilled if they came to power. Therefore education and other things should not be made a party question at all.

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

"One word more about Prohibition, Sir. There is a directive in the Constitution. We should all remember that. There is a Directive Chapter immediately following the chapter on Fundamental Rights. These directives are binding upon Government, so long as the Constitution remains. The directive is that the policy of Prohibition should be implemented by State Governments. The fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution may be argued in Courts. The Directive Principles cannot be made into justiciable matters. Otherwise, the principles in the Directive Chapter are as important as any other principles laid down in the Constitution.

"Therefore, this Prohibition, the spread of education and a few other things that are mentioned in the chapter dealing with Directive Principles are all important and we should not forget them. According to the capacity and resources and other things to be taken into account, these directives should be given effect to. When we talk of giving up Prohibition we should keep that in mind. I admit that if a State is not able to find as much money as is necessary by adopting Prohibition it is open for the directive to be put in the shelves for some time. But, so far as we are concerned in this State we have introduced another tax and we have given up the drink monopoly and the drink trade which the Government were running. That is the meaning and object of Prohibition. Prohibition should not be confounded with abstinence. Abstinence is an ideal for which education, propaganda and all things should be done and we may differ as to the amount of abstinence that is to be enforced. But so far as the monopoly trade, which the Government were carrying on in drink and which furnished a revenue, is concerned, that revenue has been made up deliberately by another tax in our State. So when the question is raised as to giving up Prohibition, I think the directive is important and has to be kept in mind.

"Sir, I tender my respectful and grateful appreciation of hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar's speech. He referred to several points but the spirit of it is what I am grateful for. It was constructive and was helpful, and I am grateful for the moderate tone in which he expressed his differences of opinion on several matters in which I know he feels very deeply and might have easily let himself go into a pretty warm style. So far as the points are concerned, he dealt with three matters. One is the limit placed on the remission of land revenue for drought, namely, that a pattadar who has, on the basis of assessment, lands paying an assessment of Rs. 100 per annum should not be entitled to remission unless he proves his particular difficulties in which case exceptions will be made. A general rule has now been introduced that a person of that status is not *ipso facto* entitled to remission as the smaller pattadars are entitled to. I do not think it is right to call it a wrong rule. It may be that some of these persons who pay more than Rs. 100 per annum are equally poor, are in difficulties, are in debts and so on; but it is open to them to apply to the Collectors and get the particular sanction necessary for relief in such cases. I do not think that that has worked any great hardship so far as the actual practice has gone. There is no doubt

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [31st December 1953]

considerable difficulty for the farmers in getting credit and he suggested that Government should be more liberal in accommodating the farmers with loans. It is true, but there is, as he knows very well, a limit to the amount of money that we can raise in the open market, some of which we could divert as loans for these purposes. It is only this limitation that is holding us back. Otherwise we would be willing to give any amount of credit to farmers provided we are hopeful of getting them back from them. A method should be conceived and put into effect to improve the credit position. I have no doubt about it.

“ He also referred to the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education in the course of his speech. He stated that while it may be very good to think of the occupational bias and while it may be very good to prevent all elementary and other education being simply a preliminary process to go to the Public Service Commission at the end of it—while he admitted that it is all bad—he said that somehow or other feelings have been roused, caste feelings have been roused, communal feelings have been roused and that everybody is opposing and is making it impossible and therefore the scheme should be given up. In his desire for the continuance of the present Government, he has gone out so far as to say ‘ Drop even a good thing if it cannot be carried out without rousing all this bad feeling ’. He may be right, Sir. But much depends on the temperaments of individuals. He may be right when he says that when a thing is opposed so vigorously, it should be dropped. But, can any reform be made in this world unless we face opposition of that kind, especially from the vested interests? Here it is not a case of vested interests. It is a different interest. Can any reform hope to get a favourable atmosphere where there is no vigorous and stiff opposition? I think it is not possible. Also, is there any hope for the nation if we do not do the right thing in the matter of education and drop it because of opposition? Of course, there is an argument the other way about also, that is, ‘ Wait, create a good atmosphere and then introduce the change ’. That is an argument. But nothing can be done precisely in that way. Unfortunately Governments are not eternal and ideas are not by themselves alive. Somebody or other will have to bring an idea and get it through and we have to take risks some time or other. In a reform with regard to education, especially of a fundamental kind like this, you must expect opposition. That is what I mean. There is bound to be opposition. Unfortunately, although the Madras State is very good in many respects, it is bad in one respect: It is much better than other States in many respects. Everybody tells us that co-operation works very well in Madras and they come and study it here. Of course, quite a few cases of bad management are there, but, on the whole, we have achieved credit in this field in our Province. So also, in many respects, we are very good and our people are brainy. I claim that wherever I go. There is no question about it. But the one difficulty in our State is this. Unfortunately, there is too much of caste here, too much of caste feeling here. We cannot get rid of it. That is true. But that is the very difficulty which we must overcome. We cannot overcome

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

it at any time if we run away from things because there is opposition arising out of this caste feeling. All of us must go all out to explain that this reform in education does not mean any harm to any particular caste, does not mean anything else but this, namely, that the universality of education that we desire cannot be accomplished within a reasonable time unless we do something like this; that it is not necessary to impound a young child all the six hours in a day; that it is quite enough if he is impounded for three hours a day with a teacher more or less qualified to do the function; that it is quite enough if we keep him imprisoned for 2½ to 3 hours a day, that if from 5 to 8 in the morning he carries on it is quite enough. The other thing is ‘ Is there any harm in a child going about in the countryside when he is not in the school even if he may not do this, or may not do that, or may not succeed in becoming an artisan? Is there any harm in the child going about and seeing things, assisting his own parents, his own family? ’. They are doing this whether we ask them or whether we do not ask them to do this. There are many families which do not send their children to school on account of such difficulties. They need their assistance either in their homes or in the field. Let us make it easy for all those children to go to school.

“ School strength has increased in many places where we have tried. In Madurai, I am told, that 40 per cent extra admissions are shown. It may be that the increase is not so much as forty per cent; it may be that it cannot maintain this increased strength all through. But I can also prove, at any rate I fear, that the agitation started against the scheme has taken the shape of even asking the boys not to go to the schools. It is to these things Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar referred, ‘ In this atmosphere, why do you kill yourself at your age with this so-called reform of yours? ’ That is his advice. I submit that perhaps it is my fate that I must take up causes like this and persist in them. If it does not succeed, I hope it will not be lost. Some one will take it up later on, as we are taking up so many things that others have tried and given up.

“ Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi, one of the Members who are supposed to be behind me and back me up, made a very cheap comment. I am sorry he is not present in the House now. He said that there was neither ‘ education ’ nor any ‘ scheme ’, and so on. It used to be said about the Indian Civil Service Officers that they were neither Indian nor civil nor were they doing any service. He concocted a cheap imitation of that saying. We have before us the Report of the Parulekar Committee. The Chairman of that Committee is a very eminent educationist. He had been recommended to us by the Bombay Government as a very eminent educationist. He has no prejudices based on our caste system. He comes from another State. The Standing Committee on Basic and Elementary Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education has passed a resolution approving our modified scheme and recommends it to other States. The Central Advisory Board of Education, which will be meeting at about the end of January 1954, will

1-10
p.m.

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [31st December 1953]

also consider the matter. I think the Secondary Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar has given its approval to the principle underlying the scheme. I am not ruining this country by this scheme; it may be that I am ruining myself. I do hope that it will not be put aside on grounds of difficulty only. Sri T. G. Krishnamurthi said that there was nothing in the scheme and that no change had been effected and asked why we called it a scheme. That is a comment which I treasure. I think a reform should be such that it does not hurt anybody, it should appear to be nothing and it should be simple. In fact, a simple thing is a greater achievement than a complicated thing. I am glad that he finds no change in it. That is just what I want. I would like people to think that way. All that I do is to allow the child a little more freedom. It is like letting a prisoner out on parole to go to see his father and mother. It will only improve his character when he comes back. He said that the Government do not propose to spend more money and so there was no scheme. There are some reforms which do not cost money, but which are very necessary and very important. For instance, if we do not speak lies or untruths, it does not cost anything in money, but it will be a great improvement. So also, if a child goes about and sees the wheel-wright or potter or weaver or farmer at work, it does not cost anything, but it is a very good thing for the child. So, there need not be any objection on the ground that there is no cost involved.

" Sri G. Krishnamurthi representing the Madras South Teachers' Constituency said that the Government had increased the work of the teacher by one hour and that therefore we should give him more salary. I admit that we should give him more salary irrespective of whether we have increased his work by one hour or not. He deserves more salary and the only thing that stands in our way is the limitation imposed by the public purse. If we compute the interval he gets and the irregularity in attendance, I do not think he will get actually one hour more. Yet I admit that from the trade union point of view, it is extra work and that something should be given for that. All our people have got into a trade union mentality. I hope that we will be able to overcome a narrow mentality in that direction. No doubt the teachers may get something extra. But we should not associate the scheme and the protest if has evoked with an offer of giving a higher salary. It will be misunderstood. I am sure that the gentlemen who attack the scheme and me without reason will find some good reason if I do this. Offering of money is not a good thing. The Parulekar Committee has recommended an increase. If some increase is to come, it will come in an ordinary and a healthy manner. That should not be made a matter for discussion when we are dealing with the principle itself.

" I need not deal with the education scheme further because it will come up for discussion when we move the Demand for Grant for Education in the Assembly even if no other opportunity is

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

available. Then it will be thoroughly discussed, everybody will say all that can possibly be said against it and we shall deal with it.

" The speech of Dr. John, who started the debate is—I think he will forgive my saying this—rather unfortunate. It was a speech full of wrong information. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar rightly defended him by saying that because the Government had not given him all the information, he spoke in the manner he did. But Dr. John is Dr. John and even if we had given him all the information, I fear he would have spoken in the same manner. (Laughter.) I hope he will not mind my saying this.

" References were made by the Members to the sales tax and the tax on buses. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will deal with them when he replies. But I will speak from the general point of view. Member after Member of this House, not to speak of the other House, has been getting up and saying that we must not have this tax and that tax, that the bus tax is heavy, that the sales tax is heavy and ruining the trade and commerce and so on. But at the same time they wanted the present expenditure to be maintained. How is it possible? It is impossible. The budget must be balanced. We will have to repay what we borrow. We cannot be eternally borrowing from the Central Government. They will not lend for revenue purposes; they will lend only for capital expenditure. We cannot do without balancing the budget. We may fail to balance the budget for a year or two, but we cannot be going on like that always. Sales tax is necessary. It may be that the entire tax structure requires alteration. But that is a matter for the Taxation Enquiry Committee and the Central Government. So far as the States are concerned, the Constitution is rigid. It has laid down what taxes the States can levy and what taxes they cannot levy. If we give up sales tax, there is nothing else we can do. The share from the income-tax and the excise duties that we get from the Central Government is all that we can depend upon, and that is not enough. The States are allowed to levy sales tax or purchase tax. It is given to the States under the Indian Constitution for the reason that it is a tax which depends on local circumstances. No tax is pleasant. Every tax is oppressive. I admit that there are difficulties. But what can we do if we give up this tax on account of difficulties? We must restore the drink tax. It means we tax a few unfortunate people in the country in order to balance the budget. It would be very wrong. No doubt in introducing that tax we tax in an indirect way. Drink deceives and beguiles the consumer. Instead of that, we have this sales tax which does not deceive anybody.

" It is no good saying that merchants pay, and that commerce is being injured by this tax. They extract every pie from top to bottom at all the multiple points, and a little more, if I may say so, from the consumer. There is no question about it. But there are some cases where they cannot transfer it to the consumer. For instance in the case of newspapers they cannot transfer it to the

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [31st December 1953]

consumer. Therefore, newspapers managed to get off. They have got a rule that it is only the Central Government that can tax them, and that we have no power to tax them. Such is the power of the Press ! that is to say, the industry of the profession connected with the Press.

"Then I come to the bus tax. We have tried to get some money out of the transport in the country. This has been going on for a long time. It was not introduced by this Government. But it has been there for a long time. Compared to the other States, it has been remarked by some, especially by those who are interested in reducing the tax on the transport system, that we tax more heavily than other States. The Finance Minister will deal with the question whether it has killed or has injured the transport system. The fact is that a democratic system of Government, while it has many advantages, has some disadvantages also. The representatives of the people are bound to look forward to the next elections necessarily, and it is good before elections that we say that we do not want this tax and that tax, knowing very well that the Government cannot give up taxes, that the budget has to be balanced, and the Government have to carry on. We get credit, so far as the argument goes, that we have pleaded for the abolition of this tax and that tax. There is, therefore, a very strong temptation for us all, including the Government, to say 'we would like to abolish this tax and that tax'. But that is just impossible, and that is why I would ask for greater co-operation and outright speaking. I have reached a stage when I can ask the forgiveness of the House to say that we must be a little bolder in our arguments, and a little more frank when we deal with public matters. We should not say anything for the sake of popularity. We should all learn to speak out what is good as we see, and be fair and just to one another. It is not good to be thinking of the elections. We must remember what the giants of democracy like Burke have said, namely, 'once you are elected, you are an independent man'. Even recently, it was repeated in a different way. Mr. Churchill the other day said 'ours is not a mandatory democracy'. A Member who is elected does not depend on mandates to carry on his work. He does his work according to the best of his lights. Therefore I would say that hon. Members . . . (Interruption by Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar.) What is the promise? 'We never made a promise that sales tax would be abolished. We never made a promise that bus people would be treated leniently. We never made a promise that drink would be restored. What is the promise that we made, and which we are breaking now? Therefore, even if a promise was rashly made, we are bound to say that the promise was made wrongly. So far, I would go. I think Government in a democracy will not be possible unless we develop those characteristics. I hope that I will be forgiven for these remarks of mine. I hope, Sir, the general result of this discussion will be co-operation and sympathy with the difficulties which the Government have to face." (Cheers.)

31st December 1953]

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not take more than five minutes. Unfortunately, the discussion this morning has been so varied and miscellaneous that it was not possible for any single member to deal with all the questions that have been raised. The other day, a Member of this Council, when I was talking to him about what one should say on the financial statement made to this House and the other House, said that we could go on discussing anything from China to Peru and we could discuss the Korean question and also the U.N.O. and what not. It is quite possible to scatter our attention over a number of subjects like prohibition, education, caste system, democracy versus totalitarianism, fascism, socialism, communism, religion, philosophy, metaphysics, and what not. I do not know whether any good purpose will be served by going on dealing with these questions in that fashion. It would not be anything like a guidance to the Government. It is better to concentrate upon one or two things so that the Government may know exactly what we feel. On going through the statement made by the Finance Minister and also the speech of the Hon. the Chief Minister, which gave us the real picture of the matter, I came to this conclusion, namely, that the financial statement could be so made by a clever man as to satisfy all parts of the Legislature. I remember reading the speech of the greatest Finance Member of the Victorian Era, William E. Gladstone and his antagonists (equally clever men) Benjamin Disraeli and Lord Beaconsfield.

"வானத்தை வில்லாக வளைத்து, மணலைக் கயிராகத் திரித்து, பார்க்கடலைக் கடைந்து அமிர்தம் கூடக் கொண்டு வருவார்கள். (Interruption.) 'ப்ரொகிபிஷன்' இருக்கும்போது வேறு மாதிரி செய்யக் கூடாது. அமிர்தம் கூட ப்ரொகிபிஷன் சட்டத்திற்கு உட்பட்டதோ, இல்லையோ தெரியாது. குடிக்கிறவர்களுள்ளும் குடிக்கிற பதார்த்தத்தை அமிர்தம் என்றுதான் நினைக்கிறார்கள். தேவர்கள் அமிர்தத்தைச் சாப்பிட்டார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை எப்படி இருந்தது என நான் சொல்வதற்கு இப்பொழுது தயாராய் இல்லை. அதற்கு ஆதாரம் நம்முடைய புராணங்களிலுள்ள கதைகளிலும் கிடையாது. ஒரு வேளை இருந்திருக்கலாம். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் நம்முடைய முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களைப் போல் அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒரு 'ப்ரொகிபிஷன்' மந்திரி இருந்திருந்தால் 'அமிர்தத்தைக் குடிக்கிறது தப்பு' என்று ப்ரொகிபிஷன் சட்டத்தை 'அபனை' பண்ணி இருக்கலாம். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக நம்முடைய முதல் மந்திரியைப் போல் அந்தக் காலத்தில் யாரும் இருக்கவில்லை.

Now I shall pass on to speak a few words in English. I am not a great scholar in Tamil like hon. Member Sri Annamalai Pillai or our Hon. Chief Minister or our Hon. Friend Mr. Subramaniam. Mr. Gladstone's antagonist said this, namely, 'Gladstone has a peculiar knack of juggling with figures, and he has got boundless rhetoric at his disposal so that he can make a deficit budget into a surplus budget within the twinkling of an eye'. As I was reading the financial statement, I thought of this remark of Benjamin Disraeli. It looks as if we have a lot of arithmetical figures which we can juggle with and come to any conclusion. If it is a deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs, with some calculation or miscalculation, you may turn the deficit into a surplus. By an equally clever and ingenious calculation or miscalculation, you can reduce the deficit to almost

[Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty] [31st December 1953]

zero. All these things are quite possible. On going through the statement, I find that the Ministers are taking credit for even the timely rains that we had. It looks to me as if they were responsible for the seasonal rains that we had. It may be that there is something behind it. Looking at the Hon. Chief Minister, I am reminded of a Tamil poem that I used to read in my younger days about rain.

“வேதம் ஓதிய வேதியர்க்கொரு மழை, மனுநீதி தவறாத மன்னர்க்கொரு மழை, கற்புடைய மாதர்க்கொரு மழை, என்று மாதம் மும்மாரி பெய்யுமென்று அந்தக் காலத்தில் சொல்லுவார்கள். இந்தக் காலத்தில், நம்முடைய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் வேதம் சரியாக ஓதிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறாரோ என்னமோ, அவர்களுக்காகவும் மழை பெய்திருக்கலாம். அல்லது மற்றவர்களுக்காகவும் மழை பெய்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், அவரைப்பற்றி மட்டும் நான் முக்கியமாக ஏன் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், அவர் இந்த விஷயத்தைப் பற்றியும், ஆஸ்திகத்தைப்பற்றியும் அடிக்கடி சொல்லி வருகிறபடியினால், கடவுள் அவரிடத்தில் பிரியம் வைத்து, நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு மிகவும் அவசியமாக மழை வேண்டிய காலத்தில் மழையை அனுப்பியிருப்பார் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி தப்பாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. ‘ஸயன்ஸ்’ படித்தவர்கள் இதை ‘superstition’ என்று சொல்லுவார்கள்.

That is, ‘we have no control over Nature and Natural forces; our prayers are of no avail before the forces of Nature’. Sir, I am not one of those people who believe this. Human thoughts do affect Nature. Religious thoughts and attitudes of certain people must certainly have an effect upon cosmic forces. I do believe that in that way our Ministers may congratulate themselves on the timely rains that we had.

“At the same time, I was alarmed at the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister that the Government were contemplating the imposition of a betterment levy. He hopes that the rains will be plentiful and the conditions will improve so rapidly that betterment levy can be imposed. But I am not sure whether that would be of much use to us. In every budget one should have expected reduction of taxation. That is a policy which ought to have been followed by the Hon. the Finance Minister. Unfortunately, in the present Budget we see no reduction of taxation at all. On the contrary, hopes have been held out that the prices are falling. Fair price shops have been closed down, because it is said there is not much demand. I do not know whether it is correct to say that prices are falling. From the experience of my own household life, I can say that prices are fluctuating. One day rice sells at 14 annas a Madras measure and on another day it sells at 15 annas. So, we cannot count upon the prices being kept at a certain level. Prices may go down but they have also a knack of rising unaccountably. They are beyond human calculations.

“Sir, I congratulate the Government on the presentation of this Budget in spite of all its defects. On the whole, we are passing through a very serious economic crisis. We should steer clear of bankruptcy. I hope that the next year’s Budget which will be

31st December 1953] [Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty]

presented to us in the near future will give a more optimistic and realistic picture and the proposals contained therein will be such as to confer benefits on the people.

“One word more before I close. I expected the Government to undertake some responsibility in regard to the tramway dispute that has been going on. The poor public who had been using the tramways have been deprived of them. If only the Government had made up their mind to utilise some of their finances for taking over the tramways, in spite of the opposition offered, I think they would have added a glowing feather to their cap. I still do believe that something may be done sooner or later to take over the tramways. Certainly, it is a productive asset. It will fetch an income of many lakhs of rupees to the impoverished exchequer of the Government.

“I do not want to take up the time of the House any longer. I can only say that considering all things, as we are human beings and human nature being what it is, we have the best form of Government here. We have better Ministers in our State than in any other part of the country. But that is what we deserve to have. I really express my gratitude to all the Heavenly powers for all the blessings that they have conferred on us. I hope better times are in store for us and we shall be discussing the next year’s Budget in more propitious circumstances.”

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

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—“Mr. Chairman, I thought I should begin my speech in the old fashioned way of congratulating the new Ministers, but almost stopped doing it as they are not here now. Well, Sir, as the Hon. Lady Minister has just now come I extend her my welcome and offer my congratulations to her and to the new Ministers whom also I welcome to this House. I will now pass over the various criticisms that were occasionally levelled, because there are not many people to listen and we are also pressed for time as there has been pressure from various Members who have troubled you as I myself have done.

“Now, about the abolition of the palmyra tax in Tirunelveli district. I thought I could congratulate the Revenue Minister. But unfortunately, the Hon. Minister is not here. But that does not matter very much. What matters really is that the tax has been transferred to the land as it were. It is a case of giving a thing by the right hand and taking it away by the left hand or *vice versa*. Does the Government really afford any benefit to the land-owner by freeing him from this palmyra tree tax and reimposing it on the land? Tirunelveli district is the only one district in which this tax is in force. There is no other district in which this tax is levied. We have been agitating that this tax should be abolished.

[Sri P. N. Marthandam Pillai] [31st December 1953]

If the Government remove this tax and at the same time ask those people to pay some equivalent of it as land tax, it is not the proper way of doing things. As the Hon. Chief Minister said the other day, palmyra trees were planted on lands which were not fit for anything. The land was not yielding anything. If palmyra trees are planted thereon, it is not going to improve the land. That being so, the tax on these lands cannot be increased. I want the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Revenue Minister and even the Government as a whole to reconsider the matter and do justice.

"As regards the budget itself, I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the very short and good budget that he has prepared and presented to the House. After spending the money for three or four months, he has now come forward for sanction for the remaining two months and also for sanction for the amount that has already been spent. Therefore no useful purpose will be served by criticising the Government on the various items mentioned in the Budget.

"I am now going to refer to a very important subject. In spite of the fact that there have been heavy rains, floods and even damages as a result of floods in the Godavari, the Krishna and the Thungabhadra rivers in the Andhra area and also in some of the rivers in Tanjore district in the south, as pointed out by Mr. Govinda Menon there was no rain in some parts of Malabar, two taluks in Tirunelveli district, viz., Nanguneri and Sankarankoil. It would be a surprise to the Members of the House as it was to me. But somehow or other the Rain God has not blessed these two taluks with the result the crops in those areas are already withering away or will wither away. There is only one way of getting water to these places. The Government must ask the District Collector to attend to the distribution of water in a manner that would benefit these two taluks, or at least one taluk, viz., Nanguneri. In the other taluk there are not many tanks. In the Nanguneri taluk, there are a number of tanks and the Government must see that water is supplied to these tanks by regulation. This will benefit the ryots of that taluks to some extent. I personally know the position and I am prepared to explain to the Hon. the Finance Minister the real position there. There are channels which could be used to supply water to the lower irrigation tanks. I made a suggestion to Sri N. Ranga Reddy when he was in charge of the Public Works Department. We have got the Manimuthar Project. It is fairly high up. There have been floods recently in the Tambraparni. I want the channels to be dug even now. I remember the Finance Minister telling somewhere in Tirunelveli that the channels are always dug along with the progress of the work. If that is really done, then it is all right. If it is not done, I request the Government to dig these channels first and let out the surplus water into those channels. I do not want the normal regulated water-supply to be interfered with. I only want the high flood water to be diverted into these channels which

31st December 1953] [Sri P. N. Marthandam Pillai]

reach the taluks mentioned by me just now. I want the Government to accelerate and expedite the digging of these channels. Even though the actual dam or project may not be completed, there are ways by which the flood water, which would otherwise go to waste, could be utilized for the benefit of those taluks. Recently there were floods in the Tambraparni and much of the water which would otherwise have been utilized for the benefit of the two taluks through channels, has gone to waste.

"There is one other matter to which I would like to refer. Recently I remember to have read in the newspapers that in Coimbatore somebody has stated that he has experimented on rain-making at a little cost. If the Government could really do something in the matter and conduct the experiment on a wide scale, I am sure the famine conditions in the two taluks of Tirunelveli and also in Srivilliputtur could be relieved to a great extent. That is a matter for experts to consider and for the Government to take action.

"I will once again repeat what I have said in my previous budget speech and I will continue to repeat it as long as I am a Member of the Council, and it is with reference to the village reconstruction programme. Village reconstruction is a matter on which the Government should stake their existence. Even if the Government are not able to improve the conditions of the villagers in all the districts, let them select a few villages in the districts, just as they have done in the case of the community projects. Reconstruction does not mean a patchwork here and a patchwork there. We must have a village republic so to say. All powers must be given to these republics so that they may function effectively. These powers may be given to those village republics subject to the control and direction of any officers the Government may appoint for the purpose. Let these officers guide these republics. If anything is done from the top in such a way as to affect those at the bottom, I am sure there will be trouble. Our villages are at the bottom and we should organize from the bottom. If South India has survived the many assaults and attacks in the past, it is because of our efficient village organizations.

"Our revered friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, vaguely suggested that there were not men in the villages to run panchayats. I may tell him that I come from a village; I was born in a village and bred up in a village; I know the conditions of the village much better than possibly any other Member of this House. I have repeatedly said that the village has got much better men than you have at places where higher education is provided because a man, who is highly educated, looks for a profession to earn money whereas it is not the case with a villager. As one conversant with village affairs I may say that the villagers have a sense of simple justice and a fair sense of equality. They are able to control offences and they do not require a police force to investigate crimes. They themselves will attend to this. If men who are retired employees and who have time are enabled to

2-40
p.m.

[Sri P. N. Marthandam Pillai] [31st December 1953]

come to these villages and organize them, some of these will be model villages for others to follow. I am not pleading for electricity to be provided; I am not pleading for cottage industries being organized in villages. They all will come in course of time. The villagers are really not getting anything now and it looks as though Swaraj has not come to them. They must have Swaraj at least in this way, and that is the only way of improving their living conditions. We must also encourage educated men to go and settle in villages. I do not say that a young man having an ambition to become this and that should be asked to go to a village. There are old, educated retired men who have no work in cities. They may be asked and induced to go to the village. At the same time, we must not put too many educated men in the village because they will quarrel. One man should be put in charge of a panchayat and then things will go on all right.

"Sir, it was again Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar who said that Ministers should tour all countries of the world. I entirely agree. But I think there is greater need for them to tour villages. They must be asked to go and stay in villages at least for a month in a year so that they can understand the conditions in the village, how poor and how miserable the villagers are, and whether they get a square meal a day with all our professions of sympathy towards them. If the Government can do anything which will make them get something, then I think they will be satisfied and their lot will be improved. They are today even worse than what they were during the days of the British rule. I do not, of course, expect a Bill to be brought before the House incorporating the suggestions I have made. Let it not come tomorrow. Let it come ten years hence and I shall be happy.

"Sir, many things have been said here, but not all quite relevant to the Budget under discussion. I think I have also said something which is not relevant to the discussion. What I wanted to emphasise was that if the condition of the people could be improved, it would be only by improving the condition of the villager. Sir, I want to refer to the modified scheme of education introduced by the Government. On the last occasion when the Council met, I attempted to catch the eye of the Chairman but I could not. Some Member referred to pial schools springing up in apposition to the new scheme of Elementary education. I am glad that they are springing up. Why should Education be made the responsibility of the Government alone? Every village must have the power, the authority and the necessary finances to organize pial schools. I am myself a product of the pial school. Do you think, Sir, I am not capable of managing a village? A pial school is not such a bad thing as others imagine. Take a pial school boy and an English educated boy. The pial school boy will top the list in any examination. Therefore, it is not a negligible thing. I think if there are more pial schools started, the new education scheme would justify itself. Apart from this, I do not know from whom the agitation against the new education scheme

31st December 1953] [Sri P. N. Marthandam Pillai]

originated. After all, the children who will be affected by the scheme would be between five and eight years of age and the Hon. the Chief Minister, possibly anticipating an attack from the House, explained the circumstances under which the scheme was introduced. Under the old system of education, the under-dogs—I shall not put it that way—men belonging to the lower strata of society did not have an opportunity to send their children to school whereas men of the higher strata were and are capable of educating their children in a much better manner. The shift system now proposed gives the former set of people a chance to educate their boys and girls. It is said that the school-going population including girls is only 30 per cent of the total population. What about the remaining 70 per cent? It would be good, therefore, if three or even four shifts are introduced instead of the two shifts proposed in the new scheme. When you teach, children do not possibly learn so much as they would if they see and observe. So, nobody should be sorry that this system has been introduced because it gives you a chance to educate your children in your own way. I do not think there is any objection from the villager because he did not get any education whatever under the old set-up. Students should be provided with midday meals and this will be a prize to attract boys and girls to school. So, the shift system is a very proper thing and I am sure the benefit of the scheme will be known some years hence.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Hon. Members will confine their speeches to ten minutes each because there is a large number of speakers to go through."

SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR :—"கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபையில் இருக்கும் மெம்பர்களில் நான் வயதில் மிகவும் சிறியவன். அதிக வயதுள்ள, முதிர்ந்த அனுபவம் நிறைந்த மெம்பர்களுக்கு தாராளமாக நேரம் கொடுத்து வந்தீர்கள். அதைப்போல் சிறிய வயதுடைய எனக்கும் அந்தச் சலுகையைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தக் கோரிக்கையுடன் என்னுடைய பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது அரை வருஷ பட்ஜெட் தயாரித்ததில் நாம் மீதத்தைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அவ்விதம் தயாரித்துள்ள எனது நண்பர் எனது இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர். என் ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு என் நன்றியை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்கு நான் பெருமைப்படுகிறேன். பொதுவாக எந்த ஒரு குடும்பம் வருவாயை விட சிவ்வை கம்மியாகச் செய்து வருகிறதோ அது என்றும் நன்றாக முன்னுக்கு வரும் நிலையில் இருக்கும். பல குடும்பங்களுக்குத் தலைமை தாங்கி இருக்கும் நமது கவர்ன்மெண்டானது இப்படி ஒரு மீதமுள்ள பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்தபோது அந்த கவர்ன்மெண்ட் நன்றாக நடைபெறும் என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

"ஐந்தாறு வருஷ காலமாக மழையின்மையால் பல இடங்களில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏதோ இந்த வருஷம் சில இடங்களில் நன்றாக மழை பெய்து கொஞ்சம் அங்கங்கே செழுமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் அதிகமாக பயிர்களில் பூச்சிகள்

[Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar] [31st December 1953]

ஏற்பட்டு தான்யங்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு விட்டன. இதற்கு விவசாய இலாகாவிற்கு துரிதமாக நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்க வசதி இருந்தும், அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் டிமான்ஸ்ட்ரேட்டர் (Demonstrator) கிராமங்களுக்கு நேராகப் போய் பார்க்கவேண்டிய காரியங்களை துரிதமாகச் செய்யவில்லை என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த டிமான்ஸ்ட்ரேட்டர் இண்டிரியர் (interior) கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று, விவசாயிகளுடன் பழக்கம் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு என்ன ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்வதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்ட் உடனடியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்களாகவே பல காரியங்களைப் பார்ப்பது இல்லை. பொதுவாக விவசாயி யார்? டிமான்ஸ்ட்ரேட்டர் யார்? என்ற தொடர்பு இல்லாமல் இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. எவ்வளவோ பிரகடனம் இருந்தும் திடீர் என்று பயிர்களில் பூச்சிகள் ஏற்பட்டால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய மருந்துகளை அடிக்கக்கூடிய கருவிகள் தாராளமாக கிடைக்கும்படியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். ஏதோ ஒரு அளவிற்கு இருந்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை. அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டால் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் செலவில் அதைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால் ஒரு பத்து, பதினைந்து வருஷத்தில் அதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய கடன்களை விவசாயிகள் திருப்பித் தரலாம் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக, விவசாய காலேஜ்களில் மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்கும்போது விவசாயக் குடும்பங்களிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய மாணவர்களுக்கு முதல் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டும். விவசாயக் கல்லூரியில் ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு இத்தனை மாணவர்களைத்தான் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வது என்ற நிர்ணயம் இருக்கும் போது விவசாயக் குடும்பங்களிலிருந்து வரும் மாணவர்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு இடம் என்று நிர்ணயம் செய்து அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை அளிக்க வேண்டும். இதில் எந்த ஜாதியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், எந்த மதத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்று திட்டம் செய்ய வேண்டியதில்லை. விவசாயக் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று மாத்திரம் நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் தாராளமாகக் கிடைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். நானும் ஒரு விவசாயக் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவன்தான். என்னைப்போல் இருப்பவர்கள் ஏதோ சமாளித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் சிறு குடும்பங்கள் ஏதோ கடனை வாங்கி அவஸ்தைப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் இருக்கும்போது அவர்கள் வாங்கின கடனை எப்படி கொடுக்க முடியும்? அதை யோசனை செய்து பார்த்தால் இப்பொழுது இந்தக் கடன் மசோதா வந்தது ஒரு நல்ல வரப்பிரசாதம் என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக எங்கள் தலைவர் சொன்ன மாதிரி உண்டியல் என்ற ஒரு business இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு தாராளமாக பாங்குகள் பணம் கொடுக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் ஆறு சதவிகிதம் வட்டிக்குக் கடன் வாங்கி மற்ற விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிக வட்டிக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி அதிக வட்டிக்குக் கடன் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக விவசாயிகள்தான் என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். அதனால் இந்த விவசாயிகள் அதிகமாக கடன்பட்டு அவஸ்தைப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒரு செக்யூரிடி மூலமாக ஏதாவது ஒரு விதத்தில் பாங்கியில் கடன் பெறக் கூடிய ஒரு சௌகரியத்தைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். இதை கவர்ன்மெண்ட் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இப்பொழுது அமராவதி திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினதற்கு அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். அதை அநேகம் பேர்கள் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். அது தாராபுரம் பக்கத்திற்கும், உடுமலைப்பேட்டை பக்கத்திற்கும் மிகவும் பிரயோசனப்படுகிறது. அதைப் போல் பல சிறிய நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நிறைவேற்றினால் மிகவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை அமைக்கும்போது அங்கங்கே கிராமத்தார்களுடைய யோசனைகளைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அதன் பேரில் அங்கங்கே சிறு ஓடைகளையும் காட்டாறுகளையும் தடுத்து பல திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நடத்தினால் மிகவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது லோயர் பவானி கெனால் (canal) வரப்போகிறது. அதனால் பல மேய்ச்சல்

31st December 1953] [Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar]

தரைகளுக்கு தண்ணீர் வசதி ஏற்படப்போகிறது. மேய்ச்சல் தரைகளுக்கு பாய்ச்சம் தண்ணீருக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் போடும் தீர்வைக்கு ஒரு சலுகை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தண்ணீர் வரக்கூடிய இடங்களில் இதை சர்க்கார் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக சிறுவாணி ஆற்றில் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக தண்ணீர்போவதைத் திருப்பி கொஞ்ச தூரத்தில் டன்னல் (tunnel) மூலமாகக் கொண்டு போய் வறட்சியாக இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களில் பாய்ந்து நொய்யல் ஆற்றில் அந்தத் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுவரமுடியும். இப்பொழுது அந்த நொய்யல் நதி சுமார் 30, 32 குளங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் சப்ளைசெய்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எடுத்து நடத்தினால் சிக்கனமாக முடித்துவிடலாம். அது பல குளங்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தியைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது கால்நடை இலாகா வைத்தியர்களுடைய பாடு மிகவும் பெருமைப்படக் கூடிய காரியமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் ஆரம்பத்திலேயே (preventive method) எடுத்துக் கொண்டு இனாக்குலேஷன் (inoculation) செய்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ரிண்டர் பெஸ்ட் (rinder pest) ப்ளாக் வாட்டர் (black water) என்ற பல நோய்களை இந்த preventive method மூலமாக தடுக்க வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் முன் ஜாக்கிரதையுடன் வேலை செய்து வருவதால் கால்நடைகளுக்கு அந்த நோய்கள் வருவது இல்லை. இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் ஒரு கால்நடை வைத்தியர்கள் இருக்கிறார். அவர்களுக்கு சில சௌகர்யங்களை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் செய்து கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது விவசாய இலாகா ஆபீசர்களுக்கு கார்கள் கொடுத்து வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே இந்த கால்நடை இலாகா ஆபீசர்களுக்கும் சௌகர்யம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. நோய் வந்து தடுப்பதை விட நோய் வரும் முன் அதைத் தடுப்பது கால்நடைகள் விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய கால்நடை பண்ணையில் ஒரு மாடு கூட இது வரையில் நோய் வந்து இறந்தது இல்லை. காரணம் அவர்களுடைய ஒரு முன் ஜாக்கிரதையான வேலை தான். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது கால்நடை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் நகரங்களில் இருப்பதைவிட கிராமங்களில் இருப்பதே மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது நகரங்களில் இருப்பதால் பல மைல்கள் போக வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கால்நடைகளுக்கு சிகிச்சை செய்வதற்கு கிராமங்களில் கால்நடை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவது நலம் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு என்பது சலபமான வேலையோ ஒரு லாபகரமான காரியமோ அல்ல. என்னுடைய சிறு அனுபவத்தில் அதைப் பற்றி சொல்ல முடியும். இருந்தாலும் சொந்த கால்நடை பண்ணை வைத்திருப்பதற்கும் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் கால்நடை பண்ணை வைத்திருப்பதற்கும் கொஞ்சம் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. சொந்தமாக வைத்திருப்பதைவிட கவர்ன்மெண்ட் வைத்திருப்பதில் செலவு அதிகமாக ஆகிறது. அதற்கு (local advisory committee) என்று ஒரு கமிட்டி அமைத்து நடத்தினால் நலமாக இருக்கும். ஏனென்றால் ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறையாவது வேண்டாம் என்ற கால்நடைகளை அழித்துத் தீரவேண்டும். கவர்ன்மெண்ட் பண்ணைகளில் கால்நடைகளை குறைக்க வேண்டும் என்றால் பார்த்திலிருந்து கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு எழுதவேண்டும். பிறகு மேலிடத்திலிருந்து உத்தரவு வரும். அதன் பிறகு அந்த மாட்டை விற்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய ஒரு வருஷம் ஆகிறது. அதற்குள் அதற்குப் போடும் தீனிச் செலவு அதிகமாக ஆகின்றது. அதற்கு பதிலாக ஒரு (local advisory committee)-ஐ ஏற்படுத்தினால் அவர்களுடைய ஒரு யோசனையின் பேரில் அவர்களைக் கேட்டு அவர்கள் மூலமாக அந்த மாடுகளை நாம் அப்புறப்படுத்தி விடலாம். வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு தடவை அல்லது இரண்டு தடவை இவ்விதம் செய்வதற்கு ஒரு அட்வைசரி கமிட்டி இருப்பது அவசியம்.

“ இப்பொழுது உதாரணமாக ஹொசூர் பாரத்தை எடுத்துக் சொள்வோம் அங்கே ஒரு கவர்ன்மெண்ட் பாரம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு தான் சிந்தி பசுக்கள் (bred) வைத்திருந்தார்கள். மற்ற சிந்தி பசுக்கள் எல்லாம் பாகிஸ்தானுக்குப்

[Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradia] [31st December 1953]

போய்விட்டன. அந்த மாடுகள் தான் நல்ல பால் கொடுக்கும். இப்பொழுது நமக்கு சிந்தி பசு வேண்டும் என்றால் அது ஹொசூரில் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. நமக்கு நிறைய பால் வேண்டி இருப்பதால் அங்கு அவைகளை வைத்து வளர்ப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அதனால் பல செளகரியங்கள் ஏற்படும். சிந்தி மாடுகளை அங்கே உற்பத்தி செய்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும். அதை விட்டால் நல்ல பால் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய வேறு எந்த ஜாதியும் கிடை யாது. இப்பொழுது காங்கேயம் ஜாதியை அங்கே வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கேயம் ஜாதிக்கு அங்கே (climate) ஒத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. அந்த இடம் அவைகளுக்குப் பிடிக்கவில்லை. அவைகளை அங்கே வைத்திருப்பதை விட அதைவிட சிறந்த இடத்திற்கு அதாவது காங்கேயம் இடத்திற்கு மாற்றி விட்டால் நலமாக இருக்கும். அதன் பிறகு அங்கிருக்கும் சிந்தி பசுக்களை அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொள்ளலாம். இப்படிச் செய்தால் ஒரு பக்கம் நல்ல பால் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய மாடுகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யவும் மற்றொரு பக்கம் காங்கேய கால்நடைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யவும் செளகரியம் ஏற்படும். உதாரணமாக கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் கால்நடை அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் அங்கு வெட்டரிநரி டாக்டர்கள் இரண்டு பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற இடங்களில் ஒருவர் தான் இருக்கிறார். அதைப்போல அதிகமாக கால் நடை இருக்கும் இடங்களுக்கு இந்த வெட்டரிநரி ஆபீசர்களைவிட கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தி ஆபீசர் என்று ஏற்படுத்தினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

“இப்பொழுது அங்கங்கே கம்யூனிட்டி ப்ராஜெக்ட்களும் நேஷனல் எக்ஸ் டென்ஷன் ஸ்கீம்களும் (Community Project, National Extension Scheme) நடந்து வருகின்றன. அதற்குத் தேவையான ஆட்களை நியமித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அதை கவனிக்கும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன் ஒரு தகவல் வெளியிட்டார். அது சந்தோஷமான காரியம். இருந்த போதிலும் அதில் இருக்கும் ஆபீசர்கள் கிராம ஜனங்களுடன் நன்றாக அன்போடு பழக வேண்டும். ஆனால் ஒரு காரியம் நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஒரு வேலை செய்வது என்று இருந்தால் அதற்கு ஜனங்கள் பாதி பணம் கொடுத்தால் சர்க்கார் பாதி கொடுப்பது என்று இருப்பதானது அவ்வளவு திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை. அதற்கு ஆகும் செலவில் நாலில் ஒரு பங்கையாவது கிராமத்தார்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு பாக்கி தொகையை கவர்ன்மென்ட் கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும். உதாரணமாக ஒரு கட்டம் கட்ட வேண்டும் என்று இருந்தால் மராமத்து இலாகா 40 ஆயிரம் செலவு ஆகும் என்று திட்டம் போட்டுக் கொடுத்தால் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் கவர்ன்மென்ட் உத்தரவு பிரகாரம் கிராமத்தார்கள் 20 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் கிராமவாசிகள் 20 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்றால் அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்க முடிவதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு அந்த வசதி இல்லை என்பது எனது அபிப்பிராயம்.

“இப்பொழுது நடந்த பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு எலெக்ஷனிலிருந்து கிராமங்களில் அதிகமான கட்சிகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எனக்கு முன் பேசின தலைவர்கள் அதைப்பற்றி நன்றாகப் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். உதாரணமாக நேற்று நடந்த காங்கேயம் எலெக்ஷனை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி என்றோ கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி என்றோ அல்லது மற்ற Independent கட்சி என்றோ, நடந்த எலெக்ஷனுக்கு வேலை செய்ததாக தெரியவில்லை. இந்த விதமாக வந்ததில் அங்கு பல கட்சிகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதைப்போல் தாலுகா போர்டு எலெக்ஷன் வந்தாலும் பல கட்சிகள் ஏற்படலாம். ஆகவே இந்த மாதிரி பஞ்சாயத்து போர்ட், தாலுகா போர்ட் என்று இல்லாமல் பழையபடி டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு என்று இருப்பது தான் நல்லது என்பது எனது தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டியது ஒரே ஒரு விஷயம். இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் மணியகாரர்கள், கர்ணங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் வேலைகளைப் பார்த்தால் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அந்த அந்த ஊர்களில் இருந்து கொண்டு வேலை செய்து வருவதால் ஏதோ அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய

31st December 1953] [Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradia]

வேலைகளை கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் ரூ. 20 அல்லது ரூ. 22 சம்பளத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலையில் அவர்கள் ஸ்தானத்தில் ரூ. 20 அல்லது ரூ. 22 சம்பளத்தில் வேறு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிப்பது முடியாத காரியம். அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய வேலையை மற்றவர்கள் அந்த சம்பளத்தில் செய்ய முடியாது. இதை சர்க்கார் யோசித்து செய்யவேண்டும். கடைசியாக ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“என்னுடைய தகப்பனார் இருந்த போது தனக்குப் பிறகு எப்படி இவன் (தன்னை) இவ்வளவு பெரிய கால்நடை பண்ணையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சமாளிக்கப்போகிறான் என்று யோசித்து மிகவும் வருத்தப்பட்டு சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். இன்று இவ்வளவு சிறிய வயதாக இருந்தாலும் அதை வைத்து நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். அதைப்போலவே ரிடயர்ட் ஆபீசர்களால் தான் வேலைசெய்ய முடியும் என்ற அபிப்பிராயத்தை மாற்றி சின்ன வயதுக்காரர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்து அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வர வேண்டும் என்று அவர்களுக்கு உத்சாகம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். வயதான பெரியவர்கள் தான் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்ய முடியும் மற்றவர்கள் செய்ய முடியாது என்ற எண்ணத்தை மாற்றிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் அடுத்து வரும் சிறிய வயதுடையவர்களுக்கு பழக்கம் ஏற்பட்டு நன்றாக அவர்களும் அந்தத் துறையில் பயனடைந்து முன்னுக்கு வர முடியும், எனக்கு இப்பொழுது பேசுவதற்கு நேரம் கொடுத்ததற்கு கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களுக்கு என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, on account of the shortness of time, I shall try to be very brief in my observations. We are very glad that in spite of difficulties created by the partition of the State, the Government have been able to make adequate provision for capital expenditure in the Budget. I was afraid, adequate provision might not be made. Now we find that substantial amounts of money have been allotted for the Malampuzha project, the Manimuthar project, and Mettur Canals. I wish to tell the Government that it would be a suicidal policy to adopt any go-slow methods with regard to these useful projects. I also request the Government to speed up Mangalam and Walayar schemes.

“We also see from the Budget that there is a provision of Rs. 18 lakhs for the National Extension Service, Rs. 20 lakhs for local development works and Rs. 42 lakhs for Community projects. Personally I wish that more sums had been allotted for national extension services and community projects. Our Hon. Chief Minister said that we could not achieve any miracle in such a short time. But I believe, Sir, that miracles can happen if the Community projects are worked in the proper way. In this connection I wish to congratulate the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and Community Projects on the enthusiasm that he has been able to create among the public at large during the short period of two months he has been in charge of the Ministry. He has been visiting several places and wherever he has gone, he created general enthusiasm among the public about these Community projects and the National Extension Services schemes. I have myself visited some of these areas. Last week also I visited some

[Sri E. H. Parameswaran] [31st December 1953]

of the villages. I found that at a village called Koyalmannam seven miles of road has been constructed with the co-operation of 500 students. In Puthucode, which was inaccessible for years, students co-operated with the Community Project officers and engineers, and a 5-mile road was laid. Now motor cars and buses can go directly to the village. The Governor of Madras is going to inaugurate another such work in Elapulli, Palghat, where a 7-mile road is to be put up. I find there is general enthusiasm, Headmasters and students vying with one another in taking part in the Community project work. I feel that if these projects are worked properly and necessary enthusiasm and inspiration are given by the Government, the whole face of the State can be changed. People also will feel now that it is their Government that are in power and that they must co-operate with the Government. Even now there are many people who do not know what these Community projects are. I once again congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge of Community Projects on the new drive that he has been able to give in respect of these projects.

"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister pointed out that out of the total expenditure, 30½ per cent go for what may be called social services like education, co-operation, Harijan uplift, etc. With regard to Harijan uplift, I have been complaining to the Director of Harijan Welfare that scholarships are not sanctioned at the proper time. What is the use of sanctioning scholarships at the fag end of the year? When this is repeatedly pointed out to the Director of Harijan Welfare, he says: 'Grants are not available, Government have not passed orders' and so on. If the Government really want that these students should be benefited by the grant of these scholarships, these should be made available from the very beginning of the year. If scholarships are not going to be granted, at least those orders should be passed and communicated to the students so that they might know that they would not get the scholarships.

"In regard to education, my hon. Friend Sri Krishnamurthi spoke about many matters. It is unfortunate that in spite of so much talk about reorientation of education we have not been able to have any real reorientation. If we go through the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress from 1890 to 1910 and also the National Liberal Federation, we will find those resolutions laying stress on the importance of having a national system of education, etc. Our leaders were never tired of repeating in the Press and on the platform that our education must be made to suit the genius of our people and that there must be reorientation at all stages, namely, elementary, secondary, and University. What is the reorientation that has been achieved during the last six years since we became independent? There has been no reorientation. At the beginning of the year 1954 we will have the same Madras Educational Rules, the same Grant-in-aid Code the same syllabuses and text-books, the same system of examination and the same discontented teachers that we had during the days of the British

31st December 1953] [Sri E. H. Parameswaran]

bureaucracy. I request Government to introduce radical reforms in these matters whether there is opposition or not. I also wish to say in this connection, that if the previous Governments had introduced reorientation in our educational system, our country would have been far better than what it is to-day. If the recommendations of the Hunter Commission appointed in 1862 had been implemented by the Government of the day, India would have been in a far better condition. Nobody paid any heed to the recommendations made by that Commission. The British Elementary Education Act was passed only in 1884. So let us not make any mistakes which were committed in the past. Let us try to reorientate the system of education as early as possible. It is also unfortunate that in spite of appeals made by the teaching profession, in spite of the recommendations made by several committees and conferences and in spite of the definite promises made on the floor of this House by the last Ministry, nothing was done by our Congress Government during the last two years to raise the status of the teachers and their salaries. I am not prepared to accept inadequacy of funds as an excuse or as an argument for not giving a better deal to the teachers. The Government want that the elementary school teachers should do their work properly. If the teachers are to perform their work properly, they should not be made to feel discontented. They should be given better wages whatever be the difficulties of the Government. These teachers getting only Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 a month should be paid at least Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 more. Even this small increase in salary will be considered by the teachers as a great boon conferred on them.

"Now, Sir, I shall indicate the directions in which Government must introduce reforms while framing the next Budget. Let there be at least a token provision for medical inspection. This is not going to cost much. Even if it is introduced in all the Secondary schools, it would cost only Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs. The Hon. the Minister for Education and the Hon. the Minister for Health should co-operate in this matter and see that this very useful provision is made. Regarding the expansion of the Junior National Cadet Corps to taluk centres, I think this Government have no power to do it. The Government should make a recommendation to the Central Government and the Military authorities to extend this to taluk centres. There is no use of having this Corps only in district headquarters. There are big taluk centres. Let high schools in villages and taluk centres have this Corps

"Then, Sir, in regard to Secondary Education, a Commission was appointed to go into the question and make recommendations. That commission was presided over by our distinguished friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. I have given notice of a non-official resolution for implementing the recommendations of the Commission. So, I will not say much on that now. We are also glad, Sir, that Government have appointed a committee to frame the syllabus for elementary schools, in accordance with the recommendations made by the expert committee. This is a matter on

[Sri E. H. Parameswaran] [31st December 1953]

which I would like to congratulate the Government, because committees and commissions of enquiry are appointed but very often the recommendations are not put into effect and so the work of these committees and commissions become a waste. We similarly want the Government to appoint a committee to go into the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission and implement them.

3-2J p.m. “ Sir, we are very glad that hon. Member Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar has been the President of this Commission and the monumental Report of this Commission, if implemented, will make a great advance in Secondary Education.

“ Then there is the expansion of basic education. Some hon. Members have already referred to it and I need not say anything more about it.

“ Then I come to the pay of elementary school teachers. Their pay should be immediately increased. There should also be provision in the next year's budget for increase of pay of Secondary Grade teachers, Physical Education teachers, Drawing and Manual Training instructors. There are also anomalies in their pay which should be rectified. For instance, Manual Training instructors working in Secondary schools have been drawing their pay in the scale of Rs. 60-4-100. About 150 teachers get this scale of pay. But the Auditors object to this scale of pay and say that they can have only the scale of Rs. 50-2-90. In this way so many teachers are put to very great hardship and, therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps to see that these unnecessary anomalies in the pay of these Manual Training instructors and Hindi Pandits are removed. I know the case of one Hindi Pandit whose pay was reduced from Rs. 105 to Rs. 50 because he had only ten hours of work in the high school classes. I am confident that the Hon. the Minister for Education will look into these anomalies and see that the grievances of teachers in this respect are redressed.

“ With regard to the Government Order which was referred to by hon. Members by Mr. Alexander Gnanamuttu and Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, I wish to tell them that in this connection, I met the Hon. the Minister for Education and also the Hon. the Chief Minister and they were full of sympathy for the teachers and they assured me that necessary orders would be passed amending the Government Order, and that it would not apply to the teachers' constituencies. I would not take up much of the time of the House but would only repeat that upon the right kind of education depends the future of this great country. If we want to have the right kind of education, we must have the right kind of teachers. The teacher is the pivot of the educational system and there can be no real educational advancement if the teacher is not treated as a human being. With these words, Sir, I have pleasure in congratulating the Hon. the Finance Minister on the very good Budget that he has presented.”

31st December 1953]

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, to-day is the last day of this year and I have just now received the New Year Greetings from you. I wish you and the hon. Members of this House a Happy and Prosperous New Year.”

“ Sir, the other day the hon. Member, Dr. John, made a complaint against the Government that they had not given due respect to this House in the matter of presenting the Budget. To-day we have again heard from the hon. Member, Mr. Parameswaran, that the promises made on the floor of the House by the Government have not been carried out. I have more or less the same charge to make against the Government. The promises made solemnly on the floor of the House have not been fulfilled or honoured or implemented. Yesterday, I made a reference to this aspect of the matter during question-hour, when the Hon. the Revenue Minister was replying to a question on the palmyra tax. He made certain answers and I told him that the Government had not seen fit to implement the promises made by them. I have with me the official report of the proceedings of this House, dated the 21st February 1948 and I quote from it. This is the question I put—

‘ Whether the Government have under consideration the proposal to abolish the palmyra tax, as part of land revenue reform ? ’

The then Revenue Minister said : ‘ Yes ’. It may be said that there is the word ‘ consideration ’ in this question and answer but the answer was not given, in a hurry to stave off a supplementary question but it was part of the original question and part of the written answer read out by the then Revenue Minister. Although the word ‘ consideration ’ does appear, the answer has always been taken to mean that the palmyra tax will be abolished. It has been understood in that meaning by the Government, by the people and by me. Actually when this promise was made, wide publicity was given in the areas concerned. Though it may appear that the tax is only eight pies per tree, it affects a very large number of people. It is imposed in the Tirunelveli district and in the two taluks of the Ramanathapuram district, where nearly three million people reside. When this promise was announced, it raised great hopes in the minds of the people that this tax would be abolished.

“ It soon became apparent that the Government were considering ways and means to find an escape out of the promises. A year or so after the promise was made, the Government announced that the palmyra tax would be abolished on those trees grown on wet lands. Now, what is the value of this announcement if it is noted that palmyra trees do not grow on wet lands but they are grown on sandy tracts?

“ Recently the Government released a Press Note, dated 15th September 1953—

‘ A decision to abolish the tree tax in respect of palmyra trees that is now being levied in the district of Tirunelveli and in certain taluks in the district of Ramanathapuram has been taken by the Madras Government. The land tax is to be so adjusted as not to exceed Rs. 2-13-0 an acre. ’

[Sri S. B. Adityan] [31st December 1953]

The demand to abolish the tree tax was being repeatedly made in public and on the floor of the Legislature for a long time. It was represented that this tax affected the production of gur and was a heavy tax burden on co-operative societies engaged in the production of palm gur.

So, the Government have apparently announced the abolition of the tax on palmyra trees but what they have announced is that the land tax is to be so adjusted as not to exceed Rs. 2-13-0 an acre. Although the word 'adjustment' appears in the Press Note, it is not an adjustment. It is really an enhancement. Yesterday when I pointed out this aspect of the matter to the Hon. the Revenue Minister, he cited the theoretical case of a land paying Rs. 20 an acre and said that the tax would be reduced to Rs. 2-13-0 in that case. However, we have to face realities. There is no land paying Rs. 20 as land tax per acre. It is six annas an acre. The palmyra tax may be anything between one rupee and two rupees. Therefore, this apparent reduction from Rs. 20 to Rs. 2-13-0 is fictitious and the Government propose to impose an 'adjustment' tax to increase the land tax from six annas to Rs. 2-13-0 or the palmyra tax is proposed to be retained to the extent of the difference between Rs. 2-13-0 and six annas. This is not the way to implement the promise made on the floor of the House. I have often mentioned this matter and I feel that the time has come when I should ask definitely whether the Government do or do not propose to implement their original promise? (Interruption.) The Hon. the Finance Minister is asking me to go on hunger-strike. I am not threatening to go on hunger-strike but there is another thing which I can do and which I feel I am, in duty and honour, bound to do. Unless this tax is abolished and unless his proposal to impose an 'adjustment' tax is also dropped, I propose to tender my resignation of the Membership of this House. There is still time. There is a small surplus in the Budget. What is wanted is willingness. It may be that the Hon. the Finance Minister is not very sorry to lose my services in this House."

30 DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, on a point of order, is it parliament-
m. ary for an hon. Member to say that he will resign if a certain thing is not done by the Government? "

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, last time the hon. Member Sri S. B. Adityan said that he would not be attending this session."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not think the hon. Member said so."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, I did not say so but I mentioned that I was feeling that by my being present here in this House, I was not doing any useful work. The fact is there that I have not been able to make the Government even to fulfil the promises they made. I have therefore to question myself: 'how much are my services worth?' Unless this tax is abolished as the

31st December 1953] [Sri S. B. Adityan]

Government promised—I hope they will still do so—I propose to tender my resignation at the end of this session. As I said, the Hon. the Finance Minister may not be sorry to lose my services but he will certainly be sorry to lose the revenue from this tax. I will say to him that it is very unlikely that he will be able to realise anything from this tax even if he imposes it, for the simple reason that the people of this area will not be able to find the money to pay the tax. These are sandy tracts and even in normal times the people here find it difficult to eke out their livelihood. Although there have been rains in other areas, the rains have failed this year in this area and the condition of the people could be well imagined.

" It may be a far cry from Tirunelveli to Madras, the Capital City, a distance of about 450 miles, and I do not find that the condition of the people here is in any way better. I would ask, is the condition of the people in and around the City of Madras any the better? Are not our people living in such a state of poverty which is an unspeakable disgrace to mankind? Are not our people living in conditions of misery, squalor and distress the like of which does not exist anywhere in the world? The income of the common man in our State is one-fifteenth of the income of the average man in Britain and one-fifteenth of the income of the average man in the United States of America. If I say that our poverty-stricken youths are reduced to begging, or are induced to take to crime or are driven to commit suicide, my hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, may say that I am saying this with some motive, namely, to displace the present Government from their seats of authority. If I or the Opposition newspapers say these things, the Government may say they are lies. I would like to know what the Hon. the Finance Minister has to say to the report of the present-day conditions in Tamilnad in Kalki. I quote from the latest issue—

' நாட்டில் பிச்சைக்காரர்களின் தொகை பெருகிவருகிறது. வறுமைக் கொடுமையினால் நடக்கும் திருட்டுகளும் அதிகமாகி வருகின்றன. வேலை கிடைக்காத காரணத்தினால் வாழ்க்கையில் வெறுப்புக்கொண்டு சின்னஞ் சிறு வாலிபர்கள் தற்கொலையில் நாட்டங்கொள்கிறார்கள். ஏழைகள் வசிக்கும் குடிசைகளைப் பார்த்தால், இவை மனிதர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்கள்தானா என்று எண்ணத் தோன்றும்.'

This is what is written in a magazine to which the Hon. the Chief Minister is a frequent and regular contributor. It is written by a man who is one of the ardent supporters of the present Government. He has not only described the existing conditions but has also pointed the way out. He says—

' தமிழ்நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது அறிவாளிகள் எல்லோரும் ஒருமுகமாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டிய காரியம் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றமேயாகும்.'

He says that all ways and means must be found to concentrate on the economic uplift of the people. (Interruption.) I would prefer not to be interrupted as I have very little time. Sir, the remedy is economic uplift, but, have the Government taken the proper measures in the matter? Some days ago, the Hon. the Chief Minister, speaking at the Loyola College, said: 'I never understood economics, I do not understand it now; and I will never try

[Sri S. B. Adityan] [31st December 1953]

to understand it.' It may be said that he spoke in jest but many a true word has been spoken in jest. It may be that he is quite right when he said that he knows more about men and women than about economics. But I would ask him to tell me what is the class of men that he knows. If the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister go anywhere in the streets of Madras and talk to the man who sits by the roadside without any employment not knowing wherefrom his next meal is going to come, and ask him, 'Why are you starving?', he will give the answer that he has no money. Men with their purses full do not leave their stomachs empty. If they put him the next question as to why he has no money, he will say that he has no employment although he is willing to do some work. Is it not the duty of a civilized Government to guarantee employment to their people? Are not other civilized Governments giving this guarantee? The hon. the Leader of the Opposition mentioned certain totalitarian Governments. Do not the Soviet Union, as well as capitalistic countries, give such guarantee? Speaking the other day, the Hon. the Chief Minister said—I am quoting from the *Mail*—'If any country is to be called cultured or civilized two things should exist. One is that people must respect their women and the other is that there should be no theft.' If our nation is to be called a civilized nation, are these the only two conditions to be fulfilled? Must not the people have food, clothing and shelter? Must not the Government guarantee education, health and employment to the people? May I ask, Sir, what have our State Government done to provide these things? What have they done to ensure employment for the adult population, both men and women? Two years ago, when the present administration took over, I am sure they had an objective. I cannot believe that a person like Sri C. Rajagopalachari would regard the attainment of power as an end in itself. He should, I think, have assumed power as a means to an end, a target or an objective. Has any progress been made towards such an objective? Are we better off now? Is there less of misery now in the country, less distress or less of unemployment? My hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, may say that we are making progress. But, this kind of slow motion progress will not satisfy a starving people. A hungry man is an angry man and an impatient man. The Government cannot satisfy his appetite with paper plans. What is wanted is industrialisation and starting of new industries to provide jobs for the people. We have reached a stage at which we must either industrialise or perish.

"The time will come sooner or later when the present administration must lay down their office and when the time comes the people will judge the Government by the extent to which they have raised the standard of living of the people and not by the extent to which they have raised their belief in God. The three crores of people in our State are watching and I am sure that when the time comes they will give correct verdict."

31st December 1953]

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தங்கள் அனுமதி பெற்று தமிழில் பேசுகின்றேன். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் சம்பந்தமாக அனேக அறிவாளிகள் பேசியுள்ளார்கள். நான் ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி பேச முன் வந்திருக்கின்றேன். அதாவது, இந்தச் சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகள் எந்த மொழியில் நடக்கின்றன என்ற ஒரு கேள்வியை மாத்திரம் நான் உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். 3-40 p.m.

“நமது இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் 210-வது பிரிவை நான் இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே வாசிக்கின்றேன். ஏனென்றால் அநேகர் இந்தப் பிரிவை இன்னும் கவனிக்காமல் இங்கிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது—

'Article 210 (1).—Notwithstanding any thing in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of Article 348, business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English :

Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Chairman of the Legislative Council, or person acting as such as the case may be, may permit any Member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue.'

இந்த அரசியல் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தது முதற்கொண்டு 15 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள்ளாக இந்த ஆங்கில மொழியானது நிலலாது நீங்கிவிடும். இப்பொழுது இந்த சட்டசபையிலே நான் தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கின்றதா என்று கேட்பதற்குக்கூட அஞ்சுகின்றேன். ஏனெனில், இந்த சட்டசபையில் தமிழ் மொழியானது ஆட்சிமொழியாக (Official language of the State) இருக்கவில்லை. தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருக்கா விட்டால், இந்த சட்ட சபையிலும் தமிழில் பேச உரிமை இருக்காது. ஏன்? இப்பொழுது ஆங்கில மொழி ஒன்றுதான் அரசு மொழியாக இருக்கிறது. அதாவது (authorized language) என்ற முறையில் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலம் மறைந்தபின், தேவநாகரி விபியிலுள்ள இந்திதான் இந்தியப் பேரரசின் ஆட்சிமொழியாக இருக்கமுடியுமே தவிர, வேறு எந்த மொழியையும் ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் செய்யவில்லை. அதைத்தான் இந்த சட்ட சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“ஒரு மொழி ஆட்சிமொழியாக ஆகவேண்டுமென்றால், 345-வது பிரிவுப்படி அதை இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் செய்கக்க வேண்டும். இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் 345-வது பிரிவையும் நான் இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தில் படிக்கிறேன்—

'Article 345.—Subject to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State.'

இங்கே நான் தமிழில் பேசுகின்றேன் என்றால் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களிடமிருந்து உத்தரவு வாங்கிக்கொண்டுதான் பேசவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தாய் மொழியிலேயே ஒருவன் பேசவேண்டுமென்றால், அதற்கும் அனுமதி வாங்கிக்கொண்டுதான் பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், இது நாடு செய்த பாவமா? தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள தமிழ்மக்கள் தமிழ்மொழியிலேயே அதாவது தங்கள் தாய் மொழியிலேயே, பேசாமலிருப்பது ஒரு பெரும் குறையாக இருக்கிறது. சென்னை இராஜ்யத்தில் இப்பொழுது 14 மாவட்டங்கள் வரையில் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் பெரும்பான்மையான இடங்களில் அதாவது 12 மாவட்டங்களில் தமிழ் பேசப்படுவதால், என் தமிழை ஆட்சிமொழியாக வைக்கக் கூடாது? பெரும்பான்மையான மக்கள் பேசும் ஒரு மொழியை ராஜ்யத்தின் ஆட்சிமொழியாக வைத்தால் என்ன கேடு வரும் என்று மிக வருத்தத்துடன் கேட்கிறேன்.

“ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தில் கனம் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் முதல் அமைச்சராக இருக்கும்போது, அங்குள்ள நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள், வரவு செலவுத்

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [31st December 1953]

திட்டத்தைச் சபை முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கும்போது தெலுங்கில் பேசினார். ஆனால், நம்முடைய தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்திலே, ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய நிதி அமைச்சருக்கு இருக்கும் தாய் மொழிப்பற்றும், அந்தமொழியில் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பிக்கும் திறனும் இல்லையென்று சொல்ல முடியுமா? நமது நிதி மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் எல்லா நலன்களும் பெற்று இருக்கிறார். ஏன் நம்முடைய வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தை தமிழில் சொல்வதற்கு உற்சாகம் அவருக்கு இல்லை என்று கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆந்திரத்தில் ஒரு லிஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் வரவு செலவுத்திட்டத்தைத் தெலுங்கில் சொல்ல உற்சாகமும், மொழிப்பற்றும், நாட்டுப்பற்றும் இருக்கும்போது, நம்முடைய நாட்டில் அந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு உணர்ச்சி இல்லாமலிருப்பதைக் கண்டு கவலைப்படுகின்றேன்.

“வழக்கு மன்றத்தில் தமிழில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடக்கின்றன என்று சொல்லலாம். அங்கு தமிழில் நடக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், அது ஒரு சரியான வழியில் இல்லை. 348-வது பிரிவு சொல்வதாவது—

‘Article 348 (2).—Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of Clause (1), the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State.’

ஆகையால், நீதி மன்றங்களிலே ஒரு மொழியில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடைபெறுவதற்கு அந்த மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருத்தல்வேண்டும். இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழியாக இருந்தால்தான் தமிழில் பேச உரிமையுண்டு. இரண்டு கருத்துகளை மட்டும் தான் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன். இங்கு அங்கத்தினர்கள் எதற்காகப் பேசுகின்றார்கள்? இங்கு பேசுவதையெல்லாம் நாட்டு மக்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் நாம் இங்கு பேசுகின்றோம். நானும் ஆங்கிலம் படித்து இருக்கின்றேன். ஐம்பத்தைந்தாவது வயது வரையில் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசியும் எழுதியும் தலைமொட்டையாகக்கூட ஆகிவிட்டது. ஆங்கிலம் எனக்கு பேசத் தெரியாது என்பதற்காகத் தமிழில் பேசவில்லை. நாம் இங்கு பேசுவது யாருக்காக? நமக்காகவா? நாட்டு மக்களுக்காகவா? அதைத் தான் இந்தச் சட்டசபையின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“இங்கு நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பொதுமக்கள் பத்திரிகைகளின் மூலமாகத் தானே தெரிந்துகொள்கிறார்கள்?”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“நாம் தமிழில் பேசினால்தான் தமிழ் மக்கள் புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு முடியும். தமிழ்மொழிக்கு உயிர் இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் மொழியில் பேசினால், அதை மக்கள் நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே நடவடிக்கைகள் இருந்தால் மக்கள் அதை எப்படி நன்கு புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும்? அதனால்தான் நம் நாடு முன்னுக்கு வரவில்லை. ஆகையால் முதன் முதலில் சட்டசபையில் தாய் மொழியில்தான் பேசவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு வரையரை இருக்கவேண்டும். இங்கு பேசும் மொழிமக்கள் மொழி யாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். குடியாட்சி இருக்கவேண்டுமானால் குடிகளின் மொழியாட்சி இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் இதைச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது இங்கிலாண்டிலும், முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு வலது கைப்பால் இங்கிருக்கும் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் நான் சொல்லும் குறைகளை அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச்சொல்லுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகின்றேன்.

“இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கல்வி விஷயமாக நான் சொல்லவேண்டியது ஒன்று. ஆரம்பக் கல்வியானது 5 முதல் 12 வயது வரையிலுள்ள இளம் குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கட்டப்படவேண்டும். அது சம்பந்தமாக பருலேகர் கமிட்டி குழந்தைகள் தங்கள் தாய்மொழியிலேயே கற்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகின்றது. ஆகையால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியானது பின்னேகளுக்கு அவர்களுடைய தாய் மொழியாகிய தமிழ் மொழியில்தான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். குழந்தைகள் சிறு வயதில் தாய் மொழியில் பயின்றால்தான் அவர்கள் முதலில் நன்கு பயிற்சி பெற்று பிறகு படிப்படியாக எந்த மொழியையும் கற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு ஆற்றலைப் பெறுவார்கள்.

t December 1953] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

“கனம் நிதி, கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதைக் கவனிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன். துவக்கத்தில் தாய் மொழியில் கல்வி கற்பிக்கும்போது விரும்பப்படும் (optional subject) என்று ஏதாவது உண்டா என்று கேட்கின்றேன். அம்மாதிரி எங்கும் இல்லையே. மேலும் ‘as before’ என்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. துவக்கக் கல்வி இளம் குழந்தைகள் படிக்கும்போது அவர்கள் தாய் மொழியில்தான் இருக்கும். வேறு ஒரு விரும்பு மொழி ஆங்கிலம் இல்லாத மொழியென்றால் அது இந்தி மொழியாகத் தான் இருக்கும். 20 பிரியட்டுகளில் படிக்க வேண்டியதில் 3 பிரியட்டுகள் இந்தி மொழிக்கு வைத்தால், ஒரு குழந்தை தன் தாய் மொழியைக் கற்கமுடியுமா? அல்லது இந்தி மொழியைக் கற்கமுடியுமா? எனது நண்பர் கனம் டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணஸ்வாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் சொல்வார்கள். மற்ற உலகப் பிரசித்தப்பெற்றவர்கள் சொல்லுவார்கள். ஐந்து வயதிற்கு மேற்பட்ட சிறு குழந்தைகள் ஒரு மொழியில் தான் கல்வி கற்க வேண்டும். இரண்டு மொழியில் கற்பிப்பது சரியல்ல. ஆங்கில ஆட்சி இருக்கும்போது ஆங்கில பாஷையைக் கற்பிக்க ‘ஆப்ஷனல்’ என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ‘ஆப்ஷனல்’ என்று சொன்னாலும், ‘கட்டாயம்’ என்ற பொருளில் தான் நடைமுறையில் வந்துவிடுகிறது. ஏனென்றால், ஆங்கிலம் அப்பொழுது ஆட்சிமொழியாக இருந்ததினால் ஆங்கிலம் கட்டாயமாகத்தான் இருந்துவந்தது. ஆகவே, நான் சொல்வது இப்பொழுது முதல் வகுப்பு முதல் 5-வது வகுப்பு வரை தமிழிலேயே கற்றுக்கொடுங்கள். 5-வது வரை கற்றுக்கொண்டுவிட்டால் தமிழ் மொழிப் பயிற்சி நன்கு ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். பிறகு இந்தி அல்ல, ஆங்கிலம் அல்ல பல்வேறு மொழிகளை மாணவன் கற்க சக்தி ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். ஆகையால், குழந்தைகளுடைய படிப்பு சம்பந்தமாக சமுதாயம் செய்யாமல் ஒரு மொழிப்படிப்பு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஆனால், ‘Report of the Committee on Elementary Education in Madras’ என்னும் புத்தகத்தில் 12-வது பக்கத்தில் என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறதென்றால்—

‘It may be seen from the above table that the total periods for the 10 subjects indicated on page 7 of the Guide Book on the old basis will come to 23 periods. We have, therefore, in column III suggested a slight modification to restrict the number to 21 periods in the case of standards, I and II and 22 periods for standards III to V so that some time may be available for optional subjects. These two extra periods thus made available may be utilised, as before, for teaching an additional language (other than English).’

கனம் நிதி, கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதைக் கவனிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன். துவக்கத்தில் தாய் மொழியில் கல்வி கற்பிக்கும்போது விரும்பப்படும் (optional subject) என்று ஏதாவது உண்டா என்று கேட்கின்றேன். அம்மாதிரி எங்கும் இல்லையே. மேலும் ‘as before’ என்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. துவக்கக் கல்வி இளம் குழந்தைகள் படிக்கும்போது அவர்கள் தாய் மொழியில்தான் இருக்கும். வேறு ஒரு விரும்பு மொழி ஆங்கிலம் இல்லாத மொழியென்றால் அது இந்தி மொழியாகத் தான் இருக்கும். 20 பிரியட்டுகளில் படிக்க வேண்டியதில் 3 பிரியட்டுகள் இந்தி மொழிக்கு வைத்தால், ஒரு குழந்தை தன் தாய் மொழியைக் கற்கமுடியுமா? அல்லது இந்தி மொழியைக் கற்கமுடியுமா? எனது நண்பர் கனம் டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணஸ்வாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் சொல்வார்கள். மற்ற உலகப் பிரசித்தப்பெற்றவர்கள் சொல்லுவார்கள். ஐந்து வயதிற்கு மேற்பட்ட சிறு குழந்தைகள் ஒரு மொழியில் தான் கல்வி கற்க வேண்டும். இரண்டு மொழியில் கற்பிப்பது சரியல்ல. ஆங்கில ஆட்சி இருக்கும்போது ஆங்கில பாஷையைக் கற்பிக்க ‘ஆப்ஷனல்’ என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ‘ஆப்ஷனல்’ என்று சொன்னாலும், ‘கட்டாயம்’ என்ற பொருளில் தான் நடைமுறையில் வந்துவிடுகிறது. ஏனென்றால், ஆங்கிலம் அப்பொழுது ஆட்சிமொழியாக இருந்ததினால் ஆங்கிலம் கட்டாயமாகத்தான் இருந்துவந்தது. ஆகவே, நான் சொல்வது இப்பொழுது முதல் வகுப்பு முதல் 5-வது வகுப்பு வரை தமிழிலேயே கற்றுக்கொடுங்கள். 5-வது வரை கற்றுக்கொண்டுவிட்டால் தமிழ் மொழிப் பயிற்சி நன்கு ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். பிறகு இந்தி அல்ல, ஆங்கிலம் அல்ல பல்வேறு மொழிகளை மாணவன் கற்க சக்தி ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். ஆகையால், குழந்தைகளுடைய படிப்பு சம்பந்தமாக சமுதாயம் செய்யாமல் ஒரு மொழிப்படிப்பு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சிமொழியாக வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கும் போது, நான் சட்டப் பிரகாரம் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதற்காக ஒரு தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மகாநாடு 1953-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் 20-ல் சென்னை அண்ணாமலை மன்றத்தில் நடந்தது. மகாநாட்டின் தீர்மானங்களை எடுத்துரைக்க ஒரு குழு ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. ஆனால் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் குழுவினைப் பார்க்க மறுத்துவிட்டார். பரவாயில்லை. மறுநாள் அவர் ஒரு அறிக்கை விட்டிருக்கிறார், ‘திருச்சியில் நாங்கள் ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறோம். அந்த ஜில்லாவில் தமிழ் மொழி மூலமாக நடக்கும் அலுவல்கள், அதாவது சர்க்கார் அலுவலகங்களில் எந்த முறையில் பயன்படுகிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசனை பண்ணப்போகிறோம்’ என்று இருந்தது. அந்த அறிக்கையைப் பார்த்தவுடனே நான் மனம் நொந்தேன். சட்டப் பிரகாரம் தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக்கப்படாமல், திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் எந்த சட்டத்தையொட்டி,

3-50
p.m.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [31st December 1953]

இந்தப் பரிசோதனை? அதற்காக ஏதாவது சட்டதிட்டங்கள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்களா? ஆண்டுதோறும் அதன் வளர்ச்சியைப்பற்றி அறிக்கைவிட்டார்களா? அந்த ஜில்லாவுக்கு எந்த கலெக்டர்களைப் போட்டார்கள்? அவர்கள் தமிழ் தெரிந்த கலெக்டர்கள்தானா? தமிழ் தெரிந்த கலெக்டர்களை ஏன் போடவில்லை? ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சிமொழியாகச் சட்டப் பிரகாரம் செய்யாமல், அதனை வளர்க்கவும் செய்யாமல் தமிழ் மொழியைப் பற்றி குறைகூறுவது சரியல்ல. தமிழ் மொழியை முதல் படியில் சட்டப்படி ஆட்சிமொழியாக்கவேண்டும். பிறகு அதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் போடவேண்டும். அந்தத் திட்டத்தை நன்முறையில் கையாளவேண்டும். அப்படியிருக்க, திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் யாதொரு முன்னேற்பாடும் உதவியும் செய்யாமல், தமிழ் மொழி உதவாது என்று என்னம் செய்யக்கூடாது.

“இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருப்பதால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் குற்றம் குறைகள் இருந்துவருகின்றன. ஆனால், மக்கள் மொழியில், அதாவது தமிழ் மொழியில் ஆட்சி நடத்தப்படுமானால், பெரும்பான்மை செலவும் இருக்காது. மக்கள் நேரடியாக எல்லாம் கற்றுக் கொள்வார்கள். மனுக்களை இன்னொருவர் எழுதிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டிய தொந்தரவும் இருக்காது. கிராமத்தார்களுக்கு ஒரு மதிப்பும் இருக்கும், ஏனென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய குறைகளை அவர்களே, அவர்களுடைய மொழியிலேயே, அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம். மக்களுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் இடையே ஆங்கில மொழி இருப்பதனால், அவர்கள் தங்கள் மொழியில் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல இயலாதவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“அரசாங்கத்தார் சேர்ந்தாற்போல் நிறைய கடன் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கடனைப் பார்க்கும்போது, 1940-ம் ஆண்டு முதற்கொண்டு 1951-ம் ஆண்டு வரையில் 3%, 3½%, 4% வட்டிக்கும் கடன் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கடன் வாங்கினார்களே, எதற்காக என்று கேட்டால், நீர்ப்பாசனம், மின்சாரம் முதலிய தனி வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்காக என்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கடன்களுக்கு வட்டி மாத்திரம் 17 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஆகிறதே, அதற்காக என்ன செய்யப் போகிறீர்கள் என்று பொது மக்கள் கேட்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்வதுதான் அபிவிருத்தி வரி (betterment tax) போட்டு, இந்தச் செலவை எல்லோருக்கும் பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஜமீந்தார் ஒழிப்பு செய்தார்கள். கோடி கோடி ரூபாய் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தார்கள், இனாம்தார்களுக்கும் பணம் கொடுத்தார்கள். என்ன கடன் வாங்கினாலும் நிலச் சுவாந்தார்களுக்குத் தான் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். ஏழை மக்களுக்காக ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கக் காணோம். ஆகையால், ஏழை மக்களுக்கு தனிச் சலுகையாக 5 ஏக்கர், 10 ஏக்கர் நிலம் கொடுத்து, மேலும் கூட்டுறவு பண்ணைகள் மூலமாக அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவைவெல்லாம் கிடைக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“கனம் நில மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆத்தூரில், 80 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் வரையில் நல்ல நிலம் இருக்கிறது, அதில் நிலமில்லாத ஏழை மக்கள் பயிர் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். நாங்கள் அத்திட்டத்தை வரவேற்கின்றோம். ஒரு உழவனுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் நிலமாவது சொந்தம் என்று இருந்தால் தான் அவனுக்கு மதிப்பு இருக்கும். ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்களுக்கு மேல் பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள் நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்கள் பயிர் செய்வதில் ஊக்கம் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா? பயிர் நன்கு உண்டாக்கத்தக்க செலவும் செய்யவில்லையே. இதனை அரசியலார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“கடைசியாக, ஜெயில் விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். முன்னே ஆங்கில கவர்ன்மெண்டு இருந்தபோது, ஒரு ஜெயிலிலிருந்து இன்னொரு ஜெயிலுக்கு சாதாரணமாக ஒரு கைதியை மாற்றமாட்டார்கள். முன்னடியாக, கவர்ன்மெண்டு உத்தரவு வாங்கியே மாற்றுவார்கள். அது நியாயம். இப்பொழுது நடப்பது என்னவென்றால், ஜெயிலில் இடம் இல்லையென்று நினைத்தபடியெல்லாம், கலெக்டர்கள் மாற்றிக் கொண்டே

31st December 1953] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

இருக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் கொடுமை. கடலூர் சிறையிலிருந்து வேலூர் சிறைக்கு மாற்றினால், அவனுக்கு தக்கபடி உதவி செய்ய வழி இல்லாமல் போகிறது. மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறான். இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை உண்டாக்காமலிருக்க அரசியலாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“முக்கியமாக, நான் இப்பொழுது பேச முன் வந்தது மொழி சம்பந்தமாகத்தான். அதாவது, நம் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே மக்களாகிய நாம் எல்லோரும் நன்றாக வாழவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக வரவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் குழந்தைகள் தாய் மொழியாகிய தமிழ் மொழியில் கல்வி கற்பதற்கும், மக்கள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தமிழ் மொழியில் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி, குறைகளைப் போக்கிக்கொள்ளுவதற்கும், உண்மையாகவே மக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தில் பங்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே, இதைப்பற்றி கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ வி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்து, நன்றாக கலந்து ஆலோசித்து, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் விவாதத்திற்கு பதிலளிக்கும்போது, தமிழ் மொழியிலேயே பதில் சொல்வார்களேயானால், உண்மையிலேயே நான் பெருமையடைவேன் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, அவைத் தலைவர் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தை எனக்கு அளித்த தற்காக அருளுக்கு என்னுடைய வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not going to deal with the details of the Budget presented before the House as the Hon. Minister in charge of Finance has himself said that we shall have another opportunity to discuss policies almost immediately when the Budget for the year 1954-55 comes up before the House towards the end of February 1954, and therefore we may not spend much time over the details of the present Budget, but that fact, however, does not prevent us from drawing the attention of the Government specially with regard to food-front, the modified scheme of elementary education, the latest demand for single point levy of sales tax, rural medical relief, and the new Ordinance to provide temporary relief to indebted agriculturists, and in this connection I do not propose to take much of the time of the House.

“ Sir, the policy of derationing which has been introduced by the Hon. the Chief Minister has been widely welcomed, acclaimed and copied by all the other States in the Indian Union. And in the wake of the sister State of Andhra removing all controls and preferring trade at State to State level, much apprehension has been caused in the minds of many about speculation and shooting up of prices to the detriment of the interests of the middle class groups and labourers. I appreciate the farsightedness of our Government in doing away with the present zonal system and permitting the free flow of food grains from prosperous districts to deficit districts within Tamilnad, barring the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. (At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.) In North Arcot on the borders of Salem where smuggling and black-marketing prevailed, the lifting of the zonal system has led to a rush of merchants from that end to buy grains in our district (North Arcot). Consequently prices have temporarily risen. I trust this would only be a passing phase and as a result of inter-action of supply and demand, prices will settle down

[Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu] [31st December 1953]

at the normal level. With regard to the position in South Kanara and Malabar districts as a result of the removal of the food zones, the hon. Member from Malabar district Sri M. P. Govinda Menon said that the price of rice in those districts is going up, but I think it will not be so"

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Under the new orders, Malabar as a separate zone is retained."

* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" If Malabar is thrown open with regard to movement of food grains, the Government apprehended that there would be smuggling of foodgrains into the neighbouring State of Travancore-Cochin and it was therefore only after due consideration that the Government have decided that Malabar should be constituted as a separate zone. This arrangement will benefit the people of Malabar itself."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I ask the hon. Member whether the neighbouring State of Travancore-Cochin into which foodgrains are smuggled is inside the Indian Union or outside the Indian Union?"

4 p.m. * DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" It is inside the Indian Union. But the difficulty is we have to safeguard the interests of the deficit districts in our own State, and therefore we cannot afford to allow foodgrains to be smuggled. I am sure, as a result of interaction of supply and demand prices are bound to fall and settle down at the normal level. I consider the levy of betterment charges for providing increased facilities for irrigation as reasonable and sound. At the same time looking at it from the point of view of the payer, in deficit areas, not to mention the droughtridden districts, it would be most unwelcome. It may even be considered as a hardship. On that account such deficit and droughtridden districts should not be neglected. We cannot deny them irrigational facilities. In this connection I would like to urge upon the Government to re-open the question of the Palar Irrigation scheme with the Mysore Government. I know our district had been dry for the past six years. Recently after the visit of Rajaji, we have had the unusual spectacle of rains for nearly one month. Of course the hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon mentioned that after the visit of Rajaji to his place, not a drop of rain fell in his district. I can only say that it is his misfortune. I congratulate the Hon. Chief Minister. His visit has created an exception in the history of North Arcot. After his visit, the Palar river which had been dry for the past six years flowed with full water at a height of 4½ feet. After all our pangs and sorrows for the last six years, that rain was quite welcome. If such periodical rains occur, I am sure my district in course of time would cease to be a dry district. But that cannot be definitely foreseen. It is absolutely essential that to increase the fertility of North Arcot, the Palar irrigation scheme should be completed in co-operation with the Mysore Government. If water is let from the Bethamangalam reservoir in the Kolar Gold Fields instead of harnessing the entire waters, the citizens of North

31st December 1953] [Dr C. Nathamuni Naidu]

Arcot will be prosperous and the stigma of North Arcot being dubbed 'deficit district' may well be wiped out. Recently an incident occurred. For fear that the tank may get breached, the Mysore people let out water from the Bethamangalam tank recently. Water flowed through Palar and all our tanks were full for more than a month. I would request the Madras Government to move the Centre, get into agreement with the sister Mysore Government and implement the Palar irrigation scheme. After all both the States of Madras and Mysore are governed only by one Constitution and I do not think it would be very difficult to reach an agreement with Mysore in this regard. Looking at the Five-Year Plan, I find that barring the Sathanur project, which is going to help only a corner of North Arcot, there is no big project under contemplation for North Arcot. Government should proceed in right earnest with the execution of the Palar irrigation scheme. That is the only way by which they can bring succour to North Arcot. In addition the following works may also be taken up. The construction of a dam in Kuppam in the Palar basin may be taken up immediately. Construction of a dam across the Goddar near Pernambut in North Arcot would not only provide water-supply to the Pernambut Panchayat but prove to be a great blessing for cultivation purposes too. I hope Government would immediately attend to the repairs of Vinnamangalam and Periankuppam tanks in Vellore taluk, North Arcot district. These tanks are very badly in need of repairs. The Hon. Revenue Minister has promised to attend to the repairs. I hope the repairs would be attended to at an early date.

" Sir, the Agriculturists' Indebtedness Relief Ordinance has been hailed as a boon from many a quarter. But it is not without opposition from some quarters. Yet what measure has not been opposed for political stunts and selfish ends so far? The Ordinance is no exception. There are some critics who say that credit facilities would freeze for the cultivators as a result of this Ordinance. I say that such a conclusion is only misreading the problem. As I view it, the Ordinance does not prevent in any way the normal channels of transactions. It does not prevent the good agriculturist who is a good payer of debts too, to raise a debt whenever he wants it because he is sure to repay it in regular instalments. It is only to help the agriculturists who have gone through the ordeal of continued droughts, this Ordinance is intended. If the agrarian situation becomes worse during the following year due to the harassment of the money-lender the poor cultivator has to resort to the underselling of his hard-earned produce. To those poor cultivators this Ordinance is a boon. I would like to mention one more particular point in this connection. I heartily congratulate the Government for staying the execution of Court decrees and impending money suits. It is but fair that they also suspend the collection of agricultural loans such as loans advanced for buying seeds, bulls, manure, agricultural implements, etc. In this connection I would like to say a word about the co-operative societies. They also

[Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu] [31st December 1953]

should not insist on the repayment of loans during the period the stay of execution of decrees order of Government is in force. More often than not the poor cultivators are put to all sorts of trouble by these co-operative societies for repayment of their dues. I hope Government would carefully consider my request and help the poor cultivators.

"I shall now come to another matter. The Government advance Rs. 2,500 for the erection of a Filter Point. But they insist that the entire amount must be utilised for the purchase of the engine."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"I want some ten more minutes, Sir. I have got several points to cover."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member has already taken 15 minutes. I shall allow only two or three minutes more."

* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"Besides insisting that the entire amount must be utilised for the purchase of the engine, Government further stipulate the condition that the poor agriculturist has to raise the fund required for installing the necessary pump and other agricultural implements. This puts the agriculturist to unnecessary hardship. The cultivators may be saved from incurring more debts, if the Government were kind enough to permit the landowners to instal a five horse power engine at a cost of Rs. 1,200 and allow the balance for the purchase of other requirements. Such a concession would go a long way in effecting an amicable settlement between the landlord and the cultivator and also incidentally help the poor cultivator."

"Coming to the new elementary education scheme . . ."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"I shall try to finish, Sir. The new elementary education scheme has had mixed reception in this House as well as outside. Much has been said for and against the scheme. Sir, it should not be forgotten that even in great countries such bold reforms have been introduced and our reform is one such. Countries have been made by bold reformers and our Rajaji is one such reformer. It should be remembered in this connection that the Hon. the Chief Minister had told us last time that he would be perfectly prepared to retrace his steps is only it was pointed out that this scheme would not be a beneficial one for the people. But what is it that we find to-day? Unnecessary prejudices have been brought into play thus blinding reason. It is a sad spectacle to find that even amongst the members of the party in power, there are critics of the scheme. I am sorry that they are doing so without realizing the good that the scheme would do for the State as a whole. But one point should be noted in this regard. While I am in agreement with the salient features

31st December 1953] [Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu]

of the scheme, I want to lay particular stress on one important point, viz., the increased remuneration for the teachers, on whose shoulders the success or the failure of the scheme depends. I am in entire agreement with the sentiments so eloquently expressed by my hon. Friend Mr. G. Krishnamoorthy, who pleaded for the enhancement of salaries of teachers. I am sorry that some people have been looking at this scheme in a sarcastic manner. It is rather a sad spectacle to find newspapers publishing false reports about reactions of some hon. Members regarding this scheme. Recently myself and a colleague of mine in the Congress Party addressed a meeting near our place. While I spoke supporting the scheme my friend criticized it, though he belonged to the same party. In one of the newspapers it was published as though I condemned the scheme. Such a state of affairs should be put an end to. I once again plead that the teachers should be paid more salaries. In fact the Parulekar Committee had suggested an increase in the salaries of the teachers. Unless the teachers have the will and enthusiasm the results may not be up to the expected standard. If we increase their salaries it would give the teachers an incentive and they would do their work with more enthusiasm. In this connexion, I would also dispute the statement made by some partymen that the attendance in schools have gone down as a result of the scheme and that the attendance is on the increase only on Vijayadasami day. What are all these? I know that the attendance is remaining the same and is maintaining the same level as it was before. Such sort of spreading deliberate lies by some newspapers should be put an end to.

"One word more, Sir. Coming to the levy of sales tax, Government say that single levy may be allowed on some articles but the existing multi-point levy might continue on other articles, so as to prevent evasion. I would plead for more vigilance and stricter supervision by Government against evasion of tax and at the same time Government would do well, no matter whether they impose a slight increase in the levy, to collect the sales tax at a single point on all articles rather than collecting the same at multi-points. I hope Government would accept my advice and levy the sales tax at a single point. So, I commend this budget to this House."

SRI S. O. S. P. ODAYAPPA :—"கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஆறு மாத பட்ஜெட்டை மிகவும் திறம்படத் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். முழு வருஷ பட்ஜெட் தயாரிப்பதைவிட ஆறு மாத பட்ஜெட் தயாரிப்பது தான் கொஞ்சம் சிரமம். அதிலும் 10, 12 ஜில்லாக்கள் பிரிந்த பிராகு இருக்கும் ஜில்லாக்களை ஒன்றாகச் சேர்த்து தயாரிப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டம். அது பாராட்டத் தக்கது. அதிலும் இப்பொழுது உபரி பட்ஜெட்டை காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுவாக கம்பெனிகளோ அல்லது சொந்த வியாபாரிகளோ பட்ஜெட் தயாரித்தால் அது லாபகரமாகத் தான் இருக்கும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் தயாரிக்கும் பட்ஜெட்களில் பெரும்பாலும் surplus வருவது இல்லை. அப்படி வருவதும் வழக்கம் இல்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். வருவாயைக்கொண்டு அதிகம் செலவு செய்வதுதான் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டியது. அதனால் உபரி பட்ஜெட் காண்பித்ததில் அவ்விதம் பாராட்ட முடியாது."

"இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் பல முக்கியமான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசவேண்டும் என்று எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். ஆனால் நேரம்

4-10
p.m.

[Sri S. O. S. P. Odayappa] [31st December 1953]

நெருக்கிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறது. பத்து நிமிஷ நேரத்தில் பலவற்றைப்பற்றி பேச முடியாவிட்டாலும் குறிப்பாக சிலவற்றைப்பற்றி மட்டும் பேசலாம் என்று இருக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது குறிப்பாக அணைக்கட்டு திட்டங்கள், மின்சார விஸ்தரிப்பு முதலிய திட்டங்கள் இதில் காணப்படுகின்றன. அதிலும் மிக மிக மகிழ்ச்சி கொடுக்கக்கூடியது இந்த வைகை அணைக்கட்டு திட்டம் இருப்பது. அந்த அணைக்கட்டைக் கொண்டு வந்ததற்கு மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் ஒரு பக்கம் சந்தோஷப்பட்டுக்கொண்டும் மற்றொரு பக்கம் பயப்பட்டுக்கொண்டும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி பத்திரிகைகளில் படித்து இருக்கலாம். ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பெரும்பான்மையான தாலுகா மக்கள் இந்த வைகை அணைக்கட்டு திட்டம் அவசியம்தானா அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு பாதகம் ஏற்படுமோ என்று பயந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் கொஞ்சம் நியாயம் இருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே வைகையில் பேரணைக்கட்டு போட்டதால் பெரியாற்று காலில் தண்ணீர் கொஞ்சம் போய்விட்டது. ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா பரமக்குடி, சிவகங்கை பகுதிகளுக்குப் போன நீர் இப்பொழுது குறைந்துவிட்டது. இதற்கு முன் வைகையானது ஒரு ஜீவநதியாக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அதை தண்ணீர் இல்லாத நதி என்று கேலியாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைக்கு பேரணைக்கட்டு தான் காரணம். இப்பொழுது இந்த அணைக்கட்டு வருவதால் அவர்களுக்கு பாதகம் விளைவிக்குமோ என்று பயப்படுவதில் நியாயம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சில பொறுப்புள்ள மந்திரிகள் அவ்விதம் இல்லை என்று வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே மராமத்து மந்திரியாக இருந்த கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் ஒரு முறை இதைப்பற்றி விஸ்தாரமாகப் பேசி சில மகாநாடுகளில் வாக்குறுதி அளித்திருக்கிறார். அதாவது ஒரு சொட்டு தண்ணீர்கூட வைகைக்கு வருவதை நாங்கள் தடுக்கவில்லை என்று. அந்தத் தண்ணீர் தாராளமாக போன பிறகு மேற்கொண்டு இருக்கிற பகுதிக்கு அதாவது புஞ்சை நிலங்களை நஞ்சையாக ஆக்குவதற்கு அதைக் கொண்டு போகிறோம் என்று வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரியாக இருக்கும் ராமநாதபுரம் ராஜா அவர்களும் இவ்விதம் சொல்லியுள்ளார். அநேகம் இடங்களிலும் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். சட்டசபையிலும் சொல்லி இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இந்த மாதிரி மாமூலாக வந்த தண்ணீரை தடுக்கவில்லை என்று உறுதி கூறுகிறார்கள். பொதுவாக மீதமுள்ள தண்ணீர் அப்பால் போவதைக் கொடுப்பதாகத் தான் சொன்னார்கள். அது சந்தோஷமான காரியம். ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்தும் மதுரையிலிருந்தும் மந்திரிகள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு தெளிவாகத் தெரியும். கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராமநாதபுரம் ராஜா மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரியாக இருக்கிறார், மற்றொருவர் திருமங்கலத்திலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார். அவர்கள் கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாராம் நாயுடு. இருவரும் போட்டியிடலோ, சண்டை போட்டுக்கொள்ளலோ வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. எது நியாயமோ அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்கள் செய்வார்கள் என்ற பூர்ண நம்பிக்கையுடன் இருக்கிறேன். திருமங்கலம் தாலுகாவில் உள்ள புஞ்சை நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் நஞ்சையாக்குவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்கிறார்கள். புஞ்சை நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் நஞ்சையாக்குவதில் எனக்குச் சந்தோஷம் உண்டு. ஆனால் ஏற்கனவே மாமூலாக தரிசாகக் கிடந்த இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா நஞ்சை நிலங்கள் தண்ணீரின்றி புஞ்சைமாதிரி இருக்கவேண்டுமா என்பதுதான் தெரியவில்லை. இது நியாயமாக இருக்கிறதா? ஏற்கனவே புஞ்சையாக இருக்கும் நிலங்களை, புதிதாக நஞ்சையாக்குவது என்பது நியாயமா? இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் பிள்ளைவரம் கேட்கப்போக எப்படியோ முடிந்தது மாதிரி இருக்கிறது. அணைக்கட்டு வரவேண்டியது தான். ஆனால் மாமூலாக இருக்கும் நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு பாதகமாக வரக் கூடாது. சாப்பாடு இல்லாதவனுக்கு சாப்பாடு போடவேண்டியதுதான். ஆனால் சாப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவனுக்கு சாப்பாடு இல்லை என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஆகவே, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா மக்களுக்கு கொடுப்பதோடு மதுரை ஜில்லா மக்களுக்கு இல்லாமல் செய்யக்கூடாது என்ற வேண்டுகோளை விடுகிறேன். புதிதாக புஞ்சை நிலங்களை நஞ்சையாக மாற்றுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்துகொண்டு இருக்கும்போது ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா வட

31st December 1953] [Sri S. O. S. P. Odayappa]

பகுதியில் திருமங்கலம், சிவகங்கை, திருப்பத்தூர் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீரை தாராளமாக விட உதவியெய்யவேண்டும். அதுதான் என்னுடைய வேண்டுகோள்.

“இப்பொழுது அநேகம் கண்மாய்கள் சுத்தம் செய்யப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது ஏராளமாக மழை பெய்து எல்லா கண்மாய்களும் நிறைந்து இருக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஏராளமாக மழை பெய்யவில்லை. எங்கள் ஜில்லா ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூரில் மழை பெய்யவில்லை. கண்மாய்களில் தண்ணீர் இல்லை. மழை பெய்தாலும் கண்மாயில் தண்ணீர் தேங்குவதற்கு வசதி இல்லை. எல்லா கண்மாய்களும் மரமத்து செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கின்றன. அது மிக மிக முக்கியம்.

“மேலும், விவசாய இலாகாவைப் பற்றி நமது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பழையகோட்டை பட்டயக்காரர் கூறினார். அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் ஆபீசர்கள் எதற்காக இருக்கிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. மழை பெய்ததெயொழிய நோயினாலும் பூச்சிகளாலும் பயிர்கள் கெட்டுப்போய்விட்டன. இதைப்பற்றி விவசாய ஆபீசர்களிடம் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றால் “நீங்களே எதாவது செய்து கொள்ளுங்கள்” என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவர்கள் வந்து பயிர்களை கவனிப்பது இல்லை. ஒன்று அந்த விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் அதிகாரிகள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய உதவி செய்யவேண்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டை ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டும். அதனால் பணமாவது மிச்சப்படும். அவர்களை எடுத்துவிட்டு திரும்பப் பயிர் செய்பவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயம் செய்யலாம். பட்டயக்காரர்களைப்போல் பலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது 11 ஆயிரம் பவுண்டு, 12 ஆயிரம் பவுண்டு உற்பத்தி செய்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லிச் சாதிப்பவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் மூலமாக பிரசாரம் செய்து விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யலாம். அதனால் அநேக செளகர்யங்கள் ஏற்படும். உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். உணவு உற்பத்தியும் ஓரளவு பெருகி இருக்கிறது. விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யும்போது மற்ற விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்து இருக்கிறது. உரத்தின் விலை உயர்ந்து இருக்கிறது. மற்ற விவசாயக் கருவிகளின் விலை உயர்ந்து இருக்கிறது. புண்ணுக்கு விலை உயர்ந்து இருக்கிறது. அமோனியம் சல்பேட் விலையும் உயர்ந்து இருக்கிறது. நெல்விலை 10, 12 என்று இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையில் அபிவிருத்தி எப்படிச் செய்ய முடியும்? அதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்ட் எதாவது subsidy கொடுத்து encourage செய்ய வேண்டும். நோய் பரவாமல் தடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை யென்றால் பிரயோசனம் இல்லை. எனக்குக் கொடுத்த நேரத்திற்குள் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது கல்வியைப்பற்றி பெருவாரியாக பேசினார்கள். இந்தக் கல்விவினால் பிரயோசனமா இல்லையா என்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்வதற்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. நான் ஒரு நிபுணர் அல்ல. ஆனால் நிபுணர்கள் கமிட்டியின் அறிக்கை வந்தது. கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்கள் எந்தெந்த கிராமங்களைப் போய் பார்த்தார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. அநேகமாக பார்த்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டே தான் ரிபோர்ட் எழுதியிருப்பார்கள். பல இடங்களுக்குப் போய் பார்த்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து இருக்கும். எங்கள் கிராமத்தில் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் சுமார் 210 பிள்ளைகள் வந்த பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் இப்பொழுது சுமார் 170, 150 பிள்ளைகளுக்குமேல் வருவது கிடையாது. அவ்வளவு கூட சில இடங்களில் வருவதில்லை. ஜனங்கள் புரட்சி செய்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லக் கூடாது. ஜனங்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை யென்றால் அவர்களை அனுசரித்துத் தான் போகவேண்டும். கசப்பு மருந்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் முதலில் கொஞ்சம் வெல்லத்தைக் கலந்து கொடுத்துவிட்டு பிறகு வெல்லம் இல்லாமல் கசப்பு மருந்தைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும். பிறகு அவர்கள் தானாகவே வெல்லமில்லாமல் கசப்பு மருந்தைச் சாப்பிட முன் வருவார்கள். அதைப்போலவே தான் இதையும் செய்ய

[Sri S. O. S. P. Odayappa] [31st December 1953]

வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அங்கீகாரம் இல்லாத பல போட்டிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் கிளம்பி இருக்கின்றன. எனது ஊராசிய பாகனேரியில் பல போட்டிப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் கிளம்பி இருக்கின்றன. எட்டுப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களினால் பலன் இல்லாமற் போனாலும் அவைகள் அநேகம் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பாட திட்டத்தை பாதியாகக் குறைத்ததால்தான் இதற்கு போட்டி ஏற்பட்டது. இதை அனுபவத்தில் பார்த்துச்செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4-20 p.m. Sri N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—“கனம் டிபுடி சேர்மன் அவர்களே, வெகு நாளைக்குப் பிறகு டெபுடி சேர்மன் அவர்கள் இந்த ஸ்தானத்தில் காண்பது எனக்கு ரொம்ப சந்தோஷத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. அவர் நடந்த எலெக்ஷனில் நிற்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டதால் மறுபடியும் அந்தப் பதவிக்கு வருவாரோ வரமாட்டாரோ என்று கவலை யுற்றவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன். அந்தக் கவலை இன்றோடு மறைந்து விட்டது. இரண்டு நாளைக்கு முன் எலெக்ஷன் நடந்திருந்தாலும், இன்று தான் அவரை ஆசனத்தில் அழகாகக் காண்கிறேன்.

“வரவு சிலவுத் திட்டத்தை தலைவர்கள் நன்றாக ஆலோசனை செய்து கொண்டு வந்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். தலைவர் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்த மாகாணம் அபாயத்தில் சிக்கிக்கொண்டது என்று இந்த மாகாணம் மாத்திரமல்ல, பல மாகாணங்களும் யோசனை செய்து என்ன ஆகுமோ என்று பயந்திருந்த நேரத்தில், தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் அவர்களுடைய முயற்சியினால், முதல் மந்திரி பதவியை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு இன்று வரை வேலைசெய்துகொண்டு வருகின்றார். அவருடைய ஆட்சியில் நாம் எவ்வளவு நன்மையை அடைந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பது எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் கூட ஜாடையாய் ஒப்புக் கொள்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் உண்மையைப் பேசாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. என் இதைச் சொல்கிறே னென்றால், கனம் ஸ்ரீ ஆதித்தனை போலுள்ளவர்கள் ரொம்ப வன்மையாக ராஜாஜியை எதிர்த்து மேல் பையில் பேசுகிறார்கள். அப்பேற்பட்டவர்கள் கூட, அவரை நல்ல அறிவாளிதான். புத்திசாலிதான், கெட்டிக்காரர்தான் என்று புகழ்ந்து என்னிடத்தில் பேசுகிறபோது சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கு பேசுகிறபோது வேறு விதமாகப் பேசுகிறார்கள். (At this stage Hon. Chairman resumed the chair) மொத்தத்தில் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய ஆட்சி நமக்கு நன்மையையும் தர்மத்தையும் உண்டு பண்ணியிருப்பதில் சந்தேகம் யாருக்கும் இருக்காது. கனம் டாக்டர் ஜான் அவர்களும் இதை ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

”அடுத்தபடியாக, ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்ட பிறகு, மழை பெய்தது என்று சொன்னார்கள். மழை பெய்தது உண்மை தான். யார் இல்லையென்று சொல்ல முடியும்? மற்றவர்கள் இருந்தபோது மழை பெய்ததா இல்லையா என்பது வேறு விஷயம். மழையில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், ராஜாஜி பதவிக்கு வந்தார். பிறகு மழை பெய்தது என்பது வாஸ்தவம். அதனாலேயே அவரை எங்கு மழையில்லையோ அங்கு அனுப்பினால் அங்கெல்லாம் மழை பெய்யுமே என்ற முறையில் சிலர் பேசினார்கள். அவர் செல்லும் இடங்களிலெல்லாம் வேண்டுமானால் மழை பெய்யத்தான் செய்யும். அது வேறு விஷயம். அவர் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் பதவி ஏற்றுக்கொண்டபின் மழை பெய்தது என்பது கண்கூடு. ‘காக்கை உட்காருவதற்கும் பனம் பழம் விழுவதற்கும் சரியாக இருந்தது’ என்று வேண்டுமானாலும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுங்கள். அதைப் பற்றி நான் கவலைப்படவில்லை. கேள்வி அது அல்ல. அவர் வந்தவுடன் மழைபெய்ததா இல்லையா என்பதுதான் கேள்வி. அவர் வந்தார். மழை பெய்தது. இதை யாரும் மறக்க முடியாதே! ‘நல்லார் ஒருவர் உளரேல் அவர் பொருட்டெல்லார்க்கும் பெய்யு மழை’ என்று பெரியவர்கள் சொன்னது வீண் போக முடியாது.

“நமது நிர்வாகத்தில் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் பயனற்றுப்போய்விட்டது என்று பல பேர்கள் இங்கே பேசினார்கள். எனக்கு மிக வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது.

31st December 1953] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

கிறது. மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று எல்லாக் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும்—இந்துக்கள், முகமதியர்கள், கிறிஸ்தவர்கள், பாரசீக்கர்கள் இன்னும் எல்லாக் கட்சிகளும் இந்த மதுவானது நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடாது, அது உதவாது, அதை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். அதைக் என்றும் குடித்தவர்கள் மூர்க்கர்களாகவும், தூர்த்தர்களாகவும், துராக்கிருதர்களாகவும் ஆகி விடுகிறார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் பேசினோம். வேதங்கள் சொல்லுகின்றன, சாஸ்திரங்கள் சாற்றுகின்றன, கதை சொல்லுகிறது, பைபிள் சொல்லுகிறது, குரான் சொல்லுகிறது என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லி, கடைசியில் சட்டபூர்வமாக மதுவை எடுத்துவிட்டோம். இப்பொழுது அது தோற்றுப் போய்விட்டது, கள்ளுக்கடைகள் திறந்துவிட்டால் அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிக வருமானம் வருமே என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கள்ளுக்கடை எடுபட்டவுடன், மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தால், அரசாங்கத்தின் வருமானம் குறைந்துவிடுமே என்பதற்காகத்தான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் 1936-ம் வருடத்தில், விற்பனை வரி போடுகிறேன் என்று ஜனங்களிடத்தில் வாக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அதை யாரும் மறந்துவிடமுடியாது. மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்துசெய்தால், விற்பனை வரியையும் ரத்து செய்யவேண்டும். மது விலக்குத் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிட்டு, விற்பனை வரி மட்டும் இருந்தால் சர்க்கார் மீது நம்பிக்கை இருக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதியை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். கள்ளுக்கடை மூடுவதால் வரும் நஷ்டத்தை ஈடு செய்வதற்காகத்தானே விற்பனை வரி போடப்பட்டது. அந்த விற்பனை வரி இருந்தால், கள்ளுக்கடையைத் திறக்கவே முடியாது. விற்பனை வரியை ரத்து செய்து கள்ளுக்கடைகளைத் திறந்துவிடலாம் என்று வாதித்தால், அது ரொம்பவும் பாபம். மக்களைப் புனிதர்களாக ஆக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தில் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் வந்தது. அது எடுக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டால், மக்கள் குடித்து, படுபாதாளத்தில் போய்விடுவார்கள் என்பதை ஞாபகப் படுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கள்ளுக்கடை மீண்டும் திறக்கப்பட்டேண்டு மென்று சொல்பவர்கள் பாவிகளென மக்கள் கருதுவார்கள். மக்களைப் புனிதர்களாகச் செய்வதற்காகத்தான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். அநேக ஆண்டுகளாக அன்னிய ஆட்சியின் கீழ் அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு மக்கள் மதுவிலை மூழ்கியிருந்தார்கள். மக்கள் மீள முடியாத கஷ்டத்தில் ஆழ்ந்திருந்தார்கள். சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைத்தவுடன் பல விதங்களில் நம்முடைய மக்கள் முன்னேறுவதற்கான காரியங்கள் நடந்து வருகின்றன. சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைத்து 6 ஆண்டுகள் கடந்துவிட்டன. ஆனால், முதல் இரண்டு வருஷங்கள் ஆரம்ப வேலைக்காகச் செலவழிந்துவிட்டன. பாக்கி 4 வருஷங்களுக்குள்ளே எல்லாவற்றையும் நிறைவேற்றிவிட முடியாது.

“நான்கு வருஷங்களில் மக்கள் எதிர்பார்த்த காரியங்களையெல்லாம் செய்துவிட யாராலும் முடியாது என்பதை எதிர்க் கட்சியிலுள்ளவர்கள் யோசிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ராஜாஜி பதவிக்கு வந்து இரண்டு வருஷ காலம் ஆகப்போகிறது. நாடு பஞ்சத்தில் ஆழ்ந்திருக்கிறது, மக்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள், சாப்பாட்டுக்கு உணவு இல்லை, அவர்கள் ரோட்டிலே கிடக்கிறார்கள், கால்வாயில் கிடக்கிறார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுகிறார்களே. இவைகளெல்லாம் ராஜாஜி ஆட்சியினால் ஏற்பட்ட காரியங்களா? இவைகளையெல்லாம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமீது சுமத்துவது ரொம்ப நியாயமற்ற காரியமாகும். இந்தக் கொடுமை, இந்தக் கஷ்டம், இன்றல்ல, யுத்தம் வந்த முதலே இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை ஜனங்கள் அனுபவிக்க ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். சென்ற 6 வருஷங்களாக மக்கள் பசியினால் வாடி வதங்கி செத்து சுண்ணம்பாசிலிட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். 6 வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னால் வங்காளத்தில் 25 லட்சம் பேர்கள் இறந்து போனார்கள் என்று வங்காள சர்க்காரே ஒப்புக்கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். அம் மாதிரியான காரியம் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் வரமுடியாது. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தை இன்றைக்கு நடத்துகின்றார் என்றால், அது நம்முடைய அதிர்ஷ்டமே. ஐந்து வருஷப் பஞ்சத்தில் மூழ்கி அவதிப்பட்ட அரசாங்கத் தில் இன்றைக்கு அமைதி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜனங்கள் மீண்டும் நல் வாழ்வு வாழ்வதற்கான அறிகுறிகள் ராஜாஜி சர்க்காரில் காணப்படுகின்றன. ஒரு நல்ல வாழ்வு ஏற்படும் என்று எண்ணுவதற்குக் காரணம் ராஜாஜி

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [31st December 1953]

அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு பதவியை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருப்பதுதான். அந்தப் பெருமை ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்குத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று நான் மாத்திரமல்ல, நாடு சொல்லும் விஷயம். நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் ராஜாஜியினுடைய ஆட்சி எவ்வளவு நல்லது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதை மறந்துவிடக் கூடாது.

“அடுத்தாற்போல் ஜெனரல் எலெக்ஷன், தாலுகா போர்டு எலெக்ஷன், ஜில்லா போர்டு எலெக்ஷன் வருகின்றன. இன்றைக்கு நாம் செய்கிற நல்ல காரியத்தைப் பொறுத்துத்தான் எதிர்காலம் இருக்கும். தவறான பாதையில் ஜனங்களைத் திருப்ப வேண்டாமென்று தலைவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். பஞ்சத்தினால் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று இங்கு எல்லா கட்சித் தலைவர்களையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். கட்சி விவாதத்திற்கோ, மற்ற தொல்லைகளுக்கோ ஜனங்களைக் கொண்டு போகவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மந்திரி சபை அமைப்பில் ஸ்ரீமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம் அவர்களை மந்திரியாக நியமித்தது தவறு அல்லவா என்றும், 60 ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கும்போது அங்கத்தினர் அல்லாத ஒருவரை நியமித்தது பெரும் தவறல்லவா என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் மகாத்மாஜி இருப்பாரானால், ராஜாஜியினுடைய பெருமையைப் பேசுவதற்கு உலகம் பூராவும் புகழும்படியான ஒரு நிலையைத்தான் உண்டாக்கியிருப்பார். ஏன்? ஒரு ஹரிஜன மாதிரி சபை அமைப்பில் மந்திரியாக அமைத்த தானது ஆயிரக்கணக்கான வருஷங்களாக, சரித்திரம் காணாத ஒரு அதிசயம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் ஒரு பெண்மணியை டெபுடி மந்திரியாக நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ‘கை வண்ணம் அங்கு கண்டேன், கால் வண்ணம் இங்கு கண்டேன்’ என்ற முறையில் ஒரு பெண்மணியை மந்திரியாக நியமிக்கும் பாக்கியம் இந்திய சதந்திர சர்க்காரில் கண்டோம். சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தில் ராஜாஜியின் தலைமையில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன மாதிரி மந்திரியாக அமைத்திருக்கும் பாக்கியத்தை பெற்றிருக்கிறோம். உலகம் புகழும் விஷயம். இதைத் தவறாக நினைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. இதைக் கண்டு பெருமைகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் நன்றாக நடக்காமல் இருப்பதற்கு காரணம் என்ன? கேட்டால், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீறுகிறவர்களைப் பிடிக்கப் போகின்ற போலீஸ்காரர்கள், 20, 30 பேரைப் பிடித்து ஒரு கேசைப் போடுகின்றார்கள். கோர்ட்டில் ஒரு கேஸ் கொண்டுவந்தால், என்ன கேட்கிறார்கள்? வாழைப் பழம் சாப்பிட்டு இரண்டு மணி நேரம் ஆனால், சாராயம் வாசனை வருமா? என்று மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் கேட்கிறார். வரலாம் என்று டாக்டர் சொல்லுகிறார். உடனே விடுதலை செய்துவிட்டேன் என்று மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் சொல்லுகிறார். நீதி நிர்வாகப் பிரிவினையினால் வந்த ஆபத்து இது. 10 தடவை ஜெயிலுக்குப் போய் வந்தவனை மறுபடியும் கோர்ட்டிலே நிறுத்தினால், மேல் சொன்ன மாதிரி கேஸ்விலைக் கேட்டு, அவனை விடுதலை செய்துவிடுகின்றார்கள்.

“போலீசார் கடைத் தெருவில் பகிரங்கமாக பகல் 12 மணிக்கு போகிற வருகிற ஜனங்களை அடித்து தொந்தரவு செய்து, யாரும் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாமல் போலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், அவன் பேரில் கேஸ் போடுகிறார். பழைய படியே கேள்விகள் போட்டு கேஸ் தள்ளுபடியாகிவிடுகிறது. நீதி நன்றாக நடக்கவில்லை, போலீஸ்காரர்கள் கேஸ்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தாலும், குற்றவாளிகளுக்கு சரியாக தண்டனை கொடுக்கமுடியாமல் போய்விடுகின்றது. போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலே அவர்கள் வேலை செய்வது சங்கடமாய் இருக்கிறது. 1, 2, 10 தரம் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீறி ஜெயிலுக்கும் போனவர்கள் மீண்டும் கேஸ்களில் பிடிக்கப்பட்டு விடுதலை செய்யப்படுகிறார்கள்.

“கனம் ஊஸ்மான் அவர்கள் நேற்றையதினம் பேசினபோது ஒரு விஷயத்தை ஞாபகப்படுத்தினார். பாகிஸ்தான் அமெரிக்காவுடன் உடன்படிக்கை செய்துகொள்ளக் கூடாதென்றும், இந்தச் சமயத்தில் எல்லாக் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் ஒன்றாகச் சேரவேண்டுமென்றும், நேற்று மிகப் பழுத்த அரசியல் வாதியாகிய தலைவர் ஊஸ்மான் சாகிபு அவர்கள் வற்புறுத்தியதை அனைவரும் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

31st December 1953] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

கின்றேன். ஆபத்து தலைமேல் இருக்கிறது. ஒருவரோடொருவர் அடித்துக் கொண்டும், தகராறு செய்துகொண்டும் இருந்தால், நாம் முன்னேற முடியாது. ஆகவே, நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுபடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டம் பயன் இல்லையென்று தலைவர் ஓமாந்தூர் ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டத்தினால் இன்றைக்கு மக்கள் கடன் தொல்லையிலிருந்து விடுபட்டு சுபீட்சமாக வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன். கடைசியாக, கல்வித் திட்டம் ரொம்ப சரியான திட்டம், ஜனங்களுக்கு பயன் படுகிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I am sorry I have to stop the hon. 4-35
Member. The hon. Member was given ten minutes but he has p.m.
taken 15 minutes. I regret I am not able to call all hon. Members to-day to speak. There are only two remedies for that. One is that the Government must give some more days for discussion or the Members must make their speeches shorter. It will be physically impossible to call all the hon. Members to speak within the time at our disposal and I apologize to them. I now call upon the Hon. Finance Minister to speak.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“When the Budget discussions takes place, in February-March 1954, four days, which is the usual time allotted, may be given to this House.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The suggestion of the hon. Member will be kept in mind.

“Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had a lively, interesting and instructive debate for the last two days. I know that many hon. Members who are in a position to make a good and valuable contribution to the debate, have not been able to participate. But on the 2nd January 1954 we will be discussing the Appropriation Bill wherein almost the same kind of discussion can take place. I am sure hon. Members who have not been able to participate in this debate during these two days will be given a chance then. I am anxiously waiting to hear their speeches, especially those of the hon. Members on the other side.

“Sir, before I begin to deal with the various matters which had been touched upon during this debate, I would like first to refer to one point referred to by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. That is with regard to the supplying of fuller and complete information to the hon. Members here. I do not know whether he was referring to the Budget papers relating to the present Budget or to the Budget papers presented in March 1953. If he was referring to the Budget papers which I presented in March 1953, I would respectfully submit that we have given fuller information as before. We have not cut down any of the information which we were giving in 1949. To be on the safe side, I compared the figures and facts which have been supplied to the hon. Members in 1949 with those which were supplied in March 1953 and I find that without any exception almost all the information has been given in the papers which have been supplied to the

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [31st December 1953]

hon. Members in March 1953. One particular point was mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, namely, that information regarding the number of officers and their pay has not been given. But I would request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to refer to Appendix V and Appendix VI to the Demands for Grant and Detailed Budget Estimates. He will find that the scales of the Gazetted officers as also particulars about officers and establishments are given in detail there as before. We have not in any way omitted any of the matters which I was able to find in the Budget Memorandum and the Detailed Budget Estimates which were published in 1949. I would like to know whether I am not making a mistake."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I explain that in 1949 itself there was a reduction in the information given in the Budget. If you look up the Budgets for the years of 1947-48 and 1946-47, you will find that there are more facts placed there. Secondly, in 1948-49 the information given under the relevant Heads was complete and it was not in the nature of Appendices lumped together so that hon. Members are not in a position to give it a detailed consideration. I shall be writing to the Hon. the Leader of the House and to the Hon. Finance Minister what exactly I meant."

4-40
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" On my part I promise to the House that I am prepared to give whatever information is required. As a matter of fact, I believe in giving full and complete information and ascertaining the views of the Members. We do not want to suppress any information that is available. Even now the budget volume is so bulky that I am afraid many hon. Members do not go through it being frightened by the very bulk of it. If an hon. Member wants any further information, certainly it will be supplied to him. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition suggests that all the information should be printed irrespective of whether hon. Members make use of it or not, certainly we will take that suggestion into consideration and do whatever is possible. I give this assurance to the Leader of the Opposition."

" My task in replying to the debate has been made easy to a great extent by the intervention of the Hon. Chief Minister. He dealt with the various aspects of the administration raised on the floor of this House, particularly with elementary education and matters connected with it. Therefore it will not be necessary for me to deal with those subjects which have been dealt with by him."

" The budget debate was initiated by Dr. John. The most appropriate comment on his speech was made by the Chief Minister when he said that it was rather unfortunate. Dr. John began by saying that we should keep up the dignity of the House and the level of the debate. I wish he had done that. I have noted down some of the phrases he used and I do not know whether they are in

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

keeping with the dignity of the House. I am sure he will reflect upon them. I do hope to have a more dignified contribution from him next time than what we had this time."

" He made a very strong criticism that we were having an irrational tax structure. It may be so. But this suggestion has come a little bit late because the Government of India have already taken up the matter very seriously and appointed a Taxation Enquiry Commission. If only the hon. Member had taken the trouble of going through the questionnaire issued by that Commission, he would have found that the entire field is covered by it. The Commission is making the enquiry and visiting the various States."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" On a Point of information, Sir. I wish to know whether any unparliamentary words were used by me and whether any objection was taken to them then and there."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Even without using unparliamentary words, a speech can be unpleasant and undignified enough."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" On a point of order, Sir. It may be unpleasant to the Government, for I was frank and strong in my criticism. But he has characterised my speech as undignified. I should like to know which of the words used by me he considers as unparliamentary."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I will come to that. The tax structure is under examination. When the report of the Commission is published, the Central Government and the State Governments will examine the recommendations made therein. Then it may be possible to revise our tax structure not only with reference to the existing taxes, but also with reference to the distribution of the powers of taxation between the Centre and the States."

" The next point raised by Dr. John was with regard to Sales Tax. He characterised it as an 'immoral tax' and a 'blood-sucking leech'. I do not know whether he has studied the tax structure in other countries. Sales Tax has now come to be regarded as a normal mode of taxation, and almost all the civilized countries have adopted this form of taxation. Therefore I do not know what Dr. John means by saying that this is an 'immoral tax' and a 'blood-sucking leech'. Perhaps he is confusing the Sales Tax with the administration of the Sales Tax law. These two are quite different things. If he has made such a confusion, he has to blame himself. I agree that there is a certain amount of difficulty in administering the Sales Tax law, there is a certain amount of harassment especially of petty merchants. All that has got to be looked into. But that does not make the tax as such either 'immoral' or a 'blood-sucking leech'. Sales Tax need not be considered as immoral or irrational or as something new. It was introduced in this State by the Hon. Chief Minister when he was the Prime Minister of this State in 1937."

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [31st December 1953]

But long before that and soon after the First World War, this form of taxation was adopted in various States and now it has become a common feature in almost all the States. A major portion of the revenue in the States in the United States of America, France and other countries is derived from Sales Tax. Therefore Dr. John need not go under the impression that only the Madras State has adopted this immoral tax and that we are using this blood-sucking leech to impoverish our poor people."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"In other countries there is purchase tax and not sales tax."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"In some States it is known as sales tax, in some States it is known as purchase tax and in some States it is known as use tax. The form of tax is the same, whatever be the name given to it. If the hon. Member is interested, I am prepared to pass on the available literature about the tax which he may read and get some more enlightenment.

"Then, he dealt with the motor vehicle taxation. I know that he can speak with a certain amount of authority on this subject because some of his rich clients are motor bus operators. Here again he has gone wrong on facts. He threw a challenge at me in a true Falstaffian way to prove that the number of buses has really increased after the imposition of the surcharge on bus fares. I gave the figures in the Assembly and I will give them here also for his benefit. On 1st February 1953 when the tax came into operation, there were 3,395 stage carriage permits in the Madras State. My hon. Friend said that even permits which were transferred were treated as new permits in arriving at this figure. It is not so. As soon as a permit is transferred, the old permit is cancelled and another valid permit comes into existence. In the Madras State, leaving aside the Andhra area, the number of permits on 1st December 1953 was 3,511. There has thus been a definite increase in the number of buses by 116 and there is no use of throwing a challenge to the Finance Minister or the Government to prove that there has been an increase. Even now the struggle for getting permits has not in any way diminished. I do not know what the experience of Dr. John is from the engagements he is getting. There is still a scramble for permits. I have absolutely no doubt that still this is considered to be a profitable industry and many people are anxious to take to it. It is not only the new operators who are anxious to get into the field. Even the old bus operators want to get permits for running more and more buses. If the statement of Dr. John that it is no longer profitable to run buses is correct, I do not see why established operators, who are already running their existing buses at a loss, should apply for permits for more buses, engage a lawyer and go in appeal to the Central Road Traffic Board, and again go to the High Court on a writ petition engaging a lawyer there also. Therefore, there is no use of saying that this taxation has crippled the industry. It is easy to say that. But, I would request Dr. John to remember another factor also. When we introduced this tax, there were

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

almost famine conditions prevailing throughout the State. That situation had affected all the industries including the motor industry. But after that, the situation has considerably improved. Further, the Central Government have also decreased the import duty on the spare parts of buses. Therefore, the operation cost with reference to spare parts has also gone down. The price of petrol has also fallen, not to a great extent, but to a very small extent. Taking all these factors into consideration, the position has now considerably improved and this motor bus tax cannot be more oppressive than what it was on 1st February 1953 when it was introduced. But, we are prepared to go into the matter on the whole and find out whether, as a matter of fact, this tax has in any way affected the industry. It is easy to say—to use the expression of Dr. John—that this State has become notorious with reference to motor vehicles taxation. I agree that the rate of taxation in our State is the highest as far as motor vehicles are concerned. But it should be looked at with reference to the development of the motor bus industry as a whole. In no other State there are as many stage carriages as in our State with reference to the population and area. There are not so many miles of road in any other State as we have in our State. So, considering the position as a whole, even though we have been adopting a high rate of taxation in respect of motor vehicles, the industry has not in any way been crippled or affected. On the other hand, progressively the number of buses has been going up. If that be so, what is the use of merely saying that we have become notorious in respect of motor vehicles taxation? We have to go by results and if we find that there is any deterioration with respect to the industry, certainly we will take note of it. We are not foolish enough to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. We are also interested in the development and growth of this industry. Not only for the purpose of deriving some revenue from it but even from the national point of view and in the general interest of the State, we are bound to see that this industry thrives well. There might be some difference of opinion with regard to the beneficial interest of introducing these motor buses from village to village and from town to town. Apart from that, even from a selfish point of view, we are interested in seeing that the number of buses does not go down and that at least the existing number is maintained. But, as a matter of fact, there is a definite increase. Therefore, the charge that this tax is crippling the industry is not well-founded.

"Another argument advanced by Dr. John was that this tax was bound to be passed on to the passengers. Therefore, he said that the poor passengers would be affected. On the other hand, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham, who is also interested in the welfare of the bus industry, stated that this tax could not be passed on to the passengers and that, therefore, the operators were affected. On that basis, he pleaded for a reduction of taxation. I do not know whose statement is correct. But, I am sure Sri Purushotham has made a very frank statement that it is not

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [31st December 1953]

possible to pass on the tax to the passengers, because if it had been possible to increase the bus fare, it would have been done long ago. The permissible maximum rate of bus fare has not been levied on many of the routes. The operators have not increased the fare because if they had increased it, the law of diminishing returns would have set in. The operators are practical people and they know how to put up the bus fare. Therefore, there is no use of saying that the tax is bound to be passed on to the passengers and that in order to bring relief to the poor passengers we should reconsider this taxation.

"Then, Sir, in general he said that we should select the taxes to be collected from the people. He was good enough to make the suggestion that we should introduce the agricultural income-tax. I do not know whether he has made any calculation or has gone into the figures of what we would be able to realise by the introduction of agricultural income-tax. Taking the State as a whole even when the Andhra area was included in the Madras State, if we give exemption up to an income of Rs. 3,500 which is being allowed in the general sector of income-tax or even if we fix the limit at Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500, a very optimistic estimate of the revenue would be only about Rs. 40 lakhs. In lieu of this, the hon. Member wants us to give up the entire land revenue. Perhaps, he intended that we should give up the sales tax also. But agricultural income-tax would yield only about Rs. 40 lakhs. It may be possible to collect the agricultural income-tax in addition to the land revenue. But the main difficulty would be the maintenance of accounts by the ryots who are not accustomed to keep accounts. We should not have another engine of harassment as far as the ryots are concerned. That is why we are hesitating to bring in the law relating to agricultural income-tax. It is easy for us, lawyers, to say, 'Let us bring in the agricultural income-tax. After all, the maintenance of accounts is very easy. The accounts could be very easily accepted by the income-tax officers.' But as far as the ryots are concerned, it will be a very troublesome affair. That is why, even though that is one of the sources of revenue allotted to the States, we have not yet taken any steps to introduce the agricultural income-tax.

"Finally, the hon. Member Dr. John said that by his speech at least, I would become wiser by the time the next Budget is presented. As far as I am concerned, I do not claim that I am wise enough. I said elsewhere and I always adopt that attitude of learning everyday so that I might become wiser. Whether he has any wisdom to spare, it is for Dr. John to decide. As far as I am concerned, I am quite receptive. Not only with reference to Dr. John's words but with reference to the words of every hon. Member here, I am always receptive and I approach every question in a spirit of learning from whomsoever it may be and in a spirit that if it is a proper suggestion, I should be benefited by it. I can assure the hon. Member Dr. John that I shall try to become wiser, that I am always endeavouring to become wiser and that I have not stopped becoming wiser.

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

"Then, Sir, about the borrowing programme also Dr. John had something to say. He asked, 'How long should this Government go on borrowing?' I may tell him that as long as the Government exist, they will go on borrowing. I am not speaking with reference to the personnel of the present Government but as long as the Government as such exist, they will have to go on borrowing, because it is not possible to have capital schemes executed out of normal revenues. It has to be done by borrowing either from the people or from the Central Government or from some other foreign source. We on our part adopted the policy of approaching the people as such, enthrusting them and asking them to contribute to our exchequer so that we might execute the various capital schemes. Dr. John was wondering whether there was any estimate of the probable income from the various schemes. I may assure the hon. Member, as I assured him during question time to-day, that before any scheme is taken up, it is completely investigated, not for a month but for years, an estimate of expenditure and probable income is drawn up, and it is considered whether it is economical and whether it should be given priority over other schemes. Only after all these processes are gone through, a scheme is sanctioned. If only the hon. Member would look into the general electricity schemes, he would find that we are getting a net income of more than Rs. 2 crores from them. That is one kind of schemes on which we have expended from the borrowings. Dr. John was saying that we had frittered away the revenue reserve of Rs. 43.5 crores. Has he examined on what schemes that money has been expended? If he had criticised with reference to each such scheme that the scheme was useless or uneconomic and that it should not have been taken up, then I would have been glad about it. He simply made a sweeping statement on the floor of the House that we have frittered away the entire reserve of Rs. 43½ crores. What for are the reserves built? They are not built up only to be looked at like a miser. The reserves are built up during prosperous days so that they may be used during drought and famine periods and during affected seasons. That is why, during these days of drought in the past six years, we were utilizing the reserves not for the purpose of squandering or frittering away the money, but for the purpose of executing schemes which would prevent these drought and famine conditions recurring again and again. If only Dr. John would look into the schemes on which we have spent the reserves, I am sure he will have at least a good word to say that the amount has been well spent and that we did not simply hoard the money like a miser.

"With reference to the expenditure incurred on the revenue account also, he made a sweeping statement by saying that it is all waste. He said 90 per cent of it was waste. That is what I have noted down here. I think he said that 'The Government must satisfy this House that the expenditure incurred on the revenue account was well spent'."

[31st December 1953]

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ While I was referring to the expenditure on Education, I said that 90 per cent of the extra provision went to waste. That is all.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Whatever it is, if he says that he has not said like that or if he is prepared to withdraw his remarks with respect to this matter, I shall be glad.

“ Dr. John said that this Government had no policy and it was only a policy of drift and so on. Even in my Budget speech, I have said that we should not discuss policies now as we will be reassessing only the supplementary budget. When the regular budget is presented in February 1954 and when we will have a fuller discussion, I hope that I will be able to convince even Dr. John that we have a definite policy and that we are doing our best to implement that policy in spite of the opposition from Dr. John.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Probably the Hon. Minister does not want any opposition at all! ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Not this sort of opposition which Dr. John was attempting to make, Sir.

“ Sir, I was listening with respect and reverence to the observations made by my revered friend Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar. I am sorry he is not here and I hope he will not misunderstand me for what I am going to say about his observations. When I was hearing his speech, I was only tempted to cry aloud in the words of the Prince of Denmark,

‘ The time is out of joint, Oh cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right ! ’

There are very many ills in the country which have to be removed. They can be removed only by making honest attempts without minding the opposition and unpopularity. Provided we are satisfied that what we are doing is good and if our conscience is also satisfied that we are doing only the correct thing, whatever may be the unpopularity and whatever may be the opposition which might arise out of it, we have got to face them. I was really surprised when he mentioned that if a certain policy was continued, the Congress party was likely to be defeated in the elections. Sir, I do not know whether problems are to be viewed from the point of view as to whether we are going to win in the next elections or not. If we do the right thing, I have absolutely no doubt that the people, if not immediately, at least in the near future, are bound to appreciate the good things done by the Government. If there is any temporary opposition, it is our duty, and it is the duty of all those who have come to the conclusion that we are doing the right thing, to see that the opposition, misunderstanding, doubt and suspicions are removed from the minds of the people. If only such an approach is made, not only the modified elementary education scheme, but very many other good things

1st December 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

could be achieved. Only by approaching the problems in this manner, it will be possible for us to go forward in the path of prosperity.

“ Hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon with his usual ardour for cottage industries and with his opposition to machinery as such made a suggestion that we should abolish all the rice mills, at least those in the Palghat taluk, and thereby provide employment to thousands of people who are at present unemployed. I do not disagree with him. On the other hand I agree with him and with his approach to the problem. But the thing is, if I act on his suggestion, I will be considered out of date. These are days of industrialization. Mr. Adityan has said that we should go all out for complete industrialization and that we should instal big machinery which should be utilized for increasing the production. In my humble view, if production is important, the employment of the people so that they may have the necessary facilities to utilize what is produced is all the more necessary. There is no use of increasing the production on the one side and on the other side impoverishing a large section of the people. Unless the major section of the people is in a position to utilize the increased production made in the country, it will be absolutely useless to go on increasing the production at the cost of impoverishing a large section of the people. From this point of view I agree that the rice mills have been responsible for the large-scale unemployment and for thousands of people being thrown out of employment. Not only from this point of view but from the point of view of nutrition, these rice mills have caused considerable havoc in the country. But, whether it would be possible to remove all these mills and whether the fundamental rights guaranteed under our Constitution would not stand in the way are all questions which have to be carefully looked into. In fact, this matter has been taken up with the Planning Commission. I think they are looking into the matter and it seems that their legal experts say that the only way in which this problem can be dealt with is to purchase the entire rice milling machinery in the country so that no such problem may arise. (Laughter.) Mr. Govinda Menon also referred to our Prohibition policy and I know he is always a staunch supporter of that policy.

“ Sir, the last speaker Sri Annamalai Pillai spoke with vehemence, as he knows personally the benefits and advantages of Prohibition. So, it is nothing surprising that he made such a vehement and emotional speech and said that as a result of the Prohibition policy pursued by the Government thousands of souls have been saved. Of course, people who do not have experience and complete knowledge of the real extent to which Prohibition has helped the poorer sections of the people can only make a theoretical appraisal of the benefits of Prohibition. I am glad Mr. Annamalai Pillai spoke with such vehemence and I am sure it would have carried conviction to at least some of the hon. Members and made them realize that Prohibition has really benefited many people. Hon. Member Sri Ethirajulu also referred

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [31st December 1953]

to Prohibition. He belongs to a backward community and he also knows the benefits of Prohibition. If any section of the people has benefited by Prohibition to a great extent, it is only the so-called backward community people. Whatever might be the extent of illicit manufacture and illicit drinking, I am prepared to say it is not done by those who are in the lowest strata of society, but only by those belonging to the upper-middle class and richer classes of society. If the poor people have not taken to these things to-day, they must thank their stars. If only our doctors properly advise those who are engaged in illicit distillation and illicit drinking, as suggested by our Chief Minister, I am sure the very fear that such things would injure their health considerably, would act as a deterrent on those people. Therefore in the interests of the backward people and in the interest of the poorer sections of the people, it is necessary to have this Prohibition, whatever might be the interests of the upper-middle classes and richer classes of people.

" Sir, I was glad that hon. Member Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu has progressed a little in this direction. When he spoke last, he was outright against Prohibition. Now he has come down a little from that stand and pleaded for the issue of free permits. He says that we should not charge Rs. 50 as fees for the permits and it should be removed. As far as Prohibition as such was concerned, he was prepared to leave it alone. I am glad he has progressed at least to that extent.

5-10
p.m.

" Then, Sir, the problem of unemployment was touched upon by many hon. Members. I would ask hon. Members whether, compared to last year, there is greater unemployment now. Let us look at the conditions prevailing last year. For six years continuously there had been failure of monsoons and the agricultural industry had been greatly affected. Eighty per cent of our people are engaged in agriculture which is the major sector of our national economy. When that major sector was greatly affected, it did not stop there. It affected other industries and the purchasing power of the major section of the population had gone down. That was the position obtaining last year when drought conditions prevailed. But this year we have had normal monsoons. It means we will have normal agricultural operations this year, if not in the entire State, at least in the major part of it. There may be a few pockets here and there wherein there have been failure of rains. But on the whole, the prospects are bright. If that be so, there should be greater employment in the agricultural sector and if there is greater employment in that sector. It is bound to be reflected in other sectors also. So, from that point of view, I am not prepared to accept the statement that conditions have deteriorated in our State this year as compared with last year. On the other hand, the indications have improved. Even taking the country as a whole, I would say conditions have definitely improved. I would refer hon. Members to the Press Conference recently held by the Union Minister for Finance at which he stated that there was an all round, improvement so far as the economic condition in the country as a whole was concerned.

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

" Therefore, when it is said that the beggar problem is acute, I am not prepared to take it as a symptom of the general economic condition prevailing in the country. After all, beggary has been there for years and years. If I may be permitted to refer to the conditions which prevailed in Delhi soon after partition, when lakhs of people from the Punjab flocked into the city and if there was one sight which evoked the admiration of all of us it was that, though they were uprooted from their homes and were going about from place to place, we could find nobody begging in the streets. Even at that time we could find only Tamil beggars in Delhi. It is not as if distress has brought about beggary. It is the mental attitude of the people that is responsible for beggary. Some people take to beggary as a profession and carry on their livelihood by begging. Our mentality is also such that it encourages beggary. We feel that by giving charity to people, we can earn some *punyam*. Therefore, the beggar problem has to be tackled not only from the economic point of view but from the point of view of men's habit. That habit should be removed first. It is necessary that we should remove the beggar boys from the street so that they may not get accustomed to the habit of begging and rehabilitate them. That is the reason why the Government are attaching great importance to the problem of beggary. I do not want to satisfy myself by saying that the problem is not mainly economic. It is also economic and we are trying to tackle the problem from various angles.

" Sir, Mr. Purushotham, with his usual thoroughness, made a very studied speech. He has given very useful suggestions, especially with reference to the taxation policy of the Government. I am really indebted to him for pointing out that we have not brought into effect the revised Court Fees Act which was contemplated even last year. I may assure him that the matter is under consideration and that I am hoping that it will be possible very soon for this House to take it up. So also, with regard to betterment levy, we will take it up soon. I am glad that Mr. Purushotham gave very strong support to the measure. It is but justice that individuals who are benefited at the cost of the general tax-payer should pay at least a portion of the value of benefit that they have got by the execution of the projects. Therefore, I am hoping that when this measure is brought up before this House and also the other House it will receive a large measure of support. Of course, some individuals will oppose it as Mr. Chakkarai Chetty chose to do to-day. But I am happy that even Dr. John support the suggestion, though he charged that we would not be sincere about it.

" Then, Sir, Mr. Purushotham referred to the reconstitution or reorganization of the Board of Revenue. He stressed the point that this regional distribution of work will lead to confusion. That is why we have not yet introduced the scheme. The Government are giving very careful consideration to it and it is only after very careful examination, we will make any change. In this connexion,

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [31st December 1953]

one important aspect of the question should be taken into consideration. Now the Collector is an important figure in the district administration and it is round him the entire administration is centred. If his importance is in any way diminished, then to that extent the efficiency of the district administration is likely to be affected adversely. The Collectors said that if there should be another officer over and above them on the spot, then the tendency of the people would be to rush to the superior officer and that Collectors were likely to be reduced to the position of senior Deputy Collectors. That is a very valid point which was put forward at the Collectors' Conference. Taking all these factors into consideration, we wanted to re-examine the whole position and we are doing that. It is not that we want to stick to our original decision and that we are obstinate in this regard as some people put it. When we make a proposal if valid points are made against it, we are prepared to consider those points and reconsider the proposal. When we publish a proposal, it is only with a view to eliciting public opinion. Whenever criticisms which are valid and acceptable to the Government are made, we certainly reconsider our policy. It is as a result of the valid points made against the proposal that we decided that instead of posting Divisional Commissioners at three towns throughout the State, we should have only regional distribution of work amongst the Board Members with headquarters at Madras itself. As far as each Commissioner is concerned, he will have responsibility only with reference to the region to which he is allotted. So, Sir, no final decision will be taken on our original proposal until all aspects of the question have been considered.

5-20 p.m. "Then, Sir, the same hon. Member referred to the question of re-employment of retired officers. I assured him during question hour the other day that it was only with reference to technical personnel, we adopted this policy of re-employment. Before we took over, the policy had been not to re-employ officers but to give extension of service to certain officers on superannuation. Now we have said that there should be no extension of service under any circumstances with reference to any officer, and that, if at all, it should be only re-employment, which makes a little difference. With reference to re-employment, only officers with the requisite technical qualifications are re-employed and that too, only if no suitable persons are available. He specially referred to the re-employment of the Chief Engineer. If the hon. Member looks into the list of persons re-employed, I have absolutely no doubt that he would agree with me that they are an asset to this State and they ought to be re-employed. As a matter of fact there is a great demand for their services from the Central Government for employment in the Damodar Valley project and other river-valley projects. We have also irrigation schemes. We have to plan and execute them properly. Therefore it is that we have re-employed certain retired engineers, highly qualified engineers. It was not done with any individual interest in view, but with the general interest of the State as a whole, for the proper execution of the

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

various irrigation schemes. Hon. Members will be glad to hear that we have got a reputation in other States and at the Centre that all our irrigation schemes have been executed quite economically and within the estimated amounts. We have not gone far beyond the estimated expenditure. Our engineers were responsible for this. We want to keep up that reputation and see that the schemes are executed properly and economically. For this purpose, we have re-employed not even five or six persons but only one or two in the interest of the State as a whole. I wish to assure the hon. Members that there is absolutely no other consideration. The only consideration is the interest of the State as such.

"Then, Sir, another suggestion was made by the hon. Member, namely, 'Instead of re-employing these engineers why not have an advisory board? I do not know how that Board would work. Anyhow that suggestion will be examined and if it is found feasible, it will be adopted. (Interruption.) As was pointed out by the Hon. Chief Minister if only we had appointed a Board, I am sure, by this time the matter would have been raised on the floor of this House and a suggestion made that that Board should be abolished at once.'

"Sir, the hon. Member Sri Krishnamurthy and the hon. Member Sri Parameswaran representing the Teachers' Constituencies made a strong plea for raising the status of the teachers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"For raising the salaries of teachers . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"They said that teachers' status should be raised and incidentally salaries also. I may assure them that I am one with them as far as their desire is concerned regarding the raising of the status and salaries of teachers. I am trying my best to implement their desire, to put into effect their desire. I hope hon. Members will have some patience and give Government some time to consider the whole matter. Only just now we have received the report of the Parulekar Committee. We will examine the whole matter with reference to our financial position and do whatever is possible. I am sorry I am unable at once to give a more definite promise in this regard because it involves finance and therefore requires careful examination.

"Sir, hon. Member Sri Gnanamuttu referred to the state of lawlessness prevailing in Palayamkottai town and also referred to certain incidents where some robbers rushed into houses and snatched away jewels from some women. I do not know whether it is a phenomenon peculiar to our country alone. Those incidents do not mean anything at all. As a matter of fact, if we go through the news items published in some American papers, we will find that such incidents are common there. If at all such incidents happen in our country now, it is because some films are exhibited here that have reference to gangster activities. Literature dealing with these gangster activities are becoming more and more popular. Further such crimes are committed not only by persons who have

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [31st December 1953]

to eke out their livelihood by stealing but by persons whose imagination in a way is enlivened to a certain extent by seeing such films and reading such literature. Some people want to emulate the example of the robber chieftains. It is not therefore surprising that such incidents take place now. But certainly it is the duty of the State to see that such conditions do not prevail. But they cannot be taken as a general symptom of conditions prevailing in the State as a whole.

"In dealing with the remarks made by hon. Member Sri Gnanamuttu, I have to deal with the suggestion made by him regarding raising the age-limit of retirement of Government officials to 58 or 60. It is easy to make such a suggestion. But what would be the consequences of accepting such a suggestion? For two or three years there would be no further recruitment. There would be general unemployment among the youths coming out of the colleges. By accepting this suggestion we would only be intensifying their problem. Therefore I feel it would be better to keep the age of retirement at 55. This question was considered in all its aspects by the Government and finally they took a decision that it is not necessary to raise the age-limit beyond 55. Raising of the age-limit beyond 55 would raise further complications.

"Then, Sir, these hon. Members as also the Leader of the Opposition raised a point regarding the Government Order prohibiting teachers who have been elected to the legislature or the local bodies from continuing in their appointment in the various educational institutions. I am looking into the matter and hope to issue revised orders very soon. I hope the revised orders would satisfy the entire teaching profession.

"With regard to the remarks made by the hon. Member Sri Narayanaswami Pillai about the Public Service Commission, that has been fully dealt with by the Hon. the Chief Minister and therefore I do not propose to say anything further on this matter.

"I wonder whether I should refer to the points made by the hon. Lady Member Mrs. Clubwala because I do not find her here now. Perhaps she felt aggrieved with the Hon. the Chief Minister because he did not choose to refer to them. It is not that he did not want to do it. It is due to want of time that he did not do it. Anyhow he has made a note of all the points made by the hon. Lady Member. Even if she is not here now I may assure her through you, Sir, that we will consider all the points raised by her with regard to social service. She made a suggestion that there should be a Minister for social service. After all social service is not a limited thing. Everything is social service, education, agriculture and so on. Any activity of the Government could be related to social service. With reference to the particular social service, namely, the Women's welfare, the Hon. Lady Minister is in charge of that portfolio. There is no particular purpose served in appointing a Minister to deal with social service alone. Social service is not limited, it is all pervading and the whole Government

31st December 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

work is social service and people in charge of Government are social service workers. I may assure the hon. Lady Member once again through you, Sir, that we will take note of all the suggestions made by her with regard to various matters such as the Women's Food Council, the School of Social work, the beggar problem, and recruitment of women for the Police force, and do whatever is possible.

"I am glad, Sir, with regard to the Tramways, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is in agreement with me. I am sorry the hon. Member Sri Chakkarai Chettiar is not here now. The noise made by these trams was terrible and we are really happy that these trams are now out of the roads. The roads have now become broader and they are cleaner. I am sure people like Madras now much better than they used to before when the trams were running.

"Sir, with reference to tramway workers, I do agree that it is a problem but it is not a problem which is incapable of solution. They have all drawn their provident fund amounts and these are quite good sums too. The Government are also trying their best to give them some alternative employment. It is not as if their problem has not been considered at all. Many of them have already been absorbed in the Transport Department and, I am sure, some more will be absorbed. The Railway also have come to our help and they are also absorbing some of them. Therefore, it would not be a problem for long, even though some people are interested in keeping this problem alive and exploiting it. 5-30 p.m.

"The Pattagar of Palayakottai, as a practical agriculturist, has made very useful suggestions with regard to helping agriculturists and cattle-breeding. I am sure, the Hon. Minister in charge of Animal Husbandry will take note of the various suggestions made by him and whatever is possible will be implemented as early as possible. He made a reference to the question of using the water of the Siruvani river for irrigation by taking it through a tunnel to the Noyyal river. This is rather a ticklish problem. The Siruvani Scheme is purely a drinking water scheme supplying drinking water to about two lakhs of people residing in the Coimbatore city. A few years back, an experiment was tried to let water through the tunnel. It proved a failure in the sense that a portion of the tunnel was washed away and water-supply to the Coimbatore city was obstructed for a few days. Therefore, the matter has got to be looked into very carefully and that is why we have asked the Chief Engineer to look into the whole matter and submit a report with reference to the feasibility of letting more water through the tunnel. If it is found feasible and if more water is available in the Siruvani which is not required for the drinking water needs of the Coimbatore city, certainly, it will be made available to the Noyyal basin. Hon. Members need not, however, be under the impression that the water is being wasted now. As a matter of fact, it reaches the Bhavani and through the Bhavani it is being utilised elsewhere. The only question is, whether it should be diverted to the Noyyal basin or not. That matter is

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [31st December 1953]

under the consideration of the Government and certainly if it is possible, without detriment to the drinking water needs of the Coimbatore city, to let water through the tunnel to Noyyal for the benefit of the fields in that area, that will be taken into consideration. We have also, in this connection, to take into consideration the costs which we will have to incur for the purpose of strengthening the tunnel. If it is economical or if the ryots who are likely to be benefited, come forward to meet the entire expenditure, certainly, we will take it up and try to do whatever is possible.

“ Sir, with reference to the palmyra tax which was referred to by the hon. Member Mr. Adityan, I want to say that as far as the palmyra tax is concerned we have abolished it. In the place of the palmyra tax, we have to collect some land tax. The question at what rate land tax is to be collected, has got to be decided. That cannot be done off-hand. In this connection, regular settlement proceedings have to take place. We have also to take into consideration the nature of the soil, its productivity, rainfall and other factors and then fix the rate of assessment. That cannot be done immediately. So, what we have done is that we have adopted the highest dry rate prevailing in that area and not the wet rate. That is not going to be a permanent measure. Therefore, hon. Members will realise that in order to give immediate relief, we have adopted this formula of the highest dry rate prevailing in that area and it is not as if all persons are bound to pay this highest rate. If, so far, they have been paying less than Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 2 as land tax plus palmyra tax, there will be no enhancement. So, if a person has been paying less, it would not be enhanced at all. In that connection, the hon. Member, Mr. Adityan, made a threat that he would resign his seat in this House. I have not taken it as a threat but I have taken it as a promise. I hope he will fulfil the promise made on the floor of the House.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ I have also made a promise that the people would not pay this tax. It is a burdensome tax; it is a cruel tax; and it is an unjust tax.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Has it suddenly become cruel, Mr. Chairman? ”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I know why he is making this offer of resigning his seat in this House, but it is not necessary to go into it now. He expects an Assembly seat to fall vacant soon and he wants to take advantage of it. He is welcome to do it and we shall fight out the issue there and, therefore, it is not necessary to mention it on the floor of the House. After all, it is very easy to get such a cheap popularity by saying, ‘ I have fought for this issue and I have resigned on that issue only ’. He is quite capable of doing that. It is just like him to make this threat or promise.

“ Lastly, I wish to refer to the language problem, to which reference was made by Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar.”

December 1953]

II A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Why not the Hon. member speak in Tamil? ”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is not as if I would not be able to express myself in Tamil. As a matter of fact, my own view is that I will be able to express myself better in Tamil without using any English words. But unfortunately we have got our Malabar and Kanara friends. Are we to make them feel that they are aliens in this House? Therefore, as long as they are with us and as long as we continue to be in the composite State, with Malabar and South Kanara forming part of it, we have to be a little bit patient. After all, we form the major portion of the State and it is the duty of the majority to be considerate to the minority and especially to the linguistic minority. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Member, as a true Tamilian befitting the Tamilian culture, to be more tolerant in this respect. We should take into account the points of view of the other hon. Members who form the minority in this House. It is only from that point of view, I have been making my speech in English; not that I love Tamil less than Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar. If we are unable to adopt immediately the Tamil language as the official language for transacting business either in this House or in the other House, it is not because we do not love Tamil or do not have the desire to have Tamil as the official language but because we are living in a composite State and we should not act in haste. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member to think over it a little more, and I have absolutely no doubt that if he thinks over it, he will agree with me that we need not be hasty and we have to go a little bit slow in this matter. That is my appeal.

“ One good point mentioned by Mr. Adityan is with reference to the coming New Year. At least in this respect, let me join with him in wishing a happy and prosperous New Year not only to you, Sir, and the hon. Members of this House but also to the people of this State. I am sure, we will have a better and more prosperous year in 1954. Thank you, Sir.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 2nd January 1954.”

The House then adjourned.

[31st December 1953]

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st December 1953, page 166 supra.]

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS FOR WHICH AUDIT HAS NOT BEEN CARRIED UP TO DATE (I.E.), HAS NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT AT ANY TIME SO FAR.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

Tirunelveli Taluk.

Sri Santhanagopalaswamy temple, Keelapattam.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Kurukkuthurai.
 „ Venkatachalapathy temple, Melapatam.
 „ Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Munnirpallam.
 Fourth Day Mandagapadi in Chitrai and Arpasi kattalai in Sri Thiruparantheeswarar temple, Palayamkottai.
 Sri Balasubramaniaswamy temple, Palayamkuttathurai.
 M.D.T. kattalai in Sri Alagiakoothar temple, Sepparai.
 Sri Sudalaimadaswami temple, Sivalaperi.
 „ Bagavatheeswarar temple, Suthamalli.
 Navarathri kattalai in Sri Bagavathiswar temple, Suthamalli.
 Sri Varamtharumperumal temple, Tachanallur.
 „ Kallanaishastha temple, Tirunelveli.

Koilpatti Taluk.

M.D.T. Uchikala kattalai in Sri Kothandarameswarar temple, Kayathar.
 Sri Balasubramaniaswamy temple, Koilkumaraettayapuram.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Pudur.
 „ Meenakshisundareswarar temple, Vilathikulam.

Srivaikuntam Taluk.

Sri Chandrasekarar temple, Maramangalam.
 „ Venkatachalapathy temple, Mukkani.
 Udayamarthandam kattalai in Sri Kailasanathar temple, Srivaikuntam.
 Sirusalasanthi kattalai in Sri Kailasanathar temple, Srivaikuntam.
 Sri Arasalwar temple, Srivaikuntam.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Mahimai kattalai in Sri Sankararameswarar temple, Tuticorin.
 „ Thirumoolanathaswamy temple, Vallanadu.
 „ Chokalingaswamy temple, Eral.

Tiruchendur Taluk.

Sri Badrakaliamman temple, Tiruchendur.
 „ Ganapatheeswarar temple, Kayalpatnam.
 „ Navaneethakrishnaswamy temple, Lakshmipuram.
 Narayanamangalathar sirappu kattalai in Sri Maharanedungulaikathar temple, Thenthiruperai.
 Pillaimangalathar sirappu kattalai in Sri Maharanedungulaikathar temple, Thenthiruperai.
 Moothaveliar sirappu kattalai in Sri Maharanedungulaikathar temple, Thenthiruperai.
 Sri Cheracholapandeaswar temple, Thirukkalur.
 „ Navaneethakrishnaswamy temple, Vairavam.
 „ Pancha Brahma Ambikai math and Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Sattankulam.
 „ Vdamalai Vinayagar temple, Ammanapuram.

Ambasamudram Taluk.

Sri Sankaralingaswamy temple, Ambasamudram.
 Vilapuja kattalai in Sri Vilvanathaswamy temple.
 M.D.T. kattalai in Sri Vilvanathaswamy temple.
 Sri Vasagiri Balasubramaniaswamy temple, Keelakadayam.
 „ Kulasekaramudayar temple, Kallidaikurichy.
 „ Agasteeswarar temple, Kallidaikurichy.

[31st December 1953]

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—cont.

Ambasamudram Taluk—cont.

Sri Muthumalaiamman temple, Mukkudal.
 „ Athithavarneswarar temple, Seval.
 „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Seval.
 „ Mahadevaswami temple, Singampatti.
 „ Sorimuthayyan temple, Singampatti.
 M.D.T. Uchikala kattalai in Sri Narambunathaswamy temple, Tirupudaimarudur.
 Kalasanthi kattalai in Sri Narambunathaswamy temple, Thirupudaimarudur.
 Sri Gangaparameswariamman temple, Uppuvaniampudur.
 M.D.T. Uchikala kattalai in Sri Bhoominathaswamy temple, Veeravanallur.
 M.D.T. Uchikala kattalai in Papavinasaswamy temple, Vikramasingapuram.
 Pillayan Arthajama kattalai in Sri Papavinasaswamy temple, Vikramasingapuram.
 Pillayan Annathana kattalai in Sri Savvai Kilamai Madam, Kallidaikurichy.

Sankarankoil Taluk.

Sri Venkatachalapathy temple, Illayarsanendal.
 Thiruvetta Ayyanar temple, Madathupatti.
 Sri Thoneswarar temple, Maruthoni.
 „ Madayasathanathar temple, Dharagapuram.
 „ Therkumariamman temple, Royagiri.

Tenkasi Taluk.

Sri Viswanathaswamy temple, Chockampatti.
 Uchikala kattalai and Namaskara kattalai in Sri Kulasekaranathar temple, Illanji.
 Piramanayagam Chettiyar kattalai in Sri Kulasekaranathar temple, Illanji.
 Sri Poriakulamsasthar temple, Keelapavur.

Nanguneri Taluk.

Sri Venkatachalapathy temple, Chettimedu.
 „ Muthuvadivamman temple, Iraipureri.
 „ Narambunathaswamy temple, Karungulam.
 Annathana kattalai in Sri Vanamamalaiperumal temple, Nanguneri.
 Sri Peruvembudayasastha temple, Rajakkalamangalam.
 „ Kailasanathar temple, Singhikulam.
 Nithia kattalai in Sri Kailasanathar temple, Singhikulam.
 Sri Sundaravinayagar temple, Vadamalaisamudram.
 „ Vadakkuvachelliamman temple, Vadivammanpatti.
 M.D.T. kattalai in Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Valliyur.
 Vilapuja kattalai in Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Valliyur.

MADURAI DISTRICT.

Madurai Taluk.

Sri Srinivasaperumal temple, Appanthirupathy.
 „ Paravainayagamman temple, Paragai.
 „ Elayagurunathaswamy temple, Thenur.
 „ Prasanna Venkatesaperumal temple, Madurai Town.

Melur Taluk.

Sri Vinayagar temple, Sirugudi.
 „ Veetriruthaperumal temple, Panagudi.
 „ Dhurovpathyamman temple, Chokkalingapuram.

Nilakkottai Taluk.

Sri Ayyanar temple, Thanichiam.
 „ Sivakameeswaraswamy temple, Ramarajapuram.
 „ Agobilarasingaperumal temple, Nilakkottai.
 „ Chitrarathavallabher temple, Koilkuruvithurai.
 „ Mariamman temple, Old Butlagundu.
 „ Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Butlagundu.

Tirumangalam Taluk.

Sri Sundramahalingaswamy temple, Sathuragiri.

[31st December 1953]

MADURAI DISTRICT—cont.

Palni Taluk.

- Sri Narasingaperumal temple, Periakottai.
- „ Mariamman temple, Palni.
- „ Manorsadanathaswamy math, Palni.
- „ Kalyaniamman and Kailasanatha temple, Kalayamputhur.
- „ Thiruvengadanathar temple, Edayakottai.

Dindigul Taluk.

- Sri Droupathyamma temple, Dindigul.
- „ Srinivasaperumal temple, Dindigul.
- „ Vandikaliamma temple, Dindigul.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Dindigul.
- „ Peria Ayyanar temple, Ayyampalayam.

Pariyakulam Taluk.

- Sri Muniyudayar Ayyanar temple, Silvarpathy.
- „ Muthramalingachowdambigai temple, Devaram.
- „ Alagarkoil, Devaram.
- „ Gowmariamman temple, Thenkarai, Periakulam town.
- „ Venugopalswamy temple, Seelayampatty.
- „ Neelagandeswarar temple, Pudupatty.
- „ Palligondaperumal temple, Melamangalam.
- „ Gopalakrishnar alias Gopinathar temple, Kottur.
- „ Kadirnarasingaperumal temple, Jambiliputhur.
- „ Hanumantharayerumal temple, Hanumanthanpatty.
- „ Uthamaalagiriswamy temple, Gullapuram.
- „ Kamakshiamman temple, Devathanapatty.
- „ Surulivelappar alias Subramaniyaswamy temple, Cumbum.
- „ Samundiamman temple, Cumbum.
- „ Meenakshisundareswarar temple, Andipatty.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Attur Taluk.

- Sri Kailasanathar temple, Gangavalli.
- „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Narasingapuram.
- „ Alagondeswarar temple, Peddanaickenpalayam.
- „ Kathalinarasimhaswamy temple, Tambampatti.
- „ Gangathreeswarar temple, Veeraganur.
- „ Melakkara Subramaniyar temple, Attur.
- „ Vinayagar, etc., temple, Keeripatti.
- „ Vellai Vinayagar temple, Attur.

Dharmapuri Taluk.

- Sri Subramaniyar temple, Papparpatti.

Harur Taluk.

- Sri Mariamma temple, Bairanatham.
- „ Venkataramanaswamy temple, Maniyambadi.
- „ Nageswarar temple, Kaveripattinam.

Namakkal Taluk.

- Sri Subramaniyar temple, Kabilamalai.
- „ Ari Eswarar temple, Melkalingampatti.
- „ Sakthivinayakar temple, Namakkal.
- „ Plasannavenkatramanar, Pandamangalam.
- „ Sellandiamman and Mariamma temple, Sendamangalam.
- „ Togai Perumal temple, Thogainatham.
- „ Varadarajar temple, Varagoor.
- „ Kasiviswanathar temple, Velur.
- „ Varadarajar temple, Vengarai.
- „ Vengariamman temple, Vengarai.
- „ Kalliamman temple, Kariyankartupatty.
- „ Korapurathar temple, Kalkurichi.
- „ Kasiviswanathar temple, Pandamangalam.

31st December 1953]

SALEM DISTRICT—cont.

Omalur Taluk.

- Sri Chowdeswariamman temple, Avadathur.
- „ Kalliamman temple, Balbakki.
- „ Badrakalliamman temple, Mecheri.
- „ Chennoroyaperumal temple, Pagalpatti.
- „ Siddeswar temple, Panamalai.
- „ Chennaroyaperumal temple, Pukkampatti.
- „ Chokkanathar temple, Mettur Dam.
- „ Kottai Mariamma temple, Omalur.

Rasipuram Taluk.

- Sri Purnathareswarar temple, Kakaveri.
- „ Ponnuradharajar temple, Rasipuram.
- „ Sellandiamman, etc., temple, Rasipuram.

Salem Taluk.

- Sri Palapatrai Mariamma temple, Ammapeti.
- „ Kothandaramaswamy temple, Ayyothiyapattinam.
- „ Dharmarajar and Ellaiamma temple, Salem.
- Uchikala kattalai attached to Sri Sugavaneswarar temple, Salem.
- Subramaniyar kattalai attached to Sri Sugavaneswarar temple, Salem.
- Sri Kottai Main Road Pillayar temple, Shevapet.
- „ Venugopalswamy temple, Shevapet.

Tiruchengode Taluk.

- Sri Drowpathiamman temple, Idappaday.
- „ Korakuttai Elayaperumal temple, Irayamangalam.
- „ Pandeswarar temple, Kumaramangalam.
- „ Siddheswarar temple, Kanjamalai.
- „ Kailasanathar temple, Pulampatti.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Avanashi Taluk.

- Sri Kalahastheswarar temple, Kelampalayam.
- „ Srinivasa Perumal temple, Mettupalayam.
- „ Madheswaraswamy temple, Kuttagam.
- „ Kamakshiamman temple, Karamadai.

Coimbatore Taluk.

- Sri Gujaratheeswamy temple, Coimbatore town.
- „ Chennavadampatti Ellai Sandhu Vinayagar, Coimbatore town.
- „ Vellai Vinayagar temple, Coimbatore town.
- „ Ayyaswamy, etc., temple, Coimbatore town.
- „ Venkatesaperumal temple, Devaroyapuram.
- „ Kariaperumal temple, Kalapatti.
- „ Putridam Kondeswarar temple, Othakalamalam.
- „ Krishnaswamy temple, Pannimadai.
- „ Mariamma temple, Sundagoundanpalayam.
- „ Anupavisubramaniyar temple, Veerapandi.
- „ Venugopalswamy temple, Maiyampalayam.
- „ Theneswaraswamy temple, Vellalore.
- „ Sri Yogasana Anjaneyar temple, Coimbatore town.

Dharapuram Taluk.

- Sri Nageswaraswamy temple, Engampatti.
- „ Kasiviswanathaswamy temple, Kangayam.
- „ Natroyaswamy temple, Mettupalayam.
- „ Vaithyanathar temple, Mayilrangam.
- „ Kalliamman temple, Konapuram.
- „ Pasupatheswarar temple, Kongal.

Erode Taluk.

- Sri Chokkanathiamman temple, Punjaikilambadi.
- „ Mariamma temple, Unjalur.

[31st December 1953]

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—cont.

Gobichettipalayam Taluk.

- Sri Mallikarjunar temple, Kongahalli.
- „ Mariamman temple, Kasipalayam.
- „ Bagavathiamman temple, Mallampatti.
- „ Karuthimmaroyar temple, Nanjaipuliyampatti.
- „ Ponnachiamman temple, Perunthalaiyur.
- „ Chentoyaperumal temple, Periyakoduveri.
- „ Mahaliannan temple, Periyur.
- „ Subramaniyar temple, Pavalamalai.
- „ Kumaraswamy temple, Thittamalai.
- „ Vigneeswarar, etc., temple, Periyakoduveri.
- „ Meenakshisundarar temple, Sathyamangalam.
- „ Bajanaikoil alias Venugopalswamy temple, Nanjaipuliyampatti.
- „ Pongathayan temple, Pappankattusolai.

Palladam Taluk.

- Sri Kalinganarthanar temple, Palladam.
- Specific endowments attached to Sri Paramasivan, etc., temples, Pallavarayanpalayam.
- Sri Uthamalingaswarar temple, Perumanallur.
- „ Subramaniyar temple, Salaipudur.
- Car endowments attached to Sri Thiruvengadanathar temple, Sular.
- Sri Kottai Muniappan temple, Thoravalur.
- „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Thiruppoor.
- „ Siddhi Vinayakar temple, Veerapatti.
- „ Varadharajar temple, Samalapuram.
- „ Siddhi Vinayakar temple, Veerapatti.
- „ Soleewarar temple, Samalapuram.

Pollachi Taluk.

- Sri Betroyaswamy temple, Anamalai.
- „ Visweswaraswamy temple, Anamalai.
- „ Bagavathiamman temple, Devampadi.
- „ Amaneswarar temple, Jallipatti.
- „ Mariamman temple, Devanampalayam.
- „ Vinayakar temple, Koilpalayam.
- „ Kakadaroyaperumal temple, Koilpalayam.
- „ Arudra Dharsana kattalai attached to Sri Subramaniyar temple, Pollachi.
- „ Kasiviswanathar temple, Vadakkipalayam.
- „ Seetharama Anjaneyar temple, Pollachi.

Udamalpet Taluk.

- Sri Arjuneswarar temple, Kodathur.
- „ Chokkanathaswamy temple, Kaniyur.
- „ Hanumantharoyar temple, Kolumum.
- „ Dathrayaswamy temple, Komaralingam.
- „ Krishnaswamy temple, Komaralingam.
- „ Athoram Venkatramanar temple, Komaralingam.
- „ Ezhumalai Venkatramanar temple, Manupatti.
- „ Thirumantheeswarar temple, Sircarkannadipudur.
- „ Alakodunalai temple, Somavarapatti.
- „ Navaneethakrishnaswamy temple, Udamalpet.
- „ Venugopalswamy temple, Komaralingam.

THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT.

Coonoor Taluk.

- Sri Thanthimariamman temple, Coonoor.

Ootacamund Taluk.

- Sri Moovalagarasiamman temple, Kanthal.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Arkonam Taluk.

- Sri Konganeeswarar temple, Kaveripakkam.
- „ Thatheeswarar temple, Kalathur.
- „ Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Panapakkam.
- „ Thirugheeswarar temple, Pallur.

[31st December 1953]

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Arni Taluk.

- Sri Papathiamman temple, Arinipalayam.
- „ Kanagagiriswarar temple, Devikapuram.
- „ Chandrasekaraeswami temple, Kamakkur.
- „ Virupaksheswarar temple, Sambuvarayanallar.
- „ Ramar and Anjaneyaswamy temple, Tirumalaisamudram.

Chengam Taluk.

- Sri Venugopala Parthasarathy temple, Chengam.
- „ Venkataramanaperumal temple, Neepadurai.
- „ Manicka Pillaiyar temple, Vadamathur.

Gudiyatham Taluk.

- Sri Ramanatheeswarar temple, Asannammappet.
- „ Vedapuriswarar temple, Tiruvettipuram.
- „ Keliamman temple, Darnampet.
- „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Kailasagiri.
- „ Neelakanteswarar temple, Melur.
- „ Prasannavenkatesaperumal temple, Thattimanapalli.

Polur Taluk.

- Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple, Polur.
- „ Kailasanathaswamy temple, Polur.

Tiruppattur Taluk.

- Sri Anganatheeswarar temple, Madavalam.
- „ Dharmaraja temple, Tiruppattur.
- „ Sundara Veera Anjanayaswamy temple, Tiruppattur.
- „ Ponniamman temple, Vaniambadi.

Tiruvannamalai Taluk.

- Sri Adikesavaperumal temple, Boothamangalam.
- „ Gopalakrishnaswamy temple, Mekkalur.
- „ Balasubramaniaswamy temple, Somasipadi.
- „ Pachaiamman temple, Tiruvannamalai.

Vellore Taluk.

- Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy temple, Agaram.
- „ Gajendraradarajaperumal temple, Agaram.
- „ Naganathaswamy temple, Ambur.
- „ Uttara Ranganathaswamy temple, Pallikonda.
- „ Keliamman temple, Vellore.
- „ Sivasubramaniaswamy temple, Vellore.
- „ Varasiddhi Vinayakar temple, Vellore.
- „ Kalasa Pillayar temple, Vellore.
- „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Vellore.
- „ Ellaiamman temple, Vettuvan.
- „ Kasiviswanathar temple, Meltirumagur.
- „ Varasiddhi Vinayakar temple, Veppankuppam.
- „ Virupaksheswarar temple, Kammamamudram.

Wallajah Taluk.

- Sri Ramakrishna Bajanai madam, Arcot.
- „ Vasishteswarar temple, Veppur.
- „ Ranganathar temple, Mullivadi.
- „ Kalyanavaradarajar temple, Melpuduppakkam.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Shelingur.
- „ Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Avaniapuram.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Chidambaram Taluk.

- Sri Kailasanathar and Subramaniyar temples, Ambapuram.
- „ Chakrapani temple, Arasur (Ma).
- „ Sabanayakar temple, Chidambaram.
- „ Anbanathapuram Dharmabagam Estate uchikala kattalai attached to Sabanayakar temple, Chidambaram.
- Kovilur Madam kattalai attached to Sabanayakar temple, Chidambaram.

[31st December 1953]

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Chidambaram Taluk—cont.

- Pachiappa Charities specific kattalai in Sabanayakar temple, Chidambaram.
 Civapuri madam Endowments attached to Sabanayakar temple, Chidambaram.
 Chedivilakku kattalai attached to Sabanayakar temple, Chidambaram.
 Sri Sellaianman temple, Chidambaram.
 „ Masinakam kattalai attached to Tillaigovindarajar temple, Chidambaram.
 „ Manargudi Chinnapannai Charities attached to Sri Sabanayakar temple, Chidambaram.
 „ Kailasanathar temple, Elangambur.
 „ Pathanjaleswarar temple, Kanattampuliyur.
 „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Kannangudi.
 „ Koothandavar temple, Koothattai.
 „ Arunachaleswarar temple, Maduranthakanallur.
 „ Amirthagayaswarar temple, Melkadambur.
 „ Pranaavapuriswarar temple, Muttam.
 „ Kailasanathar temple, Nattaramangalam.
 „ Sundareswarar temple, Neyvayal.
 „ Margashayeswarar temple, Orathur.
 „ Pranava Vyagrapuriswarar temple, Omampuliyur.
 „ Kothandaramaswamy temple, Pinnathur.
 „ Muthukumaraswamy temple, Porto Novo.
 „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Porto Novo.
 „ Mariamman and Ayyanar temples, Puliangudi.
 „ Ramapuram Thathachtti kattalai attached to Bhuvareswamy temple, Srimushnam.
 „ Ananthiswarar temple, Udayargudi.
 „ Muniappar temple, Koilampoondi.
 „ Manicka Mudaliyar kattalai attached to Sabanayakar temple, Chidambaram.

Cuddalore Taluk.

- Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Kurinjipadi.
 „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Panruti.
 „ Sayarakshai or Panna Vana, etc., kattalais, Tiruvathigai.
 Kalasandhi kattalai attached to Sri Veeratteswar temple, Tiruvathigai.
 Sri Mangalapuriswarar temple, Thayagavalli.
 „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Varadarajampettai.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Valayudampattu.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Vilapallam.
 „ Kailasanathar temple Kattalai, Cholavalli.
 „ Kasiviswanathaswamy temple, Pudukkottai.
 „ Kannan Bajana madam, Panruti.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Naramanikuppam.

Kallakurichi Taluk.

- Sri Gangadhareswarar temple, and Perumal temple, Chinnasalem.
 „ Chidambareswarar temple, Kallakurichi.
 „ Kannikaparameswari and Pillayar temples, Kallakurichi.
 „ Arunachaleswarar temple, Mudiyanur.
 „ Ardhanareeswarar temple, Rishivandiam.
 „ Ardhanareeswarar temple, Ulagiyanallur.
 „ Umamaheswarar and Varadarajar temples, Vadakkanandal.
 „ Adikesavaperumal temple, Vilambar.

Tirukkoyilur Taluk.

- Sri Adulyanathaswamy temple, Arakandanallur.
 „ Ardhamama kattalai in Sri Adulyanathaswamy temple, Arakandanallur.
 „ Navaneethakrishnaswamy temple, Aviyur.
 „ Adikesavaperumal and Sivaloganathar temples, Gramam.
 „ Agastheeswarar temple, Kuvanur.
 „ Agastheeswarar temple, C. Meyyur.
 „ Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Parikkal.
 „ Sri Vaikuntavasaperumal temple, Tiruvannainallur.
 „ Karivaradarajar and Sanjeeviroyar temple, Veerapandi.
 „ Pasupathiswarar temple, Varanjdrum, Kallakurichi taluk.
 „ Putlayeeswamy temple, Koyyanur.
 „ Chokkanathaswamy temple, Mandagapattu.
 „ Nethrotharakeswaraswamy temple, Panayapuram.
 „ Abirameswarar temple, Tiruvamathur.
 „ Hanumar temple, Villupuram.

31st December 1953]

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Gingee Taluk.

- Sri Sri Angalamman temple, Malanur (mel).
 „ Manjaneeswarar temple, Kilpudupattu.
 „ Bhoominathaswamy temple, Marakkanam.

Vriddhachalam Taluk.

- Sri Viswanathaswamy temple, Avinangudi.
 „ Pidari Amman temple, Iruppu.
 „ Thirumoolanathaswamy temple, Karangudi.
 „ Subramaniaswamy, Vinayakar, Ayyanar and Pidari Amman temples, Kollathankurichi.
 „ Tholeswarar and Varadarajar temples, Kokkaravedi.
 „ Kalatheeswarar and Varadarajar temples, Mangalur.
 „ Soleswarar and Jothiswarar, etc., temples, Malkalpoondi.
 „ Pralayakaleswarar temple kattalais, Pennagadam.
 „ Venugopalaswamy and Viswanathar temples, Pinjanoor.
 „ Kailasanathar temple, Sathugudi.
 „ Alagiaperumal temple, Sathiyavadi.
 „ Agasthiswarar temple, Theevalur.
 „ Ayyanar, Selliaman, etc., temples, Vilakkapadi.
 „ Chidambareswarar, Varadarajar, etc., temples, Nedungulam.
 „ Theerthapuriswarar temple, Tholar.
 „ Maduranthacholeswarar and Varadarajar temples, Tholudur.

MADRAS CITY, ETC.

- Sri Sivasundaravinayakar temple, Washermanpet.
 „ Gajendraradarajaperumal temple, Washermanpet.
 „ Drowpathiamman temple, Kasimodu, Rayapuram.
 „ Badrakalisametha Veerabadraswamy temple, Poddunaickenpet.
 „ Servaiviniyagar temple, Poddunaickenpet.
 „ Mukkalavenkatta Cunniah Chetty Endowments, Poddunaickenpet.
 „ Kanniamman temple, Muthialpet.
 „ Prasannavenkatesaperumal temple, Choolai.
 „ Karimaickaperumal temple, Ayanavaram.
 „ Paresuramalingeswarar temple, Ayanavaram.
 „ Dharmarajaswamy temple, Park town.
 „ Arasadi Karpagavinayagar temple, Chopauk.
 „ Kamakalakameswari temple, Triplicane.
 „ Uttiradivaishnavaramanuja Koodam, Triplicane.
 „ Payandiamman temple, Mylapore.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Kancheepuram Taluk.

- Sri Sakthiamman temple, Ayyampet.
 „ Balasubramaniaswamy temple, Ilayanarvelur.
 „ Gnanaprakasadesigar math, Kancheepuram.
 „ Valakarutheeswarar temple, Kancheepuram.
 „ Thirumetralseswarar temple, Pillayarpalayam, Kancheepuram.
 „ Kasiviswanathaswamy temple, Karukkupet.
 „ Kadambanathaswamy temple, Kadambarkoil.
 „ Adikesavaperumal temple, Magaral.
 „ Veetrirundaperumal temple, Magaral.
 „ Brahmapurtheswarar temple, Perunagar.
 „ Agastheeswarar temple, Siruvellur.
 „ Agastheeswarar temple, Ullavoor.
 „ Anjaneyar temple, Villivalam.
 „ Colla Singannah Chetty Charities, Kancheepuram.

Sriperumbudur Taluk.

- Sri Deivanathaswamy temple, Illambayankottur.
 „ Azhavaravinayagar temple, Kuttambakkam.
 „ Kothandaraman temple, Nalayambakkam.
 „ Kamakshiamman temple, Mangadu.
 „ Kasiviswanathaswamy temple, Palanjeer.
 „ Arunachaleswarar temple, Pudukhatram.
 „ Embar Jeer math, Sriperumbudur.
 „ Manavalamanuni kattalai attached to Sri Tirumazhisai Alwar temple, Thirumazhisai.

[31st December 1953]

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.

Sriperumbudur Taluk—cont.

- Sri Uthandeswarar temple, Thirumazhisai.
- „ Sundaravaradarajaperumal temple, Vadakkupet.

Ponneri Taluk.

- Sri Sambangi Pichandeswarar temple, Arani.
- „ Varamuthoeswarar temple, Ariyathurai.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Chinnambodu.
- „ Agastheeswarar temple, Chillipalayam.
- „ Paleeswarar temple, Gummudipundi.
- „ Prasannaeeswaraswamy temple, Kannambakkam.
- „ Adikesavaperumal temple, Pudupalayam.
- „ Sowmyaeeswarar temple, Pulicat.
- „ Mathangeeswarar temple, Sathiavedu.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Sathiavedu.
- „ Karikrishnapurumal temple, Thiruvayarpadi.
- „ Thiruvalléeswarar temple, Thiruvellavayal.
- „ Ramalinga Chowdeeswarar temple, Arani.
- „ Thirumangageswarar temple, Melur.
- „ Lakshinarayanaperumal temple, Rettambodu.

Chingleput Taluk.

- Sri Devanathaswamy temple, Chettipunyam.
- „ Ekamba anathaswamy temple, Chingleput.
- „ Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Kulpanthandalam.
- „ Santhalasayanaperumal temple, Mahabalipuram.
- „ Pataladri Narasingaperumal temple, Singaperumalkoil.
- „ Maruntheeswarar temple, Thirukkachiyur.
- „ P. L. N. K. M. Nagappa Chottiyar kattalai attached to Sri Vedagiriswarar temple, Thirukalikundram.
- „ Gnanapureeswarar temple, Thiruvadisoolam.

Madurantakam Taluk.

- Fifth day kattalai attached to Sri Akshoeswarar, temple, Acharapakkam.
- Sri Thirukkannaswari temple, Madavilagam.
- „ Andal Specific Endowment attached to Sri Kothandaramaswamy temple, Madurantakam.
- „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Perumbairkandigai.
- „ Adikesavaperumal temple, Pandoor.

Saidapet Taluk.

- Sri Selvavinayakar temple, Alinjivakkam.
- „ Kalyanavaradarajaperumal temple, Keladipet.
- „ Somanathaswamy temple, Kolathur.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Madambakkam.
- „ Oragandi Ellemamman temple, Semmanjeri.
- „ Masilamaneeswarar temple, Thirumullaivoyal.
- „ Maruntheeswarar temple, Thivanmiyur.
- „ Sundaravaradarajaperumal temple, Koilpadugai.
- „ Urani Rukmani Ammal kattalai attached to Sri Sowmiadamodaraperumal temple, Konnur.
- „ Chinna Subba Chetti Charities attached to Sowmiadamodaraperumal temple, Konnur.
- „ Thiruvalléeswarar temple, Padi.

Tiruvallur Taluk.

- Sri Vedanarayanaperumal temple, Nagalpuram.
- „ Kothandaramar temple, Razanagaram.
- „ Theduthaléeswarar temple, Thandalam.
- „ Thoortheswarar temple, Tiruvallur.
- „ Chidambaranathar temple, Thokkikalai.
- „ Kesavaperumal temple, Thottikalai.
- „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Vadamadurai.
- „ Kannikarameswari temple, Tiruvallur.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Mayuram Taluk.

- Sri Swarnapureeswarar temple, Athoor.
- „ Viswanathar temple, Karaikandam.
- „ Kannayiramudayar temple, Murumankudi.

31st December 1953]

TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.

Mayuram Taluk—cont.

- Sri Naganathaswamy temple, Naganathankoilpathu.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Pappakudi.
- „ Dakshinapuriswarar temple, Thalaidudayarkoilpathu.
- „ Brahmapuriswarar temple, Thirumayanam.
- „ Ratnapuriswarar temple, Teruvalamputhoor.
- „ Manavaleswarar temple, Tiruvelvikudi.
- „ Ramaswamy temple, Tiruvilandur.
- „ Amirthasundareswarar temple, Anaikoil.
- „ Mariamman and Kamakshiamman temples, Karuvalakarai.
- „ Rajacholeswarar temple, Kattucheri.
- „ Sundareswarar temple, Keisingam.
- „ Chidambareswarar temple, Kiloy.
- „ Sarangapaniswamy temple, Kornadu.
- „ Manmathiswarar temple, Kuttalam.
- „ Choleswarar temple, Kuttalam.
- „ Rajarajeswariamman temple, Lakshminarayanapuram.
- „ Jurahareswarar temple, Melapathi.
- „ Tirumenialagianathaswamy temple, Pandaravadai Mappadugai.
- „ Viswanathar temple, Sathangudi.
- „ Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Vaduga street, Mayuram.
- „ Sundaranarayanaperumal temple, Sithamalli.
- „ Govindarajaperumal temple, Theralandur.
- „ Pallikondarenganathar temple, Therandur.
- „ Kumarar kattalai attached to Sri Vedapuriswarar temple, Theralandur.
- „ Viswanathar temple, Thevanoor.
- „ Gogureswarar temple, Tirukulambiam.
- „ Kasthurirangaperumal temple, Tiruvilayattam.
- „ Kondathur Radhakrishna Pillai Trust attached to Parimalaranganathar temple, Tiruvilandur.
- „ Vengiduswamy Trust, Tholudhoor.

Nannilam Taluk.

- Sri Erupadi kattalai attached to Sri Annapoorniamma temple, Tholundhoor.
- „ Kailasanathar temple, Agarakondagai.
- „ Rajagopalaswamy temple, Ammayappan.
- „ Viswanathar temple, Kattoor.
- „ Kailasanathar temple, Keela Ohai.
- „ Sookshmapuriswarar temple, Kilasirankadi.
- „ Mariamman temple, Keeranthanzudi.
- „ Subramaniyar temple, Koilkathangudi.
- „ Mahalanathar temple, Mangudi Kattalai.
- „ Maduvaneswarar temple, Koilpathu.
- „ Sarganeswarar temple, Sarguneswaram.
- „ Dundubeswarar temple, Sengalipuram.
- „ Manavalamamuni attached to Sri Baktavatsalaperumal temple, Tirukannamangai.
- „ Sundareswarar temple, Tirupanniyoor.
- „ Abishtavaradarajaperumal temple, Dhittanimuttam.
- „ Kailasanathaswamy temple, Kidamangalam.

Nagapattinam Taluk.

- Sri Boomeswarar temple, Alivalam.
- „ Chidambareswarar temple, Athipulivur.
- „ Choleswaramudayar temple, Elangadhambanoor.
- „ Viswanathar temple, Karuvell.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Madapuram.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Palakurichi.
- „ Kadamavananathar temple, Papakoil at Kulikarai.
- „ Kattalai attached to Sri Kasthurirangaperumal temple, Papakoil P.O., Andanapet.
- „ Kailasanathar temple, Papakoil at Kulikarai.
- „ Kandaswamy temple, Poravacheri P.O., Sikkil.
- „ Ramabhadrapurumal temple, Poravacheri.
- „ Swarnapuriswarar temple, Poravacheri at P.O. Thirunageswaram.
- „ Chatram Subramaniaswamy temple, Puthoor, at Eruthakara street Nagapattinam.
- „ Rudrakotiswarar temple, Rudrakoti P.O., Tiruvarur.
- „ Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Sirangudipuliyur P.O., Sikkil.

[31st December 1953]

TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.

Nagapattinam Taluk—cont.

- Sri Dharmapuriswarar temple, Solavidapuram, Thirricheri P.O.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Vadagudi Alathoor.
- „ Chokanathar temple, Valakkarai, Keelayur P.O.
- „ Ramabhadrapurumal temple, Vayaloor.
- „ Kabaleswarar temple, Vijayapuram P.O., Thiruvarur.
- „ Renugadeviamman temple, Vijayapuram P.O., Thiruvarur.
- „ Tirugnanasambandaswamy math, Neelapadi, Koothoor P.O.
- „ Kaduvor endowments attached to Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Kumarar Sannadhi street, Thiruvarur.
- „ Agniswarar temple, Thothy.
- „ Sundaramoorthiswaminigal math, Thiruvarur at Pulivalam,

Sirkali Taluk.

- Sri Gurupuja madam, Achalapuram.
- „ Tirumenialagar temple Mathendrapalli P.O. via Coleroon.
- „ Narayanaperumal temple, Nangoor.
- „ Munivasagaswamy temple, Neithavasal P.O., Tiruvenga I.
- „ Thiruvikramanarayanaperumal temple, Thadalanobil.
- „ Vijayakotandaramar temple, Theevukottai.
- „ Manigarunigai Viswanathar temple, Tiruvengad.
- „ Kaligameswarar temple, Thennampattanam.
- „ Nageswaramudayar temple, Sirkali town.
- „ Pallavaneswarar temple, Pallavaneswaram.
- „ Karimanickaperumal alias Velvi Iainathaswamy temple, Thirukarugavoor.
- „ Tirumenialagar temple, Manigama n P.O., Thiruvengadi.
- „ Charity, Tiruveti Tirunagari and Tirumangaiamman Kaingarya Parivarthana Sabha attached to Kalyanarenganathar temple, Tirunagari.

Tiruturaipundi Taluk.

- Sri Ranganathaswamy temple, Adirangam.
- „ Ezhumiswarar temple, Ayakaranambalam.
- „ Mariamman temple, Ayakaranambalam.
- „ Saptarishiswarar temple, Ezilloor.
- „ Kasivswanathar temple, Kathirupoolam.
- „ Rajagopalaswamy temple, Muthupet.
- „ Ramalingaswamy temple, Panniyoor.
- „ Danushkotiswarar temple, Panchanthikulam.
- „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Panchanthikulam.
- „ Kapilavananathaswamy temple, Pannal.
- „ Varthamaneswarar temple, Segal.
- „ Atmanathaswamy temple, Talaikadu.
- „ Malaimariamman temple, Thandalancheri.
- „ Venkatachalapathy temple, Thillaiivilagam.
- „ Nannerinathar temple, Thandalancheri.
- „ Thiruvalampuriswarar temple, Vilakudi.
- „ Advaram madam, Vedaranyam.
- „ Puthadimariamman temple, Tirugalagudi.
- „ Agniswarar temple, Tirukollikadu.

Kumbakonam Taluk.

- Sri Rajagopalaswamy temple, Bagavathapuram.
- „ Sivaloganathar and Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Kallur.
- „ Vajrasthambeswarar temple, Keelakattur.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Sikkannayagampet.
- „ Muthukumaraswami ammaiaa kattalai attached to Sri Swaminathaswamy temple, Swamimalai.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple, Thirunarayoor.
- „ Ramanathaswamy temple, Thirunarayoor.
- „ Venkatachalapathyaperumal temple, Thiruvambanallur.
- „ Abathsagayeeswarar temple, Thukkachi.
- „ Sarparameswarar temple, Udayarkoil.
- „ Varadarajaperumal temple and Vedantayaperumal temple, Kumbakonam town.

Mannargudi Taluk.

- Sri Kailasanathaswamy temple, Poovanoor.
- „ P. L. V. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiyar kattalai attached to Sri Parijathavaneswarar temple, Thirukkalar.

31st December 1953]

TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.

Papanasam Taluk.

- Sri Ranganathaperumal temple, Athanoor.
- „ Srinivasaperumal temple, Kambavanatham.
- „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Manojiappachavavadi.
- „ Dakshinamoorthy Pillayar temple, Milatore.
- „ Nirneetheswarar temple, Pulavanatham.
- „ Ranganathaswamy temple, Thirumandangudi.
- „ Mariamman temple, Valangiman.
- „ Subramaniaswamy and Sri Vajrakandiswarar, Veeramangudi.

Pattukkottai Taluk.

- Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Kalanivasal.
- „ Thirumoolanathar temple, Kannugudi.
- „ Meimendranathaswamy temple, Kiramangalam.

Tanjore Taluk.

- Sri Rangaswamy Naidu kattalai attached to Sri Haranbavavimochanaperumal temple, Kandiur.
- „ Soundararajaperumal temple, Perumbuliur.
- „ Venunathaswamy temple, Sadayarkoil.
- „ Ayyanar temple, Soorakkottai.
- „ Gada Rao Saheb's endowments attached to Sri Pushpavaneswarar temple, Melathirupanthurithi.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

- Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple, Choutkur.
- „ Eswaraswamy temple, Pyapalli.
- „ Madduletinarasimhaswamy temple, Rangapuram.
- „ Palutla Rangaswamy temple, Rangapuram.
- „ Nalleswaraswamy temple, Kothapalli, Kothapalli taluk.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy and Eswaraswamy temple, Choutkur.
- „ Indranathaswamy temple, Kurukunda.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Mittakandala.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Parathakota.
- Specific endowments attached to Sri Markandeyaswamy temple, Parumanchala.
- Sri Anjaneya and Kesavaswamy temple, Yatipadu.
- „ Sivalingaswamy temple, Kurukundu.
- „ Kesava and Anjaneyaswamy temple, Karivemula village, Pattikonda taluk.
- „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Pattikonda, Pattikonda taluk.
- „ Pandurangaswamy temple, Chintakunda, Koilkuntla taluk.
- „ Vinayakaswamy temple, Harivaram, Koilkuntla taluk.
- „ Kambagirinarasimhaswamy temple, Uppalaad, Koilkuntla taluk.
- „ Tripurantakeswaraswamy temple, Tripurantakam, Markapur taluk.
- „ Muktheswaraswamy temple, Bhojanam, Bhojanam.
- „ Bhogeswaraswamy temple, Gadigerevula, Nandyal taluk.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Gadigavamula, Nandyal taluk.
- „ Buggarameswaraswamy temple, Kanala, Nandyal taluk.
- „ Madhava and Anjaneyaswamy temple, Maddur, Nandyal taluk.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Kanala, Nandyal taluk.
- „ Prasanna Venkateswara, Madduru, Sirvel taluk.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Nallagatla, Sirvel taluk.
- „ Eswaraswamy temple, Nallagatla, Sirvel taluk.
- „ Veerabhadraswamy temple, Beeravolu, Banganapalle taluk.
- „ Buggarameswaraswamy temple, Ramathirtham, Banganapalle taluk.
- „ Madhavaswamy temple, Beeravolu, Banganapalle taluk.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Palaker, Banganapalle taluk.
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Kamalapuri, Banganapalle taluk.
- „ Chodeswari, Mandavaram, Banganapalle taluk.
- „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Illurukothapeta, Banganapalle taluk.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

- Sri Kannikaparameswari temple, Perumamilla, Badvel taluk.
- „ Pattabiramaswamy temple, Rajasahebpeta, Badvel taluk.
- „ Veerabaramendraswamy temple, Kanimaliyapatti, Badvel taluk.
- „ Nageswaraswamy temple, Muthulurupad, Cuddapah.
- „ Nageswaraswamy temple, Jammalamadugu, Jammalamadugu taluk.
- „ Rama and Narasimhaswamy temple, Peecamudiyur, Jammalamadugu taluk.
- „ Madhavaswamy temple, Peddapasupula, Jammalamadugu taluk.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Chiyypad, Proddatur taluk.
- „ Kodandaramaswamy temple, Duvuru, Proddatur taluk.

[31st December 1953]

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—cont.

- Sri Veerabhadraswamy temple, Maduru, Proddatur taluk.
 „ Someswaraswamy temple, Tangatur, Proddatur taluk.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Vellala, Proddatur taluk.
 „ Kommatinuthala Chinthalaraya, Pulivendla, Pulivendla taluk.
 „ Theertheswaraswamy temple, Athirala, Rajampet taluk.
 „ Narayanabrahmendaraswamy math, Kalasapadu, Badvel taluk.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

- Sri Parvathasimhasana math, Guntakkal.
 „ Lakshmi Chennakesavaswamy temple, Dharmavaram, Dharmavaram taluk.
 „ Ramaswamy temple, Gooty, Gooty taluk.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Haviligi, Gooty taluk.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Kasapuram, Gooty taluk.
 „ Adi Chennakesavaswamy temple, Konakondla, Gooty taluk.
 „ Virakthi Math, Konakondla, Gooty taluk.
 „ Undabanda Veerabhadraswamy temple, Palthuru, Gooty taluk.
 „ Kodanda Ramaswamy temple, Thimmancherla, Gooty taluk.
 „ Bollikondarayaswamy temple, Thondapadu, Gooty taluk.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Uravakonda, Gooty taluk.
 „ Rayachoti Veerabhadraswamy temple, Gooty taluk.
 „ Bolarayaswamy temple, Uravakonda, Gooty taluk.
 „ Chapram Anjaneyaswamy temple, Vajrakarur, Gooty taluk.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy and Anjaneyaswamy temple, Vajrakarur, Gooty taluk.
 „ Venkateswaraswamy temple, Vajrakur, Gooty taluk.
 „ Janardhanaswamy temple, Vajrakur, Gooty taluk.
 „ Dakshinamurthy Swamy temple, Hindupur, Hindupur taluk.
 „ Ananthapadmanabhaswamy temple, Hindupur, Hindupur taluk.
 „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Kalyandurug, Kalyandrug taluk.
 „ Mittabanda Anjaneyaswamy temple, Madakasira village and taluk.
 „ Lakshminarayana and Venkateswaraswamy temples, Bukkapatnam village and taluk.
 „ Konaranganathaswamy temple, Alur, Tadpatri taluk.
 „ Venkateswaraswamy temple, Yellanur, Tadpatri taluk.
 „ Lakshmi Chennakesavaswamy temple, Yadiki, Tadpatri taluk.
 „ Gavimath, Uravakonda, Gooty taluk.
 „ Virakthi Math, Konakondla, Gooty taluk.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

Adoni Taluk.

- Sri Ambabhavani Devatha temple, Adoni.
 „ Mangaraya Anjaneyaswamy temple, Adoni.
 „ Veerabhadraswamy temple, Adoni.
 „ Mallikarjunaswamy temple, Ba linthal, Adoni.
 „ Kallu Math, Mandagiri.
 „ Gopaladoss Bhavaji Math, Adoni.
 „ Gopalados Bhavaji Math, Adoni town.
 „ Kallumath, Mandagiri.

Alur Taluk.

- Sri Bhobeswaraswamy temple, Chippagiri.
 „ Ganesh temple, Molagavalli.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Sirigapuram.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Yerur.

Bellary Taluk.

- Sri Salswaraswamy temple, Bellary.
 „ Virakthi alias Kottur Math, Bellary.
 „ Dodda Basaveswaraswamy temple, Kurugode.

Holagalli Taluk.

- Sri Siddeswaraswamy temple, Holagundi.
 „ Veerabhadraswamy temple, Holalur.
 „ Virakthi math, Uthangi.

Harpanahalli Taluk.

- Sri Mallikarjunaswarar temple, Kuruvathi.
 „ Uthangamma temple, Uthangidurgam.
 „ Chenna Veeraswamy math, Mangarayakondahalli.

31st December 1953]

BELLARY DISTRICT—cont.

Hospet Taluk.

- Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple, Chittavadigi.
 „ Nagareswaraswamy temple, Chittavadigi.
 „ Sankara Bharathi math, Hampi.
 „ Jambunathaswamy temple, Jambunathahalli.
 „ Uddana Veerabhadraswamy temple, Kamalapuram.
 „ Virakthi math, Kampli.
 „ Sankarabharathi math, Hampi.
 „ Virakthi math, Kampli.

Kudligi Taluk.

- Sri Guru Basavewaraswamy temple, Kothur.
 „ Marula Siddeswarar math, Ujjain.
 „ Nagareswaraswamy and Esvaraswamy temple, Sirizuppa village and taluk.
 „ Muralasi Desasar math, Ujjaini.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

- Sri Yodathate Mahakali temple, Baindoor, Coondapur taluk.
 „ Sowkur Durgapara neswari temple, Gulvady, Coondapur taluk.
 „ Palimar math, Shivalli temple, Gulvady, Coondapur taluk.
 „ Somanatha temple, Puthige, Karkal taluk.
 „ Janatam math, Gurupur, Mangalore.
 „ Sengam math, Gurupur, Mangalore taluk.
 „ Santana Gopalakrishna temple, Koodlamogru, Coondapur taluk.
 „ Kanakathur Mahalingeswarar temple, Muliya, Coondapur taluk.
 „ Manjunatha temple, Dharmasthala.
 „ Gunupur Chenganna Math, Erupur.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

- Sri Kothandaramaswamy temple, Katamanchi, Chittoor taluk.
 „ Kothandaramaswamy temple, Bookasampalam, Kalahasti taluk.
 „ Parasuramaswamy temple, Gudivallam Kalahasti taluk.
 „ Kothandaramaswamy temple, Tallabudugur, Palamaner, taluk.
 „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Thirupathi, Chandragiri taluk.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Pakli, Chandragiri taluk.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Pakala, Chandragiri taluk.
 „ Kannikaparameswari temple, Chittoor, Chittoor taluk.
 „ Kothandaramaswamy temple, Renuganipalli, Palamaner taluk.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Kalottur, Punganoor taluk.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

- Sri Chennakesavaswamy temple, Kaluveyi, Atmakur taluk.
 „ Vinayakaswamy temple, Kaluveyi, Atmakur taluk.
 „ Neelakanteswarar temple, Kaluveyi, Atmakur taluk.
 „ Kothandaramaswamy temple, Nagulallathur, Atmakur taluk.
 „ Visveswaraswami alias Malleswaraswamy temple, Virreer, Atmakur taluk.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Subramaniam, Venkatagiri taluk.
 „ Varadarajar temple, Venkatagiri town and taluk.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Mallam, Sulerpet taluk.
 „ Panduranganathar temple, Pandurangam, Gudur.
 „ Prasanna Kasivisweswaraswamy temple, Vadambadu, Sulerpet.
 „ Alaganathaswamy temple, Gudur, Gudur taluk.
 „ Kothandaramaswamy temple, Varagali, Gudur taluk.
 „ Brahmandeswaraswamy temple, Buchureddipalayam, Kovur taluk.
 „ Nageswaraswamy temple, Kolavallur, Kovur taluk.
 „ Sridharaswamy temple, Kodavalur, Kovur taluk.
 „ Nageswarar temple, Pobuballi, Kovur taluk.
 „ Ananthakothanaramaswamy temple, Sarvayipalem, Kavali taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Sakavaram, Kandukur taluk.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

Guntur Taluk.

- Sri Venkateswara and Sitharamaswami temple, Ananthavaram.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Anumallapudi.
 „ Kasivisweswaraswami temple, Anaparru.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Gandarupalli.

[31st December 1953]

GUNTUR DISTRICT—cont.

Guntur Taluk—cont.

- Sri Sitharamaswami specific endowment, Chennamilamudi.
 „ Sitharamaswami temple, Enamadala.
 „ Veereswaraswami temple, Enamadala.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Gorantla.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Old Guntur.
 „ Rajeswaraswami temple, Marlapudi.
 „ Venugopalswami specific endowment, Katrapadu.
 „ Kothandaramaswami temple, Kaza.
 „ Agastheeswaraswami temple, Kaza.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Kaza.
 „ Venkateswaraswami temple, Koppuravur.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Lemalle.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Mandadam.
 „ Rameswaraswami temple, Mandadam.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Nekkalu.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Nidamaru.
 „ Suktaswaraswami temple, Nuthakki.
 „ Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Panidaram.
 „ Sarveswaraswami temple, Podapalakalur.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Pedapakalur.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Pealakani.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Pedaparimi.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Pedaparimi.
 „ Gangamma temple, Pedavadlapudi.
 „ Someswaraswami temple, Pothur.
 „ Rajeswaraswami temple, Ponnekin.
 „ Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Ravipadu.
 „ Sitharamaswami temple, Ravipadu.
 „ Visweswaraswami temple, Rayapudi.
 „ Someswaraswami and Kudaleswaraswami temple, Sekur.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Sanlepudi.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Suddapalli.
 „ Someswaraswami temple, Sootanagaram.
 „ Gireswaraswami temple, Tadikonda.
 „ Moolasthaneswaraswami temple, Tadikonda.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Tadikonda.
 „ Chennakesavaswami temple, Turlapada.
 „ Pandulingeswaraswami temple, Turlapadu.
 „ Veerabhadraswami temple, Tullur.
 „ Kothandaramaswami temple, Tullur.
 „ Sitharamaswami temple, Tullur.
 „ Moolasthaneswaraswami temple, Unnava.
 „ Chennakesavaswami temple, Varagani.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Varagani.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Velagapudi.
 „ Venkateswaraswami temple, Vaikuntapuram.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Zoonamchundur.
 „ Rajamalleswaraswami temple, Dondapadu.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Dondapadu.
 „ Someswara and Venugopala specific endowment, Nidumukkala.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Chowdavaram.
 „ Kesavaswami temple, Ponumaka.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Pedavadlapudi.
 „ Nageswaraswami temple, Chirravur.
 „ Umamaheswaraswami temple, Venugandla.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Venugandla.

Sattenapalle Taluk.

- Sri Bhimalingeswaraswami temple, Dodleru.
 „ Pattabhiramaswami temple, Ganapavaram.
 „ Chennakesavaswami temple, Gudipudi.
 „ Anandeeswaraswami temple, Kamerepudi.
 „ Venkateswara and Anjaneyaswami temple, Kandipadu.
 „ Pattabhiramaswami temple, Lakkarajugarlapadu.
 „ Sagareswaraswami temple, Madala.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Malladi.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Modikondur.
 „ Kothandaramaswami temple, Munugodu.
 „ Visweswaraswami temple, Muppalla.

[31st December 1953]

GUNTUR DISTRICT—cont.

Sattenapalle Taluk—cont.

- Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Muppalla.
 „ Bheemeswaraswami temple, Narnepadu.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Paladugu.
 „ Rajagopalswami temple, Pedakurapadu.
 „ Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Pedakurapadu.
 „ Sangameswaraswami temple, Pondugulla.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Sattenapalle.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Vipparla.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Vipparla.
 „ Jalapaleswaraswami temple, Yabuluripadu.
 Tenali Taluk.
 Sri Aretamma temple, Ananthavaram.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Ananthavaram.
 „ Sapatakoteswaraswami temple, Ananthavaram.
 „ Bramarambhamalleswaraswami temple, Angalakuduru.
 „ Umamaheswaraswami temple, Annavaram.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Annavaram.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Ballijjopalli.
 „ Veeranjaneyaswami temple, Burripalam.
 „ Kodandaramaswami temple, Kothapalem.
 „ Chennakesavaswami temple, Chodalavada.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Chodalavada.
 „ Rameswaraswami temple, Chilumuru.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Chilumuru.
 „ Veerammaperantalu, Chilumuru.
 „ Prathapanjaneyaswami temple, Chinavur.
 „ Someswaraswami temple, Chinavur.
 „ Madanagopalswami temple, Chivalur.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Chinagadelavarru.
 „ Nageswaraswami temple, Chebrole.
 „ Chaturmukhabrahmalingeswaraswami, Chebrole.
 „ Chandra nageswaraswami, Chebrole.
 „ Nityanandasramam, Chebrole.
 „ Ranganadhaswami temple, Chebrole.
 „ Sahasralingeswaraswami, Chebrole.
 „ Venugopalswami, Chebrole.
 „ Sabhudevara math, Chebrole.
 „ Veerabhadraswami, Chebrole.
 „ Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Shivalur.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Chintalapudi.
 „ Chennakesavaswami temple, Duggirala.
 „ Chandramouleswaraswami temple, Godavarru Agraharam.
 „ Agastheeswaraswami temple, Imani.
 „ Kothandaramaswami temple, Imani.
 „ Kothandaramaswami temple, Imani.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Ipur.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Ipur.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Kateveram.
 „ Someswaraswami temple, Kateveram.
 „ Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Kunchavaram.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Karpa.
 „ Venkateswaraswami temple, Karpa.
 „ Malleswaraswami temple, Kothapali.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Munchalla Agraharam.
 „ Visweswaraswami temple, Munchalla Agraharam.
 „ Chowdeswaraswami temple, Moparru.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Manchikalapudi.
 „ Agastheeswaraswami specific endowments, Mulpuru.
 „ Bheemeswaraswami temple, Munnangi.
 „ Venugopalswami temple, Munnangi.
 „ Kodandaramaswami temple, Mosalipadu.
 „ Agastheeswaraswami temple, Nandivelugu.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Nandivelugu.
 „ Sitaramaswami temple, Pathareddipalem.
 „ Ramalingeswarar, Pedagadelavarru.
 „ Andeswarar, Pedakondur.
 „ Janardhanaswami temple, Pedakondur.

[31st December 1953]

GUNTUR DISTRICT—cont.

Tenali Taluk—cont.

- Sri Rajeswarar temple, Pedakondur.
- „ Someswarar, Pedapudi.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Pedapudi.
- „ Sitharamar, Sedaravur.
- „ Malleswara, Sedaravur.
- „ Someswarar, Pidaparra.
- „ Chennakeswarar, Penugudurupadu.
- „ Kodandaramaswamy temple, Penumarru.
- „ Kodandaramar, Pedapalem.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Ramalingeswara.
- „ Bhavanarushi, Tenali.
- „ Govardhanaswamy temple, Tenali.
- „ Ramaswamy temple, Tenali.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Tenali.
- „ Rameswarar, Tenali.
- „ Veerabhadrar, Tenali.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Thummapudi.
- „ Venkamma Parantulu temple, Vallabhapuram.
- „ Sakaleswarar, Vallabhapuram.
- „ Rameswaraswamy temple, Venuru.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Venuru.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Venuru.
- „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Vadlamudi.
- „ Veerabhadraswami temple, Vadlamudi.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Nandivelugu.
- „ Kamakoteswarar, Donepudi.
- „ Sambudaure math, Chebrole.

Repalle Taluk.

- Sri Malleswarar, Addepalli.
- „ Santhanagopalaswamy temple, Addepalli.
- „ Sankaramma temple, Balanulapalem.
- „ Rameswarar, Ilawaram.
- „ Kavuramma, Kavur.
- „ Mukteswarar, Nallur.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Nalluripalem.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Pedapalli.
- „ Gokarneswaraswamy, Nizampatnam.
- „ Sitharamar, Pamidimarlu.
- „ Madanagopala specific endowment, Oleru.

Bapaula Taluk.

- Sri Rameswarar temple, Audipudi.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Audipudi.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy, Bapatla.
- „ Koteswarar, Chorukur.
- „ Kasiviswarar, Ganapavaram.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy, Gopapurata.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Gollamudipadu.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Garikapadu.
- „ Chennamalleswarar, Inagallu.
- „ Padamala Ankamma, Inkollu.
- „ Veerabhadraswamy temple, Jagarlamudi.
- „ Agastheeswarar, Kakumenu.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Kakumenu.
- „ Sitharamar, Kanakatapalem.
- „ Janardhanaswamy temple, Karlapalem.
- „ Viswanathaswamy, Kajipalem.
- „ Sitharamar, Kajipalem.
- „ Malleswarar, Kollemarla.
- „ Poleramma, Kondapet.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Mannava.
- „ Amareswarar, Marripudi.
- „ Sitharamar, Machavaram.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Manthavaripalem.
- „ Suryeswarar, Palaparru.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Palaparru.
- „ Someswarar, Palaparru.
- „ Addanki Nancharamma, Paruchur.

1st December 1953]

GUNTUR DISTRICT—cont.

Bapatla Taluk—cont.

- Sri Sitharamaswamy, Pittalavaripalem.
- „ Kasiviswanathar, Ponnur.
- „ Malleswarar, Pusulur.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Pusulur.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Rajupalem.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Santharavur.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Santharavur.
- „ Vallabharayaswamy, Swarna.
- „ Nageswarar, Swarna.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Tandole.
- „ Bandalamma, Tandole.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Uppalapadu.
- „ Chennamalleswarar, Uppalapadu.
- „ Venkateswarar specific endowment, Upputur.
- „ Chakareswarar, Vallabharaopalem.
- „ Ganapathi Malleswarar, Vallur.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Vallur.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Vedullapalli.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Veernapalem.
- „ Sitharamar, Zammulapalem.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Zupudi.
- „ Sitharamar, Narasayapalem.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy, Yazali.

Ongole Taluk.

- Sri Ramalingeswarar, Addanki.
- „ Chennamalleswarar, Ammanabrole.
- „ Narasimhaswami, Ammanabrole.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Ammanabrole.
- „ Prakasamalleswarar, Ammanabrole.
- „ Venkateswarar, Ammanabrole.
- „ Nageswaraswamy temple, Alluru Kothapatnam.
- „ Byragi math, Annavarappadu.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Chandalur.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Chandalur.
- „ Lingodhavaswamy, Chodavalada.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy, Chodavalada.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Chejerla.
- „ Nagalingeswarar, Chejerla.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Karavari.
- „ Sitharamaswamy, Karavari.
- „ Sitharamaswamy specific endowment, Karavari.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Karavari.
- „ Bheemeswarar, Duddukur.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Duddukur.
- „ Kodandaramaswamy, Gangavaram.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Gangavaramasanthamuthalapadu.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Guravareddipalem.
- „ Bheemeswarar, Janakavaram Pangalur.
- „ Veeraswarar, Janakavaram Pangalur.
- „ Eleswarar, Kanuparti.
- „ Sitharamaswamy, Kanuparti.
- „ Kasiviswanathaswamy, Karumanchi.
- „ Chakradhara and Janardhanaswamy, Konijodu.
- „ Tripurantakaswamy, Konijodu.
- „ Raghunaikaswamy, Koniki.
- „ Malleswarar, Kotapadu.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Kotapadu.
- „ Venkateswarar, Maddipadu.
- „ Venkateswarar, Mangamur.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Marlapadu.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Muppavaram.
- „ Rajamalleswaraswamy, Muppavaram.
- „ Ananthakodandaramaswamy, Manduvavaripalem.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Nelaturu.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Nidamalur.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Nidamalur.
- „ Rajeswarar, Nujollapalli.

[31st December 1953]

GUNTUR DISTRICT—cont.

Ongole Taluk—cont.

Sri Kodandaramaswamy, Ongole.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy, Ongole.
 „ Kasivsweswaraswamy, Ongole.
 „ Malleswaraswamy temple, Pamidipadu.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Pamidipadu.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy, Pedakothapalli.
 „ Prasannamjaneyaswamy, Pollur.
 „ Moolasthaneswarar, Pollur.
 „ Kodandaramaswamy, Pernamitta.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Pondur.
 „ Ramalingeswarar, Pondur.
 „ Ramalingeswarar, Ramakur.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Rachapadu.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy, Rachavaripalem.
 „ Janardhanaswamy, Rachavaripalem.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy, Rudravaram.
 „ Rajeswaraswamy, Turpupalem.
 „ Chendramouleswarar, Turpunaidupalem.
 „ Kasiviswanathar, Tammavaram.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy, Tammavaram.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Uchi.
 „ Someswarar, Vallur.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Vallur.
 „ Kasiviswanathar, Vallampalli.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy, Kotakota.
 „ Kasiviswanathar, Lingangunta.
 „ Byragi math, Annavarapadu.

Narasaraopet Taluk.

Sri Venugopalswamy, Babbepalli.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Enamadala.
 „ Malleswaraswamy, Enamadala.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Gannavaram.
 „ Janardhanaswamy, Govindapura.
 „ Bheemeswarar, Govindapura.
 „ Anjaneyaswami temple, Guravayapalem.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Kunkalaganta.
 „ Venkateswarar, Kundaveedu.
 „ Sankaraswamy specific endowments, Konidona.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy, Nartur.
 „ Ghatteswarar, Nartur.
 „ Someswarar, Nartur.
 „ Tandaveswaraswamy, Pasumarru.
 „ Gramadevata, Pasumarru.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy, Polur.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Ponur.
 „ Veerabhadraswamy, Ponur.
 „ Rajamouleswaraswamy, Rajapet.
 „ Rajagopalswamy, Rajapet.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy, Sathalur.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy, Thimmapuram.
 „ Chendramouleswarar, Thimmapuram.
 „ Chendramouleswarar, Sathalur.
 „ Umamaheswaraswamy, Tuvalu.
 „ Malleswarar, Uppumagalur.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Uppumagalur.
 „ Chennamalleswaraswamy, Zaladi.
 „ Chennakesavaswamy temple, Zaladi.
 „ Sitharamaswamy, Patlurivaripalem.
 „ Kasivisweswaraswamy, Guntanpalli.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Cherladugipadu.
 „ Janardhanaswamy, Chintapalli.
 „ Mageswaraswamy, Chintapalli.
 „ Venugopalswamy, Gogulapadu.
 „ Neelakanteswarar, Gogulapadu.
 „ Sitharamaswamy, Gurazall.
 „ Veerabhadraswamy, Gurazall.
 „ Lakshminchennakesavaswamy, Macherla.
 „ Veerabhadraswamy, Macherla.

31st December 1953]

GUNTUR DISTRICT—cont.

Narasaraopet Taluk—cont.

Sri Uttareswaraswamy, Pedakondamagandla.
 „ Lakshminarasimbaswamy temple, Petasanigandala.
 „ Someswaraswamy, Pulipadu.

Vinukonda Taluk.

Sri Bhavanarayanawamy temple, Inumella.

SOUTH MALABAR DISTRICT.

Ernad Taluk.

Sri Nalloppilli temple, Areacode.
 „ Pazhanagara Bhagavathy temple, Arimbra.
 „ Thirumandhamkunnu temple, Chathangottupuram.
 „ Thiruvangat temple, Chelambra.
 „ Poot Irikovil temple, Poroor.
 „ Ullanam temple, Ullanam.
 „ Unnimore temple, Urangattiri.

Ponnani Taluk.

Sri Kattupuram Vettakkorumokan temple, Ayroor.
 „ Panayankulankara temple, Engandiyur.
 „ Ayroor temple, Kaipamangalam.
 „ Kavucode temple, Kavucode.
 „ Rattisseri temple, Kavucode.
 „ Thozhurimangalam temple, Kavucode.
 „ Malamkavu temple, Koodalur.
 „ Kalladathur temple, Kumaranellore.
 „ Vellalur temple, Kumaranellore.
 „ Chandanakavu temple, Kurumbattur.
 „ Maruthil temple, Marakkara.
 „ Palliprom temple, Palliprom.
 „ Perumanna temple, Perumanna.
 „ Tinilam Siva temple, Vadakkumbram.
 „ Iyyanthrankavu temple, Perumanna.
 „ Thozhuvannur Bhagavathy temple, Vadakkumbram.

Kozhikode Taluk.

Sri Kuzhakkode temple, Chulur.
 „ Pookozhicode temple, Kasba.
 „ Sreekantheswaran temple, Kasba.
 „ Nadukkil temple, Neeleswararam.
 „ Ollur temple, Nellicode.
 „ Azhuthrikkovil and other temples, Panniccode.
 „ Krishnapurath temple, Panniccode.
 „ Thiruvannoor Siva temple, Panniyankara.
 „ Muthalam temple, Thazhacode.
 „ Kuthpraji Karunakan temple, Thiruvambadi.
 „ Purangathoor temple, Vavadi.

Palghat Taluk.

Sri Ganapathy temple, Ayakkad.
 „ Azhakath temple, Koyalamannam.
 „ Kizhakkanchery Bhagavathy temple, Kallikad.
 „ Chokanathaswamy alias Meenakshi Sundareswarar, Koppoon.
 „ Manalur Siva temple, Kannadi.
 „ Somoochan Siva temple, Kavasseri.
 „ Nedumparambath Bhagavathy temple, Koduvayur.
 „ Nochor Bhagavathy temple, Koduvayur.
 „ Thrippalleswararam temple, Koppam.
 „ Lakshminarayanawamy temple, Koyalmannam.
 „ Kootala temple, Kunisseri.
 „ Putukalangara Bhagavathy temple, Pudusseri.
 „ Ramanathapuram temple, Puthur.
 „ Sekharapuram Lakshminarayana and Erur Bhagavathi temple, Puthur.
 „ Vydianathapuram Vidyathar temple, Puthur.
 „ Simhanadeeswari temple, Puthur.
 „ Poothacode Siva temple, Tarur.
 „ Thiyankavu temple, Thenkurussi.
 „ Thennilapuram Gramam temple, Thennilapuram.

[31st December 1953]

SOUTH MALABAR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Walluvanad Taluk.

- Sri Methrikovil temple, Alanellore.
 „ Nherlath temple, Alanellore.
 „ Thechikot temple, Alanellore.
 „ Vettakkara Ayodhya and Pazhangode temple, Alangode.
 „ Thirunarayanapuram temple, Arakkuparampa.
 „ Arianambi temple, Ariyur.
 „ Malankizhanat temple, Chemmalasserri.
 „ Vishnu temple, Chen aleri.
 „ Mahadevapandal temple, Cherukode.
 „ Kodikunnath Bhagavathy temple, Chundampatta.
 „ Siva temple, Cherukattupalem.
 „ Mannanur temple, Cherukattupalem.
 „ Methrikovil, Cherukattupalem.
 „ Eppakat Sri Vishnu temple, Edapatta.
 „ Pathrimanna Karumannappan temple, Edathanattikara.
 „ Enanganamkurussikalain temple, Ezhuvanthala.
 „ Anithimahakalan temple, Kalladipatta.
 „ Killikulangara temple, Kanniamprom.
 „ Karikkad temple, Karakkad.
 „ Trangali Bhagavathy temple, Karakkad.
 „ Thuppalikat temple, Karimpuzha.
 „ Karikitamkunnu temple, Karikitamkunnu.
 „ Thiruvilampatta, Karikitamkunnu.
 „ Bhagavathy temple, Kumaramputhur.
 „ Avinhikat temple, Kuruvambalam.
 „ Malapparambath Ayyappan temple, Karuvambalam.
 „ Marudur Tali temple, Marudur.
 „ Mulanhur Bhagavathy temple, Mulanhur.
 „ Chemmanthatta Bhagavathy temple, Keezhattur.
 „ Ryrinellore temple, Naduvattam.
 „ Nilayangot temple, Naduvattam.
 „ Ayanikizhi temple, Palappuram.
 „ Kozhiyur Siva temple, Pazhanellore.
 „ Chelakat temple, Pulamanthole.
 „ Poothrikovil temple, Pulamanthole.
 „ Karippamannal temple, Pulasseri.
 „ Eswaramangalam temple, Srikrishnapuram.
 „ Elamkunnu temple, Thachanattukara.
 „ Valakurussi temple, Thazhakode.
 „ Tiruvarikkal Bhagavathy temple, Thirunarayanapuram.
 „ Thirunarayanapuram temple, Tiruvazhiyode.

KRISHNA DISTRICT.

- Sri Venkamma Perantalu, Gudur, Bandar taluk.
 „ Bhogeswaraswami temple, Kachakodur, Bandar taluk.
 „ Chennakesavaswami, Kachakodur, Bandar taluk.
 „ Rajasekharaswami, Konepudi, Bandar taluk.
 „ Ramalingeswaraswami, Kudur, Bandar taluk.
 „ Visweswaraswami, Mukkoilu, Bandar taluk.
 „ Narasimhaswami, Mallavole, Bandar taluk.
 „ Prasanna Anjaneyaswami, Hanumanpet, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Kanur, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Santanagopalaswami, Kavalur, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Kunderu, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Venkatachalaswami, Mylavaram, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Rajeswaraswami, Nidamanur, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Sitharamaswami, Pyderapadu, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Chennamalleswaraswami, Pedapulipaka, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Brahmarambalmalleswara, Tenneru, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Bhogamalleswaraswami, Uppulur, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Chandrasekaraswami, Velpur, Vijayavada taluk.
 „ Kothandaramaswami alias Sitharamaswami temples, Velpur, Vijayavada taluk.

31st December 1953]

KRISHNA DISTRICT—*cont.*

- Sri Lankammavaru, Avangaidda, Divi taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Bogireddipalli, Divi taluk.
 „ Malleswaraswami, Chittapopu, Divi taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Hamsaladevi, Divi taluk.
 „ Malleswaraswami, Kokkiligadda, Divi taluk.
 „ Rameswaraswami, Machavaram, Divi taluk.
 „ Pruddheswaraswami, Nadakuduru, Divi taluk.
 „ Subramanyeswaraswami, Nagayalanka, Divi taluk.
 „ Sannidhiswaraswami, Nidumole, Divi taluk.
 „ Yoganandalakshminarasimha, Nidumole, Divi taluk.
 „ Someswaraswami, Ramachandrapur, hamlet of Mudumur, Divi taluk.
 „ Mukeheswaraswami, Vekanur, Divi taluk.
 „ Someswaraswami, Chiruchintala, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Chiruchintala, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Kanyakaparameswari, Gudivada town, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Siddeswaraswami, Gudlavaluru, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Lakshminarasimhaswami, Lakshmipuram, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Sitharamaswami, Peyyeru, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Durganageswaraswami, Siddantam, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Siddantam, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Venkateswaraswami, Tamirasa, Gudivada taluk.
 „ Bogeswaraswami, Kalidindi, Kaikalur taluk.
 „ Venkateswaraswami, Kalidindi, Kaikalur taluk.
 „ Peddantiamnavaru, Kokkiligadda, Kaikalur taluk.
 „ Malleswaraswami, Mandavalli, Kaikalur taluk.
 „ Chandramowleeswara, Atkur, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Kanakadurgamalleswara alias Durgamallikarjuna, Ajjampudi (mokhasa), Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Markandeyaswami, Agniparru, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Madanagopalaswami, Agniparru, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Rameswaraswami, Gollapudi, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Chandrasekaraswami, Chirivada, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Choragudi, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Brahmalingeswaraswami, Chikkavaram, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Sitharamaswami, Eilkupadu, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Anjaneyaswami, Gannavaram, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Kothandaramaswami, Guruzada, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Ramalingeswaraswami, Guruzada, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Agastheeswaraswami, Kapileswarapuram, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Anjaneyaswami, Kapileswarapuram, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Sitharamaswami, Kukalapadu, Kaikalur taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Kattur, Kaikalur taluk.
 „ Anandarameswaraswami, Krishnapuram, Kaikalur taluk.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Krishnapuram, Kaikalur taluk.
 „ Nageswaraswami, Medur, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Santanagopalaswami, Nandamur, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Sitharamaswami, Pydikondalapalem, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Mallikharjunaswami, Pedaogirila, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Sitharamaswami, Pedaavutupalli, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Visweswaraswami, Pedaavutupalli, Gannavaram taluk.
 „ Rajeswaraswami, Penukumada.
 „ Sivadurgamalleswara, Tadigoppula.
 „ Venugopalaswami, Tempalli.
 „ Visweswaraswami, Veeravalli (mokhasa).
 „ Visweswaraswami, Vedurupavulur.
 „ Someswaraswami, Vuyyuru.
 „ Sangameswaraswami, Damulur, Nandigama taluk.
 „ Kasiviswaraswami, Agigandlapalem, Nandigama taluk.
 „ Rajagopalaswami, Bheemavaram.
 „ Someswaraswami, Itur.
 „ Chandramowleeswaraswami, Jaggayyapeta.
 „ Specific Endowments, Ranganayaka, Jaggayyapeta.
 „ Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami, Jujjur.
 „ Chennakesavaswami, Gudimetla.
 „ Visweswaraswami, etc., Gudimetla.
 „ Madanagopalaswami, Magallu.
 „ Kothandaramaswami, Narasimhapuram.
 „ Sambulingeswaraswami, Penuganchiprole, Nandigama taluk.
 „ Kothandaramaswami, Sriapuram.
 „ Venkatachalaswami, Nuzvid.
 „ Sitharamaswami, Somavaram, Tiruvur taluk.

[31st December 1953]

NORTH MALABAR DISTRICT.

Chirakkal Taluk.

Sri Parassinikadavu temple, Andoor.
 Sundareswarar, Cannanore.
 Naniyur temple, Chelora.
 Kunithala temple, Chembilode.
 Cherukunnu temple, Cherukunnu.
 Odayamadam temple, Cherukunnu.
 Kadalayi temple, Chirakkal.
 Kalarivadukkal temple, Chirakkal.
 Chovva Siva temple, Elayavoor.
 Keezharakoolom temple, Ezhom.
 Thekkumpad Kovilakam, Irnavu.
 Keezharakoolom, Kannapuram.
 Karivellur temple, Karivellur.
 Muchilot Kavu temple, Koroin.
 Kunhimangalam temple, Kunhimangalam.
 Madathumpad temple, Kunhimangalam.
 Sri Thiruvilamkunnu temple, Kunnaru.
 „ Kuttiattoor temple, Kuttiattoor.
 Panangattur Vettakkorumakam temple, Kuttieri.
 Sri Thiruvarkat Kavu temple, Madai.
 Makreri temple, Makreri.
 Maniyur temple, Maniyur.
 Sri Muzhippilangad temple, Muzhappilangad.
 Eriath Nettekorumakam temple, Panapazha.
 Sri Krishnamathilakom, Oottubrakhaswami temple, Panapazha.
 „ Vasudevapuram temple, Panapazha.
 „ Vateswaram temple, Pappinisseri.
 „ Pattuvam temple, Pattuvam.
 „ Kondathidam Someswari temple, Payyanur.
 „ Puthur Siva temple, Peralam.
 Kanathur temple, Puzhathy.
 Sri Thiruvattur temple, Thiruvattur.
 „ Kuruveli Bhagavathy temple, Alapotamba.
 „ Venkataramana temple, Cannanore.
 „ Kadakkara temple, Chelore.
 Kapattu Kavu temple, Chelore.
 Sri Mylaptoth Kavu temple, Chimbilode.
 „ Pulimpidavu temple, Chengalayi.
 „ Arathil Sree Badrapuram temple, Cherutazhom.
 „ Kolapath Kavu temple, Cherutazhom.
 „ Puthari Kavu temple, Cherutazhom.
 Baghavapuram temple, Cherutazhom.
 Sri Chuzhali Bhagvathi temple, Chuzhali.
 „ Edakkad Vishnu temple, Edakkad.
 „ Oorpazhassi Kavu temple, Edakkad.
 „ Muthuvat Kavu temple, Eramam.
 „ Perool Siva temple, Eramam.
 „ Tripannikund temple, Eramam.
 „ Payyavoor temple, Eluvassy.
 „ Chedicheri temple, Irikkoor.
 „ Poorhrikovil temple, Kadampur.
 „ Vellalath temple, Kadannapalli.
 „ Arimbra temple, Kairalam.
 „ Nichiot Kavu temple, Kalliad.
 „ Kakkankovil temple, Kallissri.
 „ Prakkoth temple, Kallissri.
 „ Kankole Siva temple, Kankole.
 „ Kannadiparamba temple, Sri Kannadiparamba.
 „ Chama Kavu temple, Korom.
 „ Koyyam temple, Koyyam.
 „ Aneekkala Bhagavathy temple, Sri Kunhimangalam.
 „ Avichari temple, Kuttieri.
 „ Vadakkedath Someswari temple, Kuttieri.
 Vellakavu, Kuttieri.
 Naduvil temple, Naduvil.
 Vellat temple, Naduvil.
 Sri Vayathur temple, Padiyur.
 „ Krishnamathilakom temple, Panapuzha.
 „ Poomangalam, Panniyur.

31st December 1953]

NORTH MALABAR DISTRICT—cont.

Chirakkal Taluk—cont.

ri Pappinassori temple, Pappinassori.
 „ Trikkovil temple, Battuvam.
 „ Porlath Bhagavathy temple, Porlam.
 „ Peringoth Kottam temple, Poringom.
 „ Ghalat temple, Puzhathy.
 „ Palankulangaru temple, Taliparamba.
 „ Someswaram, Taliparamba.
 „ Chembotnikotto n alias Puthiyadath temple, Taliparamba.
 „ Trehambaram Kizhakke Madhon temple, Taliparamba.
 „ Cherukunnam Bhagvathy temple, Cherukunnam.

Hosdrug Sub-Taluk.

Sri Kamunath Bhagvathy temple, Elori.
 „ Melorippu temple, Kilayikode.
 „ Kinavoor Kiritheswara temple, Neleswar.
 „ Palikkara Bhagavathy temple, Neleswar.
 „ Pilicode Bhagvathy temple, Pilicode.
 „ Pudukkai Sadasiva temple, Pudukkai.
 Vishnumangalam temple, Pullur.
 Vishnumoorthy temple, Pullur.
 Sri Udainoor Kshetrapala temple, Udainoor.
 „ Madiunkulam Kshetrapala temple, Ajannor.
 „ Virabadara temple, Ghiruvathur.
 „ Lakshmi Venkitesh temple, Hosdrug.
 „ Kottah Vettakkorumakan, Neleswar.
 „ Mannampurath Bhagvathy, Neleswar.
 „ Thaliyil Neelakanta, Neleswar.
 „ Vishnumoorthy, Trikarapur.

Kottayam Taluk.

Sri Perimadhom temple, Kallayi.
 „ Kongatta, Pattiam.
 „ Kanhilori temple, Sivapuram.
 „ Mundayamparamba, Aralam.
 Palayat, Aralam.
 Sri Melur, Dharmadam.
 „ Soorianarayana, Kadinoor.
 „ Keezhattil Vyrighatakan, Kadinoor.
 „ Jaganath, Kallayi.
 „ Poravoor, Manathana.

Kurumbranad Taluk.

Sri Vakmoli and Mannankavu temple, Arikkulam.
 „ Avitannur temple, Avitannur.
 „ Poyil Kavu, Edakkulam.
 „ Edakkayil Thora Ganapathy, Cheruvannur.
 „ Vishnumangalam, Iyyangode.
 „ Elayadath, Kadamori.
 „ Thiruvengayar, Karayat.
 „ Elampilat Paradevatha, Kizhariyur.
 „ Payangottayiparadevatha, Kottapalli.
 „ Vattoli temple, Kunummal.
 „ Kalliyamvalli, Kuttipuram.
 „ Vaprattkzhakam, Maninur.
 „ Vellarangottidam, Palayat.
 „ Thinnorsankaranarayana, Naripatta.
 „ Ariyanthori, Palori.
 „ Chala and Balussori, Panangad.
 „ Kothamangalam, Pathalayini.
 „ Koovat, Pommeri.
 „ Kottath, Pommeri.
 „ Kunhallur, Pommeri.
 „ Karayad and Kadameri, Pommeri.
 „ Chotroth Vettakkorumakan temple, Thurayu.
 „ Cheruvattar, Vellur.
 „ Kolasseri Siva, Vellur.
 „ Thirumanavishnu, Villayapalli.

[31st December 1953]

NORTH MALABAR DISTRICT.—cont.

Kurumbranad Taluk.—cont.

- Sri Marallur, Viyyur.
- „ Kongannur, Vanmugham.
- „ Pisharikavu, Viyyur.

Wynaad Taluk.

- Sri Mathangottuchedathil Amman temple, Kuppathode.
- „ Puthukizhom, Kurumbala.
- „ Ponginibhadarakali and Arimba Ayyappan temple, Ohokkalur.
- „ Villiyurkavu Bhagavathy, Vemom.
- „ Ravimangalam, Anjukannu.
- „ Kottayil Bhagavathi, Kottapadi.
- „ Kurungallur, Kottathara.
- „ Sri Manikavu temple, Purakkadi.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Eluru Taluk.

- Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple Bhimadole (a).
- „ Bhimeswaraswamy temple, Bhimadole (a).
- „ Someswaraswamy temple, Chodimella.
- „ Sitharamaswamy, Ernduluru.
- „ Chennakesavaswamy, Ernduluru.
- „ Someswarar, Ernduluru.
- „ Vasudevaswamy, Ernduluru.
- „ Jalaparahareswarar, Ernduluru.
- „ Malleswarar, Gundugolanur.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy, Gundugolanur.
- „ Venkateswarar, Gundugolanur.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy Gokinapalli.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Kaikaram (a).
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Koppaka.
- „ Malleswarar, Koppaka.
- „ Chidambareswarar, Kottagundem.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Kuchipudy.
- „ Madanagopalaswamy, Nundur.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Pathapodappadu.
- „ Vinatheswarar temple, Ponangi.
- „ Bhogeswaraswamy temple, Pothunurul (a).
- „ Seetharamaswamy temple, Punukolu.
- „ Janardhanaswamy temple, Somavarappadu.
- „ Malleswarar temple, Thangallamudy.
- „ Adimalleswarar temple, Thirumalpalem.
- „ Venugopalaswami temple, Agraharam Gopavaram.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Vanguru.
- „ Ramalingeswarar temple, Apparapeta (a).
- „ Sugreevalingeswarar temple, Vasanthavada.
- „ Rajagopalaswamy temple, Vatluru.
- „ Malleswaraswamy temple, Vatluru.
- „ Madanagopalaswamy temple, Ruggirala.

Tadepalligudem Taluk.

- Sri Kesavaswamy temple, Adivikolanu.
- „ Venkateswaraswamy temple, Buvvanapalli.
- „ Malleswarar temple, Kakinada (a).
- „ Malleswarar temple, Arthavaram.
- „ Saraswarar temple, Karkaramilli Agraharam (a).
- „ Ganneswarar, Arulla.
- „ Venkateswarar, Buvvanapalli.
- „ Chendrasekaraswamy temple, Cherukuganama Agraharam.
- „ Malleswarar temple, Jagannathapuram.
- „ Ramalingeswarar temple, Marampalli.
- „ Gubbamma temple, Mudunnuru.
- „ Bhimeswarar temple, Pedanindrakolanu (a).
- „ Ramalingeswarar temple, Pentapadu.
- „ Janardhanaswamy temple, Pippara (a).
- „ Someswarar temple, Pippara (a).
- „ Madhavaswamy temple, Rachuru (a).
- „ Ramalingeswarar temple, Rachuru (a).

31st December 1953]

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.—cont.

Tadepalligudem Taluk.—cont.

- Sri Veereswarar temple, Pedutadepalli.
- „ Rajeswaraswamy temple, Saripalli.
- „ Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple, Tadepalligudem.
- „ Janarthanaswamy temple, Vipparu.
- „ Mahalaxmamavaru temple, Vaipparu.
- „ Rajeswaraswamy temple, Vipparu.
- „ Adikesavaswamy temple, Vipparu.
- „ Kanakadurga and Visweswarar temples Kondepadu.
- „ Ramalingeswarar temple, Juvvalalalam.
- „ Ramalayam temple, Juvvalalalam.

Chintalapudi Taluk.

- Sri Kothandaramaswamy temple, Borrapalem.

Polavaram Taluk.

- Sri Annapurnavisweswaraswamy temple, Ballipadu.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Jangareddigudem.
- „ Mallikarjunaswamy temple, Cherukumilli.
- „ Laxminarasimhaswamy temple, Tutla.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Tutla.
- „ Venkateswarar temple, Mahanandeswaram.
- „ Andamma, Guntala.
- „ Mahanandeswarar temple, Mahanandeswaram.
- „ Udayavarlu temple, Gutla.
- „ Bhavanarayanaswamy temple, Pattiseema.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Pattiseema.
- „ Veereswaraswamy temple, Pattiseema.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Polavaram.
- „ Kademmavari temple, Polavaram.
- „ Vareswarar temple, Taduvayi.

Kovvur Taluk.

- Sri Rajeswaraswamy temple, Gagallur (a).
- „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Gagallur (a).
- „ Baktakesavaswamy temple, Chidipi.
- „ Bhimalingeswaraswamy temple, Chityala (a).
- „ Uddanadamallikarjuneswaraswamy temple, Dommeru (a).
- „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Koonamrajumuppavaram.
- „ Chyasomeswarar, Gouripatnam.
- „ Katakateswaraswamy, Katakateswaram.
- „ Umamheswaraswamy, Kukunuru.
- „ Umamheswaraswamy, specific endowments.
- „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Madduru.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Madduru.
- „ Ramalingeswarar temple, Lakkavaram.
- „ Venkateswarar temple, Mallavaram (a).
- „ Mahalaxamma temple, Markondapadu (a).
- „ Markandeyaswamy temple, Markondapadu (a).
- „ Laxminarayanaswamy temple, Munipalliam.
- „ Viswaswarar temple, Munipalliam.
- „ Ramalingeswarar temple, Nadigamepadu.
- „ Madanagopalaswamy temple, Nidadavolu.
- „ Mangalyadevi temple, Nidadavolu.
- „ Someswarar temple, Nidadavolu.
- „ Malleswarar temple, Pandalapparru.
- „ Chayasomeswarar temple, Peddevam.
- „ Madanagopalaswamy temple, Penakandametla.
- „ Someswarar, Ravimetla.
- „ Sakaleswarar, Pendyala.
- „ Visweswarar temple, Perikalalanka.
- „ Someswarar, Purushottapalli.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Penakanametla.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Samvastaragudem.
- „ Rajagopalaswamy temple, Tadamella.
- „ Ramalingeswarar temple, Tadamella.
- „ Madanagopalaswamy, Tallapudy.
- „ Chayasomeswarar, Yegeswarapuram.
- „ Vistalaxminarasimhaswamy temple, Vijjeswaram.

[31st December 1953]

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT—cont.

Kovvur Taluk—cont.

- Sri Madanagopalaswamy temple Yernagudem.
- „ Veereswarar temple, Yernagudem.
- „ Yoganadhaswami temple, Vijieswaram.
- „ Lokeswarar temple, Jeedigunta.

Tanuku Taluk.

- Sri Kapileswarar, Ayanaparru (a).
- „ Kesavaswamy, Ayanaparru (a).
- „ Malleswarar, Ajjaram (a).
- „ Poleramma, Arvalli (a).
- „ Dharmeswarar, Dammennu (a).
- „ Visweswarar, Dasullekumadavalli (a).
- „ Kesavaswamy temple, Duvvu.
- „ Nageswarar, Duvvu.
- „ Sitharamaswamy, Duvvu.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Duvvu.
- „ Venkateswarar, Goteru.
- „ Bhimeswarar, Gummapadu.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Kodaru (a).
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Ilaparru (a).
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Kokarapparru.
- „ Narendraswamy temple, Kakarapparru.
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Kakarapparru (a).
- „ Ramalingeswaraswamy temple, Kodoru.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple.
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Kakarapparru (a).
- „ Marendraswamy temple, Kakarapparru (a).
- „ Sitharamaswamy temple, Kakarapparru (a).
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Kaileru.
- „ Venugopalaswami temple Kanteru (a).
- „ Eukuneswarar, Kandavalli.
- „ Visweswaraswamy temple, Kattavapadu.
- „ Kesavaswamy temple, Kanuru.
- „ Someswarar temple, Koyetipadu (a).
- „ Kanchikanakshamma, Kannayakumudavalli.
- „ Kapileswarar, Kalleswaram (a).
- „ Someswarar, Kannuru.
- „ Vallatheswarar, Kehnuru.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Manchil.
- „ Brahmeswarar temple, Maruteru (a).
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Maruteru (a).
- „ Goureswarar, Mortha (a).
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Mortha (a).
- „ Someswarar, Mukkammala.
- „ Somaswarar, Neggipudy.
- „ Kanakadurgammavaru, Neggipudy.
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Nedipalli (a).
- „ Kesavaswamy temple, Ogidi.
- „ Paleswarar temple, Ogidi.
- „ Balavenkateswarar temple, Paidiparru.
- „ Dandadeswarar Pekeru (a).
- „ Kesavaswamy temple, Pekeru (a).
- „ Kesavaswamy temple, Koravalli (a).
- „ Visweswarar temple, Koravalli (a).
- „ Markandayiswamy temple, Polamuru (a).
- „ Pattabiramaswamy temple, Polamuru (a).
- „ Mantalamavari temple, Polamuru (a).
- „ Vigneswarar temple, Polamuru (a).
- „ Visweswarar, Repaka (a).
- „ Rameswaraswamy temple, Satyavaram (a).
- „ Kedareswarar, Siddantham.
- „ Mandeswarar, Siddantham.
- „ Madanagopalaswamy temple, Tadeparru (a).
- „ Someswarar temple, Tadeparru (a).
- „ Madanagopalaswamy temple, Tadeparru (a).
- „ Someswarar temple, Tadeparru (a).
- „ Agastheeswarar, Vadali.
- „ Sitharamaswamy, Vadluru (a).
- „ Sojeswarar, Vadluru (a).

[31st December 1953]

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT—cont.

Tanuku Taluk—cont.

- Sri Rudreswarar, Velpuru (a).
- „ Sojeswarar, Velpuru (a).
- „ Rudreswarar, Velpuru (a).
- „ Someswarar, Velpuru (a).
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Velivennu (a).
- „ Malleswarar, East Vipparru.

Bhimavaram Taluk.

- Sri Bhimeswarar, Akividu.
- „ Peddintamma, Akividu.
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Akividu.
- „ Mailammavaru, Bhimavaram.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Cherukumilli.
- „ Gopalaswami temple, Cherukuvada (a).
- „ Cuennamalleswarar temple, Cherukuvada (a).
- „ Someswarar, Chinnairam.
- „ Kesavaswamy temple, Doddanapudy.
- „ Varadarajaswamy temple, Dumpagadapa.
- „ Mukteswarar, Elurupadu (a).
- „ Venkateswarar, Elurupadu (a).
- „ Bhimeswarar, Elurupadu (a).
- „ Someswarar, Garagaparru (a).
- „ Someswarar, Gollakonderu (a).
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Gollakonderu (a).
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Gummuluru (a).
- „ Bhimeswarar, Kaligotla.
- „ Bhimeswarar, Kallukuru (a).
- „ Sivakesavaswamy temple, Komarada (a).
- „ Bhigeswarar, Kolanapalli.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Kondopad.
- „ Venkatalingeswarar, Akividu.
- „ Bhimeswarar, Anakoderu.
- „ Sitharamaswamy, Cherukumilli.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Cherukumilli.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Kopalli (a).
- „ Visveswaraswamy temple, Kumudavalli.
- „ Gopalaswamy temple, Krovvidi.
- „ Madanagopalaswamy temple, Kuppanapoody.
- „ Gokarneswarar temple, Krovvidi.
- „ Bhimeswarar, Mogallu.
- „ Malleswarar, Madivada.
- „ Bhogeswarar, Mogallu.
- „ Venkateswarar, Madivada.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Mahadevapatnam.
- „ Madanagopalaswamy temple.
- „ Ponneramma temple.
- „ Visweswarar, Narasingarajapuram.
- „ Nageswarar, Pamulaparru.
- „ Madhavaswamy, Panduvva.
- „ Someswarar, Panduvva.
- „ Venugopalaswamy temple, Penopada Agraharam.
- „ Malleswaraswamy, Peda Amiram (a).
- „ Kurmanandavenugopalaswamy temple, Pedakapavaram.
- „ Mooleswarar, Rayakoduru (a).
- „ Maramma and Mahalaxamma, Rayakoduru (a).
- „ Someswarar, Vissakoderu (a).
- „ Mahilaxmi and Peddamma, Srungavruksham (a).
- „ Tallamma Varu, Taderu.
- „ Kesavaswamy, Talluru (a).
- „ Rudreswarar, Talluru (a).
- „ Kesavaswamy, Vundurru.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Panjavemavaram.
- „ Kanakadurgammavaru, Veeravasaram.
- „ Kasumeswaraswamy, Rayakoduru.
- „ Venkateswaraswamy, Royakoderu.
- „ Ramalingeswarar, Vundurru.
- „ Venugopalaswamy, Vundurru.
- „ Rameswaraswamy temple, Vendra Agraharam.

[31st December 1953]

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT—cont.

Narasapuram Taluk.

- Sri Mutyalamma and Bogulamma, Achanta.
 „ Sambhulingeswar, Agarru.
 „ Gopalaswamy temple, Burugupalli.
 „ Mukalamma and Burugulamma.
 „ Sitharamaswamy alias Sakateswarar.
 „ Kesavaswamy, Chinamallam.
 „ Malleswaraswamy, Chinamallam.
 „ Madanagopalaswamy, Chinchinada.
 „ Kesavaswamy and Anjaneyaswamy, Doddipatla.
 „ Malleswaraswamy and Kanakadurgammavaru temple, Doddipatla.
 „ Chandrasekharaswamy, Devi (a).
 „ Someswarar, Gummalur (a).
 „ Gengugopalaswamy, Gorintatada.
 „ Gokarneswaraswamy, Gumparru.
 „ Sitharamaswamy, Gumparru (a).
 „ Chendrasekaraswamy, Ilaparru.
 „ Rameswaraswamy, Jagannadhapuram (a).
 „ Sitharamaswamy, Jagannadhapuram (a).
 „ Ramalingeswarar, Kommuchikkala.
 „ Sitharamaswamy, Koparru.
 „ Laxmaneswarar, Laxmaneswaram.
 „ Amareswarar, Madhavayapalem.
 „ Agesteeswarar, Mutyapuri.
 „ Janardhanaswamy temple, Matsyapuri.
 „ Rajalingeswarar, Mattaparru.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy temple, Mogaliturru.
 „ Visweswarar, Mogaliturru.
 „ Rajagopalaswamy, Mogaliturru.
 „ Mukteswarar, Mytyalapalli.
 „ Laxmaneswarar, Madipudy.
 „ Kesavar, Madipudy.
 „ Subramaniam, Madipudy.
 „ Madanagopalaswamy, Narasapuram.
 „ Kapilamalleswarar, Narasapuram.
 „ Sitharamaswamy, Palacode.
 „ Rameswarar, Pedamallam.
 „ Madanagopalaswamy, Perupalem.
 „ Uma Agastheswarar, Perupalem (a).
 „ Malleswarar, Poduru.
 „ Mahalexmi Ammavaru, Penumadam.
 „ Jagannadhaswamy, Rustumbada.
 „ Visweswarar, Rustumbada.
 „ Pushpeswarar, Valluru (a).

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Kakinada Taluk.

- Sri Kannikaparameswari temple, Kakinada.
 „ Kumaraswamy, Kakinada.
 „ Satyanarayanawamy, Kakinada.
 „ Specific Endowment Seetharama, Kapulapalem.
 „ Seetharama, Kuyyeru.
 „ Veereswarar, Polekurru.

Peddapuram Taluk.

- Sri Chandrasekaraswamy, Gandapalli.
 „ Kannikaparameswarar temple, Peddapuram.
 „ Subramaniaswamy temple, Subbrampet.
 „ Venkateswaraswamy temple, Talluru.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy, Valtimmapuram.

Pithapuram Taluk.

- Sri Sakaleswarar, Pithapuram.

Ramachandrapuram Taluk.

- Sri Madanagopalaswamy temple.
 „ Satyanarayana temple, Erakaram.
 „ Specific Endowment Malleswarar and Lakshminarayanawamy, Kunduru.
 „ Sri Agastheswarar, Ramachandrapuram.
 „ Gopalaswamy, Ramachandrapuram.
 „ Someswarar, Satyavada.

31st December 1953]

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—cont.

Rajahmundry Taluk.

- Sri Ramalingeswarar, Kotikeswaram.
 „ Rajalingeswarar, Kothapalli.
 „ Godada Gosayi Math, Rajahmundry town.
 „ Venkateswarar Math, Rajahmundry town.
 „ Narasimhaswamy, Math, Rajahmundry town.

Amalapuram Taluk.

- Sri Kandaswamy temple, Krapa.
 „ Muktheswarar, Thottaramudi.
 „ Kodandaramaswamy temple, Nadavapalli.

Razole Taluk.

- Sri Chandrasekaraswamy, Chintalamori.
 „ Sivalingeswarar, Sivakodu.
 „ Pallamma, Vanapalli.
 „ Anjaneyaswamy Math, Tatipaka.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

- Sri Maduraikaliyamman temple, Siruvachur, Perambalur taluk.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of the temple.
(1)	(2)	(3)
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT.		
Anakapalle	Anakapalle	Sri Bhogeswaraswami.
Do.	Do.	„ Kanyakaparameswari.
Do.	Do.	„ Ramamandiram.
Do.	Do.	„ Satyanarayanawami.
Do.	Jaggayyapeta	„ Rajeswara and Venu- gopala.
Do.	Do.	„ Ramalingeswara.
Do.	Kasimkota	„ Sitarama.
Do.	Do.	„ Anjaneyaswami.
Do.	Do.	„ Satyanarayanawami.
Do.	Mungagapaka	„ Palasomeswara and Bhimeswara.
Do.	Nagulapalli	„ Someswaraswami.
Do.	Narandrapuram	„ Kodandarana.
Bheemunipalem	Gudilova	„ Rangaradahawami.
Do.	Padmanabham	„ Ananthapadmanabha- swami.
Do.	Veilanki	„ Sadhu Math.
Golugonda	Balighattam	„ Brahmalingeswara.
Do.	Cheemalapadu	„ Peddintammavaru and Kalyana Pothuraju.
Do.	Dharapalem	„ Dharamalleswara.
Do.	Kotauratla	„ Kodandarama.
Do.	Do.	„ Ramalingeswara.
Do.	Kanohugummala	„ Satyanarayana.
Do.	Kothakota	„ Kesavaswami.
Do.	Do.	„ Rajalingeswara.
Do.	Lingamparthi	„ Nookalamma.
Do.	Sunkapur	„ Ramalingeswara.
Do.	Veerabupati Agraharam	„ Ramalingeswara (specific endowment).
Sarvasiddhi	Dharapalem	„ Dharamalleswara.
Do.	Jagannadhapur	„ Mallikharjuna.
Do.	Kondakarla	„ Jagadeswara.
Do.	Lingarajupalem	„ Annapurneswara.
Do.	Mamidada	„ Someswara.
Do.	Namavaram	„ Ramamandiram.
Do.	Pedaramabhadrapuram	„ Kodandarana.
Do.	Rayavaram	„ Balatripurasundari and Bureswaraswami.
Do.	Teruvapalli	„ Ratnakareswara.
Do.	Do.	„ Kesavaswami.
Do.	Kokkirapalli	„ Nallamaramma.
Do.	Upmaka	„ Lakshmaneswaraswami.
Do.	Yatikoppaka	„ Venugopala.

[31st December 1953]

Taluk. (1)	Village. (2)	Name of the temple. (3)
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT—cont.		
Srungavarapukota	Bangararajapuram	Sri Hemarajeswara.
Do.	Do.	Sitarama.
Do.	Gudivada	Venugopala and Brahma- lingeswara.
Do.	Jami	Jamiarama.
Do.	Kallempudi	Santanavenugopala.
Do.	Kotyada	Villabhanarayana.
Do.	Lakkavarapukota	Sitarama.
Do.	Pushpagiri	Venugopala.
Do.	Dharmavaram	Sanyasayya.
Do.	Veerabhadrapuram	Veerabhadreswara.
Veeravalli	Gowravaram	Kasivisweswara.
Do.	Kandavaram	Ramalingeswara.
Do.	Koduru	Mallikharjuna.
Do.	Chodavaram	Gowreswara.
Do.	Lakkavaram	Bhimalingeswara.
Do.	Pedagogada Agraharam.	Ramalingeswara.
Do.	Theruvagathamam	Mallamma.
Do.	Arjunagiri	Varahalakshminarasimha- swami.
Do.	Juttada	Venkateswara.
Visakhapatnam	Allipuram	Venkateswaraswami.
Do.	Do.	Kodandarama.
Do.	Visakhapatnam	Anjaneya.
Do.	Do.	Bhimeswara.
Do.	Do.	Vigneswara.
Do.	Do.	Kanakamahalakshmi.
Do.	Do.	B tehiramalngeswara.
Vizianagaram	Jinnam Agraharam	Ranganadha and Venkates- wara.
Do.	Ramathirtham	Ramaswami.
Do.	Vizianagaram	Vimarsaprakasavisveswara.
Do.	Bharanikam	Jagannadhaswami.
Do.	Vizianagaram (Dasan- napeta).	Do.
Do.	Nellivada	Narayana and Seetharama.
Do.	Vizianagaram	Godadabavaji Math.
Do.	Do.	Ramalingeswara.
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT.		
Srikakulam	Amadalavalasa	Sri Venkateswara.
Do.	Do.	Ramalingeswara.
Do.	Balaga	Neelakanteswara and Veeranjaneya.
Do.	Bhyri	Jagannadhaswami.
Do.	Boravalli	Laxminarasimha.
Do.	Kalingapatnam	Pydeswara.
Do.	Kallepalli	Maniageswara.
Do.	Kallivaram	Laxminarasimha.
Do.	Purushottapuram	Kameswara.
Do.	Ragolu	Kesava.
Do.	Salihundam	Venkateswara.
Do.	Srikakulam	Anjaneya.
Do.	Do.	Kotanjanya.
Do.	Do.	Rudrakoteswara.
Do.	Do.	Kurmanadhaswami.
Do.	Subrahmanyapuram	Subrahmanyeswara.
Do.	Thogaram	Vallabhanarayana.
Do.	Subramaniapuram	Subramaniaswamy.
Narasannapeta	Gonnepeta	Satyanarayana.
Do.	Harischendrapuram	Venkateswara.
Do.	Makivalasa	Sitarama.
Do.	Narasannapeta	Chokkalingeswara.
Do.	Priyaagraharam	Visweswara.
Do.	Sundarapuram	Malleswara.

31st December 1953]

Taluk. (1)	Village. (2)	Name of the temple. (3)
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT—cont.		
Pathapatnam	Avalangi	Sri Jagannadha.
Do.	Bathili	Brundavanachendra.
Do.	Cheedipudi	Venkateswara.
Do.	Chakkipalli	Dowleswara.
Do.	Chappa	Gopalaswami.
Do.	Daradhapuram	Radhakanta.
Do.	Guneswara	Mallikharjunaswami.
Do.	Gopplil	Radhakanta.
Do.	Hamse	Do.
Do.	Heeramandalam	Ekambareswara.
Do.	Do.	Satyanarayana.
Do.	Jadupalli	Mallikharjuna.
Do.	Korusuvada	Someswara.
Do.	Mukthapuram	Radhakanta.
Do.	Nivagam	Do.
Do.	Pathapatnam	Neelakanteswara.
Do.	Do.	Jagannadha.
Do.	Do.	Neelammadurga and Gramadevatha.
Do.	Do.	Panchalingeswara.
Do.	Do.	Radhakrishnachendra.
Do.	Rayala	Chendrasekhara.
Do.	Seedhi	Venkateswara.
Do.	Subaliya	Radhagovinda.
Do.	Thungatempara	Mallikharjuna.
Do.	Vaspa Agraharam	Jagannadha.
Tekkali	Ananthagiri	Kottayyadevata.
Do.	Brahmanatarala	Venugopala.
Do.	Chinabodam	Gowrinageswara.
Do.	Kaviti	Radhakanta.
Do.	Kasibugga	Jagannadha and Venugopal.
Do.	Kothapadu	haram.
Do.	Pandasasanam	Radhakanta.
Do.	Tekkali	Syamasundara.
Do.	Do.	Gopinadha and Seetharama.
Do.	Benkili	Umamaheswara.
Sompeta	Besiramachendrapuram.	Raghunadhaswami.
Do.	Bellupatya	Radhakanta.
Do.	Hunnali	Gopinadha.
Do.	Jaghupudi	Jamiyellamma.
Do.	Jalantrakota	Radhakanta.
Do.	Do.	Janardhana.
Do.	Do.	Jagannadha and Ragunadha
Do.	Jillunda	Mukheswara.
Do.	Kolluru	Jagannadha.
Do.	Do.	Radhakanta.
Do.	Kanchili	Jagannadhaswaj.
Do.	Mahadevipuram	Gopinadha.
Do.	Mundala	Do.
Do.	Pottangi	Pottangeswara.
Do.	Pudapaddasasanam	Radhakanta.
Do.	Potharakonda	Do.
Do.	Purnasasanam	Chiatanyanityanandaswami.
Do.	Sompeta	Lokanadhaswami.
Do.	Ranchilli	Jagannadhaswamy.
Do.	Bellupada	Narasimhaswami.
Ichchapur	Do.	Kodandaramaswami.
Do.	Do.	Ramalingeswara.
Do.	Bhillangi	Maheswaraswami.
Do.	Bejjiputti	Chakraperumal.
Do.	Bodabada	Balajivenkateswara.
Do.	Kaviti	Chendrasekhara.
Do.	Kirthipuram	Jagannadhaswami.
Do.	Kedaripuram	Jagannadhal.
Do.	Mandapalli	Chendrasekharaswami.
Do.	Tathi	Vallabhanarayana.
Do.	Raghunadhapuram alias Appanna Agraharam.	Someswaraswami.

[31st December 1953]

Taluk. (1)	Village. (2)	Name of the temple. (3)
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT—cont.		
Ichchapur ..	Ratnakanna ..	Sri Ratneswara.
Do. ..	Telukunchi ..	„ Anandeswara.
Do. ..	Khojiri ..	„ Jagannadha.
Cheepurupalli ..	Bhyripuram ..	„ Venkateswara.
Do. ..	Garbham ..	„ Jaganna .tha.
Do. ..	Gujaratipeta ..	„ Do.
Do. ..	Kanuru ..	„ Sri Ramalingeswara and Kodandarama.
Do. ..	Murapaka ..	„ Jagannadha.
Do. ..	Pondhuru ..	„ Ramalingeswara.
Do. ..	Santhavuriti ..	„ Venugopala.
Do. ..	Sigadam ..	„ Ranganadhaswami
Do. ..	Vedullavalasa ..	„ Chinanallikharjuna.
Palakonda ..	Annavairem ..	„ Ramalingeswara.
Do. ..	Burja ..	„ Radhakrishna.
Do. ..	Dolepeta ..	„ Umamaheswara and Laxmi-narayana.
Do. ..	Gopalapuram Agra-haram.	„ Ramalingeswara.
Do. ..	Kanjaram ..	„ Vallabhanarayana and Malli-kharjunaswami.
Do. ..	Neelampeta ..	„ Kesavaswami.
Do. ..	Do. ..	„ Neelakanteswara.
Do. ..	Palakonda ..	„ Kamakshamma.
Do. ..	Do. ..	„ Ramalingeswara.
Do. ..	Do. ..	„ Anjaneyaswami.
Do. ..	Panasalavalsa ..	„ Venugopala.
Do. ..	Rajayyapeta ..	„ Varadarajaswami.
Do. ..	Sangam ..	„ Sankarnaswaraswami.
Do. ..	Syampuram Agra-haram.	„ Visweswaraswami.
Bobbili ..	Bobbili ..	„ Ramamandiram.
Do. ..	Nidagattu ..	„ Neelakanteswara.
Do. ..	Pedamedapalli ..	„ Tripurantaka.
Do. ..	Gangannapeta ..	„ Venkateswara.
Do. ..	Tarlam ..	„ Do.
Parvatipur ..	Mundekhal ..	„ Jagannadha.
Do. ..	Parvatipur ..	„ Do.
Salur ..	Kasipatnam ..	„ Kasivisweswara.
Do. ..	Salur ..	„ Ramamandiram.
Do. ..	Sibbilibedavalsa ..	„ Jagannadha.
Do. ..	Salur ..	„ Seetharama.
Tekkali ..	Tekkali ..	„ Sarvamangaladevi.
Ichapur ..	Ichapur ..	„ Kodandarama.
Sompeta ..	Mandas ..	„ Balaji.
Palakonda ..	Gopalapuram Agra-haram.	„ Venugopalaswami.
Cheepurupalli ..	Gulivindada ..	„ Pattabhiramaswami.
Salur ..	Makkuva ..	„ Jagannadhaswami.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

Aruppukkottai Taluk.

Sri Vinayagar temple, Illuppayoor.

Mudukulathur Taluk.

Sri Santhivinayagar temple, Kamuthi.

Paramakudi Taluk.

Sri Chitootsava kattalai in Sri Sundararajaperumal temple, Paramakudi.

Ramanathapuram Taluk.

Sri Kannikaparameswarar temple, Ramanathapuram.
„ Nagarasivan temple, Tirupullani.

Sattur Taluk.

Sri Chockanadhaswami temple, Golwarpatti.

[31st December 1953]

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—cont.

Srivilliputhur Taluk.

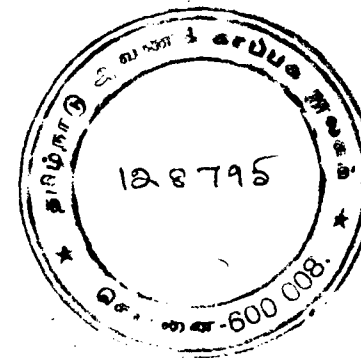
Sri Kaikattiswamy temple, Srivilliputhur.
„ Mariamman temple, Chockanathampudur.

Tiruvadanai Taluk.

Sri Perumal temple, Tondi.
Swami purappadu kattalai attached to Sri Thevanchetti Urani Pillayar temple, Tiruvadanai.

Tiruppattur Taluk.

Navarathiri mandagapadi kattalai attached to Sri Koppudayanayagiamman temple, Karukudi.

Dhandayuthapani sayarakshaj kattalai, Kunnakudi.
Sri Pagachalamoorthi Ayyangar Endowments, Ilangudi.
„ Perumal Krishnaswami, Naganathapuram.
Swami Naganathaswami, Naganathapuram.
Sri Meenakshisundareswarar, A. Pudur.

D

V211,32/1953

1152.6.1-4

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN CITY.

ACCOUNT TEST INSTITUTE, Egmore, Madras.
CITY BOOK COMPANY, Post Box No- 605, Madras-4.
HIGGINBOTHAMS, Madras.
P. VARADACHARI & Co., Madras.
THE SOUTH INDIA SAIVA SIDDHANTHA WORKS PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LIMITED, Madras
VENKATARAMA & Co., Madras.
V. PERUMAL CHETTI & SONS, Madras.
V. RAMASAWMY SASTRULU & SONS, Madras.
OTTUMAI OFFICE, Madras-17.
M. DORASWAMY MUDALLAR & Co., Madras.
FREE INDIA CO-OPERATORS' AGENCY, Madras-4.
SOUTH INDIA TRADERS, Royapetta, Madras.

IN MUFASSAL.

M. C. KRISHNIAH CHETTI, Madanapalle, Chittoor district.
THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES COMPANY, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore district.
D. SANKRISHNAMURTHY, Ongole, Guntur district.
M. SESHACHALAM & Co., Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
TRIVENI PUBLISHERS, Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
HINDUSTAN DIARY PUBLISHERS, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE COMMERCIAL LINKS, Governorpet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE MANAGER, Gramodharana, Buckinghampet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
E. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Madurai, Madurai district.
K. P. AHMED KUNHI & BROS., Cannanore, Malabar district.
KERALA POLYTECHNIC CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Kozhikode-5 (South Malabar).
P. K. BROTHERS, Kozhikode (South Malabar).
V. D. MOORTHY, Nellore, Nellore district.
A. VENKATASUBBAN, Vellore, North Arcot district.
TIMES MODERN MART, Salem, Salem district.
K. BHUJA RAO & Co., Mangalore, South Kanara district.
U. R. SHENOY & SONS, Mangalore, South Kanara district.
SEINIVAS & Co., Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.
P. N. SWAMINATHA SIVAN & Co., Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.
S. KRISHNASWAMI & Co., Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
PALANIAPPA BROTHERS, Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
V. S. VASAN & Co., Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
S. B. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
ARIVU NOOLAGAM, Market street, Ootacamund.

IN OTHER STATES.

BRANWARLAL JAIN, Motikatra, Agra.
SRI ARHARAYA VAIDYA SHARADA BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
THE BANGALORE BOOK CENTRE, Bangalore-2.
THE STANDARD BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
HARI GOVIND BOOK STALL, Baroda.
NEW BOOK COMPANY, Bombay.
THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
THE BOOK COMPANY, Calcutta.
THACKER STINE & Co., Calcutta.
BHARAT STORES, Ernakulam.
CHAROTAR BOOK STALL, Anand (Gujarat).
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE BOOK DEPOT, Lallaguda P.O., Hyderabad (Deccan).
S. M. JAGANATHAN, Nagercoil.
S. V. KAMAT, Kumbha (North Kanara).
JAIN BOOK AGENCY, New Delhi.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK SERVICE, Poona.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE, Trivandrum.