



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

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

15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th and 27th March 1952.

Volume XII (Nos. 1 to 9).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Saturday, the 15th March 1952.

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	1-23
II Business of the House	32-40
III Presentation of the Budget for the year 1952-53	24
IV Papers laid on the Table of the House	25-30
	40-62
	30-31

Monday, the 17th March 1952.

I Questions and Answers	62-73
II Government Business—General discussion of the Budget for the year 1952-53	73-137

Tuesday, the 13th March 1952.

I Questions and Answers	137-161
II Government Business—General discussion of the Budget for the year 1952-53—cont.	213-215
	151-212

Thursday, the 20th March 1952.

I Questions and Answers	217-232
II Government Business—Presentation of Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1951-52	232-244
	232-235

Friday, the 21st March 1952.

I Questions and Answers	245-254
II Government Motion—Motion under rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules	310-313
III Government Business—Voting on Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1952-53—	
(1) Demand VIII—Irrigation	255-258
(2) Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	258-279
	279-309

V211,31 N52

N53-1331

Saturday, the 22nd March 1952.

PAGES

I Questions and Answers	315-324
II Budget for 1952-53—Voting on Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1952-53—cont.	
(1) Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading—cont.	325-338
(2) Demand XXIX—Famine	338-357
(3) Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	357-389
(4) Demands I to VII, X to XXVIII, XXX to XL and XLII—Guillotined	390-396
III Paper laid on the Table of the House	396

Monday, the 24th March 1952.

I Questions and Answers	397-417
II Government Business—Discussion of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1951-52	418-439

Tuesday, the 25th March 1952.

I Questions and Answers	441-460
II Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure in the year 1951-52.	525-530
A. Expenditure on Revenue Account—	
(1) Demand I—Land Revenue	460-461
(2) Demand II—State Excise Duties	465-497
(3) Demand III—Stamps	498-499
(4) Demand IV—Forest	499
(5) Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts	499-505
(6) Demand VII—General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties	505-509
(7) Demand VIII—Irrigation	509-520
(8) Demands IX to XXIII, XXV to XXXV, XXXVIII to XLII—Guillotined	520-524

Thursday, the 27th March 1952.

I Questions and Answers	531-560
II Messages from the Governor	616-624
III Personal explanation re use of the word "Kumbakonam"	560
IV Government Bills—	560-561
(1) The Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952	561-568
(2) The Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	568-602
V Government Motion—Amendment to Rules under section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948	602-603
VI Review of the work of the Assembly	604-615

61012

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 15th March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Fire Services Department.

* 196 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam is not in his place the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for merging the Fire Services Department with the Police Department;

(b) the amount saved as a result of this merger;

(c) whether the Government consider the Fire Services Department a technical department;

(d) whether any preference is given to technically qualified people; and

(e) the number of technically qualified people who are promoted during the last three years?

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—“ (a) The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee appointed by the Government recommended that, as a measure of economy, the Fire Services Department should be placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police and that certain posts of the Fire Services Department should be abolished. The Government accepted the recommendation and issued orders accordingly.

“ (b) About Rs. 50,000 per annum.

“ (c) The answer is in the negative.

“ (d) & (e) Do not arise.”

Lands for political sufferers.

* 197 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political sufferers that were provided with lands in the State since unstarred question No. 8 was answered on 1st September 1950; and

(b) the number that are yet to be provided with lands since clause (b) of unstarred question No. 37 was answered on 5th December 1950?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) The number of political sufferers that were assigned lands in the State since

[15th March 1952]

1st September 1950, up to the end of December 1951, was 5,744. Some more have been provided with lands on provisional grant pending completion of some formalities, but their number is not readily available;

“(b) At the end of December 1951, 4,497 political sufferers had yet to be assigned lands, although some of them have already been provided with lands on provisional grant pending issue of pattas after the prescribed formalities.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“தயவு செய்து பதிலை தமிழில் தெரிவிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. PAPAMESWARAN :—“1950ம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் மாதம் முதல் 1951ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மாதம் வரையில் 5,744 அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. 1951ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மாதக் கடைசியில் 4,497 தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் ஜாரி செய்யப் பட்டவிலை. இவர்களில் சிலருக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் பட்டா, மற்ற நடவடிக்கைகள் பூர்த்தியாகவில்லை.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“Arising out of the answer to clause (b), that out of the 4,497 political sufferers who have yet to be assigned lands, what is the number belonging to the Visakhapatnam district?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“It is a fact, Sir, that many of the political sufferers in Andhra Desa are surrendering the gifts of land made to them by the Government for revitalizing the Congress organization in that part of the country?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I have no official information about it, Sir. I have read some such news in the papers.”

SRI C. M. KOTHARI :—“May I know whether these political sufferers are Congressmen or whether they belong to other parties also?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“They are political sufferers, Sir.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“Of the lands granted to these 5,744 political sufferers, how much had been taken away from Harijan and other people to whom they had been leased already by the Government?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“None, so far as I know.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“May I know, Sir, how far this question of assignment of lands to political sufferers has affected the fortunes of the party in power during the recent elections?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“That question does not arise.”

SRI C. M. KOTHARI :—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to my supplementary question, may I know what is the definition of a political sufferer?”

[15th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“The term has been defined in the Government Order that has been issued and I should like to refer the hon. Member to that Government Order which has been issued long long ago. On that Government Order questions have been put several times on the floor of this House and they have been answered.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“Arising out of the answer given to the question put by Mr. Muniswami Pillay, may I know if the Government are prepared to institute an enquiry into the matter and find out whether lands have been taken away from Harijans and given to political sufferers?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“No, Sir. If any cases are brought to the notice of the Government, they are prepared to enquire into individual cases.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“In view of the long delay in meeting the claims of political sufferers, may I know whether there is any immediate prospect of meeting their claims and granting lands to them or whether the Government intend to close this chapter and devote their attention to other matters?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“The Government have closed the chapter of receiving applications. The chapter of assignments is going on, and I expect it will be closed very soon.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“May I know, Sir, whether this list of political sufferers includes persons who had no ‘political convictions’ at all? Except for the fact that they were recommended by some Provincial Congress Committee Presidents some of them had only criminal convictions to their credit.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“The hon. Member seems to possess a lot of information with him and I should be very happy to receive it.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“May I know what arrangements this Government have made to prevent their successors from taking away the lands granted by them to political sufferers?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“We do not propose to do any such thing now.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there have not been cases of lands which had been in possession of people for over thirty years being taken away from them and assigned to political sufferers?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the Government Order that has been issued. It is very specific. Rules have been framed as to what classes of lands can be assigned, to whom and so on.”

SRI V. JAGGA RAJU :—“May I know, Sir, whether all these applicants have gone to jails or received lathi blows?”

[15th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The applicants must be such as to qualify themselves under the order of the Government that has been issued already.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any agency which recommends to the Government the names of political sufferers to whom lands may be granted? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ After the issue of Government Order those that are qualified under the Government order apply to the Collector of the district. There is an Advisory Committee for each district which goes into the claims of these people and after satisfying itself, makes recommendations to the Collector. The final authority in the matter is the Collector of the district.”

SRI C. M. KOTHARI :—“ In view of a new House and a new Ministry coming into existence shortly, will the present Government stop further assignment of lands? ”

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

Grant of permits to political sufferers for running buses.

* 198 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political sufferers who are given permits for running buses;

(b) the number of political sufferers who have applied for these permits and the number of applications that have been disposed of so far; and

(c) whether they are utilizing them for their own purposes or selling them to unauthorized persons?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ The information required in clauses (a) to (c) of the question is not available nor is it possible to collect it. It may however be mentioned here that in the matter of grant of permits for buses, it is illegal to take into consideration the representation that the applicant is a political sufferer.”

Labour School in Kunjapanai village, the Nilgiris.

* 199 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have constructed a Labour School building and a well in Kunjapanai village, Nilgiris;

(b) the cost of each;

(c) whether there is any school nearby;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the affirmative, the necessity for an additional school;

[15th March 1952]

(e) whether the school referred to in clause (a) is functioning; and

(f) if not, when it will begin to function?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) A Harijan Welfare school building has been constructed by Government at Kunjapanai village. No well has been constructed at the place for the school.

“ (b) The cost of the school building including teachers' quarters and latrines is Rs. 22,971.

“ (c) Yes.

“ (d) The school referred to in clause (c) was started long after the Government decided to have a school at Kunjapanai. The Servants of India Society who are running the present school have proposed to hand it over to the Government and to co-operate with the Government in running the school.

“ (e) No.

“ (f) It will function from the beginning of the next school year, 1952-53.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, if the Government are giving any grants to labour schools for the construction of buildings? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ We are giving, Sir.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, how much, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ It all depends on the nature of the building.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ May I know the strength of the school that will be taken over by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ A separate question may be put Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the same policy will be adopted by the Government throughout the State of providing labour schools wherever such schools exist at present, with their own buildings and if so, when it will be taken up? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Only such of those schools whose buildings need repair will be taken into consideration and the necessary amounts will be granted.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Government knew the strength of the school that they would be taking over, as they were spending over Rs. 22,000 for an elementary school building? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ If a separate question is put I will furnish the necessary information.”

[15th March 1952]

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that there are already two schools in the locality, one run by the Servants of India Society and another by the Labour department of the Government? If so, are both the schools necessary? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Only one school is necessary. The Servants of India Society are handing over the school constructed by them to the Government and we will take it over shortly. ”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ My previous question was whether the Government will consider the question of constructing school buildings for labour schools wherever there are such schools without their own buildings. ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ There could be no labour school without a school building. ”

Production of 60s and 80s of yarn by the mills.

* 200 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that mills have produced 60s and 80s as over production for the months of July and August and September 1951 and whether such productions are permitted by the Director of Controlled Commodities to be disposed of according to the choice of mill-owners?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ There was some over-production of 60s yarn in July-September 1951 but, so far as 80s yarn is concerned, the production has always been below requirements. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay (and not the Director of Controlled Commodities, Madras) has permitted mills to sell to buyers of their own choice, yarn of all counts manufactured from foreign cotton which had been rejected by the original allottee as well as the subsequent allottee, subject to certain conditions. According to this concession, mills were disposing of some of their 60s yarn to nominees of their own choice. But all 80s yarn offered by them were lifted by the original allottees and the question of any 80s yarn being disposed of by mills to their own nominees did not therefore arise. ”

11-15 a.m. SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“ May I know, Sir, what is the object of the mills or mill-owners in working for over-production of such counts? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ That depended on the cotton supplied to the mills in those days. ”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“ Sir, is it not the duty of the mill-owners to produce only the counts required by the consumers or weavers in the State and if they go on producing only the counts for which they have cotton stock on hand, will it not affect the weavers in respect of the other counts? ”

15th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ But this Government cannot help in the matter and it is only the Government of India which supplies cotton that should enforce it. ”

SRI C. M. KOTHARI :—“ Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that 80 counts is in short supply in this State and that it is being imported from foreign countries? ”

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

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask, Sir, what is the position of yarn supply in recent weeks? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Notice, Sir. ”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Sir, is it not a fact that as a result of the free sale of yarn there is a vast disparity between the controlled price and the price that is sold in the free market which is much lower than the controlled rate and therefore the dealers are not releasing yarn, thus putting the weavers to considerable hardship? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ There is no free sale of yarn now, Sir. ”

Surrender of surplus wheat from the State.

* 201 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the proposed surrender of surplus wheat from this State will bring an equal quantity of rice instead for our State?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The Government of India have already been informed that this Government are willing to surrender 1.5 lakhs of tons of wheat out of the B.P. allotment of 4.5 lakhs. There is no hope of getting any quantity of rice from the Government of India in exchange for the wheat though this Government tried their best. ”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI :—“ Sir, in view of the suggestion, or almost the direction of the Prime Minister at the last Food Conference that the rice portion of the rations in wheat-eating States must be surrendered and given to rice-eating States, should they not give more rice in Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ That is the new policy for this year. The question relates to the last year. Out of the basic allotment made to this Government last year, we were obliged to surrender, as I have already stated in the answer, 1.5 lakhs tons of wheat, because towards the end of the year we found that there was a surplus of 2 lakhs of tons of wheat which might deteriorate any time but at the same time which might be useful for distribution to other States by the Government of India. So, we had no other go but to surrender this quantity. ”

[15th March 1952]

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, quite apart from the controversy over the surrender in the past, I would like to ask the Hon. Food Minister whether at this moment there is any quantity of wheat that the Madras Government intend to surrender, and if the answer is in the affirmative, may I repeat my request to send that quantity of wheat to the famine areas in Rayalaseema and Chittoor? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ There is no proposal for any further surrender this year, because we are just now beginning to receive our quota from the beginning of this year.”

SRI C. M. KOTHARI :—“ Sir, arising from the answer of the Hon. Food Minister, may I know that when there was a surplus of wheat, why more wheat was not given to hotels and others who are eating wheat? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Nobody refused to give wheat whenever required, because from our own records the consumption fell down by nearly 50 per cent by about the end of August last and that is why the Government were anxious to get rid of this wheat, lest by people not taking it according to allotment it might deteriorate before long.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Sir, from the very fact that people are not prepared to buy wheat, does it not show that there is enough grain moving about in the country and that the cry of ‘ want of foodgrains ’ is more a political slogan than a real fact? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ That is no indication and that does not prove that there is sufficient grain in the country. That only shows that people have not so far taken to wheat as we expected them to do, though of course we are trying to popularise wheat.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether in view of the fact that they did not get any return for the surrendered wheat, the Government will not consider the question of giving more allotment of wheat to bakeries manufacturing bread out of wheat without much restriction on the quantities issued to them? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ We have in fact liberalized the supply of wheat to bakeries whenever they have asked for it, but only when the question of the supply of maida came in the supply had to be restricted and we even encouraged the bakeries to take more wheat because we could not supply maida.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, why the Government have not asked for an equal quantity of rice when they surrendered their wheat quota? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ We insisted upon it and in fact we tried our best, but could not get it.”

[15th March 1952]

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ It was said, Sir, that the Government of Madras had to surrender a part of the allotment of wheat because people were not willing to take it. But, how do they reconcile that with the policy of increased price for wheat that is sold in the Madras market by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Increased price of wheat depends upon the pool price fixed by the Government of India according to the ultimate cost to the Government of India on imported wheat. That is why the price is increased from time to time, not only in the Madras State but throughout the country. That is how the price of wheat has gone up.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, as a step in popularizing the consumption of wheat, may I ask whether the Government would consider the question of lifting ration coupons for bread and whether the free manufacture of bread will be allowed? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ It will be considered.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ Sir, when the Government of Madras surrendered wheat to the Government of India on the plea that there were no buyers or that there was a great amount of stock which they could not preserve, was it not a fact that the stockists of other cereals—particularly of paddy—were indirectly benefited by it because they could sell their stock in the blackmarket or as it is now euphemistically called the open market, at very high prices or at double the controlled rate fixed by the Government of Madras and did not the action of the Government of Madras indirectly help these stockists? ”

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

Gazetted officers of the State now working in Hyderabad.

* 202 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Gazetted officers of this State that are still working in the Hyderabad State; and

(b) when they are likely to be recalled?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) The number of Gazetted Officers of this State still working in Hyderabad State is forty-three, consisting of

One I.C.S. Officer,

One I.A.S. Officer,

Eleven Deputy Collectors of whom one is in the Collector's grade,

Two Deputy Inspectors-General,

[15th March 1952]

Six District Superintendents of Police,
Sixteen Deputy Superintendents of Police, and
Six Assistant Commandants, Special Armed Police.

“(b) It cannot be foreseen at present when they are likely to be recalled.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, if the Government will consider the question of the recall of these officers because they are being hated in many parts of the Hyderabad State? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ We have not at all had any information that anybody hated them; in fact, they are being welcomed and they are asked to be continued.”

Inadequate supply of stamps and stamp-papers in North Malabar.

* 203 Q.—JANAB K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to question No. 282 answered on 13th October 1950—

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that great difficulties are still being experienced by the litigant public in Malabar, especially North Malabar by the frequent failure of stamp-vendors to supply stamps and stamp-papers for days together; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken or propose to take to prevent this inconvenience being caused to the public?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) No such difficulties have come to the notice of the Government since the issue of Government's instructions to Collectors in the matter last year.

“(b) This question does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a). However, suitable instructions have been issued to the Collector of Malabar to see that stamp-vendors keep adequate stock of stamps and give no room for complaint about non-availability of stamps.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether after the question was received by the Government any enquiry was made of the officers in North Malabar who are dealing with this matter about the state of affairs with reference to the supply of stamps and stamp papers? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ After the question was received we took care to send out instructions to the Collector of Malabar to see that there was no room for complaint. There was no need for an enquiry after the question was put. Originally there was an enquiry made and a report was called for from various Collectors and we issued necessary instructions. This was only a reminder to the Collector of Malabar to see that there was no room for complaint.”

[15th March 1952]

Number of buses running between Saidapet and Madras.

* 204 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buses that are running at present between Saidapet and Madras;

(b) the number of buses that were running before the nationalization of the route;

(c) the number of buses that are run by the private owners in that route; and

(d) the number of buses that were running in September 1951?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) There are no buses running exclusively between Madras and Saidapet. One hundred and forty mufassal and suburban buses belonging to private operators and thirteen Government Transport buses pass through Saidapet on their way to Madras.

“(b) Six private buses were running on this route in 1948, but they were subsequently withdrawn.

“(c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a). The position remained the same in September 1951.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ தயவு செய்து பதிலை தமிழில் சொல்லுமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (எ) சென்னைக்கும் சைதாப்பேட்டைக்கும் தனியாக பஸ்கள் ஓடுவது கிடையாது. வெளி யூருக்குச் செல்லும் பொது பஸ்கள் தான் ஓடுகின்றன. பிரைவேட் ஆபரேட்டர்களுடைய 140 பஸ்களும், கவர்ன்மெண்டு டிரான்ஸ்போர்டு பஸ்களில் 13 பஸ்களும் ஓடுகின்றன.

“(பி) பிரைவேட் பஸ்கள் 1948 முதற்கொண்டு ஓடக்கூடாது என்று உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“(சி) அண்டு (டி) மேற்சொன்ன (எ) க்குக் கொடுத்த பதிலிருந்து கனம் அங்கத்தினர் விஷயங்களைப் புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். 1951-ம் வருஷம் செப்டம்பர் மாதத்திலிருந்து நிலைமை இப்பொழுதும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சைதாப் பேட்டையில் ஐனங்கள் நெருக்கமாக இருப்பதால் வெளியூரிலிருந்து வரும் பஸ்கள் அவர்களுக்கு உபயோகமாக இல்லை. அந்த நெருக்கடினாத் தீர்க்க அரசாங்கத்தார் பஸ்களை அங்கே என் டிடக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ After thirteen Government Transport buses began to pass through Saidapet I find those buses that were running from Saidapet to Madras have ceased to run.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that Saidapet has been integrated to the City of Madras, and it now comes within the limits of the Corporation of Madras, great difficulty is felt by intermediate passengers getting bus accommodation in Saidapet, may I ask whether the Government

[15th March 1952]

will consider the question of either running the buses from Saidapet as a terminus or make other arrangements for meeting the demands of the public? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I may remind the hon. Member that there is electric train service between Saidapet and Madras in addition to the bus service. However, the suggestion will be considered.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, அங்கு சென்று பார்த்தால் தெரியும், ஜனங்கள் மணிக்கணக்காக தெருவில் நின்று கொண்டிருப்பதை. அதைப் பார்ப்பதற்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் பஸ்களை வைத்திருப்பதால் அந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை என் தீர்க்கக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have already assured the hon. Member that the Government will look into the matter.”

Grant for the Adivasi hostels.

* 205 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavaya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Adivasi hostels recognized by the Government for grant for the current year;

(b) the number of Adivasi hostels refused recognition by the Government;

(c) the number of Adivasi or backward classes students admitted this year in the M. C. Rajah Memorial Hostel, Madras;

(d) whether any Yenadi student has been refused admission in the said hostel by the manager; and if so the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether a student who fails to get admission in any recognized hostel, is granted Government residential scholarships?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) Thirteen.

“ (b) Three.

“ (c) No Adivasi or Backward Class student was admitted in the M. C. Rajah Memorial Hostel, Madras, during the current year.

“ (d) No application was received from any Yenadi student for admission in the M.C. Rajah Memorial Hostel, Madras.

“ (e) Residential scholarships are not granted to students who do not reside in recognised hostels.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Sir, in view of the peculiar nature and the circumstances of running these Adivasi hostels, will not the Government consider the question of themselves starting and running a number of these Adivasi hostels in order to meet the urgent needs of this problem? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The Government will have no objection to do so provided they are guaranteed that the hostels will be run on right lines.”

[15th March 1952]

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Adivasi Hostel at Giddalore in Kurnool district has been refused recognition in spite of the fact that it has been there for the last two years? ” 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The present question is about the M.C. Rajah Memorial Hostel, Madras.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ It is also about Adivasi Hostels.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ May I request the hon. Member to repeat his question? ”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Adivasi Hostel at Giddalore in Kurnool district has been refused recognition in spite of the fact that it has been there for the last two years? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I will look into the question.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Grant of loans to cultivators in Rayalaseema districts.

23 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of loans granted to cultivators in the districts of Rayalaseema during the last three financial years under the Land Improvement Loans Act and under Agriculturists' Loans Act;

(b) the time allowed for the liquidation of these loans; and

(c) the rate of interest charged on these loans?

A.—(a) The total amount of loans granted to cultivators in the districts of Rayalaseema during the last three fasli-years under the Land Improvement Loans Act and under Agriculturists' Loans Act is as follows :—

From faslis 1357 to 1359.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	RS.
Kurnool ..	1,54,635	(Figures under each Act are not available.)
Bellary ..	8,08,900	8,33,765
Anantapur ..	1,32,890	6,59,690.
Cuddapah ..	1,63,675	5,17,625
Chittoor ..	6,10,590	(Figures under each Act are not available.)

[15th March 1952]

(b) The time allowed for the liquidation of these loans is—

In the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.	Maximum number of annual instalments.
(1)	(2)
(i) For the construction or repair of wells ..	30
(ii) For the installation of oil engines and pumps—	
when the loan is secured on landed property.	20
when the loan is secured on machinery or plant ..	5
when the loan is secured on personal security.	2
for other purposes ..	20

In the case of loans under the Agriculturist's Loans Act.	Maximum number of annual instalments.
(1)	(2)
(i) For the purchase of manure or of seed for crops which can yield a return within thirty months or for cultivation expenses.	2
(ii) For the purchase of seed for crops which cannot yield a return within thirty months.	12
(iii) For the cultivation of sugarcane, ginger and turmeric ..	1
(iv) For the cultivation of plantains and betel ..	2
(v) For the relief of distress ..	6
(vi) For any other purpose ..	20

Subject to these maxima, the number of annual instalments and the period in which the loans should be repaid are fixed by the officer or authority granting the loan with due regard to the probable durability of the improvement proposed to be effected with the loan, the value or sufficiency of the security given, to the convenience of the borrower and to the other circumstances of the case.

(c) The rates of interest charged on agricultural loans for the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 were 5½ per cent, 4½ per cent and 4½ per cent, respectively per annum.

Use of discretionary grants by the Collectors of Rayalaseema districts.

24 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how the Collectors of Rayalaseema spent the discretionary grants at their disposal during the last three financial years, yearwar; and

(b) the amount kept at the discretion of each Collector during these years?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer^a is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 32-33 infra.

15th March 1952]

Costs of raw materials purchased by certified schools.

25 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of raw materials purchased by various certified schools for the production of finished goods; and

(b) the cost of articles manufactured in these jails, jailwar and itemwar?

A.—(a) The cost of raw materials purchased during 1950-51 for the production of finished goods in the four Government Certified Schools is given below:—

	Amount.	RS.	A.	P.
Senior Certified School, Chingleput ..	15,891	3	4	
Junior Certified School, Ranipet ..	2,293	3	9	
Junior Certified School, Tanjore ..	4,199	6	10	
Junior Certified School, Bellary ..	4,086	6	6	

(b) The hon. Member is apparently referring to the Certified Schools mentioned in clause (a) above. The cost of articles manufactured in the schools, schoolwar and itemwar is given below:—

(1)	Senior Certified School, Chingleput. (2)	Junior Certified School, Ranipet. (3)	Junior Certified School, Tanjore. (4)	Junior Certified School, Bellary. (5)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tailoring ..	15,819 2 9	677 3 10	1,893 2 0	6,869 5 0
Metal work ..	638 7 0	..	..	..
Blacksmithy ..	197 1 0	..	..	52 0 0
Carpentry ..	1,653 5 0	554 5 4	1,372 14 0	756 3 0
Weaving ..	995 0 9	1,034 15 4	638 11 3	595 15 0
Mat weaving ..	90 4 0	..	..	..
Laundry ..	448 0 0	..	686 7 0	..
Spinning ..	..	23 7 4	..	23 5 0
Binding ..	..	..	734 1 0	..
Total ..	19,841 4 6	2,289 15 10	5,325 3 3	8,296 12 0

Names of constituencies in Kurnool district.

26 Q.—SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to place on the table of the House a list containing the names of several constituencies in Kurnool district for the State Assembly with the names of taluks and firkas, the names of polling centres in each constituency and the names of villages attached to each polling centre with the number of voters in each village and polling centre?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the President's Delimitation Order published at page 509 of Part III-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th September 1951: a list of the Assembly Constituencies together with particulars as to the extent of the constituencies is contained in that notification. As regards polling centres, a list of polling centres as finally approved by the Election Commission will be published later. The lists of polling stations suggested by the Collectors have already been published

[15th March 1952]

in the district and circulated to political parties. As regards the names of villages attached to each polling centre with the number of voters in each village and polling centre, it is considered that the public interest served by compiling the information and furnishing it on the floor of the House will not be worth the labour and time involved; the hon. member can obtain all this information from the Returning Officer of the constituency.

Grants to the libraries.

27 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of new libraries that have been established after the Library Act came into force;

(b) the number of old libraries that have applied for funds and the number among them that have got grants, and if so, how much; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to improve the libraries, and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) 126.

(b) 1,781 old libraries applied for grants and 1,629 of them were in receipt of grants. The total amount of grant sanctioned is Rs. 1,17,950-15-0.

(c) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the steps taken by Government to open more libraries and expand the library service in the State.

After the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, came into force the responsibility for the preparation of schemes for the establishment of libraries and for the expansion of the library service and for submitting them to the Director of Public Libraries for sanction rests with the Local Library Authorities of the districts concerned. Though these Authorities were formed in all the districts in 1950-51, they could not start work during that year without funds, since many of the local bodies were not able to collect the library cess in 1950-51. The collection of the cess is proceeding in the current year.

Main libraries have been opened in North Arcot and South Kanara districts and schemes for the library service have been received from the Local Library Authorities of Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, and those schemes are proposed to be placed before the State Library Committee.

The chief difficulty in the opening of main libraries is the lack of accommodation. The Government have issued instructions to all the Collectors to assist the Secretaries of Local Library Authorities in securing suitable buildings for the purpose. It is hoped that by

15th March 1952]

the end of the current financial year, suitable buildings would have been secured and main libraries opened in all the districts.

Number of bales of yarn in stock in the mills in Coimbatore district.

28 Q.—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bales of yarn in stock in the textile mills in the Coimbatore district in the months of April, May and June 1951 with details countwar;

(b) whether the Government have recently received any complaints from the textile mills in Coimbatore district that the State Nominees are not taking delivery of yarn in time; and

(c) if so, the number of bales that are not taken delivery with countwar details?

A.—(a) The following statement gives the number of bales in stock with the Coimbatore mills at the end of the months countwar:—

		Up to 6s.	Above 6s and up to 10s.	Over 10s to 20s.	Over 20s to 40s.	Over 40s.
	1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
April 1951.						
Single	..	37½	5½	572	5,199½	1,821½
Folded	..	..	3	207	654½	191½
May 1951—						
Single	..	19	6	1,056	4,952½	1,583½
Folded	..	..	2½	179½	459	304
June 1951—						
Single	..	1½	51½	1,448½	3,303	2,338½
Folded	..	..	1	81	507	308

(b) & (c) No complaints were received from the mills that the State Nominees were not taking delivery of yarn in time. But in the month of June 1951 all the offers of 60s and 2/60s yarn of June packing could not be lifted as there was no demand for these counts. The mills were therefore asked to dispose of such bales to their own nominees after obtaining the Textile Commissioner's permission. Five hundred and ninety-seven bales of 60s and 17 bales of 1/60s yarn could not be lifted by the State Nominees from Coimbatore Mills for June 1951.

Admissions into the medical colleges.

29 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of students that sought admission this year into the medical college districtwar and collegewar;

(b) the number of Harijan and other Backward class boys who sought admission;

(c) how many were selected; and

[15th March 1952]

(d) how many applications from Harijan and Backward class boys were rejected and the reasons therefor?

A.—A statement^a furnishing the information is laid on the table.

'Five-year Plan.'

30 Q.—SRI K. R. KARANTH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(a) the 'Five-year Plan' relating to National Highways (referred to in the Governor's Address) with reference to the various districts and their costs; and

(b) the 'Five-year Plan' for other roads and bridges not included in the above with similar particulars?

A.—(a) & (b) The five-year programme of National Highways and roads other than National Highways originally framed relates to the period 1947-52. A good portion of the works included in the plan has been executed or is under execution. The balance of works has been included as part of the new five-year plan for the period from 1951-52 to 1955-56 and forwarded to the Government of India. This plan has not yet been finalized. As the old plan relating to 1947-52 is a bulky document, the Government do not consider it necessary to print and place copies of it before the legislature. However, 10 copies of the five-year programme of works on National Highways and 10 copies of the Five-year Plan for development of Roads other than National Highways relating to 1947-52 will be placed in the library of the Legislature for reference.

House-sites granted to Harijans of Alur, Bellary district.

31 Q.—SRI D. GOVINDA DOSS : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether house-sites were granted to the Harijans of Alur, Bellary district, after receiving a deposit of Rs. 3,000;

(b) whether orders of the Collector sanctioning the grant were cancelled by the Government after the construction of the houses was begun, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the house-sites sanctioned for Harijans of Alur have been cancelled by the Harijan Welfare Deputy Director;

(d) if so, whether the Harijans have been consulted before cancelling the assignment of the site; and if not, why not; and

(e) whether the deposit amount will be returned together with interest?

A.—(a) The Harijans have deposited the amount towards the cost of the house-sites, but no sites were granted to them.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) Deposit will be returned. No interest can be paid as interest does not accrue on deposits.

[15th March 1952]

Grants to Harijan Girls' Hostel, Adoni.

32 Q.—SRI D. GOVINDA DOSS : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Harijan Welfare has given any grant to Adoni Harijan Girls' Hostel and if not, why not;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director of Harijan Welfare visited the Adoni Girls' Hostel on 24th April 1950 and asked the District Welfare Officer to send a special report immediately; and

(c) if so, whether the Welfare Officer has sent the report and if not, the reasons for the delay.

A.—(a) A lumpsum boarding grant of Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned to the Girls' Hostel (Sri Kasturba Memorial Harijan Girls' Hostel), Adoni, during each of the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Scale of yarn ration in the State.

33 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the scale of yarn ration in this State from 1st January 1951 to 1st September 1951; and

(b) whether the ration scale is adhered to in all the districts; and if not, the reasons for variation?

A.—(a) The information is furnished below :—

1. *Handloom weavers' and handloom factories—*

30s and below 20 lb. per loom per month.

30s to 60s 10 lb. per loom per month.

80s and 100s 5 lb. per loom per month.

2. *Power looms—*

150 lb. per loom per month up to 31st March 1951.

100 lb. per loom per month from 1st April 1951.

3. *Hosiery factories—*

30 to 32 lb. if run by power } per machine per
8 to 10 lb. if worked by manual } day up to 31st
labour } March 1951.

20 lb. if run by power }
6 lb. if run by manual labour } per machine per day
from 1st April 1951.

4. Miscellaneous consumers such as rope makers, ball thread and tape manufacturers, etc., are supplied yarn on the basis of supplies made to them during the last control and in proportion to the quantity allotted to the district.

[15th March 1952]

- (b) The ration scales are prescribed for all the districts and supplies are made not exceeding the limits prescribed. The actual supplies made to the consumers are however based on the actual quantities of yarn received by the State from the mills month after month. Allotments of yarn to each district are made on the basis of the ratio of the number of looms in the district to the total number for the whole State.

Bus route permits issued in the Guntur district.

34 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of bus route permits issued in the Guntur district during the last three years;
- (b) the routes for which they have been given;
- (c) the names of the persons and companies to whom the permits were given;
- (d) how many and which of these permit-holders transferred their permits to others;
- (e) the dates of the permits and the dates of their transfer;
- (f) the reasons for which the Government recognized their transfer; and
- (g) how many and which of these operators were punished for violation of Rules under Motor Vehicles Acts?

A.—(a) Fifty-two bus route permits were issued in the Guntur district during the period from 1st September 1948 to 31st August 1951.

(b) & (c) Particulars of the routes and the names of the operators are given in the statement ^a in Annexure I to Appendix III.

(d) & (e) The names of the two operators who transferred permits and the dates of issue and of transfer of the permits are given in Annexure II to Appendix III.

(f) Transfers of permits are sanctioned by the Regional Transport Authority and not by the Government.

(g) Sixteen operators were punished. Their names are furnished in column (4) of the statement in Annexure I to Appendix III.

Number and name of bus routes in Madras City.

35 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) the number and names of routes in which Government buses are running in the City;

[15th March 1952]

- (b) whether special buses are arranged on Krithigai and Amavasai days to go to Tiruttani, Kodambakkam, Tirupporur, Mylam and Tiruvallur from Madras by the Transport Department; and

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to provide quarters to Government Transport labourers?

A.—(a) A statement ^a giving the information required is laid on the table of the house.

- (b) On all Krithigai days, special buses are run (one or two only) between Kodambakkam Railway station and Vadapalani in addition to the usual buses on routes 17 and 25, i.e., Parry's Corner-Vadapalani and Triplicane-Vadapalani, respectively.

Special buses are also run on Adi Krithigai days from Madras to Tirupporur, Arkonam and Tiruttani.

No specials are run on Amavasai days.

- (c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine under the control of local bodies.

36 Q.—JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of pucca dispensaries of Indigenous System of Medicine in the State that are under the control of the local bodies and how many 'A' and 'B' class practitioners are employed under them;

(b) whether any classification has been made in the dispensaries of Indigenous System of Medicine under the control of local bodies and, if so, when and the basis of differentiation, the number of classes and the number of dispensaries in each class;

(c) whether it is a fact that the members of the Madras Provincial Association of Medical Officers, serving under the local bodies (other than L.I.Ms.) waited in deputation on the Governmental authorities concerned and represented their grievances several times during the last two and half years, and, if so, whether their grievances were redressed to any extent whatsoever; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Honorary Director of Indigenous Systems of Medicine made recommendations with regard to the scales of pay of the 'B' class Medical Officers of the Indigenous Systems of Medicine, and, if so, what the recommendations are and what action was taken by the Government on them?

A.—(a) There are 258 regular dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine under the control of local bodies and 166 'A' class and 92 'B' class practitioners are employed in them.

[15th March 1952]

- (b) The number and classification of institutions of Indigenous Medicine under the control of local bodies are given below :—

Classes of dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine. (1)	Number in each class. (2)
I. Regular pucca dispensaries—	
(i) Local Fund	175
(ii) Municipal	83
II. Rural dispensaries—	
(i) Subsidized	378
(ii) Non-subsidized	125

The basis of differentiation between a regular and rural dispensary is that while the establishments in local fund and municipal dispensaries are servants of local bodies, those in rural dispensaries are neither Government nor local fund servants and their conditions of service are contained in the agreements executed by them.

- (c) The Association represented various grievances of the Medical Officers (other than L.I.Ms.) and their grievances were redressed to the extent possible.
- (d) The Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine recommended that the maximum of the scale of pay of 'B' class medical practitioners may be raised to Rs. 150 but Government declined to accept the recommendation.

Abolition of inams.

37 Q.—SRI P. A. THANGASWAMI NADAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House a list of pre-1936 inams [viz., inam villages that have been finally determined under section 9 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act to be inam estates] that have not yet been notified for abolition; and

(b) to state when they are going to be so notified?

A.—(a) The work under section 9 of the Abolition Act is not yet over and the Government have not got a complete list of inam estates which are yet to be notified. The number of inam estates yet to be notified may be estimated roughly at 800.

(b) The notification of these inam estates is expected to be completed in another six to nine months' time.

Amendment of the definition of 'Estates'.

38 Q.—SRI P. A. THANGASWAMI NADAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased—

(i) to place on the table of the House—

(a) a list of inam villages in which rent reduction has been refused by the Government on the ground that the villages are not inam villages under the Estates Land Act;

15th March 1952]

(ii) to state—

(b) whether suggestions have been made recently by the Tirunelveli District Inam Ryots' Association and other bodies to amend the definition of an 'Estate' in the Estates Land Act; and

(c) whether the suggestions have been considered by the Government and, if so, with what result?

A.—(i) (a) A list of such village is not available with the Government. The Rent Reduction Act applies only to estates as defined in the Estates Land Act.

(ii) (b) Yes.

(c) As the Estates Land Act is in the melting pot the Government consider that it is now too late in the day to think of amending it.

Re-opening of certain cases of inam villages in Tirunelveli district.

39 Q.—SRI P. A. THANGASWAMI NADAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made recently to the Government to re-open the cases of inam villages in the Tirunelveli district and the State in which rent reduction and rent fixation have been refused by the Government and to order the same, leaving open the inamdar's claim of title of panna land for decision by court; and

(b) whether the Government have passed any and if so, what orders?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion has not been accepted by the Government as the Rent Reduction Act applies only to ryoti lands in estates.

Judicial review of Rent Reduction Order.

40 Q.—SRI P. A. THANGASWAMI NADAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras High Court in their judgment, dated 14th September 1951, have decided that each Rent Reduction Order under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, has to be judicially reviewed;

(b) whether a suggestion has been made to bring in validating legislation under Article 31-A of the Constitution of India to meet the situation arising out of the decision; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the suggestion and arrived at any decision?

A.—(a) Judicial review is envisaged by the Court on certain cases and in certain circumstances and in respect of all Rent Reduction Orders.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes; the Government consider that there is no need for the legislation suggested.

[15th March 1952]

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

II.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have seen from the papers circulated what the programme of the Assembly is. Sir, though this is only a Budget for four months, still as it deals with the question of policy, it is of some importance and so several hon. Members of this House would like to have an opportunity to discuss it fully. We expected the Government to allot to us the full number of days for discussing the Budget. But they have given us only half the number of days, that is, two days. Now, there is no purpose in asking for it, for, Government will say, ‘ We have not time ’. But here, I would like to make a submission of very great importance. This State is going through a period of famine and drought and shortage of food all over. The matter has assumed some importance, for Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister of the Government of India, who had been here recently, had been impressed with it, and our new Governor is starting on a tour of the Rayalseema districts.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is making a speech! He only wanted to make a statement about the programme of the House.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ I am only appealing to Government to allot, besides the two days they have allotted for the discussion of the Budget, one day to discuss the food situation. I would earnestly request them to allot one day separately for food debate. Luckily, the programme given to us enables us to find that one day in the 19th instant; for, on the 19th instant, there is no sitting of the Assembly. I would suggest to Government to allot that day for food debate, and request the Hon. Food Minister to make a statement on the food situation then and also on what is proposed to meet that situation. This will give us, members of this House, an opportunity to have our say in this matter, and such a debate will strengthen his hands to get more food from the Government of India.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ On the 19th, the Legislative Council will be sitting to discuss the Budget.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ What does it matter? Sir, there have been several occasions when the Assembly was sitting even while the Council was in actual session. So, that may be done even now. I am surprised that the Hon. Leader of the House should have the courage to say like that on this occasion when the Government have been defeated in several places in the recent elections on account of the food situation. (Laughter.) Let him take the responsibility for the food situation.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We shall now proceed to the next item in the agenda.”

15th March 1952]

III.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, ^{Introductory.} the budget which I am now presenting is only an interim one for 1952-53, although it has been prepared as usual, for the full year. It is intended just to give an account of the financial position of this State for the current year, and the prospects for the coming year on the existing structure of receipts and expenditure. The new Government which will shortly come into being, will consider the budget afresh and recast it, making provision for new schemes and taxation proposals, and this will be presented to both the Houses in due course. The Demands for full Grants, as contained in this budget, will not be presented to this Legislature. After the general discussion, a vote on account will be asked for, to meet the anticipated expenditure during the first four months of the next year. A White Paper,* explaining briefly the accounts of the year 1950-51, the Revised Estimates for 1951-52 and the Budget Estimates for 1952-53 as now framed, is being circulated to the hon. Members along with the other budget documents. I shall not go over the same ground, but shall merely draw attention to a few matters of public concern.

For the fifth year in succession, this State ^{Adverse seasonal conditions.} has suffered from adverse seasonal conditions causing widespread distress. The current year has been one of the worst, and severe drought conditions are now prevailing in the entire districts of Cuddapah, Chittoor, Chingleput and North Arcot. Scarcity conditions exist also in parts of Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore districts. The Government are alive to the seriousness of the situation and the need for immediate relief. To avoid large-scale human mortality, gruel centres are being opened, wherever necessary, to sustain the aged and the infirm. Liberal remissions of land revenue and postponement of the collection of instalments of takkavi loans have been ordered. The Government are also granting subsistence and takkavi loans on a liberal scale. The programme of works on roads, rural water-supply and minor irrigation schemes is being accelerated in order to provide employment. Fodder is being arranged to be sold at subsidised rates to preserve the cattle wealth of the area. It may

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 40-62 infra.

[Sri A. B. Shetty]

[15th March 1952]

perhaps be desirable to subsidise the sale of food-grains, especially millets, in the affected areas, to place them within the reach of the distressed people, but this would entail heavy outlay, beyond the resources of the State. The cost on account of the various relief measures which may have to be continued till the close of the calendar year 1952, is estimated at well over Rs. 5 crores. The amount available in the Famine Relief Fund at the end of the current year will be only about Rs. 60 lakhs. This Government have therefore approached the Government of India for substantial assistance by way of loans and grants and let us hope that our request will evoke a favourable response in quick time.

The Revised Estimate for 1951-52 was framed one month ago on the basis of the information then available, and it is very likely that the actual amount of remissions and expenditure on other relief measures in the current year will be much more than what were then anticipated. In the result, it is fairly certain that the deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs shown in the revised estimate for the year may be materially exceeded.

Budget,
1952-53.

The interim Budget for 1952-53, as now presented, presumes that seasonal conditions in the ensuing year will not be unfavourable. Revenues have been estimated on the existing basis of taxation and no provision has been made for new schemes to be introduced during the year. Even so, the anticipated revenue will fall short of expenditure by Rs. 86 lakhs. It is usual to make provision in the budget for new schemes of development costing about Rs. 2 to 3 crores each year and this additional expenditure used to be met by the normal increases in receipts under the various revenue heads. But our major sources of revenue, such as sales tax and motor vehicles tax, have reached the stage of peak-outturn and a downward trend may set in now. As the hon. Members are aware, there has recently been a sudden fall in the prices of various commodities in this country. It is too soon to say how and at what level the prices will get stabilized, but this matter is one of great interest to this Government, as well as to the different sections of the public. A fall in commodity prices will have the healthy effect of narrowing down the wide disparity that has been existing, ever since the outbreak of the Korean War, between the prices of foodgrains and the prices

15th March 1952]

[Sri A. B. Shetty]

of commercial crops, and as such, may prove an incentive to the agriculturists for the production of more food. The working classes, particularly in industrial towns, have been adversely affected by the increased price they have had to pay for rice from the 2nd of this month, consequent on the stoppage of the food subsidies by the Central Government. The rise in their cost of living may be set off, to some extent at least, by a reduction in the retail prices of other articles which they consume. The stabilization of prices is a matter largely for the Government of India, and they may perhaps attempt to maintain parity between the prices of commercial products and foodgrains. So far as this State is concerned, one effect of a large fall in prices will be to diminish the revenues, particularly under General Sales Tax. New resources will therefore have to be tapped, if provision should be made for new schemes as contemplated in the Five-year Plan. The Planning Commission had taken note of the inelasticity of our existing revenue resources and for that reason, it had recommended additional taxation to the extent of at least Rs. 4 crores per year. Among the new proposals for expenditure to be considered is the one to launch a pilot scheme for mining the lignite deposits located in the South Arcot district. In this investigation, we have now reached a stage when we should attempt an open-cast mine to make sure that the exploitation of this precious resource is economically feasible. The experts who have been at this job for the past few years have now unanimously recommended that the cost of about Rs. 1 crore on the pilot scheme is a hazard worth undertaking, and therefore it is now up to this Government, with the assistance of the Government of India, if that should be forthcoming, to sanction the scheme forthwith. There is also for consideration the vexed question of enhancement of dearness allowance to non-gazetted Government servants, which has been agitating the minds of many hon. Members. An all-round increase in the rate of dearness allowance by Re. 1 per mensem will result in an extra cost of about Rs. 37 lakhs per annum and, therefore, hon. Members can easily appreciate the financial implications of this issue. In the circumstances in which we are placed to-day, it is not for me to suggest or for the present House to implement the measures necessary to tackle these problems adequately. Let us hope that the newly elected

[Sri A. B. Shetty] [15th March 1952]

representatives of the people and the Ministry installed by them would resolve these issues to the satisfaction of the public.

11-45 a.m.
Capital
expenditure.

On the side of capital expenditure, we have had a most anxious time throughout the whole year. Hon. Members can see from the White Paper that we had budgeted for a capital expenditure of about Rs. 22½ crores which included about Rs. 9½ crores on irrigation projects and a similar sum on electricity works. Productive investment of this kind can usually be met from out of loans raised from the public; but under conditions which were expected to obtain in the money market, we could not have hoped to raise the sum from the public. Actually the open market loan for the year fetched us only Rs. 3 crores last September. The Government of India have been taking note of our difficulties and while accommodating us to the extent considered possible, they have been advising us to slow down some of the newly sanctioned projects with a view to restrict the outlay to the resources available. They have given us a loan of Rs. 5 crores from out of the Special Development Fund, ear-marked for the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani projects. A further loan of Rs. 1 crore has been promised us under this head and it is hoped that this and any further assistance would reach us before the close of the year. They have also transferred to their account securities worth Rs. 5 crores from our holdings and thereby released to us credit to that extent. Even so, there has been a wide gap between the resources available and the expenditure budgeted for, and this has caused embarrassing ways and means difficulties throughout the year. With a view to bridge the gap, the Government were constrained to review the Capital programme and some economies had to be ordered recently, care being taken to ensure that only the minimum dislocation was caused in the process. The revised Capital programme for the year stands at Rs. 19½ crores, the details of which are given in the White Paper. It is hoped that the deficit still remaining under the Capital heads could be covered by the sale of securities to any further extent found possible, before the end of the year.

Most of our Capital works, such as the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani on the irrigation side, the Machkund and Moyar on the electricity side, are

[Sri A. B. Shetty] 15th March 1952]

in an advanced stage of construction, where slowing down would involve wasteful outlay. If all our works should proceed according to schedule, we should provide for an outlay of about Rs. 25 crores during the ensuing year. But, considering the difficulties we had to face in this respect during the current year and the none-too-bright prospects of raising large sums in the open market, we are constrained to budget cautiously. The demands made by our engineers for the different schemes, have therefore been pruned down to the extent possible consistent with general economy, and the capital budget for the ensuing year has been fixed at Rs. 19.87 crores including Rs. 8.97 crores on irrigation and Rs. 8 crores on electricity projects. This sum has to be found during the course of the year by raising as much as we can from the open market, by the sale of securities to the extent possible, by borrowing from the Government of India whatever sums they can spare us and, in the last resort, by levying new taxes. Hon. Members might have noticed that the Central Government is placing increasing reliance on revenue surpluses to finance capital expenditure. This is an indication that, if we should develop our natural resources at a pace, which is not unduly tardy, we should also resort to similar methods; but this, however, is an important question of policy which we must necessarily leave to the new Houses for consideration.

On the 1st of April 1946, we held securities ^{Reserves.} worth about Rs. 43 crores as unattached reserves. We have been drawing on these reserves to the extent necessary, to meet our capital expenditure during the post-war years. After meeting all the outstanding liabilities, we may expect to close the current year with an unattached balance of about Rs. 19 crores. We have thus depleted the reserves to the extent of Rs. 24 crores during this period, but this should not cause us any grave concern because, during this period, we have invested on capital works the sum of Rs. 62 crores, of which Rs. 25 crores are on irrigation and Rs. 30 crores on electricity projects. We have borrowed during this period only Rs. 11½ crores from the open market and Rs. 18 crores from the Government of India (including Rs. 3½ crores which we hope to get before the end of this year) and, therefore, a sizeable portion amounting to about Rs. 8½ crores of our capital investments during this period, came out of current

30 PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952-53

[Sri A. B. Shetty] [15th March 1952]

resources. The balance of Rs. 19 crores in the reserves, may be sufficient to support our capital commitments for another year or a little more; but by about that time, a good many of our irrigation and electricity projects would have been completed and begun to yield us some additional revenue.

Conclusion.

The finances of this State have been under the able administration of Sri B. Gopala Reddi during the last five years (applause) and it will be seen that, during this period, our revenues have increased and our resources have been utilized for productive purposes. Sri T. A. Varghese, the Finance Secretary, and members of his department have as usual applied themselves diligently to their onerous task during this year of exceptional difficulty. My thanks are also due to the Governor of the Reserve Bank for continued help to this State.

Under the very exceptional circumstances in which this Budget is being presented, I do not propose, as is usual on such occasions, to comment on the different aspects of our administration. The authority on these matters can now be properly exercised only by our successors who will have the right and the privilege to recast this Budget. I hope that the hon. Members will keep in mind this material limitation, while offering their comments on the present proposals". (Cheers.)

MR SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn till 11 a.m. on Monday, the 17th March 1952.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 17th March 1952.

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

1. Pamphlet entitled '*Principles of Ryotwari Settlement.*'
2. Regulation issued with G.O. No. 3069, Public (Services), dated 8th December 1951, under Article 320 (3) of the Constitution. [Laid on the table in accordance with Article 320 (5) of the Constitution.]
3. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1666, L.A., dated 23rd August 1951, regarding inclusion of area in Cuddalore Municipal limits.
4. G.O. No. 4492, P.W. (Electricity), dated 5th November 1951, regarding payment of compensation. [Order issued under section 24 of the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949.]

15th March 1952]

5. G.O. No. 4610, P.W., dated 12th November 1951, regarding compensation payable to the Periyakulam Municipal Electrical Undertaking [Order issued under section 24 of the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949.]

6. G.O. No. 4940, P.W. (Electricity), dated 3rd December 1951, regarding compensation payable to the Sivakasi Municipal Electrical Undertaking. [Order issued under section 24 of the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949.]

7. Balance-sheet of the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, as at 30th June 1951.

8. Report on the allegations made against the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Sriperumbudur, the findings of the Committee and the decisions of the Government thereon. (Laid on the table with reference to answer to supplementary question to Legislative Assembly starred question No. 206 answered on 1st September 1951.)

9. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2510, L.A., dated 28th December 1951, regarding inclusion of certain villages within the jurisdiction of Visakhapatnam District Board.

10. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4433, Home, dated 20th November 1951, regarding exemption of lorry belonging to the Travancore-Cochin Government. [Laid on the table under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

11. Regulation issued with G.O. No. 594, Public (Services), dated 20th February 1952, under Article 320 (3) of the Constitution. [Laid on the table in accordance with Article 320 (5) of the Constitution.]

[15th March 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 24 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th March 1952, page 14 supra.]

(a) The purposes for which the discretionary grant was spent and the amount spent by the Collectors of Rayalaseema districts in 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 are shown below :—

Year.	Purpose.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.		
1947-48	Relief of victims of fire accidents	Particulars of amounts spent are not ascertainable as the connected records have been destroyed under the rules.
	Grant to Destitute Home	
	Village Uplift	
	Award of prizes to agriculturists for encouragement of live-stock rearing.	
1948-49	Towards Harijan schools	Do.
	Construction of sheds for patients	
	For elementary schools	Do.
1949-50	Relief to victims of fire accident	
	Grant to Destitute Home	
	Construction of drinking water well for poorer classes	
	Contributions towards village betterment	
	Contributions towards Harijan Uplift	
(ii) BELLARY DISTRICT.		
1947-48	Relief of victims of fire accidents	RS. A. P.
1948-49	Repairs to Kamalapuram-Hampi road	1,476 0 0
	Relief to the victims of fire accidents	100 0 0
1949-50	Construction of water cisterns for providing drinking water	1,749 0 0
	Donation for laying out parks	250 0 0
	Reward for exceptional courage shown in efforts to save the life of two young girls by Sugawna of Alur.	400 0 0
	Compassionate grant to the surviving parents of the two deceased.	50 0 0
	Grant to the free reading room, Yemmiganur	40 0 0
	Donation for the conduct of Bellary District Sports	300 0 0
	Distribution of sweets and provisions of comforts to patients in hospital.	100 0 0
	Conducting the Hospet Cottage and Industrial Arts Exhibition.	75 0 0
	Relief to victims of fire accident	450 0 0
		260 0 0
(iii) CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.		
1947-48	Relief to victims of fire accidents	
	Acquisition of site for burial ground for Christians of Tenamachipatnam.	1,526 0 0
		33 12 6
	Maintenance of Gandhi Harijan Hostel at Rayachoti	
	Repair of the road to Harijan quarters in Siddhout taluk	200 0 0
	Mid-day meals to Harijans	60 0 0
1948-49	Grant to victims of fire accidents	100 0 0
	Grant to Officers' Club at Jammalamadugu	128 0 0
	Tree-planting	100 0 0
	Repairs to drinking water well at Pullampet village, Rajampet taluk.	100 0 0
	Grant to Gandhi Harijan Hostel, Rayachoti	
	Repairs to Atlur-Akuthotapalle road	200 0 0
	Maintenance of hostel at Pulivendla	198 0 0
	Cattle show, Siddhout	200 0 0
	Cattle show, Chitvel	50 0 0
	Cattle show, Badvel	50 0 0
	Award of prizes in cattle show in Rayachoti taluk	50 0 0
	Award of prizes in cattle show at Siddhout	50 0 0
		50 0 0

APPENDIX

[15th March 1952]

(iii) CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—contd.

Year.	Purpose.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS. A. P.
1949-50	Repairs to Atlur-Akuthotapalle road, Siddhout taluk	198 0 0
	Grant to Guild of Services, Cuddapah	200 0 0
	Celebration of Harijan Day at Rayachoti and Cuddapah	50 0 0
	Reward at cattle fair at Saraswatipalle	50 0 0
	Initial expenditure for further education of a Harijan girl of Jammalamadugu Town.	100 0 0
	Maintenance of Ladies' Welfare and Cottage Industries Co-operative Society, Cuddapah.	120 0 0
	Grant to Harijan Day celebration	30 0 0
	Publication of pamphlet on prevention of workers' pests and diseases.	30 0 0
	Reward for destroying wild animals	16 0 0
	Grant to the Social Service Club, Cuddapah	100 0 0
	Grant to Thimmagari Gangi Reddi of Reddipalle, Madhavaram, Rayachoti taluk.	50 0 0
	Award of prizes by the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	100 0 0
	Award of prizes at cattle show at Badvel	100 0 0
	Award of prizes at the cattle fair at Saraswatipalle, Rayachoti taluk.	50 0 0

(iv) KURNOOL DISTRICT.

1947-48	Relief in connexion with the fire accidents	1,245 0 0
	Banganapalle State merger celebrations	144 6 0
	For border roads	87 0 0
	For purchase of arms to indigent persons on the Hyderabad border villages for use in emergencies.	500 0 0
1948-49	Relief in connexion with the fire accidents	185 0 0
	For providing amenities to the Poor Boys' Home at Pattikonda.	1,315 0 0
	Repairs to Red Cross Maternity and Child Welfare Centre Building, Kurnool.	500 0 0
1949-50	For providing amenities to Poor Boys' Home at Pattikonda	585 0 0
	Repairs to pipe line from fresh-water well near Diguvapad village to village proper.	500 0 0
	Relief in connexion with the fire accident	20 0 0
	Construction of a temporary culvert at Meerapuram of Banganapalle sub-taluk.	36 0 0
	Construction of a latrine at Appalapuram of Banganapalle sub-taluk.	559 0 0
	Repairs to the embankment of the stream at Thimmapuram of Banganapalle sub-taluk.	300 0 0
	Purchase of a stud-bull for the Sugalis of Banganapalle Thanda.	450 0 0

(b) The amount of discretionary grant allotted for each of the Rayalaseema districts during each of the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 are given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Anantapur	2,500	0	0
Bellary	2,500	0	0
Cuddapah	2,400	0	0
Kurnool	2,450	0	0

[15th March 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 29 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th March 1952, page 18 supra.]

(a) Number of students that sought admission in 1951 into the Government Medical Colleges.

(i) Districtwise—

Name of the district.	Number of applications received.
Chittoor	32
Bellary	29
Kurnool	30
Anantapur	24
Cuddapah	26
Krishna	61
Nellore	28
Guntur	64
Srikakulam	20
Visakhapatnam	61
East Godavari	59
West Godavari	36
Tanjore	34
Coimbatore	52
South Arcot	27
Tiruchirappalli	27
Chingleput	38
Madras	141
Ramanathapuram	35
North Arcot	30
Salem	30
Madurai	53
The Nilgiris	4
Tirunelveli	47
South Kanara	65
Malabar	99
Total	1,153
Applications from candidates from outside the Madras State	183

Grand total .. 1,336

15th March 1952]

(ii) Collegewar—

(1) Number of applicants who sought admission into the Madras Medical College as first choice	819
(2) Number of applicants who sought admission into the Stanley Medical College as first choice	205
(3) Number of applicants who sought admission into the Andhra Medical College as first choice	161
(4) Number of applicants who sought admission into the Guntur Medical College as first choice	65
(5) Number of applicants who sought admission into any Medical College in the State	86
Total	1,336

(c) & (d).—Number of Harijan and Backward Class candidates—

	Harijans.	Backward Classes.
Number applied	21	237
Number selected	19	77
Number rejected	* 2	† 160

* The applications of the two Harijan candidates were rejected as they did not pass with the prescribed group of subjects in the Intermediate, viz., Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

† The application of sixty-two Backward Class candidates were rejected as they did not satisfy the rules laid down for admission to the medical colleges, viz., minimum age, minimum percentage of marks in the prescribed group and not passing the Intermediate examination with the prescribed group, i.e., Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The remaining ninety-eight Backward Class candidates were interviewed by the Selection Committee and rejected as not suitable.

[15th March 1952]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 34 asked by Sri T. Viswanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th March 1952, page 21 supra.]

Annexure I.

Number of stage carriage permits issued and the month in which they were issued.	Names of the routes.	Names of operators.	Names of operators in column (3) who were punished for violation of the Motor Vehicles Rules.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
September 1948—			
4	Guntur to Ongole.	Ganne Srinivasarao, Tenali, Divi Koteswararao, Chilakalurpet, A. Venkateswararao, Tenali, Nissankararao Rattayya, Guntur.	
2	Guntur to Amaravati.	A. Venkateswararao, Tenali, Nissankararao Rattayya, Guntur.	Nissankararao Rattayya.
1	Chirala-Chilakalurpet.	G. Srinivasarao, Tenali.	
1	Bapatla-Inkollu.	R. Narapareddi, Pandillapalli, ..	R. Narapareddi.
March 1950—			
1	Tenali-Pedapalem.	A. Rangarao, Guntur.	
1	Tenali-Mulpur.	V. Mowliah, Angalakuduru, Tenali taluk.	
April 1950—			
1	Old Guntur to Jute Mill.	The Guntur District Co-operative Motor Transport Society for Ex-Servicemen, Limited.	The sanction was revoked by the Regional Transport Authority, Guntur, on 29th September 1950.
1	Koretapadu-Etukuru.	Sri Madiseti Suryanarayana, Guntur.	M. Suryanarayana, Guntur.
1	Guntur-Ongole.	R. Narapareddi, Pandillapalli, Repalle taluk.	
1	Guntur-Ponnur.	K. Venkayya, Ponnur.	
1	Chirala-Inkollu.	P. Venkayya, Pandillapalli.	
1	Narasaraopet-Veldurti.	D. Gangireddi alias Brahmareddi, Narasaraopet.	
2	Chirala-Chilakalurpet.	Y. Tirupatiraidu, Nagulapalem, and Dr. K. Tarabai.	Y. Tirupatiraidu.
1	Guntur-Brahmanakodur.	Ramineni Sambiah, Brahmanakodur.	Ramineni Sambiah, Brahmanakodur.
1	Guntur-Sattenapalle.	Mrs. B. B. Ramachandra Rao c/o D. Papiiah Chowdari, Karamchedu.	
1	Sattenapalle-Achampet.	Dondeti Jogireddi, Talacheruvu, Achampet.	

15th March 1952]

Number of stage carriage permits issued and the month in which they were issued.	Names of the routes.	Names of operators.	Names of operators in column (3) who were punished for violation of the Motor Vehicles Rules.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
August 1950—			
1	Narasaraopet-Macherla, viz., Karempudi.	Mannem Sivareddi, Zulakallu ..	M. Sivareddi.
2	Tenali-Intur (via) Pedapudi and Thurumella.	Sajja Pitchiah, Vetapalem and Mantena Bapiraju, Mantinavari-palem.	M. Bapiraju.
September 1950—			
1	Ponnur-Chirala.	Janab Abdul Ravoof, Ponnur ..	Janab Abdul Ravoof.
2	Guntur-Amaravati.	Gumadi Venkatakrishnarao, Amaravati, and Nissankararao Rattayya, Guntur.	
1	Narasaraopet-Macherla (via) Gurazala.	D. Gangireddi alias Brahmareddi, Narasaraopet.	D. Gangireddi alias Brahmareddi.
1	Guntur-Parehur (via) Prattipadu.	K. Raghaviah Chowdari, Guntur.	K. Raghaviah Chowdari.
1	Narasaraopet-Veldurti.	Mannem Sivareddi, Zulakallu ..	M. Sivareddi.
1	Narasaraopet-Tumercode.	P. Sowriah Bros., Ltd., Narasaraopet (since granted to M. L. Kantarao, Narasaraopet).	
1	Narasaraopet-Muppala.	M. L. Kantarao, Narasaraopet.	
October 1950—			
2	Vinukonda-Gurazala.	G. Anantaramakotiah, Engupalem, and M. Kotiah, Nelagangavaram.	G. Anantaramakotiah and M. Kotiah.
1	Ponnur-Repalle.	N. Sivaramakrishniah, Kovur.	
2	Guntur-Ponnur.	V. Mowliah, Angalakuduru, and P. Venkateswaru, Guntur.	V. Mowliah.
2	Ponnur-Chirala.	K. Lakshminarayana, Ponnur, and K. Raghaviah Chowdari, Guntur.	
February 1951—			
1	Guntur-Pedavdlapudi.	A. Rangarao, Guntur.	
1	Old Guntur-Jute Mill.	Guntur District Co-operative Motor Transport Service for Ex-servicemen, Guntur.	Guntur District Co-operative Motor Transport Service for Ex-servicemen.
1	Kandukur-Kothapatnam.	N. Seethareddi, Ongole.	
2	Tagikonda-Guntur.	N. Malleswararao, Nidumukkalla, and Janab Sheik Ahmad, Guntur.	

[15th March 1952]

Number of stage carriage permits issued and the month in which they were issued.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Names of routes.	Names of the operators.	Names of operators in column (3) who were punished for violation of the Motor Vehicles Rules.	
March 1951—			
2 Tenali-Ponnur.	V. Anandarao, Amarthalur, and G. Lakshminarayana, Moparru.	V. Anandarao.	
2 Medarametla-Poduli.	Sheik Rahamathulla, Ongole, and K. Venkataramayya, Guntur.		
1 Ongole-Kondapi	Ch. Mastan, Chirala (since granted to Shaik Hussain Sahib, Ongole).		
April 1951—			
1 Repalle-Dhulipadu.	G. Anandarao, Repalle.		
August 1951—			
1 Tenali-Pedapalem.	A. Rangarao, Guntur.		
1 Guntur-Thurumella.	Janab Shaik Ahmad, Guntur.		

Annexure II.

Statement showing the names of the operators who transferred permits, the dates of issue and the dates of transfer of Permits.

Name of the route.	Name of the operator.	Date of issue of permit.	Date of transfer.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Guntur to Ongole	A. Venkateswara Rao, Tenali.	10th January 1949.	24th April 1950.
2 Guntur to Amaravati.	Do.	8th January 1949.	Do.
3 Chirala to Chilakalurpet.	G. Srinivasa Rao, Tenali.	25th April 1949	30th October 1950.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 35 asked by Sri M. Kanniyappan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th March 1952, page 21 supra.]

Statement showing the number and names of routes in which Government buses are running in Madras City.

Serial number.	Route number.	From	To	Course of the route.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	Triplicane	Parrys	Via Central.
2	1-B	Do.	Do.	Secretariat.
3	2	Do.	Mint	Mount Road-Central.
4	2-A	Mount Road	Do.	Central.

15th March 1952]

Serial number.	Route number.	From	To	Course of the route.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5	3	Mylapore	Parrys	Via Central.
6	3-B	Do.	Do.	Secretariat.
7	4	Do.	Tondiarpet	Central-Parrys.
8	4-A	Triplicane	Do.	Do.
9	5	Parrys	Adyar	Mylapore-Abhiramapuram.
10	5-B	Mylapore	Saidapet Station.	Engineering College, Adyar.
11	6	M.U.C.	Tondiarpet	Rayapuram Police Station
12	6-A	Do.	Do.	Karunakar's Cafe.
13	7	Parrys	Perambur	Doveton.
14	7-A	Do.	Do.	Purasawakam.
15	8	Do.	Do.	Mint.
16	8-A	Mint	T. Nagar	G-3 Police Station.
17	9	Parrys	Do.	Egmore Railway Station.
18	10	Do.	Do.	Museum.
19	11	Do.	Do.	Thousand Lights and Vani Mahal.
20	11-A	Do.	Do.	Thousand Lights and Pondi Bazaar.
21	12	Triplicane	Do.	Mylapore.
22	12-A	Mylapore	Do.	Alwarpet-Teynampet.
23	13	Triplicane	Do.	Jam Bazaar and Vani Mahal.
24	14	Mint	Kelleys	Choolai.
25	15	Parrys	Aminjikarai	Central-Poonamallee High Road.
26	16	Mount Road	Kelleys	Egmore Railway Station-Purasawakam.
27	17	Parrys	Vadapalani	Chintadripet.
28	17-A	Do.	Nungambakkam Loyala Nagar.	Do.
29	21	Do.	Mandavelli	Mount Road.
30	21-A	Do.	Do.	Secretariat and L.W.T.C.
31	21-B	Do.	Adyar	Mandavelli.
32	22	Triplicane	Kelleys	Pantheon Road.
33	23	Egmore Station.	Mylapore	Thousand Lights.
34	23-A	Do.	Adyar	Nungambakkam and Mylapore.
35	24	Queen Mary's College.	Aminjikarai	Royapetta Hospital.
36	25	Triplicane	Vadapalani	Mount Road-Nungambakkam.
37	27	Do.	Aminjikarai	Egmore Railway Station.
38	28	Tondiarpet	Egmore Station.	Mint-Central.
39	29	Mount Road (Casino).	Perambur	Pantheon Road and Purasawakam.

SUBURBAN ROUTES.

1	7-B	Parrys	Villivakkam	Via Deveton and Dasamakan.
2	19	Broadway	Lattice Bridge	Saidapet.
3	19-A	Do.	Tirupporur	Do.
4	26	Parrys	Villivakkam	Choolai.
5	51	Broadway	Alandur	Central-Thousand Lights and Saidapet.
6	56	Mint	Tiruvottiyur	Washermanpet-Tondiarpet.
7	56-A	Do.	Ennore	Tiruvottiyur and Wimco.
8	57	Do.	Red Hills	Vyasarpadi-Moolaikadai and Madavaram.

[15th March 1952]

*MUFASSAL ROUTES.

Serial number.	Route number.	From	To	Course of the route.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	101	Mint ..	Tirupati ..	Via Tada and Kalahasth.
2	102	Broadway ..	Do. ..	„ Tiruvallur and Tiruttani.
3	103	Tirupati ..	Rangampet ..	„ Chandragiri.
4	103-A	Do. ..	Renigupta ..	„ Tiruchanur.
5	104	Mint ..	Tirupati ..	„ Nagalapuram.
6	105	Do. ..	Nellore ..	„ Naidupet and Gudur.
7	106	Broadway ..	Kancheepuram ..	„ St. Thomas Mount. Poonamallee High Road and Sriperumbudur.
8	107	Mint ..	Tirupati ..	Satyavedu.
9	108	Broadway ..	Kancheepuram ..	„ Kunuathur.
10	109	Do. ..	Padappai ..	„ Pallavaram and Tambaram.
11	110	Mint ..	Vedkatagiri ..	„ Tada and Naidupet.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item III on page 25 supra.]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

White Paper on the Madras Budget, 1952-53, as presented to the Legislature.

This Paper gives a brief review of the financial results of the last year (1950-51) and the revised estimate for the current year, 1951-52 and explains the basis on which the interim budget for the next year, 1952-53 has been framed.

Accounts, 1950-51.

2. The Revised Estimate for 1950-51 anticipated that the total Revenue in the year would amount to Rs. 59.70 crores and the Expenditure on Revenue Account to Rs. 59.07 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 63 lakhs. According to the final accounts of the year, the Revenue amounted to only Rs. 58.16 crores, while the expenditure increased to Rs. 59.45 crores, with the result that there was a revenue deficit of Rs. 129 lakhs in that year. The decrease of Rs. 154 lakhs in the revenue was mainly due to the fact that (a) against Rs. 80 lakhs taken credit for as Grow More Food grant from the Government of India in the

Accounts,
1950-51.

[15th March 1952]

Revenue Account, the Government of India gave a provisional credit of only Rs. 20 lakhs, pending the final settlement of the accounts; and (b) that a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs of the food procurement bonus given by the Government of India was adjusted in the Capital section of the accounts instead of in the Revenue Account as originally contemplated. A large decline in the receipts by way of sales of agricultural machinery also contributed to the final worsening, notwithstanding an increase under Land Revenue (by way of larger collection of rents due to zamindars) and General Sales Tax. Increased expenditure occurred mainly under Road Works and Police.

The capital outlay excluding State Trading Schemes amounted to Rs. 16.94 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 18.45 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1.51 crores, which occurred chiefly in respect of Irrigation, etc., works. As regards State Trading Schemes, the revised estimate anticipated that the actual adjustments in the accounts of the year in respect of various transactions would result in a net credit of nearly Rs. 3 crores, while the actual credit was only Rs. 138 lakhs. This was due chiefly to larger adjustments made towards the purchase of rice, wheat and other grains before the close of the year than was originally anticipated.

Including the net outlay on State Trading Schemes, the total capital expenditure was practically the same as contemplated in the revised estimate (Rs. 15½ crores). Under 'Loans and Advances by the State Government,' the net disbursements (Rs. 288 lakhs) indicated an increase of Rs. 89 lakhs over the revised estimate (Rs. 199 lakhs), the increase being due mainly to larger disbursements of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Revised Estimate, 1951-52.

3. The revised estimate for the current year anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 63.48 crores, against the budget figure of Rs. 59.63 crores. The figures of expenditure on Revenue Account also show a rise from Rs. 60.30 crores to Rs. 63.58 crores. As a result, the revenue deficit is now expected to be about Rs. 10 lakhs only, as compared with the budgeted deficit of Rs. 67 lakhs. The variations are spread over several heads of revenue and expenditure and these are explained in the Budget Memorandum for 1952-53.

Revised
Estimate,
1951-52.
Revenue
Account.

[15th March 1952]

The noteworthy increases in revenue are—(a), Rs. 137 lakhs under Income-tax receipts, based on the latest intimation from the Government of India and (b) Rs. 115 lakhs in the receipts from the Madras General Sales tax. The revised estimate under Land Revenue allows for special remissions to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs with reference to the prevailing adverse seasonal conditions. (The actual remissions may, however, prove to be larger.)

Among the factors contributing to the increase in expenditure may be mentioned—(1) a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for transfer to a special fund, out of the estimated surplus revenue from the zamindari areas taken over by the Government since 1949–50, (2) large expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery and on the purchase of seeds under the Seed Multiplication Scheme resulting in an increase of nearly Rs. 1 crore under the head “Agriculture”, (3) larger expenditure (from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs) on Rural Water-supply Schemes and larger grants to local bodies mainly in connexion with the various works undertaken for the relief of unemployment (the total grants have risen from Rs. 100 lakhs to Rs. 142 lakhs) and (4) increased expenditure on elections held under the new Constitution. (The total expenditure on elections in this year is now expected to be about Rs. 90 lakhs, of which one half will be recovered from the Government of India. The original budget estimate assumed that the expenditure on this account would be about only one-fourth of this.)

Capital
Expenditure,
1951–52.

4. The total capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account excluding State Trading Schemes is now estimated at about Rs. 19½ crores, against the budget anticipation of Rs. 22½ crores. The revised estimate includes Rs. 905 lakhs for Irrigation, etc., works—(Rs. 340 lakhs for Tungabhadra Project, Rs. 260 lakhs for the Lower Bhavani Project, and Rs. 305 lakhs for other works), Rs. 725 lakhs for Electricity schemes and Rs. 116 lakhs for civil works (buildings). The provision made for payment of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari system is Rs. 168 lakhs, while the capital expenditure on Industrial development is estimated at about Rs. 44 lakhs. Having regard to the limited resources available to the Government for financing capital expenditure as a whole, the Government had to impose a drastic

15th March 1952]

cut of about Rs. 2 crores in the expenditure on Electricity schemes and of about Rs. 1 crore in the expenditure on buildings. A smaller cut had to be made in regard to Irrigation schemes also. The transactions on account of State Trading Schemes in the year are now expected to result in a net credit of about Rs. 2.24 crores, due mainly to the anticipated adjustment of certain arrears credits. This estimate represents only the result of the transactions likely to be actually booked in the accounts of the year and does not represent the profit to the Government in the year under State Trading Schemes as a whole.

5. In respect of loans and advances by the State Government, the Budget for the current year took credit for recoveries amounting to Rs. 232 lakhs and provided for advances to the extent of Rs. 432 lakhs. According to the revised estimate, the corresponding figures are Rs. 284 lakhs and Rs. 597 lakhs. The increase in the advances is mainly due to the provision made for the liberal grant of takkavi and other loans in the areas affected by drought and for short-term loans to ryots in selected districts for the purchase of chemical manures.

Loans and
Advances,
1951–52.

Under recoveries, a smaller credit is anticipated on account of the delay in the conversion of well subsidy loans into grants, but this is more than made up by the anticipated recoveries of loans granted for the purchase of fertilizers.

6. An open market loan for Rs. 3 crores repayable in 1962 was issued in September 1951 bearing interest at 3½ per cent per annum and at an issue price of Rs. 99–12 per cent. The Government of India have so far given a loan of Rs. 5 crores bearing interest at 3½ per cent per annum and repayable in 10 years, towards the expenditure on the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects in the current year and the revised estimate assumes that further loans to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores will be available before the end of the year to meet capital expenditure generally, including Grow More Food irrigation schemes and special loans in distressed areas. The Government of India have also given a temporary advance of Rs. 100 lakhs repayable before the end of the year in connexion with the scheme of distribution of chemical manures. A loan of Rs. 9 lakhs has also been received, for being utilized in connection with Industrial Housing Schemes.

Borrowings,
1951–52.

[15th March 1952]

On the disbursements side, the revised estimate makes provision for the repayment of the temporary advance of Rs. 100 lakhs for chemical fertilizers and of the special advance of Rs. 10 lakhs received last year for the expansion of cotton cultivation, besides the usual annual repayment of about Rs. 5 lakhs towards the consolidated debt. The revised estimate also allows for the repayment made in the early part of this year of a sum of Rs. 1 lakh received from the Government of India last year for financing an advance to a fishermen society. No treasury bills were raised during the current year, but large ways and means advances were taken from the Reserve Bank of India. The revised estimate anticipates that all outstanding ways and means advances will be cleared by the end of the year, by sale of securities to the extent necessary by transfer to the Government of India.

Ways and
Means,
1951-52.

7. The ways and means position for the year 1951-52 is accordingly expected to be as follows:—

	RS. CRORES.
A. Opening cash balance allowing for the ways and means advance of Rs. 1.64 crores outstanding with the Reserve Bank	— 6.43
B. Deficit in the Revenue Account	— 0.10
C. Capital expenditure excluding State Trading Schemes	— 19.55
D. State Trading Schemes—Net recoveries	+ 2.24
E. Loans and Advances by the State Government (net disbursements)	— 3.13
F. Proceeds of open market loan	+ 3.01
Less purchase and cancellation of previous loans.	— 0.10
G. Loans from the Government of India for capital expenditure, special loans, etc.	+ 9.59
H. Repayment to the Government of India	— 1.16
I. Deposits, etc., transactions—Estimated net receipts.	+ 1.58
J. Disposal of securities (including Rs. 1½ crores sold in the market and Rs. 5 crores transferred to the Government of India so far)	+ 14.75
K. Closing cash balance	+ 0.70

Debt
position.

8. According to the revised estimate as now framed, the total outstanding balance of loans due to the Government of India on the 31st March 1952 will be Rs. 22.14 crores, and the outstanding balance of

[15th March 1952]

loans raised in the open market will be Rs. 22.41 crores—See Annexure III. The total outstanding loans will thus be about Rs. 44½ crores which is only about 70 per cent of the present annual revenue. About one-half of this public debt will be covered by the loans repayable to the Government by local bodies, agriculturists and others (Rs. 21.73 crores).

At the beginning of this year, securities worth about Rs. 33 crores were held in the Cash Balance Investment Account and in the Revenue Reserve Fund. During the year, securities to the extent of Rs. 1.2 crores were added to these accounts by transfer from the ex-Pudukkottai State, the Hindu Religious and Endowments Board and other special accounts. The revised estimate for the current year contemplates that these securities will be reduced to about Rs. 19.4 crores on the 31st March 1952. In addition, the Government will hold separately securities belonging to the Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund, and the Electricity Depreciation and Special Reserve Funds, of the purchase value of over Rs. 6 crores.

Budget Estimate, 1952-53.

9. The budget for the next year has been framed on the basis of existing taxation in regard to Revenue and existing sanctions only, in regard to expenditure. The figures are—

	RS. LAKHS.
(A) Revenue	63,90
(B) Expenditure on Revenue Account	64,76
(C) Deficit	86

The details of the figures for the Revised estimate for 1951-52 and the budget estimate for the year 1952-53 will be found in Annexure I to this Paper. As compared with the revised estimate for 1951-52, the Budget for 1952-53 anticipates that the total revenue will be higher by about Rs. 42 lakhs, while the expenditure will be greater by Rs. 118 lakhs. The variations

[15th March 1952]

that occur under individual heads are explained in full in the Budget Memorandum for 1952-53. The main variations are—

Revenue.

	RS.
	LAKHS.
(a) Taxes on Income	— 32
(b) Forest Revenue	— 37
(c) General Sales Tax Receipts	— 25
(d) Industries (increased receipts are anticipated mainly from the Government Hydrogenation Factory)	+ 66
(e) Civil Works—Transfer from the Central Road Fund	+ 73
Total ..	+ 45

Expenditure on Revenue Account.

	RS.
	LAKHS.
General Administration	+ 38
(Increase is mainly on account of the adjustments pertaining to the Well Subsidy Scheme).	
Industries	+ 44
(Mainly on account of the Hydrogenation Factory).	
Miscellaneous	+ 49
(Mainly on account of a contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs to the village panchayats).	
Total ..	+ 131

The Budget Estimate for 1952-53 provides for the transfer in that year of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Zamindari Abolition Fund from out of the surplus revenues derived from the zamindari estates taken over by the Government and also for the payment of Rs. 50 lakhs as assignment of land revenue to panchayats under the Village Panchayats Act.

10. No provision has been made for New Schemes of expenditure which will be considered by the new Government in due course. The Estimates on Revenue Account, however, include a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as lump-sum provision for teaching, equipment, etc., grants to educational institutions and Rs. 50 lakhs for grants to local bodies for new road works.

New
Schemes,
1952-53.

15th March 1952]

11. The provision made for capital expenditure in the next year (excluding outlay on State Trading Schemes) is Rs. 19,87 lakhs, which is about the same as the provision made in the Revised Estimate for 1951-52 (Rs. 19½ crores)—See Annexure II. The bulk of the capital expenditure will be on Irrigation Schemes (Rs. 8,97 lakhs) and on Electricity Schemes (Rs. 8,00 lakhs). The provision for Irrigation works includes Rs. 75 lakhs for Tank Improvement Schemes and Rs. 75 lakhs for Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes. The provision made for Capital Outlay on Civil Works—Buildings is Rs. 1,81 lakhs, while the provision for Industrial Development is Rs. 39 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has also been included for payment of compensation to the zamindars—Rs. 50 lakhs for advance compensations and Rs. 20 lakhs for interim payments. The advance compensation is in respect of estates which have not yet been notified or taken over but which may be notified and taken over next year.

The transactions pertaining to the State Trading for Grain Supply are expected to be more or less balanced, while in respect of other State Trading Schemes (mainly distribution of chemical manures), it is anticipated that there will be a net debit of about Rs. 29 lakhs in the next year.

12. Under Loans and Advances by the State Government, it is expected that the net disbursements will be slightly less than Rs. 1 crore, after providing Rs. 50 lakhs for the grant of loans to local bodies, etc., for new works, as against the net disbursement of over Rs. 3 crores in 1951-52. The decrease is mainly due to the assumption that if the seasons during next year prove favourable, there may not be a need for special disbursements of takkavi loans as in the current year. It is also assumed that the Well Subsidy loans will not be continued during the year 1952-53.

13. The budget assumes that the Government of India will give a loan of Rs. 7½ crores towards capital expenditure. Following the usual procedure, no credit has been taken in the budget for the proceeds of any open market loan that may be raised by this Government during the next year, as the issue of such a loan depends upon many factors, which cannot be foreseen now. The outstanding balance of about Rs. 2 crores of the open market loan raised by this Government

Capital
Expenditure,
1952-53.

Loans and
Advances
by the
Madras
Government,
1952-53.

Borrowings,
1952-53.

[15th March 1952]

in 1937 and 1940 (3 per cent Loan, 1952) is due for repayment in September next. The budget makes provision for this.

Opening and
Closing
Balance,
1952-53.

14. As indicated above, the year 1952-53 is expected to start with a Cash Balance of Rs. 70 lakhs and Securities worth Rs. 19.4 crores in the Cash Balance Investment and Revenue Reserve Fund Accounts. According to the estimates as now framed, the year will close with a Cash Balance of Rs. 51 lakhs and Securities worth about Rs. 3.4 crores only in the Cash Balance and Revenue Reserve Fund Accounts. This will be increased to the extent of the amount of any open market loan that may be raised or further loans that may be given by the Government of India. In addition, the Government will hold in the earmarked funds (Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund and Electricity Reserve Funds) securities of the purchase value of about Rs. 7 crores. Full information relating to these and other Funds will be found in Annexures II to VI of the Budget Memorandum.

Assets and
Liabilities.

15. Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum gives the details of the liabilities of the Government and assets of certain kinds. The liabilities as on 31st March 1952 are estimated at about Rs. 101 crores and the assets at about Rs. 141 crores. The excess of the assets over the liabilities is thus Rs. 40 crores. According to the Budget Estimate for 1952-53, the excess of the assets over the liabilities will increase to about Rs. 49 crores on 31st March 1953.

Five-Year
Plan.

16. Annexure IV to this Paper contains a statement comparing the provision included in the Five-Year Plan under the various developmental heads with the provision actually included in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget for the next year. It will be seen that against an allotment of Rs. 33 crores in the Plan for the year 1951-52, the actual expenditure is expected to be only Rs. 29 crores. Similarly for the next year, the provision included in the budget is about Rs. 28 crores as against the allotment of Rs. 35½ crores in the Plan.

The question of the further provision to be made for the schemes included in the Five-Year Plan in the budget for next year together with the problem of finding the requisite additional resources will be considered by the new Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th March 1952

T. A. VARGHESE,
Financial Secretary.

15th March 1952]

Annexure I.											
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE FROM 1920-21 TO 1952-53.											
(See paragraph 9.)											
A. REVENUE.											
Major heads of revenue.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1940-41.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52 (Revised Esti- mate).	1952-53 (Budget Esti- mate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	59.85	6.75	62.40	4,31.25	4,48.05	5,35.32	8,42.22	8,23.32	8,29.15	9,15.43	8,83.40
Land Revenue—											
Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation.	6,88.54	7,18.11	7,35.24	7,97.33	8,53.19	8,08.42	7,68.79	8,12.00	9,50.71	10,41.89	10,43.55
Excise	5,39.07	5,24.28	3,39.65	16,79.50	14,67.99	10,69.18	3,66.54	58.82	55.28	39.15	33.54
Stamps	1,78.10	2,34.71	1,80.14	3,74.20	4,37.74	3,35.92	4,05.57	4,32.68	4,88.49	5,28.49	5,19.62
Forest	52.69	52.69	48.48	1,43.24	1,61.39	1,82.81	1,59.57	1,65.70	1,88.56	2,23.44	1,86.04
Registration	30.61	31.30	37.14	69.83	75.96	78.90	86.55	95.47	1,07.97	1,48.49	1,20.00
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	..	..	79.87	97.96	1,31.11	1,66.64	1,97.45	3,00.73	3,48.74	3,85.38	3,85.66
Other taxes and duties—											
General sales tax	..	..	69.54	5,82.70	6,95.90	8,31.26	13,03.01	15,24.35	15,86.87	16,25.00	16,00.00
Other items	..	..	60.48	1,45.33	1,49.38	1,98.52	2,29.32	2,85.54	3,08.61	3,53.36	3,50.82
Total	..	..	1,30.02	7,28.03	8,45.28	10,29.78	15,32.33	18,09.89	18,95.48	19,75.36	19,50.82

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads of expenditure.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1940-41.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52 (Revised Estimate).	1952-53 (Budget Estimate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Taxes on income	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Land Revenue	1,85.52	29.04	22.85	26.01	27.12	28.98	37.44	40.42	46.10	91.92	86.72
Excise	26.63	46.69	28.13	51.59	53.09	59.44	69.04	77.24	79.79	77.04	77.91
Stamps	4.80	5.98	5.41	13.74	18.23	21.04	21.16	23.05	25.25	25.23	25.22
Forest	45.30	46.85	37.52	77.00	80.15	86.29	79.10	79.26	74.81	80.51	83.24
Registration	20.97	29.60	28.70	38.56	43.75	48.62	51.86	50.83	52.19	53.65	54.70
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—											
Payment to local bodies. Other departmental expenditure.	..	..	71.52	68.19	80.67	96.47	1,01.67	90.27	90.84	90.32	90.32
Other taxes and duties—											
Payments to local bodies. Other departmental expen- diture.	..	..	13.55	48.41	68.72	87.03	1,19.47	97.72	1,01.94	1,18.22	1,10.00
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	..	..	88.10	89.45	91.23	95.71	1,04.15	1,19.15	1,42.21	1,77.09	2,16.05
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	36.97	53.80	36.96	77.54	93.94	1,28.06	1,43.57	1,49.42	1,43.25	1,40.52	1,28.84

[15th March 1952]

	1-39	7-61	0-62	6-11	0-63	2-60	4-07	5-80	3-29	17.14
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	35-69	61-26	68-87	63-40	78-52	81-96	1,00-04	1,09-39	1,23-66	1,54-06
Interest on debt and other obligations.	..	..	-1,14-12	-1,26-45	-1,31-53	-1,47-82	-1,73-58	-2,13-18	-2,65-54	-3,43-57
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Depart- ments.	35-69	61-26	-45-25	-61-05	-53-01	-65-86	-73-54	-1,03-79	-1,41-88	-2,56-88
Net amount met out of ordi- nary revenues.	..	29-22	20-56	55-90	57-00	1,42-78	69-68	75-47	75-68	1,02-31
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	24-21	2,83-94	2,69-29	4,27-24	6,13-86	5,60-40	5,82-05	6,26-32	6,54-90	6,66-43
General administration ..	1,18-65	1,01-25	87-48	1,28-80	1,42-42	1,45-64	1,50-03	1,58-34	1,65-56	1,71-05
Administration of Justice ..	28-01	30-37	28-75	61-50	65-78	79-83	1,10-22	1,18-52	1,20-37	1,25-38
Jails and convict settlements. Police	1,76-97	1,82-35	1,69-53	2,98-03	4,05-71	4,64-81	6,51-97	6,89-89	6,98-89	6,83-43
Ports and Pilotage	0-52	0-29	..	5-00	4-56	..	0-01	..	..	..
Scientific Departments ..	0-93	2-78	0-95	1-53	1-21	1-37	4-52	1-58	1-64	2-23
Education	1,33-00	3,00-18	2,79-03	4,59-72	5,90-27	7,03-70	8,85-94	9,58-41	10,42-65	10,94-39
Medical	44-10	97-70	1,01-65	1,80-00	2,75-93	2,38-50	2,76-54	2,96-18	3,14-87	3,30-08
Public Health	23-78	35-06	35-93	54-48	87-32 (a)	1,90-55	90-54 (b)	1,14-42	1,04-06	1,61-58
Agriculture	21-92	45-19	20-57	74-06	1,05-74	1,16-93	1,26-74	1,82-74	2,75-35	3,82-03
Veterinary (c)	..	..	12-03	23-64	26-95	31-81	40-58	49-07	56-69	66-32
Co-operation (c)	..	..	14-49	30-93	44-32	42-69	53-41	73-64	76-48	76-68
Industries	14-47	23-13	39-33	72-49	96-60	1,12-71	1,20-30	1,29-00	1,57-46	2,23-19
Capital outlay on Industrial development.	..	..	..	22-10	..	..	0-06	0-32	..	..
Aviation	..	..	0-10	..	..	..	..	0-59	..	..

15th March 1952]

(a) Includes Rs. 1,00 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.
 (b) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.
 (c) Included under "Agriculture" prior to 1935-36.

[15th March 1952]

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.— <i>cont.</i>																							
Major heads of expenditure.		1920-21.		1930-31.		1940-41.		1945-46.		1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52 (Revised Estimate).		1952-53 (Budget Estimate).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.		
Miscellaneous departments (a)	6.29	29.84	21.91	71.93	87.50	1,19.82	1,15.55	1,31.99	1,49.34	1,65.43	1,71.17												
Civil Works	1,10.90	2,36.35	1,15.93	2,81.65	3,97.72	4,66.69	5,88.84	7,30.05	8,27.83	8,01.20	8,31.36												
Interest on capital outlay on	..	..	25.42	35.96	39.45	49.92	66.92	87.41	1,14.36	1,57.28	2,07.10												
Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	1.13	2.32	2.92	0.11	..	..	..	..												
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	..	..	13.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Famine	0.45	3.00	0.28	6.32	20.38	3.80	4.75	25.03	8.00	11.58	7.41												
Territorial and Political Pen-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.94	7.31	7.03												
sions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Superannuation allowances	38.01	69.30	1,10.10	1,38.19	1,43.30	1,57.53	1,56.36	1,65.44	1,85.24	1,98.45	1,92.31												
and Pensions.	..	9.56	1.40	3.59	2.68	1.83	4.37	8.13	9.59	10.18	9.40												
Commutation of pensions	..	..	29.99	43.07	51.66	49.42	71.98	94.51	87.10	81.31	71.06												
Stationery and printing	24.24	24.94	29.99	43.07	51.66	49.42	71.98	94.51	87.10	81.31	71.06												
.. (a) Includes expenditure on Harijan Uplift Labour and other items. The details of expenditure under Harijan Uplift are shown below :—																							
	Accounts, 1945-46.	Accounts, 1946-47.	Accounts, 1947-48.	Accounts, 1948-49.	Accounts, 1949-50.	Accounts, 1950-51.	Accounts, 1951-52.	Accounts, 1952-53.	Accounts, 1953-54.	Accounts, 1954-55.	Accounts, 1955-56.	Accounts, 1956-57.	Accounts, 1957-58.	Accounts, 1958-59.	Accounts, 1959-60.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Accounts, 1961-62.	Accounts, 1962-63.	Accounts, 1963-64.	Accounts, 1964-65.	Accounts, 1965-66.		
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.		
Gross expenditure on Harijan Welfare	28.84	35.29	41.38	43.75	82.44	1,00.46	1,13.11	1,09.43	1,09.43	1,09.43	1,09.43												
Amount met from the Fund for Village	..	..	1.81	4.10	18.44	36.46	49.11	45.73	45.73	45.73	45.73												
Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Net amount	28.84	35.29	39.57	59.65	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00												

15th March 1952]

Major heads of expenditure.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1940-41.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52 (Revised Esti- mate).	1952-53 (Budget Esti- mate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Miscellaneous—	..	..	..	..	..	12.44	90.31	*	*	*	*
Expenditure on Bus Service.	6.44	4.40	8.91	1,52.66	(a) 5,21.98	1,06.86	1,33.24	43.58	29.76	23.72	72.35
Other items	..	..	..	-1,60.35	12,20.77	-16.04	2,03.63	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Extraordinary charges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net outlay on State Trad-	..	..	0.01	-0.02	2,15.90	1,84.53	78.61	1,13.41	1,06.29	94.58	87.96
ing Schemes transferred	..	..	0.01	-1,60.37	14,36.67	1,06.49	2,82.24	1,13.41	1,06.29	94.58	87.96
to the Revenue Account.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other items	..	..	58.50	17,31.00	..	4,90.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer to Revenue Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence	..	..	0.76	1,62.64	38.79	20.29	1.17	0.72	0.45	0.16	..
Grand total	14,79.60†	17,89.68	17,54.75	47,98.74	57,04.65	50,69.93	53,33.42	55,54.01	59,43.21	63,57.64	64,76.18
Final Revenue Surplus (+)	+1,40.11	-1,03.75	+52.76	+0.15	+0.37	+0.22	+0.10	+35.48	-1,28.87	-9.62	-85.57
or Deficit (-).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes Rs. 400 lakhs representing contribution to the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund.

(b) 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.

† Includes a sum of Rs. 3,48.00 lakhs payable to the Central Government under Devolution Rule 18.

[15th March 1952]

Annexure II.

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

(See paragraph 11.)

Description of schemes, (1)	Approximate estimated cost, (2)	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		Revised Estimate, 1951-52. (8)	Total 1946-47 to 1951-52. (9)	Budget Estimate, 1952-53. (10)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.					
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES.														
Tungabhadra Project (Irrigation Side)	17.00-00	52.40	1,07.92	1,83.27	2,52.01	2,28.51					3,40.60	11,54.11	2,90.00	
Lower Bhavani Project	8.03-00	..	1.85	29.38	1,62.05	2,55.99					2,60.00	7,09.27	1,94.00	
Mettur Canals Scheme	2.36-00	..	..	..	5.07	13.39					27.46	45.92	35.13	
Malampuzha Project	3.81-00	..	..	..	18.40	60.93					84.80	1,64.13	1,00.33	
Rallapad Project	48.00	..	..	..	..	2.74					4.78	12.80	13.49	
Manimuthar Project	3,69-00	..	..	..	..	6.69					13.50	19.59	50.20	
Godavari Delta System	..	9.57	20.79	..	..	3.40					4.55	39.25	12.71	
Krishna Delta System	..	1.29	14.94	..	..	..					8.10	86.08	11.32	
Rompuru Drainage Scheme	..	..	2.60	..	..	22.49					10.54	..	24.99	
Tank Improvement Schemes	1,01-00	..	..	..	..	1.26					97.00	2,02.53	75.00	
Lump-sum provision for Irrigation Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	1,05.53					..	..	75.00	
.. having G.M.F. value.	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	
.. Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).	.. (a)	5.32	7.70	29.62	19.91	62.72					50.14	1,64.77	88.13	
Pro-rata charges on Establishment and Tools and Plant.	..	1.04	3.67	3.55	1.75	7.07					4.75	21.83	6.29	
Lump-sum deduction for probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	
Total	..	61.58	1,56.88	2,48.66	4,78.48	6,62.49					9,05.62	25,13.71	8,96.59	

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

(b) Included under "Other Irrigation Schemes".

(c) Represents transfer from the Deposit Account of Procurement Bonus given by the Government of India towards expenditure on approved G.M.F. Schemes.

15th March 1952]

B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

		3-32	10-09	29-18	89-38	72-79	2,28-26	4,33-02	2,61-54
Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme	12,87-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme	4,63-90	23-68	35-67	69-96	64-68	74-72	66-85	3,35-56	11-66
Pylkara Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	21-45	71-56	40-18	82-01	1,18-98	86-66	4,20-84	1,77-67
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	20-27	60-44	68-21	65-49	1,01-82	82-08	3,98-31	96-15
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	17-54	..	90-83	66-09	58-97	58-39	2,91-67	97-90
Madras Thermal Electric System	6,21-00	..	1,65-67	40-16	84-40	1,76-78	1,04-00	5,80-01	1,41-76
Ceded Districts Scheme	75-78	..	55	10-26	13-83	22-97	6-60	71-47	9-66
Visakhapatnam Thermal Scheme	..	2-46	5-54	4-04	17-09	10-38	8-79	48-30	10-89
Vijayavada Thermal Scheme	..	2-12	15-77	8-76	16-46	4-62	5-13	52-86	16-29
Kakinada Thermal Scheme	..	18	13	3-01	4-57	3-51	1-38	12-78	2-08
Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samakot Extensions.	1,57-74	6-88	22-76	41-49	35-46	46-40	13-86	1,66-85	14-92
Nellore Thermal Scheme	..	..	27-13	90	6-92	18-02	6-46	59-43	15-90
Kurnool Thermal Scheme	..	1-12	08	47	1-66	0-59	0-43	4-35	1-77
Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme	7,94-00	..	..	..	..	0-93	2-32	3-25	35-30
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies.	3,89-00	..	..	..	..	..	20-00	20-00	64-43
Other Minor Schemes	..	1-28	31	4-53	6-67	31-68	33-29	77-76	41-47
Lump-sum deduction for probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,00-85	4,24-76	4,24-55	5,63-85	7,37-45	7,25-00	29,76-46	8,00-00

[15th March 1952]

Description of schemes.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		Total (1946-47 to 1951-52). (8)	1951-52 (Revised Estimate). (7)	1952-53 (Budget Estimate). (9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)							
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—cont.													
Cinchona Plantations	..	..	13.71	13.04	17.23	21.52	12.44				87.76	9.82	6.97
C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.													
Kerala Soap Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				0.11	0.11	0.40
Madras Industrial Engineering Workshop	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..				0.02	..	..
Fish Liver Oil Industry	..	..	..	..	0.05	..	..				0.50	0.40	2.00
Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory	..	..	..	..	4.25	..	..				12.11	1.75	1.70
Government Silk Filatures	..	..	..	..	1.36	..	..				3.89	2.39	..
Polytechnics (buildings and tools and plant)	..	..	..	..	9.58	..	..				34.58	22.53	21.25
Artesian Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				15.80	6.00	0.15
Shares in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Limited, Travancore.	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	1.00				21.00	..	..
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.	..	..	..	51.00	..	..	51.00				102.00	..	..
Other Shares	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40				2.40	..	..
Ceramic Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				1.00	0.82	6.50
Andhra Paper Mills	..	..	..	25.35	..	..	0.43				26.26	0.48	..
Total	..	13.98	13.71	1,15.61	36.94	82.89					3,07.43	44.30	38.97
D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.													
Madras City Bus Service..	..	2.76	30.68	26.65	12.95	8.83					77.19	..	..
E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.													
Original Works—Buildings	..	10.72	9.89	33.36	61.09	84.51					3,15.64	116.07	1,80.94
F. COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.													
Advance Compensation and interim payments	..	..	..	..	1,32.16	1,17.87					4,18.53	1,68.50	70.00

15th March 1952]

Annexure III.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT POSITION OF THE
MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(See paragraph 8.)

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount that will be outstanding on 31st March 1952.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.				
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	2,18.95	
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	4,38.26	
September 1951.	3½% Loan, 1962.	3,01.49	3,01.49	
Total, I	..	23,45.47	22,41.25	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.				
(1) Pre-autonomy consolidated debt (1st April 1937).	..	7,56.71	3,19.77	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 it is repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.
(2) Post-autonomy debt—	..	..	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 at 2-7/8 per cent half-yearly. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case.
1947-48 ..	..	..	3,00.00	
1948-49 ..	..	..	..	
1950-51—	..	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.
Fisheries Programme—	..	..	..	
For giving a loan to the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society.	..	..	..	

[15th March 1952]

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount that will be outstanding on 31st March 1952.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1950-51—cont.

Tractor Reclamation.	..	..	30-00	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.	..	..	20-00	
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	..	..	40-00	Loans given in connection with the Intensive cultivation schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes.	..	..	45-00	
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	..	10-00	..	The loan is free of interest and the principal is repayable before 31st March 1952.

1951-52—

Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	..	100-00	..	This is a short-term loan repayable before 31st March 1952.
To finance capital expenditure, special loans, etc.	..	..	850-00	The Government of India have so far sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5 crores for financing capital outlay on the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects. This loan is repayable by annual equated instalments commencing 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 is to be paid. It is expected that a further loan of Rs. 350 lakhs will be sanctioned before the end of March 1952 to finance capital expenditure including Grow More Food Irrigation works and special loans in distressed areas.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	..	..	9-00	

Total, II .. 2,213-77

Total, I and II .. 4,455-02

15th March 1952]

III. 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, III .. 2,52,148

or

2-52 lakhs.

RS.
LAKHS.
Grand total of loans that will be outstanding on the 31st March 1952 (I + II + III). 44,57-54

Annexure IV.

STATEMENT COMPARING THE PROVISION MADE IN THE REVISED ESTIMATE, 1951-52, AND BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1952-53, FOR THE SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN WITH THE ALLOTMENTS ORIGINALLY MADE IN THAT PLAN FOR THESE TWO YEARS.

(See paragraph 16.)

	1951-52.		1952-53.	
	Plan.	Revised Estimate.	Plan.	Budget Estimate.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. Agricultural and Rural Development—				
1 Agriculture ..	478	536	352	394
2 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.	20	20	20	17
3 Dairying and Milk supply.	15	15	15	15
4 Forest	11	10	7	10
5 Co-operation	24	10	28	13
6 Fisheries	12	16	19	11
7 Rural Development ..	29	24	31	22
Total, I ..	589	631	472	492
II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects.	1,804	1,471	2,268	1,544

[15th March 1952]

	1951-52.		1952-53.	
	Plan.	Revised Esti- mate.	Plan.	Budget Esti- mate.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. Industry—				
1 Cottage Industries ..	37	52	21	23
2 Other Industries ..	59	46	27	46
Total, III ..	96	68	48	74
IV. Transport (Roads) ..	204	202	152	171
V. Social Services—				
1 Education	142	117	158	116
2 Medical	102	47	81	73
3 Public Health	168	145	173	106
4 Housing	120	91	120	91
5 Labour and Labour Welfare.	..	..	..	..
6 Amelioration of Backward Classes.	93	124	93	111
Total, V ..	625	524	625	501
Grand total ..	3,318	2,896	3,565	2,787

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 17th March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Scheme of water-supply to Nandyal town.

* 206 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri N. Venkatasubbayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme of water-supply to Nandyal town has been finally sanctioned;

(b) if so, what are the important details of the sanctioned scheme including the cost of the scheme, the ultimate population that will be served and the number of gallons per head;

(c) the amount of grant the Government propose to give the municipality; and

(d) when the execution of the scheme will commence?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) Yes. The execution of the scheme was sanctioned in June 1951.

“(b) The scheme is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 24.33 lakhs to instal and Rs. 20,000 to maintain annually. It is designed to serve an ultimate population of 48,000 in 1981, at 15 gallons per head per day.

“(c) The Government propose to give a grant of Rs. 14.33 lakhs towards the cost of the scheme.

“(d) The execution of the scheme will be commenced early next year, soon after the land acquisition proceedings and other preliminaries are over.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“May I ask, Sir, whether the land acquisition proceedings have already begun and, if so, how far these proceedings have reached? How is that though the scheme was sanctioned in June 1951, even to-day it awaits execution?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“It is only six months. Land acquisition proceedings and other preliminaries are going on.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“When the Government are finding it very difficult to get drinking water, is not six months too much for the Government?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“It is not, Sir.”

[17th March 1952]

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of executing the scheme as early as possible with lesser contribution from the Municipality and greater contribution from the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The Government are giving a grant of Rs. 14.33 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs. The municipality is contributing only Rs. 2 lakhs.”

Supply of rice in Madras City.

* 207 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member Sri G. Rajamannar Chetti is not in his seat, the question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) why, in the month of September last, raw-rice eaters were forced to take par-boiled rice in the City of Madras; and

(b) whether the expert opinion from the Health Department was taken before it was decided to issue boiled rice to ration card-holders, who are used to raw rice only?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) About the middle of September 1951, the stocks of raw rice in the City had gone low on account of the unexpected delay in the arrival of overseas shipments of raw rice. There was no possibility of improving the stock position by moving raw rice from the surplus districts to the City. Therefore the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) instructed the City Rationing Officer, Madras, that with effect from 16th September 1951, raw rice card-holders in the City should be given 50 per cent of their rice ration as boiled rice, purely as a temporary measure. However, with the replenishment of raw-rice stocks in the City, by the arrival of overseas consignments on 26th September 1951, the Board cancelled the above instructions with effect from 30th September 1951 and raw-rice card-holders were given their full quota of raw rice. The change referred to above was thus in force only for a short period of two weeks.

“ (b) No. This was not necessary as the arrangement was ordered only as a temporary measure for a short period.”

Fire Brigade Scheme for villages.

* 208 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have devised any Fire Brigade Scheme for villages;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) in how many villages the above scheme is being enforced and the amount the Government propose to spend for it?

[17th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) The Inspector-General of Police, Fire Service Branch, has introduced a scheme of village fire-watching and fire-fighting squads. The scheme is under the examination of the Government.

“ (b) The Police organize in every parent village a Fire Squad consisting of young and able-bodied men possessing good character and antecedents on a voluntary basis.

The duties of the Fire-fighting Squads are to give immediate information of any fire to the Fire Service, to rescue persons and property involved in fire and render them first-aid, to control the fire by pulling down roofs of houses, etc., and after the arrival of the Fire Service units to direct them to the nearest water source and to render them all possible co-operation in controlling the fire and keeping away the crowds to ensure the fire-fighting operations to continue unhampered.

“ (c) The scheme has been introduced in 8,562 villages and the amount spent so far is Rs. 44.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ The Hon. Minister was pleased to state that the scheme had been introduced in about 8,000 villages. May I know whether the Government have taken only particular villages or whether they have selected villages from each district or each taluk? What is the basis on which they have selected the villages? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I cannot off-hand answer that question. The idea is to see that the scheme is introduced in every part of the State. Here I have got the details showing the number of villages where the scheme is now in force. I find that all the 26 districts have got the scheme in operation except Chittoor, East Godavari and North Arcot.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, in what village of Visakhapatnam district is the scheme in force? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The scheme is in force in 271 villages of Visakhapatnam district and it is not possible to read all the names. If the hon. Member is particular, he may put a separate question and we will furnish the information.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know, Sir, at this rate, when the Government expect to complete the scheme so that the whole State is covered by this scheme? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ As expeditiously as possible.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know the reason, Sir, why these three unfortunate districts have been singled out for this honour of not having the scheme? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, there is nothing unfortunate about it. But, I believe that at the

[17th March 1952]

time when the answer was prepared we had information only in respect of those districts. I am sure that, with the co-operation of the hon. Member, we will be able to introduce the scheme in North Arcot and other districts also."

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—“ May I take it that this scheme is not taken up in the Chittoor district because there is no water available to quench any fire? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Evidently, the hon. Member seems to think that he knows the reason. I do not think that is the reason.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I know whether this scheme is supposed to be an auxiliary one to help the Police. May I also know the reason why only stalwarts and people of robust health are taken in to give information and render such help? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Other people are not excluded from giving information.”

Salt manufacture in Nagapattinam taluk.

* 209 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lands in Vadakkupayyur village, Nagapattinam taluk, where once salt was manufactured, are now kept vacant and who the owner of the lands is;

(b) whether land revenue was collected when salt was manufactured by the cultivators;

(c) whether the original owners are prevented now from manufacturing salt according to the concession given by the Government of India, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the original salt manufacturers are permitted to enjoy the land hereditarily for generations; and

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to dispose of the land or utilizing it for any productive purpose, and if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes. According to the revenue accounts the land covered by the abandoned Vadakkupayyur salt factory belongs to the Central Government. But one Sri Kayarohanam Pillai, a salt licensee, has claimed ownership of a portion of the lands and has filed certain documents before the Collector of Tanjore in support of his claim. The Collector has not yet passed final orders.

“ (b) No land revenue was collected on these lands but cess on salt pans seems to have been collected when salt was manufactured.

“ (c) Yes. Presumably because the Government of India has not conceded the licensee's claim to ownership of the lands.

[17th March 1952]

“ (d) The original salt manufacturers are reported to have been enjoying the right of manufacturing salt hereditarily for generations before the factory was closed.

“ (e) No. The land does not belong to this State and it is also reported that it is only fit for salt manufacture.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representation from anybody else except Sri Kayarohanam Pillai and if so, what is it and what action the Government propose to take on it? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, this gentleman, Sri Pillai, to whom the hon. Member referred, has not made any representation but he has filed a suit before the Collector of Tanjore, claiming that the lands are his.”

Sales tax on eggs.

* 210 Q.—SRI K. P. KAMATCHI CHETTIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether sales tax is being levied on eggs exported from Madras to outside places, like Bombay, Calcutta, etc.;

(b) whether licensees pay sales tax on perishables, like lime, mangoes, etc., at markets, like Kothavalchavadi; if not, the reasons for levying sales tax on eggs; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to remove the sales tax on eggs?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) No. From 1st April 1951 all exports outside the State are exempt from sales tax.

“ (b) Yes. Dealers whose turnover does not exceed Rs. 20,000 are however charged reduced rates as given below :—

(1) if the turnover is not less than Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000—Rs. 96 per annum.

(2) if the turnover exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000—Rs. 144 per annum.

“ (c) Recently the South Indian Egg Merchants' Association, Madras, has sent a representation to Government requesting that eggs may be exempted from sales tax. The matter is under examination in consultation with the Board of Revenue.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that no sales tax is being levied on eggs in the States of Bombay and Bengal and that as a result of the levy of sales tax on eggs in this State, large quantities of eggs are being exported to States like Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces, where no sales tax is being levied, that there is an absolute depletion of the stock of eggs in this State and that the price of eggs, has shot up very high. The price of eggs is ranging today from 3 to 3½ annas? ”

[17th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have already answered that question in answer to clause (a). There is no export duty from April 1951 on the export of eggs outside the State. So far as the sales tax on eggs for internal consumption is concerned, I said the question is being examined in consultation with the Board of Revenue and we expect to pass early orders.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Sir, since in these days of food scarcity, people, particularly the sick and nursing mothers, are being deprived of this important nutritious article of diet and since this matter has been before the Government for several months past the Egg Merchants' Association having made their representation about six months ago will the Government pass orders on the subject at a very early date, that is before this Ministry goes out of office and see that the sales tax on eggs is removed? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I can only assure the hon. Member that expeditious orders will be passed. I cannot give an assurance that it will be passed by the time this Government go out of office.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have under consideration, along with the question of exempting eggs from sales tax, the question of other perishable edibles like fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, etc.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member put a separate question.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ This question refers to perishables.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have already answered that question in answer to (b).”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ மற்ற மாகாணங்களில், முட்டைக்கு விற்பனை வரி இல்லாதபோது, நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் மாத்திரம் ஏன் இவைகளுக்கு விற்பனை வரி விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ இது மாதிரி கேள்விக்கு முன்பே பதில் சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ May I know, Sir, the revenue that the Government derive from the levy of sales tax on eggs in this State? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I should like to have notice.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ While the former Finance Minister was not favourably disposed towards eggs and levied sales tax on them, may I take it that the present Revenue Minister will view this question very sympathetically and see that they are saved from this penalty of sales tax? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ My sympathy has nothing to do with my taste or distaste for eggs.” (Laughter.)

[17th March 1952]

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know the policy of the Government regarding the removal of sales tax on eggs? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The policy will be decided after examination.”

Government scholarship holders among Harijans and Adivasis.

* 211 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a rule that scholarship holders of the Government of Madras from among Harijans and Adivasis should be boarders of recognized hostels;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints recently to the effect that this is operating as a hardship on the scholarship holders; and

(c) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) & (c) No complaints of the kind referred to have been received by the Government recently. The Government are, however, considering the question whether the rule regarding stay in a recognized hostel may not be relaxed, so as to permit the scholarship-holders to economize expenditure.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know, Sir, in places where there are no recognized hostels existing and where Harijans and Adivasis will not be able to meet the cost of boarding in the hostels for Caste Hindus, whether the Government will consider the desirability of granting residential scholarships even though they live outside such hostels? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ No, Sir. Unless they are put up in recognized hostels, the Government do not propose to grant scholarships.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have considered the fact that relaxation of this rule might lead to misuse of this scholarship because the boys cannot be traced to their boarding homes? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ That is why the Government are examining the question whether the rule may be relaxed and if it is in the interest of the boys, it will be relaxed. If not, it would not be relaxed.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, in order to remove caste distinction between Harijan boys and others, will the Government consider the desirability of meeting the entire cost of the Harijan and Adivasi students if they are admitted in general hostels? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ They are admitted. We do not observe any caste distinction in the hostels

[17th March 1952]

generally. We have instructions that at least 10 per cent of the students may be from the backward classes. It would pave the way for the removal of caste distinction between the so-called high castes and low castes."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" My point is that if Harijans are admitted in the general hostel, they have to pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 and the Government only pay Rs. 15. Therefore, will the Government consider the desirability of meeting the entire cost? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We want to have a uniform basis and I do not think the Government can consider the question of meeting the entire cost."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Is it not a fact that there was misuse of the grant of scholarships and as a result the Government changed the rule and asked the Harijan boys to stay in recognized hostels and take the boarding grant? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir. One or two cases were brought to the notice of the Government. That is why the Government have insisted upon students staying in recognized hostels."

11-15 a.m. SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I ask why this 10 per cent reservation has been restricted to the backward classes only if it is the intention of the Government that there should be no discrimination between caste and caste? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The backward classes deserve more consideration than those people who are considered to be higher than they."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the miserable conditions in which the Adivasi children are placed, the Government will consider the desirability of giving boarding grants from the elementary standards? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Government will consider it."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government are not prepared to meet the entire cost, will they consider the desirability of enhancing the Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 so that the student may not find great difficulty in meeting the expenditure from his pocket? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, as I said before, there are certain hostels attached to educational institutions where students have to spend about Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 and there are also certain institutions which are run for Harijan students and others where a student has to spend about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. I see no reason why a particular boy should get Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 simply because he is attached to a particular institution and another boy living in another institution should

[17th March 1952]

get only Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Government therefore propose to fix a uniform rate and the matter is under active consideration."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that Harijan students living in general hostels attached to colleges get a sumptuous grant of more than Rs. 600 to cover their boarding charges? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir."

Allotment of yarn to special licensees in the State.

* 212 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bales of cloth or of yarn directly allotted by the mills so far to special licensees in this State; and

(b) the extent of control the Textile Department has over such allotments?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" (a) All the composite mills have been allowed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to sell one-fifth of their production of cloth direct to licensed wholesale dealers of their choice. The number of bales so sold to the dealers in this State from January to June 1951 is 6,929½ bales. The mills have not been allowed to sell and have not therefore sold any part of their production of yarn direct to dealers of their own choice in this State.

" (b) The Textile authorities have no control over such sales of cloth made by the mills."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government are aware of the fact that the cloth and yarn sold direct by these mill-owners are going into the black-market and, if so, what steps the Government are taking to prevent such things? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Mill-owners are permitted to sell only the cloth and not yarn and the free-market rate is now much lower than the controlled rate."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether special licence refers to consumer quota? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Licence to deal wholesale is given only to people who are wholesale dealers in order to help them to buy the cloth from the mills."

Reduction in rice ration in Nellore town.

* 213 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Nellore had issued a notice in the month of July to the effect that rice portion of the ration would be reduced to 3 ounces and 2 ounces to mixed and millet eaters respectively of Nellore town;

[17th March 1952]

(b) whether he directed the ration shop dealers themselves to classify the consumers in Nellore town on the above basis;

(c) whether he notified to them that their quotas would not be delivered to them unless they had done this;

(d) whether this direction of the Collector was given effect to;

(e) if not, why not; and

(f) the authority for issuing such a direction?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) & (b) No.

“(c) to (f) The questions do not arise.”

Arrest of Sri Bellam Sobhanadri of Vijayavada.

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

(a) whether Sri Bellam Sobhanadri of Vijayavada, who was arrested in the month of February 1950, was released; and

(b) if he was not released, what has become of him subsequently?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) The person referred to was never arrested by the Police.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that this person who is referred to was taken to the camp, exposed in every way and many of the citizens of Vijayavada could see him and even dhobies and barbers went there to assist him and, if the Government are of the opinion that he was not at all arrested, are they prepared to appoint an Enquiry Committee to go into the matter because people in Vijayavada saw him with their own eyes when this gentleman was taken to the Police camp. He was tortured and he was beaten.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“It is not a question of opinion; it is a question of fact. I say Government never arrested this gentleman.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“My contention is this, Sir. This gentleman was arrested by the Government and he was taken to the Police camp. I would respectfully submit that the Hon. Minister was not at all correct and if a proper enquiry is held in this matter I can prove that what I have said is correct.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The Hon. Member is making a statement. I pass on to the next question.”

[17th March 1952]

Construction of a dam across the Yenuguedda vagu in Nandigama taluk.

* 215 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri A. Kaleswara Rao is not in his seat. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring about 1,500 acres of land under irrigation under the Yenuguedda vagu by constructing a dam across it in Nandigama taluk, Krishna district; and

(b) if so, when and where the dam is proposed to be constructed?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) Several alternative proposals for utilizing the waters of the Yenuguedda vagu for irrigating about 1,000 acres of new ayacut, are under examination by the local officers. Gaugings in the vagu are being conducted to examine whether any of them would be feasible.”

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

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

MR. SPEAKER :—“The next item on the agenda is the general discussion of the Budget, for which I fix 15 minutes for each speaker.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we go through the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance of the Caretaker Government, that the Budget seems to us to be more or less, a careless budget. As the Government are only a Caretaker Government, they have not bestowed any care on preparing the Budget.

“Now, Sir, the Government are aware that there is acute famine prevailing in Rayalaseema. They have been sympathizing with the famine-stricken people of Rayalaseema but, Sir, it is only lip sympathy. No doubt, Hon. Ministers have gone there and toured the area. The Revenue and Famine Commissioners have also gone there and the Collectors have been sending reports day in and day out. Every day reports have been published in the press with pictures and photos. But, so far, the Government have not done any tangible thing. I do not think, Sir, it will take five or six months to decide whether there is famine in a particular area or not. The sowing season begins about the end of May or the beginning of June and the harvesting will end by the month of January when one can see whether there has been a failure of crop or not. After all, it will take a minute's time to say whether a crop has

[Sri S. Nagappa]

[17th March 1952]

failed. Though we are now in the middle of March, even to this day, the Government are only in the position of examining whether there is famine or not. It may be that they have declared that there is famine the day before yesterday, but that does not mean that they have declared so in the month of January. This Government have taken as long as three and a half months when most of the people have already died to make the declaration that there is famine. The Government have been contradicting the news in the press regarding starvation deaths and they have spent more energy in doing so than in going to the root of the problem and solving it. Is this the way in which a Government is expected to treat the poor?

"When I went to the villages in Kurnool district during my election campaign, I found that 80 to 90 per cent of the labour population had migrated to some other place. That was one of the reasons for my defeat at the polls. Most of the labouring classes were not there and almost every village looked deserted. Let us see how the Government arrived at the conclusion that there is famine. The Collectors of the districts are, after all, their own agents; and yet, the Famine Commissioner does not believe the Collector and the Government do not believe the Famine Commissioner. So every one wants to go and see the people's suffering as if it was going to appear to be something different if a Minister went. The Famine Commissioner had sent in his report. The Government could have depended on it. Instead of acting upon it, they have spent more money in travelling allowance for visiting these places instead of looking to the needs of the people. Sir, it is nothing short of administering a slow poison to these poor people. Even if a man commits a murder he is hanged. It does not matter which department of Government or which part of Government it is that is concerned but the Government as a whole is responsible for causing the death of so many people. The Ministers have practically killed many people."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"You are surviving!"

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"I am surviving. I am not famine-stricken as you are also not famine-stricken; but we will see what the future will be, whether you will survive or the others will survive."

(At this stage Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"Do not think the people are entirely dependent on you. One cannot understand why the Ministry should take three and a half or four months to decide whether there is a famine or not. Will the Minister come forward and tell me—I want a categorical list, Madam—what works they have taken up, where they have spent the money and how much, how many lives they have saved and so on? The Government have no statistics at all. No amount was spent and the poor men have been reduced to the position of having to beg in the streets. In that predicament the prayer of

[17th March 1952]

[Sri S. Nagappa]

the man-in-the-street is 'O! God, save us from this Ministry'. I think, one day or the other, the Ministry will have to answer, if not before a People's Court, at least before the Divine Court. They will be held responsible for having killed so many of the poorer classes. Many have died of starvation. I have myself seen quite a number of people die, and so many migrate leaving their children, leaving their wives and leaving their old parents. This is the state to which the Ministry has driven us all and yet the Ministry has to-day come forward saying 'We are going to spend five crores on famine relief'. I ask 'When are you going to spend these five crores?' There is no use administering the medicine after the death of the patient. You must administer it in time if you want to save him from death. The Ministry is still in the diagnosing process. Even now it is not too late, if they act first before they talk and see that they give some food to the poor and see that cattle are protected from slaughter. Instead of doing this, every day we have been seeing in the press the Government boasting that they have taken up this and that irrigation scheme. Is this the kind of thing that people expect from this Government? That is why the people have expressed no-confidence in this Government and yet I am ashamed, I am surprised to see that a person who has lost the confidence of the people happens to be the head of this Government. I hope that matters will ease soon and this Government will make way for a better Government. If the present Government cannot save the people at least let the new Government be given a chance to save the people.

11-30
a.m.

"Madam Deputy Speaker, I have seen reports in the press that people do not have even water to drink, that they have to walk two or three miles from places where they reside to get drinking water and that, even in places where drinking water is available, it takes an hour or two to fill a pot with water. This Government have not been able to give food to the people. They have not even been able to give drinking water to them. Yet they boast that they are a popular Government. What a popular Government! They do not deserve to be in charge of the Government."

"Madam, the Government have been saying that they have prepared a five-year plan for improving the lot of the people. They have been planning and planning. So far nothing has come out of that plan. If the Government had thought it fit to spend five crores of rupees in the Rayalaseema area in order to stave off once and for all the famine there instead of now spending crores of rupees in planning, etc., they could have produced more food. In the name of Grow-More-Food campaigns the Government have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees. I want categorical figures to be placed on the table of the House as to how many extra tons of food have been produced as a result of these campaigns. I ask, Madam, 'is it grow more food or grow more files?' If more food has been produced, where then is the difficulty for the Government to increase the quantity of ration issued to the people? For giving lands to political sufferers, the Government have snatched away the lands belonging to poor agricultural labourers and Harijans. I

[Sri S. Nagappa] [17th March 1952]

ask whether these political sufferers at least are cultivating the lands so taken from the agricultural labourers and Harijans. In 99.9 per cent of these cases, these political sufferers are absentee landlords. They own hundreds and hundreds of acres of land and yet they want, in the name of political suffering, a small bit of land, four or five acres in extent, and that too from a poor man who has been very useful to the nation producing large quantities of food. I ask, Madam, 'Can this policy of the Government be called a policy for the benefit of the poor?' No, not at all. It is not in the interest of the public at all.

"Madam, the Government say, according to the Budget Memorandum, that they had to incur additional expenditure under 'Highways and Police'. I ask, where is the necessity for increased expenditure under 'Police', when the Communists have come forward stating that they will not take to violent activities and that they have become law-abiding citizens of the country. If this Government is a popular Government, there is no need to increase the Police Force, because they can expect people to co-operate with them. Instead of that, the people have suffered under the present Government. This Government have transformed themselves into a Police Administration instead of a Civil Administration. We are having to-day as Police officials persons who are fit for nothing. These officials do not act according to law. When I pointed out to a responsible Police official as to why he had not charged the owner of a bus for running it overloaded, the official replied as follows: 'How can I charge him? If I charge him, the next moment he will carry tales against me to higher authorities and I will be put to trouble. That is my position'. These officials are helpless. They are not safeguarded against the influence of the so-called props of Government, who go on bossing over the officials. As a result, these poor officials are not able to discharge their duties responsibly. For this kind of administration, we are spending not thousands but crores of rupees. How can the people expect efficient administration if the Government itself is not straightforward and is not interested in the cause of poor people. I think Hon. Ministers would remember what they said when they took the oath of allegiance, namely, that they would administer the law 'without fear or favour'. But still the friends of the Government can get almost all their wishes fulfilled."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has only two minutes more."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"How can I deal with the administration of this Government in two minutes? This is the way the Government are carrying on the Police administration."

"Now, look at the Highways. The roads in our State were better maintained under the District Board administration than under the Highways Department. Once I was travelling in a bus. On the way, I pointed out to an Assistant Engineer standing on the road as to how he was allowing consolidation to be done

[17th March 1952] [Sri S. Nagappa]

without watering. Immediately came the reply that I was a layman and was not aware of the latest way of making roads. This Department of Highways is nothing but Highway Robbery Department. I hope the maintenance of roads will come once again under the control of the Local Boards who were managing them better.

"As regards water-supply, although the Government have spent in my own town about six lakhs of rupees, they have not been able to supply water to the people. It is not known as to what has become of the boasted skill of their engineers. There is something wrong somewhere."

"This is the sort of administration we are having. They have proved themselves unfit to rule and that was the reason why in the last elections the people have bid them good-bye."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, on this occasion, while one would like to speak elaborately on questions of policy, whether the Budget is framed for vote on account for four months only or for full twelve months, in view of the refusal of the Government to concede the demand to allow a separate day to consider the food situation and in view of the fact that we have only a few days allowed for the discussion of the Budget in the Assembly, I propose to devote a large part of the time that you may be good enough to allow me to speak on the present famine conditions and shortage in foodgrains in this State. I consider them, Madam, to be urgent and pressing though the Government may not consider them as such. Let us only hope that, as a result of this discussion on the floor of the House in the coming few days, the Government will realize the heavy responsibility that they have for feeding the people in the next four months."

"Madam Deputy Speaker, it is very difficult for one to avoid a reference to the recent elections to this Assembly which has been in existence for nearly six years and which, on account of curious circumstances, is meeting even after the general elections. First of all, let me pay a tribute to the Government and the tens of thousands of officers headed by the Election Commissioner of the State for the general success of the election arrangements. There may be, here and there, deficiencies and small confusions. But I think, on the whole, I can speak well of Tamil Nad in that the elections were a tremendous success compared to the enormous electorate and the elaborate arrangements that had to be made."

"I expressed the hope, at the penultimate session of this Assembly, that the 215 members of this Assembly would be returned to the new Assembly. Though that has not been possible, I can say with a certain amount of cheer that all members who have functioned in the last five years in this House had done their very best by the country and, if some of them have not been re-elected, I can surely say that it is not due to their fault. It has been due to many reasons which I shall give on another occasion. Here I might mention, however, that the shortness of time allowed for canvassing was one of the reasons. Let us hope that those who have not been elected to the new Assembly will still continue to help

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [17th March 1952]

this part of the country with their advice and service. I consider that the advice and guidance of many of those members who have not been elected and who have a distinguished record of service to their credit will no doubt be of very great value.

“ Madam Deputy Speaker, I should have imagined that, at least after the Hon. Sri Munshi's realization of the gravity of the situation in the South after refusing to do so for so many years, it should have encouraged the Government of Madras to demand forcibly for more help from the Centre on the occasion of the Budget speech. I do feel that the previous Finance Minister, who has to his credit a few years of fairly good budgeting under difficult circumstances might have adopted the same strain for the sake of continuity. I felt that this House was fortunate in inviting one of the experienced politicians of the South, and perhaps the oldest member of the Assembly, my Hon. Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, who has been a member of the Legislature in Madras from 1926 onwards, as a successor to the previous Finance Minister and I was really hoping that he would put it forcibly before the Government of India that the food subsidy, though it might have been stopped as an All-India measure, would necessarily have to be given to this part of the country in view of the famine conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema, Chittoor, Chingleput and North Arcot and many other parts of Tamil Nad. What is the use of foodgrains being made available to the poor people at prices beyond their reach? I think, Sir, even now it is not too late for our genial friend, Mr. Shetty, to put up a brave fight with the Government of India for the subsidy to be continued to be given at least for drought and famine-affected areas. And he should certainly take advantage of the statement of our new Governor who has realized more than anybody, within a few days of his arrival here, that the situation is such that it demands his first tour out of Madras to the famine-affected areas.

11-45 a.m. “ I sincerely hope that, after the return of His Excellency from his tour of the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema, the Finance Minister and the Food Minister would be apprised of the real facts of the situation and they will lose no time in placing before Pandit Nehru and Mr. Munshi the real picture and see that specific relief is given immediately by the Government of India. Let me also hope that my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, who has been able to do the best out of a bad job so far as the vote on account of the present Budget is concerned and who has been luckily elected to the new Assembly, will be vested with the portfolio of Finance in the new Ministry also so that he may be able to do something in matters relating to food and allied subjects.

“ Madam Deputy Speaker, I should next refer to the seasonal conditions in other districts. It should not be forgotten that there are many parts in our southern districts which have had adverse seasonal conditions. To mention a few, the district of South Arcot, Salem, a bit of Coimbatore, Pudukottai and part of Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram have suffered badly due to scanty rainfall. There is no drinking water in some of these places. The

17th March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

Government must rush up to their aid. Let them not concentrate on the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema alone. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue had stated already that he would like a Famine Commissioner or some such officer to be vested with full authority to look into these problems of remission of land revenue and the like in drought-affected areas. I wish the Hon. Revenue Minister would pass orders quickly granting remission of land revenue in certain areas of Ramanathapuram district. Our thanks are due to the Hon. Minister for the order remitting the land revenue in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema and for the expeditious way in which that order has been carried out. I do sincerely hope that such revenue remissions will be extended to all the southern districts which I have mentioned. I trust the Government will not mind the loss in their revenue thus incurred.

“ Madam Deputy Speaker, we have been told that out of our accumulated reserve of 43 crores of rupees during the Advisers' regime, 24 crores of rupees have been depleted during the last five years. The Government have now proposed to spend about 5 crores of rupees out of the remaining 19 crores in our Reserve, to relieve the distress in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema. The Government have approached the Government of India for substantial assistance by way of loans and grants. Madam, I say that the amount that the Government have proposed to spend on famine relief is very insufficient. If the Government of India refuse to grant any substantial assistance, what is it the Government are going to do? I say, Madam, the Government would be perfectly justified in spending as much as 14 crores out of our Reserve of 19 crores leaving a balance of 5 crores instead of spending only 5 crores now. I would be the first to give a certificate to the Government and praise them for what they have done, if they do so. I ask, Madam, what is the main purpose of our keeping reserves? Is it for the purpose of saving for posterity? If what use is it, if it is not spent for the right thing and at the right moment? I sincerely trust that the Hon. Minister in charge of Finance and the Hon. Food Minister would seriously consider my suggestion and act quickly.

“ Madam Deputy Speaker, I would like to make some more observations on the food situation before coming to the question of loans. So far as the food position is concerned, we see good progress made in that direction in all parts of the globe except India. I saw in to-day's paper that the control with regard to rice has been completely lifted in Thailand. I would request the Government of Madras to lose no time in urging the Government of India to send a Purchasing Mission immediately to Thailand to get rice. Many countries were able to get rice from Thailand. It is reported in the papers that Japan has been able to get rice from Thailand in exchange for consumer goods. Surely we have also exportable consumer goods. We have exportable surpluses in handloom cloth, groundnuts and groundnut oil. As we have these, certainly we can fare far better than Japan in getting rice from Thailand. We see the slump in prices that is obtaining in the market to-day. Recently

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [17th March 1952]

the Government of India have lifted completely the export duty on groundnuts and have reduced the export duty on raw cotton to half of its original rate. Surely this is the right moment for the Government of Madras to go to Delhi, sit at the door of Mr. Munshi and impress on him the urgency of our food situation. The winding up remark of Mr. Munshi, after his tour of Rayalaseema, that specific relief would be provided by the Government of India and his recent utterance, that each province should look after its own needs so far as its food requirements are concerned, do not correlate with one another. In his first broadcast to the people of the State, the new Governor of Madras has emphasised that food shall have the first priority over all other problems facing the Government at the moment. Even an old civilian of Madras, who has been away from South of India for twenty years and who is now the Chairman of the Mercantile Bank, has kept himself abreast of things happening in this State during recent years, and has stated that the food problem is the first and foremost problem facing South India to-day. Let us hope that our Ministers will bear all these things in mind and see to it that rice is made available to us either from the Government of Burma or Thailand. (Interruption.) Things are more easily said than done. It is no use saying, 'Oh, we are anxious to do what all we can for you and we are doing so.'

"I understand that there has been of late a change in the attitude of the Government of Burma in their export policy with regard to rice. They have decided that about half the available export quota of rice would be sold by them to the Governments of foreign countries at Governmental level. The remaining half of the exportable quota of rice, they have decided to sell to licensed Burmese wholesale dealers who, in their turn, are allowed to sell it to foreign countries after notifying the Government. It is certainly not impossible for the Government of India to get rice from these merchants in Rangoon. It is no use one big official of the Central Government flying one fine morning to either Burma or Thailand, staying there for twelve or fourteen hours and returning with an 'yes' or 'no'. I insist and I think the Government of Madras will also insist on the Central Government stationing a permanent Purchasing Mission in Burma and Thailand. The Mission can go on purchasing. They can send to-day 10,000 tons of rice. To-morrow they can send 20,000 tons. They should see that enough rice is made available to South India. No one should be allowed to starve and die. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue has said that no one would be allowed to die of starvation. When food that is available in plenty in other countries is not brought to us for our needs, what is the good of this lip-sympathy?

"After proposing to spend 5 crores on famine relief, this Government hope to get substantial help from the Centre by way of grants. They have requested the Centre to that effect. But what will happen to their request? Nobody knows. I say, Madam that all along the Government of Madras have not at all been respected at Delhi. Unless we make insistent demands, I think no good will come to us. Suppose you say to the Centre that you will

17th March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

convert all their Securities into paper money, will the Centre dare to face the consequences? Surely not. Their finances would be adversely hit by such a step. They will therefore certainly try to avoid it and bring some succour to us by some other way *at once*. Some such thing should be done. Otherwise, what is the alternative? We would be static and can never see any progress in any direction.

"My other grievance is that the Government of Madras have not made the Members of the Central Assembly, who represent the people in South India at Delhi, aware of our requirements. If they are fully alive to our requirements in the matter of rice, they would certainly use their influence in the Delhi Assembly to help us. Only if our representatives agitate in the Central Assembly the Central Government would be moved to bring us urgent relief.

"Madam Deputy Speaker, I would like to pay my tribute to the Government for starting the various schemes both under irrigation and electricity which are mentioned in the White Paper. I do hope that benefits will shortly accrue from these schemes. Though the Hon. Minister, who has initiated these schemes, may not be there when the new Ministry assumes power, yet he may be well-nigh proud of having initiated these schemes even under stringent financial circumstances. My only plea is that schemes should not be stopped half-way. I am glad that the Malampuzha Scheme has at last been included in the Budget, overcoming the obstacles put in the way by certain quarters. It is my earnest hope that the Centre would come to our rescue and render us sufficient financial assistance in carrying out our irrigation and hydro-electric schemes as we anticipate.

"Madam, the one thing which grieves me much in the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister is his observation about the 'vexed question' of enhancement of dearness allowance to the non-gazetted officers. I presume that both the Hon. Ministers and the officials of the Finance Department have forgotten to delete these two words from the proof copy. It is certainly not a vexed question. It is a life question for the Non-Gazetted officers. The use of the word 'vexed' there is very unjust. It is a question that requires the sympathy of one and all. May be one rupee each may mean 37 lakhs of rupees to the Government. But certainly it is justifiable to incur this additional expenditure. A subordinate Government servant getting below 150 rupees a month has hardly enough money to buy rice, cook and eat it with a chilly. That is the state of affairs obtaining at present. Any money spent on their behalf would be perfectly justified and the Government would not be wasting any amount by such a step.

"It has been stated, Madam, that the Government has depleted about 24 crores of rupees from our unattached reserves built up during the Advisers' regime. I say that they have depleted 124 crores of rupees. For, assuming that the loss in revenue due to Prohibition is estimated to be 20 crores a year, our total loss during the last five years amounts to 100 crores and

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [17th March 1952]

that, coupled with the Government's figure of 24 crores, totals 124 crores. I do not object to Prohibition as such. But I do wish the Government will review their Prohibition policy after their experience with it for the past five years. Some time ago, the Madhya Pradesh Government constituted a committee to enquire into their Prohibition policy, with the retired Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court and four members of the Legislative Assembly. I have no information to give to the House regarding the report of the Committee. I do not have sufficient details with me. I trust that our Ministers would take into account the various findings of that Committee and review their Prohibition policy in the light of their findings.

12 noon. "Madam Deputy Speaker, I shall wind up my remarks in a minute. I am not now speaking about all the departments of the Government which are covered by the Budget, for it will be utterly useless for me to speak about them here at this juncture. I only want that this Government should take a realistic view of the immediate dangers that beset the people. If the present set of Ministers will assure the public that questions relating to food, famine and water and the big irrigation and electricity schemes will not be left uncared for in the next few months, it will be something. When the new Ministers come into office in April, they will not be facing the Legislature for two or three months. The next few months are very dangerous months with reference to the food situation. Let not this Government think that this period is just another three or four months which would easily pass off. The former Finance Minister, whom I see just now coming into the House, if he had been occupying the Treasury Benches, might have replied that this period also will pass off easily. (Sri A. Kameswara Rao: He is better off here.) He will be better off wherever he is. After all office is not the end of life. I only want the present Government to realise that the next four months—April to July—will not be an easy time.

"Madam Deputy Speaker, I want to say a few words on one important matter and I cannot desist from doing so. Reference has been made to the elections and the successful way in which they have been conducted by the Government. Those who have been in charge of this work should be proud of the success that has attended their labours. Such being the case, it should not be beyond the wisdom of the politicians of South India to see that a stable Government is vouchsafed to us in future. (An hon. Member: Not without another election.) In that case, we should be having elections at short intervals and no stable Government at all. That is not the wish of any member of the public here. When we have made a success of the conduct of elections, when we have had a peaceful and free and fair elections in our State, it will be no credit to this part of the country if this success in elections is not followed as a sequel by the establishment of a stable Government here. A stable Government is quite possible here. I appeal to the public and the members of the new Assembly to see that every effort is made to set up a stable Government here. It is not for the *kudos*

17th March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

of the particular set of members who may be occupying the Treasury Benches then, but it is for the good of the country and the people. We are responsible for keeping the people alive and feeding them and it is a very grave responsibility with which the Members of the Assembly are charged. Even though many of us will not be here in the new House, we certainly wish that every effort is made in that direction and it should not be beyond the wisdom of the politicians of South India, whether they are Members of the Assembly or not, whether they fought the elections or not, to create the necessary atmosphere and public opinion in the country for the establishment of a stable Government, which is absolutely necessary for the benefit of the people. I make my appeal once again and sincerely hope that this will be made possible."

* SRI P. A. THANGASWAMI NADAR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Budget has been described as a provisional Budget. The new Ministry that will hereafter take office may revise and reshape it in any manner they like for good and proper reasons. Many of us will not be here in the new Assembly to share our experiences and ideas with the new Members and the Ministers. This is the last meeting of this Assembly and so it is only proper that we should review the activities of the Government in the past and give any useful suggestions we can to the Members and Ministers of the new Assembly. It is only in that light that I want to make a few observations now.

"Madam, when we look back over the past few years, we must admit that the Hon. Ministers have done their best to introduce many schemes which they thought would be for the good of this State. They have achieved success to some extent, though not to the fullest extent which they anticipated. This is not the time to judge them. It will be no good to judge them now. But a few remarks about the lines on which the future Assembly might proceed in dealing with the future problems of the State might be useful. Madam, what do we find from the discussions in this Assembly and the opinions expressed by the public outside with regard to the functioning of the various departments of the Government and of the institutions like the Universities and so on? To be quite frank, we must admit that everything seems to be moving in a downward gradient? Corruption, nepotism and bribery which ought to be waning are really waxing. Who is responsible for it, it is not for me at this juncture to discuss. Madam, it is said that people without vision perish. It is up to the Members of the Assembly and the leaders outside to consider the present situation, look far ahead into the future and improve the present state of affairs. I do not say that we are worse off than many western countries and other States here. No, we are not. From what I have read in the papers and some of the books, I can boldly say that the same conditions prevail all over the world and conditions of public administration everywhere are going from bad to worse. I was shocked to find that even in the administration of a body like the University, corruption of various kinds existed. So far as the executive departments of the Government

[Sri P. A. Thangaswami Nadar] [17th March 1952]

re concerned this evil is entering even those departments for the first time. As an illustration, I will mention the Registration Department. Nobody can think of corruption or any chance for corruption there, but to-day we know there is room for it and officers have succumbed to this evil and things are done with corrupt motives. It is indeed good to know that there is at least one department of the Government, the Judicial Department, which is above reproach. I wish that all that we could do either in this House or outside is done to ensure the purity of this department. Madam, only recently, I was reading a book written by a member of the bar of this State. I had not much knowledge of the condition of things obtaining elsewhere; and I was shocked to find from the book that there was a large number of contempt of court cases arising out of the fact that a number of people most of whom were legislators—I was sorry to note—were interfering with the administration of justice, particularly in places where there has been no separation of the judiciary from the executive. Thousands of cases of such interference all over India have been reported. We have not heard of such a thing before and therefore it came as an eye-opener to me. What is the remedy? I can assure the House that, so far as the separation of the judiciary from the executive is concerned, it is one reform for which we should be eternally grateful to the present Government for having boldly introduced it. It is an ideal thing to be introduced in every district and in every State. It saves the judicial officers from being tampered with by other people whether they are in power or not. I am glad there is at least one department which is free from corruption.

“Madam, there are one or two other matters in regard to which I think I might mention the results of my observations. Recently some of our friends went on a Goodwill Mission to China and they have told us of their experiences there. We have all read about it in the newspapers. They have told us how China is trying to solve the problem of food and other problems that stare her in the face. We must learn how our neighbouring country is solving these problems. It does not matter by what name that country or their Government is called. We find the people there happy, free from want and free from corruption, nepotism and black-marketing. Is it not an ideal condition in which we should like our State also to be in? Madam, I do not belong to a suicide squad, but I may tell you that the one thing that is necessary for making this country an Utopia is the early abolition of our lawyers. The extinction of our lawyers is necessary. I myself belong to that profession, but I must admit that lawyers are responsible for the trouble and worry of many poor litigants. If lawyers would only be honest and straightforward and care only for the benefit of the country and the people, the amount of litigation in the country will go down considerably. If it is necessary for the State, for the poor people of the State, that lawyers as a class should be abolished, I for one will be perfectly willing to vote for it. In some other countries even the

17th March 1952] [Sri P. A. Thangaswami Nadar]

highest judicial officers do not have their own cars; they go either in a taxi or a bus. Only on State occasions, persons of the status of a High Court Judge use cars and it is only for that purpose cars are supplied to them. Are we a very rich country? Can we not do without cars for our Ministers and Judges? We can. Until we have enough money to enable us to live in luxurious houses and travel in fine cars, so long as our poverty problem is not solved, we should emulate the example of what people in our neighbouring country are doing in the matter.

“Madam, I want to say one word about Prohibition. The previous speaker has spoken about the necessity for a review of our Prohibition policy. I am a staunch advocate of Prohibition. Still I agree that for various reasons it is necessary to review the policy of Prohibition in our State. But I would lay down an essential minimum which is born out of my experience. The Harijans for whom this policy of prohibition was primarily adopted have really benefited by it. So, whatever may be done with regard to the general policy of prohibition, the Harijans should be spared from the evils of drink. This is an exceedingly good policy which any Government will be justified in carrying out. I know the Government of the day have been doing various things and taking various steps for ridding public administration of bribery and corruption. There are various tribunals appointed and they are functioning. But, yet they are functioning only with the aid of certain principles of jurisprudence which I am sure are alien to us. No doubt, principles of British Jurisprudence are good and we cannot find much fault with them. But we know how they are applied in our courts in both civil and criminal cases to ensure justice. They are applied in such a way that they are responsible for the failure of justice both in civil and criminal courts. Why should they be applied in our courts any longer? They were good so far as they went. It is high time they are replaced either by a panchayat system or the system which is being followed in a neighbouring country of ours which I referred to, and employed with suitable modifications to the needs and conditions of our country. Thank you, Madam.”

12-15
p.m.

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, let me congratulate my old Friend, the Hon. Mr. Shetty for we have been for a long time in this House—for taking up the portfolio of Finance, because from my experience of over 20 years of legislative work, this is the first time I see that Agriculture has been wedded to Finance. Let me also take this opportunity of congratulating the civil servants who are responsible for so much of background work in framing this Budget and for the very good service they have rendered and have been rendering to the State. I personally feel that the civil servants of our State have earned a sufficiently high place of respect in the eyes of the public and my experience has been that the less the interference with the civil administration by political bosses and by other political workers the better will be the outcome of their work.

[Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [17th March 1952]

“ Let me now pass on to the Budget. Rightly, pride of place has been given to famine conditions in four districts. Madam, Deputy Speaker, although so much is talked outside about the famine conditions in Rayalaseema, I have not heard any responsible speaker or responsible journalist or top Government officers referring to famine conditions in North Arcot. I know the real conditions prevailing in the North Arcot district, which is bordering the Rayalaseema and Chittoor districts to which the Hon. Food Minister of the Government of India and other prominent officials of the State have been taken round. But, we have had no visits from these officials or top-ranking politicians. Let me tell the Hon. Minister that the condition prevailing in most parts of the North Arcot district is no better than that prevailing in the neighbouring districts of Rayalaseema and I hope that all remedies and facilities adopted for fighting famine conditions in Rayalaseema and Chittoor districts will be applied to the north Arcot district without any further delay. Various ameliorative measures have been chalked out in paragraph 2 on page 2 of the Budget Speech and, in addition to the many schemes or remedies suggested, I would urge on the Hon. Finance Minister that the well subsidy scheme, which has worked very well in my district where 25,000 wells have been dug—and to some extent they have gone to the rescue of the famine situation in the district by providing at least drinking water, if not water for agriculture—should be reintroduced and provision made for. But, I do not see any such provision in the Budget. Along with that, Madam Deputy Speaker, as an agriculturist during the off-time that I have during part of the year, I may urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister to make a more liberal provision for the purchase of hand-boring sets; because, apart from food famine, there is water scarcity threatening and so it is necessary that we should have hand-boring sets made available. Last year, I interviewed the Hon. Minister for Revenue in the presence of the Director of Industries and made him agree to a scheme of sanctioning a hundred hand-boring sets. The proposal is hanging fire now for two years. I do not know whether hundred sets would be enough, but more sets must be made available to tackle the situation. If you approach the Industries department, they say that an applicant for a hand-boring set has to wait for 18 months before his turn comes. I would suggest that as a famine-relief measure, many hundreds of hand-boring sets should be purchased and supplied immediately particularly to the famine-stricken areas so that at least drinking water may be had, because even more than food water is more urgent. Without food a man can keep on for several days or weeks, but without water one cannot carry on beyond a day or two.

“ Again, Madam, I would urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister that he need not be so apologetic with regard to granting subsidy for cereals supplied at least to the famine-affected districts. One suggestion is that if the subsidy for wheat and other cereals made available in the relief shops is not possible in its entirety

17th March 1952] [Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

at least the question of subsidising milo, a cheap item, can be considered, because that will give relief to poor persons in the famine-affected districts. People can make gruel out of milo. So, Madam, I would insist on subsidising milo and the concession may be granted immediately to the needy.

“ Then again, Madam, oil engines are in short supply. If oil engines are provided, the required length of pipes are not provided. Persons who made themselves responsible for the purchase and supply of oil engines must also make themselves responsible for their installation and the provision of pipes. Then only the available water could be used. I have known of instances where there had been a delay of six months and over between the supply of oil engines and the supply of pipes. These are the conditions and such being the case, it is no wonder that when we went to the electorate in the villages, these complaints loomed large. Agriculture to the villagers is the very life-blood.

“ Madam, then again, fertilizers are in short supply and black-marketing in fertilizers seems to be the order of the day. Above all, the real position in the villages is this. Even where grains are available in the relief shops, persons have not got the wherewithal to buy them. Therefore, Madam, employment must be provided and provided quickly. The Collectors must be given greater powers to provide employment—whatever may be the nature of the labour required whether it be to build a village road, or dig a village pond or even highway work. Relief in the shape of providing employment for the persons must be given so that the people in the areas may be able to buy whatever grain is made available. I think Rs. 5 crores cannot be considered a big estimate and I hope that Government will give, as I said, ample powers to the Collectors—and cut through red tape if necessary—so that they may go to the succour of persons who otherwise have to face unemployment and starvation.

“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, one or two thoughts occur to my mind in considering the question of Budget. For the last two weeks, we have had a peculiar factor entering into the calculations of the financial pundits, namely, the slump in prices. I respectfully beg to submit that the present slump in commodity prices has not reached the consumers to any appreciable extent. There may be a reduction of an anna or two in the retail prices of certain commodities, but the persons who have been caught are the speculators. So far as the middle-classes and the poorer classes are concerned, the benefit of the slump in prices has not gone to their aid. Hence the cost of living is still at a higher and constant level. I may say without fear of contradiction that of all persons it is only the small agriculturist, who forms the bulk of the population of this State and who is the mainstay of whatever democracy that still remains in our State who has been hard hit. Let me give you an instance which will bring home to the hon. Members of this House as to how these small agriculturists have been caught in this trap, viz., slump in prices. Take the case of the sugarcane grower who comes next to the paddy grower in our State. Sugarcane is being grown because there is no sufficient

[Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [17th March 1952]

water for a paddy crop. Last year the price of jaggery was going up from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 per pothi or 480 lb. Then the Government stepped in and introduced price control and fixed it at Rs. 50 or Rs. 55. Well and good; we have no quarrel with that. Suddenly, on account of certain manipulation, this year the price of jaggery came down from Rs. 55 to Rs. 22 or Rs. 23 suddenly in the course of two weeks which is hardly enough to meet the cost of cultivation. I say it is not fair to him. As a necessary corollary to price control there should be the stabilization of price of agricultural products. That unfortunately has not been done in our State and much less thought of even to-day. And, so long as the Government have not stabilized the price of the agricultural product, I say they have no right to control the price. The agriculturist has to get his fertilizers, his iron implements, his cattle and even employ extra labour. Have you been able to exercise any restraint over these commodity prices even though you have introduced price control? I say no. It is an open secret. Take the case of City of Madras where there is statutory rationing. Do you mean to say that the people here are content with the 6 oz. of rice that is given? I see rice is sold everywhere. All that we hear is, if a person brings 5, 3 or 2 measures he is prosecuted, while the real speculators and the culprits are allowed to go scot-free. With great respect, I should say that these controls are a farce. We are not able to enforce the controls properly because we find that everywhere control has only begotten corruption. Neither the public, nor the merchants, nor the persons who are helping to administer the controls are above board. It is an undisputed fact. We as the Party in power have come into disrepute because of corruption, and controls have bred corruption. We want honesty and character both among the public and the merchants, in order to enforce controls properly. In spite of the ukase of the High Command of the Congress party to which I have the honour to belong I say that the sooner the controls go the better. Cloth market has come down and the yarn market has come down within the last two or three weeks. Controls are bound to go at least so far as these two things are concerned because there is no money in the country and the agriculturist who has to buy these has no money even to buy his foodstuff. My suggestion, therefore, as an alternative to control is, make wheat and milo available in plenty through the relief shops in this State. Since there is a food deficit of 10 lakhs of tons, make milo, wheat, rice or whatever it is, freely available, remove the controls on food-grains and let people who have money buy them from other sources than relief shops. Allow free movement of all grains inside Bharat.

12-30
P.M.

"Anybody who has experience of what is happening in statutorily rationed areas can vouchsafe that rice is available to those who can afford to purchase it. In Vellore, one mile away from the town proper, on the other side of the Palar river, there is a row of shops selling rice. I may say the same is happening everywhere in Madras city and other areas. The other day I went to St. Thomas' Mount, Pallavaram and Tambaram, and I found that

17th March 1952] [Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

rice is available there to those who can afford to purchase. Even in the City of Madras, rice is available to the people at one rupee and a quarter a measure. In fact, people are ready to buy for even Re. 1-2-0 a measure rather than at the ration shop at the control price, as the stuff is better in direct purchase.

"Madam, I have been a Congress member for the last so many years and I have been a Member of this House for the last two decades. The Congress Party have been responsible for very good work in the State. But, at the same time, sometimes our ideologies have taken shape in very hasty legislation also. For instance, I may say, we passed a legislation two years back prohibiting betting at race courses. All of us thought that it would be of benefit to the public. But what has happened now? That legislation has not yet come to force, and the beneficiaries of that legislation are yet to reap the fruits thereof. The same thing may also be said with regard to the Prohibition Act. We introduced Prohibition in this State ahead of other States in this country. But we did so without properly implementing it. Now let us implement it seriously and in earnest and enforce it. Then again the same may be said with regard to the legislation preventing conversion of wet lands into house-sites. It is a hasty legislation totally uncalled for but all the same, we have made ourselves responsible for it.

"Now, I pass on to another subject. We should put our finances on a more stable basis. Austerity should be practised by all. People in position and power must set an example of austerity to others, so that the grim days ahead may be faced bravely and without much suffering.

"Then, proceeding to the next item, I have to say that the State has to find out new sources of income. Let me say here that nationalization of road transport will give us more money. Bus transport service is now a protected monopoly of some. Auction out the routes every year as you did the toddy shops or throw out the bus routes to open competition by allowing competition on the routes, and this will bring to the coffers of the State a large sum of money. At present the number of buses plying is very small, and so there is a lot of overcrowding in buses and accidents happen. Recent bus accidents in the mufassal have been brought prominently to public notice and the same is due to overloading in every case. Nationalization of bus transport is a profitable source of income to the State and I request Government to take it up at once. One of the Congress Transport Ministers Mr. Daniel Thomas announced this policy but later the Party succumbed to the wire-pulling of vested interests and gave up the programme. As my time is over I resume my seat."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, at a time when the country is passing through a crisis in trade, industry and commerce we should not say anything which will undermine the morale of the people. We should be careful in our choice of words on an occasion like this. Madam, this is only an

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [17th March 1952]

interim Budget. Even if it be so, it certainly calls for from responsible people constructive suggestions, which may be of use, if not immediately, at least to those who may come up to take charge of the administration a few months later.

“Madam, I shall deal only with three items in this Budget. First, the general revenues; second, the future policy to be followed; and third, the Grow More Food Campaign. As we can all see, we have reached the peak point in our revenues. Even as the Hon. Minister himself said, we have come to a point where we see signs of diminishing returns from some of our most important sources of revenue. It is no use seeking substitute sources. It is very easy to say ‘Abolish Prohibition and then you will get all the revenues you lost.’ But mind you, when you do that, you are only putting the thin end of the wedge into your future financial policy. I would ask not this Government only, but all Governments which follow it, to consider this. “If you decide on abolishing Prohibition to-day, then would follow, as night follows the day, the demand for the repeal of the Sales Tax, which was intended to replace the loss in revenue by the abolition of drink.’ So, beware the step which you may now intend to take will not stop with that. It is not as a threat I say this. The continuance of the levy of sales tax will be opposed vehemently by all classes of people. There will be a violent opposition to it. It will be opposed by the consuming public, the small merchants and the big merchants, all alike; and thus there will be a loud demand for the repeal of this very useful source of revenue, which, by the way, I may say, seeks to tax all evenly, unlike the cruel excise tax on a small section of the people who take to drink. Now, all that is only by the way.

“Now, we have to take note of the future. Our revenues will certainly diminish if the present slump is not arrested. It cannot be seen from the coming year’s Budget. For it is prepared on the last year’s figures. So, to gauge its effect we should see the Budget of the year next to that of the coming year. At the same time no State can expect any windfall from the Centre or from any other source, say, like the extra income from Income-tax from the Government of India. So it is going to be a very difficult position. We have reached a stage when our expenditure is expanding and our revenue is contracting. So there is great need for control, control in every direction, in the direction of finding new sources of revenue, not by taxation, but by earning schemes. Now through nationalization of motor transport the State can earn crores of rupees. The Bombay Government have earned fifty lakhs. The Madhya Pradesh Government have through such a scheme earned a considerable sum of money.”

SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“No.”

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“‘No’ is easily said. I have not seen the figures of the Madhya Pradesh Government. But I have examined the figures of the Bombay Government rather minutely, and I feel we can follow their example. If this State is to take up bus transport and run it with greater efficiency than

[17th March 1952] [Sri N. S. Varadachari]

at present, I feel we can have a net income of three to four crores. As it is, to-day, in the City of Madras, under the scheme of nationalization, we are making a net income of ten lakhs after allowing for depreciation, for replacement, for interest and for taxes and for even income-tax.”

SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“No.”

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“I do not mind my hon. Friend over here saying ‘No.’ If he were Finance Minister to-day I would have probed the case further. But, since it is an interim Government now in office, I do not wish to go into details. All I wish to say now here is the way this State can benefit with this new source of revenue. I would tell Government that there can be no more direct taxation. At present even capital expenditure has to be financed out of revenues. They have drawn upon their Reserve Fund, and there is only a balance of 19 crores left in it; and out of it, last year’s deficit and this year’s deficit have to be met. So we are now hard pressed for money—when most of our schemes are well advanced and are nearing completion. So there is now a great necessity for control of expenditure. I would ask Government to examine whether there is no scope to economise in capital outlay. I would ask them whether the Government Vegetable Oil Factory at Kozhikode could not be abolished, and the machinery sold if it comes to that even at a loss. We can thereby effect a saving of five to six lakhs of rupees ultimately.

“I come now, Madam, to the Grow More Food Campaign, which is most important. I am not referring here to the famine conditions prevailing in some districts. Our cultivators have become poorer and weaker, due to the failure of rains for the last six years. Physically they are pulled down. Their morale is at a low ebb. They seem to think, ‘it is enough if I grow my food; why should I grow for others; let me grow what suits me best and not what suits my neighbour or what suits the State.’ The Grow More Food Campaign requires the human element and the moral force of the people. Officials can give all materials by way of seed, manure and plough. But how can the people work unless there is the human element. Grow More Food cannot be imposed from the top on our people. It must grow from the roots. The plan must be worked from the roots. In the field, it is the cultivator who has to work. At the conference table, officials and non-officials can talk and concentrate their attention on the methods of producing more food. But outside the conference table, in the actual field, it is the cultivator who has to be put to work. So there is great need for a regular propaganda and for an organized campaign to co-ordinate the work of the officials and non-officials on the one hand and the actual tiller on the other to produce the best results.

“It is very wrong to say that we will fight famine from year 12-45 to year by spending crores of rupees on famine relief works. We must ask ourselves the question ‘What shall we do to avoid the recurrence of famine?’ That must be our larger aim and concern. I am told that a Government of India committee is going to

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [17th March 1952]

consider this matter. That committee will do well to take note of this crucial fact that the mere provision of all that is necessary in the shape of material resources to the ryot will not help to avoid famine. Harnessing of the ryot to the task ahead of him is very necessary and this is a job for which the official is not quite fit. He has not the time, though he has the ability to do it; he has too much work.

“ Let me come to another topic. People have suggested the removal of all controls. It is very easy to offer such advice, but we must not try to mislead. No doubt, controls, if they are not properly worked, lead to certain concomitant evils. If there are defects in the administration of controls, let us try to remedy them. How shall we remedy, for instance, the defects in food control? I repeat what I said once before in this House: Let the Government say that they will give only six ounces and allow freedom to the consumer to procure the rest of his requirements in the open market at prices suited to him. I even say that this six-ounce rice ration may be restricted to people whose monthly income is below a specified sum. As it is, the Government are having too much responsibility. Why should they bear this heavy burden? The Hotel Keepers' Association, for instance, may be asked to procure its rice requirements from surplus districts. And there is the suggestion that cultivators might be allowed to help their friends by giving foodgrains. The adoption of these methods might reduce the evils of control. To remove controls by one stroke of the pen may be disastrous. The industrial labourers may not get adequate food and this may give rise to unrest in very many places. Let not the Government fall into the trap of abolition of controls. Let them jettison a part of their responsibility in regard to food control.

“ The present financial position of this State must be considered good. As regards the future, signs are not wanting to show that, if we want to satisfy the growing needs and aspirations of our people, we must certainly look to new sources of revenue earning schemes and at the same time control expenditure. Prices have fallen, but the contracts have to continue at the old rates. In the expenditure on Capital Works, the Government are liable to be careless. In contracts so many elements come in such as the contractor being a friend of this person or that person. At least for the remaining portion of the work in respect of the Capital Works in execution, let the Government revise the rates and keep the cost as low as possible.

“ The lower prices of commodities have an adverse effect on our revenues. Our sales tax is a tax on turnover. As the prices fall, the proceeds from the tax also will decline.

“ Even though we are not prosperous, we can pull through. There is yet hope for this State. There is good reason to say that we have not exhausted ourselves. Let us all work unitedly forgetting everything else, try to raise more food, build up the morale of the people and harness the resources still left to promote the welfare of the State so that even those who have suffered

[17th March 1952] [Sri N. S. Varadachari]

and felt the pain of suffering and whose morale is at a low level may rise to their full stature and co-operate in all aspects of the administration.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, it is with an initial difficulty that one has to participate in the Budget debate of this year. You are well aware that every Member of the House, particularly the younger section, will be waiting with impatience for the Budget session, as it gives an opportunity for every one to have his say sometimes even to the point of exhaustion. But unfortunately we are in a very different atmosphere to-day. There is hardly a week more for the signing of the death warrant of those Members who have not stood for election or who have been defeated. Personally I am feeling this disadvantage.

“ We miss on the Treasury Bench that colourful personality, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, who used to assume a majestic pose on the first day and take a prominent and leading part in the Budget discussion. He used to sit for four days listening patiently to all sorts of suggestions and reply in his own way sometimes losing his patience or temper but always with a smiling face. I really feel his absence from the Treasury Bench. By this I do not mean any disrespect to my very good friend the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty on whom circumstances have forced the unfortunate finance portfolio.

“ We may offer several suggestions and criticize the Government taking advantage of the unfortunate food and famine conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema. Sri N. S. Varadachari used to offer very useful suggestions every year. Where he has not succeeded, Raza Khan is not going to succeed. I wonder of what use all our suggestions are going to be at the fag-end of the last meeting of this Assembly. I take this Budget discussion as a routine, Members speaking merely for the sake of offering comments, having at best the consolation of finding our names in the newspapers.

“ My friend, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, took credit for the heavy taxation in this State, particularly in regard to sales tax. I have seen him both on the floor of this House and outside, whenever an opportunity occurred to him, expatiating on sales tax, the legacy left by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar which, as his disciple he has taken up and nurtured. On account of the heavy incidence of this tax, business has been paralysed. It looks as if nature also is against this Government. Prices of commodities have gone down by 50 to 60 per cent and consequently the proceeds of sales tax also will decline by 50 to 60 per cent. I want this Government or the succeeding Government to look into this position and see how best to augment the resources of the State. The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty has made the unfortunate reference that the Government will have to find a sum of Rs. 19.87 crores for executing capital works by levying new taxes if such a course was found necessary in the last resort. It is very easy to suggest new taxes.

[Janab Muhammad Raza Khan] [17th March 1952]

I quite understand and appreciate the difficulties of the Government. After all, additional funds are required, not for anything personal but for the promotion of ameliorative measures. But there is also the other side of the picture; the people have to pay heavy taxes. The recent general elections have proved that the people do not approve of this heavy taxation. I suggest to the new Government not to think of any new taxes at all. Now, conditions of business are going from bad to worse. There is a slump. Every businessman is worried as to what will happen to his business and how he is going to meet his bank demand. By imposing new taxes, the Government will only accelerate the worsening of the conditions and not improve the position.

“Madam Deputy Speaker, in industrial towns, the price of rationed rice and wheat has been increased by about three annas per measure from the 2nd of March on account of the stoppage of the subsidy given by the Government of India. I say in all seriousness that there is something wrong with the policy of this Government. My hon. Friend, the Raja of Chettinad, is not present in the House now. He used to say again and again that whatever is said by this Government to the Government of India is not having the desired effect. I am not talking in any spirit of bravado; I am not talking simply for scoring a debating point. The Madras Government made out a case and put it before the Government of India, but the Government of India turned it down. The Madras Government will do well to reiterate their claim for help in the matter of subsidy.

“Representing as I do Rayalaseema at least for ten days more—I understand that this House will cease to exist after ten days—I should like to make a plea on behalf of Rayalaseema. The Hon. Sri K. M. Munshi toured the Rayalaseema area, accompanied by the Hon. Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria and the Hon. Sri H. Sitarاما Reddi. We have seen there water scarcity and food scarcity and the people having no money to purchase even the foodgrains that are available. I do not know whether the responsibility for this state of affairs rests with the Government or with me and my Colleagues for not putting forward the case of Rayalaseema effectively before the Government.

1 p.m.

“To-day the position in Rayalaseema is far worse than what it was six years before. We hear much of the development plan, of the Development Commissioner, of conferences at State, district and taluk levels, etc. What is the result? The result is worsening of the position. Madam Deputy Speaker, we have been trying to describe the pathetic condition in those areas. I had also been to my constituency yesterday and the day before yesterday. I feel that it is for the Government to do all they can for those unfortunate places in Rayalaseema. Mere tricks or mere speeches will not do. The Press no doubt has been very helpful in giving good reports showing the scarcity of water in those areas and how unfortunately women, who had no rice for days and days together, have to go long distances for getting water. The Government of Madras should see that whatever is humanly possible

[17th March 1952] [Janab Muhammad Raza Khan]

is done to those people. The problem is a very gigantic one. I know the resources of this Government are limited. When one speaks of these things, one cannot be oblivious of the difficulties in the way. But still the occasion demands that something should be done for these people. They look to the Government alone. If they do not get any succour from the Government, where are they to go? Some attempts have been made by parties, political and non-political, to render some relief. I am sure they are doing it in a spirit of competition just to show to the public as to who does the maximum to the people. After all the purpose served is the same, and some relief should be rendered to these people.

“Madam Deputy Speaker, I do not like to deal with other matters. There is nothing extraordinary in the Budget except the usual statements of expenditure which the Government have placed before the House and which we are bound to pass so that the succeeding Government may recast the Budget in their own way to suit their own policies. Therefore I feel talking on the Budget now in great detail is not going to help either the House or the Members of the Government.

“Madam, Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, who is a very prominent Member of this House, has raised some issues which are not directly connected with the Budget. We talk of Budget and we talk of good Government. Good government depends on the formation of the Ministry. We can have a good Budget if we have a popular Ministry. Otherwise the Budget discussions in the Assembly will all pale into insignificance. I only appeal to the party in power not to think for a minute that I am trying to say anything in a spirit of advice. I am not competent to give them any advice at all. But with the little bit of experience which I have gained in the course of these six years I have been a Member of this House, I only appeal to the party in power, ‘Please for a while take stock of the situation; do not be going on brooding over what has happened in the elections’. Surprises have of course happened. All the same the party in power is the largest single party commanding a strength of 152 Members. By some machinations or influence the number of Members may be increased. The number is likely even to decrease. There are possibilities both ways.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“There are greater possibilities of decrease.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“Madam, I thought that the hon. Member, Mr. Nagappa, would not interrupt me, because we have seen a change in him. He lost the election, but got the beard! (Laughter). This is only by the way. Madam, I ask the Congress party to take into consideration the reality of the situation. After all, the people in the State want a stable Government. They want good administration. They want law and order to be maintained, and they want a Government to attend to their needs. They have got their own views in the matter and

[Janab Muhammad Raza Khan] [17th March 1952]

in the ability of the party in power or their friends. It is not for me to advise the party in power or to make suggestions to them. I tell them to take stock of the situation and not stand purely on prestige saying 'we will do things on our own conditions'. They may select their own well-wishers. I do not have anything personal in the matter. They may have their own friends and see that this State has a stable Government. Madras has always been showing the way to other States and leading other States in all matters. Will it be to our credit to be told that we cannot have a stable Government, and that we are forced to the unfortunate necessity of having an Adviser's regime? It will not be in our interest and it will be a bad thing. Therefore, it is for the largest single party to take stock of the situation and not to stand on prestige. It is necessary that we should have a stable Government. In the alternative there is the Adviser's regime. There is also another alternative, that is, elections. People in this State are not prepared for another election, because election means trouble to people, trouble to the candidates, and the results of elections also may be anything. Those who have won to-day may be defeated in that election and *vice versa*. I am sure my friends will not attribute motives to me, for making these sincere suggestions. I have placed my suggestions before them so that they may consider them for what they are worth."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Madam Deputy Speaker, let me use this last opportunity of mine to offer the few remarks that I have to offer on this Budget and the policies indicated therein for the use of this Government, if possible, or for the succeeding Government, for whatever they are worth. From the speeches I have heard and from the hint that has been thrown by the Hon. the Finance Member, while introducing his budget, the fear lurks in me, and perhaps in the minds of many, that the Government are somehow trying to bring back liquor or drink into this State. My reasons for this conclusion are these. It was long before that the Hon. the Chief Minister, who suffered defeat at the polls, indicated in an interview, that the introduction of Prohibition is one of the reasons of his defeat at the polls. One of the hon. Members of the party (which has Prohibition as its policy) to-day on the floor of this House says that it is better that this Prohibition policy of the Government is reviewed. It only goes to show the scant sincerity with which they enforced this policy of Prohibition at such a heavy cost in this State of ours. The success of any policy always depends on the intensity of the feeling that the sponsors of the policy have for it. No doubt many criticisms were levelled against that policy. If people are emboldened now to talk of the introduction of liquor in this State, it is because of the lack of sincerity of the sponsors of this policy. This Government and even the Chief Minister of this State, who have been the sponsors of this Prohibition policy, have to-day come round to say that the Prohibition policy has been the cause of their failure. If we have done any good to the State, and if we can claim anything good done to this State, it is this bold policy of Prohibition which

17th March 1952] [Sri L. N. Gopalaswami]"

has saved lakhs and lakhs of suffering humanity in our State. At the fag end of our 6 years' rule, simply because we were defeated at the polls for reasons unconnected with this Prohibition policy, to say that we have lost the elections because of the Prohibition policy, is, to say the least, untrue. I do not want to say much but only make a hint that if the Government should ever think of bringing back drink, then quite sure as anything, not this Government only, but any Government that is formed on that policy of anti-Prohibition, is bound to fail, not at the end of six years but at the end of six months or even six days. It has been inferred from the large number of cases that have been brought to notice, that the Prohibition policy has failed. In the State of Madhya Pradesh there is Prohibition as well as drink. Fortunately for us a committee that was referred to by the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad, had gone into the matter. That committee has prepared a big report about the working of Prohibition there, and anybody who has had the occasion to go through that report will find that comparatively offences against the State or crimes in the Prohibition areas are fewer than those in the wet areas. What does this go to show? It is not the number of cases that come to notice that proves the success or failure of Prohibition, but it is the good done to the poor people by this policy that counts. This Prohibition policy of the Government has not been stressed by the Members of the Government wherever they went and wherever opportunities came to them to give expression to it. We have not told the people that this policy of Prohibition is based not on the number of crimes, but on moral issues, on the fact that this Government, for the benefit of all, shall not tax a few persons who are unfortunately addicted to this evil. It is immoral to draw revenue from a source which hits only a percentage of the population for the benefit of many others. I warn this Government as well as the future Government that is to come to be on guard and see that they do not come anywhere near touching Prohibition. Another reason that has been given by the Hon. the Chief Minister for his defeat was the food policy. We had occasions to express our great desire to have all these obnoxious controls removed. This Government thought that they would become unpopular only if they did not supply rice to the people in the metropolis, which may lead to their failure in elections. This policy which they thought would be successful has now taught them that it is not the few labourers in the cities working in the industries and mills that count by the large number of agricultural labourers in the rural areas who have now thrown them out. The Government never cared for the agricultural labourer. They never cared for the rural population. They never thought that it was equally their duty to supply rice to the rural population as they supplied rice to the population in the metropolis. The election results have, I suppose, taught them that they had something to do for the rural population which they had not done. There the defeat was certain, because the Government did not help those people to get even the smallest advantages which the labourers in the industrial areas were getting. In the metropolis labourers were just

[Sri L. N. Gopalaswami] [17th March 1952]

making themselves felt by meetings and demonstrations, and so the Government were trying to please them and get their votes by promising them many things and even granting some of them. But with adult suffrage lakhs and lakhs of agricultural labourers have been enfranchised and by them the Government have not done their duty. That is the reason for the failure of the Congress. Here again, Madam, I was surprised at my hon. Friend Mr. Varadachari's saying that controls must be there. If really anything worth achieving is to be achieved in this State, it can never be achieved with these controls. Control means immediate corruption and nothing else. Anybody who has gone into the villages can very easily see what havoc these controls have played on the poor villagers. I can give one example now. A week back I had been to my native village. There, a poor villager having $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, who has paid his levy to the Government, was taking paddy to his own house. Some unauthorised official stopped the cart on the way saying that he cannot do so because he had not paid for the pool. The villager said, 'I have already paid my levy'. But the official said 'I do not care for it'. God alone knows what the pool is and under what law that official is authorised to stop the cart. Law says you will have to contribute your levy. The villager had paid his levy. However he was detained in a God-forsaken place for 24 hours. He could neither go home nor go to his master. This is the suffering that control has brought to this poor villager. He had already paid his due, and yet he was made to suffer. So long as there is control and so long as these petty officials have anything to do with the villagers, we cannot claim that we are doing our duty by these poor villagers.

"Then, Madam, the Grow More Food Campaign which is again a part of the food policy has been absolutely unsuccessful. Last time even the Hon. Ministers accepted it. The worst of it is that while on the one hand we are saying, 'Grow more food and help the agriculturists,' etc., we are on the other hand depriving the agriculturists of all their legitimate dues. In a village in my constituency (of course I represent that constituency only for 10 days more), namely, Athavather in Tiruchirappalli district, there was the common land for the grazing of their cattle. That land has now been taken away, and the Collector says, 'I do not know anything about it, and the Revenue Board did it'. That land has been assigned to Kallars to grow more food, because the high level channel is going to supply water to those lands.

1-15
P.M.

"What about the villages surrounded by lands all round? Where are the villagers to graze their cattle and drive them during day time? This is a matter in which this Government and the local authorities do not seem to take any interest. I have already spoken of the padugai lands in Nerur village served by the Cauvery where Government lands have been given on a very, very nominal lease to mostly Government servants in that area for growing commercial crops, while they can be better utilised for

17th March 1952] [Sri L. N. Gopalaswami]

growing more food. If this is the way in which we are dealing with the Grow More Food Campaign, it is not surprising that many people do not seem to understand the significance of it.

"The next subject on which I would like to say a few words is the policy of co-operation. No doubt in these days of scarcity, co-operation had been very successful. Many co-operative societies have sprung up here and there, innumerable in number. But many of these societies now seem frightened by the fall in prices. I doubt how many will survive. Many of them have closed their doors and are not issuing any foodstuffs for the past seven days. Even the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, the most leading co-operative society, I understand, did not issue jaggery and coconut oil for retail sale because they thought they could not afford to sell at the current prices.

"If you go round the villages, the people say, 'It is all a co-operative concern.' But the real fact of the matter is this. Any intelligent man will be able to know that it is the President or the Secretary that runs the whole show. They say that black-marketing is now being sought to be put down by the Co-operative Department through these societies. Many cases are there where the executive heads of these societies have been removed by the Department and their own officials substituted. But what has been the result? I will give you an instance. Take the Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Stores where the presiding deity (laughter) is the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Iron and steel material was supplied to the society through a local dealer. The order was placed for a certain sum of rupees and a cheque was issued. But the articles were not brought to the Stores. On examination it was found that the articles that had been purchased were pledged to the Indian Bank. However, no action seems to have been taken in the matter and still the property has not been recovered. This is how the officials of the Co-operative Department are running our co-operative societies.

"Lastly I may be permitted to offer a few remarks on my pet subject, viz., Harijan uplift. This, very name, Harijan uplift, stinks in my nostrils. In the year 1952 that we should still think of uplifting the Harijans is a thing which as a Hindu I am not able to reconcile myself to. Really the object should be to help the common man, the underdog as he is called. But we cannot help him by simply throwing a few rupees at him. The policy behind this Harijan Uplift Movement has also been one of the causes of our failure in the elections. It is no exaggeration to say and nobody can gainsay the fact that almost all the Harijan votes went against the Congress, in the recent General Elections."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"Madam, I must protest against the statement made by the hon. Member that all the Harijan votes went against the Congress."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—"But not in the case of the elected few perhaps."

[17th March 1952]

SRI G. NARASIMHA RAO:—"They went to the Communists?"

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"No. I think many hon. Members will bear testimony to this that with the single exception of the district of Mathurai, in all the other districts all the Harijan votes went against the Congress. I am only analysing the position and I am not one of those who do not want that the Harijans should be uplifted. We never cared to know why we failed in the elections. Here I have got some figures spent on Harijan uplift. From out of the total amount set apart for the Harijans, we have now exhausted Rs. 2 crores. Fortunately the Hon. Sri Prakasam set apart for village reconstruction (3+1) Rs. 4 crores pooled into a common fund called Rural Welfare and Harijan Uplift Fund. Out of this though only one crore was for Harijan uplift up to now more than two crores have been spent on this item alone. To-day even the four crores have nearly been exhausted and at the end of March 1953 we will be left with only Rs. 6-8 lakhs. With all this amount what have we been able to do? Did we work for the removal of untouchability? Certainly not, according to me. We simply brought up a few Harijans, educated a good many and we thought through them we would be able to appeal to the Harijan masses and carry them along with us. But unfortunately the result has been that these few Harijans who claimed to represent the Harijan masses did not really represent them. Therefore, it is clear that we never wanted to remove untouchability. We were helping only a few people who might be brought up to the position of Ministers or who would be influential with the Ministers and we never went to the root of this problem. I have stated this in many of my Budget speeches but I was not heeded, because it was thought I was speaking something utopian. Have we ever taken notice of the disabilities which the Harijans are suffering from in spite of the laws we have enacted? No. We thought simply that we were spending one crore and more on them and, therefore, the Harijans were quite all right. But what is the position to-day? It is only the other day one of our workers who had taken a few Harijans into a coffee hotel was beaten and his leg was fractured. He is still in the hospital. Yet, the Government have not taken any drastic action in the matter. That being so, what is the earthly use of talking of educating them? Therefore, we cannot remove untouchability by merely giving education to a few people; we must really go to the root of the problem and tackle it well."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, this discussion of the Budget appears to me, with great respect to the House and to you, Madam, very unreal. What are we discussing? We are discussing the Budget for the next financial year. Who is to carry out the proposals made in this Budget? The persons who are charged with carrying them out are not here. We have got a remnant of the old Ministry before us but the trunk of the Ministry is gone. How can the Madras Ministry function, without our ex-Leader Sri Gopala Reddi

17th March 1952] [Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

(Laughter), or the great Bhaktavatsalam, or Sri Madhavan Menon, or Sri Chandramouli and other important personalities.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"What about Sri Kala Venkata Rao?"

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Sri Kala Venkata Rao was recently imported to us. (Laughter.) The trunk of the Ministry is gone. What we have now is a wounded, withered head with withered limbs. Is this the Ministry which is to carry out the proposals in the Budget which is being presented to us? When we offer criticisms, to whom are we addressing them and who is to take note of them? I am before you, Madam, with only ten days more of membership of this House. Thereafter, I will not be a Member of this Assembly or the next Assembly, I see hon. Members in front of me, many of them being either defeated Members or persons who had not the courage to face the electorate. So, I say we are in an unreal situation when we are discussing this Budget. Of course, the electorate never thought of a situation like this or rather, I would say, even the leaders who framed the Constitution never contemplated the situation in which we are now placed. Look at the funny side of the picture. For the last two months two sets of M.L.A.'s are paid their salaries, namely, the present M.L.A.'s and the newly elected M.L.A.'s. Many of the Members of the present Legislative Assembly whose term is to expire shortly have been either defeated and discredited or have not stood for election. They are being given their salaries till this Assembly is dissolved. At the same time, another set of legislators or representatives of the people who have been newly elected also receive their salaries. Who represent the people—persons who have been recently elected, or persons who are here, discredited, defeated people and people who are not wanted? Perhaps, the leaders who framed the Constitution never anticipated the situation when such a kind of Budget discussion would have to take place. Many of us, including you, Madam, will not be here in a few days. (Laughter.) You personally thought of transferring yourself to a higher place but there also you were unsuccessful. (Laughter.) So, with great respect to you and to my leaders here, I say the whole discussion is unreal. The electorate wanted to tell this Ministry something. I had been opposed to the Congress in the recent elections. Though I was not a candidate myself, I was working very prominently for my Party in my district and I learnt a lesson when I came into contact with the electorate. As far as Malabar is concerned, the result is very terrible. Out of 30 seats, the Congress got only four. Why was there this terrible defeat of the Congress in Malabar district? I may assure my leaders and ex-leaders and persons who are still in the Congress that the vote cast was not against the policies and ideologies of the great Indian National Congress to which I had the honour to belong. It was not against the teachings of the great Father of the Nation whose portrait we have in this Assembly Hall. But it was a vote against

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon] [17th March 1952]

the Madras Ministry, it was a vote against every Member of the Treasury Bench who was responsible in the last six years for bringing down the great name to this low level. 'I won't call it 'anti-Congress vote' or 'anti-Gandhian Ideology vote' but 'anti-Madras Ministry vote'. The electorate wanted to ask the Ministry to 'take care'. In response to it they have formed a 'Caretaker Government' (laughter) with a defeated candidate at its head. Even now we do not seem to realize the situation in which we are placed. Of course, the electorate is illiterate. Even Rajen Babu, our President, thought that adult suffrage was not very happy for our country. But I have found from personal experience that our people are very intelligent, though they are illiterate and though they are not well-versed in economics and politics. They might not know the ABC of the Constitution but at the time of election they could make discrimination. Our people have given a very good warning which should be taken to heart. It is because this was not recognized that we see the defeat of the Indian National Congress in the south of India.

"I think when we discuss this Budget we must bear this in mind. But what are we doing? I had been crying hoarse during the last six years that the first thing we must consider in a Budget is reduction in the expenditure of Government. We have unfortunately inherited a top-heavy administration. Have we reduced the expenditure? No, rather we have been increasing it to a higher level. The Government never thought of any kind of reduction in the expenditure of the Government. The axe was not applied where it ought to be. There are many unnecessary departments which every year increase the expenditure. For instance, I cannot understand why the Revenue Board is continued. I have always been saying that the Revenue Board is a fifth wheel in the coach. It only places obstacles in the way of smooth administration of the State. There are many unnecessary appointments and unnecessary departments existing in the State. If the Government do not want to abolish them or reduce the salaries of the high-placed persons, when they approach the electorate, the people can understand what kind of persons they are. They are only the successors of the foreign Government. They have not made any change in the structure of the administration. The only change is, some 12 persons now occupy the Treasury Benches instead of the four Europeans who were the Executive Councillors in those days. So, the real trouble with the administration is that there is no change of heart, or appearance, or hope. People do not seem to understand that they are now being governed by a Popular Administration, by people who are really elected by themselves, by people who are really responsible to the public and responsive to public feelings.

"Madam, the hon. Gentleman Janab Muhammad Raza Khan was pleading for a stable Ministry and calling upon the Party in power to boldly form the Government. I do not know whether stability is the monopoly of the particular Party in power. Stability can be had even if Governments are formed by the other

17th March 1952] [Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

Parties. If the hon. Gentleman Janab Muhammad Raza Khan is not prepared to join us, let other people who are prepared for it join us and form the Government. A Government formed by the United Democratic Party will certainly be better than a truncated and disabled Government formed by the Party in power. (Interruption.) The hon. Gentleman Janab Muhammad Raza Khan talks about loyalty to the party. I may inform him that even though I am out of the Congress Party, I still have a soft corner for that party to which I had the honour to belong till recently. Can I stop my speech now, Madam, and continue in the afternoon?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Yes, the hon. Member may continue his speech in the afternoon. I now adjourn the House for lunch."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was referring before the lunch interval to the unreality of the situation in which we are placed now when we discuss the Budget proposals. The only redeeming feature that I find, I am glad to tell you, Mr. Speaker, is you have been re-elected to the Assembly ('hear, hear'), though whether you will occupy the Chair during the succeeding regime is a matter that remains to be seen. Any way as an individual, I wish that you occupy the Chair in the new Assembly also. In the last six years of Congress administration, we had a Speaker who could be compared with any other Speaker in the whole country and who was a model and example to other Speakers. So we are glad that you have been re-elected.

"Sir, I have no time to refer in detail to the bungling of the Ministry in the last four years. I can give the House only a few instances. In the Education department, there has always been a quarrel between the management and the teachers in the aided elementary schools. This is more pronounced in our parts where there is a larger number of elementary schools than in other places. These schools have always presented a problem to us. The Government of Madras promised that the pay of the elementary school teachers of the aided schools would be increased by five rupees. But instead of giving that amount straight from the treasury, they said that they would give two rupees and asked the managers of schools to pay the remaining three rupees. Till now, this Government have not been able to enforce that order. Why? It is impossible to enforce it. Some managements are too poor to give. The managements are given 15 per cent grant for maintenance. When it is given for that purpose, there is no reason in asking them to give a portion of it to the teachers by way of increase in

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon] [17th March 1952]

salary. The question has been hanging fire for the last five years and the Government could not find funds for this small thing. Even in the present Budget, there is no provision for payment by the Government of these extra three rupees.

"Then, Sir, my district has been the Cinderella of the State during the administration of the Congress Government. We have had no irrigation facilities in our district for the last so many years, during the whole of British administration in particular. Not a pie was spent on irrigation by the British Government. Later, however, during the time of Sri Bhaktavatsalam, former Minister for Public Works, it was decided to have the Malampuzha project. The whole of Malabar welcomed this because it is the only irrigation project there. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on it but just on the eve of the new Ministry taking office, the work has been stopped. I cannot understand how the Government did not plan things properly. Buildings were constructed, small huts were put up and large number of coolies and Government servants were employed. But the whole scheme has been given up and destroyed now. I cannot understand how the Government could not find money for completing the project. Of course, they depend upon the Central Government for subsidies and grants. If this is not forthcoming, why should they not at least raise loans? Sir, here I would like to make a suggestion. There are 103 producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies in Malabar happily started during the time of my great leader, Sri Prakasam. Of course, there are complaints about these societies, but one thing we should remember and that is that the financial position of these is sound. They have a lot of money in their reserve fund lying idle in the District Co-operative Bank. We can freely draw upon this reserve fund for the purpose of financing the Malampuzha scheme. The Government can pay to the societies interest for using the reserve fund. These funds could be diverted and put to good use. We do not know how long the present Government will be in office. If they cannot get anything from the Centre, they can turn to these societies and get loans.

"Then, Sir, there is the tenancy problem in Malabar. We passed what is called the Malabar Tenancy Act and for some months now lot of agitation has been going on against this measure. For my part, I am prepared to stand by it. I did support it. But my grievance is that ever since the Care-taker Government assumed office, they have been appointing a large number of officers to carry out the reform. Since they have waited for long, why not they wait for a little more time, a few more weeks? There is a feeling that the Care-taker Government should not make such appointments as they are not only not responsible but unresponsive. They could wait till the new Ministry assumes office. All of a sudden, after the elections, after the party has suffered major defeats, after major Ministers have suffered major defeats, they have taken up this business. I would respectfully request the Government to drop it and allow the Ministry that will shortly assume office to do the job.

17th March 1952] [Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

"Sir, it is a pity that a new man is appointed—a new I.A.S. officer to be in charge of the settlement work. I have nothing to say against the officer. He may be a good officer. But the question of land tenure in Malabar is a huge one. Only a person with some experience of the problem can manage the work. I was all the while expecting a senior officer to take up this work. During the last occasion when I spoke I went to the extent of suggesting that Sri S. K. Chettur might be spared for this purpose. I said this because he has some experience. He is a Malayalee, though my hon. Friend, Sri Viswanatham, did not agree with me last time that he was a Malayalee because Sri Chettur happened to marry an Andhra lady. (Laughter.) I wanted him because he knows something about the Malabar tenures. People think that the whole Act is an eyewash. I would, therefore, request the Government to do something good. Let them not do what can be effectively done by the new Ministry. Sir, with these words I resume my seat."

* SRI L. C. PAIS :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget which was presented to us last Saturday is a cautious Budget. At the same time, I shall be right in saying that even this cautious Budget contains enough of indications, enough of evidence to show that everything is not all right so far as the financial resources of our State are concerned. In this regard, the Budget contains certain definite admissions, and I will refer to a few of them.

"Sir, there is a reference in the first place to a diminution in the State's finances. Two sources of income are particularly adverted to, the sales tax and the motor vehicles tax. According to the Hon. the Minister for Finance, there are definite signs that both are showing downward trends. The second admission is that even though in the Budget, no provision is made for new schemes, the expenditure is up by 86 lakhs of rupees when compared to the receipt side. The Minister next estimates that the Government may have to incur on account of relief measures in Rayalaseema and other places an extra expenditure of over 5 crores of rupees and he makes it clear that unless the India Government comes forward with a generous measure of support, the State's resources may be severely strained and expenditure on vital development projects may be seriously affected.

"Lastly, there is reference to taxation proposals and this is the saddest feature of the whole Budget. Of course, I do not say, the taxes will be introduced immediately but says the Minister when the new Government is formed shortly it will reconsider the Budget afresh and recast it after making due provisions for new schemes and new taxation proposals. I need not impress upon the House that taxation in this State is really very heavy. It has reached the highest peak. To tax people further will only mean that you are creating further discontent in the country, and we know there is any amount of discontent in the country and it was brought specially to our notice a few months ago when we went on our election campaign. These are disturbing factors in the Budget, factors which will certainly disturb not only the existing members of the

[Sri L. C. Pais]

[17th March 1952]

Assembly but the new legislators also, and the question will again be asked, 'Why is the Congress Government short of funds?'. The annual Budget statement shows that the revenues of the Government have speedily improved since 1947-48; yet we have it from the lips of the Hon. Minister that the Government will by the end of 1952-53 have exhausted all unattached reserves they inherited from the Advisers' Regime—Rs. 43 crores in all and all the while, they are going on comfortably with their ideological experiments and socio-economic or political schemes like Prohibition as if nothing has happened. They are going on as if nothing will happen in future also. In Rayalaseema and the neighbouring districts people are dying to-day for want of work and food and for want of water also. If the reports contained in the papers are true, people are eating the roots of some prickly plants. Nobody appears to possess good health. Cattle are dying for want of fodder. Unable to buy fodder, people are selling their cattle for their meat value. The coastal Andhra districts are willing to help the famine-stricken people. They are willing to organize door to door collections of rice and other foodgrains. But they are prevented from doing any such thing because of the procurement rules and orders and it is curious to find that the Government are not inclined to relax these rules even at this stage. One is inclined to ask, if the condition of things found to-day in Rayalaseema and the neighbouring districts is to spread to other places as well, have the Government the necessary resources to tackle the situation? If I am permitted to make a suggestion, I will say that there is only one alternative that is possible at the present moment, and that is to cry halt to some of our ideological or socio-economic policies and keep them in abeyance until better days dawn on us. I am a Congressman and I am fully aware of the benefits that might eventually accrue to the poor people through Prohibition. Having regard however to the present condition of things with regard to food and other necessities of life, I am strongly of opinion that first things should be tackled first and essentials must be tackled before non-essentials. I am glad that in this matter, I am fully supported by the 'Mail' I refer to the opinion of the editor in the issue of 14th March. It represents correctly the opinion of the common man with regard to this matter. This is what the editor says:

'It is said that prohibition will be one of the subjects discussed shortly by the financial pundits of the Union Government. In its search for funds for Union and State development, the Congress Party must re-examine those aspects of its ideological programme which, while conferring little benefit upon the people, deprive the Union and State Budgets of important sources of funds. If as some anticipate, the Congress hierarchy decides that those States which have introduced State-wide prohibition in its most rigorous form have been too hasty, we may see a substantial relaxation of the prohibition law, and its modification to permit the sale of toddy to the public, without requiring consumers to obtain permits.'

"After discussing the various aspects regarding Prohibition, the editor goes on to say:

'Since such is the consequence of prohibition, the need for a reconsideration of the policy, even if a modification of the Constitution is required to make

17th March 1952]

[Sri L. C. Pais]

it possible, is called for. The reintroduction of toddy as a legal drink would permit the re-employment of many thousands of persons in a relatively harmless trade, certainly one much less harmless than the illicit arrack traffic, and provide substantial revenues for the State exchequer. Nor need its introduction end the beneficial activities, such as the formation of grama sangams, associated with prohibition enforcement. They can, and should continue, being financed by the revenues derived from the now banned trade."

"My only submission to the Hon. Minister is this. There should be a thorough investigation into the whole matter. I would suggest that pending this investigation at least toddy may be exempted from the purview of the Prohibition Act. If this is done, people will find it an article of food and at the same time it will add to the revenues of the Government to a large extent. These economic measures were considered as articles of faith by genuine Congressmen. Time has come to revise one of the articles of faith.

"I now proceed to the next important problem, viz., the food problem. We are told by Mr. Munshi, the Central Food Minister, that there is only one way to get out of the difficulty. According to him this duty falls into two parts. The first part refers to the duty of the Government and what is expected of the Government. That is, energetic action for relief. The second part speaks about the co-operation and duties of the public. I may take this opportunity to say that one of the things that has come in the way of the public giving its full co-operation is the pursuit by Government of ideological programmes like prohibition, ideological schemes. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) The second obstacle is that schemes like Grow More Food Campaign, conceived in the interests of the State, have generally left out of account the interests of the cultivating ryot. As was rightly pointed out by Lord Boyd Orr, the schemes centre round the cultivating ryot, but not in the ryot. I will make my position clear. In the ryotwari areas, there is no security of tenure for cultivating tenants and there is no fixation of fair rent also. For the last three or four years, members of this House have been pressing upon the Government to give these ryots security of tenure and fixation of fair rent. Much to the regret of everybody, we find that the Government have not been able to do anything in regard to this matter. The result is that the ryots are not enthused to give any effective co-operation to the Government in their Grow More Food Campaign. They are unwilling to co-operate with the Government's efforts. When it is our avowed policy that the benefits of democratic freedom should be enjoyed by everybody, we have to think of the miserable plight of these tenants-at-will in the ryotwari areas and give them the required relief. At present there is no guarantee that they will be able to reap the benefit of anything they do in the land cultivated by them. When such is the case, how can these people be expected to co-operate with the Government? I would urge upon the Government to give those tenants security of tenure, pending introduction of proper tenancy legislation."

[17th March 1952]

* SRI T. PRAKASAM :— Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would like to say a few words at the close of this long chapter of four or five years' rule which has landed us in distress and trouble all round. There has been food famine for four long years without any interruption and without any improvement whatsoever. Is this a thing that has come upon this Government all on a sudden? Surely not. Year after year, it has been continuing because the Government have not been able to tackle this problem. In 1946, I was the first to take charge of this Government from the hands of the English people. There was food famine; there was cloth famine also. Crores of rupees were being spent by the outgoing Englishmen to give redress to the suffering poor people of this State. But they were not successful and handed over charge to us. After we took charge, within 5 or 6 months, we managed to see that the food famine and the cloth famine disappeared. Then, we started, with the hope of preventing recurrence of such famines, the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies in some parts of the State. We succeeded in establishing them to a certain extent. We did not take money from the people's treasury—I mean from the Government—for this purpose. We issued an appeal to the people to invest their own money for the purpose of starting these societies. Within two months, over two crores of rupees were subscribed by the people themselves and with that money the societies were started. For three months, we were issuing balance sheets showing their progress and prosperity. After some time, our Government was overthrown and our friends came into power. I handed over charge to them and took my seat on this side here. In my speech then, I said that I would be sitting here with a view to watching how they are going to govern this State and give protection to the interests of the people. The whole system was changed by them. The programme formulated by us was changed. These producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies were practically destroyed. My Friend from Malabar was talking about the continuance of these societies in Malabar. I have been to Malabar recently. When we were in office, there was a small godown in that part of the State. During my recent visit, I found that there was a huge building in its place and one of the sponsors asked me to go inside and see the prosperity of the society. Even there, the progress was not complete. On the coastal side everything was nipped in the bud, as it were, and soon after their coming into power, all these societies were completely destroyed by them on the coastal side. This is the worst crime that they had committed. I have no grudge against any of those friends. I have no personal ill-feeling against any of them. But when they took charge of the Government of a State of this magnitude, they should have known that they were taking up a great responsibility. How did they destroy these societies in spite of strong and repeated protests recorded by us and obstruction caused by us? They, however, did succeed in doing that. After destroying them, food famine started again and it is continuing. Was it in their power to do anything to stem the tide of famine? No, because they have destroyed

17th March 1952]

[Sri T. Prakasam]

these very useful societies. All the help rendered by these societies suddenly disappeared. What have they done to prevent this food or cloth famine? This is a big chapter and I do not wish to go back and repeat these things especially at this stage. I felt that some of my friends who were responsible for all the crimes that they committed must pay for their sins. They were thinking that they had effectively pulled down their political rivals and that they themselves were safe and nobody could remove them from their places. They were thinking that they could permanently continue in power and nobody could disturb them. They were mistaken as subsequent events have proved.

" I must take this opportunity to congratulate you, Madam, Deputy Speaker, and also the Speaker of this House, for the way in which you have managed the affairs of this House and the way in which you have helped this House to survive the onslaughts on the State by certain people who had no heart. We have never heard till now of such democratic institutions as the co-operative societies which I have mentioned just now and which were affording lot of benefits to the poor people, being destroyed by those people who were in office. By destroying these institutions which were established on most democratic lines, they have invited food famine and cloth famine. Within six months of the establishment of these societies, they were destroyed by those heartless men. No, I will not call them men. The poor people have been suffering all these years. Is there anybody to go to them and offer food to them, not to the people on the Delta side, on the river side, not where people were flourishing? You go up the country and find out what is going on. What is going on to-day has been going on for four long years. That is not the result of one day. Now famine has come over the Rayalaseema area. It is an old affair so far as Rayalaseema is concerned. I knew when famine broke out; I even visited some of the places: people were taking out their cattle and selling them for four annas to whoever came in the way. I know the condition there. What has been done to prevent such recurrence in that part of the area? Nothing. All the time they had been engaged in the political warfare as if something had been done by the political rivals, without knowing exactly that every step taken by them was hurting the masses. Food was taken away from their mouths, work was taken away from their hands. They did not know all this. I do sympathise with these Friends here who were anxious to take charge of the office and who were anxious to run the Government. With what spirit did they take charge and with what spirit did they run the Government? Description is not possible. Description cannot be given to each act done by this Government in the various departments of work and life also. Therefore this is the result of a crime started and continued for four long years without knowing the consequences and as a result the people are paying for all that.

" They thought that they could defy every authority, they could challenge everybody. Charges were brought against these

[Sri T. Prakasam]

[17th March 1952]

Friends, not with any malicious intentions as some Friends thought at that time, but with a view to purify and prevent the disaster for the country. These charges were also resisted by them and there were people to back them up either here or elsewhere and they continued in office. They continued in office with a vengeance as it were, challenging the world—'What could these fellows do? What could the others do, talking on behalf of the people, when we are not responsible for those things?' I am glad, Madam, Deputy Speaker, that this House has survived to prove that the people are still represented in this House by at least some who were defeated at every stage on account of the strength that the Government were commanding, the numbers they were commanding. We had to wait and we waited also. The time came. The general elections, so far as they were concerned, I am really glad, whatever may be the results, whatever may be the faults, whatever may be the successes, the general elections have proved in Madras—the Prime Minister of India must note it from Delhi and his other friends also must note it—and the people have shown to the whole world that they are human beings who have been putting up with all kinds of troubles and disasters that were thrust on them. When the general elections came, look at the way in which they gave the answer. Every Minister, who resisted, who challenged the people saying 'Where are the people? Who are they to ask? We are the representatives. Who are these people to ask?' such were the words used by the Ministers in those days—was defeated. I am glad, Madam, Deputy Speaker, the people have proved to them that they are the people who can appoint Ministers, who can dismiss Ministers also. They have dismissed the Ministers, one after another; six or seven of them were dismissed in this State. The people it is who have done it. I offer my congratulations to the people who have shown to the whole world that democracy is not dead, however much some people may try to kill it. Even to-day that process of killing is being continued.

"Madam Deputy Speaker, even to-day that process is being continued. How? The general elections are over and our Friends are continuing in the name of 'Care-taker' Government. 'Care-taker' Government is going on now. The new Governor has come. The new Governor has promised to go to the famine area, to continue the work of Hon. Shri Munshi, the Food Minister of the Government of India. The Food Minister had made bold this time to enter that area, the Rayalaseema area, to see for himself. He had put some of the gruel into his own mouth and he could not swallow it and he had to suffer. But what is the position to-day in this State of ours where we are given this Budget? What is this Budget? The Budget does not refer to any of these matters, food famine, cloth famine or any of these troubles. Of course it does not deal with them and it is not meant for that purpose also. They say it is a Budget for three months or four months or one year. I am not sure whether provision is made for three or four or six months because the amount that is shown there is

17th March 1952]

[Sri T. Prakasam]

over 30 crores, I believe. If it is for three months 'Care-taker' Government it must be only half of it. Instead of half, double the amount is shown in this Budget.

"I do not know what is going to happen to the so-called 'Care-taker' Government, whether it is going to be for three months, four months, six months or for one year. Whatever it is, let it be there. Some assurance has come that there would be a change. What kind of a change is it? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been anxious to do everything by himself. Particularly for Madras he has not been able to take any final decision as to how this State is to be governed. Elementary rule of democracy is that whichever party has a majority should be called upon to form the Government. Sometime ago, a few months ago I think, he said that he had no doubt that whoever is in a majority would be called upon to govern this State. Is that going to happen now here? I do not mind in the least, I would have no objection in the least, if the Congress is really in a majority and if it is competent to take charge of the Government, it should take charge. I am not a person to take objection on frivolous grounds. But why all this anxiety, my friends? My Friend, who is a defender of the Ministers, at one time prophesied that for fifteen years this Government should continue. That was his wish. It could not be so. Changes have come and the Government have to change now. And now every effort is being made to convert a minority into a majority. Is it proper? Is it fair? Never mind the fairness and freedom in the so-called elections. After the elections are over, why should there be any trouble? Why should any Prime Minister be worried about the formation of Government by the majority?

"What results have these elections shown? Communists in large numbers have come into the legislature. Communists are the persons whom I attacked on the floor of the House when I was the Chief Minister in this State and when I was dealing with them. Communists have come in now, through constitutional methods; through the elections, as members of legislature. They have entered the legislature and they have taken their stand by saying: 'We are here to work for the poor people, for redressing the wrongs done to the poor people; we have a programme to work together and we shall carry on the administration.' Have they committed anything wrong there? They are perfectly right. It is within their rights to say so. Merely because I opposed Communists in the past for the wrongs they have done, is it proper that I should say now: 'You fellows, you committed such and such things, such and such crimes in the past; your father or your grandfather committed such and such crimes, so I won't touch you, I won't associate with you and carry on my work with you.' It is a wrong thing for anyone to say so. No one could say anything on that matter. Even the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated that he did not mind Communism or the Communists

[Sri T. Prakasam] [17th March 1952]

and he would not raise any objection against anybody. But the most unfortunate part of the whole thing is: he says it, but he will not stick to it for any good time.

"Now what is it that is being done? In Travancore-Cochin a minority was asked to form the Government. In Orissa a minority was asked to form the Government. In Madras it is not known exactly what is going to happen. We should not be guided by what has been stated already by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The trouble now is, who is to form the Government in Madras. When people come and ask us, we say, we do not know. Who is to form the Government? Whoever is in a majority should be entitled to form the Government. That is what I would say. But there is an authority who says: 'You may be in a majority but I will ask the minority to form the Government and carry on the administration against the wishes of the people.' Is that not bad? Is that not a bad precedent? Under what Constitution can you justify that position?

"Now, I am still hoping,—he is not expressing himself too freely,—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru might tumble into the right path. That is all my hope. Otherwise he has been doing a thing which is unconstitutional, undemocratic and unlawful also. People have to be governed by their own representatives. There should be a Government by the majority: even if there is a majority of one only, that majority is entitled to form the Government. But after the defeat of the Congress, and after it was shown clearly that the Congress is in a minority, to make up that minority or to convert that minority into a majority is wrong. There is my esteemed friend here. He was saying: 'There are Independents here. Independents are persons who can be counted upon by us.' By whom? By himself and the Congress with which he is associated. He said, We can count upon them. They will all come to our help to convert this minority into a majority and they will be useful for our purpose'. All these are methods which ought not to have been adopted by anybody, even by a legislature here, talking loosely about persons who have won their elections on independent tickets, saying that these were not independents, that they could be purchased by them, persuaded by them and taken into their fold by some means or other. All these are objectionable methods. They should not have been talked about even by . . ."

3-15
p.m.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"By whom?"

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"By whom,' I am asked. By Deputy Speaker, by me and all of us."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Is it a criticism against this Government?"

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"By whom?', Deputy Speaker wanted to know. I never thought that Deputy Speaker would be putting a question like that."

17th March 1952]

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I wanted to know whether you are criticising Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or this Government."

* SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"When his turn comes, I will criticise him. At other times I will criticise this Government. I do not mean any offence to Deputy Speaker because you are a defeated candidate."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Some of you have also suffered defeats."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"I will take defeats as they come."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I am not thinking of the defeats at all."

* SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Excuse me, Madam. I have transgressed my limits."

"Madam, I am on this point of the people's right to have a proper Government formed and am really hoping that and their representatives—so far as the election results show—would be strong enough and prove that they are the worthy representatives of the people—whether they belong to this party or that or whether they call themselves Independents. Having stood before the people and told them that they would serve them in the Legislature as Independents they cannot go back upon their promise and betray and change sides for the sake of small benefits or advantages. I am sure that these representatives of the people who have defeated the Ministers who had been doing wrongs to them for four long years would not betray the interests of the people for this consideration or that consideration,—personal or other. They will stand by their honesty of purpose with which they fought the elections. So, I will leave that matter there."

"Now, Madam, I come to the food problem. Is there any way of giving food to the people in this State? Surely not by forming another Government against the wishes of the people by some means or other or by converting the minority into a majority or the majority into a minority. Not by these methods the Government can solve this problem. You should abandon those methods. The Government should think of the people and their interest and how they can be given benefit. Even to-day, Madam, it is not impossible to remove this food famine from this State of ours. It can be removed. It can be removed without much trouble also. All kinds of things have been imposed upon the people who are helpless and their representatives have also become helpless. And my esteemed friend who was a Minister fifteen years ago says; 'Let the Hon. Minister for Food, Sri Roche Victoria run up to Delhi, sit *darna* and get money from there.' I ask, why he should go there and sit *darna* to get money. Why should he not sit *darna* in front of his house in Madras and get money from him and other rich people who are here (hear, hear). Is this the way we, the Legislators here, should get up and say, 'get money'."

[Sri T. Prakasam] [17th March 1952]

Where is the money to come from? Is it to come from the United Kingdom or other English-speaking countries? Money must come from our own people. The Government have been adopting a wrong policy all these years and the result is that we are facing a food famine here. When I was in charge of the Government, I was trying to impress upon the people as to how they should get over the troubles. All these troubles are due to the old Government of India Act of 1935 the provisions of which have been embodied in the new Constitution. In the name of the people of India we are administering that Constitution. Under that Constitution, the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says, 'I am advised by my expert friends in regard to all these matters.' So this Government also are advised by their expert friends. I say, foreign experts, Barristers and ex-Ministers are not real experts and they do not know the condition of the people. Do not rely upon them. There are very good men in this country who can take charge of the whole administration of this State and give you a good account of themselves. Therefore, I say it is not impossible even to-day to remove the food famine.

"Now, Madam, I come to controls. The continuance of controls is the bugbear to-day. I say, control has ruined this country but Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would not accept this view and he says that as long as they are alive, controls would have to continue. Will Pandit Nehru realize at least now that there is no need for controls as the prices of commodities have fallen? Of course, I know that 'control' is not an easy subject. It is a special subject. Even experts all over the world have admitted that it would not be possible to keep controls for an indefinite period. Even my esteemed friend in his Budget speech referred to the general fall in the prices of various commodities in this country and expressed concern over the stabilization of prices. Madam, this is a subject to which special attention should be paid. It is said that export duty on groundnut oil and other articles has been removed completely. Take for instance, groundnut oil and groundnut seeds. On account of export and import restrictions, our people have been suffering all these years and it is high time that both the Central and State Governments regulated the basis on which these restrictions have to be imposed.

"Now, Madam, I come to cloth famine. It is a mockery to have cloth famine in our country. Whenever weavers asked for the supply of more yarn, the usual answer was given to them. The result is these weavers resorted to *satyagraha*. Even women came to Madras and offered *satyagraha*. I ask, is this problem to be driven to that extent? No, surely not. Even now it is not too late to remove this cloth famine also and give adequate cloth to the poor people. Anyhow, I leave it to the new Government to solve this and other problems confronting the country. I hope better sense will prevail upon the authorities and that they will not destroy the true basis and principles of democracy by putting, somehow or other, the very people who could not manage these affairs, in charge

17th March 1952] [Sri T. Prakasam]

of the Government. That is why I am anxious that there should be some opportunity given to the people even at this hour to choose their own Government. With these words, I close my speech."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do not propose to speak on the general aspects of the Budget as disclosed by the statements, financial statements as well as other accounts, that have been placed before us but I simply refer to the Budget speech of the Finance Minister and I must say that the White Paper issued along with that speech shows to us that in this State we have done so very well, much better than other States in our country. To-day, it is interesting to hear criticisms from opposite parties, oppositions that have come into being on the eve of the elections and opposition that has been started on the basis of anger and hatred but on no difference in ideologies. For the most part, criticisms from old sages like my hon. Friend and colleague, Sri Prakasam, are based on the formula, 'What I say alone is correct and nothing else can prevail against it.' Of course we have given due respect to his words and criticisms as he has been the foremost in the field of national work and national reconstruction for a long number of years, much more than any of us here, but there is a limit to even angry statements; there is a limit to the harassment that any opposition party can indulge in against persons who have worked with Sri Prakasam for at least half the number of years that he has been working in the field and who for the most part are his own disciples. They have been doing what he has taught them. They have not done anything else. They have kept up to the Congress ideals and not one has been neglected. Gandhian ideals have been put into practice completely in this State. Not a single item has been left out. As against the work of the other States we should feel proud that we have achieved much.

"The general elections have taken place and of course some queer results have appeared and my friend, Sri Prakasam, thinks that there is some other majority than the Congress in this House. What is that majority? A hotch-potch of little parties does not make a majority. There is no use in saying we are trying to convert a minority into a majority or that Sri Prakasam is trying to convert his own minority into a majority by a long drawn struggle with all those little, petty parties to come into line with him so that he could smash his old enemies. There is no point in this sort of criticism. Let us all come together once more. We have parted in anger. Let us join once more without any reservation, with peace of mind and patience and in a happier mood. We have done each other as much wrong as possible. We have satisfied our thirst for vengeance. Let us now cease these bickerings and let us come together once again. I appeal to Sri Prakasam, if he is really earnest about the welfare of this State, to come forward and say 'I went out in anger. I have done my work. I am here to-day ready to join the Congress' (Interruption—'Where is the Congress?') and liquidate his party. His leader, whom he had

3-30
P.M.

[Sri K. Varadachari] [17th March 1952]

adopted for the time being, even offered to go to the Himalayas if his party was defeated in the elections. He has not done so and he is still there. Why won't you put your heads together, you old sages, and do the right thing for this State instead of simply going on continuing to oppose your old friends? I do not wish to say anything more on this. Let us be more practical, more charitable to our old colleagues and let us not continue this bickering any more. Let us come together and run the administration here to the satisfaction of the poor people for whom Sri Prakasam is so sincerely sympathetic.

"Madam, I only want to speak about my district, viz., the terrible famine through which the people of Chittoor district are passing. Even in the rural areas drinking water is becoming scarce. They are deepening the wells, deepening, deepening and deepening to any extent but are failing to get water from the bowels of the earth. Except in a few villages on the river side here and there, the whole area of Chittoor district is now suffering from a shortage of drinking water. The whole cattle wealth is being destroyed fast and cattle are being sold away for a song. The price of a pair of draught cattle which was selling at Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 has now come down to Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. The problem of drinking water is acute in the rural areas.

"In the municipal towns of Chittoor and Tirupati, Chittoor more particularly, the conditions are so gruesome that if any one of you visit the town at any time, in the day or night, you will find hundreds and thousands of pots placed on public roads and women and children waiting for the arrival of the expected water lorries which many a time do not arrive at all due to some repairs or some hitch in the service of these lorries. Six lorries in all—three of 2,500 gallons capacity, each lent by a philanthropic gentleman of Chittoor, Sri Parthasarathi Mudaliar, two small lorries supplied by the municipality and one Fire Service lorry—are serving us in this emergency scheme of water-supply which consists of tapping the water in the bed of the river which flows through Chittoor town itself. Even this source has failed and about 10 days ago we expected that within 3 days' time even this little supply would not be available for Chittoor. At this juncture, Sri Chinnama Reddi, a newly elected member of the Legislature, came to our rescue. He said there was a well of his which was 40 feet square and which would supply water to the whole town even if 25 lorries worked day and night. We, non-officials, had to take up the work of organising the supply from this well because the municipality could not do anything more. The Chairman of the Municipal Council and the Commissioner had been toiling for the last four or five months and had done their best but after they had failed to get water from the available sources of supply within the town-limits, we took advantage of the offer of a non-official gentleman about 4 miles away from Chittoor and we are now organizing the supply of water from this place. The supply is made through the decrepit lorries of the municipality and three other big lorries which could not go close to the

17th March 1952] [Sri K. Varadachari]

well because they could not negotiate the approaches to that well. At this juncture we had to approach the Government for the supply of another set of six lorries as these lorries were inadequate to supply the needs of a population of 35,000 with any degree of satisfaction. The oil engines were so precarious in their working that we have applied to the Government to allow us to have a pump-set run by electricity. The Chittoor Electric Supply Corporation which had laid the posts for agricultural purposes up to that well from a nearby centre have failed for the last one year to wire the line. When we approached the Corporation to wire the line at once they said they had no funds and they wanted Rs. 25,000. I had therefore to advise the municipality to address the Government to lend some copper wire and a transformer to that corporation which, if found necessary, could be nationalised or taken over by the Government and the copper wire and transformer retained as the property of Government. The municipality has done so, but with what quickness the Secretariat and the Engineering Department would move, I do not know. I am making a special appeal to-day for the emergent supply of copper wire and a transformer to enable us to instal a motor pump set at this well which I am sure, would not fail us during the coming summer months and would save the town from the agony of want of drinking water.

"Having said this, Madam, I have to touch upon the relief schemes that have been taken up by the Government. They have promised famine relief works by way of road works and minor irrigation works. A full list of works was submitted to the Government to be carried out within the next two or three months. The list was approved but out of the estimates for Rs. 13 lakhs only Rs. 3 lakhs have been sanctioned. I do not understand the meaning of approving the full list and sanctioning only Rs. 3 lakhs as against the estimate for 13 lakhs of rupees for the whole district. Perhaps the Government are expecting the five or three crores of rupees grant from the Government of India and then perhaps they may be pleased to increase their grant to the full quota of Rs. 13 lakhs asked for.

"When there were a few showers in some of the taluks of the district and the ground became a little soft by a rainfall of nearly two or three inches, we asked the Collector to hurry up with the relief works. He said the sanction of the Government was not there and he would not proceed. Meanwhile the soil became as hard as possible and we have again to start the work on hard soils.

"Let me refer only to one thing more, Madam; weavers in our district are finding themselves in a bad plight on account of the fact that weavers' co-operative societies started by our Government to benefit the poor weaver have tragically been taken hold of by the old capitalist merchants and master weavers. These people are simply writing up accounts of distribution of yarn and production of cloth and receiving of cloth, etc., and fake up their accounts and the whole yarn is being black-marketed by export through rail also. Even the railway authorities are conniving at these things

[Sri K. Varadachari] [17th March 1952]

by describing these yarn bales, which are being sent out, as cloth bales. From our district they go to places even as distant as West Godavari and Erode. There is nobody to check all these things. The poor weaver is paid his nominal wages and he is mightily satisfied that he is at least free from the master weaver and he goes away without doing any work leaving behind the small quota of yarn that he receives. Even this goes to the President and Secretaries of these societies who make huge profits by black-marketing the yarn. There is an absolute case for abolishing these weavers' co-operative societies immediately and to remove the control over yarn distribution, keeping the control up to the stage of production at the mills."

3.45 P.M. SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, just now I listened to a speech from the hon. Gentleman, Sri K. Varadachari, almost bemoaning the defeat of his Party at the General Elections. He appealed to hon. Member, Sri Prakasam, to come back to the Congress-fold so that they can form a Government somehow or other. What for is this appeal to Sri Prakasam made, I do not know. Is it to continue their own old policies of killing about 200 or 250 Communists and their sympathisers in the Andhra districts? Or is it to continue the famine conditions in the Rayalaseema area? Or is it to continue the cloth scarcity prevailing in the country? Or is it to maintain the connection with the British imperialists? It is not mere personalities that are responsible for the defeat of the Congress at the elections but it is the policy followed by the Finance Minister and the Minister for Law and Order that is responsible for it. Having neglected to take into consideration this fact, the hon. Gentleman, Sri K. Varadachari, has appealed to the hon. Member, Sri T. Prakasam, to come back into the Congress-fold so that they can continue their old policies and divide the jobs between themselves. Any amount of such appeals will hardly be useful in serving the people. The only way of really serving the people is that all the parties that had fought the Congress at the elections must unite and form a Government. Unfortunately we are asked to discuss a budget which has been framed by a party which was defeated at the elections. This Congress Government has framed the Budget for a period of about four or five months. Nobody knows whether this Government wants to continue and persist in remaining in office even after the budgeted period of four months. The hon. Sri Gopala Reddi and other Ministers who have been defeated have been made scape-goats by the Congress. I see Sri Gopala Reddi laughing at my words. He may feel happy over his defeat. The hon. Sri K. Santhanam, who was defeated by my colleague, Sri K. Anandan Nambiar, at the recent elections, has been promoted to the post of a Lieut.-Governor. Who knows that Sri Gopala Reddi too may not be promoted as a Lieut.-Governor! As long as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Government continues in office at the Centre, all such things may happen. Many people who have been defeated at the elections are now occupying most responsible positions as Governors

17th March 1952] [Sri P. Venkateswarlu]

or Ambassadors. So, Madam, the Congress Government that is to-day in power, wants to continue its rule for some more time over our State, or else, is it right for this Government to frame this Budget? Of course you too belonging to the Congress Party may sympathize with the Government."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member while addressing the Chair need not refer to what I have done as hon. Member Ammanna Raja, a member of the Congress Party. The hon. Member may criticise the policies of the Congress Party but he must not say that 'I may sympathize with the Congress Party . . .'"

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" You want me to make a distinction between the Deputy Speaker and Srimathi Ammanna Raja. As a member of the Assembly you were defeated."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I do not see the hon. Member's point. Let him make himself clear."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" You were defeated as Srimathi Ammanna Raja, a member of the Assembly " as well as Deputy Speaker. My contention is that your defeat as a member of the Legislative Assembly in a way reflected the defeat of the Deputy Speaker as well."

Several Members : " Order, order."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Do you mean to say that I should not occupy the Chair now? You cannot criticise my conduct as a Deputy Speaker. You may say whatever you like about me in my capacity as a Member."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" For the present I will accept your ruling. I will take up this question again when we come to discuss the demand for voting salaries to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker."

" In any democratic country, the party which was defeated at the polls would have resigned from the Government immediately and handed over the reins of Government to some other party. That has not happened in this State. The Congress leaders have been boasting that the Constitution which they had prepared was a highly democratic Constitution. But under that Constitution they are only seeing minority parties coming into power. That has happened in Travancore-Cochin State where a minority party has been placed in power. The same thing may happen in our State too."

" Here we are asked to discuss a Budget framed by a minority party in the new Legislature, where, perhaps, only about 28 members of the Congress party in the present legislature can sit in the next Assembly to take part in the deliberations over the Budget. The rest of the members of the present Assembly can at best sit in the Visitors' Gallery and watch the proceedings of the new Assembly. The present Budget has been prepared for the whole

[Sri P. Venkateswarlu] [17th March 1952]

year although no new schemes have been introduced. It has been prepared on the same old lines as when Sri Gopala Reddi was the Finance Minister. There is practically little or no change in the Budget Estimates.

"A care-taker Cabinet has been formed in our State for running the Government for a period of three or four months. My point is, why should a care-taker Government be set up when a Government could be formed out of the 375 newly-elected members of the Assembly? The present Government has been rejected by the people at the elections and they have no right to frame the Budget. However much the Central Government may insist that this State should not go out of Congress hands, on no grounds could a Congress Government, whose policies have not been accepted by the people, come into power.

"Madam, we see famine conditions are existing in the Rayalaseema area. Who is responsible for this famine? The Congress was in power for six years from 1946 onwards. The Hon. Sri K. M. Munshi has condescended to agree that there are famine conditions in the Rayalaseema area. What is the real cause for this famine? Out of fifteen minor irrigation projects that were proposed for this area not one of them has yet been completed. What else will then happen there? There can only be famine and this will continue as long as Congress is in power. According to a report of the Government, only one project is about to be finished and another will begin very soon. The Government have abandoned the other projects as they have been found to be not profitable. So the Government will have no consideration for the famine conditions in the area and will only start a project if it is profitable. The Congress has been only copying the policy followed by the British Government while they were ruling the country. Another reason for this famine is that the relations between the landlord and tenant have not been improved by the Government. Though the Zamindari Abolition Act has been passed, the old zamindari system is still kept intact. In Krishna district there is one Muthiah Raja who owns, in the name of his wife, about 12,000 acres of land. That is why agricultural labourers are suffering and are demanding lands for cultivation. The present Government never gave an inch of land to the poor agricultural peasants and labourers. Already a big sum of one crore and eighty lakhs of rupees has been paid as compensation to the zamindars, and this Government have proposed to pay another sum of Rs. 70 lakhs as compensation. Although this Government is said to be a Care-taker Government, they have suggested that this sum of seventy lakhs of rupees should be paid immediately, at a time, when the people are suffering a lot for lack of finance. Had the Government only resorted to the abolition of zamindari system without payment of compensation, however much their Constitution might have come in their way, the situation in the country would have been different.

"Ever since I entered this Assembly I have been talking about the Police Administration. Even though the Assembly is

[17th March 1952] [Sri P. Venkateswarlu]

meeting for the last time, I am forced to make the same speech which I made in 1946 when the hon. Sri Prakasam was the Chief Minister. The salaries of higher officials in the Police department as well as in the other departments are being raised higher and higher. During the last session when a Supplementary Budget was presented by the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi, he made out a case for raising the salaries of Deputy Superintendents of Police. In this present Budget we are told that even if we give an increase in the rate of dearness allowance by Re. 1 per mensem we will have to incur an extra cost of about Rs. 37 lakhs per annum. Suppose we give an increase of allowance by Rs. 10 this will come to 3.7 crores. If we come to power, we have got plans to implement the Central Pay Commission scales of allowances to all the non-gazetted officers. We will reduce the scales of pay of higher officials; they need not be paid more than a thousand rupees. On a previous occasion when I wanted to discuss about the salary of the Governor, I was not allowed to do so by the Hon. Speaker because I could not discuss the salary of the Governor under the Constitution then in vogue. But now under the present Constitution I have got a right to discuss the salary paid to the Governor. The Governor is costing us nearly two lakhs of rupees and more. If such high salaries are cut down, the Central Pay Commission's findings can be implemented.

"This morning, hon. Members may have heard the reply given by the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi on behalf of the Chief Minister to my question regarding the arrest of Sri Bellam Sobhanadri of Vijayavada. It was said on behalf of the Government that he was not arrested at all. Let the Government appoint a Court of Enquiry to enquire into the whole matter and I will be able to prove that what the Government have stated is wrong. Every one in Vijayavada knows how he has been arrested and how he has been kept for fifteen days in the camp. Such is the policy pursued by the Congress Government. We, including all those present in this House, have no right to pass this Budget and I say that our passing this Budget is not going to bind the Government that is going to come to power very soon."

* SRI. A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"கனம் உப சபாநாயகி அவர்களே ! கடந்த 1936-37-ம் ஆண்டில் இந்த காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமானது பதவியேற்றுக்கொண்ட 14-ம் நாளில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை அகில இந்தியாவும் பாராட்டியது. இந்தியாவிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு மாகாணங்களுக்கும் வழி காட்டியாக இருந்து வந்த நம் சென்னை மாகாணம், இன்றைக்கு அதனுடைய கடைசி பட்ஜெட்டை எவ்வளவு விசனகரமான ஒரு சூழ்நிலையில் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறது என்ற விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி பலரும் அவரவர்களுக்குத் தோன்றிய காரணங்களை எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். எனக்குத் தோன்றிய சில விஷயங்களையும் இங்கே குறிப்பிடுவது என் கடமையாக நான் கருதுகிறேன். அம்மாதிரி இந்தியாவுக்கே வழிகாட்டியாக இருந்த நம் சென்னை மாகாணம் இன்று எல்லோரும் நிந்தனை செய்யக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு வந்ததற்கு எது காரணம் என்பதை கூர்ந்து கவனிக்கும்படி, அவ்வளவு சிறந்த முறையில் இந்த மாகாணத்தை நடத்திச் சென்ற ஒரு மாபெரும் தலைவரை நாம் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு வேண்டாமென்று வெளியே அனுப்பியதேதான் என்பது

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [17th March 1952]

புலனாகும். யாரை வேண்டாமென்று மாகாணத்தை விட்டு அப்புறப் படுத்தினோமோ அவர்கள் இந்த ஸ்தானத்தைக் காட்டிலும் எத்தனையோ உயர்ந்த நிலையைத் தான் அடைந்தார்கள். யார் யார் அவரை வேண்டாமென்று துரத்துவதற்கு காரணமாக இருந்தார்களோ அவர்கள் எல்லாம் தாங்கள் விதைத்த விதையின் பயனை இன்று அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். சென்னை மாகாணத்தை உயர்ந்த முறையில் நடத்திச் சென்ற அந்த மர்பெரும் தலைவர் தன் கருத்தை உள்ளத்தில் உள்ளதை உள்ளபடி கூறியதை ஒரு சாக்காக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்தமாதிரியாக அவரை வெளியே விரட்டிய அநீதியான காரியங்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் தான் நடந்தது. ஆனால் எந்த உயர்ந்த கருத்தை தீர்க்கதிருஷ்டியுடன் வெளியிட்டதற்காக அவரையும் வெளியேற்றி, அவரது கருத்தையும் நாம் புறக்கணித்தோமோ, அதற்கு நேர்மாகு க நமது இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி பண்டிட் ஸ்ரீ ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அவர்களே தாங்கள் தீர்க்கதிருஷ்டியுடன் வெளியிட்ட கருத்தை நாங்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளத் தவறி அதனால் மிகவும் எமாற்றம் அடைந்து விட்டோம், என்பதாக அவரிடம் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலையும் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதை அவரை தலைவராக இருக்க வேண்டாமென்று விரட்டியவர்களே நன்கு உணர்வார்கள். இனியாவது உண்மையாக இந்த மாகாணம் உயர்ந்ததோர் நிலைக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் இருக்குமேயானால், தங்கள் சுயநலத்தை மறந்துவிட்டு, மாகாண வாசிகள் சேஷமமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சீறிய உயர்ந்த எண்ணத்துடன் முன்வருவார்களேயானால், எந்தத் தலைவரை வேண்டாமென்று விரட்ட காரணமாக இருந்தார்களோ, அந்தத் தலைவரையே மீண்டும் தலைமைப் பதவியை ஏற்கும்படி செய்ய முயற்சிக்க வேண்டியதுதான் அதற்குத் தக்க பிராயச்சித்தமாகும். எந்தத் தலைவரினால் இந்த மாகாணம், புகழும், பெயரும் பெற்றதோ, அந்தத் தலைவரைக் கொண்டுதான் இன்று அதற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் இழக்கையும், அவமானத்தையும் போக்கித்துக் கொள்ளமுடியுமென்பதை நான் எல்லோருக்கும் ஞாபகப் படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். உண்மையாகவே நம் மாகாணத்தின் உயர்வையும், கீர்த்தியையும் அவர்கள் விரும்புவார்களேயானால், நம் சென்னை மாகாணப் பழைய தலைவரையே மீண்டும் தலைவராக்கிக் கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகள் அனைத்தையும் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்போது நிலைமையை மீண்டும் சரிப்படுத்திவிட முடியும் என்பதையும் நான் அவர்களுக்கு சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“சமீபத்தில் நடந்த பொதுத் தேர்தலின் முடிவைப் பார்த்து இந்த நாட்டு மக்கள் காந்திஜியின் கொள்கைகள் யாவையும் புறக்கணித்து விட்டார்கள். காங்கிரஸின் திட்டங்கள், கொள்கைகள் எல்லாம் வெறுக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதாக ஸ்ரீமான் வெங்கடேசுவரலு சொன்னார். நான் அதை மறுக்கிறேன். இந்தியாவிலுள்ள எல்லா மாகாணத்தைக் காட்டிலும், இந்த மாகாணத்தில் தான் காங்கிரஸின் திட்டங்களையும், கொள்கைகளையும் பிரபுரணமாக ஜனங்களால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலிருந்து பிரிந்துபோன ஒரு சிலரும் அந்தக் கொள்கைகள், திட்டங்கள் யாவும் பரிபூரணமாக செயல் படவில்லையே என்ற காரணத்திற்காகத் தான் அதிலிருந்து பிரிந்துபோய் அவை யாவையும் சரியான முறையில் செயல்பட காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு வெளியிலிருந்து எங்களால் ஆவன செய்யவோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர அந்தக் கொள்கைகள், திட்டங்கள் யாவும் வேண்டாமென்று புறக்கணித்துவிட்டு பிரிந்து போகவில்லையென்பதை நான் ஸ்ரீமான் வெங்கடேசுவரலுக்கு தெரிவுபடுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் மாத்திரம் அல்ல, இந்தியாவிலேயே மாத்திரம் அல்ல, அகில உலகத்திற்கும் மகாத்மா காந்தி வகுத்துத் தந்த அன்பு நெறியை மேற்கொண்டால் தான் உலக யுத்த பயம் ஒழிந்து, உலகில் நிரந்தர சமாதானம் நிலவும் என்பதாகத் தெளிந்து, உலக சமாதான மகாநாடுகள் எல்லாம் இன்றைக்கு இந்தியாவிலே தான் நடத்தப்படுகின்றன என்பதையும் அவருக்கு நான் அறிவுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மாகாணத்தின் நிர்வாகத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட சில குறைபாடுகளின் காரணமாகத்தான் இன்று காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு சில இடத்தில் அபஜயம் ஏற்பட்டதே தவிர மக்கள் காந்தியை

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] 17th March 1952]

கொள்கைகளையும், திட்டங்களையும் அடியோடு வெறுக்கிறார்கள் என்ற காரணத்தால் அல்லையென்பதை அவர் நன்கு உணரவேண்டும்.

“இதை இத்துடன் விடுத்து, பட்ஜெட்டைப் பற்றி பேச நான் விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னும் நாட்டில் ‘உணவு’ பஞ்சம் அதிக கோரமாகத் தலைவிரித்து தாண்டவமாடுகிறது. அதேசமயத்தில் எத்தனையோ ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள், நல்ல சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான நஞ்சை பூமிகள் இன்று சாகுபடி செய்யப்படாமல் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் மந்திரிமார்களின் கவனத்திற்கு பலமுறையும், ‘சொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். அதனால் இதுவரை எந்தவிதமான பயனும் ஏற்படவில்லை. அந்த நிலங்களை உடனடியாக சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதன் மூலமாக நாட்டின் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கிப்படுதோ அல்லாமல் விவசாயத் துறையில் வேலை யில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் எத்தனையோ விவசாயி மக்களுக்கு வேலையும் கொடுக்க முடியுமென்பதை நான் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அதை எவ்வளவோ முறை நான் இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் வற்புறுத்தியும் சர்க்கார் அதில் கொஞ்சம்கூட கவனம் செலுத்தாதது’ மிகவும் விசனத்திற்குரிய விஷயம் என்பதை நான் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி சகலமும் இருக்கிற 40 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் தரிசாகவே கிடக்கின்றன. அவைகளைச் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று எவ்வளவோ முறைகள் வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறேன். நான் இருக்கிற திருத்தரூபப்பூண்டி தாலுகாவிலே 14,000 ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் நல்ல வசதிகள் இருந்தும் கவனிப்பார் இல்லாமல்போய் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. பாசனத்துக் கொண்டுவந்து விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடிய 16,000 ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகமான நிலங்கள் ரெவின்யூ புறம்போக்காக இருக்கிறது. இதில் கொஞ்சத்தைக் கூட இதுவரையில் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வரவில்லை. குத்தகைக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டு யாரோ சிலர் விவசாயம் செய்து வந்ததைக் கூட அந்த குத்தகையை இனி விஸ்தரிக்கக் கூடா தென்று அதை நிறுத்தி விட்டார்கள். சாகுபடிக்கு வந்திருந்த நிலங்கள் கூட இப்போது தரிசாகக் கிடக்கும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

“காட்டிலாகாவைச் சேர்ந்த 15,000 ஏக்கர் நிலம் ஒரு தாலுகாவில் இருக்கிறது. இதுமாதிரியாக நல்ல சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான நஞ்சை நிலங்கள் தான் இப்படி தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. இந்த நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏராளமான ஆட்களும் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் எல்லாமும் செய்யப்பட்டு எல்லாம் தயாராய் இருக்கின்றன. இல்லா காத்த கிளியைப் போல அவர்கள் தான் காத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர அவர்களை விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதிப்பதாகவே காணோம். இவ்வளவு நாட்களும் இதைப்பற்றி நான் எவ்வளவோ முறை சொல்லியும் சர்க்கார் கவனமே செலுத்தாது இருந்துவிட்டது. இப்போது இருக்கிற Care-taker கவர்ன்மெண்டு எது செய்ய முடிந்தாலும், செய்ய முடியாத போல’ இந்த நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியாதபடி பது போல’, இந்த நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியாதபடி சர்க்கார் இதற்குத் தடை விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் தடைகளையாவது சர்க்கார் இதற்குத் தடை விதித்திருக்கிற நிவர்த்தி செய்து விவசாயம் செய்வ இந்த Care-taker கவர்ன்மெண்டு நிவர்த்தி செய்து விவசாயம் செய்வ தற்குத் தகுந்த நிலங்களை உடனே, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கோ, நிலமற்ற விவ தற்குத் தகுந்த நிலங்களை உடனே, விவசாயிகளை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தால் தான் சாயிகளுக்கோ கொடுத்து அவைகளை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தால் தான் அடுத்த ஆண்டுக்குள்ளாவது பஞ்சத்தை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய அதிகமாக உதவ முடியும். அதற்காக சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் பிரமாதுமாகச் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியதில்லை. நிலமற்ற விவசாயிகள் அந்த நிலங்களை பயிர் செய்ய முடியாத வகையில் இருக்கும் தடைகளை நீக்கி, குத்தகைக்கு மறு படியும் விடலாம் என்று செய்து, வைக்கோற்போரைக் காவல் செய்யும் நாயை விரட்டிவிட்டாலேயே உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு நாம் அதிகம் உதவமுடியு

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [17th March 1952]

மென்பதாக நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்படிச் செய்வதால் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களின் ஒரு பெரும் பகுதியினிடையே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தையும் நீக்கமுடியுமென்பதாக நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“வானம்பார்த்த சீமையாக இருக்கிற பிரதேசங்களுக்கு நீர்பாசன வசதி அதிகம் செய்து கொடுத்து, அதற்கு வேண்டிய பம்பு செட்வுகள், ஆயில் என்ஜின்கள், மோட்டார்கள் முதலியவைகள் அதிகம் கிடைக்க வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் பலமுறையும் கூறியிருக்கிறேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவே மில்லை. நீர்பாசன வசதிக்காக சாங்ஷன் செய்யப்பட்ட திட்டங்களைக் கூட இப்போது ரத்து செய்துவிட்டார்கள். அதனுடைய காரணம் என்னவென்றே தெரியவில்லை. நாகைக்கும் வேதாரண்யத்திற்கும் மத்தியில் இருக்கிற கால்வாயில் படகு போவதற்கு, செளகரியமாக அதில் ‘கிஸ்ட்’ எடுப்பதற்காக 7½ கஷம் ரூபாய் சாங்ஷன் செய்தார்கள், எவ்வளவோ பரிசீலனைக்குப் பிற்பாடு இப்போது திடீரென்று அதை ரத்து செய்து விட்டார்கள். முதலில் எப்படி சாங்ஷன் செய்தார்கள், இப்போது என் இப்படி திடீரென்று ரத்து செய்து விட்டார்கள் என்பதை புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத இரகசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

“மற்றொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் என்னவென்றால் நிலச்சீர்திருத்த கமிட்டியின் ரிப்போர்ட்டை பிரசுரித்ததின் காரணமாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பல விவசாயிகள் இன்று வேலை இழந்து பிழைப்புக்கு வழியின்றி திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மீண்டும் அந்த நிலங்கள் பயிர் செலவுற்றுக் கிடைக்கச் செய்வதோ அல்லது வேறு புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்தோ அவர்களை வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தினின்றும் காப்பாற்ற இந்த அரசாங்கத்தார் உடனே முன்வரவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பஞ்சம் என்பது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும்தான் உண்டு. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நன்றாக விளகிறது என்பதால் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சம் கிடையாது என்பது கிடையாது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலும் அநேகம் மாணவாரி பிரதேசங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த இடங்களில் மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் அந்த பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் சரியான பரிகாரம் தேடித் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் அவர்களுக்கு வேறு ஒரு பரிகாரம் தேடித் தரவிட்டாலும் இப்பொழுது பெல்ட் எரியா (belt area) என்ற பெயருள்ள இடங்களில், அதாவது கடலுக்கு பக்கங்களிலுள்ள பிரதேசங்களில் ஜனங்கள், பக்கங்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களிலிருந்து தான்யங்களை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கும் அங்கே பல தடைகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவ்வித அங்கே பக்கங்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று கூலி வேலை செய்து விட்டு தங்களுடைய கூலியை தான்யமாக வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முடியாமல் கூட அங்கே தடைகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவ்வித தடைகள் போடுவது கூடாது. அந்த தடையை உடனே நீக்கி விடவேண்டும். அங்கிருந்து இலங்கைக்கு கள்ளத்தனமாக தான்யங்கள் ஏற்றுமதியாகிவிடும் என்ற கவலை இப்பொழுது கிடையாது. ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது நாம் இலங்கையிலிருந்து நமக்கு தான்யங்கள் வாங்குகிறோம். அதனால் அந்த கிராமங்களிலிருந்து இலங்கைக்கு இப்பொழுது ஏற்றுமதியாகாது. அங்கிருந்துதான் நமக்கு இப்பொழுது அரிசி கிடைத்து வருகிறது. இலங்கையில் அரிசித் தட்டு ஏற்பட்ட காலத்தில் அவ்வித தடையை விதித்திருந்தார்கள். அந்தக் காரணத்தினால் அந்த விதமான தடைச் சட்டம் இப்பொழுது இருக்க வேண்டியதவசியமில்லை. இவ்வித நிலைமையில் அந்த பெல்ட் எரியாவில் (belt area) அந்தவிதமான தடைச் சட்டம் இருக்கவேண்டியதவசியமில்லை. அன்று இருந்த சட்டத்தை இன்றும் அங்கே தொடர்ந்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இது இப்பொழுது அமுலில் இருக்கவேண்டியதவசியமில்லை. அதை எடுத்து விடவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்வித தடையை நீக்கினால் அந்த கிராம வாசிகள் பக்க

[17th March 1952] [Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai]

ங்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று கூலி வேலை செய்து அங்கே கிடைக்கும் கூலியாகிய தான்யங்களை தங்களுடைய கிராமங்களுக்கு தலைச் சுமையாகக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

“இப்பொழுது அதிக விலை கொடுத்து உத்திரப் பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து நம் சர்க்காரால் வாங்கப்படும் அரிசிக்கு மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 5 வீதம் சர்ச்சார்ஜ் உயர்த்தி வருவிக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த அந்த கிராமவாசிகளும் தங்களுக்கு அரிசி வாங்கும்பொழுது அதே மாதிரி ஒரு மூட்டைக்கு அதிகப்படியாக ரூ. 5 கொடுத்து வாங்குகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா வாசிகளை அதிக விலை கொடுத்து அதே கிராமத்தில் வாங்கச் சொல்வது ஒரு பெரிய அநீதி, அக்கிரமம் என்று அங்கிருக்கும் மக்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள். அந்த மாதிரி பிரதேசங்களில் சர்ச்சார்ஜ் வருவிப்பது என்பதும் சரியல்ல. அத்துடன் பக்கங்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களிலிருந்து தலைச்சுமையாக வாங்கிவரும் தான்யங்களுக்கு தடைவிதித்திருப்பதும் சரியல்ல. உடனே அந்தத் தடையை நீக்கி அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சர்ச்சார்ஜிலிருந்து விடுதலையளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“அதே மாதிரி இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ பாசன வடிகால் திட்டங்களிருந்தும், அவைகளை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று எத்தனையோ ஆண்டுகளாக சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வந்தும் இன்னும் அவைகள் நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை. இவைகளில் ஒன்று மானம்கொண்டான் ஆறு பிராஜக்ட். இந்த திட்டம் சமீபத்தில் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டது. கடலில் விழுவதற்கு முன் யாதொரு பாசன வசதியும் கிடையாது. அந்த ஆற்றில் வரும் ஜலம் அவ்வளவும் வீணாக கடலில் போய் விழுகிறது. அந்த ஆற்று நீரைத் தேக்கி அதன் பக்கங்களிலுள்ள நிலத்திற்கு பாசனவசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் சுமார் 4,000 ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்கு சாகுபடி வசதி ஏற்படும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய செலவுமும் இருக்கிறது. அந்த திட்டம் பரிசீலனை செய்யப் பட்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளும் நடந்து வந்தன. ஆனால் எந்தக் காரணத்தாலோ அந்தத் திட்டம் இப்பொழுது கைவிடப்பட்டு விட்டது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் கவர்ன்மெண்டு வெறும் ‘Care-taker’ கவர்ன்மெண்டாக இருந்தாலும் அவ்விதம் ஒரு காரியத்தை இவர்களால் செய்ய முடியாவிட்டாலும் இனிமேல் வரும் கவர்ன்மெண்டு அதைச் செய்யும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்து வைக்க வேண்டும். நாம் இப்பொழுது செய்து வைக்கும் வேலையினால் அடுத்து வரும் அரசாங்கம் அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்யும்படியாக நாம் செய்து வைக்கவேண்டும் மென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, அநேகம் இலாகாக்களில் அதிகப்படியாக அனுவசியமான செலவுகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன. இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜன் வெல்போர் என்ற இலாக்காவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அந்த இலாகாவில் பல தாசில்தார்கள் வேலையே இல்லாமல் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இப்பொழுதெல்லாம் வேலை இல்லாமல் சுமாமாவே இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அநேகம் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதேபோல் மற்றும் இதர ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அநேகம் பேர்கள் இருக்கலாம். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள அந்த தாசில்தார்கள் தாங்களே தங்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லை என்று நினைத்து அவர்களே ஒரு கூட்டம் கூடி ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரும்படியான நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றால் வேறு உதாரணம் தேவை இல்லை. இந்த மாதிரியான அனுவசியமான செலவுகளை அரசாங்கம் குறைத்து இந்த வரி பளுவிலிருந்து ஏழை மக்களைக் காப்பாற்ற முன் வரவேண்டும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இம்மாதிரி என்றால் மற்ற இதர ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அதே மாதிரி வீண் செலவுகள் நடந்து வருவது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அநேகம் தாசில்தார்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் சுமமா இருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்தின் ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்விதம் அனுவசியமாக செலவுகளைக் குறைத்து வேண்டிய அளவு உத்தியோகத் தர்களை மாத்திரம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களை அந்தந்த இடங்களிலிருந்து எடுத்து அவர்களை வேலையுள்ள வேறு ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

[Sri A. Kameswara Rao] [17th March 1952]

కూడా దక్కవు. కనుక కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విర్వరచడంలో జోక్యము కలుగ జేసుకోకుండా ఇతర పార్టీలవారెవరైనా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడవగలమని ముందుకు వచ్చి నట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వారికే వదలివేయటం మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయము. లేకపోయినట్లయితే కాంగ్రెస్ ఇంకా ఎక్కువ అప్రతిష్టపాలు కాక తప్పదు.

“మొట్టమొదట ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు ప్రధానిగా వచ్చినపుడు Food Committees అని Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies అని అనేకమైనటువంటి ప్రజాయత సంస్థలను ఏర్పాటుచేశారు, అంతేకాక, హరిజనోద్ధరణకు కొంత పొన్నును ప్రత్యేకించి దానిని హరిజనలస్థితిగతులను బాగుపరచే నిమిత్తము కొన్ని సంస్థలను ఏర్పాటుచేశారు. ప్రభుత్వము ఏమిచేస్తూండో ప్రభుత్వ ఆశయా లేమో ప్రజలకు బోధపరచే నిమిత్తం ప్రచారశాఖను ఏర్పాటుచేశారు. జిల్లాలోను, తాలూకాలోను కూడా ప్రచారసంఘాలను ఏర్పాటుచేయ సంకల్పించారు. కాని ఆయన ప్రభుత్వంనుంచి వెళ్లిపోగానే ఆయన ప్రారంభించిన ఆ స్కీమును కొంత ప్రభుత్వమువారు మానివేశారు. ఈనాడేగనుక జిల్లాలోను తాలూకాలోను ఆయన ప్రారంభించిన ప్రచార సంఘాలు ప్రజాపిత సంస్థలు ఉన్నట్లయితే కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజోపయోగార్థము ఏమేమి పనులు చేస్తూయిందో ప్రజలకు తెలిసియుండేది. క్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వానికి మధ్య సన్నిహిత సంబంధము ఏర్పడియుండేది. ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు తలపెట్టిన పని గాబట్టి మనము మానివేయాలి అనే వ్యతిరేక అభిప్రాయములతో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు, విధానాలు నిర్ణయిస్తూరావడంవల్ల ఈ నాడు ప్రజలనుంచి కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ మార్మొప్పిపోయింది. కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ, ప్రజలకు స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని తెచ్చిపెట్టిన మహాసంస్థ, ఈనాడు ప్రజాదరణను కోలుపోయి అప్రతిష్టకు పార్లమెంటు దానికి బాధ్యులు ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమువారే అని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“1947 వ సంవత్సరంలో రెండవ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వము అధికారము స్వీకరించి నప్పటినుంచి వ్యక్తిగత విభేదాలను ఆధారముచేసుకొని ప్రభుత్వవిధానాలను నిర్ణయించడం ప్రారంభమైంది. మంత్రులకు, వారిన్నేహితులకు బంధువులకు భాగాలున్న పరిశ్రమలకు పదేసి లక్షలు, ఐదేసి లక్షలు అప్పులు ఇప్పించడం బన్నురూట్లు పరిమకోవడం ఎక్కువయింది.

“ఈ బన్నురూట్ల పంపకం కాంగ్రెస్ పరాజయానికి అంతో ఇంతో చెప్పుకోదగ్గ కారణాలలో ఒకటి. బన్నురూట్ల పంపకం బంధుప్రీతి, స్నేహప్రీతి, ఆధారముచేసుకొని జరుపబడింది. కనుక ఈ విధానం మా గుంటూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారుకూడ మంచిది కాదని సలహా ఇచ్చారు. దీనివల్ల నది మందిలో ఏ ఒక్కరి స్నేహితులకే మిగతా బొమ్మిదిమంది ప్రభుత్వానికి కాంగ్రెస్ కు శత్రువులవుతున్నారని ఆయన చెప్పారు. కాని అటువంటి సలహా ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రులవరుల పాటించేవారుకారు. బన్నురూట్లను వారివారికి పంచేస్తూ, అధికారుల ఇష్టానుష్ఠాలనుబట్టి పంచిపెట్టడంకన్నా auction చేసి ఎవరు బాచ్చు మొత్తానికి పాడితే వారికే యివ్వడం మంచిదని మా జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు సలహా ఇచ్చారు. ఈ సలహాను పాటించవలసినదిగా నేనుకూడా మంత్రులవరులకు వారికి మహిచేశాను. అయినప్పటికీకూడా వారు పాటించారుకారు. ఈ ఎన్నికలతో కాంగ్రెస్ ఇంత అప్రతిష్టపాలైందంటే, బన్నురూట్ల పంపకం పెద్ద కారణం. మా జిల్లాలో ఎన్నికసందర్భంలో ఒక పార్టీ వారు ‘గోపాల రెడ్డిగారి బస్సురూట్ల పంపకము’ అని ఒక కరచిత్రాన్ని ప్రచురించి పంచిపెట్టారు దానిలో మూలపురుషుడు గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు వారి తరువాత R.T.O. బోర్డుమెంబర్లు, ఇతర అధికారులపేర్లు, వారికి గోపాల

[17th March 1952] [Sri A. Kameswara Rao]

రెడ్డిగారితో ఉండే సంబంధ బాంధవ్యాలు చూపించారు. తరువాత ఎవరెవరికి ఏయే రూట్లు ఇచ్చారో, వాటి నెంబర్లతో సహా అన్ని విషయాలు ప్రచురించారు, బన్నురూట్లు ఇవ్వబడవాటినిగూడ వేర్కొన్నారు. ఆ కదనత్రము చూస్తే ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారి మురా రాజకీయాలు విస్పష్టమౌతాయి, వారి బంధుప్రీతి కాంగ్రెస్ అప్రతిష్ట పాలైపోవటానికి కనుఖ కారణము.

“ఇంకా, కాంగ్రెసును ప్రజలు నిరాకరించడానికి రాజకీయబాధితులకు భూముల నిచ్చే విధానము మరొక పెద్ద కారణము. ఈ ప్రభుత్వము భూధానము చేసిన వారిలో నూటికి 90 మంది నిజమైన రాజకీయ బాధితులు కారు. అనేకమంది జేబులు కత్తిరించడంవల్ల జైల్లో బడ్డవాళ్ళి గూడ భూదానం చేశారు. అనేకమంది నుంచి నాలుగు వందలు, అయిదు వందలు పుచ్చుకొని కూడా కమిటీ సభ్యులు, అధికారులు, భూములిచ్చించిన సందర్భాలుకూడ ఉన్నాయి. ఈ విషయమై ఒక కమిటీని వేసి నిజానిజాల విచారణ చేయించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. మంత్రులు, M.L.A. లు ఈ అయిదేండ్లలో ఏమేమి చేశారో అనే విషయము కూడా క్లుప్తంగా విచారణచేసి తప్పుగా వర్తించిన వారిని శిక్షించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఒక కమిటీని వేసి విచారణ జరిపించినట్లయితే ఈ విషయాలన్ని బయటపడుతాయి. నేనుకూడా ఏమైనా తప్పులుచేసి పున్నట్లయితే శిక్షించబడటానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నాను. ఇన్ని జిన్యాలు చేయబట్టే కాంగ్రెసు ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్ర దేశములో శతనైపునైపోయింది. కాంగ్రెసువారి చర్యలే గాంధీ మహాత్ముని సిద్ధాంతాలకు అప్రతిష్ట తెచ్చి పెట్టాయి. మన మురా రాజకీయాలే కాంగ్రెసు మహా సంస్థకు చేరు పురుగులుగా పోణమించాయి. కాంగ్రెసు అభ్యర్థులను ఎన్నుకోవడంలో గూడ అనేక అన్యాయాలు జరుగాయి. డబ్బున్నవారికి బంధువులకు, స్నేహితులకే కాంగ్రెసు టికెట్లు ఇచ్చారు. ఈజిప్టులోని పార్లమెంటుకు అభ్యర్థులను నిర్ణయించడంలో ఆయా పార్టీలవారు డబ్బు తీసుకొంటున్నారని వేషధర్మం చూచి ఇదివరలో విస్తుపొయ్యేవాళ్లము. కాని ఈ ఎన్నికలలో అభ్యర్థులను నిర్ణయించడంలో శరణి విషయాలు గమనించినట్లయితే అదేమంత ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన విషయముకాదని అనుకోవలసివస్తుంది. ఎరెక్షన్ ప్రచారానికి అకో మరోపనికి అకో కొంతమంది దగ్గరనుంచి డబ్బు తీసుకొన్న సందర్భాలు కూడా ఉన్నాయి. రాష్ట్రాధికారులు ఒక కుటుంబంనుంచే అనేక మందికి టికెట్లన్న సందర్భాలు గూడా ఉన్నాయి.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“మీరు మాట్లాడేదంతా బడ్డెటుకు సంబంధించేదేనా?”

* SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—“ఇంతవరకు అందరు మాట్లాడింది బడ్డెటుకు సంబంధించినట్లయితే నేను మాట్లాడిందికూడా బడ్డెటుకు సంబంధించినదే.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“బడ్డెటుకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు మాట్లాడవచ్చునని గాని కాంగ్రెసు ఎరెక్షనుల విషయము మాట్లాడడము సరికాదు.”

* SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—“సోలేండి. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రాన్ని భాషాపయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలుగా విభజించనంతవరకు ప్రజలలో ఆసంతృప్తి ఎంతమాత్రము తగ్గదు. రాష్ట్రములో మజూరిగా ఉన్న తమిళులు, ఇతర భాషలవారిని అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారనే భావము నానాటికి పెరిగిపోతుంది. ప్రభుత్వము అన్య ప్రాంతాల వారిపట్ల సహసభావము చూపడం లేదని, ఆంధ్రులపట్ల, ఆంధ్ర దేశములోని ప్రాజెక్టులపట్ల సవతి

[Sri M. A. Easwaran] [17th March 1952]

of prohibition by the Government, illicit drinking is prevalent in a majority of places. What is the wonder? The Police department is having a hand in it! In my own taluk of Erode, this misuse is prevalent. One day two constables fully drunk were found lying in the Police station much to the disgust of the onlookers. On my being informed of the same and on my contacting the Sub-Inspector of Police in time, the constables were brought to book. It is only when any non-official brings to the notice of the Government such evident abuse of the prohibition laws by the very persons charged with the enforcement of prohibition, that the Government take action. Hence it is absolutely necessary that the enforcement of prohibition policy should be vested in a separate department and offenders severely punished.

One more thing I wish to refer to incidentally is the indiscipline among the Government servants. During the recent elections, Government servants openly worked against the party in power and in many places this has happened. Such sort of indiscipline among those who are bound to be loyal to the Government and stick to their duty irrespective of the party in power, is thoroughly reprehensible and should be checked then and there.

For the welfare of the ryot, a Cotton Marketing Committee was started some time ago in Tiruppur. When I recently attended an annual meeting of that committee, I found that the committee had not been working satisfactorily. From the report placed on the table, I found that the committee wanted to include tobacco also among its marketing products. At present, the marketing of tobacco is being undertaken by the Central Tobacco Committee which is controlled by the Central Government. In case the Cotton Marketing Committee is allowed to market tobacco also, it will create discontent among thousands of cultivators and merchants of tobacco in and around Coimbatore, as they will have to pay additional taxes by way of licence fees, etc. This should not be allowed to happen.

"With these observations, I support the budget that has been placed before us."

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBLAH :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, I rise to make a few observations about the budget that has been presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. I want to touch upon only the most urgent problem, i.e., the famine distress in Rayalaseema. We are very grateful to the Press for what they have done. For it is they who opened the eyes of the Government to the gravity of the situation and the need for urgent relief. I am glad that the Government have realized the urgency for the administration of relief to the poor victims and are proceeding in right earnest. They have opened many gruel centres and started a number of relief works.

"Incidentally, I want to make a few suggestions to Government. In Kurnool district, there are magnificent tanks like the

[17th March 1952] [Sri P. Venkatasubbiah]

Cumbum tank built by the consort of Sri Krishnadevaraya and the Timmaraja tank, etc., which are now practically dry. If necessary improvement to these enormous tanks is completed, thousands of acres of land which are now lying fallow could be turned into fertile ones. In many of the adjacent areas, water is very difficult to get. Government should sink bore wells and see to it that water is made available to people. I know personally some four or five instances wherein people had to go something like eight to nine miles away to get drinking water. Their suffering would be mitigated to a great extent by the sinking of bore wells in those parts without any further delay. Due to our not being able to get power drills to sink wells in those places, we have been very hard hit. Government should lose no time in providing us with necessary power drills to sink bore wells to relieve water scarcity.

"Government have been good enough to order remission of land revenue in certain areas of Rayalaseema. Now remission is being given on the survey number-war basis. This is doing great havoc to the poor ryot. The ryot is put to enormous difficulty at the hands of the village authorities due to this system. Formerly, if the total outturn of a village was less than four annas, the whole village was declared as a revenue remission village. This system had been changed during the time when Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar was the Chief Minister. I request Government to re-introduce the previous system which would do real good to the poor ryots.

"Government have opened many gruel centres in the famine-stricken area of Rayalaseema. There the old and the infirm are supplied with gruel worth only 9 pies. This is very inadequate and insufficient to the poor people who are old and unable to work. The Government should enhance the supply of gruel to them to at least 2 annas per head.

"The introduction of the Khadi scheme by the Government has been a source of great relief to the poor people there. I would request the Government to introduce intensive Khadi scheme in all the villages of Rayalaseema opening branch offices in every firka headquarters. A minimum wage of at least three rupees per head per week should be ensured. This would bring succour to thousands of unemployed workers there and thereby incidentally intensify the Khadi scheme. It must be so arranged that the foodgrains are distributed under the supervision of the Government.

"The other difficulty is the inadequate supply of yarn. The Government should pay special attention to this matter and see that an adequate supply of yarn is made to the weavers. 4-45 p.m.

"Then, formation of roads is one of the important problems of the Government. Wherever there is no scope for minor irrigation works, the Government sanction schemes for the laying of roads. With regard to the work of laying roads, the Government should take special care to see that the work is entrusted only to

[Sri P. Venkatasubbiah] [17th March 1952]

the local people for execution. There have been some instances in our area where outside contractors have been entrusted with the work and they have imported coolies from outside. The coolies do not know how much wages should be paid to them for famine relief works and they are being exploited by the contractors to the fullest extent. The labourers are being robbed of their fair wages. The Government must fix definite rates of wages for these labourers and entrust the work to the local people for execution. The Government should also undertake minor irrigation works without any delay. They should also undertake protective works. There are some projects in Banganapalle like the Giddalur reservoir with the help of which nearly 2,000 acres of land can be brought under irrigation. The Government should expedite the matter and see that the scheme is executed early.

"On account of the slump in prices, the ryots are finding it difficult to get money to meet their domestic expenses. Subsistence loans should be immediately sanctioned to them. Whenever the ryots go to the taluk office, they find great difficulty in getting the necessary forms. Then the formalities regarding the subdivision of pattas and so on stand in the way of the ryots getting the loans in time. Necessary staff should be sanctioned to look into these matters and expedite the payment of the subsistence loans.

"Madam, with regard to famine relief works, I am sure it will not be impertinent on my part if I suggest that in view of the extraordinary situation that is prevailing at present a separate Minister should be put in charge of the famine relief works so that he may be able to expedite their execution. We are a very unfortunate people. All these years, we have been silently suffering on account of the oft-recurring famines. So the Government should solve this problem not on a temporary basis but on a permanent basis. Necessary protective irrigation works should be executed irrespective of whether there is famine or not so that famine may not occur at all hereafter and harass the unfortunate people.

"Madam, the most vexed problem now is the execution of the Krishna-Pennar Project. So many things are being said about it. For example, it is stated that the waters of the Krishna should be used only by the people of the Krishna valley. Nobody is against any such scheme. But all that we want is that the down-trodden and forgotten people of Rayalaseema are to be first benefited. We are not benefited by projects like the Nandikonda and the Pulichintla projects and we do not go into ecstasies over them. Whatever arrangements you may make, we want that the backward areas where there are no irrigation facilities at all, should be benefited first. Then the waters of the Krishna may be taken wherever you want. Madam, some of our friends here were speaking about the carving of a separate Andhra Province. The less said about it the better, because it will be wounding the people of Rayalaseema if anything is said about it. With these few remarks, I resume my seat."

[17th March 1952]

* **SRI M. P. PERIASWAMI** :—"கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது 1952-53-ம் வருஷத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எலெக்ஷனில் காங்கிரஸ் தோற்ற விஷயம் அதற்கு மெஜாரிட்டி இப்பொழுது குறைந்துவிட்டது என்று பல பேர்கள் எடுத்துக் கூறினார்கள். அதற்குத் தகுந்தவாறு இப்பொழுது இல்லாத காரணத்தால் எதிர் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் அந்தக் காரணத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்தக் குறையை இப்பொழுது எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கும் இடம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் 1937-ம் வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் பட்ஜெட்டை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை அதிகப்படி எடுத்து செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றும் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் சிலவினங்களில் கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே வந்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் நன்றாக உணர்ந்து பார்த்தால் நம் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் பல நல்ல சட்டங்களையும் இயற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவ்விதம் தெரிந்திருந்தபோதிலும் தற்சமயம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் மழையில் லாக் குறையை மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லி அதையும் காட்டி வருகிறார்கள். அது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கும் குறைதான் என்றும் எடுத்துக் கூறி வருகிறார்கள். இயற்கையும் அவர்கள் அவ்விதம் சொல்வதற்கு, இடம் கொடுத்துவிட்டது. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பல கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவு செய்ய பல திட்டங்களைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நாம் நன்கு அறிவோம். இன்னும் நாலு ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் இந்த குறை களெல்லாம் நீங்கிவிடும் என்பதும் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ நன்மைகளைச் செய்திருந்தும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சிறு குறைகளால் அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல இப்பொழுது எதிர் கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தாலும், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாலும் இதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. எவ்வளவோ திட்டங்களை மக்களுக்கு நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று பட்ஜெட் மூலமாக தெரிவித்திருந்தபோதிலும் தற்சமயம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற நிலைமையினால் அவர்களால் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அவ்விதமிருந்தும் இப்பொழுது சில காரியங்களை அரசாங்கத்தால் செய்யமுடியும். அதையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"சில ஜில்லாக்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக தனியாக ஒரு டிபார்ட்மென்டை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு கிணறுகள் வெட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கும் மான்யம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் அவ்விதம் ஒதுக்கும் மான்யம் கொஞ்சம்கூட போதவில்லை. சேலம் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அங்கே கிணறு வெட்டுவதென்றால் சுமார் 60 அல்லது 70 அடி ஆழம் வெட்ட வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் 70 அடி ஆழம் வெட்டியும் சில இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் வருவது என்பதே கிடையாது. அதற்குக் கொடுக்கும் மான்யமும் போதாது. ஆனால் வேறு ஊர்களில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கும் மான்யம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அங்கெல்லாம் 20 அல்லது 30 அல்லது 40 அடி வெட்டுவதற்குள் தண்ணீர் கிடைத்துவிடுகிறது. ஆனால் சேலம், கோயம்பத்தூர் முதலிய இடங்களில் அவ்விதம் வருவதில்லை. ஆனால் மான்யம் ஒதுக்குவதைப் பார்த்தால் எல்லா ஊர்களுக்கும் ஒரே விதமாகத்தான் மான்யம் ஒதுக்கி வருகிறார்கள். அதாவது 30 அடியில் தண்ணீர் வருவதற்கும் ஒரே தொகை கொடுக்கிறார்கள், 70 அடியில் தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பதற்கும் ஒரே தொகைதான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டால் எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரே விதமாகத்தான் மான்யம் கொடுத்து வருகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே மான்யமாக ரூபாயை ஒதுக்கும் காலத்தில் இடத்திற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் மான்யம் ஒதுக்கினால் ஜனங்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் சௌக்யமாக இருக்கும். அதிகப்படியான ஆழம் வெட்டக்கூடிய இடங்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான தொகையும் குறைவான ஆழம் வெட்டுமிடங்களுக்கு குறைந்த ரூபாயை ஒதுக்கும்படியாகவும் ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்கவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி ஹரிஜன் வெல்போர்

[Sri M. P. Periaswami] [17th March 1952]

புறப்பாட்டுமொழி கூட கேட்கப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது மழை இல்லாமல் வரண்டுபோயிருப்பதால் அதிகப்படியான பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டும் கூட இன்னும் பணம் வரவில்லை. சட்டத்தில் நான் சில கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றிருந்தபோது பத்து வருஷங்களாகியும் இன்னும் அங்கே கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்படாமலிருக்கின்றன. ஜனங்களிடம் போனால் “நீ 1937-ம் வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு எம்.எஸ்.எ.யாக இருக்கிறாயே, இன்னும் கிணறு வெட்டிக் கொடுக்கவில்லையே” என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். கிணறுகள் வெட்டும் நிலைமை இப்பொழுது இவ்வித நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதைத்தான் இப்பொழுது ஜனங்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நான் ஒன்றும் மறுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே கிணறுகள் வெட்டும் விஷயத்தில் இன்னும் அதிகமாக தொகைகளைக் கொடுத்து இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் அதிகமாக கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

5 p.m.

“இன்னும் சில முக்கியமான முறைகள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களும் இவற்றும் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளில் சில சக்க முறையில் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதில்லை. சில இடங்களில், நீதியானது சரியான முறையில் அடங்கப்படாமல், ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களுக்கு சாதாரண, மாறுபட்ட அபிப்பிராயத்தை அனுசரித்து, சில அதிகாரிகள் நடந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது மாதிரி சம்பவங்களை நானும் சில இடங்களில் நேரில் பார்த்து, அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் தெரிவித்திருக்கின்றேன். அப்படித் தெரிவித்தும், அதிகாரிகள் மாறுபட்ட அபிப்பிராயத்துடன் கவனித்ததனால் சரியான முறையில் நீதி வழங்கப்படாமல் இருந்திருக்கிறது.

“சேலம் ஜில்லாவில், நாமக்கல் தாலுகாவில் காவிரி ஆற்றில் அனை கட்டவேண்டுமென்று சென்ற பத்து வருட காலமாக தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு வருகின்றேன். காவிரி ஆற்றின் தண்ணீர் படுகைகளை அடித்துக்கொண்டு, மரங்களையும் நான்களையும் அறுத்துக்கொண்டு போகின்றன. அதனால் படுகை நிலங்கள் சேதப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. பல வருஷங்களாக இது சம்பந்தமாக நான் போராடிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்றேன். மாமரத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். என் மன்னிலையில் இத்திலிபடம் அவரும் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். கனம் மந்திரியும் நேரில் வந்து பார்த்திருக்கிறார். அதன் பிறகு, இஞ்சினீர்களும் இரண்டு வருஷ காலமாக பல முறைகள் வந்து பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்த போதிலும், அதற்கு யாதொரு விதமான விமோசனமும் ஏற்படவில்லை. பொது மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் இது விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லா, குவித்தலை தாலுகாவில், ரங்கநாத புரம் கட்டளை என்ற கிராமத்தில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன் புரம்போக்கு நிலத்தில் புனித மரமொன்றை ரொம்ப வருஷமாக வளர்த்து வந்திருக்கின்றான். அதைத் தனக்கு பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பல மனுக்கள் மூலமாகவும் தெரிவித்தான். அது சம்பந்தமாக, நானும், கஞர் சர்க்கலெக்டர் அவர்களும் அந்த இடத்திற்கு நேரில் சென்று பார்த்தோம். அது சமயம் தாசில்தார், ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், கணக்குப் பிள்ளை எல்லோரிடத்திலும், அந்த ஹரிஜனுக்கு மரம் பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கலெக்டர் ஸ்ரீ முத்துசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்கள் நேரில் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். அப்படிச் சொல்லியும், அதை ஒரு குறுக்கள் அய்யருக்கு பட்டா செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். பல மனுக்கள் மூலமாகவும், மற்றும் எத்தனையோ முயற்சிகள் செய்தும் அந்த ஹரிஜனுக்கு பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால், இந்த மாதிரி சம்பவத்தை நேரில் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் மனக் கொதிப்பைப்பாமலி தக்க முடியாது. புனித கன்றை நட்பு, மரமாக வளர்த்தவன் அந்த ஹரிஜன் என்பது அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அப்படியிருந்தும் ஒரு கணக்குப் பிள்ளை ஒரு ‘குருக்கள் அய்யருக்கு பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்கிறேன்’ என்று சொல்லி அவ்விதமே செய்துவிட்டார்

[17th March 1952] [Sri M. P. Periaswami]

என்ற விஷயமும் ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இப்படி மாறுபட்ட அபிப்பிராயத்தினால் காரியங்கள் நடத்திடுக்கின்றன. அதனால் மக்களிடத்தில் மனக்கொதிப்பு ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது.

“சில இடங்களில் நெசவாளர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் தேவையான நூல் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஒரு ஊரில் 40-ம் நம்பர் நூல் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், 60-ம் நெம்பர் நூல் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. 60-ம் நெம்பர் நூல் வேண்டுமென்றால், 40-ம் நெம்பரோ அல்லது வேறு நூல்களோ கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் காலா காலத்தில் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அந்த முறையில் நெசவாளிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வரும் தருணத்தில் தேர்தலும் வந்தது. தேர்தல் பிரசாரங்களில் மற்ற கட்சிகளைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், தாங்கள் பதவிக்கு வந்தால் அதே நிமிஷத்தில் நூல் கொடுப்போம் என்று சொல்லி லீன் விதண்டாவாதம் செய்தார்கள். நெசவாளர்கள் தேவையான நூல் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வரும் நிலைமையில், இவைகளையெல்லாம் உண்மையென்று நம்பும்படியான முறையில் அவர்கள் பிரசாரம் செய்தார்கள். அவர்கள் பதவிக்கு வந்தால் தேவையான நூல் கொடுப்போம் என்று தெரிவித்து வந்தார்கள். ஆகையால், நெசவாளர்களுக்குத் தேவையான நூல் காலா காலத்தில் கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் வழங்குவது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். சம்மா இருந்த தியாகிகள் நிலம் கிடைக்குமென்று எதிர்பார்த்து எத்தனையோ மனுக்கள் போட்டு, கையிலிருந்த பணம் செலவழித்து, கடன் வாங்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் நிலம் கைக்கு கிடைக்காமல் இருக்கிறது. சாதாரண ஏழை தியாகியும் ஆயிரம் இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கி கஷ்டப்பட்டு எத்தனையோ குடும்பங்கள் வீழ்ந்திருக்கின்றன. ஏழைத் தியாகிகள், பரும கஷ்டத்தை அறிந்து அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு உதவி புரியவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பல இடங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிலங்களில் உழைத்து பாடுபட்டுக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலங்களில் அவர்கள் பயிரிடாமல் செய்வதற்கு மற்ற ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் இடையூறுகள் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஆகையால், நான் சொன்ன விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் கவனித்து, தக்க முறையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நீதி வழங்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிறுநுரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“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 Tuesday, the 18th March 1952.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 18th March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Representations from the President, District Board, South Kanara, reopening of new elementary schools.

* 216 Q.—JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD (on behalf of Janab H. S. Hussain): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the President, District Board, South Kanara, addressed the Government of Madras in July 1951 with regard to the opening of new elementary schools or the employment of additional teachers in the existing schools, in South Kanara;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the Government will place on the table of the House a copy of the correspondence between the President and the Government together with the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction in this matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) Yes. The financial position of the district board is very unsatisfactory and Government are considering whether any portion of the special provision of Rs. 5 lakhs included in the current year's budget for the expansion of elementary education can be made available to the district board.

“(c) The Government do not consider that public interests will be served by laying the correspondence on the table of the House.”

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—“May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Government have instructed the President, District Board, South Kanara, not to open any new elementary school in the district?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Probably the hon. Member has not heard the answer I gave. The Government have stated that some amount out of the special provision of 5 lakhs of rupees could be given for helping the district board to open schools.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“Sir, where the Government are convinced that the finances of the district board are not enough to manage some new schools, may I know what

[18th March 1952]

happened to the proposal which has been pending for the last five years that they should take over the management of elementary schools from district boards?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I am not aware of any such proposal at present."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that the funds of the district board are inadequate to open new schools; if that is the case, why not the Government take over the management of elementary schools and make elementary education free and compulsory?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is a large question and it requires separate consideration."

Prohibition Staff College.

* 217 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government started any institution to train Prohibition Officers in 1948;

(b) whether it is being continued; if not, why not; and

(c) the total amount of money spent on that account by way of house rent and establishments?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—" (a) & (b) A Prohibition Staff College was opened in September 1948. But it was closed with effect from 31st October 1949 following the decision of Government to transfer the enforcement work of Prohibition gradually to the Police department consequent to which there was no more need for the training and recruitment of staff in the Prohibition Department.

"(c) The amount spent on establishment including travelling allowance and house rent was Rs. 4,99,644-4-4."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Sir, are the Government satisfied that they got by way of efficiency or good work the return for the amount they spent on the college?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"We are satisfied, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the enforcement of the provisions of the Prohibition Act is done better by the Prohibition staff or by the Police staff?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"We are just now making an experiment to find out which will be better."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Sir, when the Government are satisfied that they got the return for the 4 lakhs odd they have spent, why is it they have discontinued the college?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"I said that the work is now entrusted to the Police department and therefore there is no need for the college."

[18th March 1952]

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether all those persons who were trained in this college are now in the employ of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Yes, Sir."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"When the Government thought that for the enforcement of Prohibition there was necessity for training, why is it that the policemen also have not been trained?"

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the discontinuance of this institution indicates any change in the policy of the Government towards Prohibition?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"No, Sir."

Linking of cloth dealers to specific villages in Nellore district.

* 218 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether linking of cloth dealers to specific villages was ordered by the Government in June 1951 in Nellore district;

(b) the effects of such linking;

(c) whether similar steps had been taken throughout the State; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—" (a) No such linking was ordered by Government. For serving consumers and for checking blackmarketing the Collector of Nellore linked the wards in Nellore municipal area and the surrounding villages to the cloth shops for supply of cloth.

"(b) The Collector has reported that the scheme is serving the consumers to their satisfaction.

"(c) No. The Collectors have discretion to make their own arrangements to suit local conditions to ensure proper distribution.

"(d) The question does not arise."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that in most of the villages, as there are no local dealers, the people have to go such long distances as 4 or 5 miles to get their cloth from the nearest town; and if that is so, will the Government consider the possibility of locating dealers in villages where there are no dealers?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"I have already answered that question. The Collectors have discretion to make their own arrangements to suit local conditions to ensure proper distribution."

[18th March 1952]

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Government have received any advice or instruction from the Central Government in the matter of de control of cloth? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—" I have not got any information about it."

Alleged blackmarketing in sugar in T.U.C.S., Limited.

* 219 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the Government have recently received any reports to the effect that sugar was blackmarketed by the godown-keeper and that the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society collected the cost from certain employees?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—" The Government have no information that sugar in the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society was blackmarketed. However, they understand that there was a shortage of 233 maunds and odd of sugar costing Rs. 2,469-13-4 in the year 1949-50 and 22 maunds and odd costing Rs. 241-15-9 in the year 1950-51. The amounts referred to above have been recovered from the staff."

Retrenchment of village establishments in Banganapalle.

* 220 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to club villages in Banganapalle area and retrench some village establishments;

(b) if so, on what basis the clubbing is to be effected;

(c) whether it is a fact that villages of approximately the same land revenue, population, etc., in the adjoining Koilkuntla and Dhone taluks, have not been clubbed and if so, for what reason;

(d) whether any representations have been made against this clubbing and if so, by whom; and

(e) the amount of savings involved in this clubbing?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) The Government have ordered that the villages in Banganapalle ex-State should be regrouped or amalgamated and consequently there is bound to be retrenchment of the village establishment. In clubbing the villages the area, population, beriz and proximity of the villages to one another are taken into consideration.

" (c) It is true that a few villages in Koilkuntla taluk yielding the same land revenue have not been clubbed. It cannot be definitely said why those villages have been retained as independent villages. The reason may be that whereas many of the villages in Koilkuntla taluk are self-supporting, this is

[18th March 1952]

not the case in respect of villages in Banganapalle. Further, the total amount of land revenue collected in the villages alone is not the basis for the grouping of villages.

" It is also true that a few villages of Dhone taluk yielding the same land revenue as villages in Banganapalle sub-taluk were not clubbed. It cannot be explained now why they have been retained as independent villages.

" (d) A representation was received from Sri N. Venkatasubbiah, M.L.A., and Sri P. Venkatasubbiah, M.L.A., the hon. Member who has put the question."

" (e) There is no saving by such clubbing, but the revised proposals cost the Government about Rs. 9,000 a year excluding Dearness Allowance to staff."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—" Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that in 1921 when a similar proposal was mooted in regard to the Koilkuntla taluk, though it was subsequently dropped, it was considered there was enough work for the staff in each village and that there was no necessity for clubbing the villages together and if that is the case, may I know from the Hon. Minister why similar preference could not be given to these villages, especially in view of the fact that the establishments have been there for a long number of years having 'Missal' rights and moreover if these villages are clubbed together these people will be thrown out of employment and it will also lead to a lot of litigation and fighting for 'Missal' rights."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, the state of things in the ex-State of Banganapalle is different from what is obtaining here. I find that the salary of the village officers ranged from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 7 before the merger. Now, the new scales of pay are, I understand, Rs. 11 to Rs. 18. The system also was different. I believe that the function of a 'talayari' was done even by women. Of course, it is not a reflection on women, but I do not want that women should do that kind of work. So, it has been felt necessary that the system that is in vogue in this State should be introduced in the merged State of Banganapalle. So, it was necessary to amalgamate some villages and club them together. It was done in the interest of efficiency and not with the intention that anybody should suffer."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—" Sir, if for the sake of economy it was considered that some village officers have to be retrenched, may I know whether it is not possible for the Government to give those persons preference in the matter of appointment outside the Banganapalle State, that is in the other parts of the State? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I have no idea of their qualification. But from the salary they are receiving

[18th March 1952]

it does not seem that they are qualified. If they are really qualified people and if we can give them any help, Government will certainly be ready to help them."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Sir, in view of the additional work that is entrusted to the village officers in respect of procurement and the maintenance of accounts of production of foodgrains, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any possibility of retaining this staff for sometime to come and then take up the question of clubbing afterwards? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Clubbing seems to have been done."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, in view of the fact that most of the village establishments happen to belong to hereditary services and because of the clubbing most of them have to go out of employment, may I know whether the Government propose to give them any compensation for taking away from them their 'mahasool' rights."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is all a question of opinion. The hon. Member thinks that hereditary rights must be protected, but this is a question of policy."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Sir, I wish to know from the Hon. Minister whether, in the case of talayaris whose salaries have not been raised—they are receiving the old scales of pay they were getting in the Banganapalle State—the scale of salaries will be enhanced? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That is being considered."

11.15 a.m. JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Sir, considering the pittance of salary that is paid to these village officers, can I take it that the work they are doing is part-time work and not full-time job? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" While I do not accept the statement of the hon. Member, namely, that what we are paying them is a pittance, so far as the office of the village headman and that of the karnam are concerned, it has been stated that they are a sort of quasi-Government offices."

Co-operative collective farms.

* 221 Q.—SRI G. SEETHARAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of acres of cultivable waste lands in the State excluding the Nellore and Kurnool districts and uncultivable lands in the State; and

(b) the number of Co-operative Collective Farms and State Farms in the State?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) It is presumed that by *cultivable waste land* the hon. Member means lands whether at the disposal of the Government or in private

[18th March 1952]

holdings which have never been brought to cultivation so far and which can easily, either straightway or after reclamation, be brought under profitable cultivation. No authoritative survey has so far been made to ascertain the extent of such lands. It is proposed to make such a survey and a beginning has been made by the sanction of special staff for the purpose consisting of one Assistant Agricultural Engineer, one Supervisor, one draughtsman and one peon for a period of three months. Till that survey is completed no accurate statistics can be had. A rough indication is given under the heading 'other uncultivated lands excluding current fallows' in the Season and Crop Report—Appendix II; the figure in the latest report is 10,204,904 acres. This is for ryotwari areas; no figures are available for the zamindari areas taken over under the Estates Abolition Act.

"It is presumed that by *uncultivable land*, the hon. Member means land which is completely unfit for cultivation, or not available for cultivation being land used for communal purposes. The figures under the headings 'Forests and not available for cultivation' in the Season and Crop Report—Appendix II—may be taken as a rough indication; the figures in the latest report are 27,923,164 acres. This is for ryotwari areas; similar figures are not yet available for the zamindari areas taken over under the Estates Abolition Act.

"No information is available as to how much land of other categories, whether at the disposal of the Government or in private holdings, is actually uncultivable. It may be expected to be available after the survey referred to above is completed.

"(b) There are no co-operative collective farms in this State. Though State Farms do not exist as such, it may be mentioned that there are at present 40 Agricultural Research Stations in the State to demonstrate the improved methods advocated by the Agricultural department and scientific agricultural practices."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know if the Government propose to give lands to agricultural labourers for cultivation, that is, land which is available as cultivable waste? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There are certain orders already issued by Government in the matter of assignment of lands. To those that have no land for cultivation, that Government order is already there."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" Is it the intention of Government after the results of the survey are known, to establish State farms for cultivation of land so that they may make up the food shortage in the State? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The present intention of the Government is to know the available extent of land in the State."

[18th March 1952]

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether Government have put a ban on the assignment of lands in blocks, and if so, whether they have any proposal to remove such ban? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Notice."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" May I ask Government, how long will the survey go on? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" We have appointed a special staff for the purpose for a period of three months, and after watching their pace of progress, Government will consider the necessity for increasing the staff."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Sir, answering Mr. Venkateswarlu's supplementary question, the Hon. Minister said that there is a Government Order. That order prescribes the form of application and other things to be done. May I know whether the Government have considered the recommendation of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee in regard to this G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, and if so, may I ask what they have done? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee is under active examination by Government."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" May I ask, Sir, if the Government are prepared to give every assistance in case private landholders are prepared to start collective farms? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The parties concerned may apply to the Collector concerned. Wherever lands are available for such a purpose, Government will consider them."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister said, the Government have appointed a survey party. After the survey is over, will Government consider the desirability of entrusting the land for cultivation to agricultural labourers and Harijans on a co-operative basis? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I think that is a matter to be decided by my successors-in-office." (Laughter.)

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Arising out of the answer that Government have no information as to how much of cultivable waste land and uncultivable land is available in this State, may I ask what the Government have been doing all these five years? May I enquire whether they have at least tried to find out whether any cultivable land is available for starting co-operative farming? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I said we have only a rough idea of the lands available and I quoted certain figures. Our records give the acreage only roughly. Government want to satisfy themselves further in the matter, and that is why. I said we have appointed a special staff and thus we are taking necessary steps to collect correct statistics."

[18th March 1952]

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government are aware of the fact that under the Grow More Food Scheme, certain big landholders were also allotted lands for cultivation, and now do Government propose to take away those lands from the big landholders and give them to the poor agricultural labourers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" If the hon. Member has in mind certain areas given under Grow More Food Scheme for cultivation, I may say, they were given for cultivation for a period of years, and as soon as the lease period was over, Government have been taking over those lands and distributing them to others."

Shortage of controlled commodities in T.U.C.S., Madras.

* 222 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the total shortage of all controlled commodities in the year 1949-50 and 1950-51 in the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Madras;

(b) the action taken so far in the matter; and

(c) with reference to question No. 865 answered on 2nd March 1951, whether the Government have introduced departmental audit and periodical supervision of the accounts of the above society by the Departmental Inspectors?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) A statement showing the total shortages of all controlled commodities in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 in the transactions of the T.U.C.S., Limited, Madras, is placed on the table of the House.

" (b) The value of shortages was recovered from the staff.

" (c) Yes. The Government have recently sanctioned one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and eight senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year from the date of employment for the audit of the accounts of the T.U.C.S. from 1st January 1951. They have also sanctioned additional staff for supervision of stores societies in Madras City, including the T.U.C.S."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask whether the Government have noted the fact that while in the year 1949-50, in the commodity of sugar, such a big quantity as 233 maunds has fallen short, in the succeeding year only 22 maunds of sugar have fallen short. Do they suspect any underhand dealing in this commodity? Is it not due to the fact that blackmarketing has taken place in this commodity and to hide it, the authorities have shown it as less in stock? "

[18th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ When the fact that there was shortage was noticed, the staff who were responsible for it, had to pay for it. So, there has been some underhand dealing. There is no doubt about it.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ What I wanted from the Hon. Minister was whether mere making good the shortage was enough punishment for black-marketing to the extent of 233 maunds, and whether action should not be taken against those people to prevent them from continuing this mischief? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I am not aware whether any further action was taken against the staff. The only information available in the report with the Government is that the shortage, when found out, was asked to be made up. This is so far as the food shortage is concerned and that has been considered enough by the Food Department. But on the question whether the Co-operative Society took any further action, no information is available with me.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ With reference to answer (c) the Hon. Minister stated that certain officers of the Co-operative Department have been appointed for one year from January 1951. Now that one year is over. Will Government consider the desirability of extending their term of appointment for another year so that the good work done by them may be continued? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Alleged shooting of Communists in Kapileswarapuram, Gannavaram taluk.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the then District Magistrate, Krishna, had sent a report raising strong objections for the shooting of four so-called Communists in Kapileswarapuram of Gannavaram taluk on 30th March 1950; and

(b) whether the Government will place that report on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) No; on the contrary the District Magistrate's report was that the opening of fire by the police was justified.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know whether the Government are prepared to publish the report of the District Magistrate? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ No, Sir, it is a confidential document.”

18th March 1952]

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know what are the points that are confidential in that report? (Laughter.) May I know whether those points that are confidential are confidential to this Legislature as well as to the future Cabinet? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ They are not confidential to the future Cabinet.”

Number of Khadi centres in the State.

* 224 Q.—SRI G. SEETHARAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of khadi centres run by the Government and their location;

(b) the average quantity of khadi produced by these centres annually; and

(c) whether the Government propose to open public khadi sales depots in different centres?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) The Government's Intensive Khadi Scheme is working in the following seven centres :—

(1) Avanashi Centre consisting of selected villages in Coimbatore district.

(2) Vellakoil Centre consisting of selected villages in Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts.

(3) Chinnasalem Centre consisting of selected villages in South Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts.

(4) Payyanur Centre consisting of selected villages in Malabar and South Kanara districts.

(5) Santanotalapadu Centre in Guntur district.

(6) Erragondapalem Centre in Kurnool district.

(7) Kotauratla Centre consisting of selected villages in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts.

“ (b) The average annual production of khadi in the Centres is 6.5 lakhs yards. Apart from the khadi produced by the Government, the spinners in the area are producing khadi for their own use. The quantity so produced is roughly 2.5 lakhs yards per annum.

“ (c) The khadi produced at the Government Centres is intended firstly for the use of the local population in accordance with the aim of self-sufficiency and secondly for supply to Government Departments; the surplus is available for sale to the general public at the Centres.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I ask whether the Government have taken note of the fact that cotton spinning, as famine relief work has been very greatly successful, and if so, may I

[18th March 1952]

know what steps have the Government taken in regard to the introduction of spinning in the famine-stricken areas of Salem and Coimbatore? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" They have realised it, and steps are being taken in that direction."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" With reference to khadi production, so far as Visakhapatnam Centre is concerned, may I know whether the Government have passed any orders on the recommendation of the committee to provide facilities for dyeing in order to colour the stuff so that the thicker variety of cloth which is more available there may be popularized? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The question is being examined by the Government."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAJAI :—" May I know whether the Government have any proposal to extend the area of intensive khadi scheme and whether they have any proposal to take over the work now being done at Tiruppur and the neighbouring villages by the All-India Spinners' Association? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We are examining the proposal."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" From the statement made by the Hon. Minister it seems that there is only one khadi centre in Rayalaseema. Will Government consider the desirability of having some more centres there as that will go a long way to give employment to the famine-stricken people there? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" It will be considered most sympathetically."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know how much Government have spent and how many people are engaged in those centres and how much Government have recovered from those centres? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Notice."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Is it a fact that Government have recently agreed to the extension of khadi as famine relief, and if so, why is it they have refused the loan they were usually giving to Gandhi Ashram at Pudupalayam, Salem district, for carrying on its activity? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Notice."

Cases of blackmarketing in yarn in Tirunelveli district.

* 225 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM (on behalf of Sri D. Dorairaja Pandian): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases launched in yarn blackmarketing during the months of March and April 1951 in the Tirunelveli district;

[18th March 1952]

(b) what mills have been involved in these cases; and

(c) who are the licensees, wholesale or retail, that were involved in these cases and the action taken so far and with what result?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" (a) 23.

" (b) The Raja Mills, Madurai, only.

" (c) A statement* showing the licensees who are involved in these cases and the action so far taken against them, is placed on the table. As regards the Raja Mills, Madurai, the concession given to the mills for free sale of their yarn has since been withdrawn."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" From the paper placed on the table, it is found that some of the offenders were prosecuted. May I know what the reason is for dropping the cases involved in Crime Nos. 32 to 40 of 1951 and 42 to 48 of 1951? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" The reason for dropping the cases is given in column (2) of the answer."

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

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

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will continue the Budget debate. Sri B. Gopala Reddi will now speak."

SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are going to witness the beginning of a sovereign democratic Republic based on adult franchise. While the various political parties are not satisfied fully with the election results, one thing has come out prominently and that is the total absence of violence on the part of electors. There were misgivings that, here and there, passions might be roused and even polling might be stopped. Except in three places in Rayalaseema—two places in Kurnool district and one place in Cuddapah district—polling was not stopped anywhere and this certainly is a gratifying feature in favour of adult franchise. People deserve to be congratulated on the sobriety with which they have gone to the polls and given their preference to the various candidates. The Presiding Officers and the Police, who have borne the brunt of the burden of conducting the election, also deserve to be congratulated.

" Sir, there was a lot of nervousness on the part of candidates who wanted to file their nomination for election due to their not knowing the full implications of the term 'financial interest' used in section 7 (e) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the provisions of several other sections of that Act and the rules made thereunder. I do not want that the electoral law

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [18th March 1952]

should be ambiguous; there should be no uncertainty and everything must be plain to the prospective candidate. But, unfortunately, the implications of certain provisions of the Representation of the People Act and the rules made under it, which were perhaps drafted in a hurry, are not fully understood.

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

"I plead that an Electrical Law Reform Commission, consisting of officials and non-officials, should be appointed by the Government of India to review the Act and the rules in the light of experience gained in the conduct of elections in the various States and suggest suitable amendments. I have various suggestions to make. I have noted down about twenty points in respect of which some reform is, in my opinion, necessary. But this is not the time for me to dilate on them. The Commission I have suggested will serve a very useful purpose. By the time the country goes through the next general elections, the necessary reforms could be effected. There should not be any scope for nervousness on the part of candidates. Nearly seventy-five nomination papers were invalidated in this State in the recent elections. I do not like any nomination paper being invalidated on technical grounds; a nomination paper should be declared invalid only for obvious disqualifications like the candidate being under-aged or convicted by a Court. Every person must have full scope for contesting an election. It is for the electors to accept or reject a candidate. Invalidating a nomination paper merely on technical grounds is against the principles of democracy and unfair to the political party which sets up candidates. I strongly plead for setting up an Electoral Law Reform Commission.

"A large number of persons filed their nomination papers and then withdrew. I do not know the reason why. I think they just wanted to have some little *tamasha* in filing their nomination papers, getting their name advertised in the newspapers and withdrawing in time to get back their deposit. There may be cases of genuine withdrawals, but in a large number of cases the people concerned were not serious. This matter also requires careful consideration and the Commission will do well to go into this.

"The maximum fixed for election expenses is inadequate. So far as the Madras Assembly is concerned, Rs. 8,000 for a single-member constituency and Rs. 12,000 for a two-member constituency is totally inadequate. I know from personal experience that a large number of candidates have spent much more than this maximum, but, of course, they will not be prepared to admit this in the return of election expenses which they have to file before the Returning Officers. By fixing the maximum so low, the Government are encouraging the candidates to give false figures. The proposed Commission should see that, in view of the high cost of conducting an election campaign with the high cost of petrol and motor vehicles, the maximum is increased suitably and

[18th March, 1952] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

thereby enable the candidates to give the real figures of their election expenses. There was a time when this Government urged that the filing of return of election expenses was meaningless as most of the candidates did not give the real figures and pleaded for doing away with the bother of this return of election expenses. But the Government of India insisted on the filing of the return.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do welcome the entry of Communists into the Assembly. Instead of being underground and nursing grievances against the powers that be, they have chosen the right path of sending their representatives to the Assembly where they can present their economic ideology and convert themselves into a majority when the proper time comes. Instead of adopting extra-constitutional methods and trying to get their views accepted by the people willy-nilly, the method they have adopted is the right method for any political party to adopt. I am sure they have given up for all time any thought of executing the verdict of People's Courts appointed by themselves and the liquidating, politically or otherwise, of those who do not follow their ideology. They need not be underground hereafter; they have their representatives in the Assembly who can even sit on the Treasury Bench, if need be. First of all, they must say that they have abjured violence or anything smacking of violence. When that position is assured, I am sure there is scope for retrenchment in the Police Department. The Government were not sure whether the Communists would not flare up at any time before or after the elections and they had to keep the Police Force intact. Once they are satisfied that the Communists have taken to constitutional methods of agitation for getting the grievances of the people redressed, I am sure there is scope for retrenchment in the Police Department."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"No."

SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Once we are assured that there will be no violence from the Communist or any other political party, I can assure the House that even the Inspector-General of Police will agree to drastic retrenchment and the expenditure on Police could be brought down from Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 5½ crores."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—"Is the Inspector-General the final authority for us?"

SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"After all, he is the departmental head. Certainly he is a better authority on this matter than lay people or lay Ministers. We fix the responsibility on the departmental head; if anything goes wrong, he is held responsible.

"A small committee, perhaps, with the Finance Secretary as Chairman and consisting of the Home Secretary and one or two non-official Members of the new Legislature can go into the question and suggest suitable retrenchment in the Police Department. That Department has expanded very much during the last four or five years and there is a possibility of retrenchment.

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [18th March 1952]

"As a Congressman, I do not plead for the repeal of the Prohibition Act. The Congress Party is committed to Prohibition. The Congress election manifesto has been given the seal of approval by a large number of electors in the other States. Even in this State, people are not against Prohibition at all. But I find curiously and to my amazement that a large number of candidates who promised to try their utmost for the repeal of Prohibition have got the support of the electorate and been returned to the Assembly on independent or other tickets. Prohibition has been a topic of controversial discussion in the club, the school and in public places. I do not know what the trouble about Prohibition is and what the public opinion in the matter is. I do not know whether I will be wrong if I suggest a small-scale referendum in certain constituencies or taluks chosen at random, say, two in Telugu area, two in Tamil area and one on the West Coast, to ascertain whether the people want the continuance, modification or repeal of the Prohibition Act. Some such thing must be done. Political parties which are for Prohibition may appeal to the people to vote for Prohibition in the referendum and those against Prohibition may appeal to the people to vote against Prohibition. Any Government that comes into being has to carry out the wish of the people. Therefore it is better to know what exactly the people's wish is in this matter. If they want the continuance of the Prohibition Act, the Government must launch on an all-out drive to enforce the Act strictly. This is my humble suggestion with regard to Prohibition. Respect for law and order is a *sine qua non* of any successful democracy and I want that respect to be maintained. I am told by a high authority that no legislation should be passed which cannot be enforced properly. We have come to grief because of controls whose enforcement is intrinsically difficult. The Prohibition Act has come in for severe criticism because its enforcement is very difficult. I am anxious that the Government should enact only such laws as are feasible of enforcement and not laws which are very difficult to enforce. I am looking at it from that angle and not merely from the financial point of view. Of course, with or without Prohibition, we have been doing certain things, and things will go on even if Prohibition is continued. I want that law and order should be maintained. Respect for law and order is just now, I think, on the wane, because everywhere we see illicit distillation going on, perhaps, with the connivance or approval of the people. It is difficult for the officers to go and detect those cases.

11-45
a.m.

"Coming to the famine condition in Rayalaseema, I am glad to find that Government are taking very energetic steps for alleviating distress though there was a little time lag because the officers were busy with the elections, and they could not start all the relief camps. I am glad that the Government have appointed a Development Commissioner to deal with the famine conditions, and Collectors and Deputy Collectors have been asked to give topmost priority to provision of relief to these distressed people.

[18th March 1952] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

Famine is not a thing which cannot be foreseen. Two or three years ago, many schemes in Rayalaseema were sanctioned, and they all could not be completed all of a sudden. It takes time for the department to gather all the materials, etc. There is also the financial difficulty to execute all the schemes overnight. The Tungabhadra Project was the dream of the engineers and administrators all the time. There is the Upper Pennar Project in Anantapur district. These two schemes have been dreams. They have been paper schemes for decades. Now they have been sanctioned. They are well nearing completion, and, when completed, large tracts of Rayalaseema will not have this spectre of famine in those areas. There are still larger areas in our State which cannot have the benefit of irrigation facilities, and they continue to suffer from conditions of drought. Failure of monsoon is a thing which the Government are unable to control. This north-east monsoon has become a fiction and a fable. We think of the north-east monsoon for filling the Poondi reservoir for water-supply to Madras. But, for a number of years, the north-east monsoon has become very elusive. It has become a fiction in South India and, therefore, something must be done to see that even if there is a failure of the north-east monsoon, there is assured water-supply to Madras City, a big city with a population of about 15 lakhs. When so many industries are being started round about Madras, I think, something ought to be done for ensuring supply of water to Madras City. Whether it is the Krishna-Pennar scheme or some other scheme, it must be taken up without consideration of whether the waters of Krishna-Pennar should be utilized by only Krishna valley people. Whether it is from the Krishna or the Godavari or even the Cauvery, water must be brought to Madras City so that we may have the prosperity of our State assured, and the industries around Madras also may be assured of their water-supply. I am afraid that Madras will not have its place of pride if we do not have sufficient water-supply. We do want that more and more industries should be started round about Madras, and for that purpose, water-supply is again an essential factor.

"As I said, Madam, five years of failure of monsoon is certainly responsible for many of our headaches to-day, whether they are financial or political or social. In North Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor and Rayalaseema, people are put to untold privations—all because not of the negligence of the Government or the district authorities but because of the failure of monsoon. It is a sad thing, and I do not know whether it has synchronized with the advent of Swaraj. Right from 1947 there was famine and drought conditions in large tracts of our State. The Government of Madras have prepared a Rs. 5 crore plan for the alleviation of the distress of Rayalaseema. About Rs. 2 crores are being granted as subsistence allowance. For subsidizing food in Rayalaseema, they want nearly a crore and twenty lakhs of rupees. Well-sinking operations, improvement of tanks, and relief works require more money. I am sure that in the present state of affairs, the Government of Madras cannot shoulder the responsibility of going ahead with the

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [18th March 1952]

Rs. 5 crore plan for Rayalaseema unless the Government of India come to their succour. The scheme of granting subsistence allowance to agriculturists and agricultural labourers and subsidizing food distribution are matters in which the Government of India must come forward and give a magnificent bounty to the Government of Madras. Otherwise people will be put to untold privations in our State, and the responsibility for it cannot be laid solely at the doors of the Madras Government. Knowing as I do, the limited nature of the finances of the Madras Government, I earnestly plead that something ought to be done by the Government of India in this hour of crisis."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"The hon. Member Mr. Gopala Reddi has not been urging this upon the Government of India all these five years."

SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"We have asked and asked, and we came to grief because we asked. The Raja Sahab of Chettinad does not know how strongly we pleaded with the Government of India at personal conferences and in our letters to them. Perhaps they also have their own difficulties, and could not come to our aid fully. But now that there is a surplus budget for the Government of India of about Rs. 92 crores and there is the windfall of the American Wheat Loan, which they have funded into a separate fund of nearly Rs. 25 crores, there is a case for them to help this Government either in famine relief measures or in the Capital Works programme. We can be proud of our capital expenditure during the last six years. We have spent nearly Rs. 62 crores on Capital Works. Our progress and our future will depend upon what we do in regard to the long-term projects and not merely on our running the Education department or the Co-operative department. What we do for our future generation is of importance, and that will be reflected only by the capital expenditure we incurred during the past six years. We have spent Rs. 25 crores on Irrigation and Rs. 30 crores on Electricity. We have spent Rs. 7 crores on Buildings or on Industrial Development or on the Cinchona Plantations or on Transport. I do not think that any other State Government could be proud like our State of having spent Rs. 62 crores in the post-war period. With our Prohibition policy, with our difficulties about law and order, and with our expansion of education, if we have spent Rs. 62 crores, it is no mean credit to the finances of this State. The credit of the Madras Government is very high indeed, though, of course, the market conditions are bad now. We had certain reserves which we could tap when we wanted. It is really a matter for gratification that we could spend Rs. 62 crores. I want that in the next five years our engineers and our administrators should spend not merely Rs. 62 crores but Rs. 200 crores, if they can get that amount. Unless big projects like the Krishna-Pennar project and the Ramapadasagar project are taken up, our food question cannot be solved permanently, the economic geography of our State will not be altered and our future will not be assured to us. The Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani projects are nearing completion.

[18th March 1952] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

The Machkund and the Moyar schemes are nearing completion. With their completion, certainly the economic position of our people will undergo a big metamorphosis, and there will be better standards of living. I am looking forward eagerly to the completion of these schemes and the ushering in of large schemes in the State. Our engineers are in a position to spend the money. But we want loans either from the open market or from the Government of India. Our greatest handicap was the non-availability of money from the market for various reasons and also the non-availability of funds from the Government of India. Perhaps the Government of India also were in difficulties. I do not blame the Government of India knowing as I do their difficulties. They have given us certain loans. But they could have done better. Some of us thought that with a big Capital Programme in this State we could rely upon the Government of India. But I am sorry to say that help from the Government of India was not forthcoming in as great a measure as we hoped. The whole of last year we had to spend a very anxious time, as it were, because of the critical Ways and Means position. Whereas we spent Rs. 62 crores under Capital expenditure, we borrowed only about Rs. 30 crores both from the Government of India and the open market. The difference was met from our own Ways and Means position, and, therefore, it was a very serious position for us. The Reserve Bank was sending us weekly letters and strictures and the Government of India were supplementing them. We had to spend a very anxious time then, and we could not stop our Malampuzha, Tungabhadra or the Lower Bhavani projects. The Ways and Means position was very critical. The Reserve Bank of India was warning us all the time, and when we pleaded with the Government of India, they said 'you have launched on big schemes without our permission and you have launched on your ideological projects.' The term 'ideological project' is another word for 'Prohibition' in their latest terminology. Instead of calling it 'Prohibition' they say 'ideological project,' and they taunted us instead of giving the finance that we required. So, I am anxious that in the next five years what we must be assured of from the Government of India or from the open market is loan. We have got the repaying capacity. Whatever Government that comes into being, that Government must be able to raise that money and execute all the projects with all speed so that the prosperity of the country may be expedited. Without electricity and irrigation there cannot be prosperity. They are interlinked, and we want that things should be done very quickly so that our State can go ahead with the Capital programme. We are also in a safe position. Our Madras Government debt is only Rs. 44 crores. To-day with all the Capital expenditure, we have got Rs. 19 crores in the Reserve Fund. For a big State like ours, with a population of 5½ crores, a net national debt of Rs. 25 crores is nothing to worry about. I want our national debt to be increased to Rs. 200 or even Rs. 300 crores. We must borrow more and spend the money usefully for the welfare of the people. That should be our concern hereafter as the representatives of the people. I want our national debt to

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [18th March 1952]

be increased to Rs. 200 crores, and that means that we will have to spend another Rs. 175 crores in the next five years. Then only we can say that we have been true to our commitments to our people. The country's economic development will depend upon how we can borrow and how we can spend the money for the welfare of the people. It is not like an individual person's finance. The individual may come to grief when he borrows more than his income. But for a State, whatever is invested will be an investment for the future. They can have long-term projects of 80 years or 100 years. Those projects will yield results. Therefore, it is but right that any State should borrow freely, and spend the money for the welfare of the people. This must be done, and money must be forthcoming for this purpose. I want the Government of India to take a more sympathetic view of these matters. While we are in a position to spend money, the Government of India do not allow us to spend. But to other States, which are not in a position to spend, the Government of India allot amounts, and at the end of the year those amounts lapse. Hirakud, Nangal Bakra and Damodar Valley schemes are purely financed from the Central funds. Here we have got big projects—the Tungabhadra and the Machkund. But none of these schemes is financed from the Central funds. We have to depend on our own resources. Occasionally when we pleaded with the Government of India that some of our schemes may be taken over by the Government of India for being financed by them and the execution of the schemes left to us, they did not agree. They took up Hirakud, Nangal Bakra and Damodar Valley schemes, but they would not take our Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani projects. At long last, that is last year, they agreed to give Rs. 5 crores for the Lower Bhavani and Tungabhadra projects. This is not enough. I only hope and pray that the Government of India will take a more sympathetic view of the Capital expenditure programme of the Government of Madras.

12
noon.

“Madam, I do not want to go into the politics of my State. It is not my State at all! (Laughter.) I am speaking on the Budget. I plead with the Government of India to give free loans to finance the Capital programmes of this State. We are already behind schedule in the execution of the National Five-year Plan. In the White Paper distributed to us, the Finance Secretary has said that even in the first year we are behind schedule and that in the next budgetary year, 1952-53, also we are behind schedule. I want that we must keep ahead with regard to the Five-year Plan and complete it in four years and prepare another Five-year Plan or Ten-year Plan for the State. But everything depends upon the finances. Without finances neither the Five-year Plan nor the Capital programme can be executed. Of course, there is the plea that there should be no more taxation. While we want many more amenities with regard to compulsory education, hygiene, sanitation, water-supply and drainage schemes, we do not want any more taxation. That is a very difficult proposition indeed. Of course, I do not plead for any new taxation because it is very unpopular; on the eve of my departure from the Assembly, I do not

18th March 1952] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

want to plead for an unpopular cause. Anyhow it will be a problem for any Government. While we want to get many more things and while we want our grievances to be redressed, we do not want additional taxation to be levied. It just cannot be done. Therefore, something should be done either in the form of retrenchment or in the form of something else and also, if necessary, recourse should be had to additional taxation so that a bold and big Capital programme may be undertaken and executed by the new Government. The National Plan must be executed within the next four years and not five years and, therefore, I plead that the Government of India must come to our succour.

“Madam, I congratulate the Hon. Sri Shetty on carrying on the work of the Government in a bold manner. At short notice he has had to shoulder very heavy responsibilities and I am glad he is doing it boldly and courageously and cheerfully too. I hope he will continue to do so for a long time to come.” (Applause.)

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister in charge of Finance on his usual calm and quiet manner in which he presented the last Budget of this Ministry, despite the fact that the dominant note of his speech was that difficult days were ahead for this State's finances. He has informed us that the Revenue Reserve has gone down considerably, namely, from Rs. 43 crores in 1946 to Rs. 19 crores to-day. This means that the future Government will not find itself comfortably placed in regard to the State's finances as was its predecessor. Besides, there is bound to be a certain reduction in the resources of this State in future in view of the present downward trend in the prices of commodities, which will reduce the revenue derived from sales tax. Thus we see that the Government that will be called upon to steer the ship of this State in the future will not find its task comfortable from the point of view of finance. The Hon. Minister hinted in his speech at the prospect of future taxation. In this connection I wish to remind the Hon. Minister that taxation in this State has reached its peak and that the poor tax-payer in the State is not in a position to bear the burden of any further imposts. We must remember that the tax-payer has to subject himself to the levies that are imposed by various authorities. We find the Central Government imposing certain taxes, the State Government certain other taxes and the local bodies some more taxes. The cumulative effect of all these levies is to make the life of the tax-payer most burdensome. As compared with the pre-war years, the Revenue of this State has increased fourfold while there has not been a similar increase in the income of the population. As compared with the pre-war year, the public are paying much more by way of taxation than they did before. Indeed the peak has already been reached in the matter of taxation in this State and it would not be wise on the part of the future Government to launch upon any further levies.

“The question then arises as to how the capital works that have been undertaken by the present Government are to be financed

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [18th March 1952]

in the future? Undoubtedly these capital works have been laudably launched upon by the existing Government and they cannot be allowed to remain unfinished. Steps have to be taken to see that they are completed, for they are bound to add considerably to the well-being of the people of the State. In this regard I feel that the Union Government ought to come to the rescue of the Government of this State. Fortunately the Union Government is happily placed financially to-day and has presented a surplus budget for next year. Moreover, as a result of the wheat loan from America it has created a Development Fund. Thus it is in a position to help the Government of this State in completing its various projects. In view of this and also in view of the fact that this State is not directly benefited by any Centrally financed major project, it should be possible for the Union Government to make liberal grants to this State for the completion of its various irrigation and electricity projects.

The task that will have to engage the serious attention of the future Government is the husbanding of its resources and the curtailment of expenditure on administration. Expenditure on the Police and various other departments has increased enormously during the past years and there is considerable scope for pruning down administrative expenditure by getting rid of supernumerary posts, etc. In other countries during periods of financial stringency, public expenditure is slashed and the nation attunes itself to austerity measures. The same must happen in this State if it is to steer clear of financial difficulties. Time is arriving when a cut will have to be imposed on the salaries of those who belong to the higher grades of appointments. But on the other hand those in the lower rungs of the ladder should be helped by the Government. It is the middle classes who form the backbone of the intelligentzia and constitute the balanced sections and progressive elements of society, who have been most hard-pressed financially during the past years, and it is the duty of the Government to come to their rescue for the danger is that otherwise their difficulties will be exploited by subversive elements. We have seen how in Bengal it was discovered at the last General Elections that the middle classes had fallen a prey to subversive elements on account of the dire plight in which they had been placed. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Government should not neglect the middle classes any longer. In order to help the middle classes the Government would be well advised to increase the salaries of those who belong to the ranks of the non-gazetted officials and also to remove the sales tax on foodstuffs and essential commodities. Yesterday I had occasion to refer to the levy of sales tax by this State on eggs. The result of this levy has been that this important and nutritious article of diet is being exported from our State to places like Calcutta and Bombay where no sales tax is being levied on the same. In consequence of this the stocks of eggs in this State have been completely depleted and the price of eggs has increased abnormally. No doubt the Government may be deriving a little revenue from this source, but it is wrong on

[18th March 1952] [Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin]

their part for the sake of a small revenue to deprive the people of this State and particularly the weak and the sick of this nutritious article of diet, of which there is such dire need, especially during these days of food scarcity. I therefore hope the Government will remove the sales tax on eggs at an early date.

We find that the prices of certain commodities are happily coming down now, but unfortunately the prices of the basic requirements of the people have on the other hand increased. I am referring to the increase in the prices of rice and wheat. Unless the price of these basic requirements of life comes down, there can be no relief for the people. Therefore, it is essential that the Government should take early steps in this direction.

I am sorry to note that food subsidies have been removed by the Union Government. There was no justification whatsoever for this step at present because unlike Britain where a similar step was taken recently, the Union Government is happily placed financially at present. Whatever may be the case with reference to food subsidies in other parts of the country, I wish to emphasize that food subsidies should continue in the State of Madras. The Union Government would be saving to the tune of about Rs. 25 crores by the withdrawal of food subsidies. They must be urged to utilize at least a portion of this amount in giving aid to the people of Madras who are in dire distress. The Hon. Shri Munshi has seen for himself the grim privations and sufferings of the people of Rayalaseema and I hope he will be able to impress on the Union Government the necessity of giving due succour and assistance to the people of the South. I am afraid it is the neglect of the South by the Union Government that has been one of the important contributory factors for the unsatisfactory results of the Party in power at the last General Elections. I hope the Union Government will realize this and that in future it will come forward to assist the South in due measure so that the same debacle may not be repeated. It is in the interest of the Union Government to come to the assistance of the South and I wholeheartedly support the previous Speaker, Sri Gopala Reddi, in requesting the Union Government to come forward with a liberal aid to this State.

12-15
p.m.

There is another point to which I wish to refer. I am glad to learn that the producers of this State are to get a better price for their paddy. I am sure this will serve as an incentive to them to produce more of this commodity. It has been stated in certain quarters that the increase in the price of paddy will benefit the richer landlords. It may be that some rich landlords may directly be benefited by this step. But indirectly and ultimately the benefit will accrue to the consumers because as a result of the incentive that is now provided, there will be increased production, and increased production will lead to the lowering of prices, which will be a definite advantage for the consumers.

Before I conclude, I wish to observe that the time has arrived when the Government should have recourse to a dual price

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [18th March 1952]

policy with reference to rice as they have done in the case of sugar, that is to say, after procuring all the rice required for a fixed basic ration, the Government should allow the producers to sell the remaining quantity of their rice in the open market.

"In conclusion, I wish well for those who will be called upon to steer the ship of this State. No doubt, the horizon is clouded now and the future seems to be dark and difficult, but there is no cause for despondency. I hope those who will be called upon to form the Ministry will carry on their task in a spirit of determination to succeed and with self-confidence. I wish them all success."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I wish to reduce the time-limit to ten minutes as a number of hon. Members want to speak."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to appreciate the efforts of my Hon. Friend, Sri A. B. Shetty, in presenting the Budget in a manner consistent with the present circumstances in this State. When Independence was ushered in India, the common man thought that he will have peace and plenty. Unfortunately, due to the vagaries of the monsoon, there has been constant drought in many of the districts causing acute famine conditions. These famine conditions have affected the poorer classes in a large measure and they have been compelled to leave their homes in search of employment. But wherever they went, they had to meet with great difficulties. The Government have made certain provisions to alleviate their difficulties, but I find those provisions most inadequate and out of proportion to the demand. With regard to production of more foodgrains, I do not find any dynamic programme being undertaken by the Government."

"Coming to the land assignment question, I wish to state that I was greatly surprised the day before yesterday when the Hon. Revenue Minister said that he has not received any representation from the Harijans to the effect that their lands have been taken away and given to political sufferers. As a matter of fact this question was under discussion in this House several times and the Hon. Minister assured the Members that the matter will be settled in a suitable manner. Even if he has not received any representation personally in his name, the department has been getting many representations and several hon. Members of this House have approached him on this matter. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has also recommended that the first three categories in G.O. No. 1523 must be settled at an early date and that the fourth category must be taken up immediately. When such is the case, I fail to see how the Hon. Minister has said that he has not received any representation. If the Government are anxious that the waste lands should be brought under cultivation, they must have a definite policy with regard to assignment of lands. Even in a district like the Nilgiris, due to soil conservation, the Government have made strict rules with regard to assignment of

[18th March 1952] [Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay]

lands. I think it is a very sorrowful state of affairs. There are many people who are unemployed and who want to do cultivation. But on account of this rule, they could not do anything. I appeal to the Government to take a sympathetic attitude in this matter.

"My hon. Friend, Sri L. N. Gopalaswami, speaking yesterday, made a sweeping remark that the failure of the Congress at the polls was due to the fact that the Harijans did not support the Congress. Madam, it is a most unwarranted remark and I must refute it with all the force that I can command. Of course, he has been working for the elevation of the Harijans and he may know certain things. He knows that where the caste oppression has been predominant, the Harijan cannot be expected to vote for the people that he chooses. But I know in most of the districts, the Harijans have been grateful to the Congress for what they have done all these years, and in duty bound have voted for the Congress. Probably, Sri Gopalaswami may be aware of a few cases where Harijans may have voted against the Congress, but on that account it cannot be construed that the Harijans as a community have voted against the Congress. It is the economic condition that has made the Harijans slaves under the caste Hindus. Unless the tiller of the soil gets his share of the produce from the land which he has cultivated, I don't think the remedy is at hand."

"Coming to the matter of peace in the State, I may say that there is great insecurity for the poorer classes of people in the districts. I may bring to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister who is in charge of law and order, an incident which took place on the Independence Day, i.e., on the 26th January. A gentleman by name Ponnusamy, a Harijan, was murdered that night as the caste Hindus bore enmity against that man. Several people have made representations to the Government and I do not think that the Government have done justice in that case. So, if we analyse the situation in the villages, we will find that the poorer classes are the victims of harassment by caste Hindus. I wish the Government take note of this matter. Even with regard to this matter, I have pleaded with the Government on many occasions that there should be a greater percentage of Harijans recruited to the police force. If this is done, things will certainly improve."

"My hon. Friend, Sri Gopala Reddi, brought home certain points regarding Prohibition to the notice of this House. I am one of those who are enthusiastic in the matter of Prohibition and its enforcement. To-day, wherever we go we see people talking of Prohibition. They say it is an utter failure. It is high time the Government take note of this. Some of these tonics and essences contain about 70 to 80 per cent of alcohol. It has been brought to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister and other Ministers that Prohibition should either be scrapped or stricter measures of enforcement must be undertaken. It is a very sad thing, Madam, to see the poor men resorting to these costly essences and things like that. To-day, the poor men become poorer and

[Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay] [18th March 1952]

the rich men go on becoming richer. At the same time, the Government are losing a lot of revenue. As suggested by one of the previous speakers, a referendum must be conducted and the views of the people ascertained as to the desirability of continuing Prohibition.

"Even with regard to Harijan Welfare, in last year's Budget a sum of about Rs. 113 lakhs was provided for the welfare measures, but in this year's Budget I find that the amount has been reduced to about Rs. 109 lakhs. The Constitution has given a clear indication regarding the different categories of Scheduled Tribes. Even last year, some of us brought to the notice of the Government that special funds must be provided for the reclamation of Kallaks, Koravars and some of the Backward communities. The committee appointed for this purpose has also recommended that special funds must be made available for the elevation of these communities. I fail to see the reason why all these communities are clubbed together for the purpose of help under the Harijan Welfare. I think that it is high time the Government see their way to give a bigger amount for the Harijan uplift if they are really earnest to help the Harijans."

12-30
p.m.

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I realize the unreality of the situation in trying to address this House on the future responsibilities of the newly elected members of this House when six-sevenths of the present members are not going to sit here after a month from to-day. I also feel that if we want to achieve anything worthwhile, only those who could bear the responsibility should be asked to tackle the various problems that face us. I wish it had been possible for the newly elected members to come forward forthwith and share the responsibility of the Budget for which ultimately they will be responsible. I can, therefore, realize that what I say to-day will be entirely missing the mark. But since it is necessary that the present Assembly must shoulder the responsibility of passing the Budget, I have to offer my remarks which, though not worthwhile, may at least keep up the appearances."

"Madam, the problem that is facing us to-day, the problem that has perplexed us all through these five years is the problem of food. Many attempts have been made to meet an emergency. But I do not think that we are any the nearer to-day in solving the problem than we were in 1947 or 1948 or 1949. For, once we depend upon the Centre's help, we entirely become a sport or toy of a natural phenomenon. Other nations are not always reliable. No doubt, when conditions are satisfactory and they have something to spare, we get some grains. Otherwise, we are always left in the lurch. Therefore, we have to devise means of intensive cultivation so that within a small area where there is some sort of dependable rainfall or water-supply, enough grain could be produced. This will enable us not to look to other countries for help. Secondly, it is not wise to go always to Delhi from Madras and beg the Centre to come to help us. This is

18th March 1952] [Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao]

adopting a mendicant policy. If we look at the problem squarely, we will find that while there is no grain available at the controlled price, there is plenty of grain brought to the market even to-day and sold at blackmarket prices. Therefore, there is something defective in the administrative machinery. It is unable to bring into the market all the grain that is produced. Thirdly, Madam, with our increasing population, our food problem will never be solved. We have an annual increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in our population and whatever extra land we bring under cultivation will be barely sufficient to keep this population going. Therefore, we ought to consider the question of reducing the population. I do not suggest any artificial methods of birth control. They will be suicidal. It is the experience not only in this country but all over the world that the communities or classes that are weak and that cannot support themselves multiply and complicate the economic position of the country. Our religious, moral and spiritual ideal is based upon the principle of *Indria Nigraha*, that is self-control. But unfortunately, our social condition and our social habits have tended to defeat that principle and, therefore, I think that the time has come when by legislation we ought to meet the situation, by shortening the period of fecundity. Fifteen to forty-five is the usual period of fecundity in women. If, by legislation, we could raise the lower limit to 25 we shall be able to reduce the period of fecundity. I know it would be a herculean task. I know it would mean courage. But I realize, it would mean moral control, spiritual control and an ideal control. All the artificial means that are suggested do not answer the question. Ultimately, the nation—the people—have got to tackle the problem on the moral plane. Till that is done, the population will be increasing and whatever efforts we make at producing more grain will be simply absorbed by that particular quota of population that is increasing year by year. Therefore, Madam, it is not by going to Delhi but it is by going to the villages and asking the electorate—our masters—to reduce their birth-rate that we can solve our food problem. I know, we as a nation cannot otherwise survive the catastrophe that is facing us year after year.

"Regarding shelter which we need very badly, there is again scarcity of materials. The modern idea of using iron for constructing houses has been brought in. Gandhiji solved this problem years ago when he went over to villages and tried to build houses with the materials and labour available in the villages themselves. Now we have discarded that system in our national economy. We want iron and cement. There is plenty of cement available in the open market. But iron is a controlled commodity and so long as the supply of that commodity is not free, house construction will be at a very low ebb. Therefore, the Government ought to see that the restrictions are removed so that the building industry in the country may have its free play.

"About cloth, Madam, there is the same trouble. We have not got enough cotton and it is sold at high prices. The charka

[Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao] [18th March 1952]

industry is not thriving except in some remote parts of Andhra Desa. Even there, they produce a thick variety of yarn. We must, therefore, devise means of producing very thin yarn so that the cotton that is used may be of the smallest quantity and the cloth produced, of the greatest width and length per unit.

"Madam, after all in a big State like ours, it is not merely the physical comforts and physical convenience that have to be attended to. Man, though called an animal, is also an animal with a mind and a spirit. We cannot stop with taking interest in finding cloth, shelter and food for the man. Very little is being done to cultivate the mind of man. Our idea of free education is still in its infant stage. We blamed the British Government for neglecting the educational progress of the country. To-day after five years of our own rule, what have we done in the field of education? On the moral side, what have we done all these five years? We take pride in being a secular State. No doubt, that has brought about a certain amount of cordiality and goodwill. But, Madam, I am not speaking of a religion but religion. I am not speaking of a God but God. All that is best in the East is built upon the conception of spiritual and moral elevation. We have won our freedom. It was a supreme example of the triumph of moral principles under the leadership of the great Father of the Nation. But unless we bring moral ideals into our administration, unless we make the people realize that it is as wicked to offer bribes as to take bribes, unless we realize that we can build up our country only by putting into practice certain righteous principles and unless we understand that righteousness alone exalts a nation we shall not be able to solve the problem of our national progress."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am very glad to congratulate my Hon. Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, Finance Minister, on presenting such a careful Budget in a short time.

"Madam, regarding the conduct of elections, I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, ex-Minister, when he said that the Returning Officers should not reject any nominations. When a nomination is filed, it shows the candidate intends to test the confidence of the people in him. Therefore, it is the voters alone that can give a verdict and not the Returning Officer. I suggest that a Commission be appointed to make necessary amendments in the electoral laws.

"Then, Madam, Government have not given serious attention to the question of yarn deficit in the State. Next to food, the handloom industry is the most important subject we have to deal with. This Government are neglecting the interests of the handloom weavers. Of course, sometimes, the Chief Minister offers some doles. But this system has brought about a lot of confusion and trouble in the State. Every handloom weaver thinks that, in the absence of an adequate supply of yarn for feeding his looms, he will get cash doles. This system of doles has therefore created a lot of trouble rather than help to the handloom

[18th March 1952] [Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai]

weavers. This Government must, therefore, represent to the Central Government that the subject, Commerce and Industry, must be transferred to them. I wish every State has under its control the Department of Commerce and Industry instead of the Central Government having it. The Central Government do not pay sufficient attention to the interests of the industrialists and labour.

"The requirements of the people are not adequately met by them, not wantonly but because they are ignorant of the situation here. This Government should seriously attempt to bring under their control the distribution of yarn produced in the mills of this State so that they could meet the requirements of the people of this State first and then give the remaining to the Central Government for distribution to other States. 12-4 p.m.

"In regard to the administration of matters entrusted by this Government to the Central Government, this Government must make the Central Government understand that they cannot do things as they like without consulting this Government, throwing the interests of the people of this State to the winds. For instance, all of a sudden they imposed export duties on groundnut oil and groundnut and suddenly the export duties have been lifted without giving any valid reasons. They say that simply because merchants wanted that to be done, they did it. As a result of this, only the merchants will thrive now. When I started for this place on the 9th, people were saying—it may be true or not, but I heard people saying—that some people went there with two lakhs of rupees to tempt the people there and to see that the export duty was lifted. I do not know whether this is true or not. It is left to the Government to clarify the position and repudiate it emphatically if it is not true. But somehow the fact remains that all of a sudden the Government of India have lifted the export duty as a result of which the prices of every commodity—chillies and so many other articles which are the every day requirements of the common man—are increasing. Why should they bring about this situation? They could have waited for some time. They could have consulted the State Government as to whether it was advisable to lift the export duty or not. They did not care to consult this State Government. They throw all the responsibilities on the State but they take to themselves the privileges. This is not a very good policy. It may be that the Nehru Government lay claim to integrity, honesty and sacrifice in the name of the great leader Mr. Nehru, but it should not be used as a shelter for the conduct of the other people there. Therefore I sincerely request the Government to press the view-point of the people of this State on the Central Government in regard to this matter.

"Regarding famine, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I want to say a few words. The famine in Rayalaseema has been brought to light now. The condition there is very serious. Government are

[Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai] [18th March 1952]

taking steps according to the urgency by appointing a Commissioner and giving money. They have deputed also private individuals like Srimathi Durga Bai and others to do relief work. I think the famine condition may be eased a little as a result of all these efforts. But to prevent famine, God must be pleased and rain must come. Failure of rains is fundamentally responsible for all the difficulties experienced by this State. When rains come everything will be all right. There is also the human element. Whenever the people are in difficulties, the State must go to their aid because the people in the State are under the control of the Government. Government are taking steps to render aid to the people of Rayalaseema. I think it will be done well and quickly also. As regards the other districts the Government must take notice even now. There is famine in Salem and several other districts. Gruel centres have been opened in several taluks. People are suffering for want of food and drinking water. Many years ago it was promised that Mettur water would be brought to Salem. But it has not come till to-day. I do not know for what reasons the execution of this work has been delayed. I believe the Public Works Department is responsible for all the bad name that this Government has earned. Whatever work is entrusted to them, they do not carry it out in time. They take their own time. The pity is the British Government have left behind several difficulties, and this administrative machinery is one of them. Every head of the department wants to have power in his hands instead of allowing it to rest with the Ministers. Whenever anything is suggested by the topmost man of the Government, viz., the Minister, the heads of departments suggest something else on the ground that if the thing were carried out as suggested, the whole system would become wrong, more confusion would result and this and that. So Ministers succumb to the advice of these heads of departments and they simply allow the matter to lie over. Mettur water has not yet been brought to Salem. I hear that it is to be brought within a month or a fortnight. Government must help in this matter and see to it that water is brought to Salem expeditiously. Government must also extend the well subsidy scheme. This has been discontinued now. I know several ryots have dug wells and have brought lands under wet cultivation. If the grant of well subsidy is discontinued now it will be a great hardship to the people.

"I appeal to the Government that Salem also must be considered a famine area and famine relief works started and the people given all the help that is rendered to people in other famine areas."

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM :—"கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபையில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கவேண்டியதைத் தவிர, வேறு எந்த விதமாகவும் ஆதரித்துக் கூற முடியாது. ஆனால், கூறலாம்: சொற்ப காலத்தில் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்பதாக அதை என். போன்றவர்கள் ஒப்புக் கொள்ள முடியாது. ஏனெனில், இந்த நாட்டில் உணவுப் பஞ்சம் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டதல்ல. நீண்ட நாளாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு

[Sri A. Subrahmanyam] 18th March 1952]

வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை நான் பல முறை இச்சபையில் எடுத்துக் காட்டியும் அதைச் சரிவர கவனித்து இந்த அரசாங்கம் நடத்தவில்லை யென்றுதான் ஏற்படுகிறது. காரணம் என்னவென்றால், சென்ற ஐந்து வருஷ காலமாக, ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே பல வழிகளை நான் எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறேன். அந்த வழிகளை இந்த அரசாங்கம் கடைப்பிடித்து நடந்திருக்குமேயானால், கண்டிப்பாக இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை அறவே போக்கியிருக்க முடியும். ஆனால், இந்த அரசாங்கம் அதைக் கவனிக்காத காரணத்தால் இந்தப் பஞ்சம் நீடித்துக்கொண்டு போகிறதென்பதை மறுபடியும் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"நெல்லுக்கு விலையை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் பல முறை இந்தச் சபையில் கூறியிருக்கிறேன். காரணம் என்னவென்றால், விவசாயிகளின் உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த ஆதாயம் அவர்களுக்கு கிடைப்பதில்லையென்பதுதான். விவசாயிகளின் உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த ஆதாயம் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காமற்போகவே, அதற்குத் தகுந்த வருவாய் எதில் கிடைக்குமென்பதை அவர்கள் அறிந்து, பிற தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். ஒரு காணி, கால் காணி நிலம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள்கூட கரும்பு பயிரிடுவதால் அதிக லாபம் கிடைக்கிறதென்ற காரணத்தால், கரும்பு அல்லது குச்சி வளளிக்கிழங்கு போன்றவைகளை ஏராளமாகப் பயிரிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது எங்கும் உணவு உற்பத்தியே கிடையாது. ஆனால், கரும்பும் குச்சி வளளிக் கிழங்கும் அதிகமாக மலிந்து கிடக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைக்குக் காரணம் யார்? அரசாங்கத்தைத் தவிர வேறு யாரையும் குறைகூற முடியாது. நான் கூறியது என்ன என்பதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் நன்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

"நெல்லின் விலையை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், தற் போது மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 15 வீதம் கொடுத்து வாங்குவதற்குப் பதிலாக அதே மூட்டைக்கு சற்றேறக்குறைய ரூ. 30 கொடுத்து அரசாங்கம் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான். அப்படி நெல்லை அதிக விலைகொடுத்து வாங்கவேண்டும். ஆனால், அதை விற்கும்போது குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் வாங்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு சலபமாக இருக்கும். விவசாயிகளும் அதிக தானியத்தை கொண்டுவந்து அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் கொடுப்பார்கள். திருட்டுத்தனமாக தானியம் விற்கப்படுவதைத் தடைபடுத்தலாம்.

"இப்பொழுது மணங்கு ஒன்றுக்கு எதோ ரூ. 1 அல்லது ரூ. 1-8-0 உயர்த்தினால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஆதாயம் கிடைக்கிறது என்று இந்த அரசாங்கம் நினைக்கிறது. அதனால் இந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்த விதமான ஆதாயமும் கிடையாது. ஆனால், வாங்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு பெருந்த கஷ்டத்தையும் நஷ்டத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால், அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் தங்களுடைய திட்டத்தைச் சரிவர நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கவில்லை யென்று பொது ஜனங்கள் நினைக்கும்படி இந்த அரசாங்கம் நடந்திருக்கிறது.

"எப்பொழுது இந்த நாட்டில் விவசாயிகள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் வைக்கப் படுகிறார்களோ, அப்பொழுதுதான் இந்த நாட்டிற்கு சேஷமம் ஏற்படப் போகிறது. ஏனெனில், விவசாயத்திற்குரிய சர்மன்களாகிய எரு, மாடு, இரும்பு, இன்னும் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கான மின்சாரம் இயந்திரங்கள் முதலியவைகளை விவசாயிகள் இப்பொழுது ஒன்றுக்கு நான்கு மடங்கு விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி அவர்கள் அதிக விலை கொடுத்து விவசாயத்திற்குரிய சாதனங்களை வாங்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால், அவர்கள் பயிரிடும் உணவுத் தானியங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கி உதவி செய்தால்தான், அவர்களுக்கு உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த ஆதாயம் கிடைக்கும். இதை அரசாங்கம் நன்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மணங்குக்கு எட்டனு வீதம் நெல்லின் விலையை உயர்த்தி விடலாமென்று சொன்னால், கோணிப்பயின் விலையே 12 அணு ஆகிறது. அதனிலும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்தவிதமான ஆதாயமும் கிடையாது. நெல்லை அதிக விலைகொடுத்து அரசாங்கம் வாங்கி, குறைந்த விலைக்கு

[Sri A. Subrahmanyam] [18th March 1952]

விற்கவேண்டும். அதனால் 10 கோடி ரூபாய் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டாலும்கூட, அதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். பஞ்ச காலத்தில் இந்த 10 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவிடுவது ஒன்றும் பிரமாதமில்லை. ரிசர்வ் நிதியிலிருந்து இந்தத் தொகையை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்து இந்த காரியத்திற்காகச் செலவிடுவார்களேயானால், கஷ்டிப்பாக இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை ஒழித்துவிட முடியும். பணமில்லை என்ற காரணம் கூற முடியாது. இதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பதே இல்லை. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சொல் புத்தியும் இல்லை, தன் புத்தியும் இல்லை. பிறர் சொல்வதையாவது கேட்க வேண்டும், அல்லது அவர்களுக்காகவாவது தெரியவேண்டும்.

“அள்ளித் தெளித்தது அவசரகோலம்” என்பதைப் போல் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் அவசர அவசரமாக ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்தோம் என்று மக்களிடையே சொல்வதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தையும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்ததை நான் பார்த்ததே கிடையாது.

“கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே, இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது ஒரு நல்ல காரியம் செய்திருக்கிறதா யென்றால் அது மதுவிலக்கு தான். அந்த மதுவிலக்கையாவது பெரும் புடத்தக்க முறையில், ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறதா யென்றால் அதுவும் இல்லை யென்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வாஸ்தவத்திலேயே மது விலக்கு ஒரு நல்ல திட்டம். நல்ல சட்டமும் கூட. ஆனால், அந்தச் சட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர இருக்கின்ற சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளும், போலீஸ் இலாகாவிலுள்ள எப்படி நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்களால் அந்த வேலையில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் ஊழல்களையும், அநீதிகளையும் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தையே ஏன் ரத்து செய்துவிடக் கூடாது என்ற கொதிப்பு ஏற்படுகிறது. சட்டத்தை மாற்றி யமைக்கலாமென்றால் அது முடியாது. ஊழல்கள் அவ்வளவு அதிகமாக இப்பொழுது மலிந்துவிட்டது. அடியோடு அதை ஒழித்துக் கட்டினாலொழிய அதனால் நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் தீங்கை ஒருக்காலும் திருத்தமுடியாது என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நான் சுற்றிப்பார்த்த வரையிலும் எந்த இடத்திலும் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சரிவர நடைபெறவேயில்லை. அதனால் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு 18 கோடி ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேலும், இந்த மாகாணத்தின் வருமானத்திலிருந்து ஏராளமாக போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் சம்பளம் வியர்த்தமாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறதே தவிர வேறு எந்தவிதமான பிரயோஜனமும் கொஞ்சம்கூட கிடையாது என்பதை நான் பட்டவர்த்தனமாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக மாற்றியமைக்க முயல்வதாலோ, அல்லது, அதிகமான டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளைத் திறந்து, புது புது உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிப்பதாலோ அந்தச் சட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் அமுல் செய்வதாலோ ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் ஊழல்களை ஒருக்காலும் நிவர்த்தி செய்ய முடியாது என்பதே எனது அபிப்பிராயம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஒரு முக்கிய விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். பல மறையும் இந்தச் சபையிலும் வெளியிலும் சர்க்கார் ஜனத் தொகையில் பெரும்பகுதியினராக இருக்கும். பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிக சலுகை கொடுக்க முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கூறி வந்திருக்கிறேன். ஜனத் தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்களையும் உரிமைகளையும், நலன்களையும் வழங்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் வற்புறுத்தி கூறி வந்திருக்கிறேன். அக்காலத்தில் அவர்கள் அதைக் கேலிக்கூத்தாக நினைத்து வந்தார்கள். அதனால் ஏற்பட்ட பலன் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் ஏகோபித்த எதிர்ப்பைத்தான் தேடிக்கொண்ட உணர்ந்து கொள்ளவில்லை. காங்கிரசில் நான் சேர்ந்தேன் என்றால் அதிலிருந்து நான்கு முக்கிய திட்டங்களுக்காகத்தான். ஆனால் இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் அந்த உண்மையான திட்டத்தின் படி நடக்கவில்லை.”

18th March 1952]

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“கள்ளுக்கடையை ஒழிக்கும் திட்டம் இருந்தது.”

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM :—“திட்டம் இருந்தது. உணர்ந்தேன். அறிந்தேன். அதற்காகத்தான் காங்கிரசிலும் சேர்ந்தேன். ஆனால் அந்தத் திட்டத்தை சரியான முறையில் இந்த காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமானது நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வரத் தவறிவிட்டது என்பதினால் தான் காங்கிரசை விட்டு வெளியேறினேன், (ஸ்ரீ) என். அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை : ‘துரோகம்’ துரோகம்.”)

“எது துரோகம்? அந்தக் கட்சியில் இருந்து கொண்டே அதற்கு விரோதமான காரியங்களைச் செய்வது துரோகமா? காந்தியடிகளின் கோட்பாடுகளுக்கும், கொள்கைகளுக்கும் முரண்பாடாக நடப்பது துரோகமா? அல்லது அதிலிருந்து வெளியேறியது துரோகமா?”

“காந்தியடிகளின் பெயரைச் சொல்லக் கொண்டு, கதரை உடுத்திக் கொண்டு சில காந்தி சேவகர்கள், ஒரு இடத்தில் பிரசங்கம் செய்தபோது, ‘மகா ஜனங்களே! சபையோர்களை! குடிப்பது பாவம். குடியை தடுப்பதால் கோடி கோடி புணியம் உண்டு,’ குடியை அறவே ஒழிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதாகத் தானே சொல்லிவிட்டு, கடைசியில் இவர்களே நாலு மொந்தை அடித்தார்களாம். இம்மாதிரியாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது இன்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களின் போக்கு. சொல்வது ஒன்று, நடப்பது ஒன்று. சொல்லுக்கும் செயலுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் கூட சம்பந்தமேயில்லாமல் தான் இன்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். மதுவிலக்கு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து, அதற்காக ஏராளமான ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்து விட்டால் மாத்நிரம் போதாது. அதைச் செயல் முறையில் கொண்டு வருவதற்காக இருக்கின்ற ஆபீசர்கள் எவ்வாறு நடந்து கொள்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பொறுத்துத் தான் அதன் வெற்றி இருக்கிறது. இன்று இருக்கும் சில உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் அந்தச் சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை சர்க்கார் உணர்வேண்டும். கனம் இராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்தில் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லோரும் பொறுப்பை உணர்ந்து உணர்ச்சியுடன் நடந்து வரும்படியாக அவர்கள் பார்த்து வந்தார்கள். அதனால் வெற்றி காண முடிந்தது. இப்போது அப்படியில்லை. இந்த மதுவிலக்கு சட்டம் அமுலில் இருப்பதால், கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டும், லஞ்ச ஊழல்களும் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டு தான் வருகிறது. அதனால் தான் இதனை ரத்து செய்துவிடுவதே மேல் என்பது என் கோரிக்கை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் குறுக்கிட்டதின் காரணமாக இதுமாதிரி பட்டவர்த்தனமாக அதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லக் கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டது.

“நான் காங்கிரசில் சேர்ந்ததற்கு முக்கியமான காரணங்கள் நான்கு உண்டு. ‘ஜாதிகள் இல்லை யடி பாப்பா! உயர் தாழ்ச்சி இல்லை சொல்லல் பாவம்,’ என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது உண்மையென்று நம்பி காங்கிரசில் சேர்ந்தேன், ஆனால் அதன்படி யாரும் நடக்கவில்லை.

“பறையருக்கும் இங்கு தீயர் புலையருக்கும் விடுதலை பறையரோடு மறவருக்கும், குறவருக்கும். விடுதலை திறமை கொண்ட தேர்ந்த கல்வி தொழில் புரிந்து யாவரும் சரிநிகர் சமமானாக வாழ்வோம் இந்த நாட்டிலே.”

என்று இந்த காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கோஷமிட்டார்கள். அக்கோஷத்தை நம்பி நேன். காங்கிரசில் சேர்ந்தேன். அதன்படிதான் நடந்தார்களா? இல்லை! ஆனால் வந்து பார்க்கிறபோது எங்கும் ஜாதி உணர்ச்சி, சுயநலம், இதையே அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் நடந்து கொண்டார்கள்? சட்டசபையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளட்டும், மந்திரி சபையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளட்டும் எங்கும் எல்லாக் காரியங்களிலும் அவர்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் ஜாதியார்களுக்கே சலுகைகளை அதிகமாகக் காட்டி வந்தார்கள் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. அரசாங்க உத்தியோகங்களிலாகட்டும் அவனவன் தன் ஜாதிக்காரன், தன் உறவினர், தன் மச்சான், தனக்கு வேண்டியவர்கள் என்ற முறையிலே உத்தியோகங்களை யெல்லாம் பிரித்துக் கொண்டுள்ளதே தவிர ஜன விகிதாசாரப்படி தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட பிற்போக்கு இனத்

[Sri A. Subrahmanyam]

[18th March 1952]

தினருக்கு அவர்கள் உத்தியோகம் வழங்கினார்களா? இல்லை. இல்லவேயில்லை. இந்த நியாயமற்ற செயலைக் கண்டுதான் இனி காங்கிரசில் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று உணர்ந்தேன். காங்கிரசில் இருப்பதில் இனி பயன் இல்லையென்பதை உணர்ந்தேன். காங்கிரசை விட்டும் வெளியேறினேன். காந்தியடிகளின் பொன்மொழிக்கு எதிராகவே எந்தக் காரியங்களையும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களை நம்பக் கூடாது யென்பதை உணர்ந்தேன். வெளியேறினேன். என்னைப் போலவே தான் மக்களும் உணர்ந்தார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் வெறுப்பைக் கக்கினார்கள். பதவியிலிருந்தவர்களையெல்லாம் வெளியேற்றினார்கள். அன்று நான் சொன்ன விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் காதில் போட்டுக் கொள்ளாது மந்திரிகள் கேலிக் கூத்தாக நடந்தார்கள். அதன் பயன் இன்று கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் எல்லாம் எந்த இடத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை பார்க்க வேண்டும்.”

SRI K. S. NATARAJA GOUNDER:—“நீங்கள் எந்த இடத்தில் இருக்கிறீர்கள்?”

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“என் விஷயம் வேறு. என் னுடைய கேஸ் டிரிப்யூனலில் இருக்கிறது. அப்பீலின் தீர்ப்பு வரும் வரையில் அதைப் பற்றி பேசுவது அவ்வளவு உசிதமில்லை. ஆனால் கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் விஷயம் எல்லாம் வேறு. என் விஷயத்தைப் போல் அல்ல. ‘மக்கள் உங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் வெறுப்பைக் கக்குகிறார்கள்,’ என்று நான் பலமுறையும் சொன்னதற்கு கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள், ‘அது எல்லாம் ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. எலெக்ஷனில் தெரியும்? யார் யாரிடம் வெறுப்பைக் காட்டுகிறார்கள் என்பது,’ என்று கூறினார்கள். இப்போது அவர்கள் பூர்ணமாக யார் யாரிடம் வெறுப்பைக் காட்டினார்கள், இன்னமும் காட்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை பூர்ணமாக உணர்ந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்பதாக நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.”

1 p.m.

* **SRI R. SUBBIER:**—“Madam Deputy Speaker, several hon. Members who spoke before me referred to the unreality of the proceedings taking place in this House. In a way I also share the same feeling. Elections are over and we ought to know where we stand. Nevertheless we are still continuing to function and are supposed to pass the Budget also. Really there is an unreality in the whole proceedings but the justification for it is perhaps it is a legal necessity. With that remark on the ‘unreality’ question, I pass on to the next point, namely, some remarks made by Sri T. Prakasam in his speech yesterday. He said that the food famine in the country was entirely due to the fact that this Government had suppressed the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative societies that he started. If that is the only panacea for the food problem and if that would solve the whole thing, everybody would welcome the starting of these societies afresh but I am afraid it will not. Procurement of paddy or rice did not solve the problem and the distribution through these societies also did not solve the problem. Therefore, I entirely disagree with him in his view that because these societies were destroyed, we are witnessing to-day the culmination of this process. Even a hundred per cent distribution through these societies is not going to be of any avail to us.”

“He made another remark—with which I agree—that there should be a stable Government in this State. By ‘stable Government’ he meant to say, a combination of Non-Congress parties that have emerged successfully in the recent elections forming the Government. From the way in which he expressed it yesterday

[18th March 1952] [Sri R. Subbier]

it seemed as if it is the duty or is the privilege of all non-Congress parties to combine together and form a stable Government and if it is not open to the Congress Party, to include or welcome other parties to its fold and form a stable Government or something like that. He was enunciating the principles of a stable democracy and saying that this process of coalescing with other parties and trying to convince them and making them accept their policies and programmes is the privilege of only the other side and not of the party sitting on this side of the Treasury Bench. That seemed to be a rather curious way of defining the democracy that he wanted to establish in this State, and there is something very astounding about it. If it is open to one party in a democratic Government to influence and persuade other minority parties to come into its fold and form a Government with their help, I must say, it is equally open to the other minority parties who are interested in the business to do likewise. It is not a one-way business. He seemed to think that if the Congress attempted to do any such thing, they would be committing a grave crime and sin against humanity. His justification for that is that the electorate gave the verdict in his favour. What is the verdict of the electorate? Did they return an anti-Congress majority in the sense that they returned one party having one particular programme. Not at all. If the verdict of the electorate is to be taken as the criterion, I say the verdict is still in favour of the Congress Party forming a stable Government. (An Hon. Member: ‘Question’.) In spite of the interruption from my hon. Friend, I say people do feel that it is only the Congress that can form a stable Government. Apart from that, if the hon. Member can succeed in persuading other parties and form a Government, it is open to him to do that. Why does the hon. Member say it is a crime if other people do the same thing. I will leave it there.

“Coming to the Budget proper, Madam, the figures disclose mounting expenses year after year. Last year it was 59 crores of rupees. This year it is 64½ crores of rupees. In other words there is still a top-heavy administration in spite of the Congress rule for five years. What is the panacea for it. Is there any hope at all? In this connection I would like to remind the House about the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government. What happened to the report of this Retrenchment Committee? Nobody knows anything about it, perhaps it is consigned to the limbo of forgotten things. There is a good deal to be said in favour of retrenchment. There is no good increasing your expenses year after year and then trying to impose new taxes on the people when the taxable capacity has reached its limit. We cannot think of fresh taxes at this stage, particularly when we are faced with serious problems like food famine. I still find a lot of duplication of work in the Government departments. There are still a number of unwanted departments which are still functioning. Take for example, the Board of Revenue. Before we took power we agitated for the abolition of the Board of Revenue and said that it is unnecessary and must be abolished.

[Sri R. Subbier]

[18th March 1952]

What is the position to-day? Starting with three Members, the strength of the Board has now been raised to five, with the appointment of the Famine Relief Commissioner as the fifth Member. Likewise, there are many other duplicating departments and a number of Deputy Secretaries and Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, etc., etc. It seems to me that these officers are quite unnecessary. Take the Food Department. Do the Government get increased food by the existence of this department. Not at all? They are not of any use to the people. What really happens is that even the little food that we get is somewhere blocked for a number of days. Why? Do the Government know? Because prices have not been fixed. In this connexion, I may tell the Government my experience. Even as I am talking here, we do not have sugar in our taluk. What is the reason? Because there is bottleneck in the transport system and bottleneck in the fixation of prices, we have not been getting our sugar properly although the whole world is overflowing with sugar. The Central Minister for Food, Mr. Munshi, has already announced that the sugar quota would be raised from 20 to 40 per cent but we people have no sugar. Coffee is our only luxury and for that if we do not have sugar, we have to forego even coffee, our only luxury. I ask, what is the Food Department doing? It is better that we start retrenchment soon in this department and other duplicating departments.

"I now come to the vexed question of food. It is the most important thing on which man lives and has his being. What have we done about it for the last five or six years? Nothing substantial has been done. I do not want to expatiate on this problem. I want only to say this: In one of the Upanishads I read this stanza: 'Annam Bahu Kuvirta Tat Vratam.' 'Multiply food. That is the duty.' How? 'Yaya Kayacha Vidhya Bahu Annam Propunyah.' 'By whatever means, obtain more food.' The Upanishad lays down this principle: multiply your food. How do you do it? The answer is: By whatever means? By whatever means we multiply the population and not food. That is a lesson for the Government to take. Now we find that subsidies for food have been stopped by the Central Government. If during a famine of this kind, you are not able to subsidize food, what else are the Government for? What is your Revenue Reserve Fund for if you are not going to use it for subsidizing food or for famine relief work? What is the use of your saying that you have got a Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 33 crores and that your financial position is very sound and that your national debt is only about 40 crores of rupees, that is about 70 per cent of the annual revenue. If you have got a Revenue Reserve Fund, this is the best time to use it. You have asked the Central Government to come to your aid with Rs. 5 crores. What are you going to do if they do not come to your aid?

"Madam, one word more about my district. While I am on this subject of famine, I must say Rayalaseema has got into the lime light because famine conditions are prevailing there. Nobody

18th March, 1952]

[Sri R. Subbier]

questions that fact. At the same time, I must inform the House that very-near-famine conditions are also prevailing in my district. There is no water-supply in the rural parts. There is also food scarcity in the district. My people are eating sweet potato which is selling at 1½ annas per viss, with jaggery which is selling at 4½ annas per viss. This is the food my people are having in my district. So, let the Hon. Revenue Minister, the champion of Rayalaseema, bestow some attention on my district as well."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, though the present budget is only a demand of the Care-taker Ministry for the wherewithal to carry on the functions entrusted to them, it affords an opportunity for us to ventilate the grievances of the people and also to press some of the demands which have not been met by the Government in spite of the fact that they have been urged upon them all these years. The verdict of the electorate in very many places against the Congress has been interpreted to be a vote in favour of the opponents of the Congress. What I feel is that rather than to interpret it as a vote in favour of the ideologies preached by Communists and other political parties, it ought to be interpreted as a vote of censure on the wrong policies pursued by the Congress administration. 1-15 p.m.

"In the matter of food, the Congress Government have been absolutely indifferent to the various suggestions made to them from time to time by their political opponents. In the matter of import of foodgrains from other countries they criminally neglected their duties and, on the basis of certain fantastic notions of self-sufficiency, they lost the opportunities of importing foodgrains from foreign countries with the result that a very serious situation has arisen in many parts of the country and a famine situation is facing a number of districts in our State. If famine is not raging in the other districts near famine conditions in which people are getting very inadequate rations prevail in them. As far as my district of Malabar is concerned, the present ration that is given to the people is absolutely insufficient and the evil wrought by the insufficient food will affect not only the present generation but even the future generation. The Central Government do not seem to be convinced of the seriousness of the situation in this Province and it is only when the Food Minister of the Central Government is presented with piles of dead bodies in famine-stricken districts that he will be satisfied that famine is really a serious problem in those districts. It was reported in the papers that the Food Minister of the Central Government had not even the patience to listen to the representations made by the famine-stricken people of these areas and he made short work of his visit to these places. I am very sorry that it has not been possible for the State Government to press upon the Central Government the very serious situation with which we are faced. It was rightly pointed out that it was want of adequate and effective representation from our Government and lack of seriousness on our part in pressing home on the Central Government our point of view that was responsible for the comparative indifference of the Central Government to the serious state

[Janab K. M. Seethi] [18th March 1952]

of affairs in this Province. In the matter of imports the Congress Government—both Central and Provincial—failed and in regard to distribution also they committed a lot of errors. With due deference to my esteemed and hon. Friend Sri Prakasam, consumer-cum-producer societies were not a blessing but a bane in our State. As far as my district is concerned where producer-cum-consumer societies are even now functioning, they never helped to solve the food problem. They have only created difficulties and complications in my district. In fact representations were made by the public that these societies should be divested of the function of distribution of foodgrains because, as has been pointed out on the floor of this House, they have been blackmarketing in foodstuffs and the consumer has not benefited to any extent by the functioning of these societies. The earlier they are liquidated or are divested of the function of distribution of food the better it will be for the public. In fact the disturbance of the ordinary channels of trade and their substitution by these pseudo political and economic societies like producer-cum-consumer societies was really responsible for a large percentage of the sufferings of the people. In the same way, in the matter of the distribution of cloth and yarn, the bringing in of these co-operative societies and entrustment of the distribution of yarn to them has resulted in a lot of suffering to the people. What I would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Government is that the restoration of the ordinary trade channels for distribution of food and cloth will remove considerably the suffering which the people are now undergoing and the earlier the improvised devices are scrapped the better for the public.

"In this connexion, I would urge upon the attention of the Government the desirability of purchasing tapioca which is sold at phenomenally low prices in districts like Malabar where even the cost of production for that article is not realized. That is a direction in which Government may usefully turn their attention in solving the serious food problem. They can purchase tapioca at reasonable prices so as to give some margin of profit to the producer and it may be made available as a foodstuff to consumers in those districts. In fact people were living on tapioca during the days when rice was very scanty and at certain junctures was not available. It will be a great benefit to the public if Government purchase this article, mill it and reduce it to powder and sell it in place of milo. I would request the Food Minister to see whether this will not be a feasible proposition. It will give relief to the poor cultivator of tapioca and it also will provide food for the poor consumer who is now compelled to live on 6 ounces of rice ration even which he does not get regularly.

"About the supply of cloth and the distribution of yarn, one fact which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that owing to the irregularities and difficulties experienced by the public in regard to the distribution of yarn, many handloom factories and mills in the Chirakkal taluk of Malabar district are facing a very serious problem. They have made representations to the Government that certain hardships which they are labouring under should

18th March 1952] [Janab K. M. Seethi]

be removed and yarn should be made available to them and that the result of the Government's failure to do so will be the closing down of those factories. I understand that a situation has arisen when they will be compelled to close down with the result that thousands of labourers will be unemployed and the factories will also be ruined. This is a very serious matter to which the Government should devote some attention, and some remedial measures should be taken to alleviate the grievances of the handloom weavers and handloom factories of the Chirakkal taluk. I should think similar difficulties are experienced by handloom factories and weavers in other districts also and I hope the Government will take them also into account in finding a solution for this problem.

"In the matter of the procurement of foodgrains there is one point about which Government seem to be taking an unreasonable attitude and that is with reference to the suggestion for the introduction of the levy system in Malabar. Responsible non-official opinion and some officers also have been admitting the beneficial nature and the usefulness of the levy system of procurement, viz., fixing a quota for the cultivator to surrender to the Government leaving the rest to be used by the cultivator. A large body of public opinion is in favour of introducing the levy system in Malabar. Once the Chief Minister also said that it would be introduced in Malabar after the kanni harvest but no action has been taken in this direction. I would request that this system may be introduced in Malabar.

"On the question of Prohibition, I have to bring to the notice of the Government the serious situation prevailing in my district. As far as the enforcement of Prohibition is concerned"

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up.

* SRI T. J. M. WILSON :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the budget being an interim budget does not contain any fresh proposals which require much discussion or comment. The White Paper and the Budget Speech so ably and lucidly prepared disclose on the whole a sound financial position notwithstanding the embarrassing ways and means position in the past year and the difficulty of finding money to meet capital expenditure in the budget year. The depletion of reserves to the extent of 2½ crores of rupees for meeting capital expenditure should not disturb us and though there does not seem to be any prospect of raising a loan in the open market in the coming year and though the present slump might greatly reduce our revenue by a considerable reduction in the income from sales tax and our other quotas of taxes, I plead that there should not be any pruning down of our capital works and money should somehow be found either by sale of securities or by borrowing from the Government of India or, I would even say, by tapping fresh sources of taxation like death duties. I would also say that we should not hesitate, when the time comes, to adopt the policy of the Government of India in securing and using revenue surpluses for meeting capital expenditure whatever the theoretical, and now academical, arguments that were once advanced against it. It is

[Sri T. J. M. Wilson] [18th March 1952]

significant, Madam, that this policy of meeting capital expenditure with the revenue surplus is one of the main reasons for bringing down the very high prices at present. To fight the famine that is to-day stalking Rayalaseema we have not only to have recourse to immediate measures of bringing succour to these hungry millions by subsidizing foodgrains and opening as many gruel centres as possible, but long range planning and hard and steady work and a peaceful revolution in agriculture and even in industry are what are required. Any stint in regard to expenditure on capital works would be wrong and would be a contribution and an encouragement to the devil of famine in future. I would here like to make an observation on the manner and spirit in which the rival claims of the river valley projects are argued and advanced by some friends and leaders. Madam, while no part of the State should be deprived of its legitimate claims in regard to these projects, it is ultimately, the good, welfare and the prosperity of the State as a whole that will be the crucial test and criterion. What is more important and what has to be dreaded and discouraged and combated is the very likely creation of a feeling of suspicion and distrust between the Tamils and Andhras which may well poison the future relations of these two great communities that constitute this State and jeopardise not only the future of this State but of the whole country. I would not have spoken to-day but for some very remarkable statements that were made yesterday. It was said that all world economists have expressed themselves against controls and controls should therefore be forthwith removed. While it is necessary that each control should be examined on its merits and removed if it ceases to be necessary, particularly in view of the inefficient administration of these controls, there is not the slightest doubt that so long as we have shortages in this country we cannot do away with controls in some form or another. The doctrine of *laissez faire* has long been dead and buried and even in a country like the United States of America where private enterprise is still the cornerstone of its economic policy and which is brimming with abundance and plenty, even there the need for control either by inducement or by direction is recognized and controls are playing an increasing role in the administration of the country.

1.30 p.m. "A member thought yesterday that he dismissed controls completely by citing the instance of an official in his village—and I believe he included in his pale co-operative societies also—but our past experience of removal of controls has shown that this is something like the man, who could not stand the nuisance of rats in his house, and therefore suggested the burning down of the house to get rid of those rats. The same member opened his speech questioning the sincerity and motives of the Chief Minister about Prohibition on the basis of the Chief Minister's Press interview sometime back, which the hon. Member has either not understood or has purposely twisted to suit his purpose. May I say that his presumption is as baseless as it is preposterous and it does not deserve any denial or refutation. The Congress is committed to a policy of Prohibition, as has been pointed out by Sri Gopala Reddi.

18th March 1952] [Sri T. J. M. Wilson]

and this policy had been pursued vigorously. And it seems true from an analysis of the election results that it has not satisfied either those who are benefited or affected by it. An objective examination and analysis of our actions and their reaction would not warrant any assumption of abandonment of Prohibition. But when the time comes and material conditions demand, it is imperative for any party—it must be so for the Congress Party and it had been so in the past with regard to the Conservative Party in England and also the Labour Party which is going through the process unconsciously—that it should go through a process of redefinition while holding fast to the high principles and ideals which inspired and sustained it.

"Some members referred to the reverses in elections and words like majority and minority have been bandied about and clothed with some mysticism which we, ordinary mortals cannot comprehend. Whatever the causes of the reverses of the Congress may be—whether they are due to some faults in Congressmen and in Congress organization or to the hate and false propaganda carried on against it or to a positive and more progressive programme of any other party—whatever the causes, I want to tell those who shuddered at and criticised adult franchise some months back and who have now turned great democrats, that with the Congress to believe in the right of the people to choose their own Government is an act of faith and the anchor of the Congress is and ever will be faith in the people, in their right, and instinctive intelligence and wisdom, while endeavouring at the same time to educate them and enlighten them on proper and democratic lines. Irresponsible criticism is, of course, hurled against the Congress from certain quarters. I want them to take the scales off their eyes and see what is the record of the Congress to-day. During elections, the Congress has not gone about contracting all manner of election bigamies and it is not prepared to do so to-day at the expense of high principles that it stands by. And to-day the defeated Ministers, counting among them very able leaders and administrators, have not rushed to file nominations to the Council. And also yesterday's discussion—I do not know much about high politics—has shown (some speeches asking Congress to form the Government and other speeches appealing to be allowed to form the Government) and amply demonstrated the supreme detachment of the Congress to power for power as such and also its ardent desire not to shirk to work democracy and serve the people of this State."

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

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, allow me at the outset to offer my heartiest congratulations to my friend, the Hon. Mr. Shetty, on presenting a really good Budget for the coming year. Of course there have been some hon. Members

[Janab Abdul Hameed Khan] [18th March 1952]

who had characterised this Budget as a very unreal one. Sir, the life of the present Legislature is coming to an end at the end of the present session. So far as the present Legislature is concerned, I am sure, Sir, you have witnessed, rather I should say you have directed, the proceedings of this House in the most orderly manner. Although this House contained only a very small number of members in the Opposition yet they have contributed to the debates very much by their lucid expressions on many occasions. There were, of course, passages at arms or some differences of opinion amongst members. All the same we have had a happy time and we are indebted to you, Sir, in a great measure for your rulings and ready answers to points of order. You have shown your ability to manage the affairs of this House in a very creditable manner. I am reminded on this occasion of an old proverb in English which runs thus:—'Let the devil be given his due'. In this case, Sir, I want the wording to be changed as follows:—'Let the angel be given his due'. You have been elected as a non-party candidate to the new Assembly. I am sure, Sir, that the new House will remember your capacity to manage the affairs of the Legislature and the usefulness of having you as the Speaker of the new Assembly. I am confident that you will not be denied the privilege of being elected as the Speaker of the new Assembly. (Hear, hear.)

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last general election was the biggest experiment in our democracy. It has proved a tremendous success. For the first time in the history of our country we had adult suffrage. Many a people who thought that adult franchise would prove a failure due to the illiteracy of our masses have been sorely disappointed. Our election results have shown that our people have the capacity to choose the right man for the right place. They have exercised their franchise properly. The successful conclusion of our first general election has evoked the admiration of many foreign experts. They have paid encomiums to us and have commended our example to others.

"Sir, so far as the constitution of the next Government is concerned, I do not think anybody need have any doubt about it. If I were to express my personal opinion, I should unhesitatingly say that inasmuch as the Congress has been returned as the largest single party in the new legislature it will have to take the responsibility of governing this State. I am sure, Sir, as time goes on the Congress will add to its strength and if such a thing is not easily feasible, it would carry on the administration of the State with the proper co-operation of other parties and thus form a stable Government. Sir, to have a Government which may be here to-day but may disappear tomorrow is very dangerous to the peace and security of the State. It is of the utmost importance for us to have a stable Government.

"I would like to refer to the famine condition that is prevalent now in the Rayalaseema area. Rayalaseema, as it is now, is bound to attract the attention of any one who is interested in the welfare of our countrymen. Nobody should look with indifference on the

18th March 1952] [Janab Abdul Hameed Khan]

sufferings of our own brothers and sisters in Kurnool, Cuddapah and parts of Anantapur. They demand immediate relief. So far as our State Government are concerned they are doing their best. Their finances do not permit their spending vast sums of money on giving relief to these poor victims. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that the Government of India should come forward with ample grants for meeting the famine distress that is glooming Rayalaseema at the present moment. It was indeed proper for the Food Minister of the Government of India to have undertaken a tour of the Rayalaseema area and to have acquainted himself personally with the sufferings of the masses.

"The Hon. Revenue Minister of our State has done his part well in quickly passing orders for the remission of land revenue in the drought-affected areas of Rayalaseema. He went about with the Hon. Munshi during the latter's tour of Rayalaseema and has offered constructive advice regarding the scope of help the Government of India could render on this occasion. I am sure that both our State Government and the Central Government would view the situation in the proper perspective and do the needful.

"It is mainly due to the indifference of the past Governments we are now having such a state of affairs in Rayalaseema. If the Tungabhadra and other major projects had been executed in the right time, thousands of acres of fallow lands would have been brought under the plough and the whole area turned into a fertile one. From recent reports I see that the Tungabhadra Project would be completed soon. I hope this Government would see to the early completion of the Tungabhadra Project taking into account the situation in Rayalaseema that is obtaining at present.

"Let me hope, Sir, that the new Government that will come into being will take into account all these factors and deal with the situation in the right manner."

* SRI K. S. NATARAJA GOUNDER :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! சென்ற ஐந்தாண்டுகளின் அடிச்சுவட்டைப் பின்பற்றியே மீண்டும் இம்முறை 1952-53-ம் வருஷத்துக்கு 86 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் பற்றாக்குறை கொண்டதான ஒரு வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் சமர்ப்பித்துள்ளனர். வருமான வரியும், மோட்டார் வரியும் மிக அதிகமாக இருந்தும் கூட இப்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பற்றாக்குறையை கவனிக்குமிடத்து எதிர்கூட இப்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் அதிகரிக்க என்னசெய்வதென்பது தெரியாதாலத்தில் வருமானத்தை அதிகரிக்க என்னசெய்வதென்பது தெரியாதிருக்கலாம். இயற்கையின் நல்லெண்ணத்திலே ஊசலாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த நாட்டின் வருமானம் எதிர்காலத்தில் கணிசமாக இருக்கும் வேண்டுமென்பதைத் தவிர வேறு வழியில்லை. பற்றாக்குறையை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய செல்வத்தை மக்களிடமிருந்து கடனாகவோ, அல்லது ஏதாவது சொல்ப வரி மூலமாகவோ பெற முயற்சிக்க வேண்டுமென கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறியது அறிவிற்கு உகந்ததாக இருந்தபோதிலும் கூட இன்றைய சூழ்நிலையில் அது சிந்திக்கவும் ஒவ்வாததாகவே இருக்கிறது. கடந்த 6 ஆண்டுகளாக இயற்கையின் சோதனையால் பஞ்சத்தில் சிக்குண்டு மனம் தவிக்கும் மக்களிடமிருந்து நாம் கடனைப் பெறுவதற்கு முயன்றாலும் சரி, அல்லது வரி போட்டாலும் அது அவர்களுக்கு மேலும் பளுவாகி சிரமத்தை அதிகப்படுத்துமே தவிர அதனால் மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்திலும் நன்மையில்லை. மக்கள் அதை விரும்பவும் மாட்டார்கள்.

2-45
p.m.

[Sri K. S. Nataraja Gounder] [18th March 1952]

இந்த 6 ஆண்டுகளாக இயற்கையின் சோதனையால் ஏற்பட்ட கோர விளைவின் சரித்திரத்தை என் தாலுக்கா சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரை கொஞ்சம் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தாலுக்காவில் மருவமழை பெய்யாமல் மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கோரப் பஞ்சம் தாலுக்கா பூராவும் தலைவிரித்துத் தாண்டவமாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இரண்டொரு ஆண்டு களுக்கு முன்பு கூட கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் நேரில் அந்த தாலுக்கா விற்கு வந்து பஞ்ச நிலைமையை கண்டார்கள். இந்தியாவிலேயே உயர்ந்ததான கால்நடைச் செல்வங்களை தரக்கூடிய காங்கேயத்தில் இன்று ஏராளமான கால்நடைச் செல்வங்கள் அழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை விவசாயிகள் இந்தப் பஞ்ச நிலைமையில் காப்பாற்ற முடியாமல் மிகக் குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்றுக்கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். எங்கள் தாலுக்கா 4 லக்ஷத்து, 26 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கரைக் கொண்டது. அந்த தாலுகாவில் இன்று 7 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலமிருக்கிறது. நமது அரசாங்கம் கீழ் பவானி திட்டத்தின் மூலமாக 25 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கு பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுத்ததற்காக நான் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவிக்கக் கடமைப் பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இருந்தபோதிலும் கூட எங்களுடைய தாலுகாவில் வட்டமலை அணைகட்டு என்பதில் 16 ஆயக்கட்டுகள் இருந்தன. அவைகள் மூலம் ஏராளமான நிலங்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசனம் செய்ய சௌகரியமாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் இப்போது அந்த ஆயக்கட்டுகள் எல்லாம் சிதைவற்றுப்போனதின் காரணமாக அந்தக் குளங்கள் எல்லாம் உடைந்து போய் விட்டன. அந்த வட்டமலை அணைக்கட்டை மறுபடியும் கட்ட வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டை செய்யவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதனால் இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் ஏராளமான பேர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்தது போலவும் ஆகும் என்பதாகவும் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் எல்லாம் செய்வதைப் போலவே எங்கள் தாலுகாவிலேயும் நிலவரி வஜா செய்யும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பஞ்சத்தினால் தவிக்கும் மக்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் நிறைய ஏற்படுத்தி சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய உதவிகளையெல்லாம் புரியுமாறு நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இயற்கையின் சேதத்தால் நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கோர நிலைமையை தைரியமாக சமாளித்து இன்று நல்லதொரு பட்ஜெட்டை நம் மிடையே சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கும் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி ஏ. பி. ஷெட்டி அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். கடந்த 5 ஆண்டுகளாக பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் மிகவும் சிறப்பாக நடத்திச் சென்ற பெருமை நமது மாஜி நிதி மந்திரி கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டியைத் தான் சாரும். அதற்காக அவருக்கும் எனது நன்றியை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கனம் ஷெட்டி அவர்கள் வரப்போகின்ற புது சட்டசபையிலும் தனது திறமையாலும், உழைப்பாலும் நிதி மந்திரியாகவே பதவியேற்று சென்னை இராஜ்யத்தின் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் நல்ல ஆக்கவேலைகளைச் செய்யுமாறு நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்று கெஜட் பதிவு இல்லாத சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளின் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்த வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். அதைப் போலவே கவிஞர் களையும், விஞ்ஞானிகளையும், ஜட்ஜுகளையும், தொழிலாளர்களையும், ஜனாதிபதியையும், மந்திரிமார்களையும் சிருஷ்டித்துத் தருகின்ற ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலை மிகவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கின்றது. அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டியதும் மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். அதில் சர்க்கார் தக்க கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதோடு கூட புகையிலைக்கு விற்பனை வரி விதிப்பதையும் ரத்து செய்யவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்று கண்ட்ரோல் என்னும் தாய் கள்ளமார்க்கெட் என்னும் குழந்தையைப் பெற்று எடுத்திருக்கிறாள். கள்ளமார்க்கெட் என்னும் குழந்தைக்குப் பாலூட்டி வளர்த்து வருகிறாள். நாம் கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டை அழிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கண்ட்ரோலை ஒழித்தால் தான் அது இயலும்.

18th March 1952] [Sri K. S. Nataraja Gounder]

ஆகையால் கண்ட்ரோல்களையெல்லாம் தளர்த்துமாறு நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கடைசியாக இந்த வரவுசெலவு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்த கனம் ஏ. பி. ஷெட்டி அவர்களையும் பாராட்டி எனது நன்றியை அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, Member after Member while taking part in the debate has referred to the unreality of our discussions. But for the last several years we have been doing our duty for what it is worth and we shall do so to-day also. Every year we have been referring to the prosaic nature of the budget and budget speeches. But this year, the budget is briefer and there are no quotations from Tirukkural or from Rabindranath Tagore if not Tikkana. When we are not able to give food to the people, we may at least give them some quotations to think over !

“ Sir, the budget is a brief one and the Hon. Minister who introduced it in a brief speech said that it was only a stop-gap arrangement. We cannot really make arrangements for the future Government. There is the question of fall in prices now and the new Government will have to face the problem. Let us not try to advise them. But I should like to make a reference to one aspect of our debate, as I have been listening to it yesterday and to-day. Politics was referred to and the very able men have given advice to the leaders of the various parties. On the Congress side there was some introspection also. The one reason, why the people did not stand by the Congress in the elections, is—apart from the omissions and commissions of the Congress Government—the tardiness which the Government had shown in giving relief to the common man in contrast to their eagerness in helping the rich man. Rich men could achieve many things quickly, but whenever it was a question concerning the poor people, the Government moved very slowly.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Who are the poor people? ”

* SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ The hon. Member cannot understand now who the poor people are as my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi could not understand what a living wage is. I would refer to one instance here. Year after year we have been referring to the housing problem for the poor. In the matter of acquiring house-sites for Harijans, any amount of red-tapism comes in the way and we cannot take credit for any great achievement in that direction, but in the house construction scheme in Adyar, Rs. 80 lakhs could be advanced for building houses for rich people in Gandhinagar, a colony named after the Father of the Nation. There is a general feeling in the country that this Government does not stand for the poor people.

“ Sir, reference has been made to famine and it has been there in an acute form in the Ceded districts. If this type of Government continues to be in office, there will be famine all over the State. Famine did not start in the Ceded districts only recently. It has been there for the last five years. (An hon. Member : ‘ For the

[Sri K. Linga Raju] [18th March 1952]

last 500 years.') Hon. Members coming from those districts have been raising a hue and cry about it. Let me refer to the Chittoor water-supply about which there is a lot of agitation now. Hon. Members from Chittoor have been complaining about it for several years. This Government have always suffered from shortsightedness and it could not see things ahead. So we have come to this pass when even the underground water in the small rivers have failed us. The fundamental drawback of this Government on account of which the people did not support them is their tardiness to help the poor and their inability to look ahead. In the short time allotted to me I will not be able to discuss many things, but let me, perhaps for the last time raise my voice in favour of the Ramapadasagar Project. This question has been before us for the last five years or more, but our projects have been mixed up with politics. The earliest project that was investigated was the Ramapadasagar Project. You can be sure of the waters of the Godavari. The south-west monsoon supplies ample water, 94 per cent of which is going waste into the sea. No engineer or politician or administrator can question this fact about the volume of water available. But when it was decided to harness the waters of this river for the benefit of the people, politics came in the way. To-day I don't see my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatasubbayya from Kurnool, to speak after me in support of the Krishna-Pennar Project. If somebody spoke about the soundness of the Ramapadasagar Project, immediately somebody else spoke about the Krishna-Pennar Project. Complete investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project was made and everything was ready, but politics played its part and the project was put in cold storage. The investigation of the Krishna-Pennar Project was started. Investigation is going on even to this day. On the other hand, the work that went on at Polavaram, the site of the Ramapadasagar Project was discontinued. The result is, we are in the same position in which we were some time ago. We see small projects in the South coming up. After all, the success of a project depends on rains. God also must help us. Mere manipulations cannot help us. We can complete a project but unless we have rains it would not be of any use. My hon. Friend Mr. Kandasami Pillai referred to God's help. In the case of the Ramapadasagar Project, where we have rain through God's grace, politics prevent us from securing that help. I therefore make an appeal that if any river valley project is to be started, pray start with the Ramapadasagar Project. When we are able to divert that water into Krishna, we can start the Krishna-Pennar Project. Or, you can start them simultaneously. We have absolutely no objection if the surplus water is taken to Pennar, Palar or even to Tuticorin if geographical conditions permit. Do not think that we want to allow the waters to be wasted into the sea rather than be utilised by our neighbours. Let not politics play its part again as in the past and let not engineers, and administrators also be dragged into it. At least let the future Government look at these things afresh, with the sole object of benefiting the people, and take up these projects. Recently the Nandikonda Project has come into the lime-light. It seems to be a much easier

18th March 1952] [Sri K. Linga Raju]

and simpler project which has all the advantages of the Krishna-Pennar Project, including the supply of drinking water to the Madras City. Let that also be taken up. My only wish is that at least in the future in the matter of giving benefits to the people, politics will not play any part, as they have done so far.

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“On a point of information, 3 p.m. Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Information from whom?”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“From the hon. Member, Mr. Linga Raju.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“That is not the way of asking for information. I now call upon Mr. Annamalai Pillai to speak.”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றையதினம் சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமது சென்னை அரசாங்கம் சென்ற ஆறு வருஷங்களை ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் பட்ஜெட்டை தயார் செய்து அதில் சில திட்டங்களை குறிப்பிட்டு அவைகளில் சிலவற்றை நிறைவேற்றியும், சிலவற்றை நிறைவேற்ற முடியாமலும் வேலை செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் செய்த வேலை அபா ரமான வேலை. இந்த ஆறு வருஷங்களில் அதிகாரத்தில் இருந்தவர்களும், நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தியவர்களும், நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தக்கூடிய அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள் அத்தனை பேர்களும் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை வீணாக்காமல் ஜனங்களுக்கு பெரிய நன்மையைத் தேடித்தர வேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வத்துடன் பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்து வேலை செய்தார்கள். போதிய பண உதவி குறைவினால் பல வேலைகள் இன்னும் செய்ய முடியாமல் நின்று போய் இருக்கின்றன. நமது மாகாணத்தில் கீழ் பவானி திட்டம் இன்று பூர்த்தியடைந்துவிட்டது. நாளை ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தண்ணீரைத் திறந்துவிடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. திருநெல் வேலியில் மணிமுத்தாள் திட்டம், மதுரையில் வைகை திட்டம், இன்னும் பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்து வேலை செய்தும் செய்யாமலும் இருந்து வருகின்றன. எனது ஜில்லாவில் பெண்ணையாறு, சாத்தனூர் அணைக்கட்டு திட்டம் ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். திட்டம் வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தும் சென்ட்ரல் கவர்ன்மெண்டின் ஆதரவு போதுமானபடி இல்லாமல் நின்றிருப்பதாகக் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அடுத்த வருஷத்திலாவது வருகிற மந்திரி சபை சென்ட்ரல் கவர்ன்மெண்டினிடம் தையமாக போராடி நிரந்தரமாக பஞ்சத்தில் மூழ்கி இருக்கும் தென்னாட்டை பாதுகாப்பதற்கு அவர்களிடத்தில் பணத்தை வாங்கி இந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்து முடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். இந்நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் இல்லாமல் செய்வதற்கு வழி இருக்கிறது. அவ்வேலைகளை அடுத்து வரும் மந்திரி சபை செய்யும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“மந்திரிகளில் பல பேர்கள் பல வேலைகளைச் செய்ததில் குற்றங்கள் இருக்கலாம், குறைகள் இருக்கலாம். எந்த சர்க்கார் வந்தாலும் அந்த சர்க்காரிலுள்ள மந்திரிகள் மீது புகார் இல்லாமல் இருக்கவே இருக்காது. ஆண்டவன் வந்து நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தினாலும் அவன் மீதும் குற்றம் இருக்கிறது என்று நம் ஜன சமூகம் சொல்லாமல் இருக்காது.

“காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் தோற்றுவிட்டது. மந்திரி சபை செய்த அட்டேயியமும், அரசாங்கம் செய்த அக்கிரமமும் ஜனங்களால் பொறுக்க முடியவில்லை என்றெல்லாம் மேடை மீது நின்று பேசுகிறவர்களும் வெளியில் திண்ணையில் பிரசாரம் செய்பவர்களும் சட்டசபையில் பேசுபவர்களும் சலபமாக பேசிவிடலாம். இருக்கிற கஷ்டத்தை ஒவ்வொருவரும் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளாமல் தவிரிப் பேசுகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் தோல்வி அடைந்தது என்

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [18th March 1952]

ரூல் அதற்கு யார் ஜவாப்தாரி? என்று இப்பொழுது பல பேர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகள் மீதும் மந்திரிகள் மீதும் புகார் சொன்னார்கள். மந்திரிகள் ஜவாப்தாரி என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் ஜவாப்தாரி என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் செல்லுகிறேன்: காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தான் ஜவாப்தாரி என்று. தேசம் உங்களை நம்பி உங்களிடத்தில் அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்தது. உயிரைக் கொடுத்தது. தேசத்தைக் கொடுத்தது. பொருளைக் கொடுத்தது. மூனை மக்கள் சர்வதையையும் உங்களிடத்தில் ஒப்படைத்தது. மகாத்மாவின் பெயரைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இன்று சட்டசபையில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். மந்திரிகளாகவும் அங்கத்தினர்களாகவும் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டும் இருக்கிறோம். அப்படிச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் பலர் அவர்களையே அறியாமல் பெரியவர்கள் முதல் சிறியவர்கள் வரையில் தவறுகளை இழைத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு துரோகம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். உங்களுக்கு வோட்டுக் கொடுத்ததற்கு என்ன செய்திருக்கிறீர்கள். காங்கிரஸ் மீது குறை சொல்லிக்கொண்டு பல பேர்கள் வெளியே போய் இருக்கிறீர்கள். பிரிந்து போய் தனிக் கட்சி அமைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். ஆரம்பத்தில் வோட்டுக் கேட்கிற காலத்தில் என்ன கேட்டோம். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்தால் அந்நிய துணி, மது தீண்டாமை இந்த மூன்றையும் ஒழிப்போம் என்று சபதம் செய்தோம். ஜனங்களுக்கு முன் பிரதிக்கை செய்தோம். அவ்விதம் பிரதிக்கையை செய்து விட்டு வோட்டு வாங்கிவந்த பிறகு வேறு கட்சியை அமைப்பதென்றால் அவர்கள் ராஜினாமா செய்துவிட்டுப் போக வேண்டும். ராஜினாமா செய்து விட்டு மறுபடியும் ஜனங்களிடம் வோட்டுப் பெற்று சபையில் வந்து உங்கள் கட்சியை வாதாட வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் மதுவையும் தீண்டாமையும் ஒழிப்போம் என்று வாக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு அதிகாரத்திற்கு வந்த பிறகு காங்கிரஸிற்கு விரோதமாக பேசுகிறார்கள். சபதம் செய்துவிட்டு பீடத்தில் உட்கார்ந்துக்கொண்டு காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதமாக பேசினால் அது அதர்மம், அக்கிரமம். சகிக்க முடியாது. காந்திய தர்மத்திற்கு ஒவ்வாது. இவ்விதம் செய்தால் காந்தியின் ஆத்மா உங்களை என்ன செய்யும் என்பதை சிந்திக்கவேண்டும், உங்களை சபித்துவிடும். (கனம் சபாநாயகர்: 'உங்களை என்றால் என்னை என்று அர்த்தமாகும். என்னை சபிக்க முடியாது?') கனம் சபாநாயகர் சொல்லுகிறார் அவரை சபிக்க முடியாது என்று. அவரை சபிக்கவே முடியாதுதான் கனம் சபாநாயகரை தனியாக ஒதுக்கி ஆட்சி பீடத்தில் நியாய ஸ்தானத்தில் அமர்த்தி இருக்கிறோம். இதற்கு ஒரு கதை சொல்வது உண்டு. எமதர்ம ராஜா உட்கார்ந்திருக்கும் இடத்தில் அவரது தலைக்கு மேலே மலை ஒன்று தொங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றது என்றும் கீழே அக்னி ஆறு ஒன்று ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் அதன் நடுவில் நியாயம் வழங்குவதற்கு எமதர்ம ராஜா உட்கார்ந்திருப்பதாகவும் ஒரு கதை சொல்வது உண்டு. அதைப்போல கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களை நியாயம் வழங்கும் ஸ்தானத்தில் உட்கார வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தலைக்கு மேலே மலை தொங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கீழே அக்னி ஆறு ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நான் சபிக்கும் என்று சொன்னால் உங்களை ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஆரம்பத்தில் ஒன்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது தவறுகளைச் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களை தேசம் மறந்துவிடவில்லை. இந்த எலெக்ஷனில் யார் தோற்றார்கள்? காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தோற்றார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் தோற்கவில்லை. யார் தோற்றார் கனம் பிரகாசம் தோற்றார், லிங்க ராஜு தோற்றார். அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை தோற்றான். காந்திய தர்மத்தைத்தான் தோற்கடிக்கச் செய்தார்கள். நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து பழி வாங்கிவிட்டோம். தப்பை உணராமல், குற்றத்தை உணராமல், மன்னிப்புக் கேட்காமல் பழியை சுமத்திக்கொண்டோம். அதைச் செய்கிறேன், இதைச் செய்கிறேன் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அதிகார வெறி பிடித்து ஆட்டம் ஆடுகிற நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமை மாறுவதற்கு வேறு நிலைமை வந்துதான் தீரும். "ஓராயிரம் ஆண்டு ஒய்ந்து கிடந்து பின்னர் வாராது போல் வந்துதித்த மாமணியை தோற்போமோ" என்று பாரதியார் சொன்ன

18th March 1952] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

னமாதிரி ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பின்னால் சுதந்திரத்தை அடைந்த நாம் அதை அனுபவிக்கிறபோது இந்த விதமான தீங்குகளை பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. கனம் ராஜாராம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. கனம் பாஷ்யம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. மனிதர்களில் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் பொருமையுடையவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். மனிதன் தனக்குத் தானே குழி தோண்டிக்கொள்வது சகஜம். காங்கிரஸ் தோற்றுத்திருக்க நாமே தான் காரணம். வெளியில் யாரும் இருப்பதாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. இங்கிருக்கும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் வெளியிலிருக்கும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் தான் இதற்குக் காரணம். வேறு விரோதிகள் இல்லை என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். நம்மை நாமே தோற்கடித்துக்கொண்டோம். நம்மிடமுள்ள தவறுகளை நாமே உணர்ந்து தவறுகளை மாற்றிக்கொள்வதற்கு சரியான வழியில் எல்லா தலைவர்களும், தொண்டர்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து தவறுகளை மாற்றிக் கொள்ள ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமே என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு பஞ்சத்தினால் ஜனங்கள் துடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சூடி தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டமாயிருக்கின்றது. 25,000 கிணறுகள் வெட்டியும் அனேகம் கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லை. சில இடங்களில் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு கிணறுகள் வெட்டி அங்கெல்லாம் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். பல இடங்களில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டியும் வேலை செய்ய முடியாமல் இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் கிணறு வெட்டும் திட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும். அடுத்த வருஷத்திலிருந்து இதை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசினார்கள். மதுவிலக்கினால் இந்த பஞ்சத்தை ஓரளவு தீர்க்க முடிந்தது. மதுவிலக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அது ஏழை மக்களுக்கு துரோகம் செய்வதாகும். கள்ளுக்கடைகளை திறந்தால் கொலையும், குழப்பமும் ஏற்பட்டு பஞ்சம் தீவிரித்தாடும். அதனால் எங்கும் பிணக்காட்டைத்தான் பார்க்க முடியும். ஆகையால் பஞ்சத்தை போக்குவதற்கு மதுவிலக்கு ஒரு தேவாயிர்தம் போன்றதாகும். இந்த தேவாயிரத்ததை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது விரிதையாக இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் காங்கிரஸ் தியாகிகள் சிறைக்குச் சென்று தடியடிபட்டு குத்துப்பட்டு காங்கிரஸ் பெயரால் பதவி அடைந்து வெளியே வந்தவர்கள் இப்பொழுது . . .

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am of opinion that there is no constitutional propriety for presenting this Budget to this Legislative Assembly, whose members I suppose, except 5 per cent of them have not been returned in the general elections. Technically, perhaps legally speaking, this Assembly has got the right to discuss this Budget according to the letter of the Constitution. It is true that it has got the right to discuss this Budget. But according to the democratic spirit in which the Constitution has been framed, I am afraid that the members of this Assembly have no right to receive this Budget and discuss it. My Friend, the Hon. Minister in charge of Finance, was also conscious about it when in the last paragraph of his speech he has stated:

'Under the very exceptional circumstances in which this Budget is being presented, I do not propose, as is usual on such occasions, to comment on the different aspects of our administration.'

"He is too conscious about it. But, the question is, why these exceptional circumstances should have been created? In the

[Janab Mahboob Ali Baig] [18th March 1952]

first place, could not the elections have taken place earlier, so that the members who were elected in the General Elections, might sit in the Legislative Assembly, and be responsible for the administration and the Budget for the year? Again, why did they spread the elections over a period of one or two months? Could they not have speeded them up? Many an hon. Member has felt that he or the Government is in a very unreal position. Now what occurs to me is, there is no justification for not having called the new Legislative Assembly even before the month of March is out and within that month, I think, the vote on account could have been taken. That is the only proper way of doing things. I am inclined to think that Article 206 of the Constitution does not apply to a case like the present one. As far as I could see and remember, a case like this was not contemplated when the Constitution was framed. It is true technically and legally the Assembly has got a right till it is dissolved, till it is made *functus officio* to meet and discuss. But that is not in consonance with democratic spirit. Article 206 says :

206. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have power

(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 203 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 in relation to that expenditure ;

(b) to make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of the State when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in an annual financial statement ;

(c) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year.

and so on. So, Sir, I feel it would have been much better if the new Legislative Assembly had been asked to deal with the Budget. This Assembly is in an anomalous position. The new members have been elected and their names have been announced in the Gazette. From that moment they are the real representatives of the people. So I do not know what prompted the powers-that-be to call this Assembly. I see my Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister also has been feeling like me. I can see it all through his speech, and at the end of his speech he has also said under what handicap he has to present the budget.

" Now, Sir, whatever may be the view about it, when once we have met here it is up to us to make very useful suggestions for the future Government. This is all the more so, when we know for certain that we would not be there in the new Assembly when it meets. Now the Assembly has met and the Budget has been presented to it. It is a colourless one, as it ought to be. It is just like the summing up of the case by the judge to the jury of both sides of the case. I am glad the Hon. Finance Minister has confined himself to that role. I see he has done it in his own peculiar way. Here and there he has thrown out some suggestions. But what struck me as very, very extraordinary in his speech are paragraphs 2 and 3. There he is dealing with the revised estimates

18th March 1952] [Janab Mahboob Ali Baig]

for the year 1951-52. He refers to the famine conditions prevailing in some districts. He has stated their case very well and also suggested the remedy for it. But when he came to the actual solving of the problem in a practical way . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has one more minute."

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—" He feels helpless, for he states that we have no money and that the distress cannot be relieved unless the Central Government come to our aid. He has left the matter there. We were very much pleased when his colleague some time back made the heroic declaration that nobody shall starve, but we do not see that declaration backed up. He, having been elected in the recent elections, he having a chance of being in the next Cabinet, he should have seen to it to get even five crores, if it comes to that, for relieving famine distress. So, my submission is, it is rather an unpardonable omission on his part not to have taken courage in both his hands and seen that nobody starves in this State."

* SRI K. BASHYAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, six years ago this Assembly met for the first time, and with high hopes and great enthusiasm we carried on for six years, and now, at the end of that period we close it with a very sad note. For we see, to-day famine, distress and disease stalking the land. The six years has been a period of trial and difficulty for Government, and all along they have done their best to carry on as best they could. The six years has seen three Ministries in power. There was a major change in the personnel of the first and second Ministry, but with the exception of the Chief Minister, I think, there was no material change between the second and the third Ministry. Anyhow, I think, these frequent changes had very little to do with the inefficiency of the Ministry to deal with matters.

" That apart, I would like to deal with three points dealt with by Mr. Gopala Reddi.

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

" First he spoke about the elections and then about Prohibition. I would like to touch upon them very briefly. I agree with Mr. Gopala Reddi entirely when he said that so far as elections are concerned there must be some sort of commission appointed to draw up a code not only with respect to the conduct of elections but also the rules therefor. We have had to experience many difficulties in the recent elections both in respect of working it and taking up cases before the courts. The courts themselves have expressed their difficulties.

" As regards Prohibition, Mr. Gopala Reddi said that the general idea seems to be to cancel Prohibition. And he added before that step is taken, the question should be decided by means of a referendum. I would like to point out that in the referendum, only women should be allowed to vote, and men should be excluded."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" No, no."

[18th March 1952]

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ I would like that experiment to be tried. If that is done, I am sure, experienced women, I mean women who have profited by Prohibition, would go round and bring round even men to the cause of Prohibition. Whatever may be the difficulties in working Prohibition, surely it cannot be said that simply because there are several cases of illicit distillation, it should be given up. There are several offences committed to-day, and on that score one should not say that the Penal Code should be abolished. No. Prohibition should go on. Perhaps it may not yield results at once. There are hundreds of people who go on without drink to-day. Those who drink are only a few. In the next generation the propensity to drink among the people will diminish, if not completely disappear. So it is good to continue Prohibition.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Coffee also! ”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ No. I think Cri C. Rajagopalachariar did not interpret alcoholic drink to include coffee. For, under its influence a man does not lose his sense and roll in the streets. Coffee acts only as a stimulant, and no person loses his brain under its influence. Anyhow that is not the crying need of the hour.

“ To-day the crying need is food. It is to bring that food to the very door of the people that every energy of the State should be diverted. To the extent to which the price index of food is falling to-day it is to their good. The common man is entitled to that; the middle class man is entitled to that. Unfortunately what has happened is, there is no relief so far as the rice portion of the ration is concerned. The relief with respect to that is absent because of the stoppage of subsidy from the Centre. If really there is to be relief with regard to the rice portion of ration, Government must subsidise it and prevent its price from rising above a certain price. If price index is pegged to that level, it would mean there will be no demand for an increase in dearness allowance, no fresh demand for higher wages from industrial labourers, etc. For that purpose, Government should dip into their reserve fund. The cry in the past has been that the Central Government have not been giving assistance. We must make repeated requests and applications to them for this purpose. We should implement our applications and request by more than mere persuasion. We should implement it, if need be, violently. I use the word ‘ violently ’ deliberately, here. Because people are easily put out of patience by repeated turning down of request. That has been the complaint made by Mr. Gopala Reddi. While other States are getting all the money necessary for major purposes, our State is not able to get any appreciable help. It is due to the fact that the persons in charge of these things have not the necessary grit, the persuasive power for making or rather compelling the Central Government to accede to our request. It is necessary that in all the conferences and committees attended by our Ministers they must be more insistent on getting more and more. They should be bold enough to say to the Centre. ‘ If you

[18th March 1952] [Sri K. Bhashyam]

are not going to accede to our request, we are here to give up office, you may dissolve the Assembly and carry on the Government, we are prepared to face the electorate on this issue ’ and in that manner if we demonstrate our firmness then surely the Centre would yield. It is because of our soft submissiveness, it is because we are easily satisfied and it is because we go away with submission when we are spoken to smoothly and nicely, we do not get any money for our State.

“ The position of the middle classes deserves the attention of the Assembly, because they are the most hard-hit people. Rich people are well off because they are rich. The lower classes consisting of industrial and other labourers are well off because their wages have to some extent risen proportionate to the increase in the cost of living. A large number of Government servants and employees of private institutions, and pensioners who have to depend on their investment for their income have suffered most. It is therefore necessary to stabilise the price index at a certain figure and all attempts, including the subsidizing of food if it becomes necessary, must be made in that direction.”

3-30
p.m.

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is rather uninspiring to speak in this House because I feel I am speaking in a ghost Assembly. However we continue to speak in the pious hope that our voices may haunt this Chamber when we are no more here.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ This is not the chamber in which the new Assembly is going to meet.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ The Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister is the shortest speech I have ever come across. He has not, unlike his colourful predecessor and my good friend Sri B. Gopala Reddi, indulged in prologues and epilogues or inspiring quotations from Rabindranath Tagore or any other great poet of this country. So far as I am concerned, I feel that the speech is very prosaic, very uninspiring and in several respects very damping also. The most disheartening feature of the Budget speech is the picture of the financial position of the Government of Madras. Time was when the finances of the Government of Madras used to be the soundest, time was when the credit of the Government of Madras used to stand very high in the country. But unfortunately to-day the financial position of the Government of Madras stands last as compared with the other States and their credit is very low in the country. The ways and means position of the Government has been so very difficult that I often wonder how the Reserve Bank of India has been tolerating this most intolerable or precarious condition of this State. How have we come to this position? Who are responsible for this precarious state? Are you responsible, Madam Deputy Speaker? No. Are we the non-Congress Members of this Assembly, responsible? No.

[Janab M. S. Abdul Majid] [18th March 1952]

I am asking the Finance Secretary, Mr. Varghese, whether he and his department are responsible. No. Then who is really responsible? The Government—not the Kump that is sitting on the Treasury Bench to-day but its erstwhile predecessor. Madam, when that Government came to power in 1946, they had all the advantages—an overwhelming majority in this House, a comfortable Reserve Fund, thanks to the Advisers' Regime, the solid support of the people of this State and last but not least an experienced Civil Service to man the administration of this State. Any Government in the world which enjoyed such advantages, even a Government of mediocre ability and calibre, would have made Heaven of this State and made the people happy and contented. I ask the hon. Members of this House whether the people are really happy and contented after six years of Congress rule. Members of the Congress Party promised on every platform to bring the Heaven on earth and make this country flow with milk and honey. But what is it that is flowing in the country to-day? The tears of the teeming millions, for want of food, cloth and shelter. The Government have been indulging in implementing ideological schemes, looting the Reserve Fund and imposing unbearable taxes upon the people. What is it that we see in the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister? More taxes. Are the people prepared to bear more taxes when the price structure is collapsing in this State? Unfortunately, like the executive of a panchayat board, the Hon. Finance Minister says that stabilization of prices is largely a matter for the Government of India. Are not the Government of this State a vital part of the Government of India and is it not their responsibility to tell the Government of India how to stabilize the prices? They are happy, they are complacent at the prices coming down in the hope that people are going to be happy. I tell them this collapse of prices is going to undermine trade and commerce and the decline in trade and commerce is going to affect the revenues of this State. Then, the Five-year Plan will be a mere day dream of my good friends like Sri Gopala Reddi. He says: Think of the capital investment! True, the capital investment is there. But to get the benefit of it, we have to wait for years. What about the present? People want cheap food, but the Government of India stop the food subsidy which they have been giving. The price of foodstuffs is going up. The Government feel that the prices of other commodities have gone down and that consequently the cost of living index also will go down. When the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities of life are going up, the cost of living index is not going to come down.

“ Madam, I have often said on the floor of this Assembly that controls are demoralizing or despiritualizing and de-humanising in their effect. Every man who gets a licence or permit becomes an inhuman being; he is out to exploit his next-door neighbour. Therefore, I plead in the name of humanity to remove all controls. The Government of India have removed the distribution control of cloth. I hope that in the wake of this decontrol, other decontrols

18th March 1952] [Janab M. S. Abdul Majid]

will come and free trade will be restored in the country. As long as we continue the controls, so long there will continue to exist in this State blackmarket, hoarding and exploitation.

“ My good friend Sri B. Gopala Reddi was referring to elections this morning. Listening to his speech, I felt I was listening to the usual speech which he used to make at the conclusion of the budget discussion. But unfortunately he is not on the Treasury Bench to make that most splendid speech. He congratulated the Government on the peaceful manner in which the recent general elections under adult franchise have been conducted. I join with him in the congratulation and say that the elections have been conducted in a splendid manner. But I wish to point out that there are many defects and lacunae in the election laws. I really do not know which genius invented the symbol system. I wish that we resort to the old method of marking our preference for candidates on the ballot paper and put it in the box in the presence of the presiding officer. What happened in the recent elections? Ballot papers were sold in the open market and this position was exploited by the rich men who were set up as candidates. The poor men were thrown to the winds. I wish this Government make representation to the Government of India to amend the election laws immediately for, I believe, the next election is not far off.”

* SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, while congratulating the Hon. Finance Minister on introducing a budget for four months to enable the carrying on of the administration till a new Ministry is formed, I wish to point out some facts which have been brought home to us by the recent elections. Many hon. Members criticized the Government including the Government headed by the ex-Premier Sri T. Prakasam for their rule during the last six years. I also wish to express frankly my views formed as a result of six years' experience in the present Assembly. Common man's interests have been neglected by the Government. If the Government had protected the interests of the common man, there would not have been so many reverses for the Congress Party in the recent elections. Administration during these six years was not efficient. The policies chalked out by Ministers might have been good. But the officials implementing those policies and carrying on the day-to-day administration were corrupt. Only officials are benefited by the Congress regime. Neither the Congressman nor the common man was benefited and he has not been taken into confidence by the Government in regard to the steps for the elimination of poverty from this State. The heads of departments could not exercise effective control over the lower officials who were carrying on the administration in the control and welfare departments. Many Members pleaded that controls should be lifted. As one representing the poor, I do not plead for the removal of controls. If controls are removed, the common man may not get even the little quota of rationed foodstuffs that he is now getting. I want to impress upon the Government that controls are not implemented effectively. If there had been proper distribution of foodgrains,

[Sri V. Kurmayya] [18th March 1952]

3-45 p.m. there would not have been discontent among the people. Many controls are there, and the officials who are in charge of controls are responsible for the discontent prevailing in the villages. The police are there in fact, to suppress the Communist movement. But they have taken the law into their own hands and have beaten people irrespective of their sex, according to their whims and fancies. When I reported this matter to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the then Hon. the Leader of the House (Mr. Gopala Reddi), they did not believe what I said. When I told the hon. Member Mr. Gopala Reddi that women were being insulted, he would not believe. I told him a number of times that only when he or his women were insulted, he could understand the atrocities committed by the police. The police atrocities are responsible for the defeat of the Congress. I have toured many districts. Wherever I went every voter questioned me 'Why are we to vote for the Congress; you are there to beat us and to insult us and rape our women'. This is what people told me. But the Congress people and also the Congress organization have advised the Government to go on with the police administration. I cannot blame the poor Ministry, because they were acting under the instructions of the Congress organization and under the instructions of the then Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Ranga said that the Government of Madras were unable to control the Communist menace, and that the administration of the State should be handed over to the Central Government. Madam, controls are not effectively enforced by the officials.

"Prohibition was of course introduced with very good intentions. Who are the officers in charge of enforcing Prohibition? They are all taking bribes regularly every month, besides many of them being drunkards. Is it not the duty of the Government to see that it is handed over to the non-official agencies? Hon. Members advised the Government to hand over the enforcement to non-official agencies and also appoint some propagandists to do propaganda among the people. But the Government did not care for the advice given by the hon. Members of this House. To-day if we go to the villages we will see illicit distillation everywhere. Illicit distillation has become a cottage industry. Everywhere, the officers are taking bribes of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 from the illicit distillers. These things are going on in broad daylight, and the poor people are blaming the Government. Whatever action is taken by the officers, it is reflected on the Government. The Congress organization is not defending the Hon. Ministers. Even the M.L.As. are not there to defend the Hon. Ministers.

"As regards the Harijan Welfare Department, I congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge of Harijan Welfare and also the ex-Finance Minister on the munificent grants given to the Harijan Welfare Department. But I am sorry to inform the House that the officers in charge of the Welfare Department and the district officers are all against Harijan Welfare. They are sending reports to the

18th March 1952]

[Sri V. Kurmayya]

Government on false basis. The people in the districts—the caste-men and the Congress people—are against the measures taken by the Government in favour of the Harijans. The officers belong to the caste-Hindus, and the Government could not do anything. Whatever is reported to them, the Government act upon it. The officers are unsympathetic to the Harijans, and that is why even the good things done to the Harijans have not been brought to their notice in general. It is only a few that have been benefited as the hon. Member Mr. Gopalaswami said. The masses have not understood things. When the hon. Member Mr. Gopalaswami said that the Harijans voted against the Congress, I did not agree with him. The Hon. Minister for Harijan Welfare rightly protested against that statement. It is not all Harijans who have not voted for the Congress. I must tell him frankly that 50 per cent of the Harijans in the State have voted for the Congress. What percentage of Kammas and Reddis voted against the Congress? Every Brahmin has voted against the Congress. Only 20 per cent of the Kamma and Reddi voters, I learn, have voted for the Congress. I do not want to say that every Harijan voted for the Congress, but 50 per cent of the Harijans voted for the Congress. Then why blame the Harijans only?"

* MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am not concerned with the constitutional propriety or the unreality of the budget discussion, but I am disappointed with two features in the budget, namely, (1) the huge increase in the public expenditure and (2) the hint of a possible recourse to fresh sources of revenue in order to finance new schemes. For the last five years, I have been pleading on the floor of the House for a reduction in the expenditure on the costly administrative machinery of this State, but in vain. My appeal has all along fallen on deaf ears. My feeling is that the expenditure on Government machinery is very heavy. I shall certainly not be surprised if very soon in the coming year when the new House assembles and the budget for the rest of the year is presented for discussion, substantial cuts are effected by the new Government. It will then be a different story. Hitherto with the Congress and its large majority, the 'ayes' had it all their own way. In the new Assembly, I think the 'noes' will have their way and not the 'ayes'. Madam, coming events, they say, cast their shadows before. I visualize the Hon. Minister Mr. Shetty, who, I believe, is an experienced legislator, standing before the new Assembly in his capacity as Finance Minister of this State and making proposals for new sources of revenue. I do so because I feel that the Congress has always had the service of the people as their goal in life, and will therefore not shirk the responsibility of assuming the reins of the Government since the Congress Party is the largest single party in the new Assembly. I wish to caution him against proposals for new taxes. People are groaning under the present heavy taxation, and new taxes will be the rock on which the Congress Government will wreck itself. Business people once a year take stock of their progress. In like manner, I would appeal to the Congress and also to others who were formerly in the Congress

[Mr. W. J. Fernandez] [18th March 1952]

Party but who have subsequently gone out of it on account of certain differences to take stock of the position to-day. They should introspect, that is, look into themselves to find out what is their position to-day. Apparently all is not well. During the last five years, the policies adumbrated and followed by the Congress have not been appreciated by the people. The Congress, we were told time and again, had the people behind them in whatever they did. In fact, they said they were the people. If that were so, I do not see why the Congress should have lost as many seats as they did in the elections. Some failures have been brought about by specious promises, false promises and impossible promises made by candidates who stood against the Congress in the elections. But the fact remains that there is a large amount of dissatisfaction on the part of the people in regard to what has happened in the past. The people did not see eye to eye with the Government in their policies though the Government made us understand that they had the people behind them, and whatever they did had the approval of the people. Let us be frank, admit failures and wherever necessary, modify our policies. I have no objection to Prohibition. But Prohibition has failed miserably. It has been one of the contributory causes of the defeat of many Congress men. After all, Prohibition has not been the unalloyed success which many supporters thereof claim it to be. It has succeeded to a certain extent, and it has also failed. We have been told that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry in several places. Where only men drank before, now the man drinks, and his wife and children drink. Prohibition should therefore be scrapped or modified. The country will never be rid of people who drink as the Hon. Mr. Bhashyam seems to think. I appeal to the Congress party and also to others who were the ardent supporters of Congress like the Venerable Member Mr. Prakasam and the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham to join hands and come together. After all, we must keep the country's interests before us and not our own selfish interests. On account of some quarrel between themselves, they have fallen out. But they should serve the teeming millions of this country, who have voted for them. We need a stable Government to maintain the good reputation of this State. Let us not for goodness' sake have groups. The hon. Member Mr. Prakasam complained about groups in the Congress. We have got groups in and outside the Congress. There will be group problems and group difficulties, and we will always be having some Government coming in and after a few months going out, and another Government coming in. We want a stable Government and the people want that in the interests of the country a stable Government should be formed. Let us hope all will join hands and form a stable Government here."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, there is really not much I can speak on an occasion like this. I shall not add to the many adjectives that were used in respect of this debate, namely, that it is unreal, it is ghostly, and it is of no purpose. There is no purpose in my adding other phrases. I endorse the spirit behind those remarks although the words are a little bit

18th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

strong. There is one thing, however, about which I want to clear myself and that is about the constitutional propriety of the procedure that is followed. You know, Madam, that I am generally strict about certain formalities, because I believe the formalities are intended really to protect the substance of the Constitution. That is why I generally look to these formalities. Now this Budget is presented, and the Hon. the Finance Minister has stated 'I am now presenting only an interim one for 1952-53'. I understand from the language of the Constitution that there is no provision for an interim Budget. The Hon. the Finance Minister said also 'The new Government which will shortly come into being will consider the Budget afresh and recast it making provision for new schemes and taxation proposals'. So far as I see, the Constitution provides only for the presentation of one Budget, and the voting on account comes in only under a certain condition, namely, that the procedure prescribed in Article 203 for the voting of the Budget cannot be completed before the end of the financial year. There is no such thing as presenting an interim Budget and then a final Budget. That is the position, and for the information of hon. Members, I will read the Article. Article 206 says—

206. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have power—

(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure, for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 203 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 in relation to that expenditure."

All that is contemplated here is that the budget is presented in the ordinary course and when we feel, as Members of the House of Commons in England feel, that a detailed discussion cannot take place or be finished in the limited time at our disposal, a vote on account takes place. But the circumstances contemplated in Article 206 are totally different from the circumstances which the Hon. the Finance Minister has in his mind when he says that he is presenting an interim Budget. He has referred to exceptional 4 p.m. circumstances in which this Budget is being presented. No doubt the circumstances are exceptional because they have not been foreseen either by the framers of the Constitution or by those who were in charge of the election programme of this State. Everybody knows that the undue delay occasioned and the leisurely way in which these elections are being conducted are responsible for these exceptional circumstances. I shall just give the dates. On the 7th November 1951 the constituencies were called upon to return Members to the Assembly. The elections which began on 7th November 1951 are continuing and will continue for two or three days after 27th March 1952. In a year which contains only twelve months the elections are spread over five months and that is the reason why these exceptional circumstances have come about. That is the reason why I addressed letters to the Governor and the Election Commissioner that as soon as the Assembly elections were over on 11th February 1952, they could certainly call for the elections to the Legislative Council of this State. My first point was that for

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [18th March 1952]

the formation of the new Government the Legislative Council elections need not be over. But assuming, and if the Government were of the opinion, that the elections to the Legislative Council also were to be completed before the new Government could come into being, I said that on 11th February which was the last date for the closing of the election programme of the Assembly, the Governor could call upon the newly-elected Members of the Assembly to meet and conduct the elections to the Legislative Council. If the Government had advised the Governor properly upon this matter, the elections would have been over by the 1st March 1952 and the new Legislature and the new Government could have come into being and the Budget could have been presented in the ordinary course in the first or second week of March without any of these exceptional circumstances. The circumstances are created by the Government and they cannot escape the responsibility by saying that the circumstances are exceptional. They themselves are responsible for those exceptional circumstances. It is true that this House and this discussion will be unreal. As you are aware, Madam, only 82 Members out of 215 of the old Legislative Assembly have contested these elections and of those 82, only 31 have been returned to this Assembly and, therefore, in a House of 215, practically we have only about 31 Members who have been returned. In that sense, this is an unreal discussion because there are only 31 Members who can think about what is to happen in the future after March 31st and after the new Legislatures are summoned, but that is altogether different. Some Budget has got to be presented and my only charge is that the previous Government have done things in such a leisurely way that they have spread over the elections for five months and brought about these exceptional circumstances and a constitutional impropriety and a very bad precedent for the future. Therefore, I repeat that this Article 206 does not contemplate a situation like this and I do not know whether I shall have to raise a point of order, not now, but when the new Budget is sought to be presented by the incoming Government, because the Constitution contemplates only one Budget and not two Budgets. It contemplates Excess Grants, it contemplates Supplementary Expenditure, but it does not contemplate two Budgets, and the new Government has, therefore, been deprived of the right of presenting a new Budget and of recasting the Budget, as the Hon. Minister piously hopes. By the procedure which he has followed, this result has been achieved.

"Reference has been made to the election results and many speeches have been delivered as to why the Congress Party has been defeated. With very great respect to you, Madam, I say it is not my concern to analyse those things. My only concern is to point out the fact that the Congress Party has been returned with a very inconvenient number. It is not big enough to form a Government and it is not small enough to be discounted, and therefore, this State has got into trouble over this matter.

"Hon. Members have suggested that there must be coalition of various parties. Nothing is more welcome than a Coalition Government under the circumstances. But how can coalition come

[Sri T. Viswanatham] 18th March 1952]

about unless people are treated with respect and unless they are treated as of equal status? An hon. Member rises and says, 'These people are hotch-potch fellows; these people are mushrooms, and they are selfish.' Another hon. Member says 'At any rate, come and join us'. As regards the hon. Member who calls us 'hotch-potch fellows', I may say the party to which he belongs is itself a hotch-potch party containing members of various shades of opinion. That party contains people who believe absolutely in Gandhism and people who absolutely deny Gandhism. Almost all sorts of people are there. Originally, you, Madam, know that the Congress Party was open to everybody because we were fighting the freedom battle. At that time, all people of various shades of opinion joined it. Then, what is the use of saying 'Others are hotch-potch?' This kind of language ought not to be used by the Congress people with reference to other parties or by the other parties with reference to the Congress. All of us have been returned on one ticket or other to this Assembly. We should treat each other with respect and with due deference and, if it is unparliamentary to use bad language on the floor of the House, it is equally unparliamentary to use bad language elsewhere. If we treat each other with respect, there may be a way out and that way out will certainly be in the best interests of the people. I say one thing: 'Whatever we who belong to the minority groups in the incoming Legislature do, we are not doing with selfish interests'. Those friends who know my career will understand the seriousness with which I am saying that 'nothing will be done with selfish interest'. If we are trying to combine various groups into one solid party, it is only with a view to serve the interests of the people and nothing more need be read into it. Therefore, let no one indulge in this sort of cheap criticism against other parties simply because they are not 152 in number. But all of us may combine and we may be more than 152. Then, simply because we are more than 152, we shall not ridicule the Congress Party and let not the Congress Party ridicule the other parties of smaller numbers. Whether we are bigger or smaller in number, all of us have got an equal responsibility by the people of this country. Let us, therefore, not indulge in any kind of cheap criticism. Some way can certainly be found out. As my hon. Friend Sri T. Prakasam has said, let there be no unnecessary sabotage and no unnecessary seduction of Members from one group to another. Whatever changes there are, let them be natural. Let us give effect to the natural inclinations of the people and the verdict of the electorate given at this first General Elections. That is all that I plead for. I want healthy rivalry, healthy politics, and healthy emulation of good things. Let us not descend to low level panchayat politics. We must rise to a higher standard in all these things. Looking at the future, the Hon. Minister wants a stable Government.

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

"I submit the capacity to form a stable Government is not the monopoly of any single party, notwithstanding the fact that it is

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [18th March 1952]

a big party and that others belong to smaller groups. In other words, it is not the monopoly of the Congress to form a stable Government. I submit time will prove very soon that others are also capable of forming equally stable Government. Better and peaceful elements everywhere can combine and give to the people of this country a really good Government, free from nepotism and corruption, and they can give purer administration, granting freedom and liberty, freedom of movement of foodstuffs and of cloth, opening of ordinary trade channels, and relieve the people from the choking atmosphere of controls and consequent corruption. People are anxious for a free life and to have freedom from controls and controlled economy. Economists may differ, but it is this controlled economy and theory of controls that have brought ruin and misery to the entire world, not only here in India but in other countries also. We must remember India is only one unit in the entire combination of nations. Now, international routes of trade and commerce are all controlled, export and import are all controlled, and all production and distribution are controlled. If everything is controlled, it is not worth while for man to live, and therefore, the sooner the highlights of politics in this country realize that controlled economy is bad, that freedom, individual liberty and individual freedom and enterprise are absolutely necessary for the life of a nation, and the sooner the former yield to a purer form of life and higher standards of administration, the better for this country. I hope the people at the top will realize this soon.

“One thing which has been agitating our minds is the famine in Rayalaseema. On behalf of our party, I extend all the sympathy and all the help that we can render to the people who are suffering. Not only we offer our sympathy but we will do all that we can with the little strength that we have to relieve distress in that particular part of the country in all ways.

“Reference has been made to prohibition and I think the hon. Gentleman Sri Gopala Reddi has made a very good suggestion that the policy must be reviewed. I say prohibition must be cancelled. (Hear, hear from the Second Opposition Benches.) It does not in any way mean that I am not a Gandhite. I am a cent per cent Gandhite; though I am not in the Congress ranks, I believe in Gandhian ideals. Therefore, to remove every kind of corruption, official and non-official, I say for goodness' sake, leave off this prohibition. I realize after five years of experience that we cannot enforce prohibition by law. There were moral sanctions hitherto; there were religious sanctions hitherto, and that is how the people were against drinking in this country. But now what has happened? The moral basis of prohibition has been lost. Five years ago before we introduced this State-wide prohibition, people used to say, ‘It is wrong to drink’. Now they say, ‘What could we do without drinking? It is a weakness. What is wrong in drinking?’ Thus, after five years of prohibition, we have cut off the moral basis upon which our anti-drink campaign should have been carried on. I do not, however, find fault with the programme of prohibition

18th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

as such because I believe in such programme, but it is only now that I realize, after five years of experience, that that programme cannot be implemented by legislation. It must be implemented by other means, by raising our own standards of life to a higher and purer level. It is believed that this issue of prohibition policy had some part to play in the results of the elections. For my part, I humbly submit that in my constituency, the question of prohibition did not play any part either one way or the other. In fact, there was not raised any question of prohibition or anti-prohibition. Wherever I went, people who wanted it were drinking. At some odd time, they were manufacturing their own illicit liquor. Nobody discussed the ethics of prohibition. These people do not want that these prohibition laws must be cancelled. They are anxious that the prohibition laws must continue because it is the only way for them to make huge sums of money. Several officers are anxious that this combination between these illicit manufacturers and their own interests should continue for a long time to come. But wherever I went, people wanted one thing. They did not even bother that they should be given 15 or 16 oz. all at once. But they wanted honesty of effort in the matter of distribution of foodstuffs. They knew from the publications of the Government that 15 or 16 oz. per head per day in this State was available. The Economic Adviser has stated this in his book. But they knew that only 6 or 7 oz. would be given. People are not also anxious about immediate results. What they are anxious about is only honesty of effort. They want water to be diverted to the fields, where there is water and where there is land. They are anxious that these things must be reviewed without reference to any regional prejudices. Rupees 25 crores have been spent on irrigation, but with what result? The result is only progressive deterioration of food supply. If you gave me on the other hand only Rs. 6 crores, not only would I have wiped out the deficit of this State entirely but would have produced rice enough even to feed Malabar and also exported something to Bombay. But the Government will not take up any scheme on account of their regional prejudices. In Krishna and Guntur, waram where there is not much water excepting only water to feed Cuddapah and Kurnool. You dig a channel in South Arcot and Chingleput and call it Krishna-Pennar Project. Why not you call it Chingleput-South Arcot Project? The Hon. the Finance Minister coolly yields to these things because he does not understand the implications of it. But that is another matter and I am not going to criticize him on that account.

“There is another aspect to which I would like to refer and that is with regard to the Revenue Reserve Fund. This Fund is there for a certain purpose. Sri Gopala Reddi will remember and the other hon. Members of this House will also, I think, remember that in 1949, before the Partition Committee, the Andhras claimed 40 per cent of this Reserve Fund. It is like a trust fund. Nobody had a right to loot it without the knowledge of the Andhras, especially when there is a present likelihood of the formation of the Andhra State.”

[18th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—" He is also an Andhra." (Laughter.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Hon. Sri Kumaraswami Raja interrupts me to say that Sri Gopala Reddi is an Andhra. He forgets that he himself is an Andhra (laughter). But what is the use if they are Andhras? We want Andhras who can render a good account of themselves and act in the best interests of the people and then in the interests of the State. This Revenue Reserve Fund should not have been dealt with in that manner. At the meetings of the Partition Committee, we laid claim to 40 per cent of that Fund. What right has Sri Gopala Reddi to touch that fund? He now coolly says, 'Yes, during Sri Prakasam's regime Rs. 5 crores were taken from that Fund and therefore we have also drawn from that Fund'. But I may inform Sri Gopala Reddi that whatever was taken from that Fund then was recouped. I submit that a grievous wrong has been done and the Andhras are keenly watching what is happening here. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to go into greater detail nor is it necessary now."

"I will now join some of the hon. Members who have said something about the way in which the proceedings were conducted in this House in the last six years. During the last six years, we have seen three Chief Ministers, but we have seen only one Speaker and one Deputy Speaker. You have always been very good and have given equal opportunities to all of us, whether we belonged to the minority party or were back benchers in the ministerialist party. Madam Deputy Speaker has also been very fair to all, although a bit stricter than you with regard to enforcement of the time-limit on speeches. She would not allow even a sentence to be completed if the allotted 2 or 5 minutes were over. I only say this to show how impartial she was and how loyal she was to your instructions always. After the end of six years, I am able to say that in this House we got along well. Whatever may have been the difference between the Opposition parties and the party in power or between the back-benchers and the ministerialists, we got on well together. When we go into the new Legislature, we will remember these six years, not because the administration was good and not because the administration was of a high standard, but because it was an Assembly where there was good cheer and where we gave to the coming generations a good precedent for legislative and parliamentary procedure. Thank you, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Government I should like to thank the various hon. Members of this House for the many suggestions that they have given about the distressing conditions in the whole State. The scarcity conditions or famine conditions in some parts of the State naturally attracted the main attention of the Members of this House. I am glad that the hon. Members representing various areas in the State brought to the notice of the Government the particular difficulties that they are experiencing in their respective areas and also made suggestions as to what could be done

[18th March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

to alleviate the suffering of the people in those areas. On behalf of the Government, I should like to say that the Government are fully alive and have been fully alive to the distressing conditions in the various parts of the State. It is a well-known fact that this State has had continuous drought in the last four or five years. The Government have been blamed as being responsible for the present distressing conditions in the State. I think those hon. Members who complained bitterly against the Government blamed the Government as being responsible perhaps even for the failure of the rains. But whatever their views, any intelligent man will understand that the Government cannot be held responsible for the failure of the rains. (Sri T. Viswanatham : 'Perform yagna') The hon. Member sitting opposite as a true Brahmin suggests that we should perform *yagna*. That has also been done by some, but with no result. So far as the distressing conditions are concerned, apart from the causes, it is the duty of every one of us, whatever our political creed, whatever side of the House we may be sitting in, to see that politics is not brought to play in the matter of relief of distress. I am glad that everyone in this House has dissociated politics in examining this question of giving relief to those that are suffering. I will take this opportunity again to thank the various organizations that have been trying to organize relief and also the various persons and institutions that have been trying to help financially and also by personal service to relieve distress. It has been said by one of the hon. Members, who is not here just now, that in Rayalaseema people have died for want of food. It is an unfortunate statement. It is true that people die in these places and I do not deny that. But they die due to natural causes and not due to famine. To attribute their death from natural causes to famine conditions and say that the Government are responsible for the same is, to say the least, most unfair. I do not want hon. Members to withhold criticism if it is called for and if it is deserved. But to attribute to Government things which have not happened and for which Government are not responsible is unfair. The Government took early steps to give relief to the suffering people. As the Minister in charge of Land Revenue and with the experience that I have gained as a non-official in these matters in the past, I instructed every Collector to tell the Government sufficiently early, the possible needs of the districts in their charge. The Government have asked the Collectors to furnish details regarding the fodder, food and water-supply requirements in each district. As soon as these details are known, the Government will take prompt action. In Rayalaseema where conditions are very much deteriorating, the Government have asked the Members of the Board of Revenue to intensively tour the districts and submit a report to the Government, so that relief could be granted without any delay. Every step possible has been taken by the Government. They have also ordered the various Collectors of the districts to do what is called *ajmaish* of the standing crops so that suspensions of kist, remission, etc., may be granted in time and in an adequate measure. The Collectors concerned have carried out the *ajmaish*

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [18th March 1952]

and reported to the Government. On their report, the Government have speedily sanctioned the necessary remission of land revenue and partial suspension wherever necessary. We have also suspended collection of cesses so that people who are affected may not be compelled to pay the little amount of money that is due to the local boards also. The Government have also suspended the collection of loan instalments. In addition to these, we have taken positive action by sanctioning loans for the improvement of wells. As a welfare measure for agriculturists we have sanctioned money for deepening existing wells and sinking new wells, so that wherever possible people by putting their efforts may dig wells and thus augment the existing sources of water-supply. In this manner, the Government have been tackling this problem of relief of distress in the various areas. Hon. Members may be aware that the Collectors of Coimbatore, Guntur and Nellore were asked to personally tour their areas and report to the Government. On receipt of their reports, the Government have passed orders immediately granting the necessary remissions of land revenue. In places which are very much affected the Government have given liberal grants to the various local boards to start relief works so that the people that are in need of work can be provided with employment. In addition to that, we have opened several gruel centres in each of the districts wherever there is need for the same. I take this opportunity to thank the Prime Minister of India for the generous sum of money that he has been able to send. Before the conditions ease very much in the various areas, Government may have to spend about Rs. 50 lakhs for helping the preparation and distribution of gruel to various people who are unable to work and those who have nobody to help them. The idea of these gruel centres is to help those little children and other old people who cannot work, so that they may not be a burden on the earning members of the family. For those who can afford to work, work has been provided. It is true that there has been some delay in this matter as the District Collectors and other officers were engaged in elections work till now. But I may inform this House that we have now appointed a Special Officer. We have taken necessary steps to see that every Collector in the district takes active measures to provide work to those who want employment. The Special Officer's duty will be to see that wherever necessary work is given to persons who want work and gruel is supplied in every place where distress is prevalent. Such orders have been issued as would speedily ensure to everybody adequate work and sufficient food. So far as the supply of foodgrains is concerned, there has been no difficulty. Adequate supply of foodgrains has been made available in the local relief shops opened by the Government.

“There is the other problem which is really giving some anxiety and that is the supply of fodder to cattle in the various areas. We have now appointed a Special Officer who will tour the various areas and assess the fodder needs of those districts, secure the necessary fodder from the adjacent districts and supply

18th March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

the same to those who are in need of fodder at subsidised rates. This has been done with a view to see that the cattle wealth of those areas is preserved. The hon. Member from Dharapuram referred to this question and said that if there was no adequate supply of fodder there will be deterioration in the cattle wealth and he particularly mentioned the case of the Kangayam breed. The hon. Member must be aware that we have already made arrangements so far as his district is concerned through co-operative organizations to import fodder from other districts. We have also obtained certain concessions from the railways in regard to the movement of fodder from one place to another.

“The other important problem facing us is the drinking water question. The Government have taken all possible steps to tackle this problem. We have spent large sums of money to deepen the existing wells and also to sink new wells wherever possible. I had occasion to visit the Chittoor district recently and found that they have dug about 75 feet by blasting the rock and yet they could not get water. The difficulty is that there has been continuous drought for five years and this has made it very difficult to secure enough supply of water, even by deepening the wells to a great depth. These are difficult problems and I assure the House that the Government have been trying to help the people by giving loans for digging wells or by themselves arranging to dig wells wherever necessary. Recently, a couple of days back, we had a high level conference with the Hon. Chief Minister and heads of departments. Now arrangements have been made to move a large number of hand-boring sets, power drills and also air compressor sets to those affected areas so that these new machinery may be used to tap water wherever it is possible.

“The Geological Survey people have also indicated the possibilities of striking water in various areas and we have also received reports from them on this question. We are now asking our Collectors to fix up these places so that effective steps may be taken to dig wells, which work will, incidentally, give employment to the people of the areas concerned. Though it may not mean immediate relief by way of water-supply, we feel it may solve the problem of unemployment. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that supply of drinking water is not a problem that is there just now so far as Rayalaseema is concerned. As one is coming from that area, I can say that this is a problem that has been present there for years and years. It is, therefore, one that has to be taken up as a long-range one because even if we strike water in the black cotton area, it cannot be used for drinking purposes, either by human beings or cattle. The whole scheme is going to be an expensive one. But it is the duty of a Welfare State to provide at least drinking water to the people whether it is costly or cheap, and I am sure that the Governments that may come will take up and implement the programme that has already been initiated. The problem has not been possible of solution so far and it requires a much greater and a more expensive effort.

4-30
p.m.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [18th March 1952]

"Sir, mention was made about the Government of Madras seeking help from the Central Government in the matter of finances. I felt that there was an impression in the minds of a few Members that if we did not get adequate response from the Government of India our programme of relief might be slowed down. I may assure the House that it is not the intention of the Government. Whatever help comes from the Government of India is welcome. I have already placed before the House an idea of how much it is going to cost this Government to provide relief to the people. We wanted and in fact sought the assistance of the Central Government and we still hope that help will be forthcoming. But the relief that is to be given is not going to be dependent on the sanction or otherwise of loans or grants by the Central Government. I can assure the House that the State Government will find the money, whatever the cost of the schemes for relief. We will see that those who cannot get employment get employment and those that are needy and helpless are given sufficient food—at least just enough gruel.

"Sir, representations were made by the hon. Member from Kurnool that the gruel centres should spend more money. He said they were spending very much less now and suggested that the *per capita* cost for the supply of gruel might be stepped up to two annas. Let me tell him, Sir, that it is one of the questions engaging the attention of the Government. When I recently visited Chittoor and other districts, it was represented to me that the quality and quantity of gruel supplied to the people might be improved and that some additional things along with the gruel might be supplied in order to make them relish the gruel that they take. This question is again being examined. As I have already indicated, by the time these measures are completed, the Government will have spent nearly fifty lakhs of rupees.

"Recently, Sir, we have had a discussion with the officials of the Public Works Department. It was felt then that the irrigation works that we took up in these areas might be such as would be of long-term benefit to the people, and not merely schemes that could afford only temporary relief. The Engineer with whom I had consultations has now decided to take up tank works in these areas so that they may provide employment to the people. With the undertaking of schemes of this kind including construction of bunds, etc., it is expected that people in the affected areas as well as those in nearby places will secure some employment. The same policy is going to be followed in the case of minor irrigation works. It is hoped these works on the whole will provide adequate employment to the affected people and also ensure an adequate supply of water to produce more food. As I have said, a new officer of the rank of Member, Board of Revenue, is going to take up this work.

"The hon. Member from Chittoor remarked that his district had asked for a grant of eleven or twelve lakhs of rupees from the Government but the Government had granted only five lakhs

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [18th March 1952]

of rupees. I may assure him, Sir, that it is not as though the Government wanted to stop with five lakhs. It was felt at the time that by the end of March 31st, they would not be able to spend more than the amount sanctioned. Government have subsequently taken up the issue and are examining it. So, Sir, if ever the Government sanctioned something less than what had been asked for it was due to certain adjustments necessarily to be made within the financial year concerned. We are anxious that the money spent is spent fully and usefully and we will see that there is continuous employment in regard to which several representations were made to me. In one district, there was some difficulty about continuous employment due to the negligence of a particular contractor. Immediately orders were issued to see, that, in case the contractor failed to give continuous employment to the people of the area, the work was taken up and executed departmentally. Every possible step is taken to see that relief is provided.

"One hon. Member said that after the Congress Government came into existence, no single measure of relief to the poor had been undertaken by them. I do not know the basis for the gentleman's remark. I am indeed surprised at the remark. I do not know whether Prohibition about which much was said is not a measure intended to help the poor. Though it has been very much criticised and though suggestions are made to modify or scrap the measure, I maintain that it is one of the biggest measures that have ever been taken to help the poor people. It cannot be denied that it has saved poor families and enabled them to lead a better life. It is quite possible, however, that there are some abuses here and there. As Sri Viswanatham said there are a few interested people who are manufacturing illicitly. I do not deny that. But on the whole the measure has helped the poor.

"Sir, I do not want to go into details. But one thing I may refer to here. It is the first time in the history of the administration of any State that the people in the villages have been given subsidies for digging wells. It has ranged from 500 to 700 rupees per well. In the last six years, this measure has cost the Government nearly 4 crores of rupees. This measure has helped the people in the villages to improve their lot. I once again maintain that this is the first measure of its kind ever to be undertaken by any State Government in India and it is a measure of large-scale relief to the people.

"Another question was raised, 'Whom are these measures going to benefit?' Sir, I assert that these will help only the poor. They will provide jobs for the unemployed. Have they not provided employment in the last five or six years? Is not it a relief, I ask. I claim that this Government have always had the interests of the common man in view and this has been the policy of the Government. If there are failings here and there it may be due to the common weaknesses of human beings.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [18th March 1952]

"I do not want to go into the question of politics that has been raised. I am sure my Hon. Colleague, the Finance Minister will reply to the various points raised about the causes of particular results in the elections. I am sure he will be able to tell the House his own reactions to the failure or success of individuals and parties in the elections.

"Before I close, Sir, I should like to take this occasion to thank every Member of this House for the courtesy and kindness that has been shown to me personally and to the Government. And to you and the Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should take this occasion to pay my tribute for the way in which the proceedings of this House have been conducted and I join with hon. Members in offering my congratulations to you on the splendid work that you and your Deputy have done."

4-45 p.m. * THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has not been a pleasant experience for myself and my present colleagues to be sitting here this time on these benches without the support of our stalwart colleagues who have gone out of the Cabinet. We miss this time the familiar faces and well known voices of several hon. Members. We miss particularly the presence of Janab Muhammed Ismail who was the Leader of the main Opposition for over five years. We hold him in high regard for his sober and steady views. I am sorry to learn that he is ill in bed. Let us hope that he will soon be restored to health and that he will be able to attend this session of the Assembly before it closes.

"Sir, several sneering remarks have been made about what is called the Care-taker Ministry. This House is well aware that the Chief Minister as well as all his colleagues offered their resignation after the publication of the election results. But it was thought in high quarters that in the present circumstances at least some of us should carry on the administration and there was no justification for the President's rule in this State and so we are here. The interim Budget was therefore inevitable. As I said it is open to the new Government which will soon be formed to recast and revise this Budget. Nothing stands in the way of their modifying it as they like.

"Many personal references, rather ungenerous attacks were made by a few Members against the defeated Ministers and one hon. Member was unchivalrous enough even to speak about the defeat of the Deputy Speaker. These taunts, it is rather strange, came from members who were themselves defeated, some of whom have even lost their security deposits. I do not know, Sir, whether it is proper for Members, who speak so much about the principles of democracy, to put up defeated candidates to seek election to the Legislative Council with the votes of the Assembly Members. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not spared by these friends who enunciated very high principles of democracy. My friend Sri Prakasam is one of our venerable politicians. He has contributed in a great measure to the struggle for freedom in this country and

[Sri A. B. Shetty] 18th March 1952]

he has taken a leading part in building up our National organization. May I appeal to him, Sir, not to seek to destroy what he has helped to create? The country expects from him a better and a saner lead at this juncture. We all know how top leaders of several parties, the Socialist, the K.M.P. and other parties, have suffered reverses in the elections. Is it proper to condemn their party, policy and programme, or hold them up to ridicule because they did not find favour with the electorate for some reason or other? We all know how Mr. Winston Churchill, who led the British nation to glorious victory in the Second World War, had to eat the humble pie when the general elections took place in 1945. But after five years of Labour Party's administration, he is again in the saddle. As they say, Sir, a man is killed but once in war but politics one may be killed many times. I should think that any election battle should be regarded as a good healthy English game. We should all be prepared to shake hands in the most acceptable sporting fashion once the battle is over. That would be the proper sort of convention to be established by us in this country.

"Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Nagappa opened the general discussion with a speech which was full of sound and fury signifying nothing. The new House I am sure will miss the thundering sound of his many supplementary questions. My hon. Friend representing Malabar,—I do not see him here now—Mr. Govinda Menon, has always the ginger gloriously hot in his mouth whenever he speaks about the Ministry particularly about his pet aversion Mr. Madhava Menon. He said that the results of the elections in Malabar are a vote of censure against every Member of the Treasury Bench and that only four Congress candidates won in these elections. I think, Sir, the electorate in Malabar got confused by the propaganda speeches of several contending parties who entered into all sorts of unholy alliances. I do not know whether the electorate in Malabar has given a mandate in favour of any particular party and if so which party it is. Certainly it is not for the K.M.P. of which my hon. Friend was a supporter. He said "Malabar has been badly treated by this Ministry. It is the Cinderella of the Madras State." It is rather surprising that an intelligent Member like Sri Govinda Menon, who has been taking an active part in the deliberations of this House, should make that kind of statement. Many things have been done for Malabar during these five or six years. About 1½ crores of rupees have been spent on the Malampuzha project. It is said that the project had been slowed down. In 1950-51, 61 lakhs of rupees were spent. In the current year 86 lakhs of rupees are being spent. We are going to put before the House a supplementary demand for 7 lakhs of rupees for this project and in the Budget for the next year 100 lakhs of rupees have been provided. The only trouble was we could not speed up the work further as required by the engineers. A few other major irrigation works have been completed or sanctioned and the total cost of these works will exceed 1½ crores. Minor irrigation works have been taken up at a cost of 14 lakhs of rupees. The Kozhikode Headquarters Hospital building has been put up at a

[Sri A. B. Shetty] [18th March 1952]

cost of 40 lakhs of rupees. A school of polytechnic has been sanctioned at a cost of 7 lakhs of rupees. Three bridges have been constructed over which 15 lakhs of rupees have been spent. A new District Cattle Farm has been opened. (An hon. Member: 'Poultry Farm also') and so many other things. For the College at Palghat additional buildings have been built at a cost of about 4 lakhs of rupees. The Brennen College at Tellicherry has been raised to the First Grade. (Interruption.) Please have some patience. The Wynad Colonization Scheme has cost us about 30 lakhs of rupees. Sir, I am surprised that of all people my hon. Friend Sri Madhava Menon should be accused of neglecting the interests of Malabar. If at all, the accusation should be that he was too partial to Malabar.

"Famine conditions in several districts and the need for relief in the affected areas doomed very large of course in the discussions. My Hon. Colleague Sri Sitarama Reddi has dealt elaborately with this subject and the various measures that Government are taking to deal with the situation. We all know how the Hon. Sri Munshi visited the affected districts and how he was impressed with the widespread distress prevailing there and how he has given us an assurance about the assistance which we can expect to get from the Centre. Famine, as my hon. Friend said, is the result of successive bad years culminating in the particularly unfavourable season of this year. It is very wrong to blame the Government for the famine conditions now prevailing. People go so far as to say: 'We are not getting rains because we have the Congress Ministry here'. (An hon. Member: 'In the Elections'.) The House is well aware how the present Ministry has undertaken a five-year programme of expansion of irrigation and electric power which is very necessary for developing our industry and agriculture. The bulk of our expenditure has been on these irrigation and hydro-electric projects and we must pay our need of tribute to the ex-Minister for Public Works for the great drive, energy and sustained enthusiasm he has shown in pushing forward these big schemes. As it has often been said we expect within the next one or two years one million additional acres of land to be brought under cultivation and our capacity for generating electricity will be doubled.

"Hon. Members have spoken about the Godavari and Krishna-Pennar projects and into this some politics has also been imported. The Khosla Committee has recently visited this place, heard representations from Andhra friends as well as other people. I am sure they will recommend one of the schemes to be included in the supplementary programme of the five-year plan. Which scheme it will be, I am not in a position to say now. These schemes, the Krishna-Pennar and Ramapadasagar, will no doubt solve the food deficit problem of South India and give water for 6½ million acres, but they will cost about Rs. 250 crores. I am told that the Committee may recommend the completion of one of these schemes in stages so that the availability of funds and materials may be kept in view and the work completed at an early date.

[Sri A. B. Shetty] 18th March 1952]

5 p.m.
Sir, I do not propose to go over the various administrative reforms and the various achievements made by the present Ministry in spite of the many difficulties that we have had to face. We have given State aid for Industries. We have spread education. We have improved public health. We have developed communications. We have extended co-operation in many directions and one of the remarkable things we have done is the rural welfare work which we are now having in 84 Revenue Firkas covering about 2,400 villages. The progressive character of the administration is evident from the proportion of expenditure on nation-building schemes to the total revenue since 1945-46. It was 22 per cent in 1945-46; 25 per cent, 42.3 per cent, 53.7 per cent and 61.4 per cent in the succeeding years. According to the revised estimates for this year, it is 64.7 per cent. In the Budget Estimate, Part I, for 1952-53, it is 65.9 per cent. (The capital budget has assumed more importance under the present regime. Large scale expenditure has been undertaken on Development Projects. Our capital expenditure excluding State Trading and compensation to Zamindars has increased from Rs. 190 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 19½ crores in the year 1951-52, that is the current year and for the next year we are budgeting for Rs. 19.87 crores of capital expenditure. My hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition took objection to using the Revenue Reserve Fund for capital expenditure. He wanted a big portion of that for Andhra area.")

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"What I said was that at the time of the Partition proposal the Andhras laid claim to 40 per cent of the Reserve Fund and that Reserve Fund was kept intact for nearly one or two years afterwards. Only last year looting has started without much notice to the Assembly. In the Budget speech of the then Minister for Finance, Mr. Gopala Reddi, it was not clearly stated that he was going to utilize this. On the other hand, last year when questions were put and discussions were held, I asked the Hon. Finance Minister, 'Are you really spending from the Reserve Fund?' He said that it was only a change of securities and an adjustment between one Head and another. He was not clear in his mind. He did not give it out that he was actually using the Reserve Fund. Otherwise I would have raised the objection even then. That is the point which I wanted to make. I did not say that it cannot be used for any particular area."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Very few hon. Members seemed to have grappled with the financial problems of the Budget. The real budget problem is to find money for capital expenditure on Development Projects which will develop the resources of the State and make things better for the common man in whose name we speak so often. Of course, Members do not like the idea of additional taxation measures but the Planning Commission has stated that we must have additional taxation which will bring us Rs. 4 crores of income every year.

1949-50.							1950-51.							
Quantity.			Amount.	Quantity.			Amount.							
Bags.	Measures.	Oolcks.		Bags.	Measures.	Oolcks.								
							RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.			
Raw Rice ..	9	42	7	318	4	0	7	43	2½	255	2	10		
Boiled Rice-I ..	12	4	4½	386	4	5	9	33	0	315	4	0		
Boiled Rice-II ..	28	31	2½	728	8	10	9	8	7½	221	6	11		
Wheat.. ..	6	44	½	215	11	4	5	40	5½	154	11	4		
Milo	0	43	7	18	0	5	4	33	3½	108	3	5		
Maunds.			Amount.	Maunds.			Amount.							
Viss.	Palams.	Viss.		Palams.										
							RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.			
Sugar	233	4	2	2,469	13	4	22	0	32	241	15	9		
Maida	29	4	12½	199	13	0	8	6	16½	57	5	4		
Semolina ..	39	4	36½	372	14	3	20	0	38	245	0	3		
Total ..							4,709	5	7	1,599			1	10

[18th March 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 225 asked by Sri K. T. Kosalram (on behalf of Sri D. Dorairaja Pandian) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th March, 1952, page 151 supra.]

Name of person (or mills) against whom the case has been launched.	Nature of allegations against him.	Nature of punishment awarded by the Collector.	Nature of punishment, if any awarded by the Court if the case has been taken to a Court of law.	Whether the case is still pending or not.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Crime Nos. 32 to 40 of 1951—				
1 Muhammad Meera Sahib, son of Syed Sulaiman Sahib, Tenkasi.	On 8th March 1951, they transported nine bundles of yarn from Tenkasi to Melapalayam. Yarn was found to have been purchased in the black-market. The case was dropped on 9th August 1951, as it was then contended to have been taken for dyeing at Melapalayam where the dyeing charge is low.	Case ordered to be dropped.	..	Not pending.
2 Papanasa Mudaliar, son of Velayudha Mudaliar, Tenkasi.				
Crime No. 41 of 1951—	The Proprietor, Rajah Mills, Madurai was specially permitted by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to sell the yarn produced by the mills to dealers of his choice. Taking advantage of this concession, he sold the yarn in black-market in the district of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and Madras district.	Report under section 3 (1) (a) (iii) of Preventive Detention Act, 1950 sent against the accused.	Not taken to Court.	Pending.
3 M.V.P. Kanakavel Nadar.				
4 M.R. Krishnama-chari.				
5 Mariappa Pillai				
6 S. S. Palanisami Nadar.				
7 T. Subramaniam				
8 Ammayappa Nadar.				
Crime Nos. 42 to 44 of 1951—				
9 Sahul Hameed.	On 14th March 1951, they purchased three bundles of 26s yarn in black-market at Veeravanallur and transported by bus to Melapalayam. The yarn was seized at the bus stand at Veeravanallur.	Case dropped.	..	Not pending.
10 Abdul Kader.				
11 Haneefa.				
Crime Nos. 45 and 46 of 1951—				
12 Vairava Adavaiair	On 14th March 1951, one bundle of yarn brought by Subbiah Adavaiair was seized. The yarn was purchased in black-market.	Case dropped.	..	Do.
13 Chithilinga Adavaiair.				

18th March 1952]

Name of person (or mills) against whom the case has been launched.	Nature of allegations against him.	Nature of punishment awarded by the Collector.	Nature of punishment if any awarded by the Court if the case has been taken to a Court of law.	Whether the case is still pending or not.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Crime No. 47 of 1951—				
14 Subramania Mudaliar.	On 22nd March 1951, 30 bundles of yarn were seized from the house of the accused where it was kept for sale in black-market. The accused denied ownership of the bundles.	Case dropped and yarn confiscated to Government.	..	Not pending.
Crime No. 48 of 1951—				
15 Nattar Mudaliar.	On 17th February 1951, four bales and four bundles of yarn were transported from Sankarankoil to Puthiampudur. They were seized on suspicion.	Case dropped	..	Do.
16 Ponnuswami Mudaliar.				
Crime No. 49 of 1951—				
17 Pichai alias Pichaimuthu Nadar, Tisayanvilai.	On 28th March 1951, the accused sold to Sammoli Mohamed Ali of Melapalayam, 94 kalis and skeens of 20s yarn (grey).	Prosecution sanctioned against the accused.	..	Pending.
Crime No. 51 of 1951—				
18 Samothi Mohideen Melapalayam.	On 30th March 1951, the accused transported yarn purchased in black-market from Palayamkottai to Melapalayam weighing 23-1/2 lb.	Returned for further investigation by the Police.	..	Do.
Crime Nos. 52 to 55 of 1952—				
19 Savarimuthu Mudaliar.	On 31st March 1951, the accused transported yarn from Madurai to Veeravanallur weighing 93 pounds. The yarn was seized at Tirunelveli Junction on suspicion by the Police.	Sanction accorded for the prosecution of (1) Sri Savarimuthu Mudaliar, Veeravanallur and (2) Sri Karuppiiah Nadar, Madurai and in respect of two others, they were let off.	..	Do.
20 Siluvaimuthu, Mudaliar, Veeravanallur.				
21 Pandia Nadar				
22 Karuppiiah Nadar, Madurai.				

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 20th March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker, (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Licences for holding public meetings.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that

(1) licences for holding public meetings are to be obtained from district officials;

(2) permission to use mikes in public meetings must also be obtained from district officials;

(3) permission to use mike or megaphone to propagate in the streets for public meetings is to be obtained from district officials; and

(4) all such restrictions are extended even to villages; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) A licence for holding a public meeting should be obtained in places where a notice under section 30 (2) of the Police Act of 1861 (Central Act V of 1861) is in force. A licence for the use of sound amplifiers should be obtained in places to which section 71 (XV) of the City Police Act (Madras Act III of 1888) or section 3 (10) of the Town Nuisances Act, 1889 (Madras Act IV of 1889) has been extended.

“During the period of elections, the Government with a view to facilitate election propaganda, had suspended the operation of section 3 (10) of the Madras Town Nuisances Act, 1889 in all places in the State except in municipal towns and 29 non-municipal towns. They also suspended the operation of section 71 (XV) of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 in all places in the State except in Madras City. The period for which section 3 (10) of the Madras Town Nuisances Act, 1889 and section 71 (XV) of the Madras City Police Act 1888 were suspended was from 17th December 1951 to 31st January 1952.

[20th March 1952]

“(b) Section 30 (2) of the Police Act of 1861 enables the police officers to regulate the conduct of assemblies and processions which, if uncontrolled are likely to cause a breach of the peace. Section 71 (XV) of the City Police Act and section 3 (10) of the Town Nuisances Act, enable police officers to regulate the use of sound amplifiers which, if uncontrolled, are likely to cause annoyance to the public and may also cause a breach of the peace. It was in the interests of law and order the public tranquillity these restrictions were enforced.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider dropping these provisions as they have been intended to be applied only during the period of elections? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that in the villages to which these provisions have been extended, it is difficult for the people there to get licences, particularly because there will be no district officers or Deputy Superintendents of Police in those places, and they have to go several miles to get permission? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ I have already given an assurance, Sir, to the hon. Member that the suggestion will be considered.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that in addition to the kind of nuisances described in the question, the nuisance of writing slogans of all sorts on the walls, on the streets and at public places is a greater nuisance and whether they propose to take any steps to prevent such things? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Sir, I wish the hon. Member had brought it to the notice of the concerned authorities earlier; but anyway, the suggestion made by the hon. Member will be considered. It may perhaps be useful for future elections and not for the past elections.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will notify in the District Gazette all the places to which the Madras City Police Act and the Town Nuisances Act apply as these notifications were made from time to time as the periods were extended and a lot of difficulty is felt by the people to know the places to which these Acts apply? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Sir, when considering the other question, I think the hon. Member's suggestion also will be taken into consideration and the whole scheme examined in a comprehensive way.”

20th March 1952]

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—“ May I know, Sir, how long this Congress Government will continue to use these antediluvian Acts which are symbols of the old bureaucratic regime in this country? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ It all depends upon the people, Sir.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“ May I ask, Sir, if the Government are aware of the fact that, even after the elections, these scurrilous writings find a place on almost all the walls of every city and other places and what steps they propose to take to prevent such nuisance to the public? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Sir, I shall have the question examined.”

Supply of text-books for the E.S.L.C. Standard.

* 227 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the English and Tamil Text-books have been supplied to all schools for the E.S.L.C. Standard;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the text-books will be supplied?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ (a), (b) & (c) Twenty-five thousand copies of the English text-book were printed and made available for sale by the middle of June 1951. As all of these copies were sold out and as there was a demand for additional copies, the printing of 15,000 additional copies of the book had to be sanctioned. Further, the required quantity of paper had to be secured to print the additional number of copies which resulted in the slight delay for the reprinting of the book. These additional copies will be ready very soon and made available to all the schools.

“ As regards the Tamil text book for the VIII Standard Public Examination 1952, 35,000 copies of the book were got printed and made available for sale to schools by the middle of July, 1951. No report regarding the non-availability of copies of the text-book has been received so far.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that, on account of the delay in the supply of these text books, many difficulties were experienced and whether they have taken any steps to avoid such delays in the future? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ I will have the matter considered, Sir.”

[20th March 1952]

Completion of Lothugedda Gangaraju Madugole road works.

* 228 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri V. Raghavayya is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to question No. 449 answered on 18th November 1950 the present stage of the proposal to lay a road to Lothugadda and Gangaraju Madugole;

(b) the road works that have been undertaken in the Agency areas in 1950-51;

(c) how many of them have been completed; and

(d) the roads to be taken up in the Agency areas for 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) to (d) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper ^a placed on the table of the House.

Admissions in Government Arts College, Kumbakonam.

* 229 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received any complaint against Kumbakonam Government Arts College authorities regarding admissions in that college this year and if so, what it is;

(b) the action taken by the Government in this matter; and

(c) the basis on which selections have been made and by whom?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes. Two types of complaints were received—

(A) Complaining against the inadequacy of the reservation for Backward Communities and requesting for a reservation of 60 per cent of seats in the College for applicants from them, and

(B) complaining against the mode of selection which, it was alleged, laid undue emphasis on certain factors, like educational backwardness of parents, their service to the country and extra curricular activities like games, sports, scouting, N.C.C., etc, and mentioning that a large number of applicants with higher marks (most of them belonging to the Brahman Community, including sons of Government servants, dependants of Officers in the Defence Service etc.) failed to get admission.

20th March 1952]

“ (b) The Government considered it unnecessary to interfere with the selection made by the Selection Committee of the College. However, the University, at the request of the Government have permitted an increase of 48 seats in the Kumbakonam College to relieve the congestion.

“ (c) The selections for admission to the College were made by a Selection Committee constituted by Government consisting of—

- (i) Sri R. Kandaswami Moopanar,
- (ii) Sri V. S. Thyagaraja Mudaliar, and
- (iii) Principal of the College.

“ The selections were made on the basis of the instructions issued by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1728, Education, dated 22nd June 1951, a copy^a of which is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will take such steps as are necessary to see that no such complaints occur in the future? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, the Government have called for a report on the selection of candidates for admission to the various colleges and also for the names of the members of the selection committees. The report is awaited.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, may I ask the Education Minister as to why there is so much of ‘ kumbakonam ’ in the matter of admissions to this college and what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such ‘ kumbakonams ’? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What does the hon. Member mean by ‘ kumbakonam ’? ”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, it has been adopted in English phraseology.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ Is it in order, Sir? ”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ It finds a place in the Oxford Dictionary of the English language and is defined as ‘ double dealing.’ ”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that there was already in existence an Advisory Committee for this college for dealing with admissions and other things and may I know, Sir, whether this special committee was appointed for the special purpose of eliminating a particular community from admission to this college? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I believe, Sir, committees have been appointed for several colleges.”

[20th March 1952]

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" May I know, Sir, the exceptional circumstances that prevailed with reference to the Queen Mary's College and the Presidency College for the non-application of this Government Order? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is with reference to the Kumbakonam College."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Sir, in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1728, Education, dated 22nd June 1951, it is stated that selection of candidates for all colleges except the Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College, Madras, shall be made by a Committee."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A separate question may be put."

Suits re eviction of tenants in South Kanara.

* 230 Q.—SRI L. C. PAIS (on behalf of Sri K. R. Karanth) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of suits filed in the civil courts of South Kanara by landlords against tenants asking for eviction of tenants from their holdings in the years 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951; and

(b) the number disposed of out of these and those pending disposal?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) A statement^a showing the number of suits filed by landlords against tenants for eviction in the various civil courts of South Kanara district in the years 1948–1951 (up to 15th October 1951), the number of disposed of and the number pending disposal is placed on the table of the House."

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" May we take it, Sir, that the Government called for this information because of the demand by a section of the people that eviction of tenants should be stayed pending introduction of tenancy reforms? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, this information has been furnished in answer to a question put by the hon. Member Sri K. R. Karanth."

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" In view of the facts placed before us regarding the number of suits from each of the villages, do not the Government think, Sir, that a case has been made out for bringing in some legislation for the prevention of eviction of tenants? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, apart from the merits of the question which will be examined when we are taking up the Report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee, I would like to draw the hon. Member's attention to the fall in the number of suits compared to 1948."

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 239 infra.

[20th March 1952]

Conference of Government employees at Maduranthakam.

* 231 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Member Sri M. Kanniappan is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI M. KANNIAPPAN :—" Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the lower and middle-class Government employees in the State have passed resolutions regarding their salary and dearness allowance, in their conference held at Maduranthakam, Chingleput district, on 9th September 1951 and communicated them to the Government, and if so, the action taken thereon? "

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—" The resolutions have not been received by the Government."

Teachers' Training Examinations.

* 232 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are insisting on mentioning the castes in the Teachers' Training Examinations;

(b) if so, what the reason is; and

(c) whether the Government are insisting on mentioning castes in any other examinations except the Teachers' Training Examination?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) The name of caste or class or community of each candidate is entered in the form of application as well as in the T.S.L.Cs. of candidates appearing for the examination ever since the examination began.

" In accordance with the policy hitherto followed by the Government for appointment, this enabled the appointing authorities to select candidates according to the community, when recruitment was made on a communal basis. This information is also required for statistical purposes, and the register of admissions and withdrawals and transfer certificates maintained in recognized schools contain this information in accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

" (c) Yes. This is done in other examinations like the S.S.L.C., Technical and the E.S.L.C. Examinations also."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the question of not insisting on the mentioning of castes by students, especially those who are appearing for the Teachers' Training Examinations and other such examinations? If necessary, let the option be given to the students themselves to mention their castes or not and let not the

11-15
a.m.

[20th March 1952]

Government insist upon the students to do so. This suggestion of mine will be helpful to abolish the caste system which is considered to be a menace in this country."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is still some reservation made for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also for the Backward Classes. I think this information is necessary and useful."

Alleged attack on the hostel attached to the Zamorin's College, Kozhikode.

* 233 Q.—JANAB K. M. SEETHI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh volunteers at Kozhikode made an organized attack on the hostel attached to the Zamorin's College, on the 17th October 1951, and if so, the full details of the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that the activities of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh at Kozhikode, Palghat and other centres in Malabar are causing fear and uneasiness to peaceful citizens in those places; and

(c) whether any and what steps are being taken by the authorities to protect the public from the violence of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh volunteers?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) On 17th October 1951, in the evening, Sri M. S. Golwalkar, Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh Chief, addressed a gathering of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh workers in the Zamorin's College playground. While the volunteers were returning after the meeting at 8 p.m. some of the students in the Hostel hooted at them. On seeing this, about half a dozen persons, presumably Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh workers, pelted stones at the College Hostel and went away. On 18th October 1951 in the evening, three persons whose names and addresses are not known went to the College Hostel and assaulted a student who was suspected to have taken a prominent part in the previous day's incident. The students raised an alarm which attracted other students to the spot. The students tried to pacify the three persons but finding them defiant, gave a blow to one of the three and sent them away. Apart from this, there was no organized assault on the College Hostel by Rashtriya Swayam Sevak volunteers.

" (b) The answer is in the negative.

" (c) Does not arise."

20th March 1952]

Applications for house-sites from the employees of the Government.

* 234 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri M. Kanniappan is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI M. KANNIAPPAN :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether some of the lower and middle-class employees of Government have applied for house-sites recently, and if so, the action taken on their applications? "

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

Erection of new pumping stations for agricultural purposes.

* 235 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of proposals for erecting new pumping stations for agricultural purposes under the consideration of the Government at present;

(b) how many of these belong to Nellore district;

(c) how many have been approved in the State; and

(d) the total acreage that can be brought under irrigation under the schemes already accepted by the Government (a) in Nellore district and (b) in the rest of the State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer^b is laid on the table of the House."

List of names of persons suspected as communists.

* 236 Q.—SRI P. VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(a) the list of names of persons suspected as communists or as communist sympathizers, who were killed by the police during 1948 to 1951; and

(b) the names of police either from officials or constables that were killed by the communists during the above period?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) & (b) No one has been killed by the police either because he was or was suspected to be a communist or a communist sympathizer. In encounters with law breakers the police had on certain occasions to use force or open fire in self defence. A list^c of names of persons including police officers who lost their lives in such encounters

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 240 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 240-242 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix VI on pages 242-244 infra.

[20th March 1952]

with law breakers during 1948-51 is placed on the table of the House. The list does not include the names of 47 deceased persons who could not be identified."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that the Government have sent a secret circular to all the Police officials to shoot down communist leaders when they are caught? "

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

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, when Potluri Sundaram (No. 28 in the list of persons killed in encounters with the Police during 1948-51 in Krishna district placed on the table of the House) was killed and when that encounter took place? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Notice."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether any member of the public had been killed and if so, how many? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Notice "

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government are aware that Potluri Sundaram (No. 28 in the list) is still alive and moving about, has purchased lands in the Tungabhadra project with the help of Tahsildars, came to Madras very recently and is in contact with the Police officials even to-day? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I take the information."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important thing. The Government say that Potluri Sundaram had been killed, whereas he is living. My point is that the Government are giving false information to the public."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has not put a question."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, my question is that this Potluri Sundaram, whom the Government have declared to have been killed, is still alive and I should like to know why such false information is supplied to the hon. Members? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, when a question is put, the Minister supplies information at the disposal of Government. When additional information is supplied by the hon. Member, it is the duty of the Government to receive it."

SRI K. SUBBA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the policy and philosophy of loot and murder followed by communists have encouraged these young men to rebel against the Government? "

20th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have no answer to give to that question."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the list placed on the table of the House contains the names of persons who are supposed to be communists and who have been killed or whether it contains the list of all persons who have been killed by the Police during these years? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" As I said, this is a list of names of persons including Police officers who lost their lives in encounters with law breakers. This list refers to persons killed in clashes that took place between the Police and law breakers on certain occasions."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the list is placed in answer to a question regarding the number of Communists that have been killed. That is why I am asking for a clarification. I want the Hon. Minister to tell us whether all these persons mentioned in the list, whose number is about 150 or so, are Communists or supposed to have been Communists? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have nothing more to add to the answers already given."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have information as to where and when these encounters took place and whether there are witnesses to such encounters? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I should like to have notice of this question."

Cultivation of the padugai lands in Tiruchirappalli district.

* 237 Q.—SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no flood bank on the left side of the river Cauvery between the villages of Noyyal and Thirmakkadalur in the Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) whether there was a vast area of lands called padugai in between the river and the ayacut lands;

(c) the total acreage of this area;

(d) how much of this area is now maintained as 'padugai' and how much has been assigned to others and for what purposes and why;

(e) in addition to these assignments (either permanent or temporary) how many acres of lands have been leased out to private individuals under the Grow More Food Scheme or otherwise;

(f) whether lands have been assigned or leased out to village headmen, karnams and servants of the Revenue Department or their nominees;

[20th March 1952]

(g) the average revenue collected per acre from these people (assignees and lessees);

(h) whether almost all this area is now grown with sugarcane, plantain and other commercial crops to the total exclusion of paddy; and if so, the estimate of income per acre from such cultivation;

(i) whether it is a fact that the villagers have been deprived of their safety valve during floods by the cultivation of these padugai lands and also of their only grazing ground so essential for their cattle by allowing the private individuals to make huge profits out of these lands; and

(j) the measures that the Government propose to take to put an end to this private profiteering?

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

“(b) Yes.

“(c) The approximate area of the padugai is about 867 acres in Karur taluk.

“(d) ‘Padugai’ is not maintained by any department. About 20 acres of land have been temporarily leased to political sufferers under the Grow More Food Scheme.

“(e) An extent of 166 acres is under encroachment and another extent of 121 acres is under lease under the Grow More Food Campaign.

“(f) (1) An extent of 1.90 acres in Vangal village has been leased to the karnam of Vangal some five years back and is still under his enjoyment.

(2) An extent of 8.08 acres in Achamapuram village has been encroached upon by the village munsif of Nerur (North), and is under his enjoyment.

(3) An extent of 56 cents in Komupalayam village is under the enjoyment of the Irrigation Cess Fund clerk, Taluk office, Karur, who is an ex-service man. This is also an encroachment.

(4) An extent of 82 cents in Nerur (North) village has been leased out to the karnam of the village.

(5) An extent of 4 acres in Nerur (North) village has been leased out to the 4 vettis of the village at the rate of an acre each.

“(g) A sum of Rs. 581-8-0 as taram and Rs. 2,054-12-0 as penalty and water charge have been collected during fasli 1360 for the encroachments in the padugai.

“(h) Out of the total occupation of 307 acres, sugarcane has been cultivated in 33.26 acres, plantain in 2.04 acres and

20th March 1952]

paddy in 94.49 acres. The remaining area is otherwise occupied and cultivated with other crops. The average net profit of sugarcane cultivation, plantain cultivation and paddy cultivation and others may be estimated at Rs. 1,000, Rs. 800, Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 respectively.

“(i) Yes.

“(j) Heavy penalties are already being levied on all objectionable cases and eviction proceedings are taken wherever necessary.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the long answer that has been supplied by the Hon. Minister, may I request that this question may be taken up to-morrow?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It cannot be taken up to-morrow. Now it is only 11-25. I will allow the hon. Member one or two minutes to put supplementary questions.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“May I ask, Sir, what is the policy of the Government in giving Government-owned lands on lease or on assignment, and if it is the policy of Government to let out lands for ‘grow more food,’ why should they be let out for growing other crops than food crops and why should not such lands be let out in public auction so that they might fetch the maximum revenue to the Government?”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, the hon. Member is asking for the policy of the Government.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“The hon. Member can only seek information.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member will repeat the question.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“In regard to the lease of Government-owned lands, what is the policy of this Government in assigning them to persons either on lease or on rent for cultivation and if it is the intention of the Government to have food crops cultivated thereon, why is it that they are let out for cultivating commercial crops and, even if they are let out to others for any other purpose, why should it be done at the discretion of the local Revenue Officers or the District Collector and not let out in public auction?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“So far as this matter is concerned there has been no change of policy. Lands like these, padugai or lanka, are only leased and not assigned, and the question—the right to do it—is left to the local officers. They recommend to the Government, if necessary, in certain cases, but in most cases they themselves take decisions.”

[20th March 1952]

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Even according to the answer given by the Hon. Minister, a number of village officers and Government servants have been encroaching upon these lands and is it not within the purview of this Government to see that their own servants do not misuse these lands and derive a greater benefit to the detriment of Government revenues? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ They are also treated as encroachers. Once a person encroaches upon the land, he is treated as an encroacher whether he is a Government servant or somebody else and penalties are levied.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ The village officers who encroach in this way happen to be servants of this Government. If this Government is going to allow its own servants to encroach, then what is there to prevent other people from encroaching on other people's lands? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Whoever encroaches on Government lands will be penalized. In this matter a Government servant is treated just like any other encroacher.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Hon. Minister has said in answer to clause (f) that an extent of 8.08 acres of land in one village was encroached upon by the village munsif and the lands are still in his enjoyment. The answer does not show that the Government are taking any action. Therefore I want to know, as Mr. Gopalaswami wants to know, why no action has been taken against that particular village munsif and why the Government are allowing this land to be in his enjoyment? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answer to clause (f) of the question. Heavy penalties are already being levied in all objectionable cases and eviction proceedings are taken wherever necessary.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ My question is whether with reference to this particular case any action is proposed to be taken? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have already said that it is proposed to evict these encroachers.”

11-30 a.m. SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ May I know what percentage of these lands has been assigned to the landless labourers and the Harijans who directly cultivate the lands? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ If such people apply to the local authorities for assignment of lands to them, their request will certainly be considered.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not proper for the Government to assign lands to landless labourers? ”

[20th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The policy of the Government in the matter of assignment of lands is to give priority to organizations formed on a co-operative basis to cultivate them.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ Are not the Government aware of the fact that 90 per cent of the people who have been assigned lands belong to the middle classes and they let them out to others and thereby earn huge profits in the bargain, due to the ignorance of the Government and the local officials? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ No, Sir. It is not correct.”

SRI M. P. PERIASWAMI :—“ கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களே, ஹரிஜனங்கள் உழக்கூடிய நிலத்தை எடுத்து அதை தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதை தெரிவிக்குமாறு கேட்கிறேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have no information with me to support or confirm what the hon. Member has said just now.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, it has been estimated by the Government that as many as one million acres of land are practically lying waste in our State now. May I ask the Government how they are going to implement the Grow More Food Scheme when they do not lease out these waste lands to be cultivated by willing agriculturists? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, if anybody applies for lease of these waste lands, Government will favourably consider his request. Till now there have been no such cases where Government have refused such a request.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether in the case of lands leased out to agricultural labourers under the Grow More Food Scheme, the labourers would be entitled to any pattah? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ This question has nothing to do with padugai lands which we are now discussing.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether it is not desirable, to bring all these padugai lands under the direct control of the Government so that food crops may be raised on them and more food made available in the country? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, the hon. Member has perhaps not listened to what I said. The persons to whom these lands have been temporarily leased out are not keeping quiet. They are cultivating them.”

SRI K. SUBBA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Village Officers who are landless persons are not entitled to these concessions? ”

[20th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The fact that a person is a Village Officer does not deprive him of the right to be a landlord.”

SRI M. P. PERIASWAMI :—“ அந்த படுகை புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை ஹரிஜனங்கள் உழுது வருகிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ வேறு பிரச்சனை போட்டால் அதைச் சொல்ல முடியும்.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that these village officials (karnam, village headman and their nominees) have encroached upon other lands and have begun to cultivate them without the knowledge of the Revenue authorities? If so, when and what action are the Government going to take against them? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, the answer to this question demands an elaborate enquiry and I am not able to give a ready answer now.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Will it not be desirable for the Government to impose the condition at the time the lands are leased out, that only food crops and not commercial crops, should be cultivated on these lands? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ A very good suggestion.” (Laughter).

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister to the previous question, may I ask whether the Government are not aware of the fact that on practically all the lands which have been leased out by them, commercial crops like sugarcane, plantains, etc., are cultivated to the detriment of the Grow More Food Scheme which is intended to provide the people of our State with sufficient food? ”

(No answer.)

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

PRESENTATION OF SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1951-52.

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

“ As the House is aware, the first supplementary statement for this official year was approved by the Legislature in October 1951 and it related to new service schemes which were sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by the Government early in the year and for which only token sums were obtained from the Legislature in

20th March 1952] [Sri A. B. Shetty]

the Revenue and the Capital Accounts. As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the present Supplementary Demands relate to—

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

(b) ‘ New Service ’ schemes sanctioned by the Government in the latter part of this year, which were not included in the first Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants for this year.

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

“ The estimated expenditure in 1951-52 in respect of ‘ new service ’ schemes included in the present statement is relatively small—Rs. 49.43 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 0.05 lakh in the Capital Account. This expenditure is covered by advances sanctioned from the Madras Contingency Fund, pending regularization by the Legislature. But most of the demands proposed are in respect of larger expenditure on items provided for in the Budget for 1951-52 and approved by the Legislature, due to various causes, as explained in the Detailed Estimates.

“ There are in all 32 Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account; including one wholly ‘ charged ’ item, involving a total sum of Rs. 660.12 lakhs under ‘ voted ’ and Rs. 46.60 lakhs under ‘ charged ’. Under Capital Account there are six Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 98.58 lakhs under ‘ voted ’ expenditure alone. A sum of Rs. 172.96 lakhs is also proposed under Loans and Advances by the State Government. The total of all the Supplementary Demands including ‘ charged ’ items works out to nearly Rs. 10 crores. This may at first sight appear large but it is less than one-half of the total amount of the supplementary estimate presented last March (about Rs. 22 crores). As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the total of the present Demands does not represent a corresponding increase in the total budget appropriation for the year. Against the additional demands now included, savings or credits are anticipated to the extent of nearly Rs. 1 crore in the Revenue Account and Rs. 7 crores in the Capital Account. The amount of the Supplementary Demands has not been reduced with reference to these savings, as no reappropriation is permissible from one grant to another or between ‘ charged ’ and ‘ voted ’ items.

[Sri A. B. Shetty] [20th March 1952]

“ Further, most of the increased expenditure has been allowed for in the revised estimate for 1951-52 already presented to the Legislature.

“ The important Supplementary Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account are the following :—

Grant X—State Legislature—(Rs. 30.73 lakhs).—The expenditure on General Elections has been much larger than originally anticipated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20th March 1952] [Sri A. B. Shetty]

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

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

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

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

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I now adjourn the House until 11 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 21st March 1952.

[20th March 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 228 asked by Sri V. Raghavayya at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th March 1952, page 220 supra.]

(a) *With reference to question No. 449 answered on 18th November 1950 the present stage of the proposal to lay a road to Lothugudda and Gangaraju Madugole.*—The work of formation, including soling, metalling, etc., of the Lothugedda-Paderu Road via Gangaraju Madugole is included in the draft Ten-year Plan for development of the Agency areas which is under the consideration of the Government. This will be taken up for execution after the plan is approved.

(b) *The road works that have been undertaken in the Agency areas in 1950-51—*

- (1) Forming Kasinagaram village road.
- (2) Forming Paragalapalli village road.
- (3) Forming Chodavaram village road.
- (4) Forming Tripurapantavudu village road.
- (5) Forming a road from Chodavaram to Cheruvukommampalam (via) Addatigella—27 miles.

(c) *How many of them have been completed?*—The first four works mentioned in clause (b) above are expected to be completed before the end of 1951-52. Formation and metalling of item (5) is expected to be completed by the end of this year and the construction of bridges and culverts on this road will be taken up next year after the estimates are approved.

(d) *The roads to be taken up in the Agency areas for 1951-52—*

- (1) Forming a road from Rampachodavaram to Bhadrachalam via Maridumalli-Lakkavaram, Chinturu, etc.—Length 68 miles.
- (2) Forming a road from Gangavaram to Nellipudi—Length 10 miles.
- (3) Constructing a bridge at mile 47/3 of Rajahmundry-Maridumalli Road.
- (4) Constructing a bridge at mile 49/1 of Rajahmundry-Maridumalli Road.
- (5) Forming a road from Peddavalasa to Katragedda via Rampulu.
- (6) Construction of a bridge across Kakkarapadugedda at mile 28/3-4 of K.D. Peta—Koyyur Road.
- (7) Construction of a bridge across Koyyurgedda of K.D. Peta—Koyyur Road—M. 30/2.

20th March 1952]

(8) Construction of a bridge across Chappagedda on the Chintapalligudem Road—M. 37/6.

(9) Forming an all-weather road from Jeelugumilli to Ankampalem.

(10) Forming a road from Puchikampadu to Ankampalem.

(11) Forming a jeepable road from Ankampalem to Dormamidi.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 229 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th March 1952, page 220 supra.]

G.O. No. 1728, Education, dated 22nd June 1951

Colleges—Government Arts Colleges—Rules for the selection of candidates—Issued.

Order—No. 1728, Education, dated 22nd June 1951.

In supersession of all previous orders regarding the selection of candidates for admission to the Government Arts Colleges, the Government issue the following instructions:—

(i) Fifteen per cent of the seats available in the college shall be reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Not less than 25 per cent of the seats shall be reserved for socially and educationally backward classes, these being the classes specified in Section III of G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951. Converts to Christianity from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall also be included in the category of socially and educationally backward classes.

(iii) If qualified candidates from the classes specified in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) are not forthcoming up to the limits fixed for them, the consequential vacancies shall be filled by candidates belonging to other classes.

(iv) The remaining seats shall be available for candidates belonging to all classes.

2. The selection of candidates for all colleges except the Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College, Madras, shall be made by a Committee consisting of not more than three members to be appointed by the Government. The Principal of the College shall be the Member-Secretary of the Committee, the others being non-official members. One of the two non-official members shall be nominated as the Chairman of the Committee by the Government. The Committee shall function even with two members.

[20th March 1952]

provided the Principal is one of them. The other member will then function as the Chairman. The selections made by the Committee shall be final.

3. In selecting the candidates for admission to the non-reserved seats, the educational backwardness of the parents shall be taken into account. Candidates whose parents have rendered service to the country or to the Government shall be entitled to special preference.

4. Distinction in extra-curricular activities like games, sports, scouting, National Cadet Corps, etc., shall be given due recognition while making the selection.

5. The above instructions shall apply to admission to each University class separately, viz., the Intermediate, B.A. or B.Sc., etc., and to each group, viz., Mathematics, Science, History, etc.

6. *The Presidency College, Madras, and the Queen Mary's College, Madras.*—Admissions to the Presidency College, and the Queen Mary's College, Madras, shall be made by the Principal of the College concerned in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. The instructions in paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5 above shall apply, in regard to admissions to pass courses. They shall not, however, apply to admissions to Honours and Post-Graduate Courses in the College. The Honours and Post-Graduate Courses being specialised ones meant for candidates who have proved aptitude for them, the intention of the Government is that only candidates with the minimum attainments in the subjects should be admitted to these courses. In respect of both these institutions, as far as possible, due representation should be given to candidates from all the regions in the State.

20th March 1952]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 230 asked by Sri L. C. Pais (on behalf of Sri K. R. Karanth) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th March 1952, page 222 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of suits filed by landlords against tenants for eviction in South Kanara district.

Name of the court.	1948.			1949.			1950.			1951 (up to 15th October 1951).		
	Number of suits filed.	Number of suits disposed of.	Number of suits pending disposal.	Number of suits filed.	Number of suits disposed of.	Number of suits pending disposal.	Number of suits filed.	Number of suits disposed of.	Number of suits pending disposal.	Number of suits filed.	Number of suits disposed of.	Number of suits pending disposal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
The Subordinate Judge, South Kanara.	5	4	1	12	12	..	1	1	..	6	1	5
District Munsif, Coondapoor	100	100	..	83	83	..	126	122	..	166	46	60
Do. Karkal ..	113	50	63	100	113 *	50	127	108	..	126	84	42
Do. Kasaregod ..	325	314	11	141	134	7	104	86	18	101	28	73
Do. Mangalore ..	193	193	..	141	138	3	168	142	26	142	47	95
Do. Puttur ..	134	133	1	95	95	..	79	60	19	97	22	75
Do. Udipi ..	142	142	..	162	147	5	148	119	29	180	83	97
Do. Hoedrug ..	..	..	..	366	299	67	227	87	140	143	76	67
Total ..	1,012	936	76	1,090	1,021 *	132	980	725	255	901	387	514

* These include the suits of 1948, disposed of in 1949.

[20th March 1952]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 234 asked by Sri M. Kannappan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th March 1952, page 225 supra.]

Yes. So far as the Government are aware, representations were received recently from certain non-gazetted staff including the staff of the inferior service in Madras City, Chingleput and Salem districts, for assignment of house-sites. The action taken on them is detailed below :—

(1) In July 1948, the Government sanctioned the assignment by private sale of 183 plots in Tambaram area to members of the District Revenue staff, District Board staff and Government servants of Madras City at a concessional rate of Rs. 150 per plot of two grounds.

(2) In August 1950, the Government sanctioned the assignment of lands to the extent of 27.64 acres in Ambattur village in favour of the Ambattur Government Servants' Co-operative Society at a concessional rate of Rs. 75 per ground for the construction of houses.

(3) In April 1951, the Government sanctioned the assignment of land to the extent of 6.52 acres of Hasthampatti village, Salem taluk, to the members of the inferior service attached to the Collector's office and other Government offices at Salem, at the rate of Rs. 15 per cent.

(4) In May 1951 (30th May 1951), the Government also sanctioned the assignment of 92 plots available in Tambaram village to the members of the inferior services in the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Revenue offices at Saidapet and the Tambaram Panchayat Board.

(5) Applications received from the Board of Revenue Building Society, The Chingleput District Government Inferior Servants' Association and the Kancheepuram Inferior Servants' Association for assignment of house-sites are under the consideration of the Government.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 235 asked by Sri M. A. Easwaran (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th March 1952, page 225 supra.]

(a) The following 14 schemes are under consideration of the Government or under investigation by the heads of departments concerned :—

- (1) East Godavari—Torrigeedda Pumping Scheme.
- (2) East Godavari—Vemagiri Pumping Scheme.
- (3) East Godavari—Tulibhoga Drain Pumping Scheme.
- (4) East Godavari—Biccavole Drain Pumping Scheme.

20th March 1952]

- (5) Coimbatore—Kaveripuram Pumping Scheme.
- (6) Krishna—Vestupalli Pumping Scheme.
- (7) Krishna—Edurumondilanka Pumping Scheme.
- (8) Guntur—Ramalingapuram Pumping Scheme.
- (9) Nellore—Irrigation by pumping from Gundalakamma river for affording facilities to Zammalamadaka village.
- (10) Nellore—Pumping from Pennar river to irrigate the ayacut of Yerracheruvu and tank-bed lands of Tarumivaya tank.
- (11) Nellore—Pumping from Pennar river for supplementing the ayacut under Nallacheruvu of Kullur.
- (12) Chingleput—Pumping from Palar river-bed for irrigating lands in Palayam village of Madurantakam taluk.
- (13) East Godavari—Jagannadhapuram, Arogolanu, Navabpalem Pumping Scheme.
- (14) East Godavari—Cherukulanka Pumping Scheme.

(b) Of the above 14 schemes, the following three relate to Nellore district :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Scheme for pumping water from the Gundalakamma river near Zammalamadaka village. | Under investigation by the Agricultural and Public Works departments. |
| (2) Scheme for pumping water from Pennar river to irrigate the ayacut of Yerracheruvu and tank-bed lands of Tarumivaya tank | |
| (3) Scheme for pumping water from Pennar river for supplementing ayacut under Nailacheruvu of Kullur. | Under investigation by Public Works department. |

(c) The following schemes have been approved by the Government so far :—

I. Chingleput district.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Scheme for pumping water from Palar river near Pinayur village in Kancheepuram taluk. | Have started working and are under the control of the Agricultural department. |
| (2) Scheme for pumping water from the Nelvay Maduvu in Madurantakam taluk. | |

II. Malabar district.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Scheme for pumping water from the Bharathapuzha river. | Will start working soon. The schemes are under the control of the Agricultural department. |
| South Kanara district. | |
| Two pilot schemes have been sanctioned for the district. | |

[20th March 1952]

III. Tanjore district.

- (1) Extension of irrigation at the tail-end of the Mulliar, by pumping.
- (2) Provision of irrigation facilities by pumping water from Paimini South Rajan Channel to Devambalpatnam and Segal villages.

IV. Guntur district.

Undavalli, Tadepalli Pumping Scheme.

V. Krishna district.

Patamata Pumping Scheme.

The schemes are under the control of the Public Works department.

- (d) (i) No scheme has been approved in respect of Nellore district.
- (ii) In the rest of the State 5,808 acres will be brought under cultivation.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 236 asked by Sri P. Venkateswarlu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th March 1952, page 225 supra.]

Names of persons killed in encounters with the police during 1948-51.

East Godavari—

- 1 Sanaboyina Jagannadhan.
- 2 Prerepu Mrutyunjayudu.
- 3 Narra Anjaneyulu.
- 4 Padala Subbarao.
- 5 Nagulapalli Koteswararao.
- 6 Donga Narasimhamurti.
- 7 Gurram Venkatarreddi.
- 8 Idupuganti Purnachandrarao.
- 9 Alluri Venkata Butchimararaju.
- 10 Gubbala Venkatarreddi.
- 11 Thummala Bapayya.
- 12 Boppana Venkateswararao.
- 13 Anney Venkatakrishnai.
- 14 Kandikatla Nagabhushanam.
- 15 Nanduri Subbarao.
- 16 Penumatcha Anantharaju.
- 17 Chintam Satyanarayana Doss.

West Godavari—

- 1 Devarakonda Subbarao.
- 2 Alluri Ramaraju.
- 3 Busi Venkatarao.
- 4 Busi Musalayya.
- 5 Borusu Manganna.
- 6 Pachigolla Venkataratnam.
- 7 David.
- 8 N. Thata Rao.
- 9 K. Prabakararao.
- 10 Kalidindi Suryanarayanaraju.
- 11 Rowthu Nagabhushanam.
- 12 Ayyaparaju.
- 13 Thalla Basava Mallayya.
- 14 Erada Sambayya.
- 15 Edara Narayanaraju.
- 16 Manneti Yelamanda.
- 17 Nadella Venkata Krishnayya.
- 18 Potluri Narasimha Rao.
- 19 Edupuganti Subbarao.
- 20 Koneru Mallikarjuna Rao.

Krishna—

- 1 Madigonga Veeraiah.
- 2 Madiga Bitchalu.
- 3 Maiga Bakkodu.
- 4 Sunkara Venkatappaiah.
- 5 Nagireddi Chandra Reddi.
- 6 Bandi Venkata Reddi.
- 7 Chintapalli Paparao.
- 8 P. Subba Rao.
- 9 J. Basavaiah.
- 10 Kolli Bhadrappa.
- 11 Yeruva Venkataramireddi.
- 12 K. Veerayya.
- 13 T. Narayya.
- 14 Chalasani Rajagopalarao.
- 15 Chigurupati Kutumba Rao.
- 16 Yelamanchili Peda Basavaiah.
- 17 Malapamu Nallaiah.
- 18 Challapalli Narayana Rao.
- 19 Gogineni Thathayya.
- 20 Ravi Bhima Rao.
- 21 M. Satyanarayana Reddi.
- 22 Parvathaneni Thirumala Rao.
- 23 Adusumilli Narayana Rao.
- 24 Ponnuganti Nageswara Rao.
- 25 Manne Rathayya.
- 26 G. Burraiah.
- 27 Maleti Venkataiah.
- 28 Potluri Sundaram.
- 29 Dronavalli Satyaprasad.
- 30 Appireddi.
- 31 Meka Subba Rao.
- 32 Vemulapalli Nageswararao.
- 33 Yelamanchili Venkateswara Rao.
- 34 Dasari Nagabhushanam.
- 35 Yelamanchili China Basavaiah.
- 36 Katragadda China Venkatrayudu.
- 37 Kadiyala Narayana Rao.
- 38 Chalasani Jagannadharao.
- 39 Thottempudi Narayana Rao.

[20th March 1952]

Names of persons killed in encounters with the police during 1948-51—cont.

Krishna—cont.

- 40 Paruchuri Rajagopala Rao.
- 41 Bogadula Rama Rao.
- 42 Kota Venkateswarlu.

Guntur—

- 1 Danda Narayanaswamy.
- 2 Alla Venkaiah.
- 3 Banda Ankamma.
- 4 Katta Damodarudu.
- 5 Mukudu Moshe.
- 6 Dammu Pothuraju.
- 7 Bandaru Venkatappaiah.
- 8 Garikapati Sriramulu.
- 9 Nagabhyru Veeraiah.
- 10 Gumma Kotaiah.
- 11 Karnam Sriramulu.
- 12 Peddipaka Prakasam.
- 13 Battula Dhanunjayudu.
- 14 Vundavalli Devasahayam.
- 15 Gundlapalli Basavaiah.
- 16 Yelamanchi Ramakrishnaiah.
- 17 Bondalapati Ammaiah.
- 18 Gaddam Moshe.
- 19 Dasari Subbaiah.
- 20 Ganapavarapu Pitchodu.
- 21 Madiga Pulimala Sydulu.
- 22 John Mohammad.
- 23 Chivukula Seshasastry.
- 24 Kasturi Kutumba Rao.
- 25 Bandaru Venkateswarlu.
- 26 Sajja Surya Balanandam.
- 27 Tegata Nagaiah.
- 28 Varla Rosigadu.
- 29 Kanchi Ramakotaiah.
- 30 Saginala Sydulu.
- 31 Pasupuleti Rasaiah.
- 32 Shaik Papa Saheb.
- 33 Chennamchetti Peddabbi.
- 34 Komma Tirupataiah.
- 35 Mohd. Ghouse.
- 36 Shaik Nanne Saheb.
- 37 Polepalli Somulu.
- 38 Tallam Srimannarayana.
- 39 Madala Kotaiah.
- 40 Madala Narasaiah.
- 41 Dasari Kotaiah.
- 42 Gaddam Hussein.
- 43 Narasaiah.
- 44 Kantamneni Venkataratnam.
- 45 Moturi Venkataratnam.
- 46 Koteswararao.
- 47 Punnaiah.

Nellore—

Kakumani Venkateswaralu.

Kurnool—

- 1 Raghuramayya.
- 2 Bhavani.
- 3 Rangaiah.
- 4 Thirupuraiah.

Cuddapah—

- 1 Lakkireddi Venkatakonada Reddi.
- 2 Mala Marigadu.
- 3 Kattubadi Pedda Venkatigadu.
- 4 Mala Venkatigadu.

North Arcot—

Kanniappa Mudaly.

South Arcot—

- 1 A. V. Seetharama Rao.
- 2 Venkata Jagayya.
- 3 Kolli Konda Ragaviya.
- 4 Uthirapathi Panikan.

Tanjore—

- 1 Natesa Voikaran.
- 2 Hiranian alias Venkatachalam.
- 3 Arumugam.
- 4 Rasu Voikaran.
- 5 Sivaraman.

Madurai—

- 1 Manavalan.
- 2 Marimuthu.
- 3 Thillaivanam.
- 4 Karuvayan alias Arunachalam.
- 5 ThiMaivana Nadar.

Ramanathapuram—

- 1 Sangu Pillai.
- 2 Sonaimuthu.

Salem—

Perumal Goundan.

Coimbatore—

- 1 Palaniswami Gounder.
- 2 Karuppa Valayan.

Malabar—

- 1 Cherota Anandan.
- 2 Cherota Gopulan.
- 3 Kundancheri Govindan.
- 4 Kooloth Valappil Krishnan.
- 5 Karat Kunhamboo.
- 6 Karatpan Koran.
- 7 Vayalali Anandan.
- 8 K. K. Balakrishnan Nambiar.
- 9 K. K. Ryrn Nambiar.
- 10 K. K. Kuttappan.
- 11 Manheri Gopalan Nambiar.
- 12 Kinarullathil Ghoyi.
- 13 Vattakandy Raghavan.
- 14 Puthenpurayil Kannan.
- 15 Kavunthody Sankaran.
- 16 Alavakkan Krishnan.
- 17 Padinharathil Meethal Kanaran.
- 18 Puravil Kanaran.
- 19 Kunniyil Chathu.
- 20 Kuppanakkal Kunhappu.
- 21 Madathara Govindan Nambiar.
- 22 Navudian Chintan.
- 23 Pappinisseri Kelu Nair.
- 24 Kunnummal Raman Maniyani.
- 25 Appadekkal Chinta Podduval.
- 26 Gopalakrishnan.
- 27 Bembringal Pokkan.
- 28 Mavila Chindan Nambiar.
- 29 Moidankutty.

[20th March 1952]

Names of police officers killed in encounters with law-breakers during 1948-51.

Anantapur—			Guntur—cont.
Venkatagiri Raju (Railway Police constable)..			K. Subbarao (Police constable).
East Godavari—			V. Jacob (Police constable).
Ch. Seetharamaiah (Police constable).		Madurai—	
West Godavari—		Shenbagam Servai (Head constable).	
R. Ramamurthy (Jamadar, Armed Reserve).		Malabar—	
Krishna—		Raghavandra Bolar (Sub Inspector of Police).	
E. V. Appu (Police constable of S.A.P.).		Krishnan Nair (Police constable).	
Guntur—		Ramanathapuram—	
K. S. Ramanujachary (Inspector of Police).		S. Kolandasamy Thevar (Police constable).	
Akkireddi (S.B. Head constable).		Tirunelveli—	
		Vellaswami Naicker (Police constable).	

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 21st March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Number of Harijans admitted into the Engineering College.

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

(a) the number of Harijans who applied for admission into Engineering College this year;

(b) how many of them were admitted; and

(c) how many were refused admission and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a), (b) & (c) Fifty-five candidates applied for admission and 47 are now in the Government Engineering Colleges; of the remaining 8, 2 were ineligible, not possessing the requisite qualification, 5 did not appear before the Selection Committee or accept the seats offered to them; and one was sent out as it was subsequently found that he was not one eligible for preferential treatment under the existing rules.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“The Hon. the Minister said that one candidate was sent out later. Why did not the Government take care at the time of admission to see whether he was eligible or not? Why should the Government make him waste his time by admitting him first and sending him out later?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The boy that was sent out misrepresented to the selecting authority that he belonged to a backward community while he was very much forward.” (Laughter.)

Communal G.O.

* 239 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Government have taken to provide educational facilities to the weaker sections of the community after the judgment of the Supreme Court on the communal G.O.;

(b) whether the Government had correspondence with the Government of India on this; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will place the correspondence on the table of the House?

[21st March 1952]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) In Government Professional and Arts Colleges, 15 per cent of the seats have been reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and not less than 25 per cent of the seats for the socially and educationally Backward Classes. The managements of the non-Government aided colleges have also been requested to extend their fullest co-operation in the matter of encouraging the higher education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the socially and educationally Backward Classes of citizens.

“(b) & (c) It is not in the public interest to release the correspondence.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“May I ask whether the Government will revise the order on the model of the one issued by the West Bengal Government, i.e., dividing all the communities into weaker and stronger sections?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is a matter for the next Government to consider, Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“The Hon. the Minister in his reply said that he had reserved 15 per cent for the Scheduled Classes and 25 per cent for the Backward Communities. May I know on what basis these percentages have been fixed?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“On the basis of population, backwardness and availability of candidates.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“May I know whether the Government are satisfied with reserving only 25 per cent for Backward Classes while there is a feeling among them that it is not sufficient either according to population or backwardness? May I also know whether the aboriginal tribes come under Backward Classes or Scheduled Castes?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is open to the members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes to compete for the rest—60 per cent—of the seats.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“May I know, Sir, which are the communities that have been listed as socially backward and what is the percentage allotted to each of them in accordance with the population of such people?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The hon. Member may get a list of Backward Classes and see.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“May I know whether it is a fact that the Central Government have drawn the attention of the State Government to the fact that their definition of the weaker sections of the community was not in consonance with law?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I am not aware of any such communication from the Central Government.”

[21st March 1952]

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“The Hon. the Minister while replying to my supplementary question was pleased to say that the percentage had been fixed with reference to population. If this is the case . . .”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Not merely population.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“But mainly population, let me take it. Is it not right then that the Scheduled Castes should get not less than 20 per cent and the Backward Classes not less than 60 per cent?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“There was no such word as ‘mainly’ or ‘merely’ in my reply.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“Having regard to the backwardness of women in the country in general, would the Government change the terminology ‘Backward Communities’ into ‘Backward Sections’ so that women may also come under that category?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“This very valuable suggestion will be noted by the next Government.” (Laughter.)

Representations regarding exclusion of certain areas from the Melapalayam Municipality.

* 240 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“As the hon. Member Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal is not in her place, this question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether any petitions either from the public or the Municipal Council of Melapalayam were recently received by the Government objecting to the exclusion of certain areas from that municipality; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) Yes. Petitions have been received both from the public and from the municipal council of Melapalayam.

“(b) The objections have been over-ruled and the area excluded from the municipality.”

Improvement of Vedaraniyam-Nagapattinam Canal.

* 241 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned any amount for the improvement of Vedaraniyam-Nagapattinam Canal;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) how the Government propose to improve the canal; and

(d) when the work is expected to commence?

[21st March 1952]

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

“(b) Rs. 7 lakhs.

“(c) The canal has been maintained so far to the following standards :—

Bed width—20 feet.

Side slope—1 to 1.

Bed level—2.00.

Regular banks have been maintained only in the reach 9/1 to 15/3. It is now proposed to widen the canal to a bed width of 30 feet with side slopes 1 to 1 and bed level 3.00. A berm of 20 feet on both sides wherever possible, without shifting of banks, to serve as a tow path has been proposed to be formed to a level of plus 3.0 from the spoil earth removed for widening. In places where the berm is higher than plus 3.0 in level, the berm is proposed to be left as it is. To prevent salt water and flood water entering and spoiling the lands on either side of the canal, banks are proposed to be formed. It is also proposed to carry out improvements to the existing cross-masonry works wherever necessary.

“(d) Tenders will be called for after splitting up the work into convenient operational reaches. The actual execution of the work is expected to be commenced from January 1952 after settling the preliminaries. A report from the Chief Engineer is awaited.

“In respect of purchase of two dredgers for which there is a provision of Rs. 3.2 lakhs in the sanctioned estimate, enquiries are being made regarding availability and cost of suitable types of dredgers.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know the reason for the delay in commencing the work?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“As I said, tenders are being called for. The work will only start after tenders are accepted.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“Is there any proposal, Sir, to give up the scheme?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“No, so far as I know.”

Central grant for cattle welfare.

* 242 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are getting any amount from the Central Government out of the sum of Rs. 20 lakhs allotted for cattle welfare; if so, how much; and

21st March 1952]

(b) whether this Government are spending any amount over it; and if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of seven Key Farm Centres around the existing livestock farms in this State at a cost of Rs. 44,700 recurring and Rs. 26,600 non-recurring during 1951–52. The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 46,000 towards the working of the scheme during 1951–52.

“(b) The expenditure over and above what is granted by the Government of India will have to be borne by this Government.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know whether the Government have got any proposal to open any cattle-breeding centres in this State and if so, where and when?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“This is a question separate from the one relating to Key Farm Centres which have been opened around seven of the Government Cattle Farms, in Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Hosur, Kurukuppi (Bellary), Pudukottai, Malabar and South Kanara.”

Training for executive officers of panchayat boards.

* 243 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“As the hon. Member Janab S. Muhammad Ismail is not in his place, this question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

JANAB S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of untrained candidates that are at present working as executive officers in the various panchayat boards in the State; and

(b) whether any of them are unqualified to hold those posts under the rules governing those appointments?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) All the executive officers who have been directly recruited are given six weeks' training. The number of such direct recruits who are now actually in service is 130. Employees of local bodies recruited as executive officers are not required to undergo this training as they already possess experience in the administration of local bodies. The number of such persons actually in service is 261.

“(b) In exceptional cases unqualified persons have been granted exemption for merit and ability. The number of such executive officers is fourteen.”

[21st March 1952]

Direct recruitment of Deputy Collectors.

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

(a) the number of Deputy Collectors recruited direct since Starred Question No. 70 was answered on 15th March 1950;

(b) the number of Andhras among them;

(c) the number from Rayalaseema;

(d) the number of Harijans;

(e) the number from Backward Classes;

(f) the number of times the recruitment was made during the above period;

(g) how many candidates from Circars and Rayalaseema have appeared at each time of recruitment and how many of them have been selected from each of the above categories; and

(h) how many of them belong to Scheduled and Backward Classes?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) 12.

“(b) 7.

“(c) Nil.

“(d) 8.

“(e) 1.

“(f) 2.

“(g) Particulars regarding the number of candidates from Circars and Rayalaseema who appeared at each time of recruitment are not available. Seven have been selected from the Circars and no one from the Rayalaseema.

“(h) Of the 12 persons selected five belonging to Scheduled and Backward Classes are from the Circars.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“May I know why the Government are treating Rayalaseema in this way? When candidates are available from that area, they have not been pleased to select even one. Is this because no one represents the Rayalaseema area on the Public Service Commission or the Rayalaseema representative with the Government is not active?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I may bring to the notice of the hon. Member that statutory rules do not recognize recruitment on a district basis and if such a provision is embodied in the rules, it would be *ultra vires* of the Constitution.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“If that is so, is the task not made easy for the Hon. Minister to give all the posts to people from the Rayalaseema area? Why not he give all the posts to Rayalaseema because of the backwardness of the area?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I am not the Public Service Commission.”

21st March 1952]

List of members of the Madras Text-Book Committee.

* 245 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the authority which nominates the Text-Book Committee for the State;

(b) when it is being nominated;

(c) the tenure of office;

(d) the personnel of the present Text-Book Committee;

(e) whether there is any appeal against the decision of the Text-Book Committee;

(f) if so, who the appellate authority is;

(g) whether any such appeals have come this year; and

(h) if so, how many?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) to (c) Under the rules relating to the Madras Text-Book Committee, the Director of Public Instruction is the nominating authority for the constitution of the Text-Book Committee, subject to the approval of Government. The members of the Committee will hold office for three years.

“(d) A list * of the members of the Committee is laid on the table.

“(e) & (f) Yes. The Director himself can entertain such an appeal.

“(g) & (h) Yes. Eighteen appeals were preferred.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know, Sir, 11-15 whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing some eminent educationists to write better text-books, as there is all-round criticism about the existing text-books?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I am not aware of any such criticism.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“May I know what are the privileges of the Members of the committee, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The hon. Member may obtain a copy of rules relating to the constitution of this committee. It gives all the information.”

The Panchayat Act.

* 246 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the new Panchayat Act is being enforced in all the villages of the State;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 310-311 infra.

[21st March 1952]

(c) whether the taxes stipulated in the Act, such as house-tax, etc., are collected by the existing panchayats;

(d) if not, why not;

(e) whether all the forms and records are supplied to all the panchayats which are functioning;

(f) if not, what action the Government have taken in the matter;

(g) whether the Government have received any representation from any panchayat about this so far this year; and

(h) if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) & (b) The Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, was brought into force with effect from 1st April 1951. Under this Act the existing panchayats will be reconstituted and steps will be taken to constitute in successive stages new panchayats for villages for which panchayats were not constituted under the old Act. Arrangements are under way and elections for panchayats will be held after the elections to the legislature are over.

“(c) & (d) The levy of house-tax, profession tax and vehicle tax is compulsory under the Act and all the panchayats have to levy them. Representations were made by some panchayats that the forms and registers required by them for the levy of these taxes were in short supply owing to acute scarcity of paper and that therefore the levy of these taxes might be postponed. The Government had accordingly permitted such of the panchayats as were not levying any of these taxes on 1st April 1951 to postpone the levy during 1951-52. The panchayats have, however, been asked to take steps to levy all these taxes on and from 1st April 1952.

“(e) & (f) Certain representations were received that Messrs. Hoe & Co. (which is the Central Press) was not able to secure sufficient quantity of paper for printing the forms and registers required by panchayats to levy the taxes under the new Act. The Central Press has been authorized to purchase locally the paper required by it, so that the forms may be printed in time and supplied to the panchayats.

“(g) & (h) No.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know, Sir, whether it is not the duty of the Government to supply forms and other necessary things for the panchayats? May I know what arrangements Government have made to furnish all the facilities to the panchayats? May I also know the reason for this delay in the supply of forms?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“As already explained in the answer it is owing to the shortage of paper that the forms were not ready in time. They have now been

[21st March 1952]

asked, on representations made by them, to purchase the paper and supply the forms. That is also the reason why, Sir, they have been given some more time.”

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that at the time of the passing of the Act, it was promised that Executive Officers will be appointed only to minor panchayats and that major panchayats will be left free so that the peasants can control them and if so, why these Executive Officers are still continuing there?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“I have no information about this arrangement. I suppose when the panchayat boards are formed after the completion of the elections, whatever arrangements were thought of at the time of the passing of the Act will be put into force.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“In view of the present drought conditions in the Rayalaseema areas, will the Government consider the desirability of allowing the panchayat boards to suspend collection of house-tax and profession-tax, as these are additional burdens on the people? The people are not able to pay the land revenue even.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Probably when representations are made, in deserving cases, the matter would be considered.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“May I know, Sir, how much paper was required by the Press and what was the reason for this acute shortage of paper and whether it was not possible for the Government to print these forms?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“I think fairly large quantities are required. That is why it was not possible to supply them from regular stock available and that is the reason why the Central Press has been authorized to buy it from the open market.”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister in charge of Local Administration will be able to tell us whether the panchayat boards under the new Act have begun to function as panchayat courts, and if so, whether any report has been received by Government on its working?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“May I know, Sir, when the elections to these panchayat boards are to take place under the new Act and who are expected to conduct the elections?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“That information is contained in the answer already furnished. The matter has been taken on hand and the arrangements are being made. The elections will be held in batches.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that the present percentage of the land revenue that is allowed

[21st March 1952]

to these panchayat boards is not adequate for the panchayat authorities to take some ameliorative measures and if so will the Government consider the desirability of at least enhancing the percentage so far as Rayalaseema is concerned, as the entire area is dry and the assessment is much lower than on wet areas?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. All the difficulties will be considered in due time and given necessary consideration."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the redistribution of wards of the panchayat boards that would be newly constituted are yet taking place and that it will take a long time and therefore the elections cannot be expected to come off in another 12 months?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is true that it is going to take some time. But I am not aware that it is going to take as much time as the hon. Member thinks."

Bee-keeping industry.

* 247 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the places in the State where the bee-keeping industry is conducted on behalf of the Government;

(b) the average expenditure incurred by the Government on this industry annually;

(c) the total production of honey at different centres and the revenue derived by the Government annually out of this industry;

(d) the number of persons employed in this industry; and

(e) with reference to question No. 344 answered on 18th September 1948 whether the Government have come to a decision in the matter of working of the schemes for the improvement of bee-keeping in all the districts of the State and, if so, what they are?

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

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether Government have got any experts in the bee-keeping industry and if so, whether Government will extend the industry to reserve forest areas in the State?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There are people trained in the art of bee-keeping and it is proposed to extend the scheme to southern and west-coast districts and also to some of the rural welfare centres."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" I asked, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of extending this bee-keeping industry to all reserve forests in the State?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Not just at present, Sir."

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 311-313 infra.

21st March 1952]

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

• II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

That under sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the following Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1952-53 in the notice, dated the 18th March 1952, be taken up before Demand I—Land Revenue, and in the order as set out below :—

Demand VIII—Irrigation.

Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.

Demand XXIX—Famine.

Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.'

" Sir, the other Demands may be taken up in the order put down in the notice, dated the 18th March 1952. The proposed alteration has been done in consultation with the leaders of opposition parties."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

That under sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the following Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1952-53 in the notice, dated the 18th March 1952, be taken up before Demand I—Land Revenue, and in the order as set out below :—

Demand VIII—Irrigation.

Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.

Demand XXIX—Famine.

Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.'

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this notice has been placed just now on the Table of the House and that itself I say is sufficient reason for me to oppose the motion. Members must come prepared on the cut motions of which they have given notice on the various Demands. Therefore, the Demands must be discussed in the order in which they have already been put down."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is being done with the agreement of other parties."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" That may be so, Sir. But the consultation ought to have taken place before. I do not know why the Ministers and leaders of Opposition parties were sleeping all these days. (An hon. Member : 'It is an aspersion.')

[Sri P. Venkateswarlu] [21st March 1952]

We will not be able to do full justice to the Demands and the cut motions which we have given notice of. I, therefore, request the Leader of the House and the leaders of other parties who claim to be real leaders of parties, in spite of the results in the recent elections, to withdraw the motion, notice of which is just being given, and take up the Demands in the order put down in the original notice. I do not see any reason why that order should be changed. After all the other Demands are equally important. The Police Demand is more and highly important as far as I and my party are concerned. I want to mention another fact. The Communist Party has not consented to this motion being brought forward."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How many Members?"

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU:—"In the next Assembly you will find many of them sitting here, Mr. Speaker. We represent a majority of the nation. That is why I say our views and our reactions must be taken into consideration. There is no point in changing the order often and bringing the motion at this moment."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in a way glad that my hon. Friend has raised the question because it will now show how important it is to change the programme. The hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu has been a Member of this House for some years and he must have known that in the past years we have changed the programme due to the impossibility of getting through all the Demands during the 18 days allotted for the discussion. We used to change the order to get most of the important Demands discussed in the first 12 days. Now only two days have been allotted and it was felt necessary to rearrange the items in the programme so that at least two or three important Demands could be taken up. If only hon. Members would read the list as given notice of earlier they would see that, except Land Revenue, the others are not so important and we may not reach the important Demands at all in the time allotted and they would be guillotined. The hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu and others would agree that the most important items are food and the famine conditions prevailing in some of the districts. Irrigation also becomes important because it is necessary to meet the food and famine crisis. It is in that view I would urge the hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu to agree to this motion being passed. Sir, I may also point out that, with your guidance, 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' has been included as the fourth item. Though it is not the intention to pass a vote of no-confidence and send out the Ministers to-morrow morning by not voting the salaries of the Ministers, the intention of putting it as the fourth item for discussion to-morrow evening is that any Member of the House who wants to mention any particular point relating to any other matter can mention it under that Demand. While discussing this Demand, the entire administration of the Government of Madras could be brought in. My hon. Friend or any others who desire to speak about Education, Public Health, Revenue or Police or any other subject will be at liberty to do so while discussing this

21st March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

Demand. This being the case, I hope that the motion moved by the Leader of the House will be accepted and my hon. Friend Sri Venkateswarlu himself would be good enough to support the motion in the light of the explanation I have given to the best of my ability."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Sir, I sympathize with what my hon. Friend Mr. Venkateswarlu has said but there is something like the reality of the situation also. I know, for one thing, that he was away from the House for a pretty long time and naturally he did not know the procedure which has been usually adopted year after year under your guidance. Sir, with the best of intentions, we cannot cover three or four Demands in the time allotted to us. As against 20 or 21 days which we used to have, we are having only two days now. We can have therefore discussion only on two or three Demands. Therefore, the Chair, in consultation with some leaders of parties in this House—possibly Mr. Venkateswarlu might have been omitted and I do not know how he was omitted, for he ought to have been sent for—decided to change the order. Irrigation, Food and Famine are very important subjects and we have given preference to them. Of course, this change of order may not look very pertinent as some members would have come prepared to speak on Demand I and now they would be confronted with another Demand. With the experience that we have gained in these last five or six years, we can speak on any subject without any notice. I am sure my hon. Friend Mr. Venkateswarlu can speak on any subject for any length of time. So, he will do well to withdraw the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He has not moved any amendment."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I thought that the arrangement was good in the interests of the discussion of important subjects. I know the Police Demand mentioned by the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu is important but I thought we could certainly make our observations on that subject under the fourth item—Demand IX—Heads of States. As the hon. Member Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar has said, I do not think this is a point on which much discussion need take place and I have to say only this in self-defence, that I was not sleeping as the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu has suggested and because I am wakeful, I have agreed to the proposal."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I have nothing to add to what the leaders of other parties have said."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That under sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the following Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1952-1953 in the notice, dated the 18th March 1952, be taken up before Demand I—Land Revenue, and in the order as set out below:—

Demand VIII—Irrigation.

[Mr. Speaker] [21st March 1952]

Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.

Demand XXIX—Famine.

Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.”

The motion was carried.

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR ADVANCE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Regarding these Grants, I must say a few words. These are Advance Grants. The Government want Grants for only four months. In discussing these Grants, we are following a certain procedure laid down by Erskine May—

‘Matters which can be discussed upon the Grant on which an advance is sought, may be discussed, in anticipation, upon the motion for the Grant on account; though the proper occasion to examine the Grants in detail is when the final Grant to complete the sum demanded is proposed to the Committee.’

So, when the final Demand comes, hon. Members can go into the matter in detail. They need not go into details now. Therefore, I fix a time limit of ten minutes each—both for those who move cut motions and for those who want to take part in the discussion.”

(1) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 75 lakhs in advance, in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 under the head “Demand VIII—Irrigation.”’

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Before I put the motion before the House, I must say one thing. The discussion on this Demand will be over by 1 o’clock. The next Demand will be taken up in the afternoon and will continue throughout this day and, after question-hour to-morrow, the Minister for Food will reply and then the other Demands will be taken up.

“ Motion moved—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 under the head “Demand VIII—Irrigation.”’

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already pointed out on a previous occasion, this Government have failed to give proper consideration to the execution of minor irrigation projects. That does not mean that this Government have given ample consideration to major irrigation projects. On account of the failure of this Government to execute minor irrigation projects, famine conditions are prevailing in Rayalaseema.

21st March 1952] [Sri P. Venkateswarlu]

If only the Government had executed minor irrigation projects on hand, perhaps people in Rayalaseema would not have been dying. The Government have failed in their duty to do proper justice to these people. Not only in Rayalaseema, but even in the dry taluks of Thiruvur and Nandigama in the Krishna district, famine conditions exist to-day. This year also, crops failed there. Due to the recent fall in prices, peasants are also suffering a lot. Sir, there is one minor irrigation project in the Nandigama taluk known as Muniyeru. This project which had been investigated long, long ago has not yet been started. I request the Government to take up this project for execution immediately.

“ Now, I come to Krishna-Pennar Project. This Krishna-Pennar Project is not at all favoured by any section of the Andhra people including the people of Rayalaseema. Even Rayalaseema is not going to be benefited by this project, for after all, the waters of the Krishna will be taken to some other parts of this State and if this Project is implemented, the result will be that there will be no possibility of constructing any other reservoir on river Krishna. Very recently Mr. Khosla visited those parts and every section of the people there—people representing the Congress, Krishikar Lok, Praja and Communist parties—demanded with one voice that the waters of river Krishna must be utilized for the benefit of the people living adjacent to the river Krishna and that Pulichintala, Nandikonda and Siddeswaram Projects should be taken up for execution. The money to be spent on these three projects is much less than the money to be spent on the Krishna-Pennar Project. Moreover, the Krishna-Pennar Project takes a longer time to complete than these projects. It is said that the first part of the Krishna-Pennar Project will be completed in six or seven years, whereas the Pulichintala, Nandikonda and Siddeswaram Projects can be completed within a period of three years. Also, more acreage can be brought under the plough after the completion of these projects than under the Krishna-Pennar Project. That apart, the Andhra area is backward industrially. One of the main causes for the defeat of the Congress in the Andhra area is that there is not a single industry with big factories as compared with other areas in this State. For industrial development, electricity is needed. Unless these projects are taken up, I do not see any other way to develop industries in the Andhra districts. That is why we request the Government to take up these projects immediately.

“ Now, I come to Ramapadasagar Project. This project has been completely dropped. This is one of the biggest projects in the country and if it is implemented, it would bring glory to our country. There may be some technical difficulties in the way of its execution. Even the Khosla Committee, which recently visited the area covered by this project, gave its opinion that the execution of this project is feasible. Let not sectional or provincial consideration come in the way of the execution of this project. The protagonists of the Krishna-Pennar Project argued that in order to augment the supply of drinking water to the Madras City, the Krishna-Pennar Project should be taken up first. I also feel that

[Sri P. Venkateswarlu] . 21st March 1952]

we must find out a way by which the supply of drinking water to the Madras City can be augmented but it should not be done at the cost of the people in the Andhra districts. Sir, drinking water can be supplied through Buckingham Canal or Siddeswaram Reservoir or through some other channel, as suggested by Sri S. V. Ramamurty, an expert in this matter. Supply of drinking water to Madras City should not be the only consideration that should be taken into account. Other people's interests also must be taken into account. So, I appeal to the Government to see that the Krishna-Pennar Project is sufficiently modified. Let there be no bickerings over this issue and let there be no personal feelings roused over this issue because every one of us is interested to see that our State is sufficiently developed to produce more food crops. With these words, I move the cut motion, viz. :—

'That the allotment of Rs. 75,00,000 for Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.'

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 75,00,000 for Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.' ”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider the subject of ‘Irrigation’ as important as Food and Famine, for if we are to be free from food shortage and free from a recurrence of famine, we should certainly see that our irrigation projects are put into execution as early as possible. The question of minor and major irrigation works has always been before the Government. For want of time, I shall refer to them briefly. With regard to major schemes, we shall be very happy if the Government will complete the Lower Bhavani and the Tungabhadra Projects as early as possible. I may express the hope that even the Malampuzha Project will not be given up.

“ Sir, I shall not dwell long on the Ramapadasagar Project. But one thing I must say. People in the Andhra area should not be disappointed by honest expression of opinion to the effect that the Ramapadasagar Project is an engineering impossibility. It will be for the enthusiasts and protagonists of the Ramapadasagar Project to prove that it is feasible. Therefore, nobody is against the Ramapadasagar Project as a scheme if it would be feasible.

“ Sir, I now come to Krishna-Pennar Project. The enthusiasm for the Ramapadasagar Project should not damp our spirits in regard to the Krishna-Pennar Project. It is quite a different thing. If it is not feasible, I shall be the last person to support it, just because it is going to supply water to Madras. Therefore, we should not confuse issues and oppose such a good and feasible scheme. Even if it is not going to supply water to Madras and would only irrigate lands in the Andhra area, the rice that is produced in the Andhra districts is not going to be thrown into the Bay of Bengal; it will certainly be given to Tamil districts. Even in the reports of engineers, it has been mentioned freely that the Krishna-Pennar Project will be possible. Therefore, we

21st March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

should urge this Government to see that for the Five-year Plan, the Government of India are made to pay as much money as is necessary for the Project.

“ While I speak on the Krishna-Pennar Project, I want to bring one important matter for the immediate consideration of the Government. Sir, I shall not now take up the time of the House reiterating the necessity, the absolute necessity, for augmenting the water-supply to the City of Madras. We cannot wait for the Krishna-Pennar Project to come through. The most immediate step necessary is to lay two pipe lines 9 feet in diameter from the Pennar. The whole scheme may cost about 2 crores of rupees. It does not matter even if it costs three crores. I would even suggest that a Minister should go to the Government of India at Delhi and sit tight there until this scheme is sanctioned. My Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, Sri T. Viswanatham, a great Andhra enthusiast in irrigation matters, told me just before 11 o'clock that the Pennar river-bed is so full of sub-soil water that, if the pipe-line is going to come after all, it may be laid along the Pennar river-bed which will also facilitate the tapping of the sub-soil water. The laying of this pipe-line is important even before the Krishna-Pennar Project is taken up. I say this on the authority of no less a person than that great enthusiast in such major schemes, our distinguished Civilian, Sir S. V. Ramamurti, with whom I was talking this morning, that the first item to be attended to without waiting for the Krishna-Pennar Project is the construction of this pipe-line to give water-supply to Madras, at a cost of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 crores, in the course of a year or two. It seems that we cannot wait even for this period of one or two years. It is a pity that the question of water-supply to Madras was not taken up earlier. Something more urgent than digging a few wells here and there has to be done. As a matter of fact, I should have expected the Government to get the Corporation officials here and immediately arrange for some contractors or engineering firms to take up the question of digging thousands of tube wells. Otherwise it will not be possible to meet the situation and I can well forewarn the Government that there will be compulsory evacuation of Madras. In 1942 there was no order from Government to evacuate Madras. The people evacuated Madras themselves once it was in danger. Therefore, when the danger of water-supply failing immediately faces the people, they will evacuate Madras. Colleges will be closed; high schools will be closed and industries will come to a dead stop. Let not the Government say that they were not forewarned. They have been forewarned and probably in November and December of last year and till January of this year they have been pre-occupied with the elections. The wells that have now been dug are too small in number; if hundreds of wells are dug, I am certain, that the water famine will be overcome in the City.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is speaking very fast.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, I want to finish what I have to say within the time allowed.

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [21st March 1952]

"There is another suggestion, Sir. Many people, with whom I have had occasion to talk during the past few weeks, are of the opinion that we must put out of the City limits such of the additional areas as have been added to the City. We have not been able to supply water even to residents in the old City limits. In these circumstances why should we have the responsibility for supplying additional areas like Sembium? Formerly, a Superintendent of the Secretariat or the Board of Revenue, was able to get for about Rs. 300, three or four grounds. First they built a few rooms on their plots and dug a small well. After a while, when there were twenty houses there were twenty wells which were capable of ordinarily yielding good drinking water for these families. That is the way in which old Mambalam supported itself in past years. Even now, Sir, it will be the right thing to do, if Government immediately passed an ordinance removing from the area of the Madras Corporation all the additional areas so that the responsibility of the Corporation will be limited to that extent. I hope, Sir, that my hon. Friend Sri P. Venkateswarlu will realise that our object is to tide over the immediate crisis in Madras.

"Let me now turn to the question of irrigation. In many parts of our State, lots of people think that irrigation means only projects like Ramapadasagar, Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Krishna-Pennar. They forget that there are other works of irrigation costing about Rs. 10, 20, 30 or 40 lakhs, minor irrigation works and repairs of tanks. I do not want to go into the details of the work as regards restoration of tanks. The restoration of tanks is almost a farce. I have the highest admiration for my hon. Friend, the former Minister for Irrigation, Sri Bhaktavatsalam,—I am frank, I still continue to praise him—for all the great work that he has done but his Department has let him down with regard to tank restoration schemes. At least in Ramanathapuram district I have direct knowledge of it and if any Hon. Minister wishes to challenge it, I shall prove it successfully; the work of tank restoration in the Tiruppathur taluk is nothing but a farce. For two years the Assistant Engineer has gone about surveying and nothing has been done. I hope now at least the officers, if they are guilty, will be pulled up or if there has been delay on the part of Government in sanctioning the works, such delays will be avoided.

"There are several parts of districts like Ramanathapuram, South and North Arcot, Salem and Chingleput which are permanently and chronically drought areas. Year after year, these parts have been famine-stricken. Here there are a number of small rivers which when it rains for a day or two, get a lot of water which is not used at all. Unless minor irrigation schemes are undertaken and dams are built at various places across these rivers it will not be possible to solve the problems of these districts. I would, therefore, urge on the Revenue Minister or his successor to take up these schemes in these districts.

"Then, Sir, in regard to assistance from America, I do not know the details of the scheme. If it is possible to get assistance by way of thousands of drills to enable tube-wells to be sunk we

21st March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

should also get our share. I am afraid Madras is not getting its share just because we are not telling the Government of India what we need. We see reports in the newspapers that about 2,000 tube-wells are to be sunk with the help of American machinery. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister in charge, how many of these two thousand wells are to be sunk in our part of the country.

"Sir, I should again urge upon the Government that in regard to irrigation the money spent on it should be well spent and quickly too. While we are concerned more with main projects we should not lose sight of the necessity for minor irrigation works and tank restoration schemes. I do hope that Government will organize a drive and then I can assure the Government that results from minor irrigation schemes, restoration of tank bunds, etc., will be possible of achievement. It is possible that main schemes like Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Krishna-Pennar Projects will take 5, 10 or even 15 years and therefore the results produced by small schemes will also be of importance. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the Government will take up this matter seriously.

"Sir, I shall refer to only one more subject, subsidies for wells. If a Tahsildar or a Revenue Inspector is responsible for not paying the money properly, it is not reasonable to stop the well subsidy scheme. If there are 10 out of 100 people who have spent the money on marriages it is no reason to stop the scheme. I know that in Tiruppathur taluk of Ramanathapuram district the well subsidy scheme has been stopped three or four months ago. I do not know whether the representation made to me is true or not but we do not get enough statistics. I want the concerned department to issue statistics, taluk by taluk, regarding the amounts sanctioned and the number of wells dug. I do hope that the Government will seriously take up the question of continuing the well subsidy scheme. I do not know whether the Government of India will continue their subsidy for this purpose or not but we must also ask them to provide us funds either under the Grow More Food Campaign or from some other source. I know some unreasonable people have taken unjust advantage of the scheme but that is no reason to throw a damper on those who want to increase the number of wells.

"Finally, Sir, it is but right that I should express most heartily our appreciation of the way in which the Irrigation Department and the Minister for Public Works have conducted the affairs of this Province for the last five years. It is a matter of great gratification that many of the schemes undertaken by the Hon. Minister for Public Works are nearing completion. I regret that he is not actually here but I hope that he will soon be back in one of the many by-elections and see that his work is continued and, in the meantime, I hope this Government will continue the good work that it is doing."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, wishing to say a few words on this motion, I primarily thought of the speech of Sri P. Venkateswarlu which was to my mind frankly

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [21st March 1952]

disappointing. A new party should not begin with odd ideas about irrigation. It is admitted on all hands that irrigation works must be undertaken and large schemes must be thought of. It is also admitted that the primary test of all irrigation schemes, big or small, should be first, engineering feasibility, second, maximum advantage which we can get from it and third, the soil which it would irrigate. Whether it is this district or that district, whether it is this village or that village is not the thing that matters. Whether it is river Krishna or Godavari or Cauvery or any tributary of these great rivers, it should be our sole endeavour to get the utmost use out of the waters that run to waste. Once engineering opinion is firm, the maximum use to which the water that is available can be put can be determined properly. At the same time agricultural expert advice should also show that the soil that is chosen to be irrigated is such that it will produce good results. In the matter of food there should be no obstruction to any scheme, big or small. The above should be the sole test and the sole criteria for all irrigation schemes. It is a pity that party opinion should sometimes awkwardly indicate itself on irrigation schemes. In fact all river valley projects should be the concern of the Governments both at the Centre and in the States. Simply because a river runs through two or three States, as the case may be, a scheme should not be allowed to be delayed on that account by too many references to this Government and that Government. If, for instance, Hyderabad has some interest and Mysore has some interest or if there are river valley schemes in North India where Bihar, Bengal and Orissa may have a combined interest, in all these cases the Government of India should at once decide on the schemes and also at the same time decide to give away sums of money, half as loan and half as grant, immediately to the State Governments for the execution of these schemes. There should be no bargaining in all these matters. It should almost become, so to say, a Central subject. Whatever may be the arrangement between the States for purposes of execution, for the purpose of financing the scheme it should be sole concern of the Government of India. Sir, this is the view that should prevail in this House.

"Now, I wish to say a word more about irrigation schemes in general. Priority should be given to such schemes where local initiative has been shown in abundance. For instance, if people in a locality have come forward, as in the case of the Dharapuram Project, to deposit sums of money even without legislation as betterment contribution, such schemes should be preferred to other schemes. In fact, it should be the honest endeavour of all people, officials and non-officials alike, to persuade beneficiaries under schemes contemplated for execution to give away betterment contribution in advance, not as a tax, not as a fee, but as voluntary gifts, in order that the work may progress quickly. In fact, Sir, this should demand priority in the execution of all irrigation schemes and local initiative should be so mustered that people can be asked to give their labour together with their gifts. It is not necessary that everything should be done by machinery. There

[21st March 1952] [Sri N. S. Varadachari]

are certain things which must be done by machinery and which can only be done by machinery but for other things we can rely on the small help of hundreds of thousands of villagers.

"There should be local initiative in this matter. There should be proper interest taken. And the more the interest shown, the quicker should be the sanction accorded to the schemes and the quicker the pace of execution prescribed for it. That is the way, Sir, we should get along with irrigation schemes. There is no use blaming anybody that minor irrigation schemes have not been attended to. But, unfortunately, due to the consecutive failure of monsoons, even the work attempted on these schemes has been fruitless. There is nobody to be blamed in this matter. If general considerations like those pointed out before are fulfilled, there will be no difficulty in getting the full co-operation and consent of the Government of India in respect of financing these schemes.

"One more point and I shall close. If local initiative is shown, there should be no difficulty in financing all these schemes even though they may cost crores of rupees. The sums so collected can be offered as security to banks and other big concerns which can marshal the capital and then loans can be raised through these banks on the strength of such security so that every scheme that is taken up and considered need not be allowed to lie on the shelf for gradual execution but may be taken up for quick execution in order that the best results may follow."

* SRI B. ANANTACHAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important demand, and I thought that this little voice of mine must be raised in the way of a last appeal to the present Government. Many of these projects are of the *Gajagarbha* variety, covering a number of years for planning and scheming. Well, the word 'Tungabhadra' has been pronounced almost as a *Sahasranamam*. We have been listening to this word Tungabhadra mentioned a number of times by almost all the members of the Assembly. It has been repeated like the *Sivasahasranamam* or the *Vishnu Sahasranamam* or the *Lalitha Sahasranamam*. Because the Tungabhadra river is a Goddess, the *Sahasranamam* may be more appropriately called, the *Lalitha Sahasranamam*. It is not enough if we merely repeat the Tungabhadra *Sahasranamam* several times. The Tungabhadra project has been in the offing for a century. The foundation was laid only in 1945. Of course its execution has been speeded up by the present Ministry. It is coming up nicely too. But we were all thinking of the Tungabhadra project in its complete picture, with low-level canals, with high-level canals and the hydro-electric generator and so on. The Government first thought of the low-level canal. Some time later, they thought of the hydro-electric generator. Well, both have been sanctioned. Now, the high-level canal is still in the offing. Nothing has been done about it. No provision for it has been made in the Budget. The people have been making repeated requests to the Government that the high-level canal is an urgent necessity. If really the money spent on the

[Sri B. Anantachar] [21st March 1952]

Tungabhadra project is to be well-spent and if the scheme is to benefit a great number of people, it is absolutely essential that the high-level canal must be sanctioned early. Otherwise it would be a waste of public finance. Sir, if we really want to prevent famine in Rayalaseema, the high-level canal is an immediate necessity. I am sure, this fact has been impressed on the Government of India more than once. Somehow, there is a feeling in some quarters that this Government is not doing its best in inviting the attention of the Government of India in regard to this particular item of the project. I do not know if this is true but that impression is gaining ground. Representation was also made to the Khosla Committee when it visited the Tungabhadra project. Of course they were very pleased to receive a deputation and they gave a very patient hearing to the deputationists. We do not know what the result will be. It is not enough if we merely wait in deputation on the Government of India or the Khosla Committee or any other Technical Committee. I am sure this Government will do its last act of grace to the much distressed and famine-affected area of the Ceded Districts by seeing that this high-level canal is taken up and sanctioned immediately.

“Regarding minor irrigation projects in Bellary District, there are a number of minor irrigation projects to be taken up. It would not be proper for me to deal with them here and I shall leave them for my successors to deal with. One more request of mine is that the Hagari Bommanahalli project may be taken up quickly for execution.”

* SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations on the Demand made by the Hon. Minister in charge of Irrigation for Rs. 75 lakhs. The Indian soil is supposed to be the most fertile soil in the world. She has got the largest irrigation system in the world and her canal system is sufficiently vast and extensive. But unfortunately the yield of crop per acre in India is lowest in the world. In the United States of America it is 1,480 lb. per acre, in Japan it is 2,307 lb. per acre, in Egypt it is 2,790 lb. per acre, in Italy it is 3,000 lb. per acre but in India it is only 731 lb. per acre. Though the land in India is fertile and the channel canal system is fairly vast and extensive the yield per acre is very low. This is due to lack of water-supply, and also due to non-application of modern methods of agriculture. I would like to impress on the Government the necessity of improving the irrigation system in our State by harnessing as many rivers as possible, and constructing reservoirs. First, I would like to refer to the failure on the part of the Government to construct an anicut or reservoir as the case may be over the river Vamsadhara in my district of Srikakulam. On the floor of this House, it was said last time that this scheme would cost about six and half crores of rupees.

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

“It was also said on the floor of the House by the ex-Public Works Minister that about two and half lakhs of acres of land

21st March 1952] [Sri G. Kumaraswami]

would be easily brought under irrigation under this scheme. But unfortunately this scheme has not been included in the Five-Year Plan. I do not know whether the Khosla Committee made enquiries about this scheme. Whatever it be, it is very desirable that this scheme should be immediately taken up. One scheme for every district should be the motto of the Government. Of course this may require a large sum of money, but it is very necessary that these schemes should be taken up in the interest of solving the food problem of the country. My hon. Friend, Raja Muthiah Chettiar, who spoke this morning, referred to the tank restoration schemes. I would like to make a few general observations on this. In Palakonda taluk of Srikakulam district, many tank-beds were abandoned as early as 1911 and large portions of these tank-beds were let on lease for cultivation purposes. These portions of tank-beds have been under cultivation for so many years. The Government also have passed orders that these tank-bed lands can be conveniently assigned to political sufferers. Accordingly, the District Collector examined the question thoroughly and in consultation with the local Advisory Committee ordered allotment of these abandoned tank-bed lands to political sufferers in 1950 and 1951. When these lands are just about to be assigned, the present District Collector has passed stay orders in some cases that these lands should not be assigned to the political sufferers, in view of the tank restoration scheme. I say that this tank restoration scheme is a farce. These tanks which do not either serve the purpose of a tank, or even the ghost of irrigation, are there. The tanks which do not have even a trace of a tank are completely silted up. Unless these lands are reclaimed, no further food production is possible. Under the circumstances, it is desirable that the Government should issue clear instructions cancelling the stay orders of the Collector. Otherwise, the poor political sufferer who has invested a lot to reclaim the land will be hard hit. The Harijans who have been deprived of their lands in some places should be given back their lands. Otherwise there will be lot of discontent and dissatisfaction. After the cases of political sufferers are disposed of, priority should be given to the war-returned men and Harijans in turn. With these few remarks, I support the Demand for Irrigation made by the Hon. Minister.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to make a few observations as regards irrigation. It is a well-known fact that there are very many possibilities of enriching our State by irrigation. But, unfortunately, this Government have taken five long years to start irrigation works and the results achieved are very poor. (Interruption.) I am sorry, Madam, one of the member of the Cabinet is saying that they have taken not five long years but six long years. In spite of so much time taken up for investigation of schemes, preparation of plans, estimates, etc., they have not been able to achieve even one per cent result. If is no doubt, Madam, the Tungabhadra project has been mentioned, as referred to by my hon. Friend, Sri Anantachar, on the floor of the House not only a thousand times but many thousands of times, I think. After all, the Government have realised that this

[Sri S. Nagappa]

[21st March 1952]

scheme is very essential for the Rayalaseema region. As my hon. Friend, Sri Anantachar, put it, it would be a colossal waste if they do not take up the high-level canal immediately. I emphasize and endorse the suggestions made by the hon. Member, Sri Anantachar, in this connection. I do not know what the representatives of the Rayalaseema in the Cabinet were doing when the digging of the high-level canal was not included in the Five-Year Plan. I ask the Hon. Minister, Madam, directly as to why he claims to be a representative of Rayalaseema when he cannot achieve this simple thing. After all, this scheme which is intended for the benefit of the people of Rayalaseema was started during the time of Advisers' Government, and this Government has done practically nothing. I expected this Government in which there were two representatives of the Rayalaseema area to give effect to the full fledged Tungabhadra project which included the digging of the high-level canal."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"The Hon. Minister may be going to Delhi to achieve this."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I do not know whether he is going to Delhi to achieve this or not. However, the Hon. Minister has failed to protect the rights of the Rayalaseema people effectively, and I charge him for that. During the question-hour this morning, when I put him a question as to why Rayalaseema people were not given gazed posts, he replied that he was not a member of the Public Service Commission."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The Demand under discussion is 'Irrigation'."

12-15 p.m. * SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"The present subsidy that is being given under the well-subsidy scheme is quite insufficient. I ask, Madam, is the present subsidy of Rs. 500 per well quite sufficient for the purpose? Is it really possible to dig a well in the Rayalaseema area for Rs. 500? Rayalaseema is not like any seashore place wherein you get water after digging a few feet. To get sight of water you have to dig 100 to 150 feet in Rayalaseema. I think it would be better if the Government were to increase the subsidy to Rs. 1,000 for the sinking of each well in Rayalaseema. Here in Madras we have only water scarcity. There we have water deficit, food deficit and cloth deficit. Practically everything is in deficit there. I would appeal to the Government to bestow more attention on the Rayalaseemites and see that their lot is improved. There is absolutely no use in the Government's saying 'Oh! We want to do this and that. We will not allow the poor Rayalaseemites to suffer'. I say, Madam, no tangible result could come forth from this lip-sympathy."

"Regarding Sangameswaram project, we have been agitating not since yesterday or to-day. This has been on the anvil for the last twenty years. Nothing has been heard about it till now. We have now the Krishna-Pennar project before us. Of what use is it going to be to the people of my area? No doubt for the

[21st March 1952]

[Sri S. Nagappa]

execution of this project, several villages are going to be submerged and the people residing in that area rehabilitated. It is estimated that about a lakh and fifty thousand acres of land in my district would be benefited due to this project. But when compared to the million acres which Nellore would gain, where are we and what is the use of our getting only a few lakhs acres under cultivation?

"I would earnestly request the Government to execute the Korthikanuma channel for that would irrigate Kurnool in the real sense of the term. If the scheme were to cost a few crores, never mind, we can proceed with it because fourteen to fifteen lakhs acres of land could be irrigated. I am sorry to say that because some of the previous Ministers were eager to sanction schemes which would ultimately benefit their own personal holdings, this Korthikanuma channel scheme has been lost sight of. I would request the Government in all earnestness to reconsider this question and see that Kurnool is ultimately benefited with the immediate opening of the Korthikanuma channel."

"As regards other projects, I need not say much about them. The Government have been investigating and investigating for ever. No scheme has yet taken any definite shape. So far as my district is concerned, Government have not been quick in their response to the persistent demands of the people. They have not restored the breach which occurred some time ago in the Siddhapuram tank. If the breach had been closed, something like two to three thousand acres of land would have been irrigated. If the Government were to be silent as at present, I think in course of time the whole area would become completely dry."

* SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the problem of irrigation is one of the most urgent and burning problems of the day as it is related to famine and the attendant misery and distress of the people. Hence it is of the utmost importance that our Government must devote their special attention to major and minor irrigation works so that each district may be benefited."

"Time and again I have repeated on the floor of the House that any irrigation policy which the Government want to put into execution should be viewed on a district war basis. Districts which have no irrigation facilities so far and where famine always occurs and whose waters are still unutilised, must receive higher priority over others. I have maintained, that famine affected areas should receive prior consideration of the Government in matters irrigation. Unfortunately that policy does not seem to have received the favour of Government. Nevertheless I repeat, even though this may be the last occasion for my doing so, that famine districts like Rayalaseema must receive higher preferential treatment. Surplus districts like Tanjore, East Godavari, Guntur and Nellore which have enormous areas under irrigation and cultivable lands should now give place to less developed districts, i.e., the Ceded Districts, wherein 50 per cent of cultivable land is now practically lying waste due to want of proper irrigation facilities. Now that the

[Sri N. Venkatasubbayya] [21st March 1952]

Government have some project in view to increase the irrigation resources of the Ceded districts, I would urge upon them the necessity to see that at least 50 per cent of the available lands in that area are brought under cultivation due to the project under review.

"For instance, we have the Krishna-Pennar Project. The original scheme has not been taken up. But only a part of it is under the stage plan. The original project was intended to benefit Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore and parts of Chittoor and Chingleput. Due to financial stringency only a part of the scheme is now under the stage plan.

"I am very much against what Mr. Venkateswarlu said, i.e., that Krishna waters should be used only for the development of Andhra districts. It is very curious for a Communist member to make such a remark. I do not know whether the Tamil Nad Communists would approve of what he has said. When we are talking about irrigation, we must view the picture as a whole. When we consider the welfare of the people the welfare of the whole State is to be taken into account. I am sorry that Mr. Venkateswarlu is not in this House at the present moment. He may perhaps limit his condemnation to this administration alone rather than interfere with national problems. The one thing that I want to impress upon him is that territorial and linguistic considerations should not be brought into play when we are considering problems of national importance. The most essential thing that we should realize as administrators or legislators is that we must view major irrigation schemes like the Krishna-Pennar from a national standpoint. Recently many politicians belonging to the higher ranks have brought politics into this question. Madam, it is only this Krishna-Pennar Project that would relieve the sufferings of the people of Rayalaseema. The proper execution of this project would make the ever-dry Rayalaseema area into a fertile one and incidentally avert the water scarcity in Madras City also. Hence I would request the State Government, in all earnestness, to lose no time in influencing the Central Government to include this scheme in the Five-Year Plan. They should bring home to the Centre the need for the immediate execution of this project to relieve the famine distress of Rayalaseema. To solve the economic frustration of the Rayalaseemites, Krishna-Pennar Project is the only solution. Rayalaseema has been the victim of a series of famines. During the famine of 1876 A.D. nearly a third of the population was adversely affected. Then we had famine during the years 1896, 1902, 1922, 1934-36, 1942-43, 1946-47 and lastly 1952. The famine history of Rayalaseema tells us in clear language that something urgent, something serious and something drastic should be done to eradicate the famine evil altogether from the area.

"Hence I would appeal to the leaders of Northern Circars to remember that Rayalaseema also is a part of Andhra and as such Krishna waters should not be monopolized by them alone. From the latest circular released by the Government, I find that only a

[Sri N. Venkatasubbayya] [21st March 1952]

part of the original Krishna-Pennar scheme would be feasible for immediate execution, due to various factors. If under the circumstances the leaders of Northern Circars refuse to allow waters of Krishna being utilized for averting famine in Rayalaseema, I am emphatic in my view that the people of Rayalaseema will curse them. Even now, they have got their own misgivings about the intentions of the leaders of Northern Circars. Any interference by the Northern Circars' leaders over the utilization of Krishna waters to remove the present economic frustration of the Rayalaseemites, would be viewed with very grave concern by the people of Rayalaseema.

"Let the leaders of Northern Circars also realize that it will affect the question of the formation of the Andhra State, over which they are so vociferous now. The reason for the people of Rayalaseema being lukewarm about the formation of a separate Andhra State is due to their being neglected by the leaders of the Circars. Their interests and welfare have never been cared for. Such a feeling should not be allowed to persist. Having regard to what all I have said, I sincerely hope and trust that the leaders of Northern Circars would no longer mislead their brethren and that they would not stand in the way of the execution of the Krishna-Pennar and other river valley projects.

"Take for instance the Tennessee Valley system; it is an integration of many river valley projects. The Krishna-Pennar Project also is an integration of the Krishna valley and the Pennar valley systems. There should be a suitable integration of these river valley systems. 12-30 P.M.

"With regard to the return on irrigation schemes, though the Government have laid down a policy that the return need not be the main criterion when considering such schemes, nevertheless when irrigation schemes in Rayalaseema are considered, the interest on the capital outlay still forms a very important point for consideration and many schemes are dropped on that score. I want that strict instructions should be issued to the engineers that that question should not be allowed to come in the way of schemes being taken up in Rayalaseema."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I should, at the very outset, say how very much we miss the personality of our ex-Minister who was in charge of this subject of Irrigation all along. (An hon. Member: He is here.) He may be here, but not as Minister in charge of Irrigation. We have to remember him with gratitude for the great work that he has done while he was Minister in charge of Irrigation. He started very many projects and has completed many of them. It is a pity that a gentleman like him who has been thorough with regard to his subject has been defeated in the elections. We miss him very much as Minister in charge of this subject.

"Madam, two hon. Members who preceded me referred in detail to the needs of Rayalaseema. There is no one here who does not realize that on account of the fact that this area has been

[Janab Abdul Hameed Khan] [21st March 1952]

neglected for many years, there is chronic famine there. To-day people there are suffering untold miseries. It is necessary that the Government, not this Government but the Government that will come hereafter, should give high priority to irrigation works in this area and make it self-sufficient in the matter of food. Of course the Tungabhadra Project will satisfy only the Bellary district and a portion of Kurnool district but the other districts which are in the grip of severe famine will not be benefited by it. The only project that will benefit these districts is, as has been rightly pointed out, the Krishna-Pennar Project. Apart from benefiting the unfortunate Rayalaseema districts, that project will benefit also Madras City which has been suffering acutely on account of the failure of the monsoons consecutively for the last five years. To-day we are on the verge of a very severe type of water famine in Madras City. The population of the City has been growing enormously. Those who planned the water-supply of the City had no idea that the population of the City will more than double itself in a few years' time. It will be a blunder if we do not plan now for at least another 20 or 30 years more, for there is a tendency for people to migrate to cities on account of various reasons. We should plan on a long range basis. Of course an immediate solution of the problem cannot be found in the execution of the Krishna-Pennar Project. That scheme should be so planned as to supply plenty of water to Madras City which is increasing in population day by day. My hon. Friends from the Andhra districts, particularly Mr. P. Venkateswarlu, took up a very narrow attitude on this question when they said that the Krishna-Pennar Project should not help any other place except Andhra Desa. After all we all belong to this State and the whole State must be taken into consideration when we launch upon projects of this kind. Therefore we should appeal to the future Government to give a very high priority to this project so that Madras City may be assured of plentiful water-supply and the people may not suffer from water famine at least for some years to come."

* SRI. S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is in the Irrigation Department that one can say that sufficient progress has been made, but at the same time it has to be said that much more remains to be done in this department in order to make our State more progressive. What stands in the way of greater progress is, according to me, red-tapism. There is a great delay in the execution of most of our works and our ambitions are not quickly realized. Unless we put an end to red-tapism, we cannot make quick progress. We are now ruling the country ourselves and the officers are our own kith and kin. As has been pointed out in this House more than once, power must be decentralized. If power is misused by the lower officers, we can always deal with them in a proper manner. We can take serious notice of it and take severe action. Unless we do this, whichever Government may come into power will be failing in its duty. We are now in a changed system of Government and it must be recognised. It does not matter if we do not do many good things, but at times

21st March 1952] [Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar]

we spoil some good things which are already there. The dropping of the well subsidy scheme is one such example. If we want to make . . . "

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"That scheme does not come under this Irrigation Demand."

* SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"It was referred to by some hon. Members, Madam. It helps irrigation. With regard to the small irrigation works, wherever people come forward to undertake them, we must throw the responsibility on them. In my own place, people are willing to take up small works if some grants are paid to them after the completion of the work."

"One other thing to which reference has been made is the minor irrigation department. There is no enthusiasm among the members of this department, because they do not have sufficient prospects there. There are only a few posts like supervisors or overseers. The Government wanted to take them on in the regular Public Works Department. I do not know why they have not still done it. On account of the present system, even small works are not attended to properly. In my own firka, in the village of Gundalapatti there is a tank feeding 300 acres. That requires repairs for the last two years. In spite of my repeated representations and intervention, I could not do anything. There is also a small well, a Government kasam where silt has to be removed at a cost of Rs. 250. Then there is the Vattamalai tank in Dhara-puram taluk in Coimbatore district. All these things need immediate attention. We should overcome delays and attend to them properly."

"Then there is one major irrigation scheme in my own taluk called Thompson's project. It has been there for the last many years. It is also called the Krishnagiri reservoir scheme. The detailed investigation has been over and I do not know at what stage it is now and whether the Government are taking it up. It requires the sanction of the Central Government because its cost exceeds one crore. I do not know whether the Government have recommended the scheme to the Central Government. Salem is a district which gets affected by famine always. I would request the Government to take up Thompson's project and see that relief is given to the people of Salem. With these words, I support the Demand."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I want to confine myself to one subject, namely, the Krishna-Pennar Project about which some words have been loosely spoken. One hon. Member said that the people coming from the Northern Circars are narrow-minded. Another friend said something worse. One hon. Member warned and even threatened us saying: 'If you oppose the Krishna-Pennar Project as at present designed, you will be widening the gulf between the Northern Circars and Rayalaseema.' I wish, Madam, that more circumspection had been shown

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [21st March 1952]

by hon. Members who spoke like this. It is good to be 'broad-minded', but it is better not to be ignorant. What is the implication of the Krishna-Pennar Project as designed by the Government and what is it that the people of the Andhra area are opposing? Will my hon. Friend who passed the remark that we are narrow-minded tell me what is the net additional area in Rayalaseema that is going to be benefited by this Krishna-Pennar Project? Here is the map of the project. Twenty-one lakhs of acres are said to come under the Krishna-Pennar Project. Here in the centre of this map you will find two small bits—one red bit and a yellow bit which would cover not more than 1.90 lakhs of acres more than the area already under irrigation. In Kurnool the total area which is sown is more than 20 lakhs of acres out of which only one lakh of acres are at present irrigated and out of this 42,000 acres are irrigated by the K.C. Canal. In Cuddapah, ten lakhs of acres are now under sowing. Out of this 233,000 acres are now irrigated and of this 63,000 acres are already under the K.C. Canal. Now if this one lakh of acres under the K.C. Canal which is included in the Krishna-Pennar Project area is deducted, and allowance is given to the area of submersion under the project, the only additional area in Rayalaseema which will benefit by this scheme is 163,000 acres. Then you will see in the map that half the area shown in Rayalaseema under the Krishna-Pennar Project is not to be brought under cultivation in the first stage. What justification is there to leave out any portion which can be commanded by the Krishna-Pennar East Canal? I cannot know. Why should we leave it to the second stage and take the water far down to the south in the first stage? To say that this scheme benefits Rayalaseema and that we are opposing it is totally wrong. Now you may construct a dam at Siddheswaram and it will serve Cuddapah and Kurnool. I said this always and I repeat it. One hundred TMC Reservoir at Siddheswaram is absolutely enough to serve Cuddapah and Kurnool.

12.45
p.m.

"We do not want water to be taken away beyond Cuddapah and Kurnool. If, on the other hand, you build a reservoir with a capacity of 279 TMC at Siddheswaram, the effect of it is that 279 TMC Reservoir which will be capable of irrigating 13 lakhs of acres in land like that of Krishna and Guntur districts, will now irrigate the Kurnool-Cuddapah area to the extent of about 490,000 acres only and the remaining water is to be utilized for carrying to far, far below south. But there is another aspect of it also. Whereas if you reserve all the 47 units of waters which are available for us under the agreement in the Siddheswaram reservoir, have you studied what will be its effect on the first crop area in Krishna? There is no use saying we are parochial. We have got the river and wherever land is available, water can be diverted and dams built. But do not try to build dams and carry away water, not for the benefit of the land that is adjacent either to the river or the canal, but somewhere else. If the Siddheswaram dam should be used only as a balancing reservoir to carry away water to Someswaram Reservoir and if Someswaram Reservoir is used only as a

[21st March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

balancing reservoir to carry water to Chingleput and South Arcot, I say, it is wrong to do so. And there will be no engineer who can contradict the fact that the first crop of Krishna also will be seriously affected under the present design. Moreover, the water which will have to go to the Someswaram Reservoir will take more than a month to flow from Siddheswaram to Someswaram. There will be a delay of more than 30 or 40 days for the early seedlings in Krishna delta. The effect of that will mean greater starvation for the people of the State, because the yield of the Krishna delta also will fall down. Therefore, Madam, let people be more careful in thinking about it. Does the Engineer who is responsible for this think that all the world consists only of fools when he says that there can be second crop supply for the Krishna Delta? It is nothing but hoodwinking the people. In this plan there is internal evidence to show that this water which is reserved in the Siddheswaram Reservoir, if it goes to Someswaram and from Someswaram to Chingleput and South Arcot, as it will under the present design, there can be no supply of water at all for the second crop area in Krishna. Yet this gentleman thinks that 7 lakhs of acres in Krishna Delta can be irrigated under the Krishna-Pennar Project. But, I say, it will not stand the scrutiny of any impartial engineer at any time. It is all done merely to boost the scheme. It is said that the area to be brought under the plough is 21 lakhs of acres and that it will produce one million tons of rice. I ask, is it possible? Just now my Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami, was reading out that the yield of rice in this State is only about 750 or 800 lb. per acre. Therefore in 21 lakhs of acres you will never get 10 lakhs of tons of rice. It is impossible. In order to boost the scheme and in order to make the scheme attractive, the area to be brought under cultivation is exaggerated and the yield it can give is also exaggerated. And in order to get the support even from Krishna people, Krishna Delta is shown as getting second crop water under this scheme. I want an impartial Commission to sit over this. The Commission that came here recently has not been able to concentrate its attention on this aspect. Every association and every person who went before the Commission made representations about the entire river. But the question is not what can be done with the Krishna water. But, where the question is one of urgency of food production, I submit that priority should be given to the scheme which will produce the greatest quantity of food in the quickest possible time. If we are pleading for the Pulichintala project, it is not out of parochialism. It is meaningless to say so. Pulichintala is the terminal place on the Krishna where you can and must build a reservoir. It is a place which commands 15 to 16 lakhs of acres of dry land in the immediate vicinity. Krishna-Pennar Project is mentioned in connection with supply of drinking water to Madras. I submit you will have to spend 55 crores of rupees before you can get a single drop of water to the City of Madras for drinking purposes. It is nothing but bamboozling people to say that by this project they will be able to supply water to the City for drinking purposes as if you can do it tomorrow and at no cost. Under the plan of the Government as designed at present, you have to spend,

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [21st March 1952]

as I said, 55 crores of rupees before you can get one oz. of water from the Krishna to the Madras City. On the other hand, if you construct a dam a mile or two below the Nellore dam and then you have high power pumps and lay down pipes along the Buckingham canal, you will get water into the Red Hills, and in a parallel pipe, you can pump up sub-soil water, to the City. This scheme will not cost more than 6 crores of rupees at the most. And, 6 crores of capital cost of the Corporation, which has 2 crores of revenue is nothing. Give the money to me and I will bring water to the City of Madras. But, do not think of fantastic schemes costing 60 or 70 crores for drinking water-supply to Madras. So the Krishna-Pennar project is not useful either as a food scheme or as an irrigation scheme. On the other hand, we have been pleading for the construction of a reservoir at Siddheswaram for the benefit of Cuddapah and Kurnool and another at Pulichintala, and if that is done you will bring 16 lakhs of acres of additional land under cultivation in Guntur and Krishna districts immediately. There you can raise first and second crop, and especially at a time when rice is short in the State, we can get an addition of more than 5 lakhs of tons of rice. Thus, within two years you will be able to wipe out the food deficit. After all, the cost of the scheme will not be more than 11 or 12 crores of rupees. I submit, therefore, that no one need have any misgivings."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, the entire debate, or may I say, the main part of the debate seems to have been concentrated on the Krishna-Pennar project. The hon. Leader of the Opposition says I must answer all the points that he has raised. He charged the Engineer with attempt to bamboozle somebody; he charged that the figures were wrong and he charged that everybody was trying to deceive somebody else. I do not claim to have the engineering knowledge of the type that my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition has. I am a layman and every Government depends, so far as I know in all parts of the world, on the advice given by the engineers and if any doubt is raised about the correctness of any map or statement made, I think the proper authority to say whether it is right or wrong, is not a layman like me or the Leader of the Opposition, but only competent engineers. Then, I think all this trouble could be avoided. Just now the matter has been referred by the Planning Commission to a Technical Committee. The Committee had come here and made enquiries. The Committee had ample opportunities of hearing divergent and conflicting views. The members of the Committee are impartial people and I am sure they will rightly decide which is the project to be taken up so that it may be beneficial to the country. It is not a question of talking in terms of this particular place or that particular place. Nobody can afford to neglect the rights of any place; they must be protected; but at the same time, if it is possible to help other people by adequately providing for the needs and rights of those people, there is nothing wrong in it. So, I would only request hon. Members of this House to have some patience over this matter, and, I am sure, those that

21st March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

have been commissioned to examine this matter will do justice. And, if it is felt by any hon. Member in this House or outside that further representations are necessary, it is open to them to make representations to that Committee. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition asked me to reply to all the points he has raised and I do not accept that the hon. Member is competent to say that a particular thing is right or wrong from the engineering point of view. But, I do admit that he has got the right to say that certain areas must be given priority. That is a different matter, but to claim engineering capacity and skill is a thing which I am not prepared to accept, because I do not recognize that my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition is a competent Irrigation Engineer. He may, of course, be a good politician.

"Madam, another charge made by my hon. Friend who is sitting just opposite to me, Mr. Nagappa, is that I have betrayed the interests of the district I come from. He said that I am a representative of Rayalaseema. I am afraid, he is making a mistake. I am a Minister for the entire State of Madras. (Sri S. Nagappa: 'You hail from Rayalaseema.') Yes, I do hail from Rayalaseema. But that does not make me the Minister of Rayalaseema alone. I claim that I am a Minister for the entire State and I do claim that I have a right to look after the interest of the people of the entire State of Madras. At the same time, I do recognize that the people of Rayalaseema, having been neglected for years, require some special attention. That is why we have formed the Rayalaseema Development Board and the Government are anxious to do something particularly for this area.

"Now, so far as the specific question of the Tungabhadra high level canal is concerned, I may assure the hon. Member and my hon. Friend, Mr. Anantachar, that this matter was also brought up during the last Budget discussion. The omission of the high level canal was brought to the notice of the Government in this House and in the other House and we have taken up this question. The Planning Commission has been addressed, to include the high level canal of the Tungabhadra, as a part of the original Tungabhadra scheme, in the supplemental scheme that has to be taken up after the first five-year scheme is over. I am sure the Planning Commission will bear in mind the representation that has been made to include it in the scheme. (Sri S. Nagappa: 'Why not in the original scheme?')

"Now, Madam, the other matters that were referred to were of a general nature and they were about the need for cautious execution of minor irrigation works and also certain major works. But, there is not much time left and there is not much to be said by me, because it will be the duty and the privilege of the successor Government to look after these matters. I am sure those that come after us will take care of the interests of the State and the areas to which reference has been made by hon. Members.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [21st March 1952]

“Madam, before I close I would like to take this opportunity to pay my tribute to my predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, who held the portfolio of Public Works and who has done great service to the State of Madras. I should also say that he has done his best to every part of this State so that there is equitable distribution of development schemes on the side of irrigation and electricity throughout this State. I take this opportunity to add my own compliments to those that have been given by some other members of this House.

“In view of the answer that I have given I request the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu to withdraw the cut motion given notice of by him.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, much has been said about parochialism and other issues in the course of the debate.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member has no right to make a speech now. He may say whether he withdraws his cut motion or not.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“Every speaker in the debate went on speaking about”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member is replying to the debate. He has no right to make a reply.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“The convention in this House has been to allow the Member who has moved the cut motion to reply at the end of the debate.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“Yes, to reply to the Minister's reply and not to the speeches of other Members in the debate.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“Madam, as to the cut motion, I am sorry to say that I am not satisfied with the reply given by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation for the simple reason that he has not properly explained why he has included additional grants for the Krishna-Pennar project and why he has not given consideration for the other projects we have suggested from the Opposition Benches. For this reason I am not in a position to withdraw the cut motion.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“I shall now put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 75,00,000 for Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.’”

The motion was lost.

21st March 1952]

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

‘That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.’”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

* **THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA** :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.’

“Sir, in moving this Demand which deals with the several aspects of the food administration and also the policy followed by this Government I need not go into all the details except to point out the fact that in 1952 Government are following almost the same policy of 1951 except on two items. For we have proposed two changes in our policy and they are yet to be approved by the Government of India. We think those two changes will go to ease the situation a little more. They are as follows. With regard to millets it is proposed to completely decontrol and allow free movement throughout the State, retaining only control of price and licensing trade. Secondly, the control over foodgrains will be strictly enforced. By this the price of foodgrains will not be allowed, in derationed areas, to rise abnormally as in 1951. These are the two slight changes proposed to be made for the year 1952. As the House knows, two other important announcements have been made recently. One relates to the increase in the price of paddy in the procurement areas. That applies only to areas in which we are doing intensive procurement. First of all, Government decided with the concurrence of the Government of India that from the beginning of December last, the rise in price should be by eight annas per maund. Further increase was under consideration. Owing to the delay in the holding of the Food Ministers' Conference at Delhi, this question came up for discussion only towards the end of February. As a result of further discussion and representation by this Government, we have now decided to raise the price by one rupee per maund from the first of January last. It is hoped that as a result of this increase in price, procurement in this State will increase to some extent. Because the

[Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria] [21st March 1952]

general complaint all along was that the price paid to producers was very low compared to the ruling prices in some States in the country.

"Then, Sir, with regard to allotment for this State, we have been able to get some allotment of foodgrains as a whole. But with regard to the rice portion, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Government of India in getting sufficient quantities of rice from other countries, they are still negotiating for further supplies, and so they have not been able to promise us much. At the present moment out of the six lakhs and odd tons, only 1.50 lakhs tons of rice are allotted to this State. This Government have represented to them further and we have asked them to allot to us more quantities with a view to meet the new demand which will arise very soon. For we have increased the rice portion of the ration just now by one ounce in statutorily rationed areas. To meet this demand, this Government have asked the Government of India to allot to us more rice. At the same time this Government hope that procurement will yield us larger quantities of rice, in spite of the difficulties we are experiencing in some districts. In some districts the harvest has been fairly satisfactory, and it is hoped that with what is procured in this State and with what is given to us by the Centre, it will be possible for us to go through the coming months according to the scale of rationing now in force in the State. With regard to further proposals, they will be taken into consideration from time to time. Just at present; we are, of course, faced with very great difficulty in some of the districts of Rayalaseema. In those districts and in certain other similar districts we have given extra quantities of foodgrains to meet the acute condition. Government will not hesitate to supply necessary quantities of foodgrains as and when required. It has already been made known to the District Collectors and other concerned authorities that they should not on any account refuse relief or put the people to any difficulty for want of foodgrains. With these words, Sir, I move the Demand and commend it for the acceptance of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.'

Hon. Members will speak on this Demand till five o'clock to-day and the Hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow after question time."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,00,00,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, in moving this cut motion I want to say only a few words. It is high time that we re-examine the policy of food control.

[21st March 1952] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

Government have all along been giving six ounces of rice. Only recently they have raised it to seven ounces. I do not think this will satisfy the people. They will be satisfied with nothing but sixteen ounces. We all know the slogan used by certain parties during the recent general elections to capture the imagination of the voters. Almost all the parties who opposed the Congress said, 'We will give you 16 ounces of rice if you return us in the elections.' 'If you want 16 ounces of rice tomorrow, please vote for us.' That was the election slogan of the parties who opposed the Congress. This caught the imagination of some people and they have voted for those parties. Now the time has come for those parties to give the promised 16 ounces. I am awaiting to see how far these people are able to implement their election promise. I am waiting for the day to see my hon. Friend, Mr. Prakasam taking his seat on the Treasury Bench over there, myself occupying the Opposition seat and he giving sixteen ounces of rice to the people. (Hear, hear.) I wish to see that day. But I am afraid he has no chance of giving us that opportunity.

"Then, Sir, coming to the Demand, I want Government to re-examine the policy of Food. I want them to examine whether this control system should be continued at all. I am addressing these words not merely to the present Government but also to the Government which would come to power in the next three or four months. The six or seven ounces of rice now given do not satisfy the needs of the people. If at all it is found that there should be food control, why not they try the system of distribution of food under which the available supply of food in the hands of the Government—that is, what they get by procurement and what they get from the Central Government, all put together—is distributed equally among all the people, irrespective of the fact whether they are producers or otherwise. For the balance of their requirements, let them purchase in the open market. By this means, Government can escape from their present responsibility of having to supply the full requirements of food.

"With regard to procurement, it has been said several times both inside this House as well as outside how producers, more especially small producers are harassed by procurement officers. How far this procurement system should be continued, should be examined. Another thing I have to say in connection with this point is with regard to the purchase of rice from foreign countries. I am one of those who believe that the Madras Government should have a voice, or rather, must have a hand in the purchase of rice from foreign countries. In this respect, this State Government should fight, if need be, with the Central Government; and when that Government go to Burma to get rice, this Government should see whether there is any chance of securing broken rice, which this State was getting before. For, in pre-war years, this broken rice was consumed in Madras more than in any other State in India. It was peculiar to the Madras State. So we should see whether we cannot get broken rice at least, if not whole rice.

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

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [21st March 1952]

“Madam, I was submitting, whenever a purchase mission went to Burma the Central Government should take with them one of the officers of the Minister concerned from the Madras State.

3-15 p.m. “Another thing I want to place before Government is that the restriction on inter-district movement of rice should be removed. It is one of the most vexatious restrictions which far from doing any material good is doing positive harm to the people. Not a day passes without our hearing that a petty officer here and a petty officer there misused the power vested in him. Poor people carrying small quantities of rice as headloads are stopped on their way and their rice snatched away. But big people and big smugglers are allowed to take rice. So this restriction on inter-district movement of rice is a source of harassment to the poor and of some profit to a rich few. So I want the Government to consider how far this restriction can be removed. With these words, Madam, I move my cut motion.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“Cut motion moved—

“That the allotment of Rs. 2,00,00,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading, be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The original Demand and the cut motion are now before the House for discussion.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, in his speech in moving the Demand, the Hon. Food Minister said that the Government would adopt in 1952 the same food policy as was followed in 1951 except in respect of two items. One is that the Government are going to allow free movement of millets throughout the State. I and almost all the other Members of this House are happy over this and congratulate the Hon. Food Minister on doing this right thing. It should be a source of encouragement to him that this House has always supported him whenever he did the right thing. This House has also complained whenever he did not do the right thing. We wanted him to tell the Government of India effectively to supply adequate rice to make good the shortage, and if he did not do so, this House had rightly complained.”

“The other item is that the control over foodgrains will be strictly enforced and by this the price of foodgrains in derationed areas will not be allowed to rise abnormally as in 1951. There is nothing special about this item and I leave it at that.

“Madam, I am very much concerned about the quantity of food that we demand from the Government of India. I have never questioned the ability of the Food officials of our State and the Government in distributing the inadequate foodgrains that are available equitably among the people. My complaint has always been that the Hon. Food Minister used to say that he received 100 bags of rice and distributed it equitably among the people when rice to the tune of several lakhs of bags is required. On the other hand, he should have complained that the Government of India

21st March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

did not care for him and give him the quantity that he wanted. After all, he does not expect any favour from the Government of India either personally or for the State.”

“The Hon. Mr. Munshi has come and gone and I use the word ‘gone’ very emphatically. He said that he saw water scarcity, food scarcity and people in distress but he also said ultimately that Madras would have to depend on her own resources for rice and a statement to this effect appeared in the newspapers. I am very happy that the new Governor even in the very first week after assumption of office realised the seriousness of the situation and decided to tour the famine areas first and then Chettinad and other places which are always short of food. Let us see what he does after his tour. I do hope that he will impress on the Government of India the urgent need for rushing more rice to this State. What is the use of supplying wheat or milo to people who cannot afford to purchase edible oils, ghee, etc., which are very necessary for preparing dishes from wheat or milo? Even a monthly income of Rs. 100 is not enough for a family to buy the minimum requirement of rice to prepare *kanji*, add some salt and take it with a chilli. That is why I have been pleading for more liberal dearness allowance to non-gazetted officers. Almost all private offices and business firms give much more dearness allowance to their employees than the Government give to their servants. I hold no special brief for non-gazetted officers. In his speech in presenting the budget for 1952-53, the Hon. Minister in charge of Finance said that an all-round increase in the rate of dearness allowance by Re. 1 per mensem to the non-gazetted Government servants would result in an extra cost of about Rs. 37 lakhs per annum. It is the duty of the Government of India to give the necessary financial aid. If they do not help, this Government can draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund. They have already drawn Rs. 24 crores and they will be perfectly right in drawing another Rs. 185 lakhs to enhance by Rs. 5 the dearness allowance to non-gazetted servants who stood loyally by the Government and whose loyalty is all the more necessary in the coming years.

“Besides famine areas, there are several parts of the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Ramanathapuram (especially Tiruppattur taluk) and Pudukottai (which now forms part of the Tiruchirappalli district) which are chronically deficit in rice and are bordering on famine conditions. I do not know the quantity of foodgrains that this Government have demanded from the Centre for 1952. I am glad that they are asking for an additional quota on account of the increase of rice ration from 6 or 7 oz. with effect from 23rd March 1952. It is a misnomer to call the present rice ration a 6 oz. ration. After polishing and removing the stones and other foreign matter, what is left is far less. The Government should have increased the rice ration to at least 8 oz. and I indict the Hon. Food Minister that he has failed in his duty in not doing so and beseech him to tell the Government of India that people will not brook any longer anything less than 8 oz. The Centre’s allotment of foodgrains to this State for 1952 which is about 6.98

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [21st March 1952]

lakhs of tons is hopelessly inadequate. Even if there is no famine in any area, an allotment of one million tons will be the minimum required to make up the shortfall in the State. Therefore, this one million tons and whatever quantity is estimated as necessary for famine areas should be obtained from the Centre in the shape of rice, wheat and milo. Out of this quantity we should demand at least five lakhs of tons of rice. I want that there should be two separate demands, one to meet the deficit in the State and the other for famine areas. The Hon. Food Minister told me across the table that the demand for famine areas is quite apart from the demand of 6.98 lakhs of tons. I am very glad to note this and I hope he will make this point clear beyond all possibility of doubt in his reply to the debate. The Hon. Minister has not told us the quantity asked for for famine areas. I guess, that it should be between 5 and 6 lakhs of tons. At least five lakhs will be necessary. Apart from carrying out Public Works Department works and famine relief works, it is necessary to feed the people. What is the use of giving a daily wage of Rs. 2 or so when people cannot get food at reasonable prices?

“When famine is prevailing in Rayalaseema, why should all the Ministers sit in Fort St. George enjoying the sea breeze? During evacuation, the Government moved to Madanapalle. If there is a water famine in the City in July, then they will move out of the City. One at least of the six Ministers should stay in some place in Rayalaseema and carry on his duties either in a travellers' bungalow or any other suitable building. That will make the people of Rayalaseema feel that there is a Minister who will hear their representation and do something. The train will do the business of moving files with red tape and blue tape from and to the Minister. I am glad that the Government have appointed Mr. V. S. Hejmadi, a Member of the Board of Revenue, as the Special Officer for famine relief work.

“It should be possible for the Government of India to buy one million tons of rice from surplus countries like Burma and Thailand. Sri R. V. Swaminathan suggested the appointment of a purchasing mission. I have suggested oftentimes the establishment of a permanent Indian Government Purchasing Mission in Rangoon to buy rice. It is not possible for any officer to visit Rangoon for a few days, talk to the Food Minister of Burma and purchase rice, particularly when Burma is not selling all her surplus rice at Governmental level as she was doing last year. I understand that the Government of Burma are going to sell 8 lakhs of tons at governmental level and the other 8 or 9 lakhs through Burmese people who hold permits. Perhaps they want Burmese merchants and their nationals to make some profit, and we cannot blame them for that. There should be a purchasing mission on the spot making purchases day in and day out. The Hon. Food Minister may say that the appointment of a purchasing mission is not his concern but is a concern of the Food Ministry of the Government of India. But I say that it is very much his concern. If the Centre is able to buy one million tons of rice,

21st March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.]

we have a right to demand 5 lakhs of tons out of it. What is the use of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, however, great a leader he may be and however much our respect and admiration for him may be, appealing to the North Indians after the elections are over to give up rice-eating so as conserve the available rice for the people of the South whose staple food is rice? This should have been done long before.

“The food situation was one of the main causes responsible for the defeat in at least one-fifth of the total number of seats contested by the Congress Party in the recent elections. The people had the feeling that the Government of Madras did not fight effectively with the Government of India for more rice. If this Government had at least fought effectively and said that they did their best but yet could not get the quantity that they demanded, perhaps the people would have had some satisfaction.

“I earnestly request the Hon. Food Minister to resign, and even now it is not too late. I am sure he will be again in the next Ministry, as his experience should not be lost. He is the only good man according to my standard and he ought to be given a chance. Let him go to the Hon. Mr. Munshi, offer his resignation and from Delhi fly to Tiruchirappalli and from there motor up to Tuticorin, his native place. That will produce the desired result. Let him contest a bye-election and I guarantee that he will be returned unopposed in time to join the next Ministry.

“There would not be the time lag also. Madam Deputy Speaker, I feel a sense of distress that we are losing by lack of effective representation at the Centre. I have complained on the floor of the House several times that Members of Parliament representing South India have not been putting up a brave fight regarding the needs of South India. I am told in turn that many of our Members in Delhi are not in possession of facts and figures regarding our food, loan and other requirements. I am sure the Madras Members in Delhi would be joined by the Members of Travancore-Cochin who also depend on rice. Even broken rice is very useful. I need not remind the House—it is too vivid to forget—about the discussion we had previously on the supply of broken rice—*kurunai*. I say that from Travancore up to Mangalore, broken rice forms an item of the diet of the people. Even in well-to-do houses where there are coffee and tea, we see broken rice is used for rice *kanji*. Rice *kanji* is nutritious and delicious for them. They are accustomed to the use of broken rice. Broken rice is one of the items of food for South India. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to ask for 1 million tons of rice apart from the quantity of rice required for the famine areas. Out of one million tons, half should be rice. In that case, the Government would be able to supply not only 7 ounces or 8 ounces of ration, but they can supply 10 ounces of ration. The Government will thereby be satisfying the people. It is not possible to convert the grow more food schemes into a success overnight. I have been fighting for food schemes into a success overnight. I have been fighting for irrigation projects, both major and minor, tube wells, well subsidies and tank restoration schemes. Some of these are long term

3-30
p.m.

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [21st March 1952]

ones and the others are short term projects. All these will not help us in the next few years. I am sure that with the growing population, it will be difficult to stop our imports of rice. I am happy that after all our great Prime Minister in Delhi, who respects others' opinions, has realised that his former assertion that India should be self-sufficient in food and that we should not import food, cannot be maintained at present. He has agreed to import foodstuffs. It is very necessary that our Madras Government should insist on rice being obtained from any part of the world by sending missions. I ask, why not our Food Minister lead the Delegation. If the Hon. Minister for Food in Delhi should refuse to lead, our Food Minister should say, 'My dear man, if you are not willing to lead the delegation, I shall do it'. That is how our Food Minister must force his demand on the Central Government. He must issue statements in this behalf. Then only his hands will be strengthened. After all this House reflects public opinion. It is time for the public to support the Government and the Ministers in their demand on the Central Government. The Government should issue statements from time to time about the food position in many parts of our State. I do hope that the Government will issue not only fortnightly statements but weekly statements of what they are doing in regard to the food requirements.

"There is one other matter to which I wish to refer, Madam, and that is about derationed areas. Some people doubted the wisdom of derationing. In derationed areas, I must say, supply is not regular. Collectors are anxious and busy, as they were before, to supply only the ration shops in statutorily rationed areas. In derationed areas co-operative societies and small ration shopkeepers are distributing food. At times they do not get enough supplies. I know instances of shops in Tiruppattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district which have not received supplies. Wherever I went in Ramanathapuram district, in derationed areas, supplies have not been regular. Leave off a large quantity of rice; even the meagre quantity of ration was not supplied to the ration shops. When Government ordered derationing, they said that they did not divest themselves of the responsibility of feeding the derationed areas. Where this responsibility comes in, Madam, I ask. Supplies can be sent regularly only if we have large stocks of rice. I would urge the Food Minister to realise that the entire country is with him when he makes his demand on the Government of India."

* SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, I support the cut motion to this Demand. Hon. Members who spoke before me on this Demand referred to the reverses of the party in power. One of them said that because the opposite parties promised a larger amount of ration, the Congress failed in some places. Another hon. Member said that because there were famines, and because the local Government failed to get millions of tons of foodgrains from Burma and other places—as has been stated by him many times in this Assembly—the Congress failed in about

[21st March 1952] [Sri M. S. Pattabiraniah]

20 places. I believe that many of the phenomenal reverses which the party in power suffered during the recent elections were due to the controls and their enforcement in our State. I do not mean any reflection on the Hon. Minister for Food who presides over the Food Department. He is an honest and frank gentleman who has done all he could. But the policy and the controls of Government are such that the Government miserably failed to implement their policy of supplying food to all the rationed areas. That is the cause of most of the reverses of the party in power. After the death of Mahatmaji, the Father of our nation, we have turned our backs upon his ideology. He wanted that controls should be removed, and we tried it once. But we found immediately excuses to retrace and we began to enforce the controls. We administered controls as badly as could be. We created a monopoly in food distribution. We created a monopoly in food trade. Monopolies there were in different countries and at different times all over the world. But never were there monopolies at any time in any country in food business. There were monopolies in silk and luxury articles. Monopolies were given to merchants in these articles, and they became rich. Those Governments depended upon the rich people of their countries. Here the Government indirectly created a monopoly in favour of certain traders, and created a set of dealers, and a huge department was being run and crores of rupees have been wasted. The Government are not able to implement their policies. Strictly speaking, the deficit in our State is sometimes said to be 5 per cent and sometimes 10 per cent. This deficit can be removed if the Government and the party in power remembered the ideology of the Congress and the Karachi resolutions. I give one instance here. This deficit can be met by stopping the milling of paddy in rice mills. I know personally that 48 measures of good quality paddy will give only 23 measures of rice if milling is done. But in the house if we use the *chakki* for converting paddy into rice, we get 27 measures. There is thus a difference of four measures. These four measures are wasted in milling the paddy in rice mills. Our Government or our Ministry were never bold enough to do the right things. They could have done this. This *chakki* method of converting paddy into rice is being adopted in rural areas. One measure of rice is being given as labour charges for producing 16 measures of rice. Even a very weak woman can produce 16 measures of rice and get one measure of rice as her wage. In rice mills we see that so much rice is wasted and broken. The bran that is produced is of course being used as cattle food, and therefore is not complained against. Where the wastage goes, I need not explain to the Government. The attention of the Government was drawn to this wastage, and they have not done anything in the matter. They tried to restrict the polishing of the rice and also they tried to restrict milling to certain hours and to certain places. All these failed as they failed everywhere.

"The next point is that the seller gets about Rs. 13 on an average per bag of paddy and the same quantity of paddy is being

[Sri M. S. Pattabiramaiah] [21st March 1952]

3-45
p.m.] sold in the ration shops for about Rs. 17. There is the disparity of Rs. 4. The department gives the explanation that there are transport charges and stocking charges. All these are unnecessary if the whole business is left to the normal traders. They could have functioned very well. Because of the panic that was created during the war, the British Government here introduced controls. This is a legacy of the British Government and we simply follow it. We never thought over the matter. We never examined it. We ought to have removed controls at the earliest possible moment. If we have not done so, our excuse is that we cannot trust the people or the producer or the normal traders. Now the traders or the wholesalers who have been created by this Ministry—I am not speaking of the traders who are there for a long time—are all new people and they have been experts in blackmarketing, hoarding and profiteering. But the old traders who have been in the field for a very long time would have functioned very well. These people wanted only a very small profit—a very small percentage was required by them. Now the Government themselves get a profit. Of course they do not call it profit but they say, their charges—nearly 20 per cent on their State trading schemes. I do not know what their justification is and how the profit is being distributed. They have a huge army of food officials. I need not dilate upon the corruption of the local subordinate officials of the department. The Government think that people by themselves will not be honest and that dealers and producers would not be honest. That is the excuse given for introducing controls. What have the Government done when instances of corruption on the part of new dealers were brought to their notice? The Government say that the people are there and they (the Government) are the representatives of the people. The Government created these monopolists and these monopolists are doing it under the protection of the Government. If they had wrongly stock-piled cereals, without the connivance of the Government they would have been afraid of the common man. Now, the Government procure paddy or cereals and give them to the wholesale dealer. The wholesale dealer keeps them and does all sorts of things. When the foodstuff reaches the consumer ultimately, it is adulterated and sold at a very high price. In spite of this, the Government protect the wholesaler who is not directly responsible to the consumer. The excuse is that these people are not trusted by us. In this way, the Government have now created a set of people who are dangerous and treacherous. I submit that the whole business of control should go. If these controls are removed, we will be doing the greatest service to the people and the Government which will succeed this Government whether it is Congress Government or Non-Congress Government.

“Unfortunately, Madam, some of the stalwarts of the last Ministry deluded themselves in thinking that prohibition policy was the cause of their defeat. It is not at all so. If the Congress had won 152 seats in this State Assembly, it was due to the enforcement of prohibition. It is true that it is not properly enforced in many places. If prohibition policy is tampered with,

21st March 1952] [Sri M. S. Pattabiramaiah]

I am sure there will be a revolution of a type which may destroy any Ministry which removes prohibition. With these words, I close my speech.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“I fix 10 minutes for each speaker hereafter.”

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, the unfortunate food situation in this State has been the major factor responsible for the unsatisfactory results of the Party in power at the recent elections. I entirely agree with the previous speaker that the Party in power did not lose much as a result of prohibition but on account of the unfortunate food situation. If it was prohibition that was responsible for the reverses of the Party in power, I should like to know how it was that in Bombay where also prohibition was enforced, the Congress Government was returned with such a thumping majority. It may be that a few drunkards did not vote for the present Government but we must remember that on the other hand large numbers of women went to the polls and exercised their franchise in favour of the Congress because this Government had introduced prohibition. (Hear, hear from the Ministerialist Benches.) Therefore, I wish to remove the delusion from which some people are suffering in regard to this matter. There is no doubt about it that the main reason for the reverses of the present Government was the unsatisfactory food situation in this State. I wish to remind hon. Members of this House that it was not this Government alone that was responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs. So far as the Hon. the Food Minister is concerned, he has done his best. The very fact that he has been returned to the Assembly is proof positive that the people of this State have confidence in him and in the policy pursued by him. I am afraid the hon. Gentleman Raja Muthiah Chettiyar was ungenerous and uncharitable when he stated that if people had been satisfied with the Hon. the Food Minister, no one would have stood in opposition to him and that he would have been returned unopposed. I am sorry to find that the hon. Gentleman the Raja Sahib is not in his seat now. I should like to know from him how it was that in spite of the fact that he had been constantly demanding Food Debates on the floor of this House and had been crying hoarse for food, food and nothing but food he too could not get returned unopposed. To face an opposition at the elections does not at all detract from the merit of any individual. Even the most eminent persons have been opposed. Even our great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had to face an opposition. Such being the case, I am afraid the hon. Gentleman the Raja Sahib was rather uncharitable in his remarks about the present Food Minister.

“Coming to the food situation, I should like to appeal to the Hon. Minister to make a request to the Central Government for greater allotment than that which has been demanded by him. No doubt there has been an increase in the rice ration by one ounce but this increase is so meagre that it will hardly make any change

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [21st March 1952]

in the food situation. The Hon. Minister is in a better position today in view of the fact that the new Governor who hails from the North has assumed office and will be touring the famine area. I am sure he will strengthen the hands of this Government in the demand that they may make for a larger allotment of foodgrains to this State. I feel that it is the neglect of the South by the North in the past that has been largely responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs in this State today. I hope in future those at the helm of affairs in the North will take due note of this and will not neglect the South any further.

"I find that food subsidies have been removed. In this connection I wish to state that so far as this State is concerned, food subsidies must be retained and the prices of the basic necessities of life, namely, rice and wheat, must be brought down. The prices of wheat and rice have gone up, resulting in considerable hardship to the poor. The consumer must not be allowed to bear the burden of the increase in price, that is rightly being given to the producer to-day. That burden must be borne by the State Government, if necessary, even by withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund. The time has arrived when steps should be taken to see that the cost of living index is brought down not merely by a reduction in the price of subsidiaries but by reducing the prices of essential articles also. This Government will be well-advised to take steps to remove at an early date the sales tax on foodstuffs. Of course, they need money but they can have recourse to other sources of revenue. I feel that it is unconscionable to tax essential articles of food. When tax was imposed on salt, whose incidence was very small on the consumer, the Congress raised a hue and cry. Now leave alone salt, every article necessary for life is being taxed to the great hardship of the consumer. The problem will not be solved merely by increasing the salaries of officials and by giving dearness allowances. The wiser course will be to take steps to reduce the cost of living which would not only make the Government popular but reduce public expenditure as well.

"Before I close I should like to mention one more point, that is, that I should like the Government to adopt a dual price policy with reference to rice as has been done in the case of sugar. The Government should procure a certain fixed quantity that is required for the purpose of giving rations but should allow the producer to sell the rest, not in the blackmarket, but in the open market itself. I think the time has arrived when such a policy should be adopted. The Government of India are now in a position to build up buffer stocks of foodgrains in view of the fact that they are getting wheat from America. Hence there is no danger of people starving if vested interests corner stocks by reason of relaxation of controls. I hope the Government will consider the feasibility of the suggestion that I have made."

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, from a 6 oz. pre-election Government we have now become a 7 oz. post-election Government. I wish we had improved ourselves and gone to at least 8 oz. The previous speakers, the Raja Sahib of

21st March 1952] [Dr. S. Subrahmanyam]

Chettinad, Begum Saheba, and others have stressed very much our attempt to get as much as possible from the Centre. I am not going to touch on that aspect of the subject at all. But I am going to touch on it from an entirely State aspect. I would like this Government to reduce its commitments. There are many ways of doing it. Five or six years ago when we were giving 12 or 16 oz., the establishment charges were roughly Rs. 75 lakhs and with the reduction of rice ration to 6 oz. and 7 oz., the cost has gone up to Rs. 2 crores. With 12 oz. and 16 oz. ration, the establishment charge on the Government side was only one-fourth of what it is at present when we are giving only 6 oz. or 7 oz. It is a matter of shame that our expenses should be increasing and our commitments to the public should be decreasing. We have no right to charge more if we are not able to supply the people with what they want. To-day I know what is going on in the derationed district of Ramanathapuram. I can speak from experience of my own district. Whatever might have been said by the hon. Gentleman the Raja Sahib, I have got to say what is going on there because I happen to be the President of one of the biggest Co-operative Stores and also as a doctor I happen to go round the district in the course of my professional work. So, I know what is going on there much better than anybody else. After derationing, we do not suffer very much. We are able to get anything we want. It may be very surprising to many of you that after this derationing, there has been a free flow of foodgrains such as rice, millets, etc. Ragi is sold in my hon. Friend Sri Swaminathan's place up to 1½ Madras measures per rupee, and on the day on which I left for Madras, i.e., on the 14th morning at about 7 o'clock, I asked the coolies working in the Building Society, of which I am the President, when they were excavating foundation what the price of rice was in the market. That day they said, 'It is selling at 1½ Madras measures.' I was surprised. I then asked them about the quality of the rice. The workers said, 'It is poor quality rice, but we are satisfied with it because we are able to get 1½ Madras measures.' The price of ragi was 3 Madras measures per rupee two miles outside the municipality of Karaikudi. This statement I was able to get and the rider which those coolies added was that it was a warning to the Government. They wished the Government will not interfere and raise the prices. This is what these poor coolies say. I want the Government to remember that in all their dealings with the people they must behave in such a manner that they do not increase their commitments and increase the difficulties of the poor also. I want them to decrease their commitments in some ways. We have got some 80 municipalities and some newly created municipalities whose number I do not know. However, we have got 90 municipalities in all and some of them have a population of only 30,000 and they are just like big panchayats. We can take away statutory rationing from these municipalities and run the ration shops at fair price shops. Those who want may go to those shops and take the foodgrains supplied. Let other people who can afford to buy them in the open market buy them. We can have two kinds of shops, one

[Dr. S. Subrahmanyam] [21st March 1952]

fair price shops where we can go and get things at the rates fixed by Government and the other open market. Whether it is called the white market, blue market, or red market, that market is always there. The only thing is, one has to adjust oneself to changes that may occur. "If we reduce the ration from 7 oz. to 6 oz., then the blackmarket price goes up; if we increase the ration from 7 to 8 oz., then because the people are able to get more from the ration shops, the blackmarket price drops. Therefore, I want the Government to reduce their commitments by increasing the number of derationed municipalities where there is at present statutory rationing.

4 p.m. "Another difficulty in the case of municipalities is the question of obtaining ration cards. One has to go to the rationing officer and wait at his doors. Madam, it is really unfortunate that people should be subjected to this sort of harassment at a time when Hon. Sri Roche Victoria is the Food Minister. The Minister is all right. The top is all right. But we have to deal with those small boys who are appointed as Firka Supply Officers, Taluk Supply Officers, etc. What do these people know about our difficulties? They come with their boot and hat and simply harass the innocent poor people. As a matter of fact, they have practically no work. I may quote one instance in this connexion. One of these Officers is the son of a senior Congressman of our place. I happened to meet him sometime back. Do you know what he told me? He asked me, 'Can't you take away the posts of Taluk Supply Officers? We have practically no work to do. In addition to the Firka Supply Officer, I have an Assistant Taluk Supply Officer hanging after me. All of us have no work in this part of the State.' That is what he told me. Surely such a big establishment is not at all necessary. When I went to a certain place, I found all these people doing no work. What I would like to suggest is this. There should be retrenchment in this department, not of the ordinary type but very effective retrenchment. Ever since I came to this Assembly, I have been repeatedly saying this. I know this subject much more than any other hon. Member of this House, as I am in it right through. That is why I have been telling all these five or six years and even now I am telling that the Government should not at all hesitate to effect substantial reduction in the staff belonging to this department. I am of the opinion that an ordinary Tahsildar or a Deputy Tahsildar can do this work and there is no necessity for an army of officials like Taluk Supply Officers, Firka Supply Officers, Assistant Taluk Supply Officers, etc. If the Government were to ask the Tahsildars to do this job, they will have other things to do besides procurement and so they will not have the time to do mischief against the poor people by harassing them. On the other hand, if these Taluk Supply Officers and others are allowed to continue they will go on harassing these poor innocent people, as they have practically no other work to do at the present time. That is the position now. I know of an instance where an old lady who was carrying a small quantity of ordinary rice flour was taken before the Rationing Officer, and a

21st March 1952] [Dr. S. Subrahmanyam]

case was put up against her and she was produced before a Magistrate. After the separation of the judiciary from the executive, I can tell with a certain amount of pride that the judicial Divisional Magistrates are much more sympathetic than in the old set-up. I know of cases in which these Magistrates have fined these poor people a pie, a quarter anna or an anna and have paid these fines from their own pockets. Actually, the people who are hauled up before these Magistrates are not people like me or the Hon. Minister. They are poor coolies working along the roads who carry a little quantity of rice. It is only these people that are hauled up before the Magistrates. I wish the Hon. Minister to stop all these things. I am glad that Sri Madhava Menon, after he has left this Ministry has confessed that there has been harassment in procurement. I have been repeatedly saying this in the Assembly every time I spoke on this subject. I may tell this House that these procurement officials are a set of devils who must be cast out of society. Some of them are very bad. The Collector and the Tahsildar may be good. But that does not help the poor people. I know little peons are stopping these poor ryots and asking them to go before the Rationing Officer. Once they are taken before a Rationing Officer, any honest Officer has necessarily to prosecute them. That is the position. This department has been a source of harassment. The defeat of the Congress in certain parts at the polls is not due to Prohibition or anything else. It is due to the fact that the Government have not been fair to the poor ryots in the matter of procurement. On the other hand, the richer classes went scot-free as they could easily contact the Ministers or the Collector or some other high official. Because, we know of cases where these Collectors and other high officials go to the rich people and ask them to pay hundred rupees or two hundred rupees for one thing or another, for this drama or that drama, for this fund or that. Thus, the richer people are easily able to contact these officials and so they are left free. It is only the poor people who are subjected to all miseries and hardships in the name of procurement.

"Now, Prohibition is said to be a failure in certain districts. Whatever the position may be in other districts, it has not been a failure in my district. If it is really a failure in other districts, it is because the administration has been half-hearted. The Hon. Minister may be all right and the top officers may be all right. Sri D. V. Subba Rao may be all right. But the same cannot be said with regard to the subordinate officials. Especially, after the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was entrusted to the Police Department, things have become worse. I can give the House statistics to show how there has been illicit distillation, illicit tapping, illicit transport, etc., in the last 20 years or so before Prohibition was introduced. But people did not know about these things till now. It is only after the Prohibition Act came into force, the Press published news about these things and the people came to know of them. If the Government were to give up Prohibition, then as stated by my hon. Friend Sri Pattabhiramiah there will be a revolution, much bigger than what we might have seen

[Dr. S. Subrahmanyam] [21st March 1952]

hitherto. They dare not give it up. Let my hon. Friend Sri Roche Victoria take note of thinks as they are to-day and take steps to reduce his commitments and thus give us peace in the mufassal."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" Madam Deputy Speaker, on the eve of laying down office, the Government have announced that there will be an increase in the rice content of the rations by one ounce. Even though people outside are able to get more, this Government have officially announced that they will raise the rations only by one ounce. At present, every one is dissatisfied with the controls and procurement policy adopted by the Madras Government. After the experience of the last five years, what is the lesson that we have learned? We have seen that only the rich landlords were able to escape. The poor and middle class peasantry were harassed by the procurement officials. The rich peasantry and big landlords were let off. We know of so many instances when these rich landlords were caught redhanded and handed over to the officials and they somehow managed to get at the Collector or some other high official and ultimately escape punishment. I do not like to refer to names in this connexion. Enough for me to say that the procurement policy of the present Government has considerably hit the poorer classes of ryots. We know that the procurement machinery set up by the Government has thoroughly failed. That is why, I have given a number of suggestions in the past, but they have not been implemented by this Government. So far as this point is concerned, I want to make the position of the Communist Party clear. The middle class and poor peasantry will not be subjected to this procurement but the rich landlords will be effectively dealt with. Madam, there must be free movement of foodgrains in particular districts and there must also be inter-district movement of foodgrains. So far as the cities are concerned, there must be rationing. Then only there will be effective procurement and then only can we have effective controls. Some people are against controls. But, unless there is sufficient quantity of foodgrains, we should not remove these controls all on a sudden. The Government must be satisfied that there is enough quantity of foodgrains to go round and then only they must remove controls and rationing. Otherwise, there will be trouble and the position will become much worse than what it is now. What I say is this. There should be radical changes in the method of enforcing these controls and rationing. All these points must be borne in mind by the Hon. Minister and he should not give up controls and rationing absolutely. There are certain big cities like Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vijayavada where rationing must continue. What is the real cause for this debacle that we notice? People like the hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiyar have been telling in season and out of season that the Ministers of this Government must go to Delhi and try to get more foodgrains. If we really want more foodgrains from the Centre, the Central Government ought to change its policy and ought to be in a position to trade with each and every country, whatever the viewpoints and ideology of those countries may be. Now, the Congress

[Sri P. Venkateswarlu] 21st March 1952]

Government at Delhi refuse to trade with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union even though they offer foodgrains at cheaper prices. Our Government refuse to take advantage of the offer on political grounds. If, on the other hand, the American Government offer these foodgrains at higher prices and with strings attached to their offer, our Government do not hesitate to take the foodgrains from them. If they are still to persist in this policy of not trading with every country and get the necessary foodgrains required by the millions of this country, I am afraid many people will die of starvation.

"There is another point to which I wish to make a reference. In Rayalaseema, people are not in a position to purchase the rations, although the Government may be sending some foodgrains to that part now and then. The purchasing capacity of the people is falling day by day. I suggest that people who are not in a position to purchase their foodgrains must be helped financially or the foodgrains must be distributed to them free of cost. If this is not done, many of them will die. We are seeing reports in the newspapers and I too am getting trunk calls from those places to the effect that people are actually dying of starvation. I want the Hon. Minister to take all these points into consideration and give such relief as is necessary to these suffering people of the Rayalaseema.

"I wish to say a few words about the control of iron. We find that the Government issue permits for iron and steel for building cinema houses and for other purposes. Rich people are in a position to get iron and steel by paying high prices in black-market. But the poor people, like the village artisans and blacksmiths are not able to get these things. As a result of this, they have practically no work and are almost starving. The Minister in charge of this subject must bear this point in mind and see that iron and steel are given to the poor artisans also so that they need not suffer for want of work. With these few words, I support the cut motion."

* SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI :—" అధ్యక్షులారా, గత 4-15 p.m. 5, 6 సంవత్సరములనుండి అనేక అసాధారణమైనటువంటి సంఘర్షణలకు ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లో చాలా చిక్కులు ఏర్పడిన మాట వాస్తవమే. అది అంతరకు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. అయితే ఈ అశాంతిని కలిగించే సంఘర్షణలలో మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆవలంబిస్తున్నటువంటి విధానము ఎంతవరకు సవ్యంగా ఉన్నదో ఆ విధానము ఎంత వరకు ప్రజలకుగా నిర్వహించబడుతున్నదో గమనించ వలసియున్నది. ఈ అశాంతి విషయంలో సంవత్సరమునకు, సంవత్సరమునకు మనకు కలుగుతున్నటువంటి అనుభవములన్నిటనూ ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లో సమాజముగా కలుగుతున్నటువంటి చిక్కులకంటే ఈ సమస్యను ఈ అశాంతిని సమాజముగా ఆవలంబిస్తున్న విధానమువల్లను, వారు అమలు జరుపు పరిష్కరించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆవలంబిస్తున్న విధానమువల్లను, వారు అమలు జరుపు తున్న కంట్రీబ్యూషన్లనే అనేకమైనటువంటి చిక్కులు కలుగుతున్నవని కనబడుతున్నది. అసలు మన దేశకాల పరిస్థితులను ప్రజానిప్రాయాన్ని అనుసరించి కూచిపట్లయితే, ఏదో యుద్ధసమయమప్పుడు కొంత కాలము విధిలేని పరిస్థితులలో మాత్రము తప్పని సరిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విధానమునవలంబించి కంట్రీబ్యూషన్ విధించవచ్చునని,

[Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi] [21st March 1952]

ఎల్లకాలము ఇదేవిధముగానే ఇట్లాగే ప్రజలమీద ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ ఉంచడంవల్ల ప్రజలు ఆనేకవిధమైనటువంటి చిక్కులకు, బాధలకు లోబడుచున్నారు. ప్రజల కష్టాలను కంట్రోల్స్ను అమలుజరుపుచున్నటువంటి ఉద్యోగులుగాని ప్రభుత్వవారుగాని మరెవ్వరు గాని తీర్చలేకపోవడంవల్ల ప్రజలలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వవిధానమువల్ల చాలా ఆసంతృప్తి ఏర్పడినందువల్లనే, వారి కష్టముయొక్క, బాధలయొక్క పర్యవసానము మొన్న దిన ఎన్నికలలో అందరింకండ్లా చూచాము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ పర్యవసానాన్ని గమనించిన తరువాత ఇంకా ఇప్పుడు కూడా ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ విధానాలు ఇట్లాగే కొనసాగిస్తామంటే, ఇది ప్రజలయొక్క కష్టాలను, ఇక్కట్లను ఇంకా హెచ్చుచేయడానికే అవకాశము ఏర్పడుతుంది. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు విధానము గమనించినట్లు యితే చాలా విచారకరంగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ విషయంలో జరుగుచున్న అన్యాయాలు గురించి పలువురు సభ్యులు మాట్లాడారు. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటుచేసే సందర్భంలో పెద్ద పెద్ద రైతులను, భూస్వాములను, పలుకుబడికలవారిని మినహాయించి, సామాన్యమైనటువంటి చిన్నచిన్న రైతులనే కాధించి వారివద్దనున్న కొద్ది భూస్వాన్ని ప్రాక్యూర్ చేయడంవల్ల, ఆ పీడనజల అనేక కష్టాలు, ఇబ్బందులకు గురి అగుచున్నారనే విషయము అనేక చోట్ల, అనేక సందర్భాలలో ఈ సభలో మాడ చెప్పివున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లా గురించి ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు విషయంలోనూ ఒక్క నూడూరు డివిజన్ లో 1, 2 సాదృశ్యాలు నేన ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొని వస్తున్నాను. ఇటీవల అసగా, గత సంవత్సరం ప్రభుత్వంవారు partial decontrol ను అమలు జరిపే అభిప్రాయంలో కొద్ది కొద్దిగా కొన్ని కొన్ని చోట్ల experimental గా decontrol చేసినారు. మరియు ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటుచేసే విషయంలో తరుగు జిల్లాలలో పూర్తిగను, మిగులు జిల్లాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి తరుగు తాలూకాలలో ఏదోవిధంగా ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు లేకుండా చేస్తామని ఒక విధానాన్ని నిర్ధారణచేసుకున్నారు. అయితే, ఈ మాదిరి partial decontrol అని కొద్దికొద్దిగా decontrol చేయుట చాలా ప్రమాదమని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఒకచోట ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు అమలు జరుపుతూ, decontrol నూడ చేస్తే చాలా ప్రమాదకరంగా ఉంటుంది. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని నూడూరు డివిజను మొత్తము మీద తరుగు డివిజనే. కాని గత సంవత్సరం పంటలు మామూలుకంటే చాలా తక్కువగా పండినాయి. నూడూరు డివిజనులో నూడూరు తాలూకాలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలలోను, సూలూరుపేట తాలూకాలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలలోను, రైతులకు విదో చాలీ చాలసంత భాగ్యము పండింది. అయితే అక్కడ విమి జరిగిందంటే, ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు ఉద్యోగస్తులు మొత్తము నూడూరు తాలూకా పూర్తిగాను, సూలూరుపేట తాలూకాలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలు వదలిపెట్టి, కొన్ని గ్రామాలలోను ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటుచేశారు. అక్కడున్న చాలీచాలసన్న భూస్వాన్ని నూడ ప్రాక్యూర్ చేసుకొన్నారు. ఈ విషయం గురించి అక్కడి రైతులు నావద్దకు, అహార మంత్రివద్దకు రాయబారమునూడా వచ్చారు. కనుక ఈమాదిరి తరుగు ప్రాంతాల నూడ ప్రాక్యూర్ చేయు పద్ధతి ఏమాత్రము సవ్యంకాదు. ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు విషయంలో అవసరమైన ఉద్యోగస్తులను తీసివేయవలసిందని, F. S. O. లని T. S. O. లని, వీరికి పనిలేదని వీరు రైతులను అనవసరంగా బాధిస్తారని, కనుక ఈ ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు స్వాక్ఫలం కొంత తగ్గించవలసిందని డాక్టరు సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు చెప్పారు. కాని, కొద్ది కొద్దిగా తగ్గించడంకంటే పూర్తిగా తొలగిస్తేనే మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయము. కనుక, ప్రభుత్వమువారికి నేను మనవిచేయునదేమనగా ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటును కేవలం రద్దుకరణ వలసిందని, ఒక వేళ, అట్లు పూర్తిగా రద్దుచేయ వీలులేని పక్షంలో ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు తప్పనిసరి అంటే గూరిల్ రేషను రద్దుచేయకూడదు. రూరల్ రేషను రద్దుచేయకూడదు.

21st March 1952] [Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటుకూడా చేయడము, ఈ రెండు భుంజే. చాలా ప్రమాదకరమని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు చేయవలసివోయి, రూరల్ రేషను రద్దుచేయకుండా గ్రామాలలో రేషన్ షాపులు పెట్టండి. అయితే జరిగిందేమంటే, ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటును మానివేయకుండా, ఉన్న కొద్ది భూస్వాన్ని ప్రాక్యూర్ మాత్రము చేశారు కాని రేషన్ షాపులు పెట్టలేదు. ఈమాదిరిగా జరిగితే, ప్రజలగతి ఏమి కావలసో ఇంకా ఎన్ని కష్టాలు పడవలసి వస్తుందో అలాచింతకోవచ్చును. ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఇంత ఉదాసీన భావము ఎందుకో నాకు విమర్శన ఆర్థంకావడం లేదు. మా డివిజనులో గత 4, 5 సంవత్సరములనుంచి ప్రజలు అనేక కష్టనష్టాలకు పాల్పడుచున్నారు. రైతులలో చిన్న చిన్న రైతులు మొదలుకొని పెద్ద పెద్ద రైతులవరకూ కూడా, పొలాన్ని ఎండిపోయి, తుదకు మరో పంటపెట్టుకోడానికి కావలసిన విత్తనాలుకూడా లేకుండా అయిపోయింది. ఇవి ప్రభుత్వము కూడా స్పష్టమైచేయలేదు. పానీ, పరిశ్రామ ఇచ్చిగాని, మరోవిధంగాగాని ఉన్నచోట్లనుండి కొనితెచ్చుకొనటకు గూడ అవకాశమివ్వలేదు. మరెక్కడో కొద్దికొద్ది చోట్ల పరిశ్రామ ఇచ్చారుగాని అక్కడ ఇవ్వలేదు. Inter Taluk Movement Ban అని, Inter District Movement Ban అని, అనేక మైనటువంటి అభ్యంతరాలవల, ముఖ్యంగా కూలీలు, చిన్నచిన్న రైతులు వేరొకచోటనుండి భాగ్యము తెచ్చుకోలేక చాలా బాధపడవలసియున్నది. నేను ఇదంతా కూడా, ఈ విషయాలన్నీ, ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆక్షేపించాలనే దృష్టితో అనడంలేదు. కాని, ప్రభుత్వంవారు అమలు జరుపుచున్న కంట్రోల్స్ విధానంలో లోపాలున్నాయని, గనుక ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగించవలసిందని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ విధానం అహార సహాయ పరిషత్తుంచేడానికి బదులు, ఉన్న పరిస్థితిని ఇంకా తీవ్రంచేసే ప్రజలకు చిక్కులు కష్టాలు ఇంకా హెచ్చుచేయడానికి తోడ్పడుతున్నది. కనుక నిజంగా ప్రజల కష్టాలు తొలగవలసే, ప్రభుత్వానికి మంచి పేరు ప్రతిష్టలు రావాలంటే, అది కాంక్షనూ ప్రభుత్వము కానివ్వండి, కొయిలికను ప్రభుత్వము కానివ్వండి, మరే ప్రభుత్వము కానివ్వండి, ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ విధానం తొలగితేనేగాని మరో మార్గం లేదు అని గత అనుభవంవల్ల రుజువుచున్నది. ఇప్పుడైనను ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ విషయాన్ని గమనించవలసిందని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ముఖ్యంగా గత సంవత్సరం మా జిల్లాలోని, నూడూరు తాలూకాలో పూర్తిగాను, సూలూరుపేటలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలలోను ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటుచేసినందువల్ల ఇప్పుడు అప్పుడు గత సంవత్సరంకంటే చాలా అభ్యాన్నమైనటువంటి పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినాయి. గనుక ఈ సంవత్సరమైనా ఆ నూడూరు తాలూకాను, సూలూరుపేటలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలను, ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు చేయవలసిన బద్ధులనుచేయక కొద్దికొద్దిగా మినహాయించవలసిందని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో పరిస్థితులు రాయలసీమలోని పరిస్థితులకు కొంత మించు మించు సమానముగనే యుండును. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు అక్కడ ఉన్న కారణంతో, అప్పుడు రైతులకు శిక్ష మినహాయించుటలాగి, తక్కువ లాన్సుగాని, మరి ఇతర మైనవివారాల సహాయముగాని ఇచ్చుటకు అవకాశములేకుండా ప్రజలకు అనేక చిక్కులు, కష్టాలు ఏర్పడుతున్నవి. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు మరల ఈ విషయాలన్ని గమనించి ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటు చేయవలసిన గ్రామాలనుండి ఈ నూడూరు తాలూకాను, సూలూరుపేటలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలను మినహాయించి, ప్రాక్యూర్ మెంటును అక్కడ అమలుచేయవలసిందని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.”

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Government deserve congratulation for having increased the rice

[Janab K. M. Seethi] [21st March 1952]

ration from six to seven ounces. But even though we have to be thankful to the Government for these small mercies, we cannot help saying that, unless rations are restored to sixteen ounces, the Government cannot have the gratification of having done their duty by the citizens of the State.

“About the Food policy followed by the Government and the harassment caused to the citizens by the harsh methods of procurement, I must state that the levy system of procurement that has been suggested to the Government by all sections of the people in my district would be a very sound suggestion for the Government to act upon because that will give them an opportunity of watching how partial decontrol would be working in the district and how far it helps the public to get the required quantity of foodgrains from the open market. This levy system, it is very often said on behalf of the Government, was tried in Coimbatore and was found to be a failure. As a matter of fact, in the initial stages, even in Government publications brought out by the Department of Information and Publicity it was said that the levy system was working very successfully in Coimbatore. But, later on, it was all on a sudden declared that it was a failure. I am afraid the officials of the Food Department are very much prejudiced against any departure from the policy that is being pursued. About the levy system also, whenever suggestions are put forward, imaginary difficulties are pointed out by the officials of the Food Department and these imaginary difficulties frighten the Government who therefore refrain from introducing any new systems. Some time back, the Hon. the Chief Minister is reported to have told pressmen at a Press Conference that the levy system would be experimented in Malabar after the succeeding harvest time. But I am now told that in reply to some representations made by the Chamber of Commerce of Palghat, the Madras Government have stated that it is not practicable to try the system of levy in Malabar. I do not know how the Government came to this conclusion without giving the system a trial in the district. In fact, several public bodies including food committees consisting of people who have experience of cultivation and procurement, small cultivators and big cultivators and even some officials of the Government made recommendations to the Government that the levy system be tried in Malabar. But even without giving it a trial, the Government perfunctorily have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable. This attitude is really far from satisfactory. As has been suggested by several of the hon. Members I think that a retrenchment in the Food and Civil Supplies Departments is absolutely necessary. I am afraid that the officials of the Department fear that many of them will be retrenched and sent out if the levy system and other changes leading to decontrol are adopted. Such suggestions are not very welcome to the officials and they will not approve of them. I would, therefore, request that the Government led by the Hon. Food Minister should have the courage to give a trial to this levy system at least in Malabar. What is meant by the levy system is, the average of the procurement for three or four years should be

21st March 1952] [Janab K. M. Seethi]

fixed and the cultivator should be asked to surrender only that average to the officials of the Food Department. Whatever excess he is allowed to keep for himself will be available for the people in the open market. The result is the individual cultivator will have the incentive to produce more than what he does now. What he feels now is, as he is bled white and whatever he produces is taken away by the Government for a very low price there is no use of his producing much. So, there is no incentive for him to produce. But if a levy is fixed, while he will have to surrender say 50 paras of paddy, he will try to produce say, 100 paras so that the remaining fifty might be with him. Therefore, I say this system will give an incentive for more production and make foodstuffs available in the open market with the result that the consumer will also have the benefit of it by getting foodgrains at a cheaper price and in abundant quantity. If a rigid system of procurement is followed, foodgrains will be naturally hoarded and they will only be available in the blackmarket and not in the open market. The system of levy will give an opportunity to the cultivator to retain for him whatever he can save after giving the quantity fixed by the Government. Whatever he saves will find its way to the open market and the consumer will get it at very reasonable prices. Why not therefore give a trial to this experiment in our district where there is a virtually unanimous demand for it? The Government should revise their notions about procurement and should not be guided by the recommendations of their departmental officials. They must take the public into their confidence and the suggestion of the non-official sections of the public in the districts should also be taken into account before they take a final decision. I request the Food Minister to reconsider the matter and see whether this levy system cannot be tried at least as an experiment in Malabar—where there is public support for it and where they can expect the co-operation of the public. After all it is the co-operation of the public that will enable the Government to make an experiment a success and it is the lack of that co-operation that results in the failure of experiments.

“Then, Madam, as regards the phenomenal fall in the price of tapioca, I would like to say a word. Tapioca has been used in Malabar as a supplemental foodstuff. Now it has fallen in price so much that the cultivator is not able to get even the cost of production. Now if the Government consider the proposal of purchasing the tapioca thus produced at some reasonable price—incidentally the producer may also have a small margin—powdering it and selling it through ration shops instead of milo which is not wanted in Malabar, it will help the people considerably. This will also make milo available in other districts where it will be most required. Tapioca powder might be used by people who are accustomed to its use in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. I would request the Food Minister to take into consideration this suggestion and give some relief to the people of Malabar and South Kanara. As has been suggested by several hon. Members, it was the failure of the Congress Ministry in administering their food

[Janab K. M. Seethi] [21st March 1952]

policy successfully that was responsible for their faring very badly in the elections. As a matter of fact Prohibition has helped Congressmen in the elections and was never a handicap to them. Speaking for myself, I was one of those who were pitted against Congress candidates and I can say from experience that the Prohibition policy adopted by the Congress Ministry was a point which helped that party greatly and which was at the same time a handicap for us in our campaign of countering the claims of the Congress candidates. As a matter of fact, it was only a small section of the intelligentsia that has been harping on the suggestion, 'scrap Prohibition'. It is an irony of fate that these people should make that suggestion in the name of the poor. It is only those that were addicted to drink that ask for the repeal of Prohibition and not the poor people. They want to continue their drink habit and so ask for the reintroduction of drinks. The poor people are very thankful to the Government for having introduced Prohibition and several poor families will bear eloquent testimony to the wisdom of the Prohibition policy adopted by the Government. Women have peace in their homes which they were not having before the introduction of Prohibition. The sin committed by this Government is, I say from my personal experience, that they have been slack in enforcing the law of prohibition. For several months now essences called culinary essences containing 75 to 81 per cent of alcohol have been openly sold in many shops in my district and people were making free use of it. I know that there were reports of three or four deaths caused by the excessive consumption of these essences. Only two deaths were reported in the Press but I was told that there were more deaths than two which were not reported. Though the Prohibition officials have brought this fact to the notice of the Government, they have not done anything to prohibit the sale of these essences.

4-30 P.M. "I submit that it is the failure of the Government to enforce Prohibition that was responsible for the criticism levelled against Prohibition and not the policy adopted by Government. So my point is, it was really the failure of the Government to properly administer the food policy that was responsible for their failures and not their having introduced Prohibition. I respectfully request the Hon. Food Minister to take into account one or two suggestions I have made in administering the food policy in the State."

*SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—"கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே, உணவு விஷயமாக இந்த சபையில் பல முறை விவாதங்கள் நடந்திருக்கின்றன. பல பல விதமாக திட்டங்களையும் எடுத்துச்சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், உணவு ஒரு இம்மி அளவேனும் அதிகமாக உண்டாகவில்லை. உண்டாக்கவும் முடியவில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சர்க்காரும் மத்திய சர்க்காரும் பெரிய தடையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் வியாபாரிகளை வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து அரிசியை தருவிக்கும்படி இடங்கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் அது கிடைக்கும் இடங்களிலிருந்து தருவித்து ஜனங்களுடைய உபயோகத்திற்குக் கொடுப்பார்கள். பிரிட்டிஷர் இந்தாட்டில் இருக்கும் காலத்தில் எங்கங்கே உணவு கிடைக்கிறதோ அங்கிருந்து தருவித்து இல்லாத இடங்களில் மலிவாகக் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், சுதந்தர சர்க்கார் வந்த பிறகு உணவு பொருள் பிரச்சனை ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் உணவு அதிகம் உண்டாக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அநேகம் கிணறுகளை

21st March 1952] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

வெட்டுவதற்காக உதவி செய்கிறார்கள். உணவு பொருளை அதிகம் உண்டாக்குவதற்கு அணைக்கட்டுகளை கட்டுகிறார்கள். வளக்கால்களை வெட்டுகிறார்கள், ஏரிகளை செப்பன்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ வேலைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டும் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் உணவு வந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இன்னும் பம்பு செட்டுகளையும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய கருவிகளையும் வரவழைத்துக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பெரிய பெரிய அணைக்கட்டுகளுக்கு கோடி கோடியாக பணத்தை செலவழித்தும் தண்ணீரை மாத்திரம் அவர்களால் வெளியே கொண்டுவர முடியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டு வரும்படியான ஆற்றல் அவர்களுக்கு இல்லை. காந்திஜிபோன்ற மகான் இந்நாட்டில் இருந்த காலத்தில் நாடு எவ்வளவோ நன்றாக இருந்தது ஏன்? அப்படிப்பட்ட மகான்கள் இருந்ததால் நமக்கு வேண்டிய மழை பெய்தது. இப்பொழுது நமக்கு வேண்டிய மழை பெய்வதில்லை. அதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் நாம் எல்லோரும் தான். அவர் இருந்த காலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு வரையும் ராம நாம பஜனை செய்யச்சொன்னார். நாமம் செய்து வந்தோம். எல்லோரும் ஆண்டவனை வழிபட்டு அவருடன் நாமம் ராம நாம பஜனை செய்துகொண்டு வந்தோம். அதனால் நமக்கு வேண்டிய மழை பெய்தது கொண்டு வந்தது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது ஒருவரும் ராம நாம பஜனை செய்வதில்லை. ஆகவே, எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து ஒரே காலத்தில் கடவுளை வணங்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மழை பெய்யும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் இது வரையில் அரசாங்கம் தலையிடவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் அது மத சம்பந்தமானது என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மதத்திற்கும் உணவிற்கும் சம்பந்தம் உண்டு. மத சம்பந்தமாக ஆண்டவனை வழிபடாமலிருந்தால் நமக்கு மழை பெய்யாது. உணவு பொருளும் நமக்குக் கிடைக்காது. என்னைக் கேட்டால் உணவுப் பொருளைப் பெறுவதற்கு எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து ஆண்டவனை வழிபட வேண்டும். மழை கடவுளுடைய அருளின் மூலம், ஆண்டவனின் கண்காணத் தோற்றுவது மழைதான். இதைப் பெறத்தான் நாம் தமிழ் வேதமாகிய குறளில் கூட முதலில் கடவுளை வழிபட்டதுபாடி அதன்பின் இரண்டாவதாக மக்களுக்கு மழையைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு பொய்யாழை மிடுபுலவர் வான் சிறப்பைப் பாடியிருக்கிறார்.

‘உளவாம் உயிர் உணவால் உயிர் உயிர் மாரியின் வளவால் வளவான் மழை உயிர்வானார் மகிழ்வால் வரும், இதுதான் இளவாளி அனையாய் இசை கொழிலால் வரும்.’

என்று கீதையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் நாம் தெய்வத்தை வழிப்பதால் ஆண்டவன் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைவான். அதனால் தேவர்கள் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைவார்கள். தேவர்களுக்கு மகிழ்ச்சி வந்தால் நமக்கு மழை பெய்யும் என்று கீதையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தேவர்களை மகிழ்வித்து நாம் மழையைக் கொண்டு வரலாமெய்யோழிய வேறு வேறு மழையைக் கொண்டு வர முடியாது. இப்பொழுது பார்த்தால் கிறிஸ்துவர்கள் ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமைகளில் ஆண்டவனை வழிபடுகிறார்கள். முஸ்லீம்கள் வெள்ளிக் கிழமைகளில் ஆண்டவனை வழிபடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நாம் ஒரு நாளைக் குறித்துக்கொண்டு எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுக்கக் கூடி ஆண்டவனை வழிபடுவதில்லை அதுதான் இந்த மழையில்லாததற்குக் காரணம். ஆகவே, நாம் எல்லோரும் அதுதான் இந்த மழையில்லாததற்குக் காரணம் வழிபடவேண்டும். வேறு எந்த பகவான் நாமத்தை ஜபித்து ஆண்டவனை வழிபடவேண்டும். வேறு நிச்சயம். விதத்திலும் நாம் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுவர முடியாது, இது நிச்சயம். ஆகையால் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து ஆண்டவனை பிரார்த்தனை பண்ணுவதுதான் நியாயம். ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஐந்து நிமிஷங்களாவது நாம் ராம நாம பஜனை செய்து வந்தால் மழை பெய்யும். பிரார்த்தனை செய்தால் பலன் உண்டாகும். கட்டாயம் மழை வரும்.

“மேலும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற இந்தக் கொள்முதல் முறையானது சரியில்லை. எழைகளுக்கு அரை ஏக்கர், ஒரு ஏக்கர் அல்லது இரண்டு ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருந்தால் அவர்களிடம்போய் அவர்களைக் கஷ்டப்படுத்தி தானியங்களை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், பெரிய நிலச்சுவான்தார்களிடம் போவதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் ஜில்லா கலெக்டரை உணவு கமிட்டியில் கேட்டபோது அரை ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தால்கூட தானியங்களை அதிகாரிகள் வாங்கியேதான் தீருவார்கள். அதை கொள்முதல் அதிகாரிகள் கவனிப்

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda] [21st March 1952]

பார்கள் என்று பதில் சொன்னார். அப்படி இருந்தால் கொள்முதல் எவ்விதம் நடக்கும் என்பதை யோசித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆயிரம் எக்கர் நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்களிடம் போவதே கிடையாது. அவர்களிடம் போனால் ரொம்பவும் மரியாதையாக நடந்துகொண்டு அவர்கள் கொடுப்பதை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஏழைகளிடத்திலேயோ அவர்களே கொடுமைகளுக்கு ஆளாக்கி தொந்தரவுபடுத்தி தானியங்களை கொள்முதல் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்த முறை சரியாக இல்லை. இதை அடியோடு ஒழிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் இந்த கண்ட்ரோல் அடியோடு ரத்து செய்யவேண்டும். நியாய விலைக்கு கடைகளை சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலமாக ஜனங்களுக்கு தானியங்களை விற்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது வெளியில் கிடைக்கும் அரிசி விலையை கவனித்தால் அது கண்ட்ரோல் விலையைவிட குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது இப்பொழுது மற்ற சாமான்களின் விலைகள் குறைந்து வருவதால் அரிசி விலையும் குறைந்துவிடும் என்று அதை வாங்கக்கூட வரமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் கண்ட்ரோலை எடுத்தால் அரிசி குறைந்த விலைக்கு வரும் என்று கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் போட்ட விலைக்கு யாரும் நெல்லை வாங்குவது இல்லை. ஆகவே, உணவு பொருள்களின்மீதுள்ள தடைகளை எல்லாம் எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். ராம நாமத்தை பஜன் செய்யவேண்டும். இதைத்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

* SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ కంప్యూటరుగించి

మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు, కంట్రిల్సువల్ల అన్ని విధాలా చిక్కులు వర్షపాతాయానినీ, ఈ ఇబ్బందులు రావడానికిన్నిటికీ కంట్రిల్సు విధానం కారణము అనే ఆ హజవాడాన్ని కాంగ్రెసువాదులు విడిచిపెట్టలేకపోవడం చాలా విచారకరము. ఇండియన్ నేషనల్ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రధాని పండిట్ జవహర్లాల్ నెహ్రూ, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము ఆలాహాబా కంట్రిల్సు తప్పనిసరిఅని, కంట్రిల్సు విధానము శాస్త్రీయ విధానమని నిర్ణయించిన తరువాతకూడా కాంగ్రెసువాదులు కంట్రిల్సుకు వ్యతిరేకంగా మాట్లాడడం చాలా అశ్రద్ధగరం. కంట్రిల్సులో తప్పు లేదు. కంట్రిల్సును అమలుపరచే విధానంలో లోపాలున్నమాట వాస్తవం. ఈ లోపాలన్నీ సరిదిద్ది, కంట్రిల్సును సక్రమంగాను సమర్థనీయంగాను అమలుజరుప పూనుకోవటానికి బదులు ఆసలు కంట్రిల్సునే వ్యతిరేకించడం అనేది అధికారంలో ఉన్న పార్టీ విధానానికి వ్యతిరేకం, పార్టీ అభిల ఖారత విధానానికికూడా వ్యతిరేకం. కంట్రిల్సు అమలుజరుపడంలో లోపాలున్నమాట అందరు ఒప్పుకుంటున్నారు. అంతమంత్రంచేత కంట్రిల్సు వ్యతిరేకించడం తగదు. కంట్రిల్సును పెట్టి, ప్రజలను ఇబ్బందులపాలుచేసి తమ పక్షకుబడిని పోగొట్టుకోవాలని వి ప్రభుత్వం కోరదు. కాని విధిలేక రాష్ట్రములోని ప్రజలకు సరిపోయినంత ఆహార ధాన్య ఉత్పత్తి లేని కారణంచేత మిగులు ప్యాంతాలలోని అవసరపు పంటను నేకరించి, తరుగు ప్యాంతాలకు సరఫరాచేసి, రాష్ట్రములోని ప్రజలందరికీ సమానంగా కనీసప్రమాణంలో అయినప్పటికీ ఆహార ధాన్యాలు సరఫరాచేయడానికి కంట్రిల్సు అమలుచేయడం అవసరం. సభ్యత, నాగరికత, విజ్ఞానం, అభివృద్ధిచెందిన ప్రపంచంలోని ఇతర దేశాలలోకూడా ఈనాడు విదోవిధంగా కంట్రిల్సు అమలులో ఉన్నాయి. అయోదేశాల ప్రభుత్వాలు ప్రజాపరమార్థమే కంట్రిల్సును అమలు జరుపుతున్నామని ప్రకారంకూడా చేసుకొంటున్నారు. మన దేశంలోకూడా అగ్రనాయకులు ఆహార ధాన్యాల ఉత్పత్తి అధికమయ్యేటంతవరకు కంట్రిల్సు ఉండాలని, లేకపోతే వేద ప్రజలకు ఆహారధాన్యాలు అందుబాటులో వుండవని తలచి, స్వతహాగా కంట్రిల్సు విధానానికి వారు వ్యతిరేకులైనప్పటికీ విధిలేక వాటిని అమలుజరుపుతున్నారు. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో ఆహారధాన్యాల విషయంలో కంట్రిల్సు వుండడంకన్న వేరే గత్యంతరం లేదు. యదార్థ పరిస్థితులను కాంగ్రెస్ వాదులైనా గుర్తించాలి. కంట్రిల్సు వద్ద

21st March 1952] [Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju]

డం తప్పు. కంట్లోల్ను విధానంవల్ల ప్రజలు వ్యతిరేకత చూపుతున్నారుంటే దానికి కారణం వీటిని అమలు జరపడంలా ఉన్నలాపాలే! లాపాలను సమర్థించడానికి బదులు కంట్లోల్నే వదలడం మంచిది కాదు. ఈ కంట్లోల్నుపట్ల ప్రజలు ఆదరంచూపలేక పోతున్నారంటే చాలవరకు ప్రాక్టూర్ మేంటు విధానంలో భున్న లాపాలే కారణమని అనుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. కంట్లోల్నుకు ప్రాక్టూర్ మేంటుకు పరస్పర సంబంధముంది. ధాన్య నేకరణ విషయంలో అవ్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ ఆరోపణలో ఎంత మాత్రం సందేహములేదు. పెద్దపెద్ద ఖాస్సాములు, జమీందారులు ఉన్నవాళ్ల దగ్గర నుంచి ధాన్య నేకరణ జరుగవలసినంత పరిమాణంలో జరుగలేదు. ఇక మిగతా రైతులు అధికారుల దయాదాక్షిణ్యాలమీద ఆధారపడవలసి వస్తుంది. చిన్నచిన్న రైతాం గము, కొద్దికొద్దిగా మూటలతో ధాన్యాలను తీసుకొనేవారు, అధికారులచేత నిత్యము బాధింపబడుతున్నారు. వేదవారిపట్టే అధికారులు నిరాడవిబద్ధంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. జమీందార్ల నుంచి, పెద్ద ఖాస్సాములనుంచి వీరు సరిగా ధాన్య నేకరణ చేయ లేక పోతున్నారు. ఈ విషయము అందరికీ తెలిసినటువంటిదే. పెద్దరైతు ఏ అడ్డంకు లేకుండా తన ధాన్యాన్ని అధిక ణాధానికి అమ్మకొంటుంటే ఉపేక్ష చేస్తున్న ప్రభు త్వోద్యోగులు ఎక్కటికప్పుడు ధాన్యము ఇవ్వండి అని నిర్బంధిస్తుంటే వేదరైతులకు ఏ విధంగా అసంతృప్తి కలుగుతుందో మనం గుర్తించాలి. పెద్దరైతులు, పెద్దమిల్లుదార్లు అక్రమంగా లారీలలో ధాన్యాన్ని ఇతరులకు హమ్మగరకు అమ్మకొంటుంటే, నిత్యావ సరాలకు నాము ఉంచుకొన్న ధాన్యాన్ని అధికారులు బలవంతంగా లాగుకొనిపోతుం టే చిన్నచిన్న రైతులు ఈ కంట్లోలు విధానాన్ని ద్వేషిస్తారనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహం లేదు. చిన్నచిన్న రైతులు ఇబ్బందులపాలవుతున్నారన్నమాట వాస్తవం. వర్తాభావంవల్ల ఈ విధాని రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాలలో వంటలు పాడైపోయాయి. ఔషధవేపత నిలయతాండవంచేస్తుంది. ఈ జిల్లాలలోని ఆభాగ్యపు ప్రజలకు అన్న దానం చేయడం ప్రభుత్వంవారి బాధ్యత. అందుకుగాను వంట బాగా ఉన్న సర్కారు ప్రాంతాలలో ధాన్య నేకరణచేసి కొరత ప్లాంతాలకు పంపించవలసి ఉంది. ఈ అవస రాన్ని ముఖ్యంగా కొంతమంది ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు గుర్తించడంలేదు. కమ్యూనిస్టు సభ్యులు ఇక్కడ, ఇతరస్థానాల్లో ధాన్య నేకరణ మానివేయాలని చెబుతున్నారు. రాష్ట్రంలోని కరువు ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలను పోషించవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వంవారిదని వారు గుర్తించినట్లులేదు. వారి ప్రచారం అవకాశవాదమీదే ఆధారపడి యుంటుం ది. దానికొక సబు, సందర్భం అంటూయండదు. సర్కారు జిల్లాలలో కంట్లోల్ను రద్దు చేయిస్తామని ధాన్య నేకరణమాన్విస్తామని ప్రచారంచేశారు. రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో సర్కారు ప్రాంతాల ఖాస్సాములు ధాన్యము ఇవ్వడంలేదని వారివద్దనుంచి ప్రభుత్వం ధాన్యం వసూలు చేయలేకపోతుందని కమ్యూనిస్టులే అధికారంలోకివస్తే ఏ విధంగానైనా నేకరించి తరుగు ప్రాంతాలకు పంపించేట్లు మాన్విస్తామని ప్రచారం చేశారు. కమ్యూనిస్టు ప్రచార విధానం ఏ ఆశయంవైన ఆధారపడియుండదు. వారికి కావలసినదల్లా చౌకబారు పలుకుబడి. వర్గకలహాలు పెంచడం, ప్రాంతీయ విభేదాలు కల్గించడం మాత్రమే వారిముఖ్య ఆదర్శాలు. ఒకవైపున ధాన్య నేకరణ రద్దుచేయిస్తా మని ప్రచారంచేస్తారు. రెండవ వైపున ప్రభుత్వం ధాన్య నేకరణ చేయలేకుండా పోతుంది, తరుగు ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా ఆహార ధాన్యాలను అందివ్వలేక పోతుంది, తరుగు ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా ఆహార ధాన్యాలను అందివ్వలేక పోతుంది, అని అక్రమంగా ప్రచారంచేస్తారు. ఊడ్పులు ఊడ్పువద్దు, కొతలు కొయవద్దు, అని ఒకవైపున కూలిజనాన్ని రెచ్చగొడుతూ ఉంటారు, సమ్మెలు సాగిస్తూ యుంటారు. అధికాహారోత్పత్తికి అన్నివిధాలా అవరోధాలు కల్పిస్తూ యుంటారు. కుప్పలు తగలబెడతారు. ఈ ఆత్మశాసనాలు చేసే ప్రయత్నలే వేరు ప్రాంతాలలో

[Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju] [21st March 1952]

కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం అధికారంలోకి వచ్చిన తరువాత, ప్రజలకు ఆహార
ధాన్యాలు అందించే కార్యక్రమం, ఆరోగ్య సౌకర్యాలను, వారి రాజకీయాలను అవ
కాశవాదానికి అనుగుణంగానే ఉంటూవుంటాయి. అరాజక పరిస్థితులు కల్పించడం
వారి ఆదర్శం. కమ్యూనిస్టులవంటి అవకాశవాదులు ప్రపంచంలో మరెవ్వరు లేరు.
వీరి ప్రచారంవలనే అధికారంలోకి వచ్చి కుటుంబంపోతుంది. ఆహార పరిస్థితి ఇంత
కష్టంగా పరిణమించిందంటే చాలావరకు కమ్యూనిస్టులు కూడా కారణమని చెప్పవచ్చును.
సోవియట్ రష్యాలో జాతు ప్రభుత్వము అంతరించి కమ్యూనిస్టు ప్రభుత్వము ఏర్పడిన తరు
వాత ఆ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని గురించి ఎవరు పట్టించుకోకుండా చూడటానికే దేశద్రోహమని కానించ
బడింది. తప్పేనా ఉప్పేనా ప్రభుత్వ విధానాన్ని ఎవ్వరు వ్యతిరేకించకూడదు.
ఎంత స్వల్పతప్పిందమో దేశద్రోహంగా పరిగణించబడేది కాని మన దేశం స్వతంత్ర
మై ప్రజాప్రభుత్వం అధికారంలోకి వచ్చిన తరువాత విపక్షమువారైనా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని
విమర్శించడానికి స్వేచ్ఛ ఇవ్వబడింది. ఈ అవకాశాన్ని కమ్యూనిస్టులు దుర్వినియోగం
చేస్తున్నారు. దేశం ఈనాడు ఆసాధారణ పరిస్థితులలో వుంది. ఆహారధాన్యాల
కొరతల్నూ ఈ తరుణంలో వి రాజకీయ పక్షంవారైనా అధికారంలోకి వస్తే, ధాన్య
నేకరణకు అడ్డంకులు కలిగితే అది సహింస రాని మహాపరాధంగా భావించాలి. అధి
కారంలోకి వస్తే ప్రాంతీయవాదం, అధికంగా ధాన్యాన్ని నేకరించడానికి సహాయపడ
డం, తరుగు ప్రాంతాలవారికి ఆహారధాన్యాల అందుబాటు చేయడానికి చేయూతనివ్వడం
ఈ నాడు దేశభక్తికి నిదర్శనాలుగా వుండాలి. ఎవరైతే ఈ ముఖ్యవిషయాలను
వ్యతిరేకిస్తారో వారిని దేశద్రోహులుగా పరిగణించాలి. అట్టివారి ఆరాటక చర్య
లను నిరాపరాధంగా అణచివేయాలి. ఈ ప్రతిపక్షకులు సరియైనవిగా ఉన్నా వాడుచేయ
డానికి, వర్గ కలహాన్ని పెంచటానికి ఎంతమాత్రం అవకాశం ఇవ్వకూడదు. పిల్లల
మూర్తి వెంకటేశ్వరులుగారు ఏ కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీకైతే చెందియున్నారో ఆ కమ్యూనిస్టు
పార్టీవారు యధాకాలంలో స్వాతంత్ర్య సముపార్జనకై కాంగ్రెసువారు బ్రీటిషువారిలో
పోరాడుతుంటే కాంగ్రెసును బలపరచడం బదులు బ్రీటిషువారికి అండగా నిలచారు.
అనాడు వారికి దేశ స్వాతంత్ర్యము మాటపట్టి పీలేదు. ఎంతసేపూ బ్రీటిషువారికి సహ
యం చెయ్యడమనే వారి ఆదర్శంగా ఉండేది. ఆ రోజులలో బెంగాలులో షామం
సంఘటించి 30 లక్షలమంది చనిపోయినా దానికి కాదుకాదైన బ్రీటిషుప్రభుత్వాన్ని
కమ్యూనిస్టులు వ్యతిరేకించలేదు. వైద్యులు బలపరచారు. ఆ రోజులలో కమ్యూనిస్టు
పార్టీవారు సమైక్య జరపడం కార్మికులకు బాధిస్తుండేవారు. అది ప్రజామిత్ర
మని, సమైక్య జరపడం దేశభక్తి కాదని, అధికారంలోకి వచ్చేటప్పుడు అత్యవసరమని వారు
జోధిస్తూ ఉండేవారు. కాని దేశం స్వాతంత్ర్యంపొంది నేపాలు ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్ప
డిన తరువాత వారికి నేపాలు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని మాలద్రోహం అదర్శమైపోయింది.
భారత ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా విద్రోహచర్యలను జరపడమే వారి ముఖ్య కార్యకలా
పము. ఇటీవల కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీవారు అవలంబించిన హత్యావిధానము అందరికీ
తెలిసినదే. గత ఎన్ని కలహాకూడా వారు ఆ నేకవిధాల అక్రమాలు జరిపారు. అమాయ
కపు ప్రజాసామాన్యాన్ని చాలావరకు మాయమౌతూ మోసపుచ్చారు. 5 ఎక
రాల భూమిని, ఒక ఆవును ఇస్తామని ఓటర్లకు ఆశపెట్టారు. తమకు ఓట్లు వేయక
పోతే, ఇండ్లకు, కుప్పలకు నిప్పు ముట్టినామనకూడా కొన్ని చోట్ల జరిపించారు. ఎన్నో
విధాల ప్రజలను మోసగించి, ఓట్లు సంపాదించటానికి ప్రయత్నించారు.

45
మ. గురించాలి. పేదలకు ఇబ్బందులు తొలగించాలి. ఆహార సమస్య నలుగురు
కలిసి పార్టీ ప్రయోగంలేకుండా పరిష్కరించవలసిన విషయము. అధికారంలోకి

21st March 1952] [Alluri Satyanarayana Raju]

చేయించడం, కరువు ప్రాంతమైన రాయలసీమకు సొంతగా ఆహారధాన్యాలను కం
పిలవడం, దొంగచూరకట్టను, లంచగొండితనమును నిర్మూలించడం అనే విషయాలు
పార్టీ విభేదాలకు సంబంధం ఉండకూడదు. అన్నీ పార్టీలవారు విశాఖ వాయంతో
ఈ విషయాలపై శ్రద్ధవహించి ప్రజలను రక్షించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ధాన్యాన్ని
ఆవసరానికిమించి దురాశతో వాడుకొనే వారిని నిరాపరాధంగా తీసుకోవాలి. అధి
కారంలోకి వచ్చిన అంతరంగ పరిస్థితి ఎంతమాత్రం సహించకూడదు. ఒక్క మాటలో అట్లు కట్టించి
లానే ఇప్పుడు 45 వేల బియ్యపురస్తాలు మురిగిపోతున్నాయి. ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు ఎ
దుతూ కుప్పించలేదని అడిగితే వేగముల సైన్యకావడంలేదని ధాన్యం కొని ముప్పులను విమి
చేయమంటారని మిల్లు యజమానులు చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ రోజున సర్కారు జిల్లా
లలో కావలసినంత ధాన్యం వేలాది బస్తాలతో ఉంది. దీనిని వెంటనే నేకరించి
తరుగు ప్రాంతమైన రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలకు పంపించడానికి అవకాశము లేకుండావుంది.
వెంటనే ఈ ధాన్యాన్ని ఆ ప్రాంతాలకు పంపించి 1, 2 మాసాలు వారిని కాపాడగలిగి
నట్లైతే, మళ్ళీ ప్రకృతి దయదలచి వర్షాలువస్తే ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని ప్రజలు తేరుకుం
టాగు. కాబట్టి చిన్న రైతులను, మూల్యవాళ్లను నిర్బంధించకుండా పెద్దరైతుల వద్ద
నుంచి, భూస్వాములనుంచి, జమీందారులనుంచి అధికంగా ధాన్య నేకరించేసి తరుగు
ప్రాంతాలకు పంపించవలసిందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am
totally opposed to the food policy that has been pursued by this
Government all these years. They are not, I know, responsible
for the entire policy. This Government have no power with regard
to removal of controls. I know that this Government have no
powers to remove controls but all the same, if there are to be con
trols, they must be administered honestly, they must be administered
equitably, they must be administered impartially. But we have
seen that this was not possible for them to do. But I know the
reason why it is not possible. It is not possible under the group
pressure, under the political pressure and the expanding democratic
pressure. That is the reason why, if I may be permitted to say so
the Congress party in power came into great discredit throughout
this State. I don't want to go into the details of it. I know it is
inherent in the system of controls. Ours is not a small country and
food is not produced in a small compact area. It cannot be trans
ported by easy, available transport to places where they are wanted.
This Government have no control over the Railway system. We
know what amount of fight we had to put up with the Minister for
Railways Sri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, week after week, month after
month for securing wagons for movement of foodstuffs some time
ago. Stocks are there. But Government could not move the food
stuffs to other places. The previous speaker said so and I agree
with him. I know as a matter of fact that there is plenty of rice
in Northern Circars. We have grown bumper crops in all the six
districts. But of what use is this? We are not able to send it to
our own brethren in the other districts. These controls come in the
way. The movement restriction comes in the way. The Govern
ment are not able to do it because it could be done only through
certain restricted channels. In olden times, prior to these controls,
and movement controls, wherever there was demand the goods used

306 DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE
TRADING

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [21st March 1952]

to flow there freely. The laws of supply and demand were there and are still there notwithstanding the assertions of economists and our friends who say that they could control the prices and control everything. But today, they including the Finance Minister of the Central Government express surprise why the prices have fallen down. Everybody, economists, the economic advisers of Government and professors were aghast at the phenomenon, and some prophecy as to how long it would last. Some say we have yet to wait and see. I submit there is no further proof that is required to tell the Government that they cannot control the laws of supply and demand all this world over. Government think they are controlling but they are not. (An hon. Member: What about the rest of the world). Yes. It is failing in the rest of the world also. You are becoming one unit in this great failure, this glorious chapter of failure. This will be the heading of the chapter on economics to be written hereafter. For a decade or so we were simply carried away because the international routes of commerce were closed and free trade between country and country was practically abolished, and it is the same system of controls that is being pursued in this country between State and State, between district and district and between taluk and taluk and village and village. We have thus come into a very bad state of affairs.

“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, from the production figures for rice in India we can know the following facts. In 1945 the production was 197 million tons and we had 13 oz. of ration. In the year 1949 the production was 217 million tons and our rice ration here was 7 oz. In 1950 the production increased and it was 219 millions of tons and our rice ration was further reduced to six ounces. This is how these controls are worked. There is rice in the open market. The World Food and Agricultural Organization in its last year's report also stated that the rice production in 1950 increased by about 2 per cent over that of 1949. (Interruption) Some hon. Friend asks me ‘What about population’. We give a margin for one per cent increase of population. There is 2 per cent increase in rice production. Then our controls are based on the theory of 66 per cent out-turn of rice from paddy. Actually we get from 73 to 76 per cent. I have heard a Collector taking to task millers when they did not surrender stock calculated at the rate of 76 per cent out-turn. But when the Government show figures in order to continue controls they refer to 66 per cent out-turn while they demand 73 to 76 bags of rice from every 100 bags of paddy from the millers. When they want to support the policy of control on the floor of this House they produce figures based only on an out-turn of 66 per cent. Even these figures allow for the maximum of wastage in godowns, etc., and also an increase of population. If correct figures are worked out we should get more than 12 ounces. The Economic Adviser to the Government in his book ‘Food and Agriculture in Madras State’ at page 193 says as follows: ‘Even at this low level of output the entire population can be fed on this a ration of 13·12 ounces per diem per adult on the basis of an adult

21st March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

equivalent of 84·08 per cent. If the latter were 66 per cent according to the United Nations Organization Standards, the ration would even be 16·71 ounces.’ Therefore it is quite clear that anything between 6 to 10 ounces is going into the blackmarket or the open market. Assuming that on an average 8 oz. goes into the blackmarket or the open market, the total cost of such rice going into that market is 17 crores. Seventeen crores worth of rice is going into this open market, in the hands of the evasive and corrupt officials and a few blackmarketers. Indeed these have formed a vested interest. It has been easier for this Government to abolish zamindari system which was more than a hundred and fifty years old but it has not been possible to abolish the controls and vested interests which are only six or seven years old. This is a wider vested interest, it is more spread out than the zamindari system and that is the reason why Government are not able to tackle it. Unless these controls are tackled properly, the economy of the people, the morale of the people will be ruined. Corruption is inherent in controls. There is no use saying there are difficulties. These difficulties cannot be met, unless for every human being there is another to check him. What are the moral standards of the officials in charge of these controls? Government assume that those in charge of controls are all fair and honest and that the people are dishonest. It is not so. The fact is the Government cannot administer the controls honestly because they are dealing with food which people require twice a day throughout the year and five years experience has shown it has not been possible for the Government to administer them properly. For goodness' sake if the Government want to save the nation, to raise the standard of the administration and raise the ethical standards of the people of this country, official and non-official, they must remove these controls. If the Government cannot do it, and I know they cannot, they must press upon the Central Government with all the vehemence and earnestness they can command to remove these controls. Until then, Madam, I would repeat the suggestion that I have been putting before the Hon. Minister for Food, even if the Government are not able to remove controls and movement restrictions altogether they could go forward one step in regard to rice movements as they have done with regard to millets. I would earnestly plead that the 12 Andhra districts be considered as one food district, for food administration. There we have enough rice to go round and the Government need not import any rice, even a single ton of rice into that area. The districts will manage for themselves. Whatever imports the Government get they can directly be imported into the southern districts and the work of distribution will be easier for the Government. We are spending one crore of rupees per year on establishment for these movements and cross movements of foodstuffs. Please see what it means to the consumer. The Government are giving the producer only Rs. 11-8-0 and possibly half a rupee more for a maund and this is being sold to the consumer at Rs. 17-8-0. Why don't people realise this? The producer is getting the same price and six rupees per maund is

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [21st March 1952]

the price of these controls which every man, woman and child are obliged to pay. It is too costly. As I have already said it is also too demoralising. It has corrupted public life almost completely. Therefore if the Government want to save the public life and standards of morality in this State I earnestly plead that these controls must be removed.

“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, if there is shortage of foodstuffs, what is the remedy? It is, ‘Produce more’. Government do not do it. I charge this Government. As my hon. Friend Sri Satyanarayanaraju said, if the Government are against increased production of rice, it is ‘Desa Droham’. It is treason against the country, it is ‘Droham’ against the country. What has this Government been doing all along? There is a vast flat area of land in Krishna and Guntur districts and there is water going to waste into the sea. I ask the Government in all earnestness, ‘Just give a little money, develop the lands in that area and wipe out the deficit.’ But Government won’t do it. They go to some place where there is not much water and try to divert it with their engineering skill. This is not the way Government should shilly-shally, and dilly-dally with the irrigation problems and the hunger of the people of this State. The Government of India produced a Planning Commission Report. The Government of Madras sent their report and after five years according to that plan what is it that they are going to do? After the five-year plan and the execution of irrigation schemes, they expect to have 2.52 lakhs of tons of more production, whereas our deficit is 6 to 7 lakhs of tons. Am I wrong in condemning the Government with all the vehemence I can? Only I am not accustomed to strong language. It is absolutely necessary that this Government should realise their sense of responsibility. Let them produce more. The only way to solve the food problem is to produce more where it can be produced. Do not go to some place like children and then have some schemes at fantastic cost and try to make politics out of it. For heaven’s sake leave politics out of irrigation, for heaven’s sake produce wherever there is land and water. It is no use saying, ‘It does not matter what happens to the people of Guntur and Krishna’. Are they enemies to you? Are the waters enmical to the Government? I say they are friendly to the Government. But Government want to carry the waters to Chingleput, South Arcot and there is no further thought.

5 p.m. “ Therefore, Madam, I am only suggesting that the remedy for short supplies in peace time is not controls. The remedy for short supplies during war-time is controls, but in peace time it is only production, quick production and higher production at an economical cost. Madam, the Government of India, this year are paying Rs. 11 crores for freight alone on imported food—Rs. 11 crores to be frittered away on freight charges. I say, I will leave off my public activities. Give me Rs. 11 crores and give me engineering personnel. In two years I will wipe out the food deficit in the State. You want to take water through rocks and ridges which have to be cut and which will take a great deal of time. I want the Hon. Minister for Irrigation also to consider that the problem

21st March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

of food production is intimately connected with irrigation. If the Minister in charge of Irrigation lets down the Minister for Food, what can the latter do? The Prime Minister of India lets down both these Ministers and says, he will have his controls whatever it may cost, whatever it may cost to the morality of the nation and the ethics of the nation or the public standards of administration. If he should say so, God alone can help us but I hope very soon wisdom will dawn upon us and the economists of the world, and the Economic Advisers of the Government both at Madras and at Delhi will get back into a sense of reality and will remove this choking atmosphere of controls and remove corruption. Unless controls are removed your food production will never increase. In fact, corruption is not merely among men but it is also found in statistics. Statistics have been corrupted. Even this year, left Mr. Satyanarayana Raju Alluri who comes from the richest district in this State, just go and see what figures have been supplied from his district. He will find that no correct figures have been supplied. As I said, controls are a vested interest and unless smaller figures of production are shown, the Government at the top will not agree to continue controls and therefore, the statistics are corrupted. For heaven’s sake remove these controls and increase food production and take up the Pulichintala Project which alone will give you food in the shortest time. In two years, you can wipe out the deficit. I submit in all earnestness that this Pulichintala Project is not the enemy of any other project. You may have all your projects but have this project first because it gives you food. What you should do at 10 o’clock, you must do at 10 o’clock; what you should do at 12 o’clock, you must do at 12 o’clock; and what you should do at five minutes past five, you must do it at that time as we shall now do. By doing the right thing at the right time you will save the people of this State and save your credit.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“ I now adjourn the House till 11 o’clock tomorrow.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 22nd March 1952.

[21st March 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 245 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st March 1952, page 251 supra.]

List of Members of the Madras Text-Book Committee.

Name. (1)	Designation. (2)
1 Dr. Miss J. F. Forrester, B.A. (Hons.), P.H.D. (Lond).	Lecturer, St. Christopher's Training College, Vepery, Madras.
2 Sri B. M. Tirunaranan, B.A. (Hons.).	Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
3 Sri N. Venkateswara Rao	Editor, "Andhra Prabha", Mount Road, Madras.
4 Sri M. Sriramamurthy, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, Model School Training College, Rajah- mundry.
5 Mrs. H. Manorama Bai, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmistress, Government High School for Girls, Brucepet, Bellary.
6 Sri K. Swaminathan, M.A.	Principal, Government Arts College, Madras.
7 Sri T. S. Balasubramaniam, M.A., L.T.	Inspector of Oriental Schools and Colleges, Madras.
8 Sri S. R. Sastry, B.O.L.	Lecturer in Hindi, Women's Christian College, Madras.
9 Janab Md. Abdul Huq, M.A., D. PHIL. (Oxon).	Principal, Presidency College, Madras.
10 Sri A. Padmanabha Reddy, B.A., L.T.	Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
11 Sri C. V. Narasimha Rao, B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, V.R. College School, Nellore.
12 Sri T. Krishnamurthy, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, Board High School, Alur, Bellary district.
13 Janab C. M. Syed Mohideen Shah, M.A., L.T.	Principal, Feroke College, Feroke, Malabar.
14 Sri M. Annappa Somayajulu, M.A., B.ED.	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tadepalligudem, West Godavari district.
15 Sri S. Subba Reddi, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, Board High School, Dharmavaram.
16 Sri K. Appa Rao, M.A., B.ED. ..	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Bheemavaram.
17 Janab Abdul Azeez, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, Government Muslim High School, Guntur.
18 Sri S. Periaswami, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, Board High School, Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli.
19 Sri A. Gopala Ayyar, B.A., L.T. ..	District Educational Officer, Tanjore, West Tanjore.
20 Sri V. Vedanayagam, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, London Mission High School, Salem.
21 Miss S. Bhagyam, B.A., L.T. ..	Inspector of Girls' Schools, V Circle, Madurai.
22 Sri T. V. Arumugam Pillai, B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, M.D.T. Hindu College School, Tirunel- veli.
23 Sri M. Arunachalam, M.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, P.K. Nadar's High School, Tiru- mangalam, Madurai.
24 Dr. A. C. Chettiar, M.A.	Lecturer in Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalai- nagar.
25 Sri M. V. Subramaniam, M.A., L.T.	Lecturer, St. John's College, Palamcottah, Tirunel- veli.
26 Janab Abdulla Sheriff, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, Government Muslim High School, George Town, Madras.
27 Sri K. Kuruvilla Jacob, M.A. ..	Headmaster, Christian College School, Madras.
28 Miss E. T. Rajeswari, M.A., L.T. ..	Lady Wellington Training College, Triplicane, Madras.
29 Vidwan Sri H. Rama Rao, M.A., L.T.	District Educational Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.

21st March 1952]

Name. (1)	Designation. (2)
30 Janab S. A. Syed Yusuf, B.A., L.T.	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kollegal, Coimbatore district.
31 Janab K. T. Abdulla, B.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Malap- puram.
32 Sri M. Narayanan, M.A., L.T. ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cannanore.
33 Srimathi M. N. Sridevi, M.A., L.T.	Assistant Lecturer, Training College, Palghat.
34 Sri S. Narayana Nambiar, B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, Wynaad High School, Wynaad.
35 Sri H. Nageshwar Rao, B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.
36 Sri P. Sambamurthy, B.A., B.L. ..	Lecturer in Music, University of Madras, Madras.
37 Sri K.S. Sarma, M.A.	P.R. College, Kakinada.
38 Sri K. N. Ranga Ratna Sastri, B.A., L.T.	District Educational Officer, Chittoor.
39 Sri Vairavanatha Pillai, B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, Board High School, Mettupalayam.
40 Theodore Samuel, M.A., L.T. ..	Principal, Bishop Heber High School, Puthur, Tiru- chirappalli.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 247 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st March 1952, page 254 supra.]

(a) *Places in the Madras State where bee-keeping industry is conducted on behalf of the Government.*—No apiaries are being run by the Government now. Instead of running departmental apiaries the Government have sanctioned a special staff of demonstration maistris in the Agricultural department for the purpose of promoting bee-keeping and increasing the production of honey by the ryots as a rural industry in certain districts as detailed below :—

(1) Srikakulam	3	Demonstration maistris.
(2) Visakhapatnam	3	Do.
(3) East Godavari	8	Do.
(4) West Godavari	6	Do.
(5) Krishna	3	Do.
(6) Guntur	3	Do.
(7) Chittoor	3	Do.

These demonstration maistris tour in the villages and do propaganda for the establishment of hives for honey production by the public and assist ryots in the setting up of the hives and give expert assistance. A few hives are maintained in most of the Agricultural Research Stations for demonstration purposes. A central apiary having about 40 hives is being maintained by the Government Entomologist, Coimbatore, exclusively for the purpose of research.

[21st March 1952]

(b) *Average expenditure incurred by Government on this industry annually.*—The expenditure on the staff referred to in the answer to clause (a) is as follows:—

Name of district.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Srikakulam	2,188	0	0
(2) Anakapalle (Visakhapatnam)..	1,845	0	0
(3) Kakinada (East Godavari) ..	2,083	8	0
(4) Eluru (West Godavari) ..	3,786	0	0
(5) Vijayavada (Krishna) ..	1,800	0	0
(6) Guntur	2,826	0	0
(7) Chittoor	1,890	0	0
	16,418	8	0
	or		
	16,400	0	0 roundly.

(c) *Total production of honey at different centres and the revenue derived by Government annually out of this industry.*—Inasmuch as the staff employed is intended for intensive propaganda for starting local centres and to encourage the ryots for hiving bees and as no departmental hives are being maintained in the above districts, the question of deriving revenue does not arise. The income to the Government is restricted to the receipts on the sale of the produce from the bee-hives maintained at the Agricultural Research Stations and the amount so derived is insignificant. (No account is taken here of the revenue, if any derived by the Forest department as a minor forest produce.)

The following estimate furnished by the Director of Agriculture gives a rough idea of the honey produced by the introduction of bee-keeping in the several districts with the help of the propaganda staff:—

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of hives maintained by the several ryots during 1950-51.	Amount of honey produced during 1950-51.
		LB.
(1) Srikakulam	350	3,500
(2) Visakhapatnam	155	780
(3) Kakinada (East Godavari) ..	...	3,000
(4) West Godavari	1,209	14,508
(5) Guntur	234	2,808
(6) Vijayavada (Krishna) ..	390	3,200
(7) Chittoor	109	1,121
	2,447	28,917

21st March 1952]

(d) *Number of persons employed in this industry.*—The information is not available.

(e) *Steps taken by the Government to improve bee-keeping in all the districts of the State.*—The scheme for the introduction of bee-keeping in all the districts of the State referred to in clause (a) of Legislative Assembly question (starred) No. 344 of 1948 was dropped. But the Government sanctioned the appointment of 29 demonstration maistris for carrying on propaganda work in the selected northern districts of the State as mentioned in the answer to clause (a) above.

It is proposed to extend the scheme to certain southern and West Coast districts. The matter is under consideration of the Government for introduction in 1952-53.

It may also be stated that bee-keeping is included as one of the items in the programme of work in all the districts in the firkas and centres selected for intensive rural welfare work. A proposal for developing bee-keeping industry on a subsidy basis in the 84 firkas and centres selected for intensive rural welfare work is under the active consideration of the Government in the Rural Welfare Department.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 22nd March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Alleged arrest of Sri Yelamanchili Krishna Rao.

* 248 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Sri Yelamanchili Krishna Rao of Kanumuru was arrested during 1949 or 1950;

(b) whether he was detained;

(c) if not, whether he was proceeded against in any of the criminal cases; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the negative, what the Government have done with him?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) to (d) Do not arise.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I know whether Sri Yelamanchili Krishna Rao was taken into custody by the police at any time since 1949?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Information received from the District Superintendents of Police, Visakhapatnam South and Krishna, shows that he was not arrested during 1949–50, nor was he detained at any time, nor was he proceeded against in any of the criminal cases and that he is not now in police custody.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“May I know if he was ever taken to the police camp for interrogation?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“We have no police camps to interrogate people.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“May I know whether this person was ever taken by the police to the police station for questioning or for any other purpose and whether the Government are aware of the general practice among the police for taking people into custody without technically admitting that it is arrest and whether that has happened in the case of this person?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I can only go by the record that the Government keep. The question was whether he was arrested during 1949–50 and I can only get

[22nd March 1952]

the information that was asked for. If the hon. Member wants any additional information, he may put a separate question and I will furnish information."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that persons are taken to the police station or to the houses of police officers or police camps specially instituted for interrogation and other purposes without technically admitting that they are under arrest? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" When people are taken for other purposes, how am I responsible but if they are taken for any Law and Order purpose, we will know about it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether, after receiving this question, the Government have made any efforts to know where this person is? "

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

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know if the Government are prepared to make any effort to find the whereabouts of this gentleman who is not to be found either in his house or in his relatives' houses? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I would suggest to the hon. Member, if he is very much interested, to take up the matter with the police."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The matter has already been referred to the police and it is only the police that has supplied the information to the Hon. Minister. Hence may I request the Hon. Minister to order a special enquiry into the matter? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Government are not interested in the special itinerary of this gentleman."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, my question is not answered."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is only a request to the Government."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Mr. Speaker, is not the apprehending of persons, without calling it 'arrest', much worse than the actual arresting of persons? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is purely a question of opinion."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that a good number of persons were apprehended and were taken to police stations and to the houses of police officers for interrogation and for other purposes in which the Government are interested? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That is the function of the police."

[22nd March 1952]

Execution of road works in Srikakulam district.

* 249. Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the names of roads in Srikakulam district under the Highways Department which are actually under construction now; and

(b) when they are likely to be completed?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) No Government road works are under execution.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMY :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue, what exactly is the policy of the Government regarding the laying of roads and why roads for which formation was ordered and made some two or three decades ago, have not yet been taken up? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I do not know about the roads that were thought of two or three decades ago. We have got a programme of Road Development—both the post-war programme of Government and the one that has been taken up by the local boards. Certainly, roads are being maintained. New roads are formed by the district boards and a few roads are also formed by the Government. So far as this district is concerned, I do not see in the list any roads being formed by the Government but certainly there are several roads being formed and maintained by the district boards."

Police special camps.

* 250 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of police special camps that were established during the years 1949, 1950 and up to date in Krishna, Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari, Nellore and Kurnool districts;

(b) the purpose of these camps; and

(c) whether persons arrested are taken into these camps?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) No police special camps were established in any of these districts during the years 1949 to 1951.

" (b) & (c) Do not arise."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know whether any additional police consisting of police officers and constables were posted to interrogate persons arrested since 1949 and torture them if they want to get any information? "

[22nd March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Additional Armed Police and Special Armed Police were sent to those areas but not for the purpose of interrogating or torturing anybody.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Under whose command were they kept? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Under the command of people that are usually in charge.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Are these police camps synonymous with concentration camps? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ There are no camps, as I have already said.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Is the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue aware of the fact that there were Communist raids in the Kurnool district and Special Police forces were posted there only to restore confidence among the public and maintain law and order and save people from the Communist menace? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Yes, that is what we have been doing.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Does the answer given by the Hon. Minister indicate that certain police camps or stations are set apart to keep the Communists under control? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, the question is simple, but if the hon. Member wanted to know whether there are any special camps. I have to say, we have none. So far as additional police forces are concerned, we have posted them to various places with a view to see that law and order is maintained in those areas.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Is it not a fact that in the four districts where the Special Armed Police arrested people, they were not produced in courts within 24 hours, but they were detained in their camps for a number of days? ”

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

Pulichintala Project.

* 251 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri A. Kaleswara Rao is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a final or interim report from the Chief Engineer with regard to the further investigation and construction of the Pulichintala Project also known as Krishna Reservoir Project, if so, whether a brief statement of the contents of that report will be laid on the table of the House;

[22nd March 1952]

(b) the cost of the project, the duration of its construction, the extent of land to be irrigated under it, the amount of electric energy to be generated by it, and the localities to be irrigated under it; and

(c) whether any correspondence is going on between this Government and Government of India on the subject?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) The Chief Engineer has inspected the site. He considers that the scheme has to be investigated in detail with reference to the scope of the project in relation to present requirements. The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by placing the Chief Engineer's report or its contents on the table of the House.

“(b) The cost of the revised Project cannot be given without proper investigation as indicated in the answer to clause (a). It is however likely to be something of the order of Rs. 60 crores. The work on the dam cannot be completed in less than 6 years. The other details can be known only when the scheme has been investigated in detail with reference to present requirements and possibilities for enlarging the scope of the old project.

“(c) The Government of India asked for some information about the project and this has been supplied.”

Quarters for the Government Press employees.

* 252 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of labourers working in the Government Press;

(b) whether all or any of them were provided with quarters; and

(c) whether any preference is given to the sons of labourers in respect of appointments?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The number of labourers working in the Government Press as on 29th September 1951 was 1,520.

“(b) Quarters are provided only for 3 Power House Operators and 2 peons. The question of constructing a number of tenements for the Government Press employees is under the consideration of Government;

“(c) The rules do not provide for such preference. However, a certain number of the sons and other relatives of the employees of the Government Press are selected for technical posts subject to their being found suitable and qualified.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ தயவு செய்து கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களை தமிழில் சொல்லும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) கவர்மெண்ட் ப்ரெஸ்ஸில் 1951 வருஷம் செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 29ந் தேதி அன்று வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 1,520.

[22nd March 1952]

"(b) மூன்று பவர் ஹௌஸ் அப்பரேடர்களுக்கும், 2 ப்யூன்களுக்கும் மாத்திரம் தான் குடியிருக்க விடுதி கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. மற்ற அரசாங்க அச்சகத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கெல்லாம் விடுதி அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கும் போசனை சர்க்காரின் தீவிர பரிசீலனையின் கீழ் இருந்து வருகிறது.

"(c) அங்கே வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளிகளின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கோ, அல்ல உறவினர்களுக்கோ தனிப்பட்ட சலுகை வேலை கொடுப்பதில் காட்டவேண்டுமென்று சட்டமில்லை. இருந்தாலும் சில தொழிலாளர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளை டெக்னிகல் ஸ்தானங்களுக்குப் பொறுக்கி யிருக்கிறார்கள்."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, அங்கு வேலை செய்யக் கூடிய பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஏன் வேலை கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Last year about 18 per cent of the newly employed people were relations of the employees of the Government Press."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே! வெளியே இருக்கும் தனிப்பட்ட ஸ்தாபனங்களை அவர்களது தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு விடுதி அமைத்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகச் சொல்லும்போது ஏன் சர்க்கார் தங்கள் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு உடனடியாக விடுதி அமைத்துத் தரக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"எல்லா தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் விடுதி அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கும் யோசனை சர்க்கார் தீவிர பரிசீலனையின் கீழ் இருந்து வருகிறதென்று நான் முன்பே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government are proposing to acquire some lands for providing tenements for the Government Press workers."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that in the Railways, there is a rule which gives preference to the children of their employees and that rule brings satisfaction and contentment to the employees? May I ask whether a similar rule cannot be adopted for the Government Press employees?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"That is a matter which will have to be considered."

Police special camps in Thiruvur taluk.

* 253 Q.—**SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the police special camps were continued even during the month of September 1951 in Thiruvur taluk and Munagala paragana?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—"No police special camps were at any time established in Thiruvur taluk and Munagala paragana."

11-15 a.m. **SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:**—"May I know, Sir, whether any additional police stations were opened in those parts and, if so, are they being continued even to-day?"

22nd March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, additional police posts were opened in the district to prevent infiltration of State Communists into the Union limits."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister has not replied to the second part of my question 'Are they being continued?'"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I would like to have notice, Sir."

Tarring of roads within Srikakulam Municipality.

* 254 Q.—**SRI G. KUMARASWAMY:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the estimated amount for constructing a tar road in Srikakulam Municipal limits by Highways Department;

(b) when the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) what the terms of contract are?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) to (c) Srikakulam-Palakonda Road and G.N.T. Road (N.H. 5) in Srikakulam Municipal limits are under the control of the Highways Department. The estimated amounts for providing surface dressing with pre-coated chips to these roads are Rs. 99,000 and Rs. 36,000, respectively. These works were given on contract at 9.35 per cent and 7.89 per cent less than estimate rates respectively and were to be completed by 20th October 1951. The contractor could not, however, complete the works within the specific time and the works are now expected to be completed by March 1952, if not earlier."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMY:—"May I know, Sir, whether any representations were made to the effect that the estimated cost is not sufficient for meeting the cost of execution of the road?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Notice, Sir."

Changes in the Government holidays.

* 255 Q.—**SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received this year also from Pattukkottai suggesting changes in the holidays declared by the Government;

(b) if so, the nature of the change proposed in the representation; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the suggestion and come to a conclusion?

[22nd March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) & (b) A representation from Sri T. N. Somanatha Rao, Vakil, Pattukkottai, has been received this year also. As in his previous representation Sri Somanatha Rao suggested that all New Moon days might be declared as holidays instead of the holidays granted on Penultimate Saturdays and that certain Muslim festivals in respect of which holidays are now granted might be declared as sectional holidays so as to provide for some additional holidays on occasions of Hindu festivals like Ramanavami.

“(c) The suggestion was considered but it was decided not to change the existing list of holidays in the manner indicated by Sri Somanatha Rao.”

Treatment of Communist prisoners in Central Jail, Salem.

* 256 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, had asked the convicted Communist prisoners on 1st October 1951, to stand in file naked?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“In practice, the first Monday of every month, during the warm months, is allocated for the examination by the Medical Officer of the skin condition of the prisoners as required under the rules. Accordingly, on 1st October 1951, the first Monday in October, all prisoners in the Central Jail, Salem, were paraded in *lungoties* for the examination of their skin condition by the Medical Officer. Just before the inspection, the Jailor went in advance and explained to the Communist prisoners the reason why they should be paraded in *lungotte* only and the prisoners therefore complied with the rules. A few cases of skin diseases were actually spotted out by the Medical Officer on that day and they were taken up for treatment. It is not therefore a fact that the prisoners were paraded naked or that they were paraded except for an object intended for their own benefit.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“May I know, Sir, if either out of their experience or of others, the Government can say whether in most of the Central Jails where political prisoners are lodged, at any time in the history of these jails, political prisoners were asked to parade singly in *lungoties* on this first Monday of every month?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I would like the hon. Member to repeat the question.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“May I know, Sir, whether at any time in the history of these jails,

[22nd March 1952]

either during the period when Congressmen were in jail or when Communist were put in jail, the political prisoners were asked to parade with *lungoties*?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Sir, I have not got the information ready and can only secure it if the hon Member is very particular.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister who was himself a prisoner had the benefit of this examination?”

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

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government do not consider it better to have this examination done in some secrecy even though they happen to be prisoners?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Sir, the examination was done inside the jail premises.”

SRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN:—“May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that all the prisoners who are suffering from leprosy and other infectious skin diseases are stationed only in Salem Central Jail?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I do not know about it, Sir. I take the information from the hon. Member.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask, Sir, though the inspection was done inside the Salem Jail, whether it would not be more in keeping with civilized standards of medical inspection if it was conducted individually?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Sir, I take the valuable suggestion of the hon. Member. I will communicate it to the concerned authorities and I hope it will be examined and adequate steps taken by the future Government.”

* 257 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“We will take up this question tomorrow.”

Representations from the Harijans of Nidimusali village.

* 258 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri S. Nagappa is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

“(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Harijans including the local Harijan M.L.A. of

[22nd March 1952]

Nellore district to the effect that the fields belonging to Harijans were allowed to be grazed forcibly, by the rich ryots of Nidimusali village of Nellore district; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government so far thereon?

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—“(a) No such representation was received by Government.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Supply of electricity to the rural areas in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district.

* 259 Q.—SRI P. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to supply electricity to the rural areas in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district;

(b) if so, the areas taken up at present; and

(c) when these areas are likely to get the supply of electricity?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) Yes, the Tirur-Ponnani-Edapal extension schemes.

“(b) Tirur, Tirukandiyur, Ponnani, Edapal, Tanur, Biyyam, Talakkad, Marancheri, Tirukavu, Kunnaramukku, Kola-lambu and Palakkara villages.

“(c) During 1953–54.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are investigating any scheme for the supply of electricity to villages in the southern part of Ponnani taluk?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I cannot say off-hand, Sir, but, I can have the question examined.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“Sir, I may point out for the information of the Hon. Minister that the scheme referred to by the hon. Member Sri P. Govindan Nair, relates to the northern part. The southern part of this taluk is not covered by this scheme. I shall be glad to know whether anything can be done for the southern part so as to bring electricity from the Cochin State. Previously there was a proposal to do so. I want to know, Sir, whether any such scheme is now under investigation.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Sir, as I said, I have no information. I can only tell the hon. Member that I can get the information if it is asked for separately.”

[22nd March 1952]

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

II.—BUDGET FOR 1952-53.

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

(1) DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—“I told the House that, as soon as the question hour was over to-day, the Hon. Minister for Food will reply. The Hon. Minister has to attend a conference. There are still a number of Members wishing to take part in the debate. I hope hon. Members will have no objection if the Hon. Minister for Food is not here to take notes.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I ask, Sir, whether it is proper for the Minister in charge to have a conference when the session is going on, particularly on this occasion when he is expected to be here at 11 o'clock.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The conference was fixed previously and, as Minister in charge of Co-operation, he has to be at this conference when His Excellency the Governor is attending.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“I hope, Sir, that such things will not happen hereafter.”

* SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“கனம் அக்ராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே, இந்த உணவு மான்யத்திற்காக சர்க்கார் இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் கோரி இருப்பதை ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் நடத்திவரும் இந்த உணவு வியாபாரத்திற்கு, ஏராளமான தான்யங்களை அவர்கள் வாங்கி விநியோகிப்பதற்கு. இவ்வளவு பெருந்தொகை தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் சரியான ஒரு கொள்கையைக் கடைப்பிடித்தால் இவ்வளவு பெரியதொகை தேவையில்லாமலிருப்பதோடு கூட உணவு தான்யம் சாதாரணமாக சேதமாகாமல் இருக்கும் என்ற விஷயத்தை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் ஆரம்பத்தில் தான்யங்களை கொள்முதல் செய்வதற்கு ஒரு விலையும் பின்னால் நாளாக ஆக அதில் ஏற்படுகிற காச்சல்பாடுகளுக்கு ஒரு சிறு அளவு விலையில் அதிகம் கூட்டிக்கொடுத்தும் வந்தார்கள். அந்த முறை இப்பொழுதும் கையாளப்படுமானால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்த வியாபாரத்திற்காக இவ்வளவு அதிக தொகை தேவை இல்லாமலிருப்பதோடு கூட அதிக தான்யம் சேதம் இல்லாமல் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும் என்பதை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். தான்யங்களை வெகு பத்திரமாகவும் நல்ல முறையிலும் விவசாயிகளால்தான் வைத்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமேயொழிய அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு நல்ல கோடென்கள் (godowns) வைத்திருந்தாலும் அவர்களைப்போல் அவ்வளவு நல்ல முறையில் வைத்துக் காப்பாற்ற முடியாது. இப்பொழுது அநேக ரயில்வே ப்ளாட்பாரங்களில் தான்யங்கள் குவிக்கப்பட்டு அவைகள் உரியகாலத்தில் எடுத்துச் செல்லப்படாமல் தேங்கிக் கிடப்பதால் ஏராளமான தான்யங்கள் சேதமாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்ற விஷயத்தை பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பல முறைகளில் இந்தே எடுத்துச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளிடமோ அல்லது யார் உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்களோ அவர்களிடத்தில் இந்த தான்யங்களை சேமித்துவைக்கும் படி செய்தால் அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நல்ல பத்திரமான முறையில் சேமித்து வைப்பார்கள். அதை விடுத்து அரசாங்க godown களிலும் மற்றும் இதர இடங்களிலும் அந்த தான்யங்களை சேமித்து

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [22nd March 1952]

வைப்பதால் தான்யங்கள் மடிந்து—மக்கி, ஏராளமான தான்யங்கள் முளைத்து விண்ணிலிருக்கின்றன, என்பது அரசாங்கம் அறிந்தவிஷயம். இப்பொழுது இதற்காக அரசாங்கம் செலவிடப்படும் இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு என்னவாடி ஆகிறதோ அந்த வட்டியை அந்த தான்யங்களை உற்பத்திசெய்யும் விவசாயிக்கு பன்னிரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கும் நிரந்து முதல் மாதத்திற்கு இரண்டரை, அடுத்தடுத்து மாதங்களுக்கு இரண்டரைவீதம் ஒரு மணங்களுக்கோ அல்லது ஒரு மூட்டைக்கோ விலையில் உபரியாகக் கொடுத்தால் அந்த தான்யங்களை வியாபாரிகளும் விவசாயிகளும் பத்திரமாக சேமித்தவைத்து வேண்டிய காலத்தில் அதைக்கொடுத்து உதவி செய்வார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பம் முதற்கொண்டு ஒரே விலையைக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் வைத்திருப்பதால் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படாமல் முன்னாலேயே அதை விற்றுவிட வேண்டுமென்றும் ஒவ்வொரு வியாபாரியும் அவைகளை ஒரே சமயத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். அத்துடன் அந்த தான்யங்களை இப்பொழுது குறிப்பிட்ட இடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுவதற்கு போதிய வாகன வசதி இல்லாததால் விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்படுவதோடு தான்ய சேதமும் ஆகிறது. இந்த விதத்திலும் அரசாங்கம் நஷ்டம் அடைய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. வாகன வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தால் ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்களில் இப்பொழுது ஏராளமான நெல் மூட்டைகள் குவிந்துகிடந்து பழையில் நனைந்து முளைத்து மக்கி விணைக்கப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

“இந்த எல்லாக் கஷ்டங்களையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்யமுடியும். ஆரம்பத்தில் இருக்கின்ற விலையைவிட கடைசிகாலத்தில் வாங்கிய தானியத்திற்கு ஒரு சிறு அளவு விலையை அவர்கள் அதிகரித்துக் கொடுப்பார்களேயானால், இந்த வாகன ஸப்ளை இல்லாத ஒரு கஷ்டத்தையும், தானியங்களை சேமித்து வைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய godown இல்லாத ஒரு கஷ்டத்தையும், இதற்கு அதிக மூலதனம் தேவையாக இருக்கின்ற கஷ்டங்களெல்லாவற்றையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்யமுடியுமென்ற விஷயத்தை நான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

அதே சமயத்தில், பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் நேற்று இந்த சபையில் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள், ‘தேர்தலில் காங்கிரஸ் தோல்வியடைந்ததற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம்தான் என்று.’ அது இல்லவே இல்லையென்பதையும் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். எங்கேயோ ஒரு சிலர் கள்ளச் சாராயம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதன் மூலமாகப் பணம் சம்பாதிப்பவர்களும், அதில் ஈடுபட்டு வேலை செய்பவர்களும் தான் இம்மாதிரி குறைகூறுகிறார்களேயல்லாமல், உண்மையில் அந்த மதுபானத்தால் அழிந்த குடும்பங்கள் எத்தனையோ காப்பாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பது எனக்கு நன்றாகத்தெரியும். பெரும்பாலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள்—இந்த மதுபானத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தவர்கள்—இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் இப்பொழுது காப்பாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் அமுலில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றுதான் விரும்புகிறார்களேயல்லாமல், அதை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று யாரும் சொல்லவில்லை. மீண்டும் குடி வரக்கூடாது என்று அவர்கள் நன்றாக, திட்டமாக, சொல்லியிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

11-30 a.m. “இந்த சபையிலே, அதிலும் சிறப்பாக முக்கியமாக ‘இந்த காந்தியத் திட்டத்தை இன்னும் தீவிரமாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்போகிறோ’மென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்த அந்தக்கட்சியின் ‘தலைவரே மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மறுபடியும் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டு’மென்று குறிப்பிட்டது எனக்கு மிகவும் ஆச்சரியமாக இருந்தது. இவ்வளவு தீவிரமாக இருக்கின்ற இவர்கள்கூட பெஞ்சு மாறி உட்பார்ந்த காரணத்தால்தான் இப்படிப் பேசினார்களோ என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. காந்திய நிர்மாணத் திட்டத்தைத் தீவிரமாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்போகின்றோம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தவர்களே, மிகமிக முக்கியமானதான இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்திற்கு ஊறு செய்யும்படியாக இருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“உணவைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது நீங்கள் மதுவிலக்கைப்பற்றி பேசக்கூடாது.”

22nd March 1952]

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“இதைப்பற்றி நேற்று பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் ரத்து செய்யப்படுமானால் இந்த நாட்டில் எவ்வளவு பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி உண்டாகும் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை சரிகட்டுவதற்காக விதித்த விற்பனை வரியையும் அவர்கள் வசூல் பண்ண முடியாது என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். மதுபானத்தைத் திரும்பவும் கொண்டுவந்தால், அதன் மூலமாகவும், விற்பனை வரிமூலமாகவும் சர்க்காருக்கு இரண்டு பக்கத்திலிருந்தும் வருமானம் வரும் என்று ஒரு சிலர் நினைத்துக்கொண்டு, இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் ரத்து செய்யப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கூறிவிடலாம். ஆனால், விற்பனை வரியையும் வசூல் செய்ய முடியாத ஒரு நிலைதான் இதனால் ஏற்படுமென்ற விஷயத்தை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இந்த உணவுத் திட்டத்தில் கைக்குத்தல் அரிசி ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். அதற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய திட்டமாக இருந்துங்கூட, எந்தவிதமான வசதியும் அவர்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. இந்த உணவை வாங்கி சேமிக்கின்ற ‘ப்ரொக்யூர்மெண்ட்’ வியாபாரிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கம் டூடன் கொடுத்து உதவுகிறார்கள். அந்த மாதிரி கொடுக்கின்ற கடன் வசதி, வெளியூர்களுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்கிறவர்களுக்குத்தான் அளிக்கப்படுமேயல்லாது, இந்தக் கைக்குத்தல் அரிசி போன்ற குடிசைத்தொழிலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது அந்தக் கடன் கொடுக்க மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதி ஒரு பெரிய அநீதி என்ற விஷயத்தை நான் கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கட்கும், அந்த பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற, ப்ரொக்யூர்மென்டில் இருக்கின்ற, மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இந்தக் கைக்குத்தல் அரிசியின் மூலமாக 10 சத விதம் அதிகமாக நமக்கு அரிசி கிடைக்கின்றது, என்று எத்தனையோ முறைகள் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்துடன்கூட, இந்தக் குடிசைக்கைத்தொழில் மூலமாக பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏழைகள் ஜீவிப்பதற்கு மார்க்கமிருக்கிறது என்பதால் அதைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவோ தடவைகள் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தும்கூட, அவற்றையெல்லாம் நன்கு அறிந்த கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் அந்தக் குடிசைத் தொழிலுக்கு கடன் வசதி அளிப்பதற்கு ஏன் மறுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதன் காரணத்தை என்னால் அறிந்துக்கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. இந்தக் குடிசைத் தொழிலுக்குப் போதுமான தான்யத்தை அறுவடை காலத்தில் வாங்கி சேமித்திருந்தால் தான், வருஷம் புராவுக்கும் கைக்குத்தல் அரிசித்தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுகின்றவர்களுக்கு விநியோகிக்க முடியும். அப்படி தான்யத்தை மொத்தமாக வாங்கி சேமித்து வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நிதி வசதி கிடையாது. ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுத்து உதவியளிக்கவேண்டும். வெளியூர்களுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்கின்ற மில் முதலாளிகளுக்கு அந்தக் கடன் வசதி அளிக்கப் பட்டுகிறதேயல்லாது இந்த மாதிரி குடிசைத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் கடன்வசதி அளிக்கப்படவில்லையென்று சொன்னால், இப்பொழுது நடக்கிறது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தானா என்றுகூட சந்தேகம் உண்டாகிறது. ஆகையால் கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தில் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தி இந்தக் குடிசைத் தொழிலிலிருத்தியில் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்தக் குடிசைத் தொழிலில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பெண்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் தொழிலினால் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கிறது. அவ்வாறு வேலை செய்து அவர்கள் இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்தில் பட்டினி இல்லாமல் ஜிவிக வறு ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையினால் எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் குடிசைத் தொழில் நடக்கிறதோ அங்கெல்லாம் தான்யத்தை வாங்கி சேமித்து வைத்துக் கொள்ளும்படியாக அரசாங்கம் இந்தக் கடன் உதவியை அவர்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தான்யத்தை சேமித்து வைக்கின்ற இடத்தில் சேதாரம் போகாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமானால், உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றவர்களிடமே கொஞ்சம் விலையை அதிகரித்துக்கொடுத்து, தான்யத்தை சேமித்து வைக்கும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்படிச்செய்வதால் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படாது. அப்படிச் செய்யாத

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [22nd March 1952]

தால்தான் அரிசியில் கல், மண் முதலியனவெல்லாம் சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்கப் படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறதே, அந்த நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் இந்தக் கேட்ட பெயர் ஏற்படாது. குறைபாட்டையும் தவிர்க்க முடியும் என்ற விஷயத்தை நான் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஞாபகமூட்டி, இந்தக் குடிசைத் தொழிலுக்கு அவசியம் இந்தக் கடன் வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த மானியத்தை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.”

* SRI L. C. PAIS :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you, for the opportunity given to me to say a few words on the subject of food. Ordinarily this opportunity would not have been available but for the absence of the Hon. Minister for Food. I will begin by saying that the food problem in our State is essentially a rice problem and it may be safely said that unless we are able to give at least 12 ounces of food to an adult individual we can never say that the food problem is adequately solved. It is a matter of considerable regret, that the Government, in spite of all their attempts to grow more food by way of major and minor irrigation schemes, grow more food campaigns, extensive and intensive cultivation, giving subsidies for growing more food, minor irrigation schemes, etc., have still not been able to give more than 6 or 7 ounces of rice to the people. Even when the production of food was much lower in 1946 and 1947, they were able to give more rice to the people. This is one of the reasons why there is so much of discontent to-day among the people in the country. As you know, Sir, discontentment always proves a fertile ground for the growth of Communism. I may also say, Sir, this is one of the reasons why the Congress Party, the party in power, have generally failed in the last elections. I am not prepared to say that this food problem is the only reason for the failure of the Congress Party in the elections. There are other reasons also, such as the pursuit of ideological schemes like Prohibition by the party in power. There is a lot of controversy going on as to whether Prohibition has generally done good to the people or not. I know how Prohibition policy is being pursued in my own district of South Kanara. At all public meetings I addressed, people put me direct questions, ‘What about your ideological schemes? Why not you scrap the Prohibition scheme? The amount of money so saved by scrapping the Prohibition scheme may be used for subsidizing food-grains, etc.’ I had to tell them that we are trying our level best to bring about a modification of this policy. Even in the speech I made last in this House, I spoke about the modification of this ideological scheme because the people feel that we are not in a position to work out this scheme. It is a heart-rending scene, Sir, to see in Mangalore that in houses where weddings take place no drinks are served while drinks are available in plenty in the neighbouring houses. I may also say that, in certain villages, the villagers are openly defying this scheme, and that policemen are helping and conniving at them. Sir, when we know that the Government are not in a position to work this Prohibition scheme successfully and when there is lot of illicit distillation going on . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Demand is for Food. The hon. Member is talking about Prohibition.”

[22nd March 1952]

* SRI L. C. PAIS :—“ Prohibition is very directly connected with food. My argument is that because large sums of money are spent on these ideological schemes, the Government have not got enough money to spend on food. No doubt, I am a believer in Prohibition. But I am also a believer in that, that first things must be done first and that the question of solving the food problem must be given first priority. It is sad to think, Sir, that the work on Malampuzha Project was stopped for lack of money. People will not be satisfied if you tell them that the Government have no money to spend on such schemes. The other day, Mr. Gopala Reddi told the House in the course of his speech that in the correspondence that passed between the Central and Provincial Governments, the former invariably referred to the ideological schemes of the latter and asked the Provincial Government to revise them. The members of the Central Government are also Congressmen and it was not necessary for the members of the Central Government to refer to this subject, in season and out of season. It only means, and that is also my argument, that in the opinion of the Central Government the food problem should be tackled as an emergency war problem. Red-tapism must go and also the Government must see that the administrative machinery must get more in contact with the rural population. In this connexion, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the Etawah Pilot Project in Uttar Pradesh. A few days ago, a very learned article on this subject appeared in the ‘Hindu.’ According to this scheme, sets of eight ‘Village Level Workers’ who have been given training in a variety of subjects relating to rural life and activity are asked to settle down in the villages, each to take charge of eight villages, and impart to the villagers the experiences they have gained in the training received by them. The scheme does not cost very much. These workers render very useful assistance to the villagers. I will just conclude my speech by just reading what an American expert has to say on this scheme: ‘I think it is correct to say that practically all Government programmes prior to the Etawah Project had as their goals either greater physical production or national social development or both. Very seldom did they show major concern for the welfare of rural individuals as a primary consideration. Both physical production and national social development continue to be goals of the Etawah Project but more and more the emphasis of the project is recognizing as its primary objective the development of *new persons* of liberated men and women.’ I may say, at once, that one of the persons to be liberated is the poor cultivating ryot. Just two days ago, in answer to the question about the number of suits filed by landlords against tenants for eviction in South Kanara district, the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue placed on the table of the House a statement showing the figures from 1948 to 1951. So far as the figures for 1948 are concerned, there are about 1,000 cases. The figures for 1949 and 1950 are more or less the same. When the Hon. Minister was asked whether it is not the proper time to bring in stay legislation, the answer was given that the matter is under consideration of the Government and that the figures for 1951 show that there is a reduction. So far as these figures for

[Sri L. C. Pais] [22nd March 1952]

1951 are concerned, they take into account only suits filed up to 15th October 1951. These figures impress upon us the necessity to have stay legislation to prevent eviction of tenants from their holdings. If this legislation is passed, there will be additional inducement for these poor cultivating tenants to improve their lands with more enthusiasm."

11-45 p.m. **SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—**" Mr. Speaker, Sir, சமீபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் பல இடங்களில் தோல்வியுறுவதற்குக் காரணமாயிருந்த உணவு இலாகாவைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கொடுத்தமைக்கு உங்களுக்கு என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இந்த சட்ட சபையில் உணவு இலாகாவை வப்பற்றி சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். மகாண அரசாங்கம் சொல்லுவதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கேட்கவேண்டும். அப்படி அவர்கள் கேட்காததனால் மக்கள் காங்கிரஸ்ஸ்தாபனத்தை வெறுக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதைச் சொன்னோம்.

" இந்த கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று இந்த சபையில் மூன்று வருஷகாலமாக பன்முறை சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனால், மந்திரி அவர்கள் எவ்விதம் சொன்னார்களோ நமக்குத்தெரியாது. கடைசியாகவும் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை எடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தான் சொன்னது. ஆனால், சென்னை அரசாங்கம் தைரியமாக முன்வந்து கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை எடுத்ததால் தான் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு போகக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது.

" இன்று பஞ்சம் ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசங்களில் பல இடங்களில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், தமிழ் நாட்டை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், திருநெல்வேலி, மதுரை, இராமநாதபுரம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, தஞ்சாவூர் முதலிய பிரதேசங்களில், கண்ட்ரோல் விலையில் ரூபாய்க்கு 1½ படி அரிசி கிடைக்கிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் ரூபாய்க்கு 1½ படி முதல் 2 படி வரையில் அரிசி நகர்ப் பிரதேசங்களில் கிடைக்கிறது. நகர்ப் பிரதேசங்களில், கட்டாய ரேஷன் இருக்கிற இடங்களில், தெருக்களில் தாராளமாக ரூபாய்க்கு 2 படி அரிசி வரையில் விற்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, ரேஷனை இன்னும் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அது வேடிக்கையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது.

" இன்னும் நம் பிரதேசங்களில் ரேஷன் சம்பந்தமாக இப்பொழுது அதிகாரிகள் மிகவும் கெடுபிடியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கிராமாந்திர ரேஷன் இருந்தபோது, முன்னால் எவ்வளவு கெடுபிடியாக இருந்து சிறு சிறு பட்டாதார்களையும், சிறு சிறு நிலச்சுவான்தார்களையும் கஷ்டப்படுத்திக் கொண்டு, பெரிய நிலச்சுவான்தார்களை விட்டுவிட்டார்களோ, அதுமாதிரியே, யாராவது ஒருவர் மடியிலோ அல்லது தலைச் சுமையிலோ கொஞ்சம் அரிசி கொண்டு வந்தால் அவர்களை உடனடியாகப் பிடித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், வண்டிகளிலும் லாரிகளிலும் வருவதைத் தாராளமாக விட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் நகரத்திலே ரேஷன் இருக்கிறது. திருநெல்வேலி நகரத்தில் நடக்கிறது. கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய ஜில்லாவிலேயே திருநெல்வேலி, பாளையங்கோட்டை, மேல்பாளையம், தூத்துக்குடி முதலிய இடங்களில் தாராளமாக அரிசி போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ரூபாய் ஒன்றுக்கு 1½ படி அரிசி விற்ப்படுகிறது. தூத்துக்குடி நகரத்தில், கனம் உணவு மந்திரி இருக்கின்ற இடத்தில், தெருவில் பெட்டிகளில் கொண்டு வந்து அரிசி விற்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, கிராமாந்திரங்களில் இந்த ரேஷனை தைரியமாக இந்த அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துவிட்டதுபோன்று, நகரப் பிரதேசங்களிலும் கட்டாயமாக எடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று தைரியமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சொல்லிவிட்டு, அதை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அதை எடுத்துவிட்டால் டாக்டர் சப்ரமணியமும், நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ வேதரத்தம் பிள்ளை அவர்களும் சொன்னதுபோல, இந்த உணவு இலாகாவிலுள்ள அதிகாரிகளை எடுத்துவிடலாம். நான் குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன்: இந்த என். ஜி. ஓ. க்கள் அதிகமாக கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு விரோதமாக இருந்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், இந்த உணவு இலாகா

22nd March 1952] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

வில் இருக்கின்ற ஒரு சில அதிகாரிகள், அதிகமாக லஞ்சப்பழக்கமே உருவெடுத்த சிலர் தான், இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக இருந்தார்கள் என்பதையும் உங்களுடைய வனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

" சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமான காரியங்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிற இந்த இலாகாவுக்காகத் தான் நாம் இன்று 2 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவு செய்கிறோம். இவ்வளவு பணமும் அங்கே இருக்கின்ற staff களைப் பராமரிப்பதற்காகத்தான். குறிப்பாகச் சொன்னால் இப்போது de-ration செய்துவிட்டால் இந்த 1 கோடியே 75 லட்ச ரூபாயும் சர்க்காருக்கு மிச்சமாகுமென்பதை நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் இந்த மாகாணத்தை மூன்று zone களாகப் பிரியுங்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டை ஒரு zone-கவும், ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசத்தை ஒரு zone-கவும், மலையாளம், கன்னடம் இவைகளை ஒரு zone-கவும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மாகாணத்தை மூன்று பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரித்து de-ration செய்து இவைகளுக்குள் உணவுப் பொருள் தாராளமாகச் செல்ல அனுமதி கொடுத்து விடுங்கள். வேண்டுமானால் சென்னை கார்ப்பரேஷன் எல்லைக்குள் மாத்திரம் ரேஷனை வைத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். அதைப்பற்றி ஆசேஷ்டிண இல்லை. குறிப்பாக இங்கே கூட பிளாக் மார்க்கெட்டில் கிடைக்கும் அரிசியின் விலை ஓபன் மார்க்கெட்டில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய விலையை விட குறைவாகவே இருக்கிறது. அதனால் இன்று ஓபன் மார்க்கெட்டு பிளாக் மார்க்கெட்டாகவும், பிளாக்மார்க்கெட் ஓபன் மார்க்கெட்டாகவும் மாறியிருப்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும். ஆகவே எல்லா இடங்களிலுமே de-ration செய்துவிட்டால் இன்று இந்த சர்க்காரை 6 அவுன்ஸ் சர்க்கார் என்றே, 7 அவுன்ஸ் சர்க்கார் என்றே யாரும் பரிசாசம் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கம் வெகு சீக்கிரம் பதவியிலிருந்து வெளிப்போகப் போகிறது. ஆகவே இப்போதாவது தைரியமாக இம்மாதிரி செய்வீர்களானால் வரப்போகிற அரசாங்கத்திற்காவது மிகவும் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். உடனே நீங்கள் de-ration செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இதில் விலையை மாத்திரம் நீங்கள் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்துவிடவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக மில்லட்டின் விலையை கண்ட்ரோல் செய்துவிட்டு அதன் மேலுள்ள ரேஷனை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். அதேபடியாக இப்போது அரிசிக்கும் தைரியமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். கண்ட்ரோல் விலையைவிட அதிகமாக விற்குல் கடுமையான தண்டனை வழங்க வேண்டும். இப்போது சட்டமிருந்து ஏன் கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் வியாபாரம் செய்யத் துணிகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சட்டம் 'வழவழ கொழவழ' என்று இருப்பதே தான் காரணம். ரேஷனில் கொடுக்கும் அரிசி உண்மையில் போதாதொரு காரணம் என்றாலும் கள்ளமார்க்கெட் செய்வதைப் பிடித்தாலும் அவன் கொடுக்கும் போகிறது. அவர்கள் 20 ரூபாய் 50 ரூபாய் அபராதம் விதிக்கிறார்கள். உடனே அவன் வெளியே வந்து மறுபடியும் கள்ளமார்க்கெட் வியாபாரமே செய்து அந்தப் பணத்திலேயே அபராதத் தொகையை செலுத்திவிடுகிறான். அவ்வாறு இல்லாமல் கள்ளமார்க்கெட் வியாபாரம் செய்தால் கடுமையான தண்டனை என்று இருந்தால் அவர்கள் இவ்வாறு துணிந்து செய்ய முன் வரமாட்டார்கள். வியாபாரத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கே சர்க்கார் இப்போது போடும் அபராதத்தொகைக்கு மேல் இரண்டு மூன்று மடங்கு வரும்போது அவர்கள் எப்படி இதைச் செய்யாமலிருப்பார்கள். ஆகவே சட்டத்தை பல பல முறையில் குழப்பாமல் ஒரே clause-ல் கள்ளமார்க்கெட் செய்தால் இதுதான் தண்டனையென்று கடுமையான தண்டனை யொன்று விதித்து விட்டால் யாரும் கள்ளமார்க்கெட் செய்யத் துணியமாட்டார்கள்.

" குறிப்பாக இப்போது தமிழ் நாட்டிலாவது ரேஷன் இருக்கக் கூடிய இடங்களில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒன்றை உடனே செய்யவேண்டும். முன்பே சொன்னேன், நமது உணவு அதிகாரிகள் லாரிகளிலும், பெரிய பெரிய வண்டிகளிலும் மூட்டைகளைக்காக நகரங்களுக்குள் செல்லும் அரிசியை தடை செய்யமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள் என்று. ஆனால் பாவம்! ஏழைப் பெண்கள் தங்கள் தலையில் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் அரிசி கொண்டு வருவதை யெல்லாம் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லமுடியாத தொந்தரவுகளைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் நகரங்களில் தலைச்சுமையாகக் கொண்டு வரும் அரிசிகளைத் தடை செய்யவேண்டாமென்பதாக உணவு தடை அதிகாரி

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [22nd March 1952]

களுக்கு உத்தரவு இடவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். உடனே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்படிச் செய்தால் நான் ஏழைகளின் கோபத்திலிருந்து மீள முடியுமென்பதாகவும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, several of the hon. Members advocating the policy of complete de-control had observed that controls had led people to misery and hunger and incidentally gave this as a reason for the failure of many of us in the recent elections. Then there was another section saying that controls must continue as otherwise we would be faced with grave difficulties. This question of control versus de-control is a fundamental and vital one. So far as this State is concerned, Sir, we have decided upon a policy of partial de-control to which we have given effect in some of the rural areas. The deficit districts have been completely freed from transport restrictions. At the end of the financial year, we have to take decision upon the question of policy to be followed for the year 1952-53. All matters pertaining to relaxation of controls were considered and Government have come to the conclusion that the policy followed during 1951-52 in spite of many of its setbacks had succeeded on the whole. We came to the conclusion that any change in that policy could be effected only on receipt of further assurance of help from the Central Government.

“ Unfortunately for us, Sir, from the very beginning of this year we are faced with famine conditions in some of the districts in the State. This has been occupying our attention to a large extent and we have been trying to do our best to relieve the distress in that area. That is why, Sir, I said that this is not the time for making any change which will affect the policy followed by this Government in respect of food during the year 1951-52. But at the same time the Government have felt that some changes, here and there, with a view to continue their policy of gradual de-control, is necessary. That is why we have proposed to remove the restrictions on the movement of millets in the State and also see that we control the prices in the de-rated areas of southern districts. But during off-season times the prices soar up so high that people in the de-rated areas find it difficult to buy food at reasonable prices in the open market. The policy followed last year by the Government, i.e., derationing in rural areas has yielded good result, on the whole, as the Members themselves have borne witness to it in this House.

“ Sir, there have been two different kinds of opinion as was evident from the speeches of some hon. Members, regarding Government's food policy. The Raja of Chettinad observed yesterday that conditions continued to be bad in Ramanathapuram district and he pleaded for the opening of more fair price shops. The member also drew the attention of Government to the famine conditions prevalent in Rayalaseema. An entirely different view was expressed by another hon. Member from the same district, that conditions had improved to a considerable extent in Ramanathapuram district and that they were even thinking of asking the Government to remove statutory rationing in some of the small

22nd March 1952] [Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria]

municipalities. They want that free circulation of foodgrains should be extended to small municipalities also. That shows that even in one district there are two opinions. That goes to justify to some extent the policy adopted by this Government last year, i.e., 1951. It has after all not been a bad policy. It has helped the people in the de-rated areas to help themselves with the grains to a large extent. The proposal of the Government to keep a watch over the soaring prices will help to keep down the prices even during the non-harvesting seasons, when usually there is some scarcity and prices go up. If an effective check is kept, I am sure we can see better results in these areas. This step taken by the Government, i.e., derationing and abolition of procurement in those areas, was taken with the approval of hon. Members of this House in general. I think it was a wise decision, because from the results we see that it has done some good. During last year when we were faced with great difficulty in getting our requirements from the Central Government, it was the satisfaction that people had in getting the grain produced in their own districts, or from their own production, that helped the position in several districts. As far as this Government are concerned, we have decided that this arrangement of control and rationing should continue for 1952 also. But speaking as a Minister of the Care-taker Government, I do not know what is in store for this State when a new Government takes charge. But I am sure that that Government will not be in a hurry to change things violently.

“ Sir, the hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition said and he has also been bringing forward some proposals with regard to clubbing certain districts—certain surplus and deficit districts—with a view to make them self-sufficient and remove all controls and allow the grains to circulate freely in that area. That proposal has been considered from time to time and it was given up because the Government felt that they would be taking too much risk in this matter especially when we are faced with unexpected difficulties. Last year we had drought in certain areas and floods in certain other areas. All these things affect the general position in such a way that the Government will have to think several times before they take any step which will complicate the present already difficult situation. That is why, Sir, we have been following a cautious step; if the new Government which will be taking charge of the State want to make a change, it is for them to make a change. But let them bear in mind that the conditions prevailing in the State are not easy, because this State consists of so many different kinds of areas with widely varying conditions prevailing in them. We have got very good surplus districts and very bad deficit districts. One portion of the State has to go to the help of another portion and it is not easy to make a change in one portion and avoid difficulties or disaster in other portions of the State.

“ Sir, that brings me to the point with regard to Malabar. There was some pleading on behalf of Malabar. The hon. Member from Malabar said that in spite of the demand for the introduction of a levy system in that district, the Government have

[Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria] [22nd March 1952]

not been able to give effect to that demand or to make a trial of it in that district. The hon. Member Mr. Madhava Menon also seems to have made a reference to this matter in the other House and stated that on this question the people of Malabar were very much discontented. Sir, Malabar district is a very peculiar district. It is the heaviest deficit district in the whole State. While we are procuring some grains in some taluks of Malabar, most of the other taluks, a larger portion of the district, are a heavily deficit area and we have to keep on supplying Malabar from the other surplus districts. When we have an intensive procurement scheme in the surplus districts and when the people in some of these places are complaining that there is a lot of harassment and that the Government are procuring everything and leaving nothing with the people who produce the grains and so on, when such a complaint is there and when we have to be careful not to remove all the grains from the surplus districts, it would not be fair to allow Malabar district to have the levy system. It is true, Sir, we have introduced the levy system in some portions of the State, in South Arcot, South Kanara, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, because we knew that these districts can be more or less self-sufficient, and whatever they produce will be required for their own use. It will also satisfy the people because they take what is produced in their own districts. They do not require anything to be sent to them from outside. But that is not the case with Malabar. By introducing the levy system, only a few landholders are going to be benefited. Whatever is left with the landholders will be sold at a much higher price and the profit will go to the landholders. The people of Malabar produce only a fraction of their requirements and for the rest they have to depend on imports from surplus districts. Taking into consideration all these points the Government have adopted the levy system in some districts which are more or less self-sufficient and the intensive procurement system in regular surplus districts because without such procurement it is impossible to run the rationing system as we have now in vogue in this State. In spite of this intensive procurement we are depending upon the Government of India also. If we introduced the levy system in Malabar and other areas the quantity procured at present will go down considerably and we will have to depend on the Government of India for more and more grains. Hon. Members, every one of them, know how difficult it is to get anything more from the Government of India. We give a certain estimate of our requirements but they cut it down to such an extent that we have again to fall back upon our own resources. We cannot depend entirely upon imports from foreign countries. We can accept the reasons given by the Government of India with regard to difficulties of imports of foodgrains from foreign countries. It is easily stated that we can get any quantity from Burma, Thailand or other countries. The hon. Member representing the Communist Party in this Assembly said that the Government of India were not accepting any offer of rice from China and Russia. Sir, these questions were actually raised at the last Food Ministers' Conference when the Hon. Mr. Munshi placed the whole matter before the conference. China has flatly refused to part with even a single

22nd March 1952] [Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria]

ton of rice this year. Last year they sent something, and our Government got into touch with our Ambassador at Peking and he has sent a definite reply that China would not be able to send even a single ton this year to India. That is one thing settled. Last year Russia made a generous offer of foodgrains to India. Without of course settling the prices, the Government of India readily accepted the offer. But when the price was known it was found that it was almost double the price paid elsewhere. The Government tried to cancel the order but it was too late, and by that time the stuff had arrived. The Government had to pay through the nose. It was such a small quantity as 50,000 tons that Russia offered. It is not always easy as is often stated to get whatever quantities we want from China, Russia and other countries. The whole position is well-known to the Government of India. Of course it is our duty to press the matter upon the Government of India as much as possible. It may be that some members are under the impression that this Government are not able to bring sufficient pressure upon the Centre. But those who are in the know of things know how forcibly we have been pressing our claims upon the Centre. We have been fighting with the Central Government to increase our supplies especially rice not only from the imports from outside, but also by procurement in other States. This is the first time that the Government of India have realised clearly that the southern States of Madras, Travancore-Cochin and other States which are dependent upon rice and rice only require a supply of rice in sufficient quantity, and that otherwise there would be real trouble in this area. That is why the Government of India are now bringing pressure upon the other States in the North who are not entirely dependent upon rice to part with their surplus rice to other States. This is a very good move. We find in the gesture from the other States that they are really going to help us during this year, and this gesture comes at a time when the position with regard to imports from other countries is becoming more and more difficult. If other States in the north which are not dependent upon rice or who take rice only to a small extent spare what rice they can for the southern districts, our difficulties would be very much lessened.

“ Sir, the question of supply to the famine areas was also raised during the discussion yesterday. It is going to be treated as a separate question altogether. The Government will not spare anything to see that whatever is required in the famine areas is supplied. There will be no difficulty with regard to food. The only difficulty, as any member who has been there knows, is the water difficulty and that is the greatest difficulty. To solve that also several schemes have been taken on hand. Now the matter is on the move. As far as the food situation is concerned hon. Members may rest assured that there will be nothing wanting to see that the food required in those areas is supplied in sufficient quantities. In areas where people are not able to pay for the grain, gruel centres are opened in large numbers. Other kinds of help just as loans to ryots and so on will also be given.

[Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria] [22nd March 1952]

12-15 p.m. " Sir, the total demand under food stands at the original figure of 6.8 lakhs of tons, of which 1.5 lakhs of tons only will be rice. With regard to increase of the rice allotment, we hope to get still more on the rice portion, but to what extent, we are not able to say at present. But, with regard to supplies to the Rayalaseema area, as I said, supply is not separately allotted; supplies will, however, be sent from the stocks available to the Government at present, and if we find any difficulty in regard to supply of grains to the famine areas, naturally we expect the Government of India to replenish the stock which will be required for the famine areas. But, at present, since the stocks are available here we are rushing stocks to those areas.

" The Government of India recently announced and they have also agreed to grant loans and other facilities, about which my Hon. Friend, the Revenue Minister will probably explain to you later.

" Sir, the Government are not making any profit, as some Members seem to think, on foodgrains. It is true that in running such a system of rationing, Government were obliged to employ a large staff to work the scheme and also when we had procurement, we had to engage more number of hands, namely, Taluk Supply Officers, Firka Supply Officers and so on. But, as we go on decontrolling in certain areas, we are also reducing the staff in those areas. Thus we have been able to reduce the cost incurred by this department to a large extent, by not only reducing the number of hands who were doing work in the former procurement area, but also even in the management of the Food Department we have reduced some top people with a view to reduce the total cost to the department, so that in course of time as we go on derationing and decontrolling, I am sure the cost of maintaining the Food Department will be considerably lowered.

" Then, Sir, in regard to hand-pounding, it was said that the Government are not interested in hand-pounding. It is not so. On the other hand, it is only with a view to encouraging hand-pounding, the Government brought forward a proposal—and it is now in force—that no licences should be issued to new rice mills, and even to increase the capacity of the existing rice mills, the Government have to issue special permits. Again, in firka development areas, no mills are allowed and naturally in those areas they have to encourage only hand-pounding. Unfortunately, whatever the sponsors or supporters of hand-pounding might say, this hand-pounding has been forgotten in some of the areas. Every one now thinks of going to the nearest mill to have the grain milled. If hand-pounding has to be encouraged as it is done in certain areas, it can only be done by people in the different areas taking some interest to organize this hand-pounding, and then Government are also prepared to come forward and render any assistance that is required. My hon. Friend, Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai is one of the chief supporters of hand-pounding and in fact he is running an organization for hand-pounding. He also had something to say about some encouragement he wanted for improving the condition of hand-pounders. I am sure that whatever proposals he might

22nd March 1952] [Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria]

bring forward to the attention of the Government will be favourably considered. (Sri M. Bapineedu : ' What about fish? ') Sir nobody mentioned anything about fish during the debate.

" Then, Sir, with regard to tapioca from the Malabar district, an hon. Member mentioned the low price now ruling with respect to tapioca, and also that much use might be made of tapioca flour. It has also been stated that large quantities of tapioca are available in the Malabar district and that export prices are going down. We have lifted the ban on export from the Malabar district so that tapioca may be freely sent to other districts from Malabar for some time, and if conditions improve, it is proposed to continue this arrangement with a view to give better price for tapioca and also to enable people in other districts to make use of this food. Then, Sir, it was also suggested that the tapioca flour might be purchased by the department. This is a powder which will not keep long. We also know how difficult it is to keep the ordinary wheat flour for a long time, and tapioca powder is such that it is subject to deterioration in a much quicker time, with the result that Government will be taking a risk in handling it. It is not also possible to include it along with other controlled foodstuffs. But, whatever encouragement the private dealers in tapioca require with regard to distribution or import of tapioca flour, it will be considered by the Government.

" Sir, I think, I have dealt with many of the points raised by hon. Members . . ."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Derationing in urban areas."

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, in regard to derationing in urban areas, I have already referred to that previously. As I have said, the Government are now considering a middle course and we do not want to take too great a risk. The new Government that will be in charge hereafter will be able to examine the question. But, as far as this Government are concerned, we are satisfied that what we have done up till now could continue for some time more until it could be revised with reference to the improved position obtaining from time to time. I find that just now the hon. Member Mr. Kesaram was saying that in some of the districts there is some improvement, and coming from the Tirunelveli district, he says there is plenty of foodgrains available at present. We cannot take his view as applicable to some of the other districts where it is not possible to get even sufficient foodgrains for the people.

" Sir, the subject of Prohibition also was so much mixed up yesterday with the debate on food. I was wondering how Prohibition is going to help the food situation. But, since during the discussion it was talked about on more than one occasion, I think, if there is to be any investigation with regard to the working of Prohibition, I would very much like the question as to how far Prohibition has affected the food situation in the State should also be examined, because, whatever may be the food value of drink, which is claimed by some and denied by others, I would

[Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria] [22nd March 1952]

like the whole question to be examined, if it is going to be examined by the future Government. I did not want to raise the question as to whether there is any connexion between the food situation in the State and Prohibition, but since many hon. Members were persistent in bringing forward the question of Prohibition in this debate and we were also warned that if we gave up this Prohibition there would be a revolution in the State—though I do not think there would be such a revolution as some members fear—and since I think there is also room for investigation of any question of policy if there is sufficient demand for revision from the public, if that question is going to be taken up, I would very much like the question of connexion between Prohibition and the food situation also may profitably be examined by such a Committee.

“ Now, Sir, this is the last occasion on which I am speaking here in reply to the questions raised in this Assembly with regard to the food situation and sometimes I think, there was overdoing of the food debate in this House. On the whole, the suggestions made by hon. Members have always been helpful to the Government for rectifying any defects and also for strengthening our hands to get more foodgrains for this State. I wish to take this occasion to thank hon. Members for the helpful suggestions they have given me during nearly three years in which I have been in charge of Food. I wish to thank also the people of the State for the very great patience and for their willingness to adjust themselves to the changed situation from time to time. At one time the picture was so gloomy that we feared greater disasters than we have had to pass through might happen, but fortunately, it was, I am sure, the patience and the good-will of the people that enabled the Government also to steer through those difficult periods. The question of food shortage was raised during the recent elections, but it was not the sole reason for the result of the elections, because in some of the districts, especially in my district the question of food was not raised at all during the elections, because it is a derationed area and during the elections it so happened we had plenty of food to eat.

“ I think, Sir, I have covered all the points raised during the debate and I would request hon. Members of the House to pass this demand. I hope they will look forward to an era of prosperity and better conditions during the coming year. In view of my reply, I request the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ I withdraw my cut motion.”

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53, a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 under Demand XII—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

22nd March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

(2) DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

12-30
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move :

‘ That the Government be granted in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.’

“ Sir, during the general discussion of the budget, several hon. Members raised the question of scarcity and famine conditions in the whole State. Then, Government had occasion to give the information they had with them, and they also gave certain assurances. The general policy of the Government as regards famine relief is laid down in the Famine Code. The various sections in it provide for expansion of ordinary public works in the initial stages of distress due to adverse seasonal conditions. The opening of rest works later on and finally the opening of relief works along with the distribution of gratuitous relief, if such a step is necessary, has been provided for. In recent years, the operations undertaken for relief of distress consequent on failure of crops did not strictly follow the provisions of the Famine Code as the procedure laid in it is unduly rigid and expensive. Under the provisions of the Famine Code, the works have to be taken up without any reference to the actual need for such works in the locality. The policy of the Government now is to expand the ordinary public works in the normal programme to provide employment for labourers in distress and to pay wages on the basis of outturn. Employment is thus given to all who need it. By this method, necessary expenditure on new establishments is avoided. When such works are undertaken certain amenities, such as, accommodation and supply of drinking water near the work-spot, are provided. Gratuitous relief is given in other ways too, as and when necessary by opening free kitchens and gruel centres, by distribution of condensed and reconstituted milk, by distribution of multi-vitamin tablets, etc.

“ Sir, I have briefly tried to explain the present policy in the matter of famine relief in this State. Several hon. Members during the general discussion of the budget wanted that certain areas must be declared as famine areas and the provisions of the Famine Code must be applied to those areas. From some representations I received when I had occasion recently to tour in those areas, and from my own experience of famine operations as a non-official some years ago, I have felt that it is more advantageous to adopt the policy indicated. It is after due experience that this slight modification in policy in regard to famine relief has been made.

“ Sir, so far as actual operations are concerned, the question of providing shelter and drinking water at work-spots and distribution of gratuitous relief to decrepit people in the famine areas have not yet been taken up, and I expect that this aspect of famine relief will be taken up very early. Certain representations have also been received that adequate relief works have not been started in various places, though several have been sanctioned. That is why I said the other day that Government have sanctioned the

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [22nd March 1952]

appointment of a Member of the Board of Revenue as a Special Officer for this work. He is going to tour intensively in these areas and see that as many works as are necessary are started expeditiously.

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

“Already steps have been taken in this direction, and I hope by the time His Excellency the Governor visits that area, adequate measures would have been taken and relief works would be functioning. The policy of the Government is to start as many works as may be necessary to provide employment to those that need it, and to provide gruel centres for giving supplementary food to little children, decrepits and old people on a large scale. To-day from the funds available, we have already sanctioned Rs. 4,95,400 towards these gruel centres. Already, the Prime Minister of India has sent us a grant of two lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees, and we are indeed grateful to him for the contribution he has made. Gruel centres are being run not merely in Rayalaseema. They are also being run in Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and South Kanara districts. These centres have been opened wherever necessary. The idea is to assist people who are unable to stand on their feet to get enough food. As I have already explained, Government have laid a target, and it may be necessary to revise it. We anticipate fifty lakhs may have to be spent on relief works. In addition to this, a sum of two crores and forty-eight lakhs is expected to be spent exclusively on distribution of gratuitous relief, provision of food and gruel centres in places where they are found necessary.

“Besides this, Madam, certain concessions have been secured from the railways for movement of fodder. An officer has been appointed and he is to secure from the various surplus districts the needed fodder and move it to the deficit areas. It was suggested by some hon. Members that facilities must be given for the food and foodgrains to be collected as gifts from surplus and other areas and sent to the deficit areas. Orders have been issued authorizing Collectors to accept as free gift, both food and fodder and move them to the deficit areas to be distributed there by Collectors or concerned authorities. Another order has recently been issued by which if a person who is a producer contributes as gift certain quantity of rice to the deficit areas, the Collector should receive it and that producer should be allowed to deduct that quantity from the amount of rice which he has to give away to Government under procurement. This is one of the suggestions made by the Secretary of the Food and Agriculture Department of the Government of India. It is hoped that this would serve as an incentive to several producers who are well off to contribute rice liberally as gift to the deficit areas.

“Then, Madam, some of the non-official agencies have already taken up relief work. For instance, the Red Cross Society's representative has been touring the distressed areas and organizing relief. Besides this, several other non-official bodies and persons have been taking active interest in relieving distress. I hope every

22nd March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

effort made by the Government and non-official organizations will be co-ordinated and help to bring the relief needed to the distressed areas.

“It was proposed to ask for a loan from the Government of India to enable this Government to meet the heavy, additional and unexpected expenditure consequent on the launching of relief operations, the giving of land revenue remissions, grant of loans and so on. All this expenditure is expected to mount up to nearly five crores so far as this Government is concerned. So this Government asked for a loan of five crores from the Central Government. I am glad to announce that just now I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Food and Agriculture Department in the Government of India informing me of the grant of a loan of Rs. 2 crores, and also that on the basis of relief work conducted in other areas in this country, the Union Government is prepared to help the Madras Government in the matter of giving gratuitous relief, food and gruel to the extent of Rs. 48 lakhs. Further details about this 48 lakhs we expect to get soon. Madam, I should like to reserve my further remarks to my reply to the debate.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“Motion moved—

“That the Government be granted in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.” If any hon. Member wants to move a cut motion, he may move it.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I see there is no member rising to move a cut motion. But I want to speak on the main motion.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member may speak.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, we are indeed very grateful to the Speaker and the Leader of the House for so kindly agreeing to change the order of taking up the Demands on the floor of the House. For, only two days have been allotted for the Voting on Demands, or rather I should say, for the Voting on Account. Madam, during the last two days, we have discussed three of the important portfolios of Government, Irrigation, Food and Famine, and it will be left to the members to touch upon other portfolios, if they so choose, when the House discusses the next Demand on the salary of Ministers. Unless this House sanctions the salary of the Ministers, they cannot continue to draw it.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“I thought you would say their salary should be raised.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“I have always been of the view that the present salary of Ministers is not sufficient. I have always held the view that it should not be as it is now, but it should be reasonably high.

“Madam, the Hon. Revenue Minister's statement regarding what is going to be done and what is being done to some extent

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [22nd March 1952]

now in the famine areas, is no doubt helpful to us. But from the reports we get from the famine areas, we are led to believe that enough has not been done. Madam, we find that this Government approached the Government of India for a loan of five crores, but they have given us only two crores and forty-eight lakhs. This sum is not at all sufficient. My own view is that even six crores will not be sufficient.

"I am glad our new Governor, so soon after his arrival here, proposes to visit the famine area. I am sure, after His Excellency returns from his tour, the firsthand knowledge he has of the conditions there will only strengthen the hands of the Government of Madras in pressing their claim for more help from the Central Government. We are glad the Hon. Mr. Munshi also visited the famine areas and saw for himself the distress there. After his return from that tour and before he left this place for New Delhi, the Hon. Mr. Munshi said that we should resolve the distress ourselves as best we can. Now, what does that mean? Anyhow, I am glad the Hon. Mr. Munshi has made himself responsible for this meagre sum of two crores and forty-eight lakhs of rupees. As regards the necessary food, it has been said that Hon. Mr. Munshi cannot help us. We want to open more gruel centres; we want to open more relief centres in Rayalaseema. For this, money should be freely given. The price of millets is so high to-day that it will not be possible for the poor people to purchase it in the open market. So I would request you to distribute some portion of the wages given to workers in work centres in the form of cash and some portion in the form of foodgrains. Only by doing this can the people in the famine stricken areas get food.

12-45
p.m.

"I should like to impress upon the Hon. Minister in charge of famine relief the need for opening more gruel centres. From the reports that we have been seeing in the newspapers during the last few days, we find that gruel centres are very useful. The number of centres so far opened has not been given by the Hon. Minister for Revenue in his speech. I hope that he will authorize the Famine Commissioner to open more gruel centres.

"May I reiterate what I said yesterday with reference to one of the Hon. Ministers staying in Rayalaseema? The Hon. Minister in charge of famine relief himself hails from Rayalaseema. If he settles down in Chittoor or Bellary from now on till about the 15th April when he will be laying down his office as Minister, he will be doing his duty by the country for about three weeks. I congratulated him when he announced the grant of land revenue remission quickly. I now implore him that he should not hesitate to give land revenue remission to other parts of the State which deserve the concession.

"I should like to express my deep disappointment at the statement of the Hon. Food Minister that the Government have not made a separate demand for food for famine areas and that they are supplying those areas from the general stock which will be replenished. What prevents the Food Department from estimating the requirement of famine areas and making a separate demand? I estimated that the requirement would be about 5 lakhs

22nd March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

of tons. Let the demand be for any foodgrain; we cannot insist on rice alone being supplied. I want the Hon. Ministers for Food and Revenue to make a joint demand to the Government of India for the foodgrains needed for the famine areas. I should like the Food Department to keep two sets of accounts, one for the arrivals and despatches for famine areas and the other for the rest of the State. Whenever the Government issue any press note or the Hon. Food Minister gives any press interview, let there be two statements—one relating to the famine areas and the other to the rest of the State.

"Besides the famine areas of Rayalaseema and Chittoor, there are areas which are bordering on famine conditions. The whole of North Arcot, several parts of Chingleput and South Arcot and Pudukottai come under this category.

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"And also Ramanathapuram district."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"My Friend thinks that such cheap interruptions will deter me. I am rather a seasoned person in matters like this. Sri Nagappa should live long to see the working of these Assemblies. I know how to protect the interests of Ramanathapuram. I am glad that the Hon. Minister for Revenue has appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue as Famine Commissioner to tour the famine areas and provide necessary relief. He should ask the Members of the Board of Revenue to constantly tour the other districts which are also short of food. The Ministers also should tour and not station themselves in one place as I have suggested for Rayalaseema. Revenue Board Members, Collectors and Deputy Collectors should be authorized to recommend land revenue remission. I do not know whether Collectors are empowered to give land revenue remission themselves or send up proposals to the Government for sanction every time. I implore the Hon. Revenue Minister to expedite the grant of large-scale land revenue remission to all other places which deserve the remission. The Government should give immediate help to famine areas and at the same time, they should not forget the other famine areas which are not officially declared as such. Whatever help is given quickly is doubly given. I suggest that big motor vans capable of holding thousands of gallons of water be utilized to carry water to the needy places in Rayalaseema. What is the use of currency notes if they are not used liberally when people are dying? Government may say that people are not dying. If they do not give help quickly, people will die. Let not the Bengal famine repeat itself. Let not an opportunity be created for the politicians who do not belong to the Congress Party to accuse the Congress Ministry. I am glad the Government have taken the right step in appointing a Special Officer for famine relief work. This Government should impress on the Government of India that it is their responsibility to feed the famine areas. The Centre's allotment of foodgrains to this State for 1952 is about 7 lakhs of tons. I do not know the quantity that the Hon. Food Minister demanded."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"Nine lakhs."

[22nd March 1952]

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ I am glad that his demand was for 9 lakhs of tons. I want him not only to reiterate his demand for 9 lakhs but also to demand 10 lakhs. The Hon. Minister from North Arcot Sri C. Perumalsami Reddiar thinks that even 10 lakhs is not enough. Ten lakhs will be enough only for famine areas which are not officially declared as such where also there is no food at all.

“ Famine relief includes the provision of food, water and cattle fodder. It is absolutely necessary that the Government should take a very serious view and give financial and other forms of help immediately. While I am happy that they have been taking steps in the right direction, I am only feeling that they are not giving help quickly and that they are not impressing on the Government of India sufficiently strongly the seriousness of the situation. The Government of India are giving only Rs. 248 lakhs as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 6 crores. Let them be told through this discussion that the Government of Madras will not be satisfied with anything less than Rs. 6 crores. Whether the sum is given as a loan or grant does not matter. We are expected to do the right thing on the right occasion.”

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, while I appreciate the great sympathy extended from other parts of the country to our famine stricken people, I wish to emphasize on this occasion that the calamity with which we are faced calls for a wholly new policy in respect of famine relief. We no doubt have a Famine Relief Code and also a lot of experience of famine relief work in the past which should be very useful. But we should try to add new lines of policy in working famine relief this time. Gratuitous relief there will be and there ought to be. There is no escape from such relief and I know lakhs of rupees will have to be spent on such relief before the famine is out. Regarding the works to be undertaken, I have a few definite suggestions to make. Generally all our famine works start on the spot, that is to say, in the areas where famine has occurred. There are really difficulties in undertaking such works. We begin road works without water. The very thing which starts the famine also impedes the work. There are also difficulties due to the lack of primary amenities in that area. Why should not the people be made to work large-scale outside the area? We can only do so if, for instance, the Government of India will accelerate the construction of new railways in the South. The construction of Nilambur-Shoranur, Mysore-Chamarajanagar and Madurai-Bodinayakanur railways has yet to be undertaken. Why should we not ask the Government of India to accelerate these works? I am only giving a few instances. Even improvement to the permanent way, repair or improvement of bridges, all these can be accelerated and made to fit in with the scheme of famine relief. An organized camp life at least for able-bodied people who are unable to buy their food can be arranged immediately if there is imagination. All this requires quick correspondence and action and quick help from the other side also. The Central Government have large

[22nd March 1952] [N. S. Varadachari]

funds. Year after year a large amount of their annual allotments is spent in a particular month or months. Why should not they be asked to spend their allotments earlier in order to help the famine-stricken people? In addition to gratuitous relief, wages can be paid and one part of the expenditure at least will see some useful work done for the country. This is a line of thought which I would like the Government to investigate.

“ If it is difficult to plan for work in areas where famine has occurred, why should we not take up works in areas where work has already been planned and awaiting execution and only requires a little acceleration from the point of view of time? The roads that are built under the scheme of famine relief have sometimes to be relaid. I hope the Government will take care to see that the roads that are laid are pucca roads and not mere earth work put up for the purpose of making roads.

“ I wish to make one other suggestion. Recuperation is very important in famine relief. People had no food, and cattle had no fodder and they had been living on the bare means of subsistence. At the end of the famine what faces us is this fact that thousands of families are left without any chance of recuperation for future work. Fortunately the Ceded Districts have got black cotton soil and only very little rain (15 to 20 inches) is required to keep them going. If this much of rainfall is there, recuperation of the personnel for the coming season becomes all important. To workers employed on works outside the famine area, perhaps recuperation may be easier. For workers employed on works inside the famine area, recuperation is somewhat difficult. We have to plan a recuperation programme. I do not propose to say more about it at present.

“ I wish to make one suggestion in respect of the execution of relief works through official and non-official agencies. Let certain areas be earmarked for non-official agencies. Or combine official and non-official agencies in such manner that parts of the work are entirely left to non-official agencies and the other parts to official agencies. Where official agencies will function better and command public confidence better, employ them by all means. Where non-official agencies can give quick relief, hand over complete charge of certain areas to them. A grant may be given to them and accounts may be called for. But in the execution of the general policy which the Government lay down, let there be absolute freedom for them. There are many who would be prepared to work making even a sacrifice, if necessary, for the purpose if such an arrangement were made. They can show results. The officials would then be emboldened to show equally good results in the areas they have taken up or in that portion of the work that is allotted to them. Let them pull side by side. Let this become a training ground for official and non-official co-operation in an emergency and in the face of a crisis. It is such training that will help later on in famine camps, in raising more food and the like. It is this which I like to be considered as the most important. The organizational part of it should be so devised that there would

1 p.m.

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [22nd March 1952]

be room for every one to put forth one's full and best effort in this direction. These three suggestions I have made, and it is for the Government to examine them and choose to adopt them."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Madam Deputy Speaker, I rise to make a few observations on the Famine Demand. The Hon. Minister when he moved the Demand was good enough to tell us that the Government had been making arrangements to transport food and fodder from the surplus districts to the deficit districts. At this rate do the Government expect the people to wait until food reaches them from the surplus districts? If for want of waggons or other means of transport, food is delayed in transit, do the Government expect the people to starve? I would request the Government to create food in places where there is no food. What I mean by 'creating food' is to make the people depend on themselves. I do not want that Government should give people doles for nothing. The Government may give doles to weaklings and disabled people, but not to everybody. Able bodied people can work hard provided employment is found for them. That is the important question. If the Government provide them with employment, they will make their own arrangements that very moment. Let not the Government control the movement of food from district to district. At least let them give a concession for the movement of food from one district to its adjoining famine stricken district. If this is done the foodgrains will rush to the deficit areas of their own accord instead of Government taking the burden of transporting foodgrains themselves. For the Government to arrange for the transport of foodgrains, it takes time. We are quite familiar with the red tape of the Government. At the rate at which the Government propose to move foodgrains, I am afraid we will not be able to give any relief to the famine stricken people at all.

"As regards fodder supply to cattle, I wish to say that Rayalaseema consists of big forests. There is plenty of grass available in the forests, and the only thing to be done by the Forest Department is to take over the cattle of the villages for three or four months in the year or until the monsoon sets in. The department feels that these graziers if allowed to graze their cattle inside forests, will fell timber and collect other forest produce. If this is the fear of the department, the Forest Department themselves can take over the village cattle. Each forest guard should be put in charge of 1,000 cattle. The number of cattle can be fixed, and the forest guards made responsible for the maintenance of the cattle. The forest guards know where there is grass in the forest. So they will be in a position to look after the cattle better, instead of the Government trying to bring fodder from surplus districts to deficit districts.

"When I was going through the figures for Supplementary Demands for 1951-52, under the head 'Famine,' I saw Rs. 1,800 allotted for pay of establishments, Rs. 900 allotted for allowances and honoraria, and Rs. 3,000 allotted for communications. At this rate the Government have been spending a lot on establishment.

[22nd March 1952] [Sri S. Nagappa]

To run a famine camp it requires a charge officer, a medical officer, works officer and so many subordinate officials. We have to construct sheds for the camp and sheds for the Police. A lot of money is being spent. I would request the Government to take statistics of the landless labourers and poor people in the villages, and provide each one of them with a charka and cotton. Give them free doles for three weeks. Whether they produce any yarn or not, they should be given free doles for three weeks. For the fourth week, they must be made to produce yarn before they take their doles. If Government adopt this method, they will be looking after the people and they will also be saving lot of expenditure. The Government need not necessarily go in for a charge officer, a medical officer, a works manager and police bandobust. All the money that is spent for establishment will be spent on these poor people. The Government will have to spend some money for the supply of charkas and cotton. Let the Government form village committees and entrust the task of distributing doles to these committees. The Village Headman is there. The Revenue Inspector is there. Make him responsible for his firka. He must see that the doles reach every man and woman before 5 o'clock in the evening. The villagers must be required to produce their yarn quota to the officer. If this is done, we will be producing more yarn and also looking after the welfare of the people.

"The old method of road making is being carried on even now. The roads are not looked after after the famine is over. The road is not in a fit condition, and will not be passable for carts. The money spent on the construction of these roads is a waste. Even that portion of the land which could have otherwise been brought under cultivation is only wasted by this road making. Moreover, road making is not an easy joke. We have to break hard stone. When people cannot get even a morsel of food, how are they to break hard stones? I was surprised to read in the 'Mail' that an old man of 63 years was made to break stone. His hands were shaking, and the old man was going on breaking stone in the hot sun bare bodied except for a small cloth on his head. Is this giving doles and rescuing people? They are torturing, teasing and troubling people. In the name of saving them, the Government are putting them to much more miseries. I would request Government not to engage them in tasks other than spinning. The Government need not give them free doles. Let them be made to spin. In that way we will solve the problem of the people.

"As regards cattle, they must be entrusted to the care of the Forest Department. The cattle should come to their masters after three or four months. Let not the Government waste a single pie in the name of establishment charges. In the name of famine works let not the Government create more departments and let them not increase the establishment charges. Let not the amounts mentioned under the head 'Famine' be spent on the maintenance of the Government machinery."

[22nd March 1952]

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Madam, I am glad that this morning the Government were able to announce two departures from their old procedure. Firstly, the rigidity of the Famine Code is sought to be broken for the reason announced by the Hon. Minister for Revenue, namely, that the usual procedure of the test work will not be gone through, and where distress is in fact prevalent, relief will be rushed so to speak. Secondly, the Central Government have been able to realize the plight into which certain parts of Rayalaseema and its bordering districts are in. In North Arcot five years of drought have brought us into the picture, and we are in the same position as Rayalaseema is to-day, at least some parts of North Arcot, if not the entire district. Three months ago when the Hon. the Chief Minister came to North Arcot to preside over a conference, he saw orchards—Sathukudi orchards—drying up. He was kind enough to enquire whenever he met me whether these trees could survive the drought. I said that without water there was no chance of these orchards surviving or reviving, and that a number of gardens which were started previously in the district had all perished without any chance of recovery. I hope some relief—not merely a remission—must be given to those who have been rearing gardens. Wherever the agriculturist has invested all his fortune on the rearing of gardens which have subsequently perished on account of drought, he should be paid some recompense to make him restart and raise a new fruit garden. I make this suggestion to the Government for their consideration. Three days ago while speaking on the budget, I said that one of the best and surest ways of overcoming famine was to sink wells wherever possible. Our forefathers dug big tanks to be used in times of famine. We know what great purpose those reservoirs served. They were able to fight famines better. Let us be more practical now. If old tanks have not been repaired, let us sink some wells. I for one am very sorry that the well subsidy scheme has been given up. We have been urging on the Government that one sure way of giving relief to the agriculturists is the grant of well subsidy. That scheme can now be revived as part of the grow more food scheme. This well subsidy scheme has worked very well in North Arcot district. I can testify to this. If the revenue officials of the district are asked about this, they would certainly say that the well subsidy scheme actually saved many areas in North Arcot district. I do not quite know why that scheme has been given up. Speaking on the feasibility of sinking more wells in our State, particularly in North Arcot district where there is no scope for large irrigation works, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Revenue that at this juncture the charges for the hiring of the hand boring set have been raised. It is curious at a time when people are suffering from water scarcity, and are trying to deepen their wells, the charges for the hire of hand boring sets should be increased from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per diem. This matter requires to be carefully considered. The hand boring set is the old set, and there is no question of paying for labour because the man who takes the set has to pay for the labour that is engaged on working the set.

22nd March 1952] [Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

The hire is only for the equipment. I do not know how this aspect of the question escaped the attention of the Government. I hope the Government will revert to the old rates at once.

“ Again, with particular reference to my district, I would like to say that there is large scope for exploitation of underground water, especially in the Palar Basin; this question must be examined and the sub-soil water utilized. With regard to river pumping schemes, only one scheme has been sanctioned by the Government, namely, that in Chingleput. I would say that in all the famine-stricken districts, wherever there are rivers, exploitation of underground water should be one of the palliative measures to fight famine. I want some scheme particularly in the Palar Basin to be started as a measure of giving relief and water to the famine-stricken areas. 1-15 p.m.

“ I want to make one other suggestion in this connexion, namely, that gruel centres which are being opened must be opened wherever there is a genuine public demand for them particularly in certain well-known dry tracts in the North Arcot district. Yesterday I discussed this question with the Collector and he was kind enough to promise that if there was a genuine public demand, gruel centres would be opened. I plead that more and adequate powers should be given to the District Collector to come to the succour of the people.

“ Road works, although the hon. Gentleman, Sri Nagappa, may dissent is one of the surest ways of engaging the famine-stricken people in work. My hon. Friend, Sri N. S. Varadachari, may talk about railway track laying in Nilambur (Interruption), but people from the famine-stricken areas may not emigrate to places at such a long distance because the monsoon is in the offing and only three months, March, April and May, have to be tided over. In these circumstances, local work will certainly attract more people who have been caught in this plight, and road works may be started. I understand many detailed plans have been drawn up and if the Collector feels that this work interests the people, it may be started without waiting for acquisition proceedings. One excuse that is generally given for not starting road works is the question of ‘acquisition’. I submit the Government have ample powers as in the case of an emergency to bypass acquisition proceedings at first and to allow them to take their own course later on. Therefore, if there is a proven necessity for starting a road work, the Collector may be allowed to start it without waiting for acquisition proceedings.

“ I would like to bring another point to the notice of the Government. Years ago when famine prevailed in our State, the Duke of Buckingham who was the Governor at that time started the Buckingham Canal, nearly 400 miles in length, as a famine relief measure. Similarly, I want the Government to think also of a big Project where large numbers of people may be employed. Why not deepen that canal and promote internal navigation?

[Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar] [22nd March 1952]

"Speaking again of North Arcot, the Government have spent some money, of course, on repairing tanks, both minor and major. But what can mere repairs do when the Rain-God has not favoured us with rain? We are all digging and repairing channels and looking up to Heaven for the last three years for rain but in vain. I must take this occasion, probably the last occasion, to plead with the Government that the Krishna-Pennar Scheme should be started and that a genuine attempt should again be made to come to the rescue of North Arcot by a canal linked to that project. So far as I can see, there is no irrigation work which will give perennial water-supply to North Arcot. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to make very sincere, honest attempts to give relief to the people of North Arcot at least from the Krishna-Pennar Project, by digging a canal. It was promised that the possibility would be investigated. I hope faint heartedness will not stand in the way of execution of the Krishna-Pennar Project and bringing its water to give relief to the people of North Arcot district."

* SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :— "Madam, Deputy Speaker, Professor Radhakamal Mukerjee, a well-known economist, has said—

"The Ceded Districts constitute the blackest spot on the famine map of India. The frequent occurrence of famine has completely crippled the peasantry and has reduced them to a state of abject poverty and dependence. The unfortunate ryot has hardly emerged from one famine before he is submerged in another."

The Famine Code Revision Committee which was appointed during Rajaji's time in 1937 also made the following observations :—

"Though there are other tracts in this Province where the rainfall is deficient . . . the likelihood of abnormal seasonal variations on a scale sufficient to require special measures to deal with it exists only in the Ceded Districts."

Again, the Co-operation Enquiry Committee have remarked that in the past quarter of a century there have been famines, one every third year.

"These are observations made by experts and Government Committees, but I submit that nothing tangible has so far been done to prevent the recurrence of famine in the Ceded Districts. It seems to me that real famine relief is famine prevention, by such methods as irrigational development, development of industries and other measures. We must put in sufficient stamina in the people of these unfortunate areas to resist famine whenever it occurs. Then only can it be said that we have done our duty by these people. Unfortunately, this long-range view has always been neglected and we have not been able to give that amount of protection to these people which the conditions really demand. If a more realistic and more serious long-range view had been taken by the past and succeeding Governments, then I think the famine conditions that we are facing in Rayalaseema to-day would not have occurred at all. The present famine has not sprung up overnight. Nor is it a famine that has resulted from the mere failure of rains as has generally been supposed. It is the result of neglect for over half a century. People have been put to great

22nd March 1952] [Sri N. Venkatasubbayya]

hardships, their staying power has been reduced and to-day we see the population in these areas facing starvation, misery, and perhaps death also. So, as I said yesterday, unless we fix a target to bring 50 per cent of the area under irrigation and unless that target is reached in five or ten years, I am afraid we will have to come to the Assembly again and again to consider Famine Demands. A wise measure which any Government would take is to see that there is no Famine Demand at all in the Budget. So, if real protection is to be afforded, then we must take up major irrigation works to reach the target. That again brings me to the point which I urged yesterday, namely, the execution of the Krishna-Pennar Project, albeit in a modified form. I do not quarrel with the protagonists of other schemes who want a modification of this Project but I must emphasise here and now that the Krishna-Pennar Project is the only scheme that can give sufficient protection and immunity from famine to Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. Bellary has now the Tungabhadra Project. Likewise Kurnool and Cuddapah must have one. I have also read that brochure which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Sri Viswanatham referred to yesterday and I find that nearly 7 lakhs of acres can be brought under irrigation. This is not a small area and I would like the Krishna waters to give us irrigational facilities in order to prevent oft-occurring famines. To-day Bellary district is vouchsafed sufficient protection by the Tungabhadra Project. I ask, what is the project which can give similar protection to our districts also? There is no other project except the Krishna-Pennar Project. I do not bother myself about the form of that Project; I am not too parochial to say that it must not benefit this area or that area. But I must say that the famine areas have a priority and a preferential demand for those waters and no thinking and sensible man can deny this.

"Now, the subject of Famine can be considered under three different heads, viz., seasonal remissions, famine prevention, and famine relief. Under the head 'seasonal remissions', I must say that this time the officers have taken a very illiberal view of the prevailing famine conditions. Outturns have been rather exaggerated and really affected villages have not been brought under remission rules. Perhaps the reason was that all these officers were engaged in election work and they had no time to conduct inspection of crops and check up outturns put down by the karnams and the Revenue Inspectors. During my tours in the famine areas, I received a number of complaints from several villages that the outturns of karnams had been exaggerated and that those areas had not been given the benefit of remission rules which the Government had liberalized. This is due to the slipshod and perfunctory way in which the inspecting officers did their work in these three months. I would suggest therefore as a partial remedy of this that the Government may declare an immediate postponement of collections in the affected taluks of several districts where collection of land revenue is not over and where there are still arrears of revenue dues.

[Sri N. Venkatasubbayya] [22nd March 1952]

"Then about famine relief, I have got only a few observations to make. I must take this opportunity of thanking the Hon. Minister who comes from the famine area and also the Government generally for their quick decisions and expeditious relief to the affected people. But I would like to place one or two suggestions before them for their consideration. The cost of gruel per head per day at these gruel centres is only 9 pies. The people get a small quantity of gruel at these centres at this cost. I suggest that the cost may be increased to 2 annas per head per day. Again, in Rayalaseema the people are not accustomed to take gruel in the form of liquid. I suggest that the food given at these gruel centres may be in solid form. In Kurnool, Cuddapah and other districts people use to take these doles in solid form. They call it locally 'sankati'. This 'sankati' may be distributed in the solid form instead of driving this liquid gruel down their unwilling throats.

"Then, I would suggest that pregnant women, women in confinement, may receive special consideration at the hands of the Government. They may be given cash doles instead of being compelled to go to these gruel centres. Particularly women who have just delivered cannot go to these gruel centres. Moreover, gruel is not suitable for them. Therefore, they may be given cash doles. Babies in arms may be given milk, prepared from milk powder, so that their staying power may be kept up, as breast milk of ill-fed and starving mothers cannot be adequate to the babies. Therefore, particular care must be taken of these little children.

1-30 P.M. "About the restoration of the tanks, Government must pay more attention. They must spend larger amounts in restoring them. The available funds should be spent on these works and not wasted on road works. Of course, roads may be taken up wherever necessary in the absence of irrigation works. But irrigation works must be given top priority. At present Officers are in the habit of shelving or dropping out certain projects which do not fetch the Government a particular return. I suggest that in the Ceded Districts, this rule may be relaxed. If it had already been relaxed, steps may be taken to see that these irrigation works are taken up and executed so that such famines could be prevented in future."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The House will now rise and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, five hon. Members have spoken on this Demand. The Raja Saheb of Chettinad wanted to know the procedure adopted with

22nd March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

regard to these land revenue remissions and whether expeditious methods were being adopted by the Government in this regard. When I spoke sometime back on the floor of this House in reply to the general discussion on the Budget, I stated that the Collectors of the districts where conditions are likely to develop into scarcity conditions were asked to immediately take up ajmaish and they did so. Collectors can in anticipation of Government sanction suspend collection of land revenue. As a matter of fact, several Collectors have used this power to suspend this collection. Subsequently, orders of remission will be passed based on the outturn in each area. So there is no hardship to the ryots. They are not required to pay land revenue. If this method is not adopted, the poor ryots will have to pay land revenue in the first instance and if subsequently orders of remission with respect to these ryots are passed, they will have to apply for the refund of the money that they might have paid, which again will result in considerable trouble and hardship to those poor ryots. That is why, to avoid inconvenience and trouble to the ryots, this method is being adopted. Thus, the Government have taken every care to avoid delay in the matter of sanctioning land revenue remissions. Sri Muthiah Chettiar made another suggestion with regard to water-supply to the people of Rayalaseema, and other places where there is scarcity of water. He said that motor transport may be used and vans carrying water tanks must be rushed to those places. Yes, it is one of the suggestions that has already been taken up. The Famine Commissioner who has taken charge recently, has already moved in the matter. Some of the Civil Supplies lorries and tanks available are being used for movement of water to areas where water is necessary. Even yesterday I was talking to him about the provision of facilities for the supply of water and I am sure very soon this matter will be solved to the extent that is possible.

"Hon. Member, Sri N. S. Varadachari, made some valuable suggestions. No doubt they are very good. But the difficulty is this. Some of these people who are now out of employment due to the scarcity conditions are mostly agricultural labourers, or agriculturists themselves or small landholders. They would naturally like to be provided with work nearabout their own places so that when rains come, they could switch back to their normal activities. This aspect has also to be borne in mind when we consider the question of providing these people with work. They cannot be asked to go long distances. In the Ceded Districts, we have already got the Tungabhadra Project work. I have already taken up the matter with the concerned authorities for expediting the digging of a canal in the two taluks very near the affected area. Sanction for this part of the work has already been accorded. The difficulty has been to persuade these people to go to that spot and settle down there. As far as possible they like to be given work at a place which is as near as possible to their own villages.

"Some hon. Members have criticized the road works. I have to tell them that these works come in handy for providing employment to these suffering people and it should be appreciated. The

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [22nd March 1952]

Government have been receiving continuous and repeated representations from the Presidents of District Boards and other organizations that these road works must be taken up."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry to interrupt the Hon. Minister. The criticism of the road works was for some other reason. I do not say that road works should not be taken up. That is not my point. When these road works are taken up to give work for the poor people thrown out of employment consequent on the famine conditions, the works are usually given up immediately when the conditions become normal. This is what has taken place in the North Visakhapatnam district. My contention is that even after the conditions become normal and famine conditions disappear, these road works started at the time of famine, must be continued and maintained and should not be given up."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is true that several road works that have been taken up and partially completed were neglected in the years past. In my own district of Bellary, a long road of a number of miles taken up for famine relief has not been maintained either by the district board or the Government. The present policy is this. As far as possible, when we take up a road work, after completing earth-work, metalling, etc., we hand it over in good condition to the local board concerned. I know the difficulties experienced by local boards in maintaining long roads. So it is a question that finally resolves itself into maintenance of these roads either by the Government or by the local board. Any way it is necessary that every village in this State must be provided with a road and the road maintained. Wherever it is possible, if it is going to provide employment to the local people and if the local board concerned is also anxious and willing to take up those roads later and maintain them, we take up the execution of such road works as are recommended by the local boards. This is our policy. Most of the road works that have now been taken up for execution by us are those suggested and recommended to us by the local boards. Therefore, I take it that they will be in a position to maintain these roads either by themselves or with the assistance of the Government. I am mentioning these facts to the hon. Members of the House only to show how difficult it is for us to reconcile some of these conflicting and competing interests. We are anxious as a Government to see that people are provided work. Again, we have to provide work in such a way as to suit their usual ways of life. To say that large sections of such people should be moved to some other district or place and huts must be provided for them and other facilities must be afforded to them is all very good. But we must not forget the fact that it is not a question of providing employment for people who have no employment permanently. The people who are now thrown out of employment are those who will naturally find employment within the next three or four months, say in June, July or August. It all depends on the rains. Once there is rain, these people, employed in road works, etc., will disappear and

[22nd March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

naturally go back to their own fields. I do not say that they should not return to their lands. I want that they must go back to their own fields and take to cultivation. If we divert a large population of agriculturists away from their occupation and places, then our food production will suffer. These are some of the facts which we must bear in mind.

" The hon. Member from Kurnool, Sri Nagappa gave a brilliant suggestion. He said that spinning alone must be resorted to for giving work to these poor people and road works and other such schemes ought not to be undertaken by the Government. No scheme other than spinning appealed to him. That is what he said. It is all right to say that everybody must take to spinning and all that. Such a thing might have been quite all right in the time of Adam and Eve. But I must tell the House that we must be a little more practical. We cannot provide everybody with a charka and ask him or her to spin. We cannot make people to spin in that manner. There are ever so many practical difficulties which we must not lose sight of. There is another difficulty. If people are asked to take employment in road works, canal works or tank improvement works, they complain that they are not accustomed to such types of employment and that they should be given work which they are accustomed to. These are some of the problems which we have to face. It is easy to offer a solution in the manner in which Sri Nagappa has done. But I can only draw his attention to the practical difficulties in the way of accepting some of those suggestions which, I should say, are made without full knowledge of the conditions in the area, the nature of the people and the type of work to which they are accustomed. Sir, it looks as though some hon. Members feel, that those who are in charge of relief measures are people who have absolutely no knowledge or sufficient imagination. It is not true. Some of the people who are in charge of these relief measures have been connected with famine relief operations in the past and they can be expected to use their experience, knowledge and imagination at the present time as well. I can only tell this House that we are anxious to see that everybody who is willing to work and who needs work is given work. That is the basic thing. Secondly, the type of work that is provided must be such as would be useful not only in the present time, but also in future. That aspect also we have borne in mind. Thirdly, such of those people who are unable to earn by hard work, those who are not able to maintain themselves and those who have nobody else to provide food for them are given free food at the gruel centres. Lastly, we have taken steps to supply good drinking water in those areas which are now passing through most distressing days. We are trying our best to solve this problem. We have taken steps to deepen the wells. We are also trying to dig new wells. All these, though they may take some time, will give relief to the suffering people. If after two or three months, by the grace of God, we get rain, these wells may be considered by some as unnecessary. But

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [22nd March 1952]

they will be an insurance against such things happening in future. I am mentioning these things to show how this problem of water-supply is being tackled.

"Then comes the question of fodder supply. There has been a lot of difficulty in some places with regard to fodder supply. Steps are being taken to see that fodder is moved to those places and sold at concessional rates. The Government are giving necessary subsidies for this purpose. By adopting such a procedure, people who cannot pay high prices for fodder are enabled to get fodder from the various other districts at concessional rates.

"A suggestion was made to increase the value of the gruel. I think it is hon. Member Sri N. Venkatasubbiah who said that the value of the gruel was very much less and the Government must increase its value to two annas per head. He also suggested that the gruel that is now being given in liquid form is not very much liked by the people and that it may be supplied in a solid form. Those suggestions are also being examined by the Government along with the other aspects of this question.

2-45 p.m. "Certain criticism was made that there are areas in this State which are subjected to frequent famines and that this tinkering with the problem whenever there is distress is no use. It was also said that we must draw up long-term plans to see that this kind of distress does not recur in those areas. Yes, I agree it is absolutely necessary we should do so. That is why several irrigation schemes have been taken up. Some are under execution and some are being taken up. Tank restoration schemes also have been taken up and there is a plan costing about ten crores of rupees which has to be spent in the course of this year. The tanks sought to be repaired are those that have for years been neglected. When repaired, they will receive water when it rains and help in growing more food and making this part of the country self-sufficient in food. In the areas frequently visited by famines, all the water resources available have been examined and as hon. Members know some of the resources have also been taken on hand for exploitation. More schemes will be taken up as and when funds become available and as and when investigations are completed. For instance, in the Rayalaseema area—in Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah—some of the small schemes for which there was agitation, like the Bairavan Tippah project, have been taken up. Now there is agitation in Cuddapah for the Sagileru project being taken up as a famine relief scheme. This question is again being examined. There are a few difficulties here. Though the Public Works Department has said that it is a good scheme, it has at the same time suggested that it cannot be taken up as a famine relief work. The reason they adduce is that the labour available during famine will not be able to cope with this work. There is, however, quite a large number of schemes that are being taken up on a long-term basis so that famine conditions may be eliminated from those areas once and for all. As I have already said, in a Welfare State, no part of it can be allowed to remain undeveloped. Any pocket or area which is undeveloped is a danger to the other areas. So we cannot afford to have a weak spot and I may assure the House that

22nd March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

future Governments will endeavour to see that there is no weak spot in the whole of this State and that we have a prosperous community everywhere."

MR. SPEAKER :—"There is no cut motion to this Demand. So I shall put the Demand to vote. •The question is—

'That the Government be granted in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.' "

The motion was carried and the grant made.

(8) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Sir, I move—

'That the Government be granted in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,00,000 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,00,000 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.' "

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 34,00,000 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarter Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

Sir, the whole administration of the State is a top-heavy one. We are spending a lot on the salaries of high officials. For instance, we waste our money on the salary of Governor to the extent of . . . "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"He is discussing Governor's salary."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Let the hon. Member go through the notes supplied to him and speak."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—"Sir, I shall presently make out how this discussion can cover the Governor's salary also. The simple reason is the Ministry is responsible to this Legislature and it is this Ministry that budgets for the salary of the Military Secretary and so many other Secretaries to the Governor. These posts are quite unnecessary and, therefore, I can speak about these things."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Governor's salary is not discussed in the House and voted upon."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"With reference to the general assumption that we cannot discuss the Governor's salary, may I submit that all that the Articles of the Constitution say is that we

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [22nd March 1952]

cannot vote upon it? But nothing prevents this House from discussing any item charged to the revenues of the State. That is the position."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" We are following a different procedure."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am very sorry. It is clearly laid down that we can discuss every item that is budgeted for. Otherwise, such items need not at all be presented before the House. The only fact to be noted is that with regard to charged expenditure, it is not open to us to vote. Therefore, Sri Venkateswarlu, without apologising for his stand, can elaborately go into the matter." (Laughter.)

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" Now I think every one here is convinced that we can discuss even the salary of the Governor for whom a huge sum of nearly Rs. 7,00,000 is provided. This includes salaries for his Secretaries. I do not know whether we are really in a position to pay so much to the Governor however efficient he may be. I doubt whether there is any need for a Governor at all here. There is no need, I personally think, to continue to have a Governor which idea was borrowed from the British imperialism. The sooner this idea is given up the better."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is stated in the Constitution that each State shall have a Governor."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" I have got a way out of it, Sir. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member wants to do away with Governors, he must move the Central Parliament to change the Constitution."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" He does not want a Government at all!"

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" Yes, we do not want your Government. Very soon you will be out. Sir, my point is this. Even taking it for granted that the Constitution provides for a payment of Rs. 66,000 as salary to the Governor, it does not mention about the thousand and one Secretaries whom the Governor is having. There is a Military Secretary and I do not know what for he is there. What are his jobs, and what kind of military plans he draws up, no one knows. So, there is no need for these posts. As regards the provision in the Constitution about Governor's salary, etc., the Constitution was framed by the Congress members and it is one which is bureaucratic. If we want to balance our budget within the framework of the Constitution, then we must do away with these posts. If the Government want to do some little service to the people, if they want to render some little service to the non-gazetted officers, the peons and the police constables, they must reduce the salaries of high officials. I do not

22nd March 1952] [Sri P. Venkateswarlu]

know why the Finance Minister has not thought of these proposals. Why keep this paraphernalia of a Military Secretary, Private Secretary, Secretary, etc., to the Governor? What are their duties? What is the work they turn out? All these facts must be taken into account if a person is really serious about framing a budget in the interests of the poor.

" As regards the salaries of Ministers, we still pretty well remember how the Ministers in the good old days were content with five hundred rupees. Now they have raised the salary to Rs. 1,500. I do not know where we are going to land. We say that the salaries must be reduced to Rs. 1,000 inclusive of all allowances—car, house, etc. Every year, we find new cars being purchased for the Governor and the Ministers. This kind of wasting public money must be put an end to once and for all. Otherwise it will be impossible for any Government to balance their budget.

" Coming to the Revenue Department, Sir, we have heard in season and out of season demands for the abolition of the Board of Revenue. When Sri Kala Venkata Rao was Revenue Minister, he was saying that he would abolish the Board of Revenue. But what has happened? It still continues to be there. I remember this Board of Revenue came into existence somewhere during the year 1786. Ever since it came into existence, it has resisted all attempts at its abolition. Suggestions were made for the abolition of the Board in the years 1921, 1931 and on many later occasions. But the Board has resisted these demands on the ground that if the Board was abolished, there would be no efficiency. I am unable to appreciate the efficiency now exhibited in the administration of this State. After all, what are the duties of the Board of Revenue? None, at all. It is there to give jobs to certain senior officials who have been heads of Departments. Every suggestion, it may be a recommendation from the highest of the engineers, has to go through the Board. This Board must be abolished. From the Budget figures, it is seen that the Members of the Board draw salaries of Rs. 3,750, 3,500 and 3,000. I do not know why they should be paid so much. If their salaries cannot be reduced, why not dispense with their services? We can then stop with paying them a small pension. We will then be able to balance our budget. Let there be no officer whose salary is above Rs. 1,000. Otherwise, we cannot run the administration. The Hon. the Minister for Finance in his Budget speech said that to give one rupee per mensem to an N.G.O. would cost the Government nearly thirty-seven lakhs of rupees per annum. If my suggestions are accepted, I say, we can pay them even the Central scales of pay as recommended by the Pay Commission. If we go through the figures, we will find that there are only two or three lakhs of N.G.Os. Their salaries can be raised to the level suggested by the Central Pay Commission if we do away with top posts. There are so many new Departments for instance the Civil Supplies, etc. These can be amalgamated with the permanent

[Sri P. Venkateswarlu] [22nd March 1952]

departments. The number of departments now is certainly too many. There are also supernumerary posts. Take for instance the Chief Secretary, the Home Secretary and other Secretaries. They have under them Assistant Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Additional Deputy Secretaries and so on. I do not know how long this will go on like this. The Congress took over the State administration in 1946. What have they done for the poor employees of the Government so far? Take again the Legal Department. Even there there are very many highly paid officials for whom there is no need. There is the Advocate-General. He is paid a retainer every month. Why should we pay this? I am not able to appreciate such acts of the Government. I suggest that the Budget must be reduced so as to embody all that has been suggested by me. Then only we can balance our Budget. Or else our finances will never be sufficient and we will not be able to meet the demands of the people.

P.M. "Sir, with regard to questions put by us, we have raised the point many times that the Hon. Ministers should not read the replies furnished by the Police Department. It is very often the reply of the Sub-Inspector or the Head-constable. These replies should not be read out here by Hon. Ministers who are responsible for the governance of the whole State. Whenever the Hon. Ministers go on tour they never care to hear the people. They never take the people into consideration. They lodge themselves in big bungalows and are surrounded by a good number of officials and policemen. Hence the people fear the Hon. Ministers as much as they fear the policemen. This is how these Hon. Ministers behave. This is not going to help the people. They should go to the people and find out their real difficulties and hear what they have to say. I can say from my own experience how the Police department is functioning. I made some complaints about a Police officer. That was enquired into by a Circle Inspector and the charges made in my complaint were proved. But in the end a report was sent refuting all the charges made in the complaint, and things continue as they were. Again take the case of the reply furnished to my question regarding Potluri Sundaram. Every one knows he is alive. Even if the Hon. Minister consulted his Congress friends they will tell him he is alive. Because a policeman sent a report that he is dead the Hon. Minister thinks he is dead. The person is actually alive and he cannot die because of the report of the policeman. Hon. Ministers take it for granted that the reports of the policeman will be true and there will therefore be no change so long as it continues in the old way.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member Sri Gopala Reddi invited us into the new Legislature in large numbers. Whatever may be his motive, it does not matter in any way and we accept the invitation. We will come into the legislature in larger numbers wherever there are elections. But at the same time he went further and said that if the Communists continued their work on

22nd March 1952] [Sri P. Venkateswarlu]

constitutional lines he will be in a position to recommend a reduction of the allotment in the Police demand. Even now, let me say, they can reduce the budget under the Police demand. That is possible without delay. But whether the Communists will continue to carry out their policy on constitutional lines or not is entirely a different matter. It all depends on the way in which the Government are going to conduct themselves. If the Communist Party has got a majority and is in a position to form the Government, will the Governor or the President allow it to form the Government or as it has happened in the case of Egypt will the majority party be thrown out? All these will have to be taken into consideration. Will the Government that is in power, the Congress Government, will the President who is a Congressman and who is the head of the State, adopt constitutional means and work on constitutional lines or get out of the Constitution or scrap the Constitution? If they get out of the Constitution or scrap the Constitution then the position will entirely be a different one. The question of the Communist Party functioning on constitutional lines has been raised as if Congressmen worked on constitutional lines and suggests that the Communist Party went out of constitutional lines once before and has come back and all that. It is entirely wrong.

"Let me put another proposition before you, Mr. Speaker. Who is responsible for all the violence that was talked about? The blame is thrown on the Communists. This attack is flung at the Communists on the floor of the House even now, even after the people had taken the challenge in the recent elections and given a fitting answer. In the districts where this loot, murder and other things were said to have prevailed, all the Congressmen or most of them were defeated and Communists were elected. Even in spite of that, Congress Members go on in season and out of season accusing the Communists of loot, arson and murder and so on. But why have the people returned the Communist Party members? That is the thing we have to understand. The fact is loot, arson and murder were resorted to by the Police headed by the Congress Ministry. We know how many policemen have earned lakhs and lakhs of rupees during these four or five years. If the Congress want to do justice, if the Ministry wants to do justice let them appoint an enquiry committee and go into these earnings of the police officials. Then only they will understand who was responsible for all these accusations. Not only that. They can also examine how much was earned by Members of this House. Let them speak out about the fortunes they have made, houses they have built, bungalows they have built, and lands purchased by them—"

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on an occasion like this it would be well to analyse the causes for the reverses of the party in power. It is proclaimed from many platforms that the policy of prohibition sponsored by the present Government has been mainly responsible for the unsatisfactory

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [22nd March 1952]

results of the Congress at the last Elections, and there is a clamour in certain quarters to scrap prohibition; I doubt very much whether the policy of prohibition will be adhered to by the future Government. In this connexion I should like to draw attention to the fact that while prohibition might have deprived the Congress members of a few votes of the drunkards, on the other hand it won for them the innumerable votes of women who exercised their franchise in very large numbers in some places. Those who wish to scrap prohibition should bear in mind that while they may secure a few votes of drunkards they will lose a large number of votes belonging to women. Such being the case, before taking any revised decision in the matter the Government would be well advised to consider this point. Again so far as revenues are concerned no doubt the Government are losing nearly 20 crores of rupees annually on account of prohibition, but it must be remembered that if they give up prohibition they will have to give up simultaneously the revenue that they derive from sales-tax, which has been designated by the former Revenue Minister as Kamadhenu. You know, Sir, that when that eminent leader of India, Mr. Rajagopalachari, introduced prohibition in this State, simultaneously he introduced sales-tax in order to make up the loss of revenue incurred thereby. Prohibition and sales-tax go together and if Government scrap prohibition they must at the same time give up sales-tax as the electorate would thereafter resent such a levy. It is thus apparent that by getting rid of prohibition, the Government will neither benefit with regard to votes at the future elections nor will they benefit so far as their revenues are concerned.

"I assure the Government that so far as prohibition is concerned women are in favour of the policy pursued by them."

"But it is indeed unfortunate that only a few women have been returned to the future Legislature to strengthen the hands of the Government. (An hon. Member: 'Women are illicit distillers.') If some women too have become illicit distillers it is because men who wield power over them compel them to undertake that nefarious task. After all the majority of women in this country have no mind of their own, and are mere pawns in the hands of men (laughter). I was referring to the women members in the new Legislature. The future Legislature is to have only two women members. One is a young girl whom I do not know, but the other lady, namely, Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran is a great social worker and one who is strongly in favour of prohibition."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What has that to do with the Demand?"

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The connexion between her and the present Demand is that I feel she would support prohibition. We have to deal with every subject under this head because all the other Demands are to be guillotined. I referred to prohibition because it is urged even by some Ministers that it is on account of prohibition they suffered at the elections.

[22nd March 1952] [Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin]

"I may mention here that in the United States of America where conditions are different and where prohibition has not the same religious backing as here, even to-day in the year 1952, there are two States which are dry, namely, the States of Utah and Kansas: When prohibition is being enforced today in those two States of America, is it too much to expect the State of Madras to follow suit. Let not the Ministers beguile themselves that they lost at the elections on account of prohibition. As a matter of fact two other factors were mainly responsible for their reverses; one was the unfortunate food situation in this State and the other lack of contact with the masses. No doubt Hon. Ministers toured much, but unfortunately they did not get into touch with the masses during their tours. They toured for the purpose of opening cinemas and hostels, or to preside over some function and not with the object of establishing that contact with the masses which they used to have in the earlier years when they did not occupy the seats of power. If the party in power is to regain its hold on the masses, the entire attitude of those at the helm of affairs needs a radical transformation in this regard.

"Sir, in regard to the elections I wish to pay my meed of tribute to the successful manner in which this great experiment in democracy has been carried out in this State. I wish to congratulate the officers who were engaged in this onerous task. The new experiment has opened the eyes of the world as to the manner in which an eastern country could work democracy. No doubt many drawbacks and difficulties were also experienced at the last elections; these must be remedied by the appointment of an Election Commission but there is no gainsaying the fact that the last elections were a success. But so far as the results of the elections are concerned, we have to express our great disappointment. One factor that has emerged out of these elections is that the minorities and women have been almost eliminated; only 7 Muslims have been returned to the Assembly, four under the Muslim League ticket and three under the Congress ticket; while in the present House of 214 members, there are 29 Muslim members, in the larger House of 375 members there will be but 7 Muslims, whereas their number should have been at least 35. Again so far as women are concerned, while in the present House of 214 Members we have eleven women Members, in the future House of 375 Members you will find only two women. (Janab Muhammad Raza Khan: 'It is a tragedy!'). Yes, it is indeed a tragedy. The hon. Member who interrupted me, Mr. Raza Khan, has ever been a terrible opponent of women's cause on the floor of this House (Janab Muhammad Raza Khan: 'I have got sympathy'). You know, Sir, this is a Welfare State and not a Police State any longer. In a Welfare State women have to take part equally with men in moulding the future of the nation and it is regrettable that that opportunity is denied to them. The majority party and the men urged upon the minorities and the women to trust them, but unfortunately they have betrayed the trust that was reposed in them. It is now up to

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [22nd March 1952]

the authorities to review the situation and see that the harm that has been done to the minorities and to women is duly rectified.

“ Sir, I wish to advert to a few more points. One is, that it is essential that the Members of the Legislature should act up strictly to the recommendations of the Gorwala report and that ‘Hands off the administration’ should be the rule hereafter. I am afraid that one factor that contributed much towards undermining the prestige of the Congress was the interference of Congress legislators in the administration. It is no use crying hoarse on the floor of the House about black-markets and corruption among officials. What is equally imperative is to take steps to put down the corruption that is rampant in the non-official world around us. It is essential for the party in power to put down with a strong hand the interference of legislators in the administration. In framing policies the Government have to be guided by the views of the legislators; but the implementation or the enforcement of the policies must be left to officials without undue and unnecessary interference which has greatly undermined the prestige of the party in power in the past. It has indeed been a sad experience that even with reference to quasi-judicial matters, there has been considerable interference by legislators. I have heard that at some meetings of the transport tribunals after the lawyers had concluded their arguments what helped in arriving at a decision was not the arguments of the lawyers but some note-book that was brought out wherein the names of those who were to be given permits were noted down. Such things must be put down with a strong hand if the majority party is to function in a stable manner.”

3-15
p.m.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members, Mr. Venkateswarlu and the Lady Member who spoke before me referred to the causes that led to the Congress defeat in the recent elections. Let me tell Mr. Venkateswarlu that Prohibition is not one of the causes for the defeat of the party in power. Candidates who opposed the Congress party gave false promises to the electorate that they would immediately scrap Prohibition the moment they were elected to the Legislature. They also promised that there would be no licence for the sale of toddy and that they could have it in their own way. These were the promises held out by them to the electorate. But we, Congressmen, could not promise in that liberal manner. We are already in power and we could not give such false promises which we know cannot be given effect to if we are returned to power. We could not talk in such an irresponsible way as other parties did. We had our own limitations and difficulties. So that was the position of the Congress-vis-a-vis other parties in the recent elections.

“ The hon. Gentleman Mr. Venkateswarlu also referred to the formation of the Ministry in this State and said that the Congress is after power and is anxious to form Government.

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

[22nd March 1952] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

“ Madam, let me assure the hon. Member that the Congress is not anxious to form the Government. It is the Communists who are after power and want to form the Government. They are even prepared to sacrifice their principles and co-operate with any party. They want to co-operate with reactionary elements. They are even prepared to join hands with Sri T. Prakasam—for whom I have got great respect—whom they named Public Enemy No. 1 when as Chief Minister in the first Congress Ministry in 1946, he put down the South Indian Railway strike with an iron hand. Now, the same Communists knock at his doors and extol him as their leader and saviour. We, Congressmen, will never sacrifice our principles. If we want to do so, we can form a Government even today. It is true we are only 152 in number but we can increase that number to 250 by tomorrow if we want to. (Interruption.) The hon. Gentleman Mr. Nagappa says that the K.M.P. and the Communists will form the Government. But all means let them form the Government and let them at least give me an opportunity to sit on the Opposition benches, but I am afraid they cannot do it. It is really my misfortune that they cannot give me that opportunity.

“ Madam, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Venkateswarlu also referred to the large number of Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries found in the Secretariat departments and said that these posts should be abolished. Perhaps the idea of the Communists is to have no Government. I want to know whether Karl Marx had envisaged and visualized such a state of affairs in a Communist State? Without Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, how can the Government go on? Every State must have a Government. Perhaps the hon. Gentleman wants his party's volunteers to occupy the seats of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. Fortunately, we have a Constitution and we are guided by the Constitution and we must be responsible to the people. That is the difference between the Congress Party and other parties which want to form a Government by hook or crook. I oppose the cut motion moved by the hon. Gentleman Mr. Venkateswarlu.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I was very patiently hearing the speech of the hon. Gentleman, Sri Swaminathan. He gave a lecture on the Congress forming or not forming a Government as if it is in his pocket. I challenge him if he can form a Government. I shall not allow that Government to function for two days (*Hear, hear*). Perhaps he thinks that simply because his Party has a strength of 152 members, he can form the Government and rule this State again, having misruled it for six long years. They have ruined this State in the name of ruling this State. Is he still thinking of forming a Congress Government? Let him not dream of it even. He cannot even think of becoming a Minister. I will neither allow him to sit on the Treasury Bench nor in the Opposition. He must be hanging in the air.” (Laughter.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ What exactly does that mean? ”

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [22nd March 1952]

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ I mean to say that there will be neither an Opposition nor a Government to function. Either there will be a Care-takers' Government or an Advisers' Government or His Excellency's Government or no Government at all. There won't be a Congress Government. I can assure this much. Even if it is formed, it cannot last for more than two days. That is the position. I am glad that the people of this State have given a clear verdict that the Congress is unfit to rule this State again. If Congressmen have commonsense to understand things, they should not even think of forming a Government at all. Either they should give an opportunity to others to form the Government or they should seek the help of other parties and form a Coalition Government. They talk of high principles. I ask, do they know the principles of the Congress and what it stands for? Do they carry out those principles in practice? They only preach those principles but they do not put them into practice. So, let Congressmen not talk of high principles which they know they cannot put into practice.

“ Now, Madam, let me refer to Ministers and their salaries and allowances and the tours and the gala days they are having. I ask the Government, why do these Ministers tour? If at all they go to a place, they must first go to that place and see whether mahazars and other petitions received by them contain true facts or not. Instead of doing so, they simply draw up the tour programme just to enable them to attend some friend's marriage or to do propaganda on behalf of their party. Madam, this tour programme is sent to every man in the street, for they expect a big reception at the place on their arrival. Do the Government know what these Ministers do as soon as they arrive? They go direct to the travellers' bungalow as if they go there to see how the travellers' bungalow is constructed. Is it for this purpose that they draw up their tour programme? Madam, they must go to rural parts and see how things are being done there—whether repairs have been done to tanks, channels and canals. They do not do it at all but they go on tour just to canvass support for their party candidates or just to fix somebody for doing something for the party in power.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ What is it? ”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ That will be known to you when you become a Minister but I am sure you will never become a Minister.” (Laughter.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Does the hon. Member mean the Chair, when he says 'you' ? ”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, you will become a Minister. Let not Madam, Deputy Speaker, worry about it.

“ Therefore, Madam, these tours are an unnecessary waste of public funds. The Government can utilise the amount spent on these tours for the benefit of the poor people. That apart, I ask,

22nd March 1952] [Sri S. Nagappa]

how many thousands of rupees have been spent on the purchase of motor cars for these Ministers; how many motor cars they have changed and how many bungalows they have changed. Madam, they change their motor cars and bungalows as if they are the sons-in-law of the Government. Is this not a waste of public funds? They are only here to loot public funds and yet they call themselves selfless workers and proclaim from the house-tops that they are working for nothing.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ On a point of order, Madam. The hon. Member has used the word 'loot'. Is it not unparliamentary? ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ It is not unparliamentary.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Madam, I repeat that it is nothing but looting of public money. Not only that. Even Deputy Collectors and Magistrates postpone cases if Ministers tour their area, with the result the poor villagers who come from long distance in connection with their cases, are put to unnecessary inconvenience and financial loss. Also, the visit of a Minister is a worry to Deputy Tahsildars and other petty officials for they will have to look after the Ministers and make arrangements for their stay. They, in turn, naturally seek the help of some rich people and collect money and spend on them. At the same time, public money is being wasted in the shape of travelling allowance and daily allowance which they and the staff accompanying them claim. After all, what is the net result achieved? Nothing. It will not confer any benefit on the people.

“ Now, Madam, I come to the recruitment of personnel by the Madras Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission is not functioning independently of the Government. I have strong reasons to suspect that the Government have a hand in the matter of recruitment and they also do some wire-pulling. Otherwise, how is it possible that the interests of the people of Rayalaseema—especially the backward classes—have not been looked after by the Public Service Commission and sufficient representation has not been given to these people in spite of the fact that there is a statutory provision safeguarding their interests.

“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I say there are Deputy Collectors recruited long, long ago, I may even say, once upon a time, about 17 years ago, who are still rotting as Deputy Collectors whilst their own Deputy Tahsildars who were working under them have now become their Collectors bossing over them and issuing orders to them. Is this justice; is this fairplay? Where is merit? Is there any 'ablometer' to measure ability? Madam, it seems to me, that to be sincere and hardworking is a disqualification. If one goes and salutes and dances to the tune of the superior officers, he is the best officer and he will be pushed up like anything whilst honest men have to suffer. This is the way in which promotions are made. I can tell you, Madam, that even the Service Commission have been doing injustice.”

3-30
p.m.

[22nd March 1952]

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member must first of all realise that he is speaking in the Legislative Assembly."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"Madam, Rayalaseema had two Ministers in the beginning. When Sri Sanjeeva Reddi resigned no other representative from Rayalaseema has been taken into the Cabinet. The Government are not only doing an injustice to Sri Sanjeeva Reddi but they are doing an injustice to Rayalaseema. Surely there must have been somebody from Rayalaseema fit to be a Minister."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, much has been said about the defeat of the Ministers at the elections and most of the speeches related to their defeat at the polls. In addition to this, Prohibition, as a cause of their success or failure, has also been debated upon. I do not want to speak much on this aspect of Prohibition but I would like to deal generally with the aspect of the Ministers and the policies which they carry out while they are Ministers. It seems to me that for the successful working of democracy some basic principles and policies have to be put before the electorate on which one party or the other should be returned in a majority and during the period of their office they should carry out their policies with all the sincerity at their command. It should not be changed this way or that way to suit the conveniences of this party or that party or to suit the coming in and going out of particular persons. Policies should be laid down clearly by the parties. Some of these have been made clear at least by the Congress though not by the other parties. Now, it appears to me, that Prohibition is the central pivot round which every party revolves. Not even Sri Gopala Reddi has been an exception to this. He thinks the time has now come for scrapping Prohibition and therefore he should also jump at it and he has now improvised the device of taking a referendum here or a referendum there. Such things do not carry us further, either as a party or as an individual, in the estimation of the people. We, as Congressmen, have laid certain policies before them. If, tomorrow the abolition of zamindaris is going to fail, will any Minister come and say, 'We will now distribute all the lands back to the zamindars?' That should not be our attitude. What I would therefore like to stress not only upon the Ministers who are in power today but also on the future Ministers is that they should know what their policies are, give out their policies and even if they suffer defeat in the execution of these very policies, it will not matter. It will be only giving them a stronger hold on the masses because the masses will understand that they are men who will stick to their principles, at any cost. If at the fag end of the Ministry, after six years of administration, some of our Ministers come and say, 'I have also been the victim of a delusion; I have also seen people drinking; I have also seen offences being committed; when I was a Minister I did not know the hardships the people were undergoing and now my eyes have

[22nd March 1952] [Sri L. N. Gopalaswami]

been opened' it only goes to show the lack of sincerity and conviction on the part of Ministers who are answerable not only to the representatives in this Assembly but also to the rural people. Prohibition is not the only issue on which the Congress policies have been 'whitewashed'—swept clean. I can quote many other instances. Take for instance the policy adopted by the Government towards Hindustani. There was some party which shouted anti-Hindustani slogans. The Congress fearing that it might lose the elections, if they struck to Hindustani, had limited the study of this language, which is to be the compulsory State language of this country after 10 years, to two periods in a week. Let us take another example, khadi. When the hon. Member, Sri Prakasam, was the head of the Ministry, he wanted that khadi should be our basic principle and said that no further licences would be issued for spindles. Poor man, when the mill owners wanted more spindles and he refused, he was thrown out of his gadi. That is our khadi programme! Even now, khadi is being distributed consistently against the principles for which it stands. The All-India Spinners' Association, the recognised association for khadi production, says that people should do some work before they can get khadi. But the Government say, 'We have got large stocks on hand which we are not able to sell. Please therefore take it even without the payment for it in yarn.' We have reduced our khadi policy also to this level.

"Coming now to basic education which has been hailed like anything not only by Congressmen but by all people and the representatives of universities in our country, nothing has been done in this State except opening half a dozen schools here and there. If the Government had really been sincere they could have tried basic education in an entire taluk or district. Only then they could have known whether it was going to be a failure or success. They were not sure of any ground on which they stood. They stood just like sheep grazing in the field. There is a Tamil proverb "தூரத் துபக்ஷை கண்ணுக்குக் குருமை,". The sheep grazing in a field thinks that the field farther off is more green and says to itself. 'Let me go and see whether there is grass or not.' It goes there only to find the same old dry things. Just like that we do not know where we stand and where the Congress stands and what are the principles for which we stood and the pledges that we have given to the electorate. This was the reason for the failure of the Ministry and not the principles themselves. We had very fine principles. Take the Communal G.O. The previous election was fought over the Communal G.O. I can still remember today the words reverberating in my ears when Sri Satyamurthy and Sri Ramaswami Mudaliar fought with each other on open platforms—one standing for the Communal G.O. and the other for abolishing it. Sri Satyamurthy was returned victorious and he topped the polls. Today that very same Congress wants that this Communal G.O. should be revived in all its original glory. I say this not with the intention that any particular community should be benefited but to impress on you that whatever the stand you take, you should have the sincerity

[Sri L. N. Gopalaswami] [22nd March 1952]

and courage of conviction to carry that programme through irrespective of success or failure. Then only you can gain the confidence of the electorate. It is not the Ministers that suffer but the prestige of the Congress that goes away and we, as custodians of the prestige of the Congress, do a disservice to the organization for which we stand and whose honour we ought to protect.

"Madam, I would like to refer next to a few problems which the Ministers have not faced. The hon. Member, Sri Madhava Menon, speaking the other day in the Council said, 'I did not know that the people were treated like that.' I only recall to my mind the occasion when I said in this House when Sri Madhava Menon was also present that these controls and procurement were really working as hardships on the poor people in the villages. I suppose it did not dawn upon him then. Now, only when he is out of office, he says, 'Yes, yes, really the poor people are suffering.' That should not be our attitude. We really should go to the root of the problem even if we are not able to satisfy the needs of the people. The first thing hon. Members should do is to go to the villages and see whether the levy system, the procurement system or other controls that are there, are really working in the interests of the poor man in the village. We are told that in the City of Madras controls are working much better. In Madras, you get your sugar and rice quite all right. But it is months since a villager has tasted sugar. In Lalgudi, the village from which I hail, no sugar has been distributed for the last one and a half months. Have the Government ever cared to see what is happening there. We are thoroughly ignorant. The hon. Pundit Jawaharlal has said that we have no statistics at all. I really call upon the Government to get statistics of certain things—not the statistics that are usually got through the Revenue Department. You will find in the statistics supplied to the District Committees as well as to the Food Production Committees that last year the procurement was 2½ lakhs tons; this year it is about 2 lakhs tons and therefore it cannot be more in the coming year. That is the way in which the statistics are prepared and sent to Government and the Government read them in this Assembly. Once when a representation was made to the District Food Council, after the well subsidy scheme had been working for three years, I asked the Tahsildar as to how many wells had been sunk. He said, 28 wells had been sunk and 128 were in progress. Questioned regarding the increased production of food he said it was one ton. The Tahsildar himself did not know where the wells had been sunk and how much food had been produced. That is the way in which we are exercising our control over these authorities. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that this Revenue Department is the only department that is dealing with every section of the population. While the Education, Judicial and other Departments have been retained at their old levels, it is only the Revenue Department that has developed like anything. Because of these controls and various other establishments a much or an attender is now occupying the post of Tahsildar. Naturally

22nd March 1952] [Sri L. N. Gopalaswami]

efficiency has decreased and we are not able to cope with the situation. Therefore we should see that efficiency is first increased so that even in our own interest we may know what is really happening in the villages. If an application is made by a Member of the Legislature either to the Collector or the Secretary to Government, it is sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer who in turn sends it on to the Tahsildar and so on and so forth and finally it comes to the village karnam who makes his report. And this karnam's report is accepted at the Secretariat level. Sometimes it happens the other way about also. Whatever may be the karnam's report or the Revenue Inspector's report, some Members of the Legislative Assembly who have the ears of the Minister are able to get the Secretariat to consider their request and get orders passed. This is not the way in which the files should be disposed of. I would request the Ministry that is in power or the future Ministry not to be guided by such factors so that honesty and efficiency may always be respected. These are my suggestions and I hope they will be taken for what they are worth."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD : "Madam, Deputy Speaker, this grant which requires us to vote the salaries of Ministers just gives us all an opportunity to speak about the administration in general and any other points which were not possible to be mentioned during the debates yesterday and this morning. Before I speak about any particular thing, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I wish to say that this Assembly is meeting now under very curious circumstances. Ordinarily there will be no session of the old Assembly after elections. We should have very much expected the new Assembly to be meeting now but the constitutional arrangements were not of that type and therefore we are meeting here now. 3-45 p.m.

"One thing, I must say, in praise of the Government represented by the Ministers and the army of officials who have helped them in a very large measure to make this election based on adult franchise a great success. I unreservedly congratulate them on the fairness with which they conducted the elections. Nobody who has been defeated by the Congress candidates can mention any one unfair election method. I think, this great experiment was watched with great anxiety and interest, anxiety by India and interest by the other nations. I consider that an election of this magnitude based on adult franchise and with a population mostly illiterate should have been such a success is a matter of no mean credit to the Government of India and the Governments of various States and this State can really be proud of having conducted the elections very fairly and without any incident. I therefore congratulate the people, the Government and all the officials concerned that they were able to conduct this election very fairly. It is a pity that the former Minister in charge of Elections and the Leader of the House, Mr. Gopala Reddi, is not here now. He should be very happy to know that the Members of the Assembly feel that the elections went off well, and that the people cannot accuse the Government of any unfairness in the elections.

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [22nd March 1952]

“ While on the question of elections, I should like to refer to one body of persons who have acted very fairly,—I can speak with authority as far as Tamilnad is concerned—that is, the Police and how they co-operated with all those concerned in the elections in a very peaceful manner. They did not show any militarism on their part though there were a few incidents in certain places. In some places they even took charge of young children brought by women voters and kept them until the women voters returned after exercising their franchise. Here and there, there might have been some incidents. On the whole, the Police have played their part in a very helpful way along with the election officers. While on this subject of Police, let me also be allowed to mention that the Police Administration is one, for which the Government of Madras can always take full credit and I wish to convey my own congratulations to the Government as well as to the Inspector-General of Police. I think, law and order is maintained in an efficient manner in this part of the country. Let us hope, with the co-operation of all political parties as has been assured so far, that there will be peace and prosperity in this country. Only if peace prevails shall we be able to carry on with the meagre rations that are being given by the Government of India.

“ Speaking in this Assembly, however, attenuated, it is but right that I should refer retrospectively to what all had happened in the last five years. I am not going to make a survey of all that had happened. We have passed several legislative measures, some controversial and some non-controversial. In my review of these events I must refer to the spirit of co-operation displayed by the Members of this Assembly presided over by the Hon. Sri Sivashanmugam Pillai who has conducted the affairs of the House in a very fine and dignified manner. He has done it in a manner unafraid of any single Member of the House and unafraid of the Government also. There have been occasions when we expected the Speaker to agree with us on a particular point and we might have felt at that moment a sense of disappointment at the Speaker's ruling. But I can assure the Speaker through you, Madam, Deputy Speaker, that even when we did not get the expected ruling or decision or guidance from the Speaker, we believed and sincerely trusted that he did it in the best interests of the House and in the best traditions of the House. We all appreciated his rulings, whether they were in favour of this side or that side. He has proved to be a great Speaker. We can really be proud of the Speaker that this House has produced, in the last five years. Let me hope that he will be the Speaker of the next Assembly also. I also hope that the convention of the Speaker being allowed to continue in office will be observed. I am very glad that he has been elected to the new House with a very large majority from the City of Madras. I wish you were not here in the Chair, Madam, Deputy Speaker, when I wish to pay my tribute to you . . . ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ How is this relevant? ”

22nd March 1952]

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ It is relevant. I can speak anything about the administration. I can speak as to how the Ministers have treated the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. This will be relevant, I suppose. On all occasions you have pulled me up, I have successfully managed to speak for some more time. I have the highest admiration for the way the proceedings of this House were conducted, whether it was the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair. Sometimes, Madam, Deputy Speaker, you might have been harsh upon the Members of the Opposition or upon the Members of the Government. But you have always had our unstinted support as also that of the Ministers. We have always accepted your rulings very cheerfully. We appreciate the way in which you conducted the proceedings of the House. Though you might have been defeated in the elections, I am sure, you are one of those who has been devoted to the service of this country and I hope you will continue to serve the country. After all, being in the Assembly is not the be-all and end-all of our lives. I hope you will come back to this Assembly or any other Assembly connected with the welfare of this country. I wish you all good luck in your political career. May you continue to do good service to this country !

“ When I am on the question of the Assembly, it is my pleasant duty now, in all probability the last occasion when I will be addressing this Assembly, to pay my tribute to the Secretariat of the Legislature. We have had a very good office headed by the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary and the Assistant Secretary. The Secretary is not here having retired. These three officers with the band of officials of the Legislature Secretariat which happily has been made an independent unit recently, have served the House truly and well, for the last five years. They have looked after the Members very well and that the best tribute that could be paid to the office is that the Members have no grievances at all against it.

“ Let me once again say, Madam, Deputy Speaker, that during the period of five years parliamentary life that has been vouchsafed to us, we are really proud of the proceedings of this House. Even during the last five years, Members on the Treasury Benches and Members on this side and on the other side of the House might have crossed swords and might have used harsh words; but still there was no ill-will behind them. That is the great feature of South Indian politics all along in this Assembly. Even after the Congress came into office for the first time in 1937, though there were many fights between the Members on the Treasury Bench and the Members opposite, it must be said to the credit of the then Prime Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, and the Members of the Opposition whom I had the honour and privilege of leading, that though we quarrelled over many subjects on which there were differences of opinion, we used to support the Government heartily on matters on which we agreed. And that is the best tradition that we have created. During the last five years we have attacked the Ministry on several matters and we have

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [22nd March 1952]
supported the Ministry also on several matters. We have had the best social relationship and personal friendship. I should certainly say on behalf of this House that the relationship between the Government and the Members of the Opposition has been quite cordial irrespective of the views expressed on particular issues that had been brought before the House. That is the healthy tradition that has been built up and I hope that the new Assembly to come will also be able to continue that healthy tradition, of which Madras is really proud.

“ Madam, there are one or two points more which I wish to mention. I shall not tire of speaking about food and non-gazetted officers. I am mentioning both together just to save time. Though I have congratulated the Government in the matter of elections, Police administration and their conduct of affairs in the Assembly, I cannot congratulate them in the matter of their dealing with the food situation and the non-gazetted officers. Another fact is that not only did they not follow the advice given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his Government to go slow with regard to Prohibition but also they did not tell the Government of India and the people what they really felt about it, namely, that a review of Prohibition policy was needed. In all these matters and also in the matter of relegating English language to the background—though I am not against the National language as such—I must say, Madam, I am really disappointed with the Government. I am mentioning this because the Ministers must be responsive to public opinion. These Ministers—very jolly good men and very fine and honest people—have failed in my humble opinion in these four matters. They have not come up to the expectations of the people in these four matters. They should have treated the non-gazetted officers better, they should not have gone on hastily in regard to Prohibition, they should have the courage to review Prohibition and they should not have relegated English to the background. I am mentioning these matters because some of these Ministers may be in the new Ministry. I want the new Congress Ministry to be responsive to public opinion, and to the legislature to which they have been elected by the people. The Congress should not shirk the responsibility of office. I hope that this country will be vouchsafed a responsible and a stable Government. Therefore, the Congress should not throw the chances away. It is still possible to form a stable and strong Ministry. It is also possible that they may be ill-treated by the other groups who may bring in a no-confidence motion against them after a short period and send them out and have Governor's rule followed by elections, when the Congress is out of office. Such an unhappy state of affairs should not be allowed to happen in Madras. Such a thing has already begun to prevail in the Travancore-Cochin State where the Congress Party has formed a Ministry. The future Ministry in Madras has got many things to do and if the many plans for the future are not to remain as mere paper plans, it is necessary to have a stable Government. Let the new Ministry, by accepting office, show that they have done fairly well within the time at their disposal.”

22nd March 1952]

* SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ Madam, 4 p.m.
Deputy Speaker, as usual I would have spoken in Telugu, but because Mr. Venkateswarlu, a member of the Communist Party, has thrown out a challenge to the Congress organization in vehement terms and has also attacked the Secretaries and the Deputy Secretaries of the various Government departments who could not unfortunately answer his challenge in this Assembly, I am obliged to speak in English, though it may be a broken one, to answer his challenge.

“ Mr. Venkateswarlu attacked the Government for paying the Governor and his personal staff extravagant salaries. He attacked the Revenue Board and the Heads of Departments. Mr. Venkateswarlu thinks that the Government could be run with a clerk in the street. That is why he is not for the existence of the Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. This is due to the fact that Mr. Venkateswarlu is not a believer in democracy. He does not believe in the natural order of things.

“ Because his God in Soviet Russia, i.e., Marshal Stalin, is following dictatorial methods, he wants the same to be followed here also. But does he know what is really happening in Soviet Russia? In reality he knows. He thinks that nobody knows the constitution of Soviet Russia. Let him understand that we are fully aware of what is happening in Russia. There is no freedom of speech in Russia. The Press is not allowed to write even a single line against the administration. Persons like Mr. Venkateswarlu who talk in this fashion in the State Assembly here would not be so easily let off in Soviet Russia. They would be severely dealt with for their condemnation of Government's policy.

“ Madam, the Communists want to overthrow this Government by violence. They do not want a democratic form of administration in this State. Their policy is violence and violence throughout. Due to the go-slow policy of this Government in their dealings with the Communists, they think they are the supreme lords. Persons like Mr. Sundaram and Mr. Chandran against whom warrants of arrest have been pending for the last three or four years had the temerity to condemn this Government outright in their paper 'Praja Sakthi', for the ruthless way (as they alleged) in which Communists had been handled by the Government. We all know the real fact. We know how lenient the Government had been with the Communists during their recent outrages in Andhra.

“ In spite of all this, Mr. Venkateswarlu says: 'Oh, we have won the elections.' Mr. Venkateswarlu apparently thinks that because the Communists have won a large number of seats in the recent elections, they can do anything and everything. They think that they would be allowed to rule this State. They want to bring in dictatorship here. Let me most emphatically tell my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkateswarlu, that such a thing will never happen as long as Communists do not accept democracy.

[Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju] [22nd March 1952]

"Mr. Venkateswarlu never believes in democracy. He does not believe in decency. I can even say that the Communists, as a whole, never believe in humanity. Countless are the outrages committed by them during the recent elections. With the permission of the Chair, I shall cite one or two instances.

"An old man in Andhra was approached by the Communists to join the Communist Party. The old man was a staunch Congress supporter. He replied: 'No, I am a Gandhi-ite. I cannot join you, because you do not believe in democracy'. His name is Challa Subbarayudu. Personally you know, Madam, what happened to him because you belong to that district. The next morning while the old man was going to town to sell his cloth, he was dragged by the Communist Party supporters, from his bullock-cart and butchered and a placard with the words 'This would be the fate of people who do not support the Communists' posted on the spot. (Some hon. Members: 'Shame, shame'.) On my complaining about the incident, our ex-Minister, Mr. Madhava Menon, took the trouble of going over to the place to console the bereaved family. This is the way in which Communists show their sympathy for the poor and down-trodden.

"If I am allowed I will cite another horrible outrage committed by the Communists. A village munsif in Andhra had been sheltering the Communists during the British Raj. At that time, they were for the overthrow of alien rule. After the attainment of Independence, the Communists had begun to attack our popular Government as a Capitalist Government, a Zamindari Government and so on. They decided to resort to violence to overthrow the Government of the State. To achieve their end murders, loots and plunders were committed by their partymen in various border areas of Andhra. Since they had begun to adopt unlawful methods, the village munsif refused to give them any more shelter. While the munsif was sleeping in his house he was dragged from his house by a band of Communists; cloth was tied round his eyes and he was openly dragged from the house. His wife who had been feeding these people for a long time previously requested them at least to save her 'Mangalasuthra'. Her request was not heeded and the munsif's hands and legs were cut off and he was thrown out in the middle of the street. (Some hon. Members: 'Shame, shame'.) I can quote hundreds of instances like the previous ones; but for want of time I shall not do so.

"Madam, the history of the Communists Party during the last several years clearly shows how unstable it had been and how it is going to be in the years to come. Mr. Joshi who had been the secretary of the Communists Party for eleven years was thrown out of office suddenly. Mr. Ranade was brought in. Later some of the big-wings of the Party complained that Mr. Ranade should be removed. I know at one time Mr. Venkateswarlu himself was dismissed from the Party. Loots, arson and murders were committed in countless numbers. Some of them went underground.

22nd March 1952] [Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju]

The Communists do not believe in democracy. They want dictatorship out and out and they are prepared to do anything to achieve that end.

"For instance, today Sri Prakasam has become their friend. While he was Premier of Madras, he was styled as No. 1 enemy of the people by the Communists. Because the Communists think that with his support they can gain some power in the Government that is going to be formed shortly, Prakasam has been named as one of their supporters. One thing, I am certain of. Prakasam is not a man who believes in violence. He is one of those who is for the peaceful solution of any problem."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"While speaking in an Assembly, persons should not be referred to simply as 'Prakasam' or 'he or she'. They should be referred to with a prefix 'Mr.' or 'Mrs.' or 'Sri' as the case may be."

* SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU: "I am sorry, Madam, I shall do so hereafter.

"The reverses of the Congress during the recent elections is mainly due to the conflict in the party itself. Staunch Congressmen like Mr. Prakasam seceding from the Congress, is also responsible for the reverses. I am sure very it will regain its past glory. No doubt, there had been some defects in the administration. But they should be rectified by democratic methods and not by violence as my friend Mr. Venkateswarlu would like to have it.

"Let Mr. Venkateswarlu understand that the Congress will certainly come into power shortly in view of their having been returned as the largest single party and let my friend also realise that his challenge to the Congress organization would be squarely met."

* JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I feel, from the trend of the debate this evening, that our four surviving Ministers are really very fortunate people. Usually it would be the practice of Ministers when voting of the Demands is taking place, to be present in the House and hear with rapt attention the criticisms directed by Members against the Demand in question. But curiously enough or unfortunately enough, the debate has been going on on more or less entirely different lines. The debate has centred round the controversy between the Congress and the Communists and poor Mr. Prakasam is being brought in and thrown out. After this a lot of discussion whether there would be Congress Ministry after this Care-taker Government or not, has taken place. Finally at the end of the time allotted to the Demand, we have nothing practically to say about the Demand under review. Hence our surviving Ministers are really very fortunate, for not being bothered much over the Demands in their charge.

"First of all, I thought I would speak on the subject proper. But now I think, why can't I also follow suit and keep the

[Janab Muhammad Raza Khan] [22nd March 1952]

controversy going. Well, I am not much concerned with the controversy between the Congress and the Communists. Whatever party rules the State ultimately, it should rule it efficiently. We should have an efficient Government to control our affairs.

"It has been usual for me, Madam, during the past three or four years I have been here, to hear the words: 'Oh, everything is unreal here. Of what earthly use is it going to be if I talk for ten minutes about anything.' These are the usual slogans of several of the hon. Members. But I feel, with all the parliamentary experience we gained during the last five years, it is incumbent on us to offer constructive advice, whenever a motion is brought forward by a Minister.

"Whatever party is at the top, it is necessary that we should have a stable Government. I am sorry that I had been misunderstood by no less a friend than Mr. Govinda Menon, for my having said so. Incidentally he thought that I was asking the Congress Party to form the Ministry.

4-15
p.m. "Madam, we are already aware of the desire of the Congress to form the Government. All along they had been saying: 'Oh, we would be glad to be in the Opposition. We are not in a hurry to form the Government at the present juncture'. This has been the statement of my friend, Sri R. V. Swaminathan. I have very great respect for Sri Swaminathan. He expects the Independent candidates who have won in the recent elections to come and surrender themselves to the Congress. While openly Congressmen had been repeating this slogan, secretly they have been trying their best to increase their number by allying themselves with as many successful independents as possible. It is only to that, that I have drawn attention on previous occasions. Madam, there has been so much controversy here between two very good friends, Mr. P. Venkateswarlu and Mr. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju. And between them, poor old Mr. Prakasam has been dragged in. I know the Communist Party regarded him as public enemy No. 1 and some Members of the Congress Party regarded him as public enemy No. 2, with the result that after 9 or 10 months of office as Chief Minister he was dropped out. God knows what is in store for Mr. Prakasam in the future development of politics in this State. But he should know where he stands; he should know the realities of the situation and whatever action he takes should be in the interests of the State. That should be the main criterion of his future action. Of course, I am not the man to give him advice; people will laugh at me if I give him advice. I feel that the parties who are going to assume power or who are going to remain in the Opposition should see what is the public opinion outside and how far they are going to satisfy it. There is a feeling of doubt in the public mind whether there is going to be a stable Government, good Government and organized Government in this State or in the alternative whether there is going to be an Advisers' regime or Governor's regime. These are matters to be settled within the next few days. God knows what is going to happen. Let me not dilate too much on this point.

22nd March 1952] [Janab Muhammad Raza Khan]

"Madam, I now come to the subject proper, so to say, and I wish to point out that we will not have an opportunity of discussing the Police Demand. I wish now to say few words on the police administration. It has been the practice in previous years for Member after Member, more so from the Opposition benches, to praise the administration of the Police department in this State. But we now know that as far as the City is concerned, the efficiency of the Police department is not what it was two years ago. It is very obvious from the number of house breakings and thefts and dacoities committed on the outskirts of the City. Of course, the police cannot prevent such things immediately; they cannot be expected to go to the spot at once, but the fact remains that respect for law and order and confidence in the efficiency of the police administration which used to be there in the past are now lacking. The result is, crimes have increased. What a tragedy that not one of the house-breakings and thefts committed during the last eight or ten months has been detected! No steps have been taken to detect them, so much so there is a feeling of insecurity now. People do not like to travel in the buses at night outside the City, because they feel that anything may happen to them when they reach Pallavaram or some such place on the outskirts. In the City people pass their time in the nights anxiously, fearing that any time house-breaking or theft may take place. So there is something wrong with the Police department. I want to invite the attention of the Government to this state of affairs.

"The second thing I want to mention in this connection is this. Madam, I do not want to go into the causes of the reverses of the Congress Party or this party or that party. After all elections are elections. Nothing can be stationary. Things have to change. If one party assumes power another party has to go. Some time afterwards some other party may come into power. Let us not laugh at the defeats of others while being defeated ourselves. It will not do any credit to us. Every party, whether defeated or successful should now think of what they should do in the future. I am not saying this in a spirit of giving advice. One fact which I have noticed during the last six years when the Congress has been in power here, or one defect which I have noticed in some of the Ministers, not all of them, is their not showing any response to public opinion. When Members here spoke on anything, they thought within themselves: 'Here are a few people who are saying some things and giving out their own views; let us not worry about it as long as we have got power.' Sometimes they treated us with contempt and without any courtesy. So, they have now fared very badly in the elections. So any Government that comes in hereafter should pay heed to public opinion in a proper manner, if they want to be successful.

"Madam, certain issues have been raised here with regard to the representation of women and minorities and such other matters. As far as the representation of women is concerned, although my very good and able colleague, Begum Amiruddin,

[Janab Muhammad Raza Khan] [22nd March 1952]

has said that I have been opposed to it, it is not at all so. You will remember that women themselves came forward and said they did not want any reservation of seats. Now when they have got only two seats they feel sorry. Madam Deputy Speaker, you will excuse me when I say that if women do not get a thing they want, they begin weeping. But weeping will not help them. There is the practical difficulty of women contesting an election like this where not only educated sections but all sections of the people are concerned. You yourself have had experience of fighting an election to the Indian Parliament in a double-member constituency with about eight lakhs of population. Was it a pleasant job, Madam Deputy Speaker? I know you were defeated, but God knows what amount of trouble you took during the election campaign. Therefore, women should have thought of the enormous difficulty of carrying on an election campaign side by side with men in an election based on adult franchise. But the representatives of women—Begum Amiruddin and possibly you also Madam Deputy Speaker—said in a generous way that you did not want any reservation of seats. Although you wanted it in your heart of hearts, outwardly you said you did not want it. The result is, you have suffered. Having suffered, there is no point in feeling for it.

“With regard to the representation of minorities, Madam, I do not feel sorry for what has happened, because the Constitution does not say that Muslims alone should represent Muslims, Hindus alone should represent Hindus and Christians alone should represent Christians, and so on. The Constitution has not provided for it. If I, belonging to a communal party, fight for it, there is some justification, because I have been brought up in an atmosphere of communalism and right from morning till evening I am thinking of communalism. But it comes with ill grace from those who have presumed themselves to be nationalists to talk of Muslim representation or Christian representation or any other representation. The Constitution does not believe in that sort of thing. What does it matter if the House consists of only Muslims or only Christians or only Tamils or only Andhras? But unfortunately the facts are not like that today. For some time past, it may be that there was communalism only as between Hindus and Muslims. There was a limit to that communalism and there was some dignity also. But these elections have unfortunately proved the existence of other factors. The elections have been fought to a great extent not on party lines or on principles of economics but on the basis of whether one was a Muslim or a Hindu, whether one was a Brahmin or not—and even there whether he was an Ayyar or Ayyangar,—whether he was a Christian of the Protestant or the Catholic faith, whether he was a Gounder or a Reddi or a Naidu or a Vysia and so on. These things have happened and surely there is something wrong somewhere. Any pious resolution passed by gentlemen sitting in conference in a City thousand miles away will not end communalism as far as this State is concerned. You should know what it is and deal with it

22nd March 1952] [Janab Muhammad Raza Khan]

effectively. Madam, there are people who denounce communalism today, but they themselves have been responsible for it some time back and they have helped the growth of communalism in some way or other. They say that communalism is no good because it suits them to say so now. These are a few points which I wanted to place before the House in my own way, Madam and I thank you for having given me an opportunity.”

* SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity for ventilating my views and the views of the people in general in connexion with the Demand for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. In one word, I should say that the Government as a whole has no mind to help the people in general. The Ministers have carried on the administration for the last six years, only on the advice of officials in the districts and at the headquarters of the State. The Congress Ministry was formed to help the poor people on the Gandhian principles which have been accepted by the Congress, but unfortunately the Congress Government forgot those principles and began to rule the State according to the advice of the officials for the last six years. The officers who are responsible for the administration of the country are not carrying on the administration with good intentions. Even the Ministers have been carrying on the administration only to satisfy some of the richer people in the country. For instance, in the election manifesto signed by the members of the Congress Committee in 1946, it was said that there should be no intermediary between the State and the tiller of the soil. Have the people who signed that manifesto done everything they can to implement that manifesto and remove the intermediary between the State and the tiller of the soil? It is true that the Congress Government have abolished the Zamindari system with the intention of benefiting the people. But how far have they implemented the Zamindari Abolition Act? The Hon. the Chief Minister said that it would take 10 years to survey the whole area and complete the work. People have no patience to wait for ten years. Are they to starve all the while when the work is being carried on in a leisurely manner? Why should it take such a long time for people to benefit by the zamindari abolition? The Ministry which is responsible for the happiness of the people has forgotten to carry out necessary measures for the good of the people.

“Madam, let me say a few words regarding the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act. Who are the members nominated to the District Road, Traffic Boards and the Provincial Road Transport Board? They are the friends of the Ministers. Is it not bad and is it in the interest of democracy to nominate only friends of the Ministers. People who have been running motor buses for years have been neglected. The policy adopted by the Government in the matter of the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act is a disgrace to the Government.

[Sri V. Kurmayya] [22nd March 1952]

"Then Madam, the Government appointed a Land Revenue Reforms Committee. Who were the members that were nominated to the Committee? People owning thousand acres and more were nominated. How can the Government expect such a Committee to report impartially on land revenue reforms? I say, Madam, this Government is controlled by a few rich people. The Ministers themselves may not be rich, but the Ministers are controlled by a few rich people.

"The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad has praised the police. I am the last man to praise the police. The police are responsible for bringing about the downfall of this Government. They have burnt houses and raped women. The hon. Member, Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju has spoken that the Communists are the public enemy No. 1. But I do not accept it. On the other hand, I say the Congress is the public enemy No. 1. The Congress people are entirely responsible for bringing about this state of affairs. The police are being controlled by the district and provincial Congress authorities. They take the police to a particular village and ask them to beat this man or insult that woman. For instance, in my own constituency many such things have happened. On account of this, the Congress Government and the Congress organization have got into discredit.

4-30
p.m.

"The Ministers have no responsibility for the people of the country and they have no regard for the Gandhian policy. Mr. Gopala Reddi wanted to have a referendum on Prohibition. It is all nonsense and I do not believe in it. We are here to carry on the Government in the interests of the people. Madam, we have forgotten the Gandhian principles and the ideals of Gandhiji. What we are now doing is, we simply carry on the administration which has been left by the Adviser Government. For this, we have to blame not only the Ministers but the officials also. The officials are inefficient and there is no control over them. For instance, the Collectors do not exercise any control over the Tahsildars. The result is there is inefficiency all round. The Ministers instead of going to the people and keeping in touch with them, are keeping quiet at Madras."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would not have intervened in this debate, but for the several extraneous matters that have been brought into the discussion and the one thing which interests this House most is the future of this State. I am not going into the past. The electorate has given a verdict and it has produced a particular result and we have to build upon that result. What I am now concerned with is that. Two or three Friends have spoken and one member representing the Congress Party said, that the Congress Party is not anxious to form the Government . . ."

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

22nd March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

"Sir, I was saying that one hon. Member representing the Congress said that the Congress was not anxious to form a Government and that it would very much like to sit in the Opposition if the Government is formed by others. I do not know whether he has said it for the sake of argument because this House is going soon practically to dissolve itself, or whether what he says represents the opinion of the Congress Party. But, in a way when it is said on the floor of this House by an hon. Member, we have to take note of it. I want to tell him that the chance will come soon for him to sit in the Opposition, if the Prime Minister who happens also to be the President of the Congress conducts himself in the normal way. If, on the other hand, he is going to impose a minority Government on this State, the situation will be different and the situation which the hon. Member, Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar has prophesied will come about. I only hope that a bad constitutional precedent will not be set up by the Hon. Prime Minister of India, who also happens, as I said, to be the President of the Congress, and I hope, he will not repeat the same mistake he has committed with regard to Travancore. Some friends are still in doubt as to the verdict given by the electorate and they begin arguing that although the Congress is reduced to a minority in the Legislature, no other single party being larger than that, the verdict of the electorate must be construed as a verdict in favour of Congressmen continuing the administration. I submit there is a fallacy in that. When once the electorate reduced the Congressmen to a minority and although the electorate has not chosen any other single party as one major party, every elector and every group of electors that voted against the Congress and in favour of the non-Congress candidates, did authorize and imply that parties other than the Congress either singly or in combination should take up the administration of the Country. That is the only meaning and there is no other meaning. If any other meaning could be put upon it, I would ask any gentleman who has experience of the political constitution of any country in the world to come forward and tell me so. There is no use merely saying, it is not so, or merely denying what I said. I say that is the implication, when the voters gave me their vote as against the Congress candidate and sent me here; they must be construed as having told me, 'if the chance comes to you, take charge of the administration if it comes to you as a member of the single largest party and if you happen to be a member of a smaller party, combine with others in as best and as healthy a way you can and then take charge of the administration. That is the verdict of the electorate and there is no use fighting shy of the matter. It is of course, a different matter, if the various groups are not going to combine and fulfil the verdict of the electorate. But, so far as I am concerned, I feel hopeful that the various non-Congressmen who have been returned to the new Legislature will certainly be capable of combining and they have combined as a matter of fact but there is a misleading section of

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [22nd March 1952]

the Press which give in their headlines day in and day out news in such a way that people are led to believe, that they are not able to combine among themselves. I am not one of those who throw out challenges and make assertions. Very soon we are going to see what is going to happen. (Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju: 'Yes'.) My hon. Friend says 'yes.' I do not know what the implication of that 'yes' is. As I said, I do not throw out challenges. But, very soon one can see what is going to happen if day in and day out propaganda is not made that the Prime Minister of India who is also the Congress President wants Congress rule and an attempt is not made to impose upon the future members of this Assembly and the public of this State a particular kind of opinion, amounting to a certain kind of intimidation—political intimidation as it were. It is this kind of thing that is putting people in doubt and creating a cloud in the atmosphere. But, if these things did not happen and things took a normal course and if only the retiring Ministry had the good sense of advising the Governor correctly and the Governor had been advised to form the Ministry immediately after the elections were over, you would have been able to see who would have formed the Government.

"Then, Sir, February 11, was declared as the last date for the completion of the election programme; but the Governor was advised not to follow up the result of the elections. He was asked to sit tight upon everything and then he was advised to conduct leisurely the programme of elections to the Legislative Council. The Graduates' Constituency, the Teachers' Constituency and the Local Boards' Constituency elections could very well have been over by the 25th of January. There was no administrative difficulty in conducting those elections prior to that date. Yet the Ministry did not advise it and then I wrote a letter to the Governor on 28th January itself and to the Provincial Electoral Officer also that on 11th February the members of the newly elected Legislative Assembly could be summoned—within 10 days—to elect members to the Legislative Council and complete the elections to the Legislature. No, the Government would not do it. Now, for two months after the elections are over, the elected members are made to sit idle, think about, talk about and go about and every day some kind of propaganda is going on that this group or that group is going out and coming in. It is a most unnatural situation and the only persons responsible for such a situation are the members that composed the Ministry of this State till recently. They cannot escape the blame for it. As a result of that, who is to suffer? Some hon. Members are thinking it is all party warfare, but I am submitting this kind of stagnation is demoralising the public life of the State and it has affected the well-being of the people of this State. If, on the other hand, they had cared for the people of the State and for the interests of high and pure standard of administration, they would have behaved in a different manner. Even to-day I make an appeal to every section

22nd March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

of political opinion in the State that we should view these things not as a mere party warfare, but look at them from the point of view of the well-being of the people of the State. So, if those who are in charge of the administration have got this in their view, I hope they will not try to impose a minority Government on this State.

"Again, Sir, the President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, who is not a member of the future Assembly, however, said that a minority Government was going to be imposed and that they would take a vote of confidence afterwards. (Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju: 'Question'.) I do not know what my hon. Friend means when he says 'question'. It is a statement which has appeared in the local newspapers. I am sorry that my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyanarayana Raju, who was particular in not being interrupted when he was speaking, is ready to interrupt any one. He has not got tolerance or patience to understand the spirit in which I am talking. That is the bane of public life in this State which has been brought about by five years of rule by the Congress party. I submit, Sir, this must cease and I implore Mr. Satyanarayana Raju to understand me a little more patiently.

"Sir, I was referring to the statement made by Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi that the Congress Party, although small in number, would certainly form a Government and that they would seek a vote of confidence after some time. I submit that is not the proper way of doing things. When once the administration is placed in the hands of a minority Government, nothing can prevent that Government from resorting to unhealthy practices in order to secure a majority. That is my analysis as everyone who has any knowledge of public life can understand. I only hope that Congressmen will not try to impose a minority Government as they have done in Travancore, and if they do the right thing, I submit that before the first week of April, we will certainly be able to form a stable Government and not only that, we will be able to give a purer administration for which the people have been pining. During the elections it was made clear that what the people wanted was a higher and purer standard of administration; they wanted freedom to have their own food; freedom from controls and freedom to follow their own individual occupations. It is this which the Congress Government have failed to give and it is what the people want. God willing, if the combined non-Congress parties are able to form the Government, they will certainly be able to give the government so much desired by the people.

"As I said, Sir, I would not have intervened in this debate but for the mention of this particular matter. I do not wish to take more of the time of the House."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was listening to the debate on this Demand, it struck me that several things which I expected would be spoken have not been spoken or mentioned but some things unconnected with this

[H. Sitarama Reddi] [22nd March 1952]

4-45 p.m. Demand have been freely discussed, debated and unnecessary words bandied about. Sir, you were not here for some time and so perhaps you would not have heard how matters absolutely unconnected with the Demand were discussed. But I did not want to interrupt, because I felt that this being perhaps the last session, many members would take this opportunity to say what they want to say, even though they may not be quite relevant. That is what I felt, and that is why I did not interrupt them.

"The last speaker, the Leader of the Opposition, spoke about the future of this State, the need for purity of administration and like a Messiah promised to bring about purity to the land which is now undergoing great suffering! Sir, I wish that it was possible for the Leader of the Opposition to do it. But I am afraid he is proceeding on certain assumptions about elections, which he thinks are correct. A very intelligent and able man that he is, I hope he does not believe in all the arguments that he put forward. (Laughter.) Sir, I am surprised at the way in which he speaks. For does he realize, from the party which he represents, how many have been returned? Does he not belong to a minority party? So, how is he entitled to convert himself into a majority party? I wonder what right he has to convert himself into a majority? He thinks that the party, which has over 150 members returned to the Assembly, has no right, and that the party of 35 has the right." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"May I explain?"

*THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"I am not yielding. I do not want to be interrupted. I want no explanation. Sir, on certain curious logic the hon. Member is proceeding. For, I believe, the Leader of the Opposition thinks that all of us here and the public outside are ignorant about ordinary logic when he advances fallacious arguments and tries to convince, not only himself, but also the public. May I submit that the people of the State are sufficiently intelligent and can understand when fallacious arguments are advanced. What can be the common factor between the K.M.P. party which started off saying they are out to follow the Gandhian principle of nonviolence, as though the Governments in office were violent, and the Communists, who believe only in violence? For, today, I see the strange sight of a leader of the K.M.P. party, trying to hug the Communist Party, which is wedded to violence. (Laughter.) Where has the Gandhian principle, about which they talked and proclaimed so much, disappeared? (Interruption by Sri S. Nagappa.) I only request Mr. Nagappa to observe strict silence. I kept quiet when he shouted in the House. So I request him not to interrupt me.

"Sir, the question was raised how, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, the President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, who is not a member of this House, can talk about the imposition of a rule here? Sir, some people belonging to the K.M.P. party, who

[22nd March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

are not elected now, what right have they to talk about the position here, I ask. (Laughter.) When people adduce arguments they must think deeply about what they say and the implications thereof. I request hon. Members, when they talk about these things not to delude themselves—I have no objection to their deluding themselves (laughter)—but if they think they are going to delude the public or the Members of this House, they are sadly mistaken.

"Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke about political intimidation that is sought to be exercised over this State by somebody. I am really surprised at his statement. For, he himself belongs to a party, which has a superior—I do not know whether he recognizes him or not, (laughter)—at Delhi. That party claims to be an All-India organization. Some time ago, I was told, or rather, I read in the papers, that some one from his party went to Delhi to discuss and get advice from the superior. The Leader of the Opposition thinks there is nothing wrong in this! (Laughter.) But the Congress party which has functioned for years and which, whatever be its defects, is returned as the largest single party in this State and with a thumping majority, in the whole country, except in one or two States,—has it not got the right to get guidance from its superior, and if the head of the party advises the State representatives belonging to that party, should it be called political intimidation? I cannot understand how it can be called intimidation. Members elected here have got a right and freedom to exercise their discretion. It is only a question of advice, and no advice has yet been given. All the same, somebody imagines that some advice has been given, he works himself up to a frenzy and calls it political intimidation. There is no need for such a thing at all. There is no question of intimidation anywhere. We Congressmen, believe in democracy and we work as democrats.

"Sir, coming to the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Venkateswarlu, I was really amused, I do not say surprised, to hear him say, he does not want a Governor; he does not believe in the Constitution; I believe, he does not want a Board of Revenue; he does not want Secretaries. Does he want himself, I wonder! (laughter.) I do not think he wants even a Legislature. I do not know what he wants. He was only saying what he does not want. I wish he had said what he wants. (Laughter.) To poor mortals here, he wants to give absolute anarchy, chaos and misrule. But I will tell him that this country will not allow it."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—"We have it already."

*THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"It is not going to be allowed and it will not be allowed. Let me assure the hon. Member, that if he thinks he can go about having a state of things where there is nobody to rule or rather everybody is going to rule everybody else except himself, without any organized government, it will not be possible; I can assure him of that because

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [22nd March 1952]

people in this country are sufficiently aware and know the use of an organized democratic government. You cannot live in chaos. At least so far as we know, there is no part of the world where such a thing happens."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" That is clear."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There is no delusion on that point for my hon. Friend, Mr. Prakasam. (Interruption.) I know how to deal with it. Don't worry about it."

" Sir, Mr. Venkateswarlu said that Ministers when they go on tour should go to the people without taking officials with them. What are they going to do, I wonder? What is wrong in going with officials? What harm are they going to do? There can be no objection to their presence so long as they do not overrule us. When I walk about the streets, if somebody makes a representation, suppose I am not able to answer it, will not the presence of the official be of help to me in answering the representation? I think the taking of the officials is a great necessity. If you are not able to give an immediate reply, you can ask the official to make a note of it. I am only surprised at the attitude taken up by the hon. Member. Is there any State in the world, I wonder, where the kind of illusion that he has worked himself up to, exists? I am not aware of it. If he is aware of it, I wish, he discloses it to us. I have had the privilege to observe how the Communist Party has been functioning in power in other States of the world."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—" You can go and see what is happening in China."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Without going to China I can say how it is functioning there. Communism is functioning in all such States with a number of officials as heads of State departments and Ministers going on tour accompanied by Government officials. I may tell him for his information, even if he does not know it already, that Soviet Russia, when it sends its delegation to the United Nations Organization, sends along with their representative an army of experts. (Laughter.) I can even say, he is accompanied by more officials than those of any other delegation. So, it is wrong to say that Ministers should go about on tour without officials. I think he did not understand what really he was talking about."

" Then, Sir, he threw out a challenge or rather he implied to say that all the violence that had taken place in the State was only police violence, and that he and his party were angels bringing about peace in the land, as if they were going about with a white flag of peace. Does he want people to believe all that? The people in the land know what his party had done. His own party had admitted what they had done and so nobody is going to believe him when he says that his party men are angels of peace. That

22nd March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

kind of allegation is made by the Communist Party just to cover up their own doings. So, that will not carry weight with the people."

" The hon. Gentleman, Mr. Nagappa, also who comes from Rayalaseema, talked about Ministers. He said that the Ministers, when they went on tour, went straight to the travellers' bungalow from the railway station. I want to know where else we are to go. (Laughter.) If we go to a private house it is brought immediately as a charge. Are the Ministers to stand on the road? (Laughter.) Mr. Nagappa himself was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. May I ask him where he went from the Delhi railway station? He went straight from the railway station to Constitution House, a well-furnished house. (Laughter.) When in Delhi did he go to the Harijan colony and live there? I want the hon. Member just to analyse to himself what he has to say before he criticises others. Sir, I welcome criticism; in fact, I want criticism; for if there is anything wrong in our action we want to correct it. Only we want fair and honest criticism. So, let us be truthful; let us be straightforward; let us not say things which have no basis of reality. I claim that Ministers have been going from place to place and meeting the people. We have not refused to see anybody or listen to their representations. Has not Mr. Nagappa himself come to me and spoken to me several times in the travellers' bungalow while I had been to his place. So, Sir, it is not proper to say that Ministers should not go about and stay in travellers' bungalows or take with them officials. I can only call that as cheap criticism."

" Then, Sir, Mr. Nagappa said that Ministers behaved like sons-in-law of Government. (Laughter.) Sir, I do not know how the son-in-law behaves; I was married long, long ago (laughter) and I have forgotten how I behaved then. (Laughter.) Sir, Ministers happen to be chosen by the leader of the party in power . . ."

It being 5 o'clock Mr. Speaker proceeded pursuant to the rules successively to put forthwith the question on the Demand under discussion and also the questions on the other Demands the notice of which had been given by Government.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1952-53 a sum not exceeding Rs. ₹4,00,000 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

[22nd March 1952]

(4) VOTING ON OTHER DEMANDS.

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,60,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND II—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand III—Stamps.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND IV—FOREST.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,00,000 under Demand IV—Forest.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 under Demand V—Registration.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

VOTING ON OTHER DEMANDS

22nd March 1952]

DEMAND VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,00,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND X—STATE LEGISLATURE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X—State Legislature.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,000 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand XIII—Jails.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,00,000 under Demand XIV—Police.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

[22nd March 1952]

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,00,000 under Demand XV—Education.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,00,000 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 under Demand XX—Co-operation.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

22nd March 1952]

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,00,000 under Demand XXI—Industries.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,00,000 under Demand XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIV LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,00,000 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

[22nd March 1952]

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,000 under Demand XXX—Pensions. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 under Demand XXXI—Stationery and Printing. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

22nd March 1952]

DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payment of compensation to Landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

[22nd March 1952]

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 under Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 under Demand XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I adjourn the House to Monday till 11 o'clock."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 24th March 1952.

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

Notification issued with G.O. No. 675, Home, dated 21st February 1952, regarding the exemption of two Dalahye Mobile Motion Picture Vehicles belonging to American Consulate General at Madras [laid on the table under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 24th March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVA-SHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Construction of the road between Chamnad and Thekkil.

* 257* Q.—JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state with reference to the reply given to the question No. 165-D on 29th March 1950, the stage at which the construction of the road from Chamnad to Thekkil stands?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The road from Chamnad to Thekkil consists of two bits—

- (1) Road from Chamnad to Perambale, and
- (2) Road from Perambale to Thekkil.

The President, District Board, South Kanara, has reported that the estimate for the work in item (1) has not been prepared as a convenient route has not been selected. The main difficulties in selecting a route are stated to be that a stretch of the road has to be formed in fields which are subject to inundation during rainy season and that the small farmers who own the lands are unwilling to part with them even on payment of compensation. The President will be asked to determine the route urgently and proceed with the execution of the work.

"As regards the second stretch of the road, the President has reported that it has been completed."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD:—"When I put the question first in March 1950, I was informed that the work would be taken up in 1950-51 and estimates had been almost completed, and necessary instructions had been issued to the concerned District Boards. When I referred this matter to the District Board, I was informed that the work would be taken up in 1951-52, which is almost over now. The reply to the present question, which I put about more than six months ago, does not give any definite date as to when the work will be taken up. May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will be able to say when this work will be actually taken up?"

* Postponed from the list for 22nd March 1952.

[24th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" From the records I find that the original estimate was Rs. 4,000 for the entire road work from Chamnad to Perambale. As I explained already in my previous answer, there was some difficulty in regard to the selection of the route, because, according to the original estimate, it went only one mile and seven furlongs, and it had to cross a ferry, and the road on the other side of the ferry had to be laid. The estimate for the work was raised in such a way that it reached Rs. 12,000, i.e., three times the original estimate. The revision of the estimate combined with the difficulty the Government had in acquiring lands from the small farmers who were objecting to the acquisition of their lands, caused some delay. Even after acquisition of the lands, the level had to be raised fairly to a height of 5 or 6 feet before the road could be laid because they were all low-lying lands. On account of the difficulty of the selection of a suitable route and also the revision of the estimate—three times the original estimate—it has taken a little more time. Now the matter is being expedited. At the same time, I may point out that one portion of the road, i.e., the second stretch, has already been completed, as reported by the President, District Board."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—" Sir, if the people do not like to part with their lands, why not those lands be acquired by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" That can also be done. At the same time, if an alternative road can be laid, that has also to be considered."

Alleged arrest of Sri Yelamanchili Kistnaiah of Meduru village.

* 260 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Yelamanchili Kistnaiah of Meduru village, Gannavaram taluk, was arrested in his house in 1950;

(b) whether any criminal case was launched against him;

(c) whether he is still kept in any of the sub-jails; and

(d) if not, what has become of him?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) & (b) The answers are in the negative.

" (c) & (d) Do not arise."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, in most of the villages people saw with their eyes this gentleman and others, about whom I had already referred to the Government, being taken away by the police. May I know if the Government are going to enquire into the matter and examine witnesses? I do not want a departmental enquiry."

24th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" From the records that I have with me here, I find that the hon. Member himself some time ago wrote to the Government about one gentleman, Yellamanchili Krishna Rao, and after this question was put, we tried to ascertain whether it was the same gentleman Yellamanchili Krishna Rao or Kistnaiah. It was found from the report of the district police authorities that the person referred to, as I have already said, had not been arrested."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the Government had asked the district police authorities to enquire into the matter and then send their reply. My point is, I do not believe much in the district police authorities' report. If the Government are serious, will they be prepared to appoint a non-official committee or send a non-official to go and examine the people in those villages and find out whether this particular gentleman was arrested and taken away by the police? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" On the question that was put by the hon. Member, enquiries were made by the Government through the usual channels. We have now information that the gentleman referred to has not been arrested. There can be no further enquiry so far as the Government are concerned. Even if we make the enquiry, we will get the same reply."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, are the Government aware of the large volume of public opinion that a number of persons have been arrested, and that they have not been brought to trial? In view of that, will the Government publish a statement showing how many persons have been arrested, and how they have been dealt with? "

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

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" To-day there is a series of questions bearing on the subject, Sir. Allegations have been made . . ."

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

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" I am putting a separate question, Sir. In view of the large volume of . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" By separate question, I meant that the hon. Member should put it in writing."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" I am putting it in a different way, Sir. It is stated that a certain number of persons have been arrested and not brought to court for trial. In the interests of the Government themselves, will they publish at least the names of persons whom they think they have arrested and brought to trial in a court? "

[24th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have given the list of persons the other day when the hon. Member put the question."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know, Sir, whether, from the reports received by the Government about these persons regarding whom questions are put, they are in their respective districts now, whether they have been arrested or not? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have no information with me."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know if the Government are prepared to publish a list of persons who were arrested and taken away for interrogation either to the sub-jail or to the police office? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That will be answered if the hon. Member puts a separate question. It will involve a lot of time."

Sacrifice of goats.

* 261 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 130 goats were sacrificed in the premises of Kalamman temple, Idumbavanam village, Tiruturai-pundi taluk, Tanjore district, on the 18th September 1951;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken against the temple authorities and the persons who sacrificed the animals;

(c) whether it is a fact that some policemen of Voimodu out-post station were also present at that time of sacrifice;

(d) whether they have taken any action regarding this; and

(e) if so, what it is; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) Enquiries reveal that about 130 goats were sacrificed in the premises of Kalamman temple, Idumbavanam village, on the 18th September 1951.

" (b) No action is reported to have been taken against the temple authorities or the persons who sacrificed the animals.

" (c) It has been reported that no policemen were present at the time of sacrifice.

" (d) None.

" (e) As police were not on the scene and as nobody reported the matter to the police, they did not take any action in the matter. Instructions have been issued to the District Magistrate to have the matter investigated and prosecute the offenders under appropriate sections of law and also to take departmental action if justified against the village headmen who are alleged to have taken part in the ceremony."

[24th March 1952]

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the village headman was for the sacrifice which took place there? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have already stated that the matter is being investigated."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the actual sacrifice took place within the precincts of the temple or beyond the premises of the temple where the Act does not apply? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The answer that I have given is that the sacrifice took place in the premises of the Kalamman temple."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—" Sir, as the Bill preventing animal sacrifice in temples was passed by this Assembly lately, and as the Government have failed to enforce this Act in certain cases as has been brought to our notice, do the Government contemplate the removal of this Act from the statute book, as they seem to think of cancelling or scrapping the Prohibition Act because the Government have failed to enforce Prohibition in certain areas of our State? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got the information that the Government are cancelling Prohibition in certain districts."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, as per the Hon. Minister's statement, as many as 130 goats have been sacrificed. May I ask, Sir, what happened to the meat and other things, after the sacrifice? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have no information, Sir."

Alleged arrest of Nadakudru Lakshmipathi and Thita Ankinidu.

* 262 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether Messrs. Nadakudru Lakshmipathi (student) and Thita Ankinidu of Merakanipalli Lanka village in Divi taluk, Krishna district, were arrested in 1950; and

(b) whether they are still detained, or else what has become of them?

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

" (b) The Government have no information regarding the whereabouts of Thita Ankinidu, and as regards Nadakudru Lakshmipathi, it is reported that he died in an encounter with a police party in Hyderabad State."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, whether this Lakshmipathi was arrested in Krishna district? "

[24th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ He died in an encounter in Hyderabad State and Hyderabad State is not part of this State.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know if the Government are prepared to place on the table of the House a list of the persons who had been killed in the Hyderabad State either in encounters or otherwise? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What have this Government to do with the Hyderabad State? ”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, Mr. Nadakudru Lakshmipathi was said to have been killed in an encounter in the Hyderabad State.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Properly speaking, this question can be put only in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ I want to know through what channel the Government got the information with regard to this particular person. If they could do that, in the same manner, are they prepared to get information as regards other persons? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The hon. Gentleman put a question and the Government tried their best to furnish the information available with them. I cannot add more than that. If the hon. Gentleman is interested to know who were arrested in Hyderabad State and what happened to them, the appropriate authority to be addressed is the Hyderabad Government.”

Interference by Revenue Officers during the staging of “ Kuruchetra ” at Gudur.

* 263 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 8th September 1951 in Gudur, a drama by name “ Kuruchetra ” staged in S.R.A. Talkies was stopped for about 45 minutes by the Revenue Officers; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) There was overcrowding due to the sale of tickets outside the theatre on the day of the drama. The management failed to take note of the tickets sold outside and as a result there was some difficulty in accommodating the audience and in making them settle down peacefully. The Tahsildar, Gudur, controlled the situation by promising help to get refunds if anybody chose to leave the theatre. It took some time, about half an hour or a little more, for the people to settle down. The rest of the drama was enacted peacefully.”

[24th March 1952]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Is it a fact that a lathi charge on the people had taken place at that time? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ No lathi charge took place. It was a peaceful settlement.” (Laughter.)

Prevention of blackmarketing in Khadi.

* 264 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of licences so far issued to private bodies and individuals to produce Khadi in places where there are no branches of All-India Spinners' Association or Government Khadi producing centres; and

(b) the arrangements made by the Government to prevent spurious Khadi production and blackmarketing in Khadi?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) 128.

“ (b) Clause 23 of the Madras Khadi (Development) Order prohibits the production of spurious khadi and clauses 17 and 18 of the Order are intended to prevent blackmarketing. The Government have appointed three Khadi Inspectors to inspect the producers and dealers and see that the provisions of the Order are observed. Persons who contravene the provisions of the Order are liable to have their licences cancelled, or to be prosecuted, according to circumstances of the case.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ Are the Government aware that ‘ Bonda ’ cotton is used to produce spurious khadi and it is sold in the market? Have the Government taken any action to prevent the production of spurious khadi and, if so, how many cases have so far been booked? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ No such cases have been brought to the notice of the Government. If specific cases are brought to our notice, we will go into the question.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ May I know from what date the order giving instructions for the prosecution of such spurious khadi vendors has been in force and how many cases have been brought to the notice of the Government since the passing of that order? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The order has been in force since 1949. At present I am not able to give the number of cases so far booked. If a separate question is put, I will be able to answer it.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that 128 licences had been given to private bodies as well as to individuals. May I know how many licences have been given to private bodies and how many to individuals? What are the conditions which a private individual or private body has to satisfy before

[24th March 1952]

the licence is granted? If a private body is to be granted a licence, what is the minimum capital that it has to invest in this particular business?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" As regards the first part of the question, I will not be able to give the specific number now. With regard to the second part of the question, the rules under the Madras Khadi Development Order, 1949, are in force and they will have to be strictly observed if a licence is to be got. As regards the third part, I want notice."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether in order to popularise khadi, the products of handspun yarn are made available for sale? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" In answer to a previous question, the Hon. Minister said that the order came into force as early as three years ago, i.e., in 1949. May I ask him whether there is not some justification for khadi lovers to feel that the order has not been properly implemented and that the Government have not been taking suitable action against manufacturers of spurious khadi? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Several persons have been prosecuted, Sir. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got the information that the Government were not taking any serious notice of these things."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that these licences were issued in contravention of the policy of the All-India Spinners' Association and, if so, whether it is not a fact that this has led to the abuse of khadi by people trading in the name of khadi and making profits? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" There is no quarrel between the All-India Spinners' Association and the Government. I have stated this on the floor of the House several times. It was because we could not agree with the All-India Spinners' Association in regard to their insistence upon the banning of entry of mill cloth into the All-India Spinners' Association centres that we had to take over those centres. Even after our taking over those centres, the All-India Spinners' Association have been co-operating with us. I do not see any reason why the hon. Member should always try to create a kind of difference between the All-India Spinners' Association and this Government in the encouragement of khadi."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" With a view to popularise khadi, is it not in the interests of the Government to cancel this Khadi Development Order and allow freedom in khadi production and sale? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" No, Sir."

[24th March 1952]

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Referring to the production and sale of khadi, are the Government aware that the demand for khadi is so much that there is scope for black-marketing? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The hon. Gentleman is not justified in saying that there is blackmarketing in khadi. There is nothing like that. Some spurious khadi is sold in some places and the moment it is detected, the case is booked, and serious punishment is inflicted upon those people who contravene the rules."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that licences had been issued since 1949. May I know whether the Government have given any State aid to either private individuals or private bodies which have obtained licences from the Government, in order to produce khadi and also whether the Government have any idea of how much khadi has been produced by the people and whether the khadi that has been produced is being released to the market either through Government or directly by themselves? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Notice, Sir."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" In spite of the elaborate answer of the Hon. Minister, may I put a specific question whether the issue of these licences was against the recommendations of the All-India Spinners' Association and, if so, why? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The All-India Spinners' Association did not recommend to us that we should not have any separate licensing board or authority. We have got our policy to pursue and this is the only Government that has been having a separate department for khadi and has been encouraging khadi. Let not the All-India Spinners' Association alone monopolise the encouragement of khadi."

Supply of typewriters in regional languages.

* 265 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got sufficient number of typewriters and stenographers in regional languages;

(b) if not, what action the Government have taken to fulfil the need;

(c) how many stenographers are employed in the districts where the administration is conducted in the regional language;

(d) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the Tamil Manavar (Students') Kazhagam, Kulittalai, and if so, what it is;

(e) whether there is any difference in salary between the stenographers in regional languages and those in English; and

(f) if so, how much and the reasons therefor?

[24th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) There are six Tamil typewriters in the various Government offices of the Tiruchirappalli district and two qualified Tamil stenographers in the same district. There are no Telugu typewriters or stenographers in Telugu in the Government offices of the East Godavari district.

“(b) Sanction has been accorded for the purchase of as many typewriters in regional languages as there are typists available for handling them. Owing to non-availability of qualified typists in Telugu, no Telugu typewriters have been purchased for use in the East Godavari district. No qualified Telugu stenographers are also available.

“(c) As it is considered that the existing typists may with advantage learn language typing within a certain period, the Board of Revenue has been requested to specify the period within which the existing typists in the two districts may be required to learn to type on language typewriters. The Board's report is awaited. In order to encourage the existing typists as well as the prospective ones to learn language typewriting, special allowances for proficiency in Tamil and Telugu typewriting have been sanctioned for those who acquire the requisite qualification in language typewriting. A suitable allowance for proficiency in stenography in Tamil and Telugu will also be considered where there are a sufficient number of stenographers qualified in those two languages.

“(d) None. Though two qualified stenographers in Tamil are available they have not been employed as such, as need for their services has not been felt.

“(e) No.

“(f) The amount of special allowance to be granted to language stenographers has not yet been considered. The question of evolving a suitable allowance for proficiency in stenography in Tamil and Telugu will be considered as soon as a sufficient number of stenographers qualified in the two languages become available.

“(g) Does not arise.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know, Sir, whether there is any difference in salary between the English stenographer and the language stenographer and, if so, will the Government consider the desirability of introducing the same scale of pay for the language stenographers also?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I have already answered that with a view to encourage the stenographers in English to equip themselves in the regional language also, whether it be in Telugu or in Tamil, it is proposed to give them an incentive by way of grant of additional amount of money.”

24th March 1952]

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“May I know whether there are any stenographers in Malayalam and whether there are Malayalam typewriters used by this Government?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I have no idea of the Malayalam typewriter.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“The question was whether the same scales of pay would be given to the English typists and to typists in regional languages. I want to put it again.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“So far as I know, there is difficulty in finding people who do the typing in the regional languages and it is, therefore, proposed to give a special allowance to encourage persons to learn the regional language typewriting. That obviously means that the present scales of salary of the regional language people and of the English language people must be the same. If further information is required, I should like to have notice.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Are the Government aware that it is the difference in the scale of pay that is not attracting Telugu typists to the profession and that if the scales of pay are made equal, Telugu typists will be available and there will be no paucity?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“That will be considered.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that the use of typewriters in Malayalam is very vital in the Travancore State and also the employment of stenographers in Malayalam? May I know whether there is any stenographer in Malayalam in the service of this Government?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Notice.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“May I know in how many districts administration is being carried on in the regional languages?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“A separate question may be put.”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“May I know wherefrom typewriters in regional languages are bought for use in Government offices if they are not manufactured in India?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Notice.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“The Hon. Minister said that there are not enough number of stenographers or typists in regional languages. May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of starting a scheme to train a large number of people by running classes for them and giving some stipends to them?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“The question is being examined in consultation with the Board of Revenue.”

[24th March 1952]

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the Government have made any progress in training people in Hindi stenography and typewriting, especially when that language is going to be the *lingua franca* of the country? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I would like to have notice.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the inadequate supply of Tamil typewriters to the Tiruchirappalli district where the official language is Tamil? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have given all the information that is available with the Government and I have nothing more to add.”

Leasing of the lanka lands near Jonnada, East Godavari district.

* 266 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to lease a newly formed lanka near Jonnada, Ramachandrapuram taluk, East Godavari district;

(b) whether any Field Labour Co-operative Society applied to the Government recently to lease the same to them; and

(c) whether any assignments have been made already to political sufferers, and if so, who they are?

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

“ (b) The President of the Field Labour Co-operative Society, Alamuru and the Members of the Field Labour Co-operative Society, Jillilapeta, hamlet of Alamuru, were among those who applied for the lanka.

“ (c) No assignment of any portion of this lanka has been made to any political sufferer. But lease, without auction, of 48 acres of the lanka land in S. No. 483 of Jonnada village has been sanctioned to the following six political sufferers at the rate of 8 acres each, for five years, *in lieu of assignment* as political sufferers, as there is dearth of suitable land for assignment to political sufferers in the district :—

(1) Sri M. Pallam Raju, M.L.A.

(2) „ G. Mulaswami.

(3) „ E. Bapiraju.

(4) „ Challa Satyanarayana.

(5) „ A. Narasimhamurthi.

(6) „ U. Ramamurthy.

“ The sale in auction of the remaining extent of the lanka land was confirmed in favour of the highest bidder.”

[24th March 1952]

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of giving such concessions to landless persons in the area? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving preferential treatment to Field Labour Co-operative Societies as against individual contractors who go to the extent of cut-throat competition? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Co-operative societies too must thrive by sheer ability and competence and not depend on crutches.”

Issue of licences for sweet toddy in East and West Godavari districts.

* 267 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether sweet toddy licences are being given to ex-toddy tappers in East and West Godavari districts;

(b) whether any conditions are being imposed for such grant of licences; and

(c) if so, what the conditions are?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a), (b) & (c) Government have permitted the issue of licences for tapping palmyra trees for sweet toddy in the East and West Godavari districts subject to the condition that the members of the co-operative societies to whom the licences are issued agree to dispose through or to the co-operative societies, jaggery in quantities equivalent to sweet toddy drawn.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ Is it not a fact that the conditions of these licences are mostly honoured in their breach and so is it not desirable to give toddy itself instead of sweet toddy? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Wherever there is breach in the observance of the condition, licences are not given.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I know why, in spite of the recommendations of the District Collector and the District Committee, permission to tap sweet toddy has not been given to the co-operative society in Tiruchirappalli district? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question relates to East and West Godavari districts only.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ I would like to know the policy of the Government in regard to this matter, Sir.”

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

[24th March 1952]

'Defence squads' in villages.

* 268 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of villages in Krishna, Guntur, East and West Godavari and Nellore districts where villagers were asked to form into squads and work for night watching during 1948 to 1951 against goonda attacks?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ Villagers voluntarily formed defence squads in many places.

“ The number of villages in the Krishna, Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari and Nellore districts in which the villagers formed squads to keep night-watch against goonda attacks during the period from 1948 to 1951 is as follows :—

(1) Krishna	..	..	..	..	1,458
(2) Guntur	..	..	..	..	1,265
(3) East Godavari	..	..	..	..	450
(4) West Godavari	..	..	..	..	675
(5) Nellore	..	..	..	..	94

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know whether these squads have been found voluntarily or compulsorily? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have already stated that they are voluntary squads.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know what assistance is given to these squads and may I also know whether the Government do not consider that this is a very salutary practice and such institutions should be encouraged by them in all ways? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ While accepting the compliments of the hon. Member, I wish to state that the assistance that is given by us is training these squads by an Officer of the Government.”

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ Is it not a fact that the people were obliged to organize these squads in order to protect themselves from Communist atrocities? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir, it was for purposes of defence against Communist attacks that these squads were formed.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—“ It is referred to as ‘goonda attacks,’ in the question. May I know whether they are stray goondas or organized goondas and whether they have any political complexion and if so what? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The function of these squads was to protect the villagers against goonda attacks. The word ‘goonda’ qualifies the nature of the attacks.”

24th March 1952]

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR :—“ If the squads were formed in order to protect the people against Communist goondaism, may I know how the Communists were allowed to be a free party in the country especially when they were committing such atrocities? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ It has nothing to do with the label of any particular individual or party. It depends upon the action. If any particular person acts like a goonda, to prevent such action and protect the people these squads were formed.”

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that in those days the Communist party of India and also the Andhra branch of that party were pursuing a policy of violence against innocent people and only on that account the villagers were obliged to form these Village Defence Squads to protect themselves from the Communist menace? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ That seems to be correct.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ May I know what the opinion and experience of the Government in the matter of these squads are and are they convinced that they were helpful in meeting this menace? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ They have been very useful.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know whether any of the villagers who formed themselves into voluntary defence squads abstained from night watching at any time? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I do not know the various rules under which they were functioning. I think, if anybody was absent during night watching, he would have sent someone else in his place to look after the people. Anyway, it is a matter of arrangement between one section of the people and another. If, however, the hon. Member wants any specific information and any further details, I should certainly like to have notice about it.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know whether these squads have joined hands with the goondas at any time? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I would like to have notice.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ May I know whether these squads continue to function now? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I could not say.”

[24th March 1952]

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ The Hon. Minister said that some training was given to these squads. May I know whether such training includes the use of arms and if any arms have been made available to them? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The training included the use of fire arms. ”

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—“ May I know whether the Government will supply fire arms to such voluntary defence squads if they are started in other places as well for protection against goonda attacks? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A separate question may be put by the hon. Member. ”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ May I know the amount spent by the Government in organising these squads? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Notice, Sir. ”

Reclamation of lands in Regulachervu lagoon under Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

* 269 Q.—SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state how the lands reclaimed in Regulachervu lagoon No. 1 under Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal in Nandikotkur taluk have been disposed of finally, since question No. 164 was answered on 9th September 1950 and the principle on which the assignments or leases have been made?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The Government have decided to assign the lands which became available for cultivation by the reclamation of the Regulachervu lagoon near Pagidyala village, Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district, to such of those among the existing landless poor occupants who are prepared to pay the market value and the rest to other landless poor persons of the locality on payment of market value. ”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“ Is it not the general policy of the Government to assign all lands to landless poor people free of market value and if so, why in this particular case, they say that the lands will be assigned only on payment of market value? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The Government have spent a lot of money on the reclamation of these lands. They are very valuable lands and there is a great demand for them. That is why the Government propose to give these lands to those who are already in occupation and who have been enjoying these lands. So far as the rest of the lands are concerned, they are sought to be given at market value. The Government must get back the money that they have spent in improving those lands. ”

24th March 1952]

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Will the Government consider the advisability of allowing payment for these lands on instalment basis, say, in ten years or fifteen years? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ As a matter of fact, the orders issued by the Government contemplate the splitting up of the payment in certain cases and the Collector of the district has been asked to recommend the number of instalments to be allowed. ”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Will the same concession be shown to the political sufferers if they give up the lands which have been assigned to them by the Government? ”

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

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“ Instead of assigning the lands at market value, will it not be more desirable to ask all these landless people who are occupying the lands now to form themselves into a colonisation or co-operative society and entrust these lands to that society? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ All these points raised by the hon. Member have been examined and it was decided to follow this method as it would expeditiously place these valuable lands in the hands of those people who are prepared to cultivate them and grow more foodgrains. ”

Ayurvedic doctors employed by the local bodies.

* 270 Q.—JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether all the Ayurvedic doctors employed by the local bodies are trained, fully qualified and registered?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The answer is in the affirmative. ”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“ May I know whether among them there are any graduates of the Madras Ayurvedic College and those who passed out of the Government School of Indian Medicine and if so, whether any discrimination is made between them with regard to their registration in Class A or Class B? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ I do not know of any discrimination, Sir. They are placed under two classes, A and B. ”

Damage to crops in West Godavari district.

* 271 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : “ Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of damage caused to crops in the West Godavari district by the recent floods;

[24th March 1952]

(b) the relief so far afforded to the affected areas by the Government; and

(c) the number of acres affected by the floods?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a), (b) & (c) According to latest reports about 92,242 acres of paddy fields and 9,310 acres of dry lands have been affected by the floods in West Godavari district. Out of this, paddy crop on an extent of about 42,036 acres is estimated to have been totally lost and the rest partially. Similar estimates for other crops are not yet available. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25,000 for relief of distress in the district, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 12,071 has been incurred up to 15th October 1951, towards feeding charges and distribution of building materials to families whose houses have been partially or completely damaged. Besides this 366 palmyra trees and 18,100 palmyra leaves standing on Local Fund and P.W.D. porambokes have been granted to the distressed whose houses have been damaged. The Government have also sanctioned the supply of improved paddy seeds at 50 per cent of the procurement price to the poor ryots in the flood-affected areas of West Godavari district owning not more than ten acres of land. This concession is, however, restricted to such lands as are not included either in the permanent zone or rotation zone for second crop during the current year.”

Pilot development projects.

11-45
a.m.

* 272 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri K. R. Karanth is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. R. KARANTH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether “A Practical and Comprehensive Plan of Rural Reconstruction for a Model Village Republic”, by Sri B. Govinda Rao, M.A., teacher in Pompey High School, Kinnigoli, South Kanara district, was presented by the author to him on the 26th May last during his tour of South Kanara;

(b) whether the same has been considered by the Government and the author informed of their opinion;

(c) what the main object of the plan is;

(d) whether the Government will place on the table of the House a copy of the plan in question;

(e) whether any aid from the Ford Foundation can be obtained by the Government to work out the plan; and

(f) the results of the meeting held with the representatives of the Ford Foundation at New Delhi on 13th August 1951?

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

[24th March 1952]

“(b) The scheme was considered by the Government. The author has not, however, been informed of their opinion.

“(c) There is no definiteness about the plan; it is only a jumble of ideas taken at random.

“(d) The Government do not consider it worthwhile to print it.

“(e) The plan is not a practicable one and the question of getting any aid from any source has not therefore been considered.

“(f) The Ford Foundation is reported to be willing to render financial assistance for starting pilot development projects aiming at an all-round development of selected areas and for imparting training to Government officers in agriculture, animal husbandry, public health and sanitation and adult education. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has proposed to utilise the funds that will be made available by the Ford Foundation, for starting 15 development projects and 5 training centres all over the country. The question of starting a development project in this State is under consideration.”

Village Vaidya Scheme.

* 273 Q.—JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some graduates of the Madras Ayurvedic College who were serving under Local Boards and Municipalities applied in 1948 to the Government through the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine for registration in ‘A’ class in the Register for Indigenous Medical Practitioners;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of that Board and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether any scheme of refresher course was prescribed for Ayurvedic practitioners; and

(d) whether the Government have adopted the recommendations of the Chopra Committee and if not, why not?

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

“(b) The Government did not approve the proposal of the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine to register seven graduates of the Madras Ayurvedic College in Class ‘A’ of the Register of Practitioners of Indigenous Medicine, as there was no clear proof that they were fit for such registration.

“(c) With a view to improve the status and knowledge of the existing practitioners of Indigenous Medicine and to make their services more useful to the population in rural areas, the Government have sanctioned a scheme called the Village

[24th March 1952]

Vaidya Scheme. The practitioners of Indigenous Medicine selected as Village Vaidyas are given training for a period of six months in Medical and Public Health matters. The curriculum of studies recommended by the Chopra Committee in Chapter VIII of its report has been adopted with suitable modifications for the Village Vaidyas.

“(d) The final views of the Government of India are awaited on the recommendations of the Chopra Committee.”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“ I would like to know from the Hon. the Minister in charge of Health what exactly he means by ‘clear proof.’ I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that the Government in their Order Ms. No. 4023, P.H., dated 24th November 1951, did promise to consider the request of some Ayurvedic medical officers, if the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine made a specific recommendation to the Government in their behalf? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ From the proceedings of the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine it is seen that the Board have not examined whether the applicants are really qualified for registration in Class A. The President has stated that the Board by a majority have voted in favour of registration. The Government consider that this position is not correct.”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“ May I know whether it is a fact that diploma holders in Ayurveda of the Mysore Ayurvedic College were given A class registration by the Madras Government on the recommendation of the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The recommendations of the Board are usually examined by the Government. It is only after due examination of the cases referred to by the hon. Member that they were taken into Class A.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Hon. the Minister says that the Government did not accept the recommendation of the Board. May I know the reasons why they were rejected? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The recommendation was made by the President on the majority of votes cast in favour of registration. It was not a unanimous recommendation.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister assure me that in cases where the recommendations of the Board were accepted each one of them was a unanimous recommendation? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ I cannot answer that question now.”

24th March 1952]

Alleged shadowing of Sri A. K. Gopalan.

* 274 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that C.I.D. constables are posted to shadow the movements of Sri A. K. Gopalan while he is on election tour in Andhra areas during September and October 1951?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ There was no special shadowing of Sri A. K. Gopalan as suggested in the question of the hon. Member.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know if Sri Gopalan was being shadowed by the Police or the C.I.D.? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have already stated that there was no special shadowing of this gentleman.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Hon. the Minister said that there was no special shadowing. May I know whether there was ordinary shadowing and if so why? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Generally persons, whose antecedents are such that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that their speeches or actions might lead to subversive acts, are usually followed.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know whether the Hon. the Minister is aware of the judgments of the High Court and of the Supreme Court in the case of Sri A. K. Gopalan that the Government were not able to show that he was a man of antecedents prejudicial to the security of the State? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I did not say that he had any such antecedents at all.”

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ Are the Government aware that Sri A. K. Gopalan when interviewed by the Press said that the Communist Party did believe in violence but, as long as the Party was allowed to function constitutionally, it would not take to violence; otherwise they would follow a policy of violence if necessary? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ How does this arise out of the main question? ”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ May I know whether any leaders of other political parties are also shadowed by the Police at the instance of the Government? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The main question is specifically about Sri A. K. Gopalan. This supplementary cannot therefore arise.

“ We shall now take up the next item in the Agenda, viz., Supplementary Demands.”

[24th March 1952]

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

II.—DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I fix ten minutes for each Member. I hope hon. Members will confine their remarks to the notes supplied to them.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have now come forward with Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52. While we were not quite happy about the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Finance in his Budget speech that taxes would have to be increased, we felt relieved when he hinted that it was all for the future Governments to consider. When I peruse the statement placed on the table of the House, I cannot help feeling that the Government have not taken a serious note of things.

“ Taking up Health first, though so much has been spent on the Health Department, the Department's work is more preventive than curative in character. They have done a lot in the past several years. But they have to do much more.

“ Coming to Agriculture and Co-operation, the Government have not done much. What the people expect of the Departments is much more than what has been done. The Co-operative Department is intended mainly to benefit the poor people economically. But whenever people belonging to the villages want particular societies to be registered, it takes a very long time. For instance, when I approached the Deputy Registrar of Co-operatives for organizing a society for the wood-cutters in order to enable them to work the fuel coupes in the forests, it took nearly two years to bring the society into existence. By the time the society was registered, all the coupes had been auctioned in the open market. If the registration had been done in time it would have benefited the wood-cutters greatly. After all the Government are serious about doing some good to the poor people through co-operative agencies and helping, especially, the labouring class which is now being exploited by the contractors. Why not they arrange to have the work done in time so that it may really prove useful to the poor people?

“ As regards Road Transport, I want to say a word. The Government said that they were going to nationalize bus transport but they have stopped nationalization with the City. There was so much talk about extending the scheme to the districts of Nellore and Chingleput but God only knows what made the Government give up the idea. What I suggest is, at least in places where there are organized co-operative societies, the Government should grant permits to these bodies to run the service. If this is done, it would be easier for the Government to take over the service whenever they may think of nationalization. When the Government think of expanding the co-operative movement, there cannot be a better opportunity for them than to experiment with my scheme now.

24th March 1952] [Sri S. Nagappa]

“ Sir, there are no goods vehicles run either by the Government or any organized private bodies. The result is that smuggling of grains from surplus areas to deficit areas has been going on uninterruptedly and the grains are sold in the blackmarket. If the Government run such goods services or if lorry-owners form themselves into an organized body, then I think, this blackmarketing in grains will cease. This is a most important point which the Government have to consider, if they want to solve the food problem.

“ Coming next to the Forest Department, I must point out that most of the forest produce is not made use of or rather the resources are not fully exploited. The reason is that this work is mostly entrusted to Chenchus and other people who live around the forest areas. I would request the Government to organize co-operative societies in the forest areas and entrust the work of exploiting forest resources to them.

(At this stage Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ Madam, grazing facilities should be fully afforded to the people living in famine-stricken areas especially in Rayalaseema. Now grazing permits are being issued to persons owning cattle. Sir, it is not a question of payment of grazing fees to the Government that I am concerned with. What I want is, cattle in the famine-stricken areas should be allowed as much grazing ground as possible and for this purpose the Government must take up the responsibility of feeding the cattle. They must afford grazing facilities to cattle living round about the forests. There is no scope for their misusing the opportunity given to them. So I would request the Government to accept my suggestion.

12 noon.

“ Now, in regard to auction sale of coupes there is cut throat competition between contractors and contractors, especially in Kurnool district. Sale after sale is asked to be conducted, stay orders are sought for and the Forest department is not in a position to decide. Why should not the Government ask these people to form themselves into a co-operative society and fix a period of five or six years so that there might be healthy competition and we may avoid giving an opportunity for the officers to become corrupt? I was discussing this particular point with an officer of the Forest department. He related to me the difficulties involved in this auction sale business. The moment the auction sale is confirmed in favour of a particular individual, another comes forward with an offer of some thousands of rupees more. The coupe is auctioned again. Even after the resale the trouble comes up again. A third party comes and offers an extra amount. They offer amounts exceeding that which they could get from the particular coupe and therefore they take to pilfering from other coupes. Because of this the forests are denuded and the Government stand to lose. The Government should do something to prevent this.

[Sri S. Nagappa] [24th March 1952]

"As regards education, it is one of the foremost benefits that a Government can give to the poorer people. Though it is provided in the Constitution that free and compulsory elementary education should be provided, this Government have not moved even a little finger in this direction. When there is such a direction in the Constitution it is the duty of the Government to see that compulsory elementary education is given. I was pleased very much to hear that the Hyderabad Government, which has come into existence only very recently, will not only provide free elementary education but go to the extent of giving free education up to third form, middle school stage, to almost all the children, especially the children belonging to the Harijan and other backward communities. I would request our Government also to take similar steps, because children of the Harijan and backward communities are not having enough education at all in this State in spite of the fact that the Government have been doing their best. One reason is, most of the elementary schools are situated in the centre of the villages where Caste Hindus live. Either due to the inferiority complex of the Harijan boys or due to some objections raised by the Caste Hindus due to their superiority complex, these children are not able to receive education at such schools. What I would request the Government to do is to put up these schools in the middle of the cherries, so that even the Caste Hindu children who are supposed to be a superior class of people or the highest class of people may go to these localities, keep them clean and cultivate friendship with the people there and become good citizens. Every village should have at least one school for the children of the Harijan and backward communities.

"As regards teachers' training, I submit that the stipend given to them is not commensurate with the cost of living. The Government are giving Rs. 18 for the secondary grade teachers and Rs. 12 for the higher grade teacher. We cannot expect them to get anything with this amount nowadays. I would suggest to the Government to pay at least Rs. 30 to the secondary grade teacher and Rs. 24 to the higher grade teacher, during the period of training, so that we could attract a large number of elementary school teachers. One of the reasons or the plea of the Government for not extending educational facilities is that they do not have an army of teachers in order to introduce compulsory elementary education. If the Government enhance the rate of stipend, this problem could be solved, and they could attract a good number of youths to take to teachers' training. Again Madam, Deputy Speaker, even after their training the salaries that the teachers get are low. A secondary grade trained teacher gets Rs. 30 whereas a clerk after passing his Service Commission examination gets Rs. 45 and has chances of even becoming a gazetted officer if he is lucky in course of time. A man or a woman who takes up a teacher's job can at the most hope to become a head-master or a head-mistress. The opportunities for promotion in the teaching profession are little or nothing. I say that it is the

24th March 1952] [Sri S. Nagappa]

teacher that builds the nation or the nation's mind at the tender age and he should be paid well and kept above want. If that is done, the Government can attract many more to this profession.

"As regards collegiate education, only one college is being run by the Government in Rayalaseema. This is not enough for that area. Rayalaseema is not so rich as to establish private colleges. It is therefore the duty of the Government to start a number of colleges in that area. I would request the Government to open a Science College so that people may have the opportunity to get themselves trained in the sciences. This area is badly in need of a Medical College. There is one Science College at Anantapur. There should be another at some other place. My suggestion is that the Government should at least start a Law College at Bellary, a Medical College at Kurnool, an Engineering College at Anantapur and an Agricultural College at Chittoor. Every district in the area should have a college of science in addition to the Arts College. Only then we will be able to give the backward classes the required education. The Government should not expect any money from the people as it is well known that they are very poor. They cannot come forward with contributions to start colleges.

"As regards health, I have already referred to the question of establishing a sanatorium at Pepalli. The Hon. Finance Minister when he was in charge of the Health portfolio visited the place. The late Srimathi Lakshmipathy when she was Minister also visited that place and it was considered suitable for establishing a sanatorium and some even went to the extent of collecting funds. But we do not know what the Government have done so far to establish the sanatorium at Pepalli. The Government should take the matter on hand and see to it that it is opened at an early date."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, I would like to offer a few remarks on one or two aspects of this Supplementary Demand. I had occasion to refer to other problems that were confronting us and which we have not been strong enough to solve. Now I would like to draw particular attention to only one or two matters, namely, this food procurement and Harijan uplift.

"So far as the food problem is concerned, times without number we have been bringing to the notice of the Government that the poorer people in the villages are hard pressed because of these controls, that they have been in season and out of season harassed by the lower local officials, because the Government want the procurement to go on rapidly, the Collector in turn directs the Tahsildar to give such and such a quantity of grain and the Tahsildar in his turn asks the Firka Supply Officer to procure a stated quantity. Naturally the poor local officials have no other alternative but to go to the people to whom they can afford to go and press them to surrender the paddy. The real people who hoard the paddy never will give their quota. Only the poor who own paddy that will last for six months or so are asked to part with it.

[Sri L. N. Gopalaswami] [24th March 1952]

"With regard to the levy system, I know that in my own place the rich people are selling paddy at Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 per kalam but they will not give even a few kalams to the pool opened by the Collector. On the other hand the villager owning only 2 or even 1½ acres, and whose production is barely sufficient for his own consumption is asked to give at the rate of 1 kalam per acre. Otherwise he will not be given permit to take the paddy home or for milling it. This is the state of affairs. We should change this system and have efficient and sympathetic officers who will carry out the orders of the Government by procuring paddy from proper persons and not harass the poor people. It will be too much for this Government at this far end of their life to say 'Off with the controls'. But it will be worthwhile for this Government to record that this control has worked more havoc than good and the sooner it is ended the better.

"Another aspect of the matter which I would like to place before the Ministers is this. This Government have always been saying that prices should not be allowed to go up and that they should be brought to the lowest level. Whenever we demanded higher prices for the producer the Government said: 'Nothing of that sort. The producer is paid too much. We have to look to the interest of the consumer. We cannot raise the price of paddy'. But what are they doing now? Take Tanjore for instance. They procure paddy at a certain rate, say Rs. 10. Immediately after procurement they sell it to the next man at Rs. 15 and make a profit of 50 per cent. Is it the intention of the Government that they alone should make a profit? Is it fair, I ask? Have the Government ever considered that this system of making profit through State trading is a thing which cannot be tolerated? This only goes to show that the Government are not sympathetic in this matter and want to avoid giving the proper price due to the agriculturist, by giving some excuse or other.

"Now, I want to deal at length with Harijan uplift. I am very glad that this Supplementary Demand includes at least 2 lakhs of rupees for acquisition of house-sites for poor Harijans. The Harijan Welfare Committee has been crying hoarse and telling this Government that no education or anything of that sort will really help these Harijans and what the Harijan needs most is a house-site, a house to live in, not even a house but a place where he can raise mud walls and put up a thatched shed. On the contrary the Government are neglecting the thing through and through. Last year I was pleading before the Harijan Welfare Committee that no attempt was made in the direction of providing house-sites except in Tanjore district where we hear that about 2 lakhs of rupees are to be spent. From 15 lakhs of rupees that we were spending on Harijan uplift 15 years ago we have come to the stage when we are going to spend one crore and 25 lakhs on this item. But what has been the activity of this Government? Have we ever cared to look into it? I may say this, perhaps for the last time that I am to be heard within the walls of this

24th March 1952] [Sri L. N. Gopalaswami]

Assembly, that we are pandering to the top few who want education, who want hostel facilities, and who will have nothing to do with the villages after their education is over. This crore and odd rupees is going to be disbursed merely for education and perhaps a few thousands will be given for sinking drinking water wells and for a few house-sites here and there.

"But really does it go to help Harijan uplift? What is meant by 'Harijan uplift'? Is it uplift of a few people, I ask? If we really want to help the Harijans, we must first look after the interests of the lower classes that are found even amongst the Harijans themselves. But we have not touched that problem at all. I have been crying hoarse all these days and I still implore this Government to pay some attention to this problem so that they may find a solution before they lay down their office. I am not letting out a secret when I say that almost all the money we spend has not been properly spent by this Government. Look at the poor provision that has been made for the establishment portion of the Harijan Welfare Department. What will be the establishment and what will be the supervisory charges of executing the Tungabhadra Project or for that matter any project or canal? At least 15 per cent will go for establishment and supervision charges. But here the same old number of people are looking after this department—one Director of Harijan Welfare, one Deputy Director of Harijan Welfare, the District Collectors, one officer to look after eight districts and a Tahsildar for each of the remaining 16 districts. Madam, each district has now 150 schools on an average and in the Northern districts we have 200 hostels in each district. Is it humanly possible for even a single Deputy Collector—however able he may be—to go and inspect these schools and hostels. These hostels are being paid at the rate of Rs. 15 per boy. But have the Government supervised these schools and hostels periodically and checked the strength of the boys in each school and hostel? Madam, there is every chance of misappropriation of money both in the hostels and in the schools and wrong attendances are being marked and people are making money out of these things. I say, let the Government have a supervisory department to see that these schools are run on proper lines and that wrong attendances are not marked. We refuse to give a jeep to these Tahsildars who are supposed to inspect these schools and hostels in each district. On the other hand, what is happening is this. Boys who get educated there have absolutely no discipline and when they come out they think that their work is finished and that it is the duty of the Government to help them with jobs. They have not learnt self-reliance and self-help. In a few institutions run by us, we are teaching them self-reliance and self-help. But the boys in the Government-run hostels and other hostels think that it is below their dignity to clean and wash their clothes. They want servants to be employed for cleaning and washing purposes. A day will come when they may even ask for servants to give them a wash with soap and oil. Is it good in the interests of these boys to let them think so? Madam, if we really want them to

[Sri L. N. Gopalaswami] [24th March 1952]

become good citizens of this country, here and now, I say, run these hostels in a disciplined manner. Give them grants, but let the grants be on the strength of the recommendation of the superior officers who really go into this question and see that money is not drawn in the name of students who are not actually in the school or hostel. I know many cases, where district officers sitting in their headquarters sign their report saying, 'Yes, I have visited the hostel and there are 220 boys in the hostel.' But actually so many boys are not there. I am saying all these not in a spirit of criticising the Government but to impress upon the Government the fact that if they want the money to be usefully spent, they should establish the necessary supervision and the necessary control over the running of these institutions.

"Now, I come to the question of midday meal—a question on which I have always been in disagreement with this Government. Madam, midday meal is given in every Harijan school in the cheris. I would prefer this midday meal being given in the common school and not in the Harijan school. Then only it will attract Harijan boys to come to the common school and thereby we can eradicate untouchability. The Harijan school is located in a Harijan cheri which is far away from the village. The teacher is a Harijan. Supervision and control are vested in the Headmaster of the school who is hand in glove with the contractor for the midday meal. Wrong attendances are marked and a large amount is claimed from the Government. Madam, midday meal is given for nearly 200 days in a year. I ask, is there any real supervision over this supply of midday meal? Have they got the necessary and adequate staff to do it? No. Therefore, I request the Government to expand their staff if they really want their money to be usefully spent or put an end to the midday meal.

"Lastly, Madam, I come to an important subject, viz., Prohibition. If at all it has benefited anybody—even the worst critic of the Prohibition policy of this Government cannot deny—it has only helped the Harijans to the greatest possible extent. If anybody visits a Harijan cheri, he will find that Harijans are far better off than they were before the introduction of Prohibition in this State. To-day Harijans are able to raise their heads. Having got rid of the drink habit, they have been able to make some savings. Now they are in a position to stand on their own legs and are even bold to say to anyone who approaches them for their vote, 'I won't vote for you'. Previously they were all slaves and could not have the courage."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, though a very large number of items have been included in the Supplementary Demands for Grants—rather an unusual feature—I welcome it for one thing, for it gives at least an opportunity to review the Government policy with regard to various departments. I do not think there is any Demand which is not covered by this list of Supplementary Demands. Madam, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister for

24th March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

Industries to the situation that has been created in this country in the last few weeks in the economic field. There has been a great collapse of all markets though there is a revival just now. But some at least felt that this is the beginning of a depression which is needed. Some others felt that there will be a come-back to some extent in certain articles. But on the whole it must be admitted that it will not be possible to check the fall in prices. Once the fall in prices is taking place—human nature being what it is—people who want to buy cloth will delay buying cloth and so also any other article. Therefore, the quantity that is produced will be greater than the requirements. Just as other States have decontrolled cloth, I do expect the Government of Madras also to seriously consider the question of complete decontrol of cloth. While I am glad to learn informally from the Hon. Minister for Industries that the question of decontrol of cloth is being considered seriously, let me hope that decontrol will be announced soon. While ordering decontrol of cloth, let them not follow prototype what has been done in other States. They have not decontrolled fully. I think a case exists for full decontrol of cloth. If necessary, they can reintroduce controls later on when the situation demands it. In this connection, I would like to impress upon the Hon. Minister for Industries that it is equally important to decontrol yarn. Unless the Government decontrol yarn, there is no purpose in decontrolling cloth. I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister to completely remove control over cotton, yarn, cloth and kapas. That is the only way of doing real good to the consumer. When it is not possible to sell yarn or cloth at controlled prices, where is the necessity to have controls? Therefore, I would strongly urge the Government to consider the advisability of decontrolling cloth, yarn, cotton, kapas and everything connected with the textile industry.

"Madam, I find under Grant XXXIV, a sum of Rs. 94 lakhs has been earmarked for compensation to zamindars. This is in addition to Rs. 1 crore already deposited by the Government with the Estates Abolition Tribunals. Madam, I have never stood against the abolition of zamindaris and inams. I have always felt that the time has come for a readjustment and it will be in the interests of the zamindars to move with the times and get as much as possible in a reasonable way. But we are concerned now with the distribution of the money already deposited by the Government with the Tribunals. Rupees 1 crore was deposited with the Tribunals two years ago and yet the amount has not been distributed. Now the Government want another sum of Rs. 94 lakhs for this purpose. We shall certainly vote this sum. But we want to know why there is this inordinate delay on the part of the distributing machinery? I hope they will speed up the machinery and see that the money is distributed quickly. Also, this money if given to the zamindars, will be usefully spent by them in business. This money can be usefully spent instead of being locked up in the Treasury or deposited with the Tribunals. They will use this money for the economic uplift of the country.

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [24th March 1952]

"Madam, I do not find any provision for the City Water-Supply Emergency Scheme. I fail to see why the Government of Madras have not taken serious note of the dangerous situation that is prevailing in the City of Madras. Why should not the Government give a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Corporation of Madras for digging more wells in the City? I want some such help to be given to the Corporation of Madras. So far as the City is concerned, I must also urge that the additional areas that have been added to Madras last year should be taken out of the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Madras, in which case the responsibility of the Corporation to look after the water-supply and other needs of those new areas will go. I do hope that it will still be possible for the Government to give substantial help to the Corporation to sink more tube wells all over the City. It is no use sinking a few wells near the sources of water-supply and pumping the water into the mains. But, in my own view, every street must have a bore well. The other day I saw a well on the beach sands and an emergency tank on the Lloyds Road where it touches the beach road. Every street must have one well of this kind and longer streets should have more wells. It will be possible to get good water if you go deep, say 80 to 100 feet and the water will not require any purification and can be used directly for drinking purposes.

12-30 P.M. "I hope the Government will give substantial help to the Corporation of Madras in the course of the next few days. This is not a matter over which the Government could sleep. I would once again warn the Government very seriously. I am afraid the Government have not taken up the matter in all seriousness. None of the Ministers is from the City of Madras and therefore there is not that amount of anxiety in them about the City of Madras. It is an open secret that from 1920 to 1952, for the past 32 years, no citizen of Madras has been in the Cabinet. Probably Sri Parameswaran who lives nearer to Madras than any others may claim that he is a 'Madras'. At that rate I can also claim to be a 'Madras'. The Madras City has never been cared for because it was only the people from the mufassal who used to be in the Cabinet. My friend, Sri Bhaktavatsalam, may also claim that he is a 'Madras' but I must unfortunately confess that even during his term in the Cabinet, Madras City has not been adequately supplied with water. I see that my friend Sri Bhaktavatsalam is now happy that I am pleading for the City of Madras. I do hope that the Government will do the right thing by the people of Madras. Otherwise I can assure the Government that there will be a black flag demonstration in front of Fort St. George in the course of the next few days and I shall be leading that black flag demonstration. When I say I shall lead the demonstration, I mean I am not afraid of going to jail. Jail going is the only qualification which I do not have and I shall be very grateful to the Government if they can confer on me that qualification. I shall welcome that qualification which has been denied to me so far."

24th March 1952]

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"Hear, hear!"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Mr. Prakasam for whom I have the greatest reverence is acclaiming my declaration. By the support which he gives me he wants me to reiterate once again the demand that the situation prevailing in the City of Madras should receive the earnest attention of the Government. That is why he has supported me on this question. I want the Government not only to pay attention to the immediate needs of the coming few weeks but also to the larger question of adequate water-supply for the City. What is the guarantee that rains will come next year or the year after? People say that for the last five years we have had no rains and the north-east monsoon has almost become a misnomer. Even during the years when we had the monsoon there was a water famine every alternate year. As my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham has pointed out before, we can lay a pipe line from Pennar to Madras in the first instance and by tapping the subsoil water in the river bed we can get water earlier to the City. Later on the pipe line may be connected to Krishna. I do hope that these two suggestions will be taken up by the Government.

"In the meantime the most urgent thing is to put up a large number of tube wells. A sum of at least 25 lakhs should be handed over to the Corporation and a special Chief Engineer or one of those retired eminent engineers should be put in charge of this work. We must also get aid from America. We must send an S.O.S. message to America for drilling machines and drilling experts either under the Colombo Plan or the Point Four or Point Five Plan or whatever plan it may be. Nowadays there are so many changes in portfolios that I do not know which Minister I should address but it is for the Minister in charge of Public Health to take up this question, as it is a matter which would not brook any delay.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I crave your indulgence for a few more minutes as I have got many subjects to mention. I want the Hon. Ministers to tell us in reply whether they have seen the photographs that have recently been published in the Mail. If you go and see the Madras Lake you will find that only God and God alone can help the people. Only a miracle is going to give us water. I hope the City will somehow be saved. Otherwise there will be compulsory evacuation. I was thinking that an ordinance was necessary to order the evacuation of Madras. I was talking recently to Sir S. V. Ramamurti about this. He said, 'What are you talking about? In 1942 when Japan came to raid, no ordinance was passed. Do you mean to say that the people were ordered to evacuate? They themselves ran away.' If there is no water the people will run away. Even a man like Sri S. V. Ramamurti, who is opposed to the Krishna-Pennar Project, being a protagonist of the Ramapadasagar Project, wants it to be suggested through me, as he is not a Member of this House,

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chittinad] [24th March 1952]

that laying two pipe lines, 9 feet in diameter, between Madras and Krishna, costing about Rs. 3 crores is the most feasible thing and that it will take only about 2 years. If we lay the pipe line from Madras to Pennar in the first instance it can be achieved in one year and we can solve the problem in 1953-54. At the same time, for looking after the needs of the City better in the coming few weeks and days the Government must also take away from the City such areas as Sembium, Saidapet, etc., which will give some relief to the Corporation.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, while I am on the subject of the City I must also say a word about the City Improvement Trust on which I am supposed to be the only representative of the Madras Government. I am not able to achieve anything there. How could we build huts for the poor people without any money? We have changed the policy of the City Improvement Trust and we shall not provide bungalows for those gentlemen who are able to spend fifty to sixty thousand rupees. We are concerned about poor people who can afford only to pay a rent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per mensem. It will not be possible for us to build such houses unless we have about a crore of rupees. I would urge upon the Government to give a special loan for this purpose."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already taken more than 10 minutes."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg of you to give me one more minute. I want to refer to the Police. The Police were efficient in many places and inefficient in some parts because of their immobility. They are not able to move as quickly as they like. I know the area that is entrusted to an Inspector of Police and a Deputy Superintendent of Police. They have not got any jeeps. I want the Government to consider the question of providing jeeps, so that they can be used by the Inspectors of Police. I know of certain areas where it is definitely not possible to prevent or detect crimes just because they have not got enough jeeps."

"One more minute, Madam, I must congratulate the Government on the very generous way in which they have provided six lakhs of rupees to mark their appreciation of the work of the Andhra University on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee. It is a very unique occasion and the Andhra University has functioned very well. I am indeed very glad that the Madras Government have provided this special grant of six lakhs of rupees."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would like in the first instance to take up the Demand under 'Excise'. My hon. Friend Sri Gopalaswami has rightly remarked that Prohibition has done much for the poorer classes, especially the Harijans. The only complaint that has been made by hon. Members in this House is that the Prohibition Act has not been enforced in a manner which could benefit the poor man."

24th March 1952] [Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay]

As has already been observed by some of my hon. Friends, the sale of these essences and tinctures, etc., has greatly ruined the health of the people who are addicted to them. Also, the Government, instead of enriching their own coffers, have allowed a few people who could afford to bring these tinctures, etc., from other places to enrich themselves. This is a very serious matter and I hope the Government will see their way and enforce the Prohibition Act in a proper manner.

"Now coming to the demand under 'Forest', I find that the Government are asking for Rs. 86,600 for paying rent for the leased forest lands in Nilambur Division and also the cost of Pyrethrum extract. This cultivation has been taken up so that we can be on a par with the other States producing Pyrethrum. The Nilgiris was one of the places where Pyrethrum was cultivated during the war days and even afterwards it has given a very good account of itself. But, unfortunately, the Government have practically stopped all pyrethrum cultivation in the Nilgiris and thereby thousands of acres of land have to be given up for the cultivation of other crops such as potatoes. The Government on the one hand said that there was soil erosion and on the other hand said that these lands could be leased out. I should like to point out that when leasing them out proper care must be taken. At the same time I would also like the Government to reconsider their policy and have more pyrethrum grown so that it can bring greater revenue to the State."

"Now, the Government have provided for expenditure in connexion with the Legislature and the elections. The elections brought us great experiences and there have been abuses as well. I would suggest to the Government that they appoint a Committee or a Commission to find out how far these elections have been fair. In this house, Madam, we have been pleading for distributive system of votes but rules have been made otherwise and voters have been told that they can put all their votes in any box they liked. As regards the Scheduled Castes and Harijans the need for providing proper safeguards for casting their votes properly has been stressed over and over again both in this House and in the Constituent Assembly. Now, as we observed, all the boxes of the candidates—General as well as the Scheduled Castes—were kept in a row and the poor and ignorant voters did not know how to cast their votes. This is a very grave thing. The very system of distributive voting has gone and by keeping all the boxes together the poor voters were not able to distinguish in which box to cast their votes. I hope the Government will see their way to rectify these matters at least in the future elections, so that voting could be done on proper lines."

"Coming next to the Police, I find that for the District Police, they have set aside a sum of about two lakhs of rupees and the reason given is to meet the charges of the Criminal Investigation Department on account of their frequent movement to disturbed localities and also in connexion with the General Elections."

[Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay] [24th March 1952]

What happens, Madam, is that in all disturbances in villages, the police go to the fringe of the village and see what could be done. The poorer classes, especially the Harijans, are left alone. Many cases have come to my notice and that of other members. Even Sri Sahajananda brought to my notice cases in South Arcot where these poor people who have given their votes in the recent elections according to their own discretion have been badly treated. I would request the Government to see that protection is afforded to such people, against harassment by others who are better off in life.

"My hon. Friend, the Raja of Chettinad, was pleading for the improvement of the water-supply to the City of Madras. I would suggest to the Government that they make an exodus to places where there is water in plenty, for instance, the Nilgiris. During past years this Government and the previous Governments made Ootacamund their Headquarters for several months in the year. At least now, when there is acute water scarcity in the City, the Government can consider the shifting of a part of their offices to the Nilgiris so that some relief may be given to the City.

"My hon. Friend, Sri Gopalaswami, said that he was very glad that a sum of Rs. 2,24,500 has been set aside for the construction of houses for Harijans. I also welcome it. I see that under 'Co-operation' the Government are thinking of giving Rs. 53,900 to the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society. I do not object to it but some scheme should be got up for the poorer classes on whose behalf we have been pleading in this House. I do not know whether the Government have been able to evolve a scheme whereby the poorer classes can be given some relief in the matter of housing. I also find under the item 'Harijan Uplift' that the additional appropriation of Rs. 2,24,500 is only for meeting the expenditure on the special scheme of acquisition of house-sites for Harijans in the Tanjore district. I think, Madam, the Government should have an eye on the other districts also. As was already pointed out, though every district has got its own staff, the rules are such that the acquisition of sites for building houses is neglected. Unless the Government come to the rescue of the other districts as well there cannot be any benefit for the Harijans in these districts.

"In regard to the Cinchona plantations, the Government are going to spend lakhs of rupees on it. They want to spend money on the factory but I find that they are not able to get more quinine bark. In this connexion, I would advise the Hon. Minister in charge of the Cinchona Plantations to consider making the production of cinchona bark a village industry. In places like the Nilgiris and the Palni Hills where there are large tracts of land suitable for cinchona cultivation they should make it a village industry. Wherever ryots are in a position and are willing to take up cinchona cultivation, they should be supplied with the seedlings and necessary directions for proper cultivation. This

[24th March 1952] [Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay]

scheme will go a long way towards reducing Government's expenditure on the cinchona plantations and factory management. At the same time, it will give greater scope in these places for the agriculturists to take up to this industry which is going to be a very profitable one."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :— "Madam, Deputy Speaker, we are asked to discuss the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1951-52 which comes to more than nine crores of rupees. Time and again, I have pointed out that our administration has become top-heavy. Members from the Congress benches have gone to the extent of saying that I and my party want anarchy, that we do not want any of the officers to exist and that we do not want any Government to exist at all. But that is not the view we should take. Everyone in this House must agree that the administration has become top-heavy. In saying this, I am not speaking for myself alone. Many people who have got experience of public administration are also of this view. The Madras Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee which was set up in 1946 suggested to the Government the abolition of the Board of Revenue. From this, am I to understand that the members of the Madras Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee also wanted like the Communists that anarchy should prevail in this country? Therefore, when the Communists say that the administration has become top-heavy, there is no use in simply replying that they want no Government to exist. The other day, I simply suggested that the expenditure on His Excellency the Governor must be reduced. And my suggestions was construed to mean that I did not want any Government at all. But that is not correct. Even now I say that we want a proper Government and a good Government—a Government that will cost us very little. Let me bring to the notice of the Members of this House the amount of salary paid to the officials in the New China. The Government in the New China has been accepted to be democratic even by the Ambassador of the Government of India. There, the President of the Chinese Republic gets a salary of Rs. 600 and the Ministers of the Government get a salary of Rs. 450 each and the minimum wage is Rs. 150. Look at the salaries paid to the officials here and compare them with the salaries received by the officials in China. There is no use of simply living without learning anything. If we want to learn anything we must go through the budgets of other countries, though, of course, the Government may not have any liking for the budgets of particular countries. We must so run the Government that all classes of people get a minimum living wage. Even now, I am suggesting to the Government that the salaries of high officials must be reduced. Because I have made this suggestion, the Government must not come to the conclusion that I do not want any Government to exist and ridicule me. Even after reduction in salaries paid to high officials we can have a good and

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [24th March 1952]

proper Government in this country. We will also be able to implement the Central Pay Commission's recommendations with regard to the non-gazetted officers. Another point which I raised the other day was about the functions of the Military Secretary to the Governor. The Hon. Minister for Revenue who replied to the debate on the budget (who is not here now) did not care to answer this point. He simply stated that the Communists want only anarchy in this country. His conception of a good Government is, a Secretary to the Government drawing Rs. 3,750, a non-gazetted officer drawing Rs. 35 and a peon drawing Rs. 15 per month as salary! I want this disparity between different classes of officers to go.

"Madam, another point has been raised namely whether the Congress Government got any right to frame the budget and whether the Congress Party in the new Legislature has got any right to form the Ministry. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue said the other day, 'Why not the Congress Party form the Ministry? They have been returned as the single largest party and they have got every right to form the Government.' My point is that a majority of the people of this State have rejected the Congress Party because of their mis-rule during the last six years and therefore, they have no right to form a Government. The election results have clearly revealed that the people wanted a non-Congress Government. Technically it may be right for the Congress to form a Government under the Constitution. Our Constitution provides also for Governor's rule and dictatorship too. These are all defects in our Constitution. If I say that the Constitution has to be amended to rectify these defects, one Congress member says, 'Oh, you do not want to work the Constitution on constitutional lines.' If the Congress Party want democracy to prevail in this country and if they want to respect the wishes of the people, they should not form a Government by themselves or even a Coalition Government headed by them, because they have been defeated at the polls. Wherever they have been defeated, they have been defeated by people professing non-Congress policies, namely, the Socialists, Communists, Praja Party and Independents opposed to the Congress. The Congress Party have got no right not only to form a Government of their own but also to enter into a coalition with any other party. If the will of the people is not to be taken into consideration, it is left to the Congress Party to form a dictatorship which they can easily do under the present Constitution.

"Another point, Madam, Deputy Speaker. It has been said often that we are responsible for loot, arson and murder. If the Communists are responsible for loot, arson and murder, naturally it must be said that the people have elected 'goondas' and have rejected the 'so-called honourable gentlemen.' If we have really looted the people, we must have become richer and richer. But that has not happened. We are prepared to place before the public all that we possess by way of our properties. Let members

24th March 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

of the Congress Party come and examine what property we possess and whether we are all enjoying or suffering. I demand and the people also demand that an impartial committee should enquire as to how the Congressmen came to possess their properties. There is a misapprehension in the minds of the people that the members of the Legislature and the Ministers have enriched themselves. In the interest of the Congress Party itself, to remove such misapprehensions from the minds of the people, I call upon the members of the Legislature and the Ministers to place all the properties possessed by them prior to 1946 and in 1952 before the public. If the Congressmen are prepared to do this, then only we can say who looted the public and who are the real patriots of the country."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"One minute more, Madam. Even during the question hour I requested the Ministers not to believe the reports received from the Police officials. I have been saying this from 1946 onwards. To-day we are in 1952 and the same thing is happening. My words are not only for the present Ministry but also for the future Ministry. As long as the Police Administration remains as it is, there is no use in simply depending upon the reports of the Police officials. We know fully well that their reports are coloured and intended to justify their actions. As Congressmen they must have themselves experienced this fact. The reports from district officials are not going to satisfy the people. To-day the whereabouts of about 25 people who had been taken away from their homes by the Police are not known. I say they had been taken to Police stations evidently for purposes of torture. I am very anxious to know about their whereabouts. Their families are also very anxious to know about them. I wish to tell the Government that there is no use of merely reading the reports furnished by the Police Officials about these people."

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I wish to refer only to a few of the grants included in this Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52. In Krishna district there is no Forest Division because most of the forests there were originally zamindari areas. After the Abolition Act came into force, all these forests have been taken over by the Government. As a result of this, the ryots are put to a lot of inconvenience. They have been denied some of the customary rights which they were enjoying before the Zamindari Abolition Act came into force. After the forests have been taken over by the Government, the villagers near the forests are not allowed to collect dry wood from the forests and earn their livelihood. This is causing them hardship and even starvation. I brought this to the notice of the Hon. Minister in charge of Forests and he was pleased to relax the rules and allow the people living in the forest areas to enjoy their customary rights until the end of March. I suggest that the Government should extend this concession for one or two years

[Sri M. R. Appa Rao] [24th March 1952]

more. This will enable the shepherds who used to graze their sheep freely in the forests and others who are depending on the forests to have the required time to adjust themselves and take to new ways of livelihood. The creation of a separate Forest Division for Krishna district is also necessary. At present all the forests in Krishna district come under the jurisdiction of the Guntur Forest Division.

"Coming now to the grant under Education, I agree that an Art Gallery ought to be provided for this State. Such Art Galleries are established in all civilized countries. Though the building of our National Art Gallery is very good, the exhibits there seem to be very few in number and of very ordinary quality. If any foreign dignitary were to visit our National Art Gallery and see the exhibits therein, he may form a very poor opinion of our Art Gallery indeed. So I suggest to the Government that they should encourage all the good and modern artists in the State, purchase their best work and house them in the Art Gallery. In this connection, the Government can appoint a committee of officials and non-officials including the museum officials. It is also an absolute necessity to build a National Theatre which can be used to teach music, painting and art. Perhaps the Government to come may be able to pay some attention to this.

"Coming to item (ii) under Education grant, I must thank the Government for giving six lakhs of rupees to the Andhra University for the re-organization of the M.Sc. course in Applied Physics. It is a good grant. There is one other matter which I wish to refer to in this connection. The Andhra University was getting every year one lakh of rupees from the Maharaja of Jeypore, who passed away recently. After his death, the Andhra University is not getting the one lakh of rupees every year as usual. The matter is under correspondence between the University and the Jeypore State authorities. We are of opinion that the University may not be able to get the one lakh of rupees from Jeypore State. It is but proper that this amount should be made good to the Andhra University and I request the Government to do so.

1 p.m. "Coming to item (iv) of Grant XV—Education, I find the increase is mainly due to the normal expansion of elementary schools and to the revision of the scales of pay of elementary school teachers. So far, these poor elementary schools teachers have been practically neglected. Any increase in their scales of pay should certainly be welcomed.

"Adult education should be encouraged in all these elementary schools. An additional amount of two or three rupees for every teacher could be paid for running night schools. The students in the industrial adult schools are complaining of lack of facilities. They are not given leave to prepare for examinations. They are also denied pay for that period, in case they are given leave. I suggest that the Factories Act may be suitably amended so that the students reading in industrial adult schools may be given leave with pay to prepare for the examinations.

24th March 1952] [Sri M. R. Appa Rao]

"Coming to the Demand under Agriculture, I wish to observe that the present stock of tractors is not enough. At present three or four tractors for every district are provided by the Government. This is not enough. I suggest that each taluk should be provided with at least two tractors. The charges levied by the Government for the use of the tractor and bulldozer are extremely high. I request the Government to reduce their present rate. The fee for a tractor should be reduced five rupees per acre and the fee for a bulldozer should be three rupees per hour."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, a striking feature of the Supplementary Demands presented to us is the increased cost in the administrative machinery. I think, Sir, the time has arrived when the Government of the State should consider the ways and means of reducing the cost of administration. Because of the fall in prices, the revenues that the Government would derive from sales tax is bound to decrease. The Government should take note of this.

"I find, Sir, that under the item 'Police' alone a sum of Rs. 81,53,000 is asked for. There is considerable need for curtailing the expenditure under the Police department. The other day, the Hon. ex-Minister for Finance, Mr. Gopal Reddi, observed that a reduction of about two crores of rupees is possible under the head 'Police'. I hope that conditions in the State would soon make it possible for the Government to reduce the expenditure to such an extent.

"Sir, I am most disappointed to find that the Government have not paid proper attention so far as education is concerned. It is amazing to find that expansion of elementary education in the State has been kept in abeyance for the past two years. In spite of my having spoken about the same subject on two or three occasions on the floor of the House, Government have not paid any attention to it. The meagre allotment of Rs. 18,98,500 which the Government require under this sub-head is really very disappointing. Elementary education is of vital importance to the State and we have to spend more on this account.

"So far as higher education is concerned, Government have not acted in the proper manner. A number of private agencies who came forward to shoulder that burden have not been given permission to undertake that task. It was most unwise on the part of the Government to have refused private agencies permission to open arts and professional colleges in the State.

"Sir, I heartily support all that Raja Muthiah Chettiar has said about the water-supply in our City. Water-supply has become a very serious and acute problem. I think it is time that the Government readily came forward to give substantial aid to the Corporation of Madras in their efforts to relieve the water scarcity. Otherwise there would be panic in the City. I was surprised at the suggestion given by the hon. Mr. Muniswamy Pillay that the Government offices should shift to the Nilgiris due

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [24th March 1952]

to shortage of water in Madras City. I think that no Government worth the name would do so, leaving the people to suffer. Sir, it has been the lack of contact with the masses that has led to the reverses of the party in power, in the recent elections. I sincerely hope and trust that the Government would view the situation in the proper light and come forward with additional aid to the Corporation of Madras so that they could bore some more wells in the City to relieve the water scarcity. A special engineer should be placed in sole charge of this work. Also the new areas that have been added on to the limits of the Corporation of Madras should be cut away from it because the Corporation is finding itself very weak to manage its affairs with the meagre financial assistance now provided.

"The Government have been concentrating so far only on major irrigation works. They have practically neglected minor irrigation works. In fact Mr. Munshi, who recently toured the famine-stricken areas, did not know why minor irrigation works in those areas have been practically neglected. I have repeated on the floor of this House on many an occasion that the well-subsidy scheme would work properly only if Government themselves took up the work of digging wells and sent their own men to dig the wells. They should send their own men to improve the irrigation tanks which have now gone dry in several districts and also attend to minor irrigation works in respect of each district.

"Sir, so far as Civil Works are concerned, I have been urging on the floor of this House on many occasions for the appointment of an Estimates Committee to scrutinize the estimates prepared by the Public Works Department. The estimates that are now presented by the Public Works Department are inflated. If the same work is done by a private contractor we know that the cost would be much lower. Hence each and every estimate prepared by the Public Works Department should be fully scrutinised by an Estimates Committee. Then only can we be sure that every pie of the State is properly spent and not frittered away."

* JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM :—"Sir, I rise to offer some general remarks on the presentation of the Supplementary Budget and the Demands for Supplementary Grants. Now, we have been asked to sanction Supplementary Grants totalling as much as 9½ crores of rupees, while our annual budget ranges between 55 to 60 crores. Thus the total of our Supplementary Demands amounts roughly to 15 to 16 per cent of the annual Budget. When we analyse the items for which Supplementary Grants are now required, we find that most of the items have been included in the annual Budget. For instance, we have been asked to grant a sum of Rs. 114 lakhs, under the head 'Agriculture.' Under the head 'Police' a sum of Rs. 81 lakhs is provided for, while as much as Rs. 172 lakhs has been provided for 'Loans and Advances' by the State Government. Under demand XXXIV—Payments of Compensation to landholders on

24th March 1952] [Janab M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim]

the abolition of the Zamindari system—a sum of Rs. 94 lakhs is earmarked. I do not know the reason why such a huge sum totalling nearly Rs. 10 crores is asked for under Supplementary Grants. They could as well have been included in the annual Budget itself. Perhaps the hon. Minister for Finance wanted to show the Budget to be a surplus one, without including this additional expenditure. I find no explanation is forthcoming from the Government on that score.

"Sir, are we having any crisis in our State? Is it really necessary to spend as much as 15 to 16 per cent of our annual Budget by way of Supplementary Grants? I am not at all able to understand the logic behind this. My point is that every item of expenditure under these Supplementary Demands should be scrutinized by the highest person holding responsibility for it in the State and should be included under the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure only when it is found absolutely necessary.

"I want to mention one more point before I conclude. Recently it was announced by the Government that they have increased the procurement price of paddy by Rs. 1-8-0 per maund. But they have not instructed their procurement agents to pay that price to the producers. In my district of Tanjore the procurement agents have not been paying the additional price. The agents say that the producers will get bonus afterwards. If so, the producers there have to go to the Taluk Offices, wait there for days together to get a few rupees more. The difficulty could be avoided by the Government strictly instructing their agents to pay the producers the increased price of Rs. 1-8-0 per maund on the spot.

"With these words I shall resume my seat."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, several of the hon. Members who have spoken to-day have touched on matters not pertaining to the Supplementary Demands. They have made observations of a general nature on various subjects and it is difficult to reply to the several points raised and give exact information. Nor do I feel called upon to reply to the points raised because they are not relevant to the subjects before the House. 1.15 p.m.

"Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Nagappa and several other hon. Members spoke about elementary education. In the Supplementary Demands we have provided for the normal expansion of elementary schools and for the revision of the scales of pay of teachers. The additional allotment required is Rs. 18.98 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs odd will be met by reappropriation from savings within the Grant and there is provision made in the Supplementary Estimates for the balance of Rs. 5.96 lakhs required for this purpose. So far as elementary education is concerned, I can inform hon. Members that the expenditure on elementary education has gradually risen from Rs. 308 lakhs in

[Sri A. B. Shetty.] [24th March 1952]

1945-46 to Rs. 660 lakhs in 1950-51. The number of schools has also increased from 36,148 in 1946-47 to 39,000 in 1950-51. The strength of the schools also has risen from 34.56 lakhs in 1946-47 to 40 lakhs in 1950-51. I have not got the figures for 1951-52. These figures show how there has been a gradual increase in expenditure and a gradual increase in the number of schools and the strength of the schools. With regard to the revision of the scales of pay of elementary school teachers, this matter is under consideration in connexion with Part II schemes.

"My hon. Friend Sri Gopalaswami made certain observations about food procurement, Harijan Uplift and so on. The amount allotted for Harijan Uplift work has also increased from year to year. Even in the course of the current year, it has increased by a few lakhs over the amount allotted in the Budget. There is an increase in the Supplementary Estimates. We have provided for increased expenditure on account of additional staff, for mid-day meals, scholarships, boarding grants and acquisition of house-sites.

"The hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad spoke about the necessity for decontrol of cloth, yarn and cotton. I understand the Government are considering the question of removing the control on the distribution of cloth. About decontrol of yarn, it will be difficult to remove the control immediately, but the Government will keep it in view. Decontrol of cotton is a matter for the Government of India. The Raja of Chettinad also spoke about the urgent need for the Government attending to the provision of more drinking water-supply in the City. This is a matter which the Corporation is attending to. The Government are providing in the Supplementary Estimates a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to help the Corporation to take emergency measures in regard to this matter. I was very much interested to hear the Raja of Chettinad threatening us with black flag demonstrations. (An hon. Member: 'He was not serious.') I hope it is true. The hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu spoke in his usual way about the top-heavy administration, about cutting down the salaries of the higher officials and showing sympathy for the Non-gazetted officers and so on. Of course these are matters about which much is being said today. I have already stated that the question of raising the scales of pay and allowances of Non-gazetted officers and teachers is a matter which next Ministry will have to take up for consideration in right earnest. My hon. Friend, Sri Appa Rao, while complimenting the Government on starting the Art Gallery suggested that new pictures and other art objects should be purchased. The Government are quite aware of the need for doing such things. It is only on account of financial stringency that we have not been able to make the Art Gallery as nice and up-to-date as it should be. The hon. Lady Member Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin spoke about the need for reducing expenditure by Government. Economy in expenditure is one of the matters to which the Government will have to pay very early attention in

24th March 1952] [Sri A. B. Shetty]

order to find the necessary finances for our Five-Year Plan. I do not agree with her when she says that enough amounts have not been spent on minor irrigation works. The Government have spent several crores of rupees on well-subsidy schemes, renovation of tanks and other minor irrigation works. Information about this matter has been given often in this House by the then Minister for Public Works and also in the various Administration Reports and in the Journal published by the Information and Publicity Department.

"The hon. Member Mr. Ibrahim asked why so much as Rs. 10 crores is being asked for by way of Supplementary Demands. He does not seem to have taken note of the statement made by me while presenting the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure. It is true that the total of all the Demands comes to Rs. 9.78 odd crores; but as against this additional demand we are expecting savings or credits to the extent of nearly rupees one crore in the revenue account and Rs. 7 crores in the capital account. The amount of the supplementary demands has not been reduced with reference to these savings and credits as no reappropriation is possible from one Grant to another or between 'charged' and 'voted' items. If we deduct these Rs. 8 crores of savings and credits, the additional amount we are spending will be less than Rs. 2 crores. My hon. Friend has been long enough in this House to know the necessity for Supplementary Statements of Expenditure. Unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances arise and make it necessary for the Government to incur expenditure beyond the amount provided in the original budget. I hope, Sir, the various observations and suggestions made by hon. Members will receive due attention from the new Ministry."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and reassemble at 11 a.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 25th March 1952.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 25th March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Extension of the works for taking electricity from
Jog to South Kanara.*

* 275 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Sri K. R. Karanth, is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. R. KARANTH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the present stage regarding the extension of the works for taking electricity from Jog to South Kanara;

(b) whether tenders have been called for and received for the proposed works and, if so, when;

(c) whether tenders have been accepted and, if not, why not; and

(d) the reasons for not including these works in the “Five-Year Plan” in this State?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) Survey of the 110 K.V. line from Balbare to Mangalore has been finalized. Realignment and site plans for sub-stations are being prepared.

“Acquisition proposals for the sub-station sites at Mangalore and Hiriadka have been taken up and are being finalized.

“(b) Tenders for the supply and erection of materials for the transmission line were invited on 15th March 1951 and received on 3rd July 1951. Tenders for the supply and erection for sub-stations were invited on 12th May 1951 and received up to 24th September 1951, the last date for acceptance of tenders.

“(c) Tenders have been accepted and orders placed for materials like insulators, conductors, etc., for the lines and power transformers and steel structures required for the sub-station.

“(d) The South Kanara Scheme has already been included under ‘Transmission System and Rural Electrification’ in the first Five-year Plan for 1951–1956.”

[25th March 1952]

Rates fixed for the dyeing of cloth and yarn.

* 276 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) the rates fixed by the Government for dyeing yarn and cloth;
- (b) the number of dyeing licensees;
- (c) whether any cloth or yarn bales have been allotted to dyers by the Textile department at present; and
- (d) the maximum and minimum quantities allotted to the dealers?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“(a) The maximum charges prescribed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, for bleaching, dyeing, finishing and other processing of mill cloth and yarn applicable to all processors are detailed in Schedule ‘D4’ to the Bombay Textile Commissioner’s Notification S.R.O. 1045, dated 26th June 1951, republished at pages 1260-61 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th August 1951. No charges have been prescribed for hand dyeing and hand printing of mill cloth.

“(b) There are 210 colour yarn licensees and 572 processed mill cloth licensees.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The maximum quantity of yarn allotted is 41 bales a month and the minimum 1 bale a month. The maximum quantity of cloth allotted is 20 bales a month and minimum 100 yards a month.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the dyers of Madura charge very high rates and supply to the dealers sometimes unwanted shades and colours and what action have Government taken to prevent such difficulties?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“The rates charged by the Madura dyers are within the rates fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. About unwanted colours, the Government will take necessary action if anything is brought to their notice.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“The Hon. Minister for Industries said that the rates for hand dyers have not been fixed. May I know the reasons for not fixing them and whether the Government will consider the desirability of fixing these rates?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“The hand dyers are given the option to charge what they like and the charges depend upon the competition in the trade. As regards the others the charges are fixed by the Textile Commissioner.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government have recently introduced a Buffer Quota System

25th March 1952]

and may I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representation from the dyers that the quota system is not working satisfactorily?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“Yes, that system has been introduced. No complaints have been received so far.”

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Madura colours are fast and do not fade soon and so they charge a little more than the other dyers in the State?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“I do not know whether the charges of the Madura dyers are higher than those of others but I know the Madura colours are very good.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, as regards the fixing of maximum and minimum quantities allotted to dealers, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the maximum was 41 bales and the minimum was one bale. May I know, after the yarn is dyed, whether it is allowed to be released to the weavers according to the whims and fancies of the dyers or, whether there is any quota system so that the dyed yarn can be released to weavers who have been granted ration cards?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“The whole thing is linked to the dealers and distributed to the weavers.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—“May I know, Sir, why the Madura dyers alone are given the privilege of dyeing yarn under quota system?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“Sir, they have been enjoying this for a very long time and so the privilege has been given to them.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that this Buffer Quota System was introduced as an experimental measure, and is it not necessary that this experimental measure should be tried in districts like Madura where dyeing is prevalent on a large scale, and why is it, Sir, that Madura has been omitted from this experiment?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“Sir, there are established dyers in Madura who are getting their quotas directly from the mills. As these are established dyeing centres—Madura, Madras, etc.—we have not introduced the system there.”

Armed dacoity near Polal village.

* 277 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any armed dacoity near Polal village beyond Madhavaram took place on 24th October 1951 by stopping the mufassal buses proceeding from and to Madras and cash and articles were removed from passengers;

[25th March 1952]

- (b) whether any passengers sustained injuries; and
 (c) what steps the Government have taken in this matter?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister).—“(a) At about 7-30 p.m. on 24th October 1951 about five persons armed with lathis and bichuvas stopped three passenger buses, near Polal village by using two bullock carts as road blocks. The culprits then removed from the passengers and bus conductors, two wrist watches, two rings and cash valued Rs. 335.

“(b) Two persons including a constable who were travelling received simple injuries.

“(c) Prompt and vigorous action was taken by the police authorities which resulted in the arrest of six persons. Jeep patrols were organized on the road and raids were conducted, on the night of 24th and 25th October on possible hide-outs of bad characters. Co-ordinated efforts with the City police have been made to locate the other culprits and to recover the stolen properties. Armed patrol on the roads has been ordered.”

SRI M. A. EASWARAN :—“May I know, Sir, how many such incidents have occurred after this till now near Madras?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Three more, Sir.”

Alleged collection of jamabandi mamools.

* 278 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavaya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Nellore removed a village officer of Nellore district for stating that unauthorized collection called mamools are made by the Revenue officials during jamabandi;

(b) whether the Government are aware of such practice;

(c) if so, since how long it had been existing; and

(d) whether the Nellore District Village Officers' Conference protested against the removal of the village officer?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) No.

“(b) & (c) The prevalence of the practice was brought to the notice of the Government as early as in 1939. The Government have repeatedly prohibited the revenue staff from resorting to collections of mamools during Jamabandi. The Government have received no complaints recently regarding the prevalence of such practice.

“(d) No.”

25th March 1952]

Increase in rice ration.

* 279 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether it was announced by the Madras Government that rice ration would be increased by 2 oz. on the 2nd March and, if so, whether it will be implemented?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“No such announcement was made by the Government.”

Cultivation of lands adjoining railway lines.

* 280 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any lands adjoining the railway lines for cultivation during this year;

(b) if so, the area of such lands;

(c) the number of acres brought under cultivation so far in this State from the Railway department;

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to bring under cultivation the lands adjoining the railway lines which are still lying waste; and

(e) if so, what they are?

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

“(b) 3,947.65 acres.

“(c) An extent of 2,805.32 acres has been leased out for cultivation, of which 2,068.62 acres have been brought under cultivation so far.

“(d) As regards the remaining extent which has not been applied for on lease, applications as and when received from ryots who are eager to cultivate such lands will be disposed of on merits. As for lands leased but not cultivated it is expected that such lands will be brought under the plough and food crops raised on them before the end of the current year.

“(e) It is open to the ryots to apply for these lands and to avail themselves of the Grow More Food concessions to bring these lands under cultivation.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know, Sir, how many acres of such railway lands are yet to be brought under cultivation and whether the Government have got any attractive scheme to bring them under cultivation?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“If the hon. Member wants information regarding the number of acres of railway lands available in the whole State, I would like to have notice. As far as attractions are concerned, the leasing of the land for a period is itself an attraction because people are anxious to cultivate the lands.”

[25th March 1952]

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of entrusting these lands to the Agricultural Department and bring them under cultivation departmentally? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The Agricultural Department does not cultivate lands, Sir. It advises the people as to the best methods of cultivation and helps them. It only runs some model farms.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue in his answer to clause (d) was good enough to say that these lands have been leased to agriculturists. May I know, Sir, whether they have been given on lease to agricultural labourers and landless, poor Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

Chagalnad Rural Water-supply Scheme.

* 281 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Government have received the final report of the Sanitary Engineer and the Chief Engineer about the Chagalnad Rural Water-supply Scheme in East Godavari?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The answer is in the affirmative.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ May I know, Sir, what action has been taken by the Government on the Chief Engineer's report? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The scheme is a very costly one and the Government are not taking it up. The Government are thinking of an alternative scheme of digging 50 bore wells at a cost of Rs. 6,80,000.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether this Chagalnad Scheme is costlier *per capita* than the Kayalpattinam Scheme or other schemes in the State? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ I do not know, Sir.”

Methods adopted by the police to extract information from arrested persons.

* 282 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the methods adopted by the police to extract information from arrested persons, suspected to be Communists?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ No person is arrested merely because he is suspected to be a Communist. Arrest is made only when there is reason to believe that a person has committed or is about to commit a cognizable offence. Arrested persons are interrogated if the Investigating Officers think that useful

[25th March 1952]

information can be obtained from them. As regards investigation of offences, the police follow the procedure laid down in Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether arrested persons are beaten in the police station to extract information from them? ”

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

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will at least tell us what are the recognised methods of getting information from these arrested persons? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, the police people know them.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, what are the methods adopted by the police to get information from arrested persons? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ All recognized methods, all legitimately recognized methods, Sir.”

SRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is true that a confession made to a police officer is not valid? ”

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

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know Sir, what are those recognized methods and whether the Government will be prepared to place a copy of those methods on the table of the House? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I would like to have notice.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that a certain Government Order created Security Councils in the districts where the Members of the Legislature and the District officials met and discussed certain allegations of police excesses. For the last three or four months these Councils are not meeting. May I know, Sir, whether such things are taking place under the instructions of the Government? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This has got nothing to do with the question under reply. I pass on to the next question.”

Enquiry into the elections to the Madras Medical Council.

* 283 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member, Sri R. Subbier, is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI R. SUBBIER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the then Surgeon-General was asked to hold another enquiry into the elections to the Madras Medical Council in 1946?

[25th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"A statement^a narrating the circumstances that led to the setting aside of the elections to the Madras Medical Council held in 1946 is placed on the table."

Alleged arrest of Chalasani Srinivasa Rao and others of Divi taluk.

* 284 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether Chalasani Srinivasa Rao, Kanchana Rao and Dasari Nageswara Rao of Bhatlapenumarru, Divi taluk in Krishna district, were arrested in 1950; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will give information of their whereabouts?

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

" (b) Does not arise."

11-15 a.m. SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Students' Federation of Andhra requesting information regarding the whereabouts of these three students?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should like to have notice, Sir."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, what methods we have to adopt to get proper replies or information to our questions from the Hon. Revenue Minister?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"To whom is this question addressed?"

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Sir, the question is addressed to the Chair. May I submit to the Chair, what recognized methods we have to adopt to get proper replies and information from the Hon. Revenue Minister who is invariably evasive in replying to questions put to him?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can avail himself of the Budget discussion for this purpose."

Prevention of thefts of properties belonging to religious institutions.

* 285 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the public of Ayyampettai, Tanjore district, regarding the atrocities committed by the Dravida Kazhagam near the temple of Sri Prasanna Rajagopalaswami;

(b) the action taken against the offenders; and

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 525-526 infra.

[25th March 1952]

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to prevent the Dravida Kazhagam party not to commit such offences in the temples in future?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) Enquiries made into the allegations show that when the Blackshirts were holding their meeting, some members of the opposite party went into the temple and began ringing the bell with a view to cause disturbance to the meeting. Some of the Blackshirts rushed into the temple in order to stop the ringing of the bell. A police constable who was on bandobust duty rushed into the temple to prevent any clash and appealed to both the parties not to quarrel and create trouble. In his hurry he forgot to remove his boots before entering the temple. Some of the elderly people present also interfered and asked the persons inside to stop ringing the bell. The police constable had no *mala fide* intention in entering the temple with his boots on. Since no cognizable offence had been committed no action was taken.

" (c) A proposal to strengthen the existing provisions of the Criminal Law to prevent sacrilegious acts and thefts of properties belonging to religious institutions in this State is under consideration of the Government."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether members of the Dravida Kazhagam are allowed to hold their meetings in front of temples which affords an opportunity for goondas to invade the temples and whether the Government will prevent the holding of such meetings near temples in future?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"This seems to me more a matter for local officials to decide. It is a matter within their discretion."

Number of mills that are permitted to have retail depots.

* 286 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of mills that are permitted to have depots (retail depots) to distribute the bales of yarn to the retailers in the State;

(b) the names of the mills;

(c) the total number of bales that the above mills supplied to the dealers for the months of July, August and September 1951; and

(d) the names of the mills having retail depots in North Arcot district and the total number of bales distributed by the depots in North Arcot district for the months of August and September 1951?

[25th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) to (d)
The answer ^a is placed on the table.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“May I know, Sir, what is the object of the Government in allowing these mills to distribute yarn through retail depots when other mills are distributing yarn directly to the State nominees or through dealers?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“Because these mills are post-war mills and are not able to be run economically.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“Sir, we find from the information laid on the table of the House that certain mills have been allowed to have retail shops. May I know, Sir, what special considerations weighed with the Government in allowing certain mills to open retail shops?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“I have just now answered the question, Sir.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“May I know, Sir, for how many years the Government will permit such mills to distribute yarn through retail depots?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“The balance sheets of mills that are permitted to have retail depots are being checked periodically. These concessions will continue as long as they are not found to work economically.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that a large number of yarn bales have not been lifted from the mills by the nominees of the State and what steps do the Government propose to take to prevent the glut of yarn in the mills?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“In the paper placed on the table of the House, Palamalai Ranganathar Mills, one of the oldest mills in the State, has been permitted to have retail depots. This mill does not come under the post-war mills. May I know, Sir, why this mill has been included in the list of mills permitted to have retail depots?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“Because new spindles have been given under the post-war scheme to this mill.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“May I know, what steps the Government have taken to prevent blackmarketing in the retail shops of these mills?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“Sir, the same steps that are taken against other merchants for blackmarketing will be taken against these mills also for similar offences.”

[25th March 1952]

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“May I know, Sir, whether any instances of misuse of this concession have been brought to the notice of the Government and if so, what action has been taken by the Government regarding them?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“No such misuse of the concession has been brought to the notice of the Government.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know, Sir, whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the nominees of the Government are not lifting the yarn bales allotted to them from the mills; and if so, what steps the Government propose to take to prevent a glut of yarn in the mills?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“This question does not arise at all.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“May I know, Sir, what percentage of production in such mills is allowed to be sold through retail depots?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“I want notice, Sir.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I ask, Sir, since there is a glut in the mills, whether the Government will allow the mills to dispose of their stocks through retail dealers.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“If the yarn is not lifted by the nominees of Government, the mills can dispose of their stocks to whomsoever they like.”

Assignment of lands to lower class Government employees.

* 287 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the privileges granted to political sufferers, Harijans and ex-servicemen in regard to assignment of lands are extended to lower class Government employees and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“The privileges granted to political sufferers, Harijans and ex-servicemen in regard to assignment of lands are applicable to lower class Government employees also, provided they come under any of the categories of political sufferers, ex-servicemen or landless poor persons, as the scheme of land grant is applicable only to those categories irrespective of whether they are lower class Government employees or not.”

“The latter part of the question does not therefore arise.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தயவு செய்து பதிலைத் தமிழில் சொல்லுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும், அரசியல் தியாகி களுக்கும், மாஜி இராணுவ உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் என்ன சட்டம் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ, அதே சட்டந்தான் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இரண்டாவதாக கேட்ட கேள்வி எழுவதற்கே காரணமில்லை.”

[25th March 1952]

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ எந்த முறையில் அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கும் இராணுவ சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதோ, அதைப் போலவே அரசாங்கத்தின் கீழ்த்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் வீடுகட்டுவதற்கு ஏன் நிலம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்று கேட்கின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ இதற்கு ஏற்கனவே பதில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறது.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தின் கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு ஏன் நிலம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்று கேட்கின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ My answer related to assignment of lands. If the hon. Member is referring to the assignment of house sites, I suggest that he may put a separate question.”

Supply of rice to the meals hotels.

* 288 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether it was decided to stop rice ration to hotels and, if so, whether the Government have considered the position of the visitors to Madras from mufassal who depend on hotels for food?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Supply of rice to the meals hotels has not been stopped.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Sir, certain people who start new hotels overnight are able to get rice ration from the Government, whereas other people who start hotels are not able to get rice ration. May I know, whether the Government have laid down any rules in granting these rice rations?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ A news item appeared in the newspapers some days ago that rice will not be supplied to hotels which have no lodging arrangements and that rice will be supplied only to hotels which have lodging arrangements?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ A confusion arose on account of the decision taken at the last Food Ministers' Conference in which such a direction was given to the States like the North Indian States which are not usually using rice in their hotels. But, as far as Madras and South Indian States are concerned where rice is the normal food, no such restriction has been imposed.”

Number of bales of yarn allotted to the State.

* 289 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of yarn bales allotted to this State for the months of July, August and September 1951; and

(b) the quantity of 60s yarn bales allotted for the above months?

25th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ (a) 17,622½ bales, 16,632½ bales and 17,201½ bales, respectively.

“ (b) 1,260, 1,239 and 1,302 bales, respectively, but the quantities actually received were 2,144, 1,848 and 1,998.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“ Sir, most of the mills produce yarn in large quantities in 40 and 60 counts only. May I know what powers the Government have got to regulate the production of different counts of yarn?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ It is only the Government of India that have got powers to regulate the production of the different counts of yarn, and the State Government have got no control over production in the mills.”

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—“ Sir, it is more than a year since the Hon. Minister for Industries, Sri Hare Krushna Mahtab promised us that this State would be given a quota of 25,000 bales at least every month. May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India have fulfilled their obligations, and if not, what steps this Government have taken to see that the Hon. Minister Sri Hare Krushna Mahtab fulfils the promise he made with regard to this State?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Sir, the present quota for every month is 19,000 bales of yarn. The weavers in our State are not able to lift even this quota. As such, there is no use in pressing the Government of India for increased quota.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, the answer of the Hon. Minister that the weavers are not lifting even the quantity of yarn allotted to the State is misleading. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is satisfied that the weavers are getting enough yarn for even three days? As it is, the weavers want yarn of 18, 20 and 40 counts and not 60 and 80 counts which the Government are now thrusting on them?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ At present there is not much demand for handloom cloth and so, the weavers are not taking yarn. There is a demand for yarn of low counts. But the production of yarn of low counts depends upon the kind of cotton supplied to the mills by the Government of India. For producing low counts, the mills require Indian produced cotton which is not readily available. So, there is a dearth of low-count yarn.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Will the Government take steps to press the Government of India to supply yarn of 18, 20 and 40 counts to which the majority of weavers of our State are accustomed?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Steps will be taken, Sir.”

[25th March 1952]

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras will recommend to the Government of India decontrol of yarn as well? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“ As soon as the position eases.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Some time ago there was a hue and cry regarding shortage of yarn but now there is plenty of yarn available and weavers are not lifting the yarn. May I know the reason for this? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“ There is no demand for handloom cloth. That is why weavers have not lifted the yarn allotted to this State.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ The Hon. Minister, in answer to another question, just now admitted that weavers have not lifted the yarn allotted to them. This means that there is plenty of yarn available. Will the Government of Madras, therefore, make up their mind to advise the Government of India to remove the control on yarn? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“ The Government will watch the position for some time more and then see whether they can recommend decontrol of yarn to the Government of India.”

11-30 a.m. JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister has observed that marketing conditions are very weak so far as yarn bales are concerned. On account of the prohibitive cost of yarn, weavers are not able to purchase it. The mill-owners purchase foreign cotton for their use. I know very well that the mills can produce 40 counts . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member is only making a suggestion and not putting any question.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know what steps the Government are going to take to improve marketing of handloom cloth so that the weavers may be fully employed? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“ I should like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—“ Is it not a fact that weavers are willing to take yarn of lower counts and there is demand for 20 and 40 counts but the mills are not able to supply them? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“ I have already answered that question, Sir.”

25th March 1952]

Representation from the political sufferers of Mannargudi taluk.

* 290 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have assigned any lands to the political sufferers in Edangankottai-Melaiyur, Mannargudi taluk, Tanjore district;

(b) if so, how many acres, and to how many political sufferers;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the political sufferers regarding their difficulties in taking possession of the lands assigned to them in the above place; and

(d) if so, what it is and the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ (a) & (b) Yes. The Collector of Tanjore has assigned an extent of 145.07 acres of land in favour of 30 political sufferers, in Edangan-kottai-Melaiyur village, Mannargudi taluk, Tanjore district.

“ (c) & (d) A representation was received by the Collector of Tanjore from a section of the political sufferers, stating that the difficulty in taking possession of the lands assigned to them was due to the non-co-operation of the village officers. The allegation was enquired into and found to be not true. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, has however issued a circular to the village officers in Mannargudi taluk stating that they should not create trouble and faction in the villages in the matter of assignment of lands to the political sufferers.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“ May I know, Sir, whether any criminal complaints were filed by the political sufferers against the villagers who had intimidated them not to enjoy those lands? If so, what action the Government have taken to protect these political sufferers? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ If criminal complaints have been received, they would be certainly looked into.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ Mr. Speaker, in view of the great unpopularity that the Congress Party has incurred on account of assignment to political sufferers of lands which had been in possession of others for decades, will the Government of Madras, representing the Congress Party, follow the advice given by a distinguished Congressman of the North and appeal to those who have been given such lands to surrender them voluntarily? Otherwise this Government would be making itself still more unpopular.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Sir, the suggestion made is one which the new Government will have to

[25th March 1952]

consider. So far as political sufferers are concerned, several of them have voluntarily given away their lands. The names of such of those who have done so are daily published in the *Andhra Prabha*."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—" May I ask, Sir, whether there is still land left in Mannargudi taluk for assignment to those who had suffered politically under this present Government? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I would like to mention to the hon. Member that no one has suffered politically under this Government."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" While I appreciate the answer given by the Hon. Minister to my previous question, may I request him to publish either in the form of a statement or a press communique the names of those persons who have voluntarily surrendered their lands and thus enhance their prestige, instead of leaving it to the newspapers to publish their names? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Can I have an answer to my question, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have no objection if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is not a question but only a suggestion, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that in one district, after the Collector had passed orders assigning lands to certain political sufferers, the whole proceedings were cancelled by another Collector who came next? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" This question has nothing to do with Mannargudi taluk with which we are concerned at present."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—" May I know whether it is not a fact that 75 per cent of political sufferers have not got lands and the remaining 25 per cent who have been assigned lands think it to be a waste? "

Permission for the construction of ' Bharat Theatre.'

* 291 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member Sri K. R. Karanth is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI K. R. KARANTH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether a new cinema hall called Bharat Theatre is being built in R.S. No. 1767/2 abutting Vijayaraghavulu Road, Washermanpet, Madras, for the last three months;

25th March 1952]

(b) whether steel and iron materials and cement are being used in the above construction;

(c) whether the said use has been sanctioned by the Government or by any officer thereof and, if so, the date of the order and the quantity sanctioned in each; and

(d) whether there are already two cinema theatres within a furlong of this new construction?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

" (c) No, as the articles used were not subject to control.

" (d) No."

Alleged suicide by two refugees.

* 292 Q.—SRI N. S. VARADACHARI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that two refugees, one in Vijayavada and the other in Coimbatore, committed suicide very recently;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the suicides have occurred; and

(c) whether the Government will lay a statement on the table of the House showing the number of refugees, their present economic conditions and the manner in which they are being rehabilitated?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—" (a) Yes.

" (b) One Sankardas Mulchand, a refugee from Pakistan allotted to Vijayavada for rehabilitation with a Government loan of Rs. 500 is reported to have committed suicide on 8th October 1951. According to the statement given by his mother, the deceased demanded two rupees from her, which she refused as he had already squandered away the Government loan and therefore he got angry, beat her and then ran away and fell into a well. The unanimous verdict of the panchayatdars was that the deceased committed suicide in the circumstances stated by his mother.

" The second case is that of Parvathi Bai, wife of Motandas Sobraj, a refugee living in the Old Distillery buildings at Coimbatore who committed suicide at midnight on 17th October 1951. According to the inquest report, she was suffering from tuberculosis for the past one and a half years and was admitted in the Government Headquarters Hospital in July last. She was discharged from the hospital as a hopeless case a week before 17th October 1951. It is reported that she was disheartened and gloomy after discharge from the hospital and committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes when others were asleep. The suicide is said to be due to despair on account of her disease.

" (c) A statement * is laid on the table of the House."

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 528-530 infra.

[25th March 1952]

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Will the Government consider a revision of the basic sum provided for different trades and also its repayment in dribblets? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This question deals with the suicide of two refugees. Has it anything to do with allotment of money to the refugees? ”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ My question refers to the answer to clause (c) in respect of which a big note has been placed on the table of the House. Clauses (a) and (b) of my question have been answered and I have no supplementary questions to put. ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Will the hon. Member repeat his question? ”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Will the Government revise the basic sum allotted to the refugees for the different trades and also the method of repayment of the basic sum so as to avoid their payment in dribblets for the simple reason that before the first dribblet is paid, the second dribblet falls due and the poor refugee finds it difficult to carry on the business? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, before arriving at a final decision regarding the basic sum to be provided for each trade, all factors were taken into account. So far no complaints have been received from the refugees. Inasmuch as the hon. Member has raised the question, it will be looked into. ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Do only refugees commit suicide, Sir? ”

Scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Vaduvur, Mannargudi taluk.

* 293 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the villagers around Vaduvur, Mannargudi taluk, Tanjore district, regarding extension of electricity for agricultural purposes, etc.;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

“ (b) (1) A copy of a letter, dated 27th April 1950, from Sri V. K. Kothandaraman, Representative of Vaduvur and adjoining villages, addressed to the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Tiruchirappalli, and (2) a petition, dated 23rd July 1951, from the residents of Vaduvur addressed to the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works, were received.

“ (c) The villagers have been informed through Sri V. K. Kothandaraman, that the licensees are not now in a position to

[25th March 1952]

take up a scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Vaduvur and the adjoining villages and that they expect that it would take at least two years for the scheme to materialize. ”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know the reason why electricity has not been supplied to these villages? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ There has been a long correspondence between the Government and the Electric Company regarding this. I would like the hon. Member to put a separate question in case he wants the correspondence to be released. ”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I request Government to bring electricity to those villages immediately? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ So far as I can see, I do not think it would be possible to bring electricity to the villages immediately. ”

Loans granted for the purchase of agricultural implements.

* 294 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons in Chingleput district who have applied during the current year for ploughs, ploughing bulls, pump sets and agricultural tools on interest-free loans to improve their lands and the number among them that have been given the necessary implements; and

(b) whether these implements have been given to poor agriculturists or rich landlords?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Loans are granted for the purchase of ploughing bulls, pump sets, agricultural tools, etc., under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. These loans are not interest-free. They are granted in cash and the borrowers are free to purchase the implements, etc., either from the Agriculture Department or from private dealers. It is presumed that the information required by the M.L.A. relates to the grant of these loans. The information is furnished below :—

(a) The number of persons who applied for loans in the Chingleput district during the current year was 6,973 and out of these, loans were granted to 2,819 persons.

(b) Out of the number referred to in clause (a) 2,332 applicants were poor agriculturists and 487 rich landlords. ”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ கனம் தலைவரவர்களே, 6,973 பேர்கள் மனு எழுதித் கொடுத்த போது, 2,819 பேர்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் கடன் கொடுக்கப் பட்டதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறதே, மற்ற மனுதாரர்களுக்கு ஏன் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்று கேட்கிறேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Every case was considered on its merits and those that came up to the standards under the rules governing the grant of loans to agriculturists, were given loans. ”

[25th March 1952]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"In view of the fact that farmers find it very difficult under the present rules to get loans quickly, will the Government devise some means by which they could be granted loans quickly?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As far as possible the Government have been doing their best. Special staff has been sanctioned to help farmers to get their loans quickly whenever they apply for them."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions over."

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

II.—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1951-52.

A. Expenditure on Revenue Account.

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

11-45
a.m.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, I move—
'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,46,100 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,46,100 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'

"அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஜெனரலாகப் பேசக்கூடாது. நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் அல்லவா? அதில் கண்ட விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் பேச வேண்டும்."

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! நிலம் கொடுக்கிற விஷயத்தில், சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சமும் கவலையின்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கெனவே பிரிட்டிஷ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு இருந்த காலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கி, 'அந்த நிலம் எங்கே இருக்கிறது? அதன் விஸ்தீர்ணம் என்ன? சர்வே நம்பர் என்ன?' என்பதை யெல்லாம் நோட்டீஸ் போட்டிலே போட்டிருப்பார்கள். அதைப் போய்ப் பார்த்து ஹரிஜனங்கள் உடனே அந்த நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்பார்கள். அப்படியே அதைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டும் வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு பதவியேற்ற பிற்பாடு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் கொடுக்கப்படவேயில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த நிலங்களைக் கூட பிடுங்கி தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். ஏன் இம் மாதிரி ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களின் வசம் இருந்து வரும் நிலங்களையெல்லாம் பிடுங்கி தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேள்வி கேட்டால் சர்க்கார் அப்படி எதுவும் செய்ய வில்லை யென்பதாகப் பதில் சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் உண்மையை மறைத்து ஏன் அப்படி இவர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை."

"உண்மையில் தியாகி என்றால் யார்? கையில் இருபது லக்ஷம், பத்து லக்ஷம் என்று பணம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் தியாகிகளா? நூற்று இருபது, நூற்று முப்பது என்று காணிகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் எல்லாம் தியாகிகளா? இவர்களெல்லாம் எப்படி ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களின் வசமுள்ள ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தைக் கூட பிடுங்கிக் கொடுக்கும் நிலையில் இருப்பதாகச் சொல்ல முடியும்? ஆனால், சர்க்கார் இவர்களை யெல்லாம் தியாகிகள் என்று சொல்லித் தான் இப்போது ஏழை மக்களிடமிருந்து நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி இவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள்."

[25th March 1952] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

இது ரொம்பவும் அநீதியானது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிகமான அனுதாபம் காட்டவேண்டும். இப்போது காட்டுவதில்லையென்று தான் நான் சொல்லும் குற்றம். இதுமாதிரியாக இல்லாமல் அந்த ஏழை பாட்டாளி மக்களிடம் அதிகமாக அனுதாபம் காட்டி அவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் காரணயத்தோடு நிலம் ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find in the Explanatory Note that a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed to be kept in abeyance for the purpose of paying compensation later on. This sum of Rs. 30 lakhs or at any rate the sum of Rs. 21 lakhs has now been collected in excess. The arrears which are being collected, if I remember aright, ought to be paid to the former owners of these estates. I would like a further explanation from the Hon. the Revenue Minister whether I am right or wrong in assuming that such arrears should be paid to the zamindars or the proprietors irrespective of the compensation they were entitled to. This money should not be applied for the payment of compensation. This is a debt due to the zamindars. That is my impression. I understand that in certain estates a certain portion of the rents collected is given to the zamindars. I want to know why this money should not be paid to the zamindars quite apart from the compensation. One other matter which I want to reiterate now is this. The Government should speed up the work of the administrative machinery set up for the distribution of the money they have deposited under the Act. Of what earthly use is it if the Government deposit Rs. 190 lakhs in court if it is only to be kept safely in the treasury. The Government should see that the money is distributed quickly."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, I am glad that the Government are not spending from the general revenues for the payment of compensation to the zamindars but are building up a separate fund for the purpose. When the Government abolished zamins, most of the zamindars were removed, but benami zamindars have been created. The land has not been distributed to the actual tillers of the soil. The Government should have seen to it that no individual held more lands than what was necessary for himself. They should have allotted the lands to the agricultural labourers and the Harijans of the locality. This would have increased the food production in those lands. The lands should have been given to the original tenants. It is a good thing that the Government are building up a separate fund for the payment of compensation instead of meeting the expenditure from the general revenues. They have already got Rs. 8,53,900 and they want about Rs. 21 lakhs more in order to make up Rs. 30 lakhs. I should like to know whether the Government have got lands worth Rs. 30 lakhs. What is the value of the production from these lands ever since they were taken over by the Government? Formerly we were charging the zamindars that they were absentee landlords, that they had no interest in the land and production suffered. After the abolition of zamindars, have these lands been entrusted to the actual tillers of the soil and has production increased in any way? That is what I want to know from the Government."

[25th March 1952]

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, the point raised by the Raja of Chettinad is a very correct point. In several cases what has happened is this. After enquiries by the zamindars concerned, the Collectors reported in some cases that some sums were collected and they were not enough for meeting the collection expenses and therefore there was nothing left to be given to them. For example in a case where an estate village was taken over with arrears of Rs. 15,000, after two years of enquiry the Collector reported that they collected only Rs. 200 or Rs. 500 and nothing more. They did not make serious efforts to collect all the arrears. That is one aspect of the matter.

“ The second aspect of the matter is this. This sum of arrears is due to the zamindars. It must be given to them when collected. There is no question of further legal arguments in the matter. The very Explanatory Note says that the Government are utilizing the arrears due to expropriated zamindars. The arrears of money collected belong to the zamindars themselves and not to the Government. If the Government go on in this way, a lot of unnecessary litigation will be caused. I would request the Hon. the Revenue Minister to look into this aspect of the matter. With regard to one village, I addressed a letter to the Government and I did not get a reply about this point, but they replied stating some extraneous matters. The real point is, after an estate is taken over under the provisions of the Act, the arrears outstanding on the date on which it is taken over, should be handed over to the proprietor when they are collected after meeting the legitimate demands on the estate mentioned in the Act. The balance belongs to the zamindar and the Government cannot consolidate it into a fund and then use it to give compensation. It is a wrong method. I request the Hon. the Revenue Minister to get the matter examined further. For my part I cannot accede to the Demand now before the House and I oppose it.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the note that a sum of Rs. 21,46,100 is to be transferred to the Zamindari Abolition Fund. My request to the Hon. the Revenue Minister is this. Our State is now suffering from famine and we have no money to spare. There are many irrigation projects which should have priority over this expenditure. At this juncture we should influence the Government of India or bring pressure upon them and make them agree to the postponement of the payment of compensation to the zamindars for at least a period of 15 years. (At this stage Deputy Speaker took the Chair.) Madam, that is the only way to benefit the people. As matters stand at present, our State is not in a position to pay compensation to the zamindars. The money we get from the peasants in these estates does not belong to the zamindars. Times without number, on the floor of the House, it has been stated that the zamindars have no right to this property and that compensation is paid to them only for some other purpose. If we take a dispassionate view of the matter, it will be found that we are unable to pay any compensation. At least, let us have it postponed for another ten or fifteen years, so that in the meanwhile

[25th March 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu].

we can build up our minor irrigation works and help the famine-stricken areas adequately.

“ Another point that I want to mention is this. In the villages where the zamindari system has been abolished, the condition of the peasants has not at all improved. They have no house-sites for building houses as most of the lands which stood in the name of the zamindars have been sold out. The agricultural labourers and the poor peasants have no place for building houses. The Government must come forward and take over lands which are fit for house sites and hand them over to the poor peasants and agricultural labourers. In many villages there are no wells for supply of drinking water, not merely for Harijans but also for the ordinary peasants as well. There are villages where there are no wells at all particularly in the zamindari areas. I hope the Hon. the Revenue Minister would consider these matters and do his best on the eve of relinquishing his portfolio.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, it is very surprising that the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi who is known for his fairness to all persons should be a party to this position. I was giving him credit for being very fair in matters pertaining to his Department. I do not see what logic there is behind the position taken up by the Government of Madras in collecting this amount, keeping it for some time and then, with the sanction of the Government of India, utilizing it for the payment of compensation after 5 or 6 years. From all considerations of equity and justice to which reference has been made by the Raja of Chettinad and by the Leader of the Opposition, the Government of Madras would do well to drop this proposal altogether and try to give back the money to those to whom it is really due. It is no good at this stage to go into the question of the way in which the zamindari abolition legislation was pushed through and how it was acted upon by the Government. It is quite unfair to take away the estates and pay the landholders no compensation but give them only a promise of payment after 4 or 5 years. Even this promise may not be kept up by the successor Government. Even this Rs. 30 lakhs which is kept as a reserve with the approval of the Government of India may not be given as compensation.

“ Then there is another aspect of the matter which, I am sure the Hon. the Revenue Minister is not unaware of. While in certain estates there has been an efficient machinery set up by the Revenue Department for the collection of land revenue, in so many other estates there has been no collection at all. I know of many cases of poor zamindars and their dependants who are on the verge of starvation and ruination on account of the fact that there has been no collection of revenue at all and they have no other source to fall back upon. The Government of Madras did nothing at all to collect the revenue and did not go to their immediate help. The Hon. the Revenue Minister in his usual way said that everything possible was being done. He himself knows the difficulty of very, very small zamindars who are entirely dependant

[Janab Muhammad Raza Khan] [25th March 1952]

on this revenue. The Government of Madras do not seem to have any consideration for these poor people who deserve help. No proper steps have been taken to see that the collection is made. I know the difficulties of collection, especially when there has been a continuous failure of monsoons. But while we want to take advantage of one position, we should not try to ignore the other aspect also. I hope the Hon. the Revenue Minister will consider the matter again and drop this proposal."

12 noon * THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Madam Deputy Speaker, it was decided that compensation should be paid to the zamindars whose estates were taken over, and necessary legislation was passed; subsequently an amending Act was also passed and the House agreed to give a part of the compensation by way of advance and the balance after survey and settlement was over. Now, when we had a discussion with the Government of India about the payment of advance compensation and the taking up of legislation in this matter, we felt, on the suggestion of the Government of India, that it would be good to build up a fund, so that money would be readily available for payment of balance of compensation when it falls due after survey and settlement is over. So, with a view to see that the suggestion made takes a definite shape and we implement it, this fund is sought to be created by transferring 30 lakhs of rupees provisionally. Madam, it was said, or rather it was implied, that it was as though the Government were trying to transfer provisionally this 30 lakhs of rupees into the proposed fund at the expense of payment of arrears due to certain landholders. If there are any arrears due, they will certainly be paid and this transfer of 30 lakhs of rupees to the fund does not in any way affect the amount that may be due to the zamindars whether as arrears or as compensation amounts."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I want to explain, Madam. If the Government make an enquiry, they will learn that arrears which were due to the zamindars at the time of taking possession of the estates are still outstanding to be paid and what we suggest is that such arrears due to the zamindars may be deducted out of this fund and if there is yet a balance, it may be consolidated into a fund for payment of compensation. Of course, we have no objection to that. But, what we are particular about is that there are arrears outstanding and due to the people at the time of taking over possession—that is, three years then and now three years after that, on the whole six years. Therefore, we suggest that first of all the arrears must be wiped out before the fund could be utilized by the Government for any other purpose."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Madam, as I have already said, if there are any arrears to be paid to them they will certainly be paid."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That under Demand I—Land Revenue the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,46,100.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

25th March 1952]

(2) DEMAND II—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I move—

'That under Demand II—State Excise Duties, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,15,000.' "

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, in the Explanatory Note supplied by the Government under this Supplementary Grant, Excise, I see that the additional amount asked for is required to meet the cost of muskets, revolvers, handcuffs, cycles, uniforms and warm clothing supplied to the Prohibition staff. But, my complaint is that the ineffectiveness of the Prohibition policy in our State is due to the want of diligence and want of active work on the part of the Prohibition staff. There is a cry that Prohibition has been a failure and that there must be a revision of the policy. I am absolutely against that and as the followers of the Father of the Nation, we must stand by the Prohibition policy. In the course of our struggle for freedom, we had been fighting for Prohibition and now that a popular Government has come into power, it is our duty to stand by Prohibition. If there has been a failure of the policy, it is probably because the staff employed on Prohibition has not been diligent and active in the discharge of their duties. What is the use of supplying muskets, revolvers and even warm clothing if the members of the staff are not prepared to go out and detect offences. So, Madam, I oppose this additional grant, not because I am against the policy of Prohibition, but because of the inadequate manner in which the Prohibition staff engaged in the work are doing their work.

" Another thing, Madam. The Government themselves are not so much for Prohibition. In my district, for the last five or six months something is being sold, which is known as an essence—essence of banana or something of the sort. It is openly sold in the shops and sold more to the students in the colleges. I am told that that essence contains 80 per cent of alcohol. This is openly sold under the very nose of the Government authorities and with the knowledge of the Government of Madras people are getting drunk openly by consuming this essence. I am told there are some Ayurvedic preparations which have been in vogue in our country for the last so many years and that they contain a certain ratio of alcohol. Even for taking 'drakshasava' or other 'asavas' which are necessary for treatment under the Ayurvedic system, I think, licence is necessary, because they contain alcohol. But, yet you allow these essences which contain 80 per cent of alcohol. So, Madam, if there has been a failure of the Prohibition policy, the charge should be laid on the Government of Madras and on the Prohibition staff employed by them. So, Madam, I oppose the provision for warm clothing and other things."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I support this Demand for no other reason than that my hon. Friend, Mr. Govinda Menon, has opposed it. I really felt

[Janab Muhammad Raza Khan] [25th March 1952]

that after the election of my hon. Friend, Sri P. Natesan, to the House of the People, discussion on the question of Prohibition would stop, at any rate in this House. On the other hand, I find there is a tendency to discuss it at every stage where there is some reference to Prohibition. At least on an issue like this, I feel that the Madras Government deserve the sympathy of all sections of the House. When the hon. Member, Mr. Prakasam, as Premier introduced Prohibition in eight districts and it was extended by the next Premier to the other districts, it was never thought that it would involve us in a loss of Rs. 18 crores and another Rs. 3 crores on the enforcement of it and again in the levy of sales tax at a high rate, not to speak of the odium from people and complaints, particularly from members of the party in power that Prohibition is a failure. The reasons for its failure are not too many. Possibly it was because we have not co-operated with the Government to see that it proves a success. No doubt, we have made brilliant speeches in the House, but in our constituencies we never bestowed any attention to give the Government and the officials concerned constructive suggestions to make Prohibition a success. Merely saying that it is a failure here and there is boot-legging or illicit distillation in such and such a place is not going to carry us any further. Therefore, Madam, it is time that members of the party in power, although there is an interval of only a few days left before the new Assembly will be formed, take note of it and the new Ministry that may come into being may also take it as a warning that they should take up this problem very seriously. I do not think it is any pleasure, especially for members of the party in power to oppose Prohibition. What I say is, people who have got experience may give constructive suggestions and though it has been admitted to be a failure now I am sure, Prohibition will become a success. There is no use of merely saying: This is happening in my district, some banana essence is sold in Malabar and there is rice essence in Visakhapatnam, and something else is happening in South Arcot and so on. These things do not help the Government at all. I feel that whatever Government may come into power in the future, it will do well to seriously tackle the problem. But, if they feel that it is impracticable to enforce Prohibition, it is for them to say, 'All right we give it up'. It is of course, no pleasure to lose Rs. 18 crores on it, which can be better utilized otherwise. If, on the other hand, they feel that they can efficiently enforce it by methods which may be effective, they will have to do it as long as they feel they can make it a success.

"Then, Madam, there is another aspect of it. I do not know whether really the departmental people below have got the same interest in the matter as the officials of the Government at the top. No doubt, the Government lay down good policies, but much depends on the way in which they are implemented by the subordinates to whom the work is entrusted. Therefore, it is time the Government institute a thorough enquiry to see whether the department concerned have really taken up the question very seriously and whether they are intent on making it a success. Again,

25th March 1952] [Janab Muhammad Raza Khan]

Madam, I do not think there is any use in appealing to the Minister in charge at present, because I do not know who is going to be the fortunate or unfortunate Minister in charge in the new set-up. However, I may appeal to him to bestow attention and thought on this problem and do the right thing for the good of this State."

* SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Demand made by the Hon. Minister. In supporting the Demand I would like to offer a few remarks about the Prohibition policy which is under fire in this House. The Congress Party is wedded to the policy of Prohibition and if it is found to be bitter, it is because of what people think about it and feel about it. Most of the people who today shed crocodile tears in this House that Prohibition has failed have combined with anti-Prohibitionists outside the Legislature. As a matter of fact, it is only the Congress party and no other party, whatever loopholes there may be in the present scheme, that has stated that Prohibition will be a main programme in the coming years also. During the recent elections all the parties except the Congress, joined together in condemning Prohibition and it is as a result of that we now see a general demoralization in the public. Especially, my Friend, Mr. Venkateswarlu, will admit that the Communist Party was vociferous in demanding that Prohibition must be repealed and repealed immediately and consequently they have given encouragement to various toddy tappers and even to shopkeepers to think that Prohibition will be repealed very soon. The result of it is that illicit distillation has increased to a very large extent, and such is the experience we are having in the State to-day. The fact that people of other parties have given high hopes that Prohibition will be repealed by the next Ministry has induced the illicit toddy tappers and arrack dealers to carry on the work vigorously. I can confidently say that Prohibition is at a standstill in the mufassal and that is the state of affairs to-day. Whether the present state of affairs calls for a reconsideration of the policy or not will have to be decided by the next Ministry. What I submit is, you must take realities into consideration and not pursue the policy for the sake of an ideology. But, whatever may be the ideology, I think people are not ready for total Prohibition. So, it is better we change our policy. To-day we are facing a terrible famine and we are not able to get food, we are not able to get cloth or water to carry on. We have no money to spend on famine relief in Anantapur. People simply ask, what is the use of Prohibition without giving them food, clothing and their other wants. After giving them all these things, and then if our policy is pursued, it will be all right. To-day, we want money to put the five-year plan into operation. It is going to be a success and it will eradicate all wants. But, we want more money for it. May I ask, are you going to finance the five-year plan? Whatever Ministry may come into power, they will have to find enough money to finance the schemes under the five-year plan. But we have not got sufficient finance for the purpose. Any future Ministry that comes into power cannot tax the people further.

[Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman] [25th March 1952]

12-15
p.m.

"It will only result in the overthrow of the Ministry in the next few days or even in the next few hours. So, instead of risking the fortunes of the people by pursuing the policy of Prohibition, it is better we give the people first the essential things they want and then carry on the policy of Prohibition at a future date when things are right. Urgent things have first to be done. There is no use of saying people will bless us when things are better a few years hence. So, may I appeal to the Ministry to reconsider the present policy of Prohibition. Let them first follow the policy of supplying the immediate needs of the people so that they may first survive the present period of scarcity and then we shall think of carrying out our ideology."

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—“கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே! மது விலக்கு சம்பந்தமாக போலீசாருக்கு துப்பாக்கி முதலிய சாமான்கள் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்ததற்காக நான்கு லட்சத்தி பதினேந்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் துப்பாக்கியை வைத்துக் கொண்டு யாரை என்ன செய்வது என்று கேட்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பூர்ணமாகப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அநேகமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறவர்களுக்கு போலீசார் தான் துணையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய துணையின் பேரில்தான் சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்படுகிறது, விற்கப்படுகிறது. சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் வண்டிக்காரத் தெருவில் சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்படுகிறது. அங்கே இருக்கும் போலீசார்தான் அவர்களிடமிருந்து பணம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு அவ்விதம் சாராயம் காய்ச்ச அனுமதிக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வாங்குவதில் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு வாரம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபாய் ஐம்பது கொடுப்பதாகக் கூட தெரிய வருகிறது. அந்த இடத்தில் இராயபுரத்தில் இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன் கூட ஒரு கலகம் நடந்ததாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. அங்கே போலீசார்தான் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதற்கும் விற்பதற்கும் அனுமதித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அங்கிருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் அவ்விதம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சொல்லி ஜனங்கள் வருத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். போலீசார்தான் ஏதா மாதிரும் போதாது. இவ்விதம் போலீசார் செய்து வருவதற்குச் சர்க்கார் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். துப்பாக்கி முதலியவைகளை அவர்களுக்கு வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. போலீஸ் காரர்களைச் சடுவதற்கு அவ்விதம் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் அதைநான் ஆமோதிக்கிறேன். இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் சரிவர அமுல் நடத்தப்படாமலிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் இந்தப் போலீஸ்காரர்கள்தான். அவர்கள்தான் இந்தத் தவறுகளைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று தெரிந்தும் அவர்கள் மேல் சர்க்கார் இன்னும் யாதொரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்க கண்டால் எல்லோரும் அலறுவார்கள். இப்பொழுது மந்திரிகளைக் கண்டால் ஜனங்கள் பயப்படமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும் பொழுது போலீஸ்காரர்களைக் கண்டால் எவ்விதம் பயப்படப் போகிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் கள்ளத்தனமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறவர்களுக்கு அவர்கள் சாதகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக சர்க்கார் போலீஸ்காரர்களின் மேல் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் பூர்ணமாக அமுல் நடக்கும்படிச் செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத் தினால் இது வரைக்கும் பொது ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் நன்மை அடைந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் கிராம வாசிகள் ரொம்பவும் அனுசூல மடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நான் கொஞ்ச நாட்களுக்கு முன் ஒரு கிராமத் திற்குப் போயிருந்தேன். அங்கிருக்கும் பெண்களெல்லாம் தங்களிடம் ஐந்து அல்லது பத்து கலம் நெல் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். எவ்விதம் அவர்களுக்கு அந்த நெல் மிச்சப்பட்டது என்று கேட்டதற்கு அவைகளெல்லாம் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் ஏற்பட்ட நன்மையினால் கள்ளக்குடிக்காமல் இந்த நெல் மிச்சமாகி இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். கள்ளக்கடைகளை எடுத்ததால் தாங்கள் ரொம்பவும்

25th March 1952] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandan]

புஷ்கனமாக இருப்பதாகவும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் ஜனங்களுக்குச் சந்தோஷத்தையும் சௌகரியத்தையும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. இந்த சமயத்தில் இந்த சட்டம் வேண்டுமா என்று வோட்டுக் கேட்கப் போனால் பொது ஜனங்களிலுள்ள குடிகாரர்களும் ஏழைகளை நசுக்கும் மிராச்தார்களும் தான் இதற்கு வோட்டுப் போடுவார்கள். அந்த வேலையை இப்பொழுது செய்யக் கூடாது. உயிரைக் கொடுத்தாவது இந்த சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். இந்த சட்டத்தை யோசனை செய்து ரத்து செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நினைப்பது கூடாது. படையாச்சிகளும் ஹரிஜனங்களும் தான் இப்பொழுது குடிக்கிறவர்கள். அதனால் லாபம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. சட்டத்தை எடுத்தால் லாபம் வந்து விடும் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆகையால் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய பிரதிநிதியாகிய நான், ஏழைகளின் பிரதிநிதியாகிய நான், இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைப் பூர்ணமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதோடு இந்த விதமான டிமாண்டை எதிர்க்கிறேன்.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to oppose this Demand for the reasons already adduced by most speakers who spoke before me. Madam, the Congress policy of persuasion regarding Prohibition is of late replaced by the policy of repression. When I say that I do not mean to say that I am opposed to the policy of propaganda and that everyone in the country should addict himself to drink. Personally, I feel everybody should give up drink. The present policy of the Government is not going to help either the Government or the people. Prohibition can be worked successfully only through propaganda. People of all sections in society should be educated, and for that propaganda must be taken up seriously. But before doing that, the people should be provided with their urgent needs, namely, bread, house and cloth. After satisfying their elementary needs, the question of Prohibition can be taken up. Anyway, the present policy of repression should be given up. It will only ruin the cause. The present Demand is intended only to purchase some more weapons for repression. Perhaps those weapons are to be used to handcuff the offenders under the Prohibition Act. In the days when Mahatma Gandhi started his campaign of prohibition against the then Government, he propagated it among the people by propaganda and not by repression. So, if Government want to make Prohibition a success, they should give up their present policy of repression and take to the method of propaganda. To-day one sees in every jail a large number of people undergoing sentences for offences under the Prohibition Act. I do not know how many more are going to be thrown into jails in that way. But one thing is certain. You may throw thousands and thousands of people into prison for being drunk. Still the policy of Prohibition cannot succeed. Until the Government fulfil the immediate demands of the people, Prohibition cannot succeed. That is the reason why members occupying seats on the Treasury Bench side have also come to oppose the measure of Prohibition, and one Member of the Treasury Bench who has now ceased to occupy that seat went so far as to say that we should take a referendum in the matter of Prohibition. We are also not opposed to that suggestion. But my first suggestion is that we should amend the Prohibition Act in such a way as to do away with the penal clauses. In their stead

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [25th March 1952]

we can have clauses providing for propaganda. Without propaganda the scheme can never succeed. Mere repression can never succeed. Repression in other fields has failed and repression in Prohibition is bound to fail. With these words I oppose the Demand."

* **SRI P. VENKATARAMA AYYAR** :—“ Madam; Deputy Speaker, நமது தேசம் தலை நிமிர்ந்து நிற்பதற்காக மகாத்மா காந்தி நமக்கு நிர்மாண திட்டத்தை வகுத்துக் கொடுத்தார். அந்த நிர்மாண திட்டத்தில் தலை சிறந்ததான மது விலக்கு திட்டத்தை காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களெல்லாம் அதிகாரத்தைக் கைப்பற்றுவதற்கு முன்னால் இந்த (மது விலக்கு) திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று கள்ளுக்கடை மறியல் செய்தும் அடிப்பட்டு உதை பட்டு சிறை சென்று நீண்ட நாட்களாக வேலை செய்து இந்தக் கொள்கையைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று விடாபிடியாய் கடைபிடித்து வந்தார்கள். அதன் பிறகு அவர்கள் அதிகாரத்தைக் கைப்பற்றினார்கள். உடனே இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதனால் இந்த மாகாணமானது இந்த விஷயத்தில் முதன்மையாகவும் தலை சிறந்ததாகவும் இருந்து வந்தது. அதனால் நம் மூதாண்மதிற்கு மற்ற மாகாணங்களிடிலும் உயர்ந்த ஸ்தானமும் மதிப்பும் கிடைத்தது. ஆனால் சமீபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலில் நாம் தோல்வி அடைந்தோம்; அதற்கு இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் தான் காரணம் என்று பலர் தப்பு அபிப்பிராயம் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மது விலக்கு ரொம்பவும் அவசியம் என்றும் அது ரொம்பவும் நல்லது என்றும் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஏழைகளும் குடியானவர்களும் பயிரிடுபவர்களும், ஹரிஜனங்களும் எல்லோரும் ரொம்பவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் சரியான முறையில் அமுல் நடத்தப்படாமல் இருப்பதால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வெறுப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த வெறுப்பிற்குக் காரணம் இந்த மது விலக்குக் கூடாது என்ற கொள்கை அல்ல. நான் சமீபத்தில் ஒரு ஊருக்குப்போயிருந்தேன். அங்கே ஒரு ஹரிஜன் வந்து, ‘என்னிடம் பணம் இருக்கிறது. அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலம் வாங்க வேண்டும். ஏதாவது உதவி செய்யுங்கள்’ என்று என்னைக் கேட்டான். ‘உனக்கு ஏது பணம்’ என்று கேட்டேன். ‘பத்து, ரூபை வரஷங்களுக்கு முன் குடிப்பழக்கம் இருந்ததால் அப்பொழுது என்னிடம் பணம் கிடையாது. குடிக்க வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லும்பொழுது கள்ளுக் கடைகள் இருந்ததால் குடிக்காமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் வந்து கடைகள் இல்லாமையால் இப்பொழுது குடிப்பழக்கம் நின்று கையில் கொஞ்சம் பணம் இருக்கிறது. அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு கொஞ்சம் நிலம் வாங்கினால் உழைத்து நல்ல மனிதனாக மாணமாகப் பிழைக்கலாமே’ என்று தோன்றுகிறது என்று சொன்னான். அவனுக்கு நான் கூட நாலு மா நிலம் கொடுத்தேன். அந்த நிலைமை இப்போது பண ஏழைகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால். ஒவ்வொரு குடிகாரனிடமும் இப்பொழுது பணம் மிச்சமிருக்கிறது அநேக கிராமங்களில் ஏழைகளும், ஹரிஜனங்களும் இப்பொழுது குடி இல்லாததால் தேஜசுடனும், திடமாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது அதிகத் தெம்பும் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் பணத்தை கூட மிச்சப்படுத்தும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் அவர்களால் இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்திலுள்ள அகவிலையைக் கூட சமாளிக்க முடிகிறது. இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் இப்பொழுது இல்லாமலிருந்தால் இவ்வித நிலைமை இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வந்திருக்காது. இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் கூட அவர்கள் நல்ல தெம்புடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். நிலம் வாங்கக் கூடிய அபிலாஷை கூட அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அவர்களுடைய முகங்களில் நல்ல களை கூட கூத்தாடுகிறது. இந்த அகவிலை காலத்தில் இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் மட்டும் இல்லாமலிருந்தால் விபரீதமான நிலைக்கு அவர்களைக் கொண்டு வந்து விட்டு தேசம் பாழாய்க் கிடக்கும்.

“இன்னும் அதற்குக் கண்ட்ரோல் வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கண்ட்ரோல் வைத்தால் அதனால் ஒரு சௌகரியமும் ஏற்படாது.

25th March 1952] [Sri P. Venkatarama Ayyar]

இப்பொழுது மற்ற தான்யங்களுக்கும் துணி நூல் முதலியவைகளுக்கும் கண்ட்ரோல் வைத்து எவ்வளவு சௌகரியம் அடைந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதைப் பார்த்தாலே தெரியும் இதற்கும் கண்ட்ரோல் வேண்டுமா என்பது. கண்ட்ரோலால் எங்கும் அதிருப்தி. மற்றும் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்தால் யார் லைசென்ஸ் வைத்துக்கொண்டு கள் சாப்பிடுகிறான், யார் லைசென்ஸ் இல்லாமல் சாப்பிடுகிறான், யார் திருட்டு கள் இறக்குகிறார்கள் என்று கண்டு பிடிப்பது முடியாது. உதாரணமாக இப்பொழுது மெட்ராஸ் சிடியில் டாக்ஸி கார்கள் ஓடுகின்றன. எவ்வளவோ கார்கள் டாக்ஸி என்ற லைசென்ஸ் இல்லாமல் டாக்ஸியாக ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆது நமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதைப் போலவே இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தில் கண்ட்ரோல் என்பதைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் அது சரியானபடி நடைபெறாது. யார் திருட்டுத் தன்மாக கள் இறக்குகிறார்கள் என்று கண்டு பிடிக்க முடியாமல் போய் விடும். அதனால் கண்ட்ரோல் வைத்தால் நாடு கெட்டு மக்கள் அழிந்து போகக் கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படாது என்றும் இந்த உயர்ந்த ஸ்தி யத்தை, மகாத்மா காந்தியின் ஸ்திபதத்தை, இந்த மந்திரி சபை எடுத்து நடத்துகிறது. அது ரொம்பவும் நல்ல கொள்கை. அது சரி வர நடைபெறுவிட்டால் அதை பரிசீலனை செய்து கொஞ்சம் கூட சட்டத்தை மீறாமல் செய்வதற்கு நல்ல முறையில் ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். அதிகாரிகள் நல்ல முறையில் இதைக் கண்காணிக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். எனக்குத் தெரியு, கீழே இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளால் தான் இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் சரிவர அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய தூண்டுதல் பேரில் ரௌடிகள் உதவியால்தான் இது சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை என்று தெரிய வருகிறது. ஆனால் பொது ஜனங்கள் இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை வரவேற்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் ஏதாவதும் தப்புத் தவறுகள் மீறுதல் நடந்தால் அது இந்த நகரங்களில்தான் நடக்குமே தவிர கிராமங்களில் நடக்காது. அங்கே எல்லோரும் இதை வரவேற்கிறார்கள். மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீறியவர்கள் நகரங்களில் தான் இருக்கிறார்களே யொழிய கிராமங்களிலிடையாது. அநேகமாக ஒரு இடத்திலும் இல்லை என்றே சொல்லலாம். டவுனில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

“இது ரொம்பவும் நல்ல காரியம். காங்கிரஸ் கொள்கை தேர்தல் விஞ்ஞானத்தில் கண்டது. நாம் பெருமையுடன் இந்த கொள்கையை கடைபிடித்தோம். இந்த சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதில் தவறுகள் ஏதாவதும் இருந்தால் அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து இதை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

* **DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO** :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, at this stage it is very difficult for the Government to retrace their steps. A great deal of ideological sentiment is being brought into the debate. It is exceedingly difficult for one like me to speak on this occasion as I do not know what to say of the steps that should be taken at this juncture. First of all, Madam, the position as regards Prohibition has been argued for and against. I believe it is possible to quote instances to prove success of Prohibition as well as its failure. As I said, a great deal of sentiment has been introduced into the debate. But to us, having gone so far in the policy of Prohibition, just at this last stage of the present Assembly and also of this Ministry, I doubt whether it is fair and right to sign the doom of Prohibition. I would prefer that this question be postponed for another three or four months and it be left to the new Assembly with its authority of having come to grips with public opinion of recent days to decide the question once for all. Of course, people who drink and who want Prohibition to go will always magnify the instances of failure to prove that Prohibition P.M.

[Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao] [25th March 1952]

has been a failure. On the other hand, the Government have not placed before us sufficient material to show that they are doing the right thing and that the people have taken to Prohibition wholeheartedly. The Government's statement that a certain number of families have been saved from drink is based on the information furnished by the Excise Department. The Excise Department too first make one statement and, when questioned, would try to wriggle out of it. When we first started this game, I suggested that we should go slow, try a kind of rationing of alcoholic liquors, gain experience for three or four years and then consider the extension of Prohibition throughout the State. The enthusiasm and determination to get rid of this evil of drink so much actuated this Assembly as to vote for complete Prohibition throughout the State. I have been to several places in Andhradesa and Tamilnad. People think that the Government have taken up Prohibition as a joke and not seriously and that its enforcement is left in the hands of people who are not teetotallers. A good many of the petty officers belonging to the Prohibition staff are themselves given to drink. When they are bribed with drink, they close their eyes and let people drink. Prohibition is not an easy question; It is a very difficult question. The next Ministry that will come into power shortly will have to conduct an impartial enquiry into the success or failure of Prohibition. For this enquiry they should not depend entirely upon Government officials. Any Government no doubt will have to depend upon their subordinates but those subordinates may or may not be able to look at the question from the national point of view. Pending an enquiry by the new Government, I suggest that a decision on the question of Prohibition be postponed. I don't think the Government or the country is going to lose by postponing the decision by three or four months. As a medical man and as one used to take a scientific view of things, I say that Prohibition involves a question of life and death or prosperity and ruin to millions of human beings. It is not right to take a decision on it at the fag end of the life of this Assembly. Prohibition may be a success or failure. We must have the courage to admit that it has not been the success that we want it to be. Let some people who are unbiassed, honest and true and who possess a scientific frame of mind assess the Prohibition movement and give their verdict. Their verdict will help the new Assembly and the new Government to decide whether to remove Prohibition altogether or to enforce it in a more intelligent, more earnest, more determined and more hearty way than has been done in the past. Therefore, I suggest the postponement of a decision on the issue of Prohibition for the time being."

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே, மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தைச் சர்க்கார் அமுல் நடத்தும்போது சரியாக நடத்த வில்லையென்று புகார் சொல்லி, மது விலக்குத் திட்டத்தைக் கைவிடவேண்டுமென்ற யோசனைகளைப் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லி வருகின்றார்கள். உண்மையில் மது விலக்குத் திட்டம் தோற்றுவிட்டதா? அல்லது வெற்றியடைந்திருக்கிறதா வெண்பதை என் போலுள்ளவர்கள் சிலர் தான் சொல்ல முடியும். இந்தச் சபையில் இருப்பவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இதைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்கு உரிமையிருந்தாலும், அதனுடைய கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிந்

[25th March 1952] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

திருந்தாலும், கிரியாமசையில், நடைமுறையில், அதன் பலாபலனை அனுபவித்த நான் சொல்வதற்கு அருகதையுடையவன் என்று நினைத்து உங்களிடையே சொல்லுகின்றேன்.

"நான் இப்பொழுது சொல்வதைக் கேட்டு நீங்கள் ஆச்சரியப்படுவீர்கள், அல்லது அறுவறுப்பு அடைவீர்கள். மதுவிலக்குத் தோல்வியடைந்தது என்று சொல்பவர்கள் அதனுடைய உண்மையை அறியாத அன்பர்கள்—அவர்களைக் கெட்டவர்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை, ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை இன்னதென்று உணராதவர்கள். ஒரு காலத்தில் நான் குடியானு இருந்தேன்—பெருங் குடியானு இருந்தேன். அந்தக் குடியிலிருந்து நான் மாறுவதற்கு எனது குருநாதன் மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் இந்த நாட்டில் மதுவைத் தொலைத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று கர்ஜனை செய்தார். ஜனங்கள் அதைப் பின்பற்றினார்கள். நானும் பின்பற்றினேன். காங்கிரசுக்கு ஒரு உணர்ச்சியும், பலமும், சக்தியும் தேசத்தில் உண்டாயிற்று. இந்த தேசமானது சுதந்திரம் அடைவதற்கு ஜனங்களிடையே ஒரு ஆர்வத்தை மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் உண்டாக்கினாரென்றால், அது இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தினால் தான் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"இந்த தேசமானது பூரின் சுதந்திரம் அடைவதற்காக நடந்த போராட்டத்தில், ஜனங்களைக் கவர்ந்திழுப்பதற்கு ஆதாரமாக இருந்தது இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம். மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் தோல்வியடைந்ததென்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். யார் சொல்லுகிறார்களென்றால், மதுவிலக்கு லாபமடைந்தவர்கள், கள்ளக் கடை வைத்திருந்தவர்கள், கள்ளக்கடை வைப்பதற்கு உதவியாய் இருந்தவர்கள், அவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்தவர்கள், அதில் தொழில் செய்பவர்கள், அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் தான் இன்றைக்கு அதுத் தோல்வியடைந்ததென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சில வக்கீல்கள் கூட அது தோல்வியடைந்ததென்று சொல்லுவதற்குத் துணிந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் மதுவிலக்கு அமுலுக்கு வருமுன்னே வருஷமொன்றுக்கு 390 கொலைகள் நடந்து வந்தன. ஆனால், மதுவிலக்கு வந்த பிறகு 90 கொலைகள்தான் நடந்திருக்கிறதென்று மதுவிலக்கு விசாரணைக் கமிட்டியின் ரிபோர்ட்டில் காணப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், மதுவிலக்கினால் நன்மையா அல்லது தீமையா என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். வருஷமொன்றுக்கு கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் 300 பேர்களுடைய உயிரைக் காப்பாற்றக்கூடிய சக்தி வாய்ந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டமானது தோற்றுவிட்டதென்று யார் சொல்லுவார்கள்? நினைவு தவறியவர்கள் தான் சொல்லுவார்கள். ஜனங்களை மயக்கத்தில் ஆழ்த்தி, அவர்களுடைய பணத்தைக் கவர்ந்து கொள்ளும்படியான, கள்ள மனதையுடையவர்கள் சொல்லுவார்கள். பிரெஞ்சு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் எவ்வளவோ கெட்டிக்காரத்தனமாக நடந்து கொண்டிருந்தும், இப்பொழுதும் அங்கே 'smuggling' நடந்து வருகிறது. 200 வருஷம் ஆட்சி புரிந்தார்கள் பிரிட்டிஷார் இந்த நாட்டில். திருட்டுத் தொழிலைத் தடுக்க சட்டம் செய்தும், இன்னும் திருட்டு தொழில் இருந்துவருகின்றது. சட்டம் செய்தும் திருட்டு நடக்கிறது என்ற காரணத்திற்காக திருடுவதைத் தடுக்கும் சட்டத்தை அவர்கள் எடுத்து விட்டார்களா? இல்லை. நாமும் எடுக்கவில்லை.

"மதுவிலக்கினால் வெற்றி ஏற்பட்டு, இப்பொழுது தான் ஜனங்கள் உண்மையில் அதன் முழுப்பலனையும் அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். முதலில் நான் சொன்னேன், குடியானுயிருந்த நான் இன்றைய தினம் இந்தச் சட்ட சபையில் வந்து பேசும்படியான ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் செய்த மதுவிலக்கு உபதேசத்தான் என்று தெரிவித்து கொள்ளவிரும்புகின்றேன். குடியர்களெல்லாம் தங்கள் கெட்ட குணத்தை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு, தேசபக்தர்களாகவும், தேச சேவர்களாகவும், இந்த நாட்டின் விடுதலை வீரர்களாகவும் விளங்குகிறார்களென்றால், அதற்குக் காரணமாயிருந்தது மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டந்தான். ஆகையால், மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் நாட்டிற்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. அதிலும், முக்கியமாக ஏழை மக்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள், மற்றும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஜனங்கள், ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட மக்களெல்லோரையும், அவர்களுடைய குடும்பங்களையும் பாதுகாக்கக்கூடிய சர்வ சஞ்சீவியாகவுள்ளது இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம்.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] . [25th March 1952]

சென்ற 6 வருஷ ஆலமாகப் பருவ மழை இல்லாமல், பஞ்சத் தால் கஷ்டப்படும் ஜனங்களுக்குப் பிராண பிச்சைக் கொடுத்து காப்பாற்றி வருவது இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் தான். முன்னால், குடித்துக் குடித்துத் தொலைத்த பணத்தை, இப்பொழுது வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அரை வயிற்றுக்காவது உணவு வாங்கி உண்ணக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருந்துகொண்டு உயிர் வாழ்கிறார்கள். கஷ்டப்படுவார்களுக்கு அமிர்தம் போன்று, இவ்வளவு சக்தி வாய்ந்திருக்கும்படியான ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தைக் கெடுத்துவிடக் கூடாது. இப்போட்ட இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்து விட வேண்டுமென்று யார் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள்? ஏற்கனவே குடிப்பழக்கத்தி லிருந்து, இப்பொழுதும் கள்ளத்தனமாக குடிக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் தான் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்துவிட்டால், பதிரங்கமாகக் குடிக்கலாமென்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அதுதான் காரணம். இந்த மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் நன்மை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதா, அல்லது தீமை ஏற்பட் டிருக்கிறதா என்பதற்கு கிராமாந்திர மக்களை விசாரித்தால் அதன் உண்மை நன்றாகத் தெரியும். மதுவிலக்கு விசாரணைக் கமிட்டியின் அறிக்கையைப் பார்த்த பிறகும், அதை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு சிலர் சொல்வதைக் கேட்கும் பொழுது எனக்கு ஆத்திரம் தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. இங்கே வீற்றிருக் கின்ற பல அங்கத்தினர்கள், தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசம் உள்பட, இந்த நாட்டு மக்களிடையே ஒரு உணர்ச்சியை ஊட்டுவதற்கும், தேச விடுதலைக்காக அதிக பணியைச் செய்வதற்கும் பெரிய உதவியாக இருந்தது இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம். சென்ற தேர்தலில் வெற்றிபெற்று வந்தவர்கள் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம், தீண்டாமை யொழிப்பு, கதர் அபிவிருத்தி ஆகிய இந்த மூன்று திட்டங்களையும் பணயம் வைத்து, அவைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவோம் என்று சத்தியம் செய்துவிட்டுத்தான் அவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் வந்தார்கள். அப்படி இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறவர்கள், இப்பொழுது 'மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் தோற்றுவிட்டது' என்று பேசுகிறவர்கள், இந்தச் சட்டசபையை விட்டு வெளியே சென்று பேசவேண்டுமே தவிர, இங்கே பேச அவர்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது. ஒரு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கிறோமென்று மக்க ளிடம் சத்தியம் செய்துவிட்டு, சட்டசபைக்கு வந்தவர்களாதலால், அவர்கள் ராஜினாமா செய்துவிட்டு, வெளியே சென்று, ஜனங்களிடம் 'நாங்கள் கள்ளக் கடையைத் திறும்பவும் கொண்டுவந்து விடுகிறோம், நீங்கள் கள், சாராயம் முதலியவற்றை நன்றாகக் குடியுங்கள்', என்று சொல்லி அவர் கள் ஓட்டுக் கேட்டு, இந்தச் சட்டசபைக்குத் திரும்பவும் வரமுடியுமா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

“ நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ இராஜகோபாலாச்சாரி அவர்கள் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை இந்த இராஜ்யத்தில் கொண்டுவந்த போது ஒரு உறுதி மொழி கொடுத்தார். 'மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை ஈடு செய்வதற்காக நான் விற்பனை வரி போடுகின்றேன்' என்று சொன் னார். இன்றைக்கு நீங்கள் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்துவிடுவீர்கள் ளானால், நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன், நீங்கள் கண்டிப்பாக விற்பனை வரியை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். விற்பனை வரி மூலமாக இன்றைக்கு 18 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் வருகிறது. ஆனால், கள்ளக்கடை இருந்த போது 16 கோடி ரூபாய் தான் கள்ளில் வருமானம் வந்திருக்கொண்டிருந்தது. இப்பொழுது விற்பனை வரியின் மூலம், கள்ளக்கடையிலிருந்து வந்த வருமானத்தைவிட, சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகமான பணம் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறதேயல்லாது நஷ்டம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆகையால், உலகத்திலேயே எந்த நாட்டிலும் மதுவிலக்கை வெற்றிகரமாக அமுல் நடத்தமுடியாது தோற்றுவிட்டபோதிலும், முக்கிய மாக இந்த இராஜ்யத்தில் அதற்கு வெற்றி கிட்டியிருக்கிறது.

“ கடைசியாக, நான் சொல்வதென்னவென்றால் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை நீங்கள் ரத்து செய்வீர்களானால், கண்டிப்பாக விற்பனை வரியையும் நீங்கள் எடுத்தே தீரவேண்டுமென்று நான் எச்சரிக்கின்றேன். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மட்டும் ரத்து செய்து விட்டு, விற்பனை வரியை வசூல் செய்வீர் களேயானால் கட்டாயமாக நான் வெளியே சென்று பெரிய கிளர்ச்சியைச் செய்வேன் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, இந்த உபமானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.”

25th March-1952]

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, while supporting the cut motion on this Demand . . .”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ No cut motion has been moved.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Then I will speak on the main Demand. Since I have already expressed my views on Prohibition, I only wish to clarify the position. There is a clamour for scrapping Prohibition and the main reason for the clamour seems to be the loss of revenue to the State.

“ We must remember that the loss of revenue, on account of Prohibition, is amply made up by revenue derived from the imposi-
tion of sales tax. The electors were told that because Prohibition was introduced, they had to bear the burden of sales tax. It will be betraying the electorate if Prohibition is removed and the sales tax retained. The two go together. Therefore, the Government will not derive any benefit by merely scrapping Prohibition. They are morally bound to take away sales tax the moment they take away Prohibition. 12-45 p.m.

“ In regard to the loss of a few votes during the last elections, I have already pointed out that the few votes that the party in power might have lost because of this Prohibition policy have been amply made up by the large number of votes that the Government and the party in power secured from the large number of women voters. Those who are benefited mostly by Prohibition to-day are the poor womenfolk of the land. (Hear, hear.) It is they who will suffer if Prohibition is scrapped. After all the interests of women who constitute half the nation have to be considered by the Government and by those who are at the helm of affairs.

“ With reference to illicit distillation, Madam, I may state that illicit distillation was prevalent even during the Advisers' regime. Much is being made of illicit distillation. If illicit dis- tillation is prevalent, it is because Prohibition is not enforced properly. What is the use of bringing to book miserable underlings instead of bringing to book those vested interests who are at the bottom of illicit distillation. The authorities have not had the courage to bring to book those who are responsible for this offence. Again, I think that it is a mistake to entrust the enforcement of Prohibition to the Police. After all Prohibition is a social reform, and people who are engaged in such a reform must have faith in the reform. People with a missionary zeal must undertake this task. It is no use entrusting this task to the Police since they do not have faith in the Prohibition scheme. Without faith in it, this scheme cannot prove a success. It is urged that moral laws cannot be enforced by the State. But I wish to state in this secular State when people have lost all faith in religion and moral laws, moral laws have to be enforced by the State and State alone. If moral laws are not to be enforced by the State and if the Government are satisfied with the injunctions contained in the religious books of the various religions, for instance, 'Thou shall not steal', I ask, why stealing and robbery are made an offence? Why have they

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [25th March 1952]

been made a penal offence? Smuggling has been made a penal offence. We talk of smuggling of intoxicants from the adjoining French territory. There is a considerable amount of smuggling of gold also at present. Because smuggling of many intoxicants is taking place, the Government are thinking of scrapping Prohibition. But I ask them whether they will likewise remove all controls regarding smuggling of gold and other things. As a matter of fact, these laws have to be enforced by the State and State alone, since our State is a secular State. While it is good for a State to be secular in the sense that people have equality of opportunities, irrespective of caste or creed, moral laws have to be enforced by the State alone. The term 'secular', I think, is not very happy inasmuch as people to-day are being trained to have no regard for those high religious tenets and ideals which were a binding force in the days past. Hence, I feel that it is very important that the State should enforce all those moral laws.

"Madam, it is said that Prohibition has been a failure in other countries. It might have been a failure in America. But conditions in that country are wholly different from those prevalent in this land. Even in America, I may inform the House that to-day we find two States having Prohibition, namely, Utah and Kansas. Let us, therefore, view the whole question from the proper angle, and see whether by Prohibition, the nation as a whole will be benefited or not. As I pointed out, the Government are morally bound to give up sales tax if Prohibition is taken away. The Government will not, therefore, be benefited by giving up Prohibition as many members urge them to give up."

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I have been hearing for the last few days arguments both for and against Prohibition. Many of my hon. Friends here seem to be of the view that Prohibition should be removed. But I am of the opinion that Prohibition should continue because it has proved, from every point of view, successful according to my experience. I have been in my constituency and I have toured in my constituency. Wherever I went I found that 90 per cent of men and 99 per cent of women supported Prohibition. I do not agree with hon. Members who say that because of Prohibition we lost the last elections. On the other hand, I feel that if at least 152 seats we could get, it was because of our Prohibition policy. I was addressing forty or fifty election meetings, and in all places I have been taking credit for the Prohibition policy of the Government. We lost the elections for other reasons than Prohibition. Those reasons are lack of food, lack of clothing, etc. Prohibition gave us votes, and we never lost even a single vote on account of Prohibition. As our ex-Finance Minister stated, if we take a referendum, I do not think the verdict of the people will be in any way against this reform. In some places, I was told, people were against the Prohibition policy. I cannot vouch for other constituencies. In one place, I met people who were drunk and they were mostly Harijans. At that place we found it impossible to address a meeting or even stand for 15 minutes. In these days of adult suffrage, if

25th March 1952] [Sri M. R. Appa Rao]

the people are in that condition, I do not know of what use these votes will be. Nobody could go there and talk to them. The argument that we are losing money has no substance. If we are losing money, the people are gaining money. The Government is for the people. If we lose Rs. 17 crores, the women, after Prohibition, have become happy and they have now some jewels and cash. Harijans are buying lands and houses. These are all the benefits of Prohibition. Illicit distillation has been there for all time, and it will be there always. In spite of the Indian Penal Code, there are breaches of the law. Therefore, breaches of the Prohibition law, is no argument for its repeal. We must consider the law from the point of view of the interests of the people. We must see whether it is in the interests of the people or not. I know the present discussion of this reform is only academic, because this Government will go out in about 15 days. This debate will have some value only for the future Government. I feel that Prohibition should be there unalloyed and must be enforced more strictly."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I thought that the discussions should be confined to muskets and revolvers, handcuffs and cycles, and uniform and warm clothing. In fact, the Hon. Speaker gave a caution to hon. Members, before the debate began to-day, that we must strictly confine ourselves to the items under discussion, but, however, we went into the policy, and I think the Members of the Government sitting on the Treasury Bench are now revolving in their minds as to the correctness or otherwise of the Prohibition policy, and that is why they have been allowing any number of speeches on the policy. That the policy is right, no one will deny."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"How can an hon. Member just discuss the points given in the statement without criticising whether the policy underlying them will be effective or otherwise. That, he will have to substantiate by his arguments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I am very sorry when I wanted to be relevant, I am asked to be irrelevant."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"I am telling the hon. Member that he is not irrelevant."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I bow to your ruling, Madam, that it is no irrelevancy to go into the policy. But I think the . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"To make Prohibition successful, whether these things are necessary, or whether Prohibition should be scrapped altogether, is the question; the hon. Member has to mention other things in discussing it."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I am not going to quarrel, Madam. I will withdraw every word which smacks of irrelevancy. But what I want the Hon. Minister to say is this, namely, for how

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th March 1952]

many muskets has provision been made. Wherever I went, Prohibition officers were giving want of equipment as the reason for the failure of Prohibition. They are poor, innocent people. They are cent per cent in favour of the enforcement of Prohibition. They were not able to arrest the drunkards who were going, right under their nose, to the polling booth apparently for want of personnel and equipment. Almost all the voters present at one time in a particular booth were drunk and were smelling of alcohol. The Prohibition staff were so absorbed in thinking about the ethics of other drunkards that they did not take any action on these drunkards. If Prohibition has failed, it is because the Prohibition staff are helpless. They want one musket for almost every drunkard or for every man who is inclined to drink. What is the use of saying that we are giving muskets and revolvers to a few of them? This is not enough. The Government should find out the number of people who are accustomed to drink and give as many revolvers and as many muskets to the Prohibition Sub-Inspectors and members of the Prohibition staff. The officers are saying that they cannot cope with the work because every day the number of people who are violating the law is increasing. When there is increase in work, we must equip the Prohibition staff with increased equipment instead of bemoaning the increase of crime. The Prohibition staff bear witness to the fact that they get a good number of cases every week. They are able to get cases almost by quotas and turns just as consignees of yarn quotas get them. Every village, every town, and every ward in the town, give quotas of cases. The complaint of Prohibition staff is that there are places which they are not able to reach, because those are places under the control of one or the other of two sets of persons, namely, one very respectable set of persons who have got the ear of the Collector or the ear of the people at Fort St. George here, and the other set of persons who are absolute rowdies. The first set of people the Prohibition staff cannot deal with, because they have got the ear of the Collector or Fort St. George. They have to deal with the second set of people, namely, rowdies. The rowdies consist of two classes. One class gives them a regular quota of crimes every week. They give a quota of persons to be put up before the magistrate for trial and punishment. The other set of rowdies are increasing in number because the area of illicit distillation is expanding. The number of people who are making illicit distillation is also increasing. That is why the police want more muskets and revolvers and I think this tardy provision of Rs. 5,36,900 is absolutely insufficient. After all, we are spending Rs. 70 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs on the enforcement of Prohibition and I would suggest that we might easily increase it by another crore of rupees. Unless it is so increased, it is not possible to enforce Prohibition properly and there is no use of saying that the Prohibition officers are not vigilant. How can they be vigilant if there are so many cases? How can one Prohibition officer with two constables enter into the cottages if they are in dark places? Surely they must have more revolvers, more muskets, more cycles and uniforms also. Uniform, of course, is one matter, but the provision for handcuffs and revolvers is not

1 p.m.

25th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

enough and I plead, on behalf of the Prohibition staff, that their equipment must be increased, not by a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs which is absolutely insufficient, but of Rs. 100 lakhs. The Government, I have no doubt, are very serious and they are backed by certain hon. Members in their view, that Prohibition must be enforced as well as possible and if it must be enforced properly, the sum of Rs. 70 lakhs in the original Budget and the extra provision of Rs. 5,36,900 is totally insufficient, and if I had the power, I would not move a cut motion, but I would move a motion to increase this Supplementary Demand from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs. This is the only way of enforcing Prohibition properly and there is no use of blaming the Prohibition officers that they are not able to enforce Prohibition. There are so many offenders and the area of crime is expanding. Correspondingly we must increase the personnel and equipment also. Therefore, while supporting the idea behind this thing, I want to tell the Government that this provision is too tardy and that after making this tardy provision, they should not pass any remarks that the Prohibition officers are not working well. The staff must be increased in number and the equipment also should be much better than at present."

* SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR :—“கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்களே! இப்போது விவாதிக்கப்படும் மானியம், மதுவிலக்கு, உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு ரிவால்வர், துப்பாக்கி போன்றவைகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமா, இல்லையா என்பதைப் பற்றியதாகும்.

“இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தினால் உண்மையில் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படுகிறதா, இல்லையா என்ற பிரச்சனையைப் பற்றி நடக்கும் இரண்டு நாள் விவாதத்தில் பலர் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமான அபிப்பிராயங்களை வெளியிடும்போது என் போன்றவர்கள் எங்களுடைய திட்டமான எண்ணத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை.

“சென்ற நாலேந்து ஆண்டுகளாக, காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களைப் பற்றி அவர்கள் அயோக்கியர்கள், ஆடம்பரப் பிரியர்கள், அவர்கள் சொல்வது ஒன்று, செய்வது ஒன்று, என்றெல்லாம் பலவிதமாக பலரால் நிந்தனை செய்யப்பட்டும், இழிவு படுத்தப்பட்டும் வந்தது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அதற்குச் சில காரணங்களும் உண்டு. அவைகளை என்னவென்று நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். நேற்று நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ எல். என். கோபாலசாமி அவர்கள் பேசும் போது, ‘உண்மையான காந்தியக் கொள்கை கதர், தீண்டாமை, மதுவிலக்கு போன்றவைகள் தான். இவைகளை சர்க்கார் சரியான முறையில் நடத்தத் தவறி விட்டது’ என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிட்டது ரொம்பவும் பொருத்தமானதாகும். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் உண்மையில் காந்தியக் கொள்கையைப் பின்பற்றுகிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் வருந்த வேண்டியதான் நேரிகிறது. குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுமிடத்து மக்களிடையே சென்று காந்தியத்தை பிரசாரம் செய்து தீண்டாமை, மதுவிலக்கு முதலிய திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவோம் என்று சொல்லி சட்டசபைக்கு வந்து, 5 அல்லது 6 ஆண்டுகள் மக்களின் எண்ணமே இல்லாமல் சுகமாக இருந்துவிட்டு, இன்று நடந்த தேர்தலிலே தோற்றுப் போய் வெளியே உந்தப்படும் போது தோல்வி மனப்பான்மையோடு மதுவிலக்கினால் தான் தோற்று விட்டோம் என்பதாக நினைப்பதாகத் தான் தோன்றுகிறது. பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த பதவியை வகிப்பவர்கள் கூட மதுவிலக்கினால் தான் காங்கிரசுக்கு தோல்வி கிடைத்தது என்பதாக தங்கள் அபிப்பிராயத்தை வெளியிடும்போது நாம் மிகவும் வருந்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவர்கள் இவ்வாறு சொல்லும்போது இவ்வாறு சொல்வதற்கு இவர்கள் யார் என்பதாகத்தான் நான் கேட்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

[Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar] [25th March 1952]

“மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தால் நன்மை ஏற்பட்டதா, இல்லையா, அதைக் கைவிட்டு விடலாமாயெனவெல்லாம் யோசிப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன வென்றே எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. தற்போது நடந்த தேர்தலிலே காங்கிரசுக்கு மெஜாரிட்டி கிடைக்காததினால் மற்ற சில சயேச்சை மெம்பர்களை மந்திரிசபை அமைப்பதற்குச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தை அவர்களுக்காகத்தான் கைவிடக்கூடிய யோசனையில் சர்க்கார் இறங்கியிருக்கிறதோ என்பதாக நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இல்லையானால் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தினால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் நன்மைகளைப் பற்றி நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ வேதரத்தினம் பிள்ளை அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடராம அய்யர் அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ வி. ஐ. முனிசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்களும், பெண் அங்கத்தினர்ான பீகம் சாகிபா அவர்களும் வெகுவாகப் பேசும்போது சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்தும், மற்ற சில அங்கத்தினர்களும் மதுவிலக்குச் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை, அதை கைவிட்டு விடலாமென்பதாக யோசனை கூறுவதின் அர்த்தம் என்னவென்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. ஒரு சில சயேச்சை அங்கத்தினர்கள் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்து விட்டால் பழையபடி ஏழைகளை ஏமாற்றி கள்ளுக்கடைகள் முலமாகவும் வேறு பல துறைகளிலும் பணத்தைச் சுரண்டலாம் என்ற கருத்தோடு இதை ரத்து செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்பதாக ஒரே பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் இதில் சர்க்காரின் கருத்து மாறாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதே எங்கள் போன்றோரின் கோரிக்கை. ஏதோ ஒரு மிருகம் தேய்ந்து கட்டெரும்பான கீதையாக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களின் உயர்ந்த குணங்கள் எல்லாம் தேய ஆரம்பித்து கடைசியில் எந்த நிலைக்கு வருமோயென்ற கவலையாக இருக்கிறது. சென்ற மூன்று நான்கு வருடங்களாக மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தில் மூர்த்தன்னியமாக இருந்து விட்டு கடைசியில் இன்று வெளியே போகும்போது அதை மாற்றியமைக்க திட்டமிடுவது கொஞ்சமும் பொருத்தமாகாது.

“மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்திவைக்க சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறதே அதிகமாக நம்பிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்களே தவிர மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தில் பூர்ண நம்பிக்கை வைத்துள்ள எங்கள் போன்ற ஊழியர்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பை நாடாது பெரும் குறையாகும். நாங்கள் எந்த விதத்தில் சர்க்காருக்கு உதவி செய்யலாமென்பதாக எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் எங்களுக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கப்படவேயில்லை. சட்டங்களை மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டிடம் கொடுத்து அவர்களிடம் பெரிய பெரிய பொறுப்பைக் கொடுப்பது போல ஏன் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தில் பூர்ண நம்பிக்கையுள்ள ஊழியர்களை நம்பி அவர்களுடைய பூர்ண ஒத்துழைப்பினால் இந்தச் சட்டம் வெற்றிகரமாக நடப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வழியை செய்யக் கூடாது என்று கேட்டிருக்கிறேன்? இனியாகிலும் அப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கூறிக்கொண்டு இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am very sorry that statements are freely made in this House that drunkenness is on the increase, that illicit distillation is on the increase, and so on. It looked almost as if the speech made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, amounted to this: ‘I know that drunkenness is on the increase in all places and that the area of illicit distillation is expanding.’ These are very far-fetched statements to make and they are made in a very irresponsible manner . . .”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“I protest against it, Madam. Those statements are not irresponsible. I am speaking from my experience and I have seen in my own district many places which never knew what illicit distillation was or even what distillation was, now carrying on illicit distillation. I only said that as the

25th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

area was increasing, the staff might be increased and their equipment also might be increased in order to enable them to cope with the work.”

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“I am glad the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Sri Viswanatham, has attempted clarification of the position. But clarification makes it worse. His experience is limited unfortunately to those areas where, according to him, illicit distillation is on the increase. Let me tell him that I can quote my experience as against his. My experience of several districts including my own has shown, and I say this without fear of contradiction, that drunkenness is a thing of the past and so far as many villages are concerned, whole generations of people have been saved from this curse of drink. Prohibition is intended not merely to prevent the habituals of to-day from falling into the vice but to save future generations of men, women and children from this wretched curse of drink. The policy of Prohibition must be looked at from this long-range point of view. Madam, there was illicit distillation even when there was no Prohibition. Even then the practice was to detect a quota of cases. I know, for instance, both in the Prohibition and Police departments the practice was, if the policeman wanted to show that crime was on the increase, there would be vigorous detection for some months and the crime roll would be shown to be heavy, but if, on the other hand, some officer pulled him up and said, ‘Why is there this increasing crime in your district?’, at once detection would stop or would relax and the crime list would go down. Similarly in respect of the Excise Department, it was a bad practice. But we cannot expect that even if Prohibition were enforced very strictly, all people would be changed overnight and that there would be no drink altogether. Even with the existence of criminal laws providing for severe punishments, crime goes on in some measure or other. Similarly, even with the existence of the law of Prohibition, there will be a certain amount of illicit distillation, but it would gradually go down as the practice of drink is given up from year to year by thousands and lakhs and millions of people. Have we not all been saved from this unfortunate curse because our ancestors did not know how to attempt this simple trick of converting good drinks into bad drinks and into poisonous liquor? This can be easily manufactured and several homes know it and in fact, the lowest classes in our country have unfortunately been led into the trap by the continuance of the drink shops. To-day where is this illicit distillation carried on? Are there factories for this distillation? We used to have factories where drink was produced and it was being distributed all over and people would go shamelessly to the shop and drink and disturb the peace of villages. Take, for instance, the experience of several other friends of mine including my own. It is this. Wherever you go at nights, you find absolute calm and stillness throughout the village. There used to be disturbance, people foully abusing and beating each other, and whole streets used to be crowded with drunken people at nights in towns like Salem, where whole families would go to the drink shop and return home late at night. That

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [25th March 1952]

was bad enough. Those days are gone. To-day the illicit distiller is in dread every minute; he goes to some secret valley or hill-top or slope of a hill and there puts some pots for fermentation and that is called illicit distillation. It is going on, I admit. Our detection has not been as vigorous as it ought to be. So long as the previous generation of habituals continue to live, this kind of habit will persist and it is difficult to track down every illicit distiller. But on the whole viewing the beneficial effects of Prohibition on the country, I would say without hesitation that Prohibition has not only brought peace to our village homes, but it has saved hundreds of families who were unaccustomed to drink and who might have been slowly drawn to it in the face of shops functioning openly and that under Government auspices. I say we have made drink past history. Let us not bring it back once again. Let us enforce Prohibition properly.

1-15
p.m.

“Several crores of rupees are not needed for this purpose. The villager should have only the fervour, patriotic strength and courage to think that this evil must be banished for all time. That is the spirit in which we should work. Sri Viswanatham and myself were born in families which never knew even the smell or colour of drink. (Interruption.) I would like to remind the hon. Member, Mr. Fernandez, that he also belongs to a community which prospered because of the introduction of Prohibition. I know several railway engine drivers and others who have given up drink were able to save some little money from their daily earnings. We must be zealous guardians of Prohibition. I have no hesitation in saying that the Congress, whether it is in office or outside, will support Prohibition vigorously. If any other party were to come to power and abolish Prohibition, we will see that it is removed from office. I have no doubt about it.”

SRI V. JAGGA RAJU:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, చాలామంది పెద్ద వ్యక్తులు శ్రీ విశ్వనాథంగారి వంటివారుకూడా మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని గురించి ఈ రోజున మాట్లాడారు. మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని రద్దుచేస్తే ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి తొలగి పోతుందని ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగమే కలుగుతుందని, అంతేకాకుండా ప్రభుత్వానికి చాలా ఆదాయం వస్తుందని అనేకమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు అభిప్రాయాలు వెల్లడించారు. వారి అభిప్రాయాలతో నేనేకీ భవిష్యత్తు. మద్యపాన నిషేధం కాంగ్రెస్ గౌరవ ప్రతిష్టలకు పునాది వంటిది. ఈ ఆరేండ్ల కాలంలో కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేసిన అన్ని పనులలో మద్యపాన నిషేధమే అత్యుత్తమమైనదని చెప్పటానికి నాకంత మాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. ఈ సంస్కరణవల్ల బీదసాదలు ఎంతో బాగుపడ్డారు. మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని రద్దుచేయాలని వాదించేవారిలో చాలామంది స్వాస్థ్యపరులని నా అభిప్రాయం. ప్రభుత్వాదాయం పెరుగుతుంది కనుక, 15 కోట్ల, 20 కోట్ల ప్రభుత్వ బొక్కసానికి చేరుతుంది కనుక, కాంగ్రెస్ వారు తమ మహదాశయాన్ని వదులుకోవాలని కొంతమంది ఉద్బోధిస్తున్నారు. ఏ ప్రభుత్వానికైనా విధేయంగా తన ఆదాయాన్ని పెంచుకోవడం ఓక్కటే ఆదర్శం కాదు. నీవమైన డబ్బు పోగు చేయడమా, ప్రజానీకంయొక్క నైతిక ప్రవృత్తిని బాగుచేయడమా అనే విషయాలలో విడి ఆవరణీయం అని అలోచిస్తే ఆదాయ ఆర్జన ముఖ్యంకాదని అందరికీ తోస్తుంది. మద్యపాన నిషేధం జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగుతుంటే, ప్రభుత్వపథకం అప్రతిష్టకు,

25th March 1952]

[Sri V. Jagga Raju]

అపజయానికి పాల్పడి, అని కొందరు వాదిస్తున్నారంటే దానికి కారణం చాలా వరకు అధికారుల ఉపేక్షభావమేనని చెప్పవలసివుంది. 30 బిండ్లనుంచి కాంగ్రెస్ మహా సంస్థ జాతిపిత మహాత్ముని ఆదేశానుసారం మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని అమలుచేయ సంకల్పించింది. ఈ విషయంలో మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రముందంజవేసింది. అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ 4) ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు 1946 వ సంవత్సరంలో ఈ కార్యక్రమాన్ని మొట్ట మొదట 8 జిల్లాలలో ప్రారంభించారు. వారి తరువాత వచ్చినవారుకూడా ఈ పథకాన్ని రాష్ట్రంలోని అన్ని జిల్లాలకు వర్తింపజేశారు. ఎన్నో కష్టనష్టాలకు ఓర్చి సాధించిన ఈ విషయాన్ని స్వార్థపరులు అపజయంగా చిత్రిస్తున్నారు. కొందరు కాంగ్రెస్ వారుకూడా ప్రతికూలవాదనని నమ్మడానికి ప్రయత్నించడం విచారకరమైన విషయం. నీవ ఆదాయ ఆర్జనకు అశుభం అసభ్యమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ప్రావీలిజ్ కాఖండోగస్థులు ఉత్సాహంగా పని చేయకపోవటంవల్ల ఈ సభ స్మరణ సరిగా సంపూర్ణంగా జయప్రదం కావటంలేదని అనటానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. దొంగతనం సాకాయి కాస్తున్నారు, త్రాగుతున్నారు; మీ రూకుంటున్నారేమయ్యా అంటే కొంతమంది ప్రావీలిజ్ కాఖండోగస్థులు మీరే ఆ మనస్సులను మాకు పట్టిఇవ్వండి మేము వారిని ఆరెస్టుచేస్తాం, అని చెబుతున్నారు. ఎవరైనా రిపోర్టుచేస్తేనే కాని వారు చర్యతీసుకోకుండా వుండడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ శాసనాన్ని మృదయపూర్వకంగా అమలు జరపాలని ప్రయత్నిస్తేనే కాని యిప్పటిలా పాలు తొలగిపోవు. అంతేకాకుండా గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఏ పార్టీకి చెందినవారైనప్పటికీ మద్యపానం ఎవరో కొందరు అక్రమంగా చేస్తున్నారని ఆచోకీ తెలిసిందంటే అసమాచారాన్ని అధికారులకు అందచేయడం అత్యవసరమని గుర్తించాలి. ఉద్యోగస్థులకు ఈ లోపాలు తెలియచేయక యిక్కడ శాసన సభలో మద్యపాన నిషేధ శాసనాన్ని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అమలుచేయలేక పోయిందని తప్పు పట్టుకోవడం చాలాపొరపాటు. ఈ నీవవృత్తినుంచి పతితులన ఉద్ధరించడంలో పార్టీ ప్రమేయం పెట్టుకోకూడదు. పార్టీ రాజకీయాలకు ముఠారాజకీయాలకు ఇందులో తావులేదు. ఇంతకాలంగా గాంధీగారి పేరుమీద ఈ మహాత్మ్యుని సంస్కరణను చేశామని మనం చెప్పుకుంటున్నాము. ఈ నాకు ఎవరైనా ఈ సంస్కరణను రద్దు చేయాలని అలోచిస్తూవుంటే అది చాలా తప్పుని గుర్తించవలసివుంది. మహాత్ముని చిత్రపటం మన ముందుంది. ఆ మహనీయుని ముగించూచి ఎవరైనా దీనిని తిరగ తోడటానికి ప్రయత్నించగలరేమోనా చెప్పండి.

“అనేకచోట్ల దొంగసాకాయి కాస్తున్నారని నాకుకూడా తెలుసును. అయితే అధికారులు మరికొంత శ్రద్ధచూపిస్తే ఈ అక్రమాల్ని అణగిపోతాయనడానికి ఎంత మాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. అవసరమైతే నాలెఫ్ కూడా రిస్కుచేసి దొంగవ్యాపారస్తులను పట్టయివ్వటానికి నేను సంసిద్ధునిగా వున్నాను. మద్యపాననిషేధంవల్ల అనేక బీద కుటుంబాలు బాగుపడ్డాయి. గ్రామీణప్రజలలో చాలామంది ముఖ్యంగా నూటికి 78 వంతులవరకు ఆడవాళ్లు ఈ శాసనాన్ని ఆమోదిస్తారు. దీనివల్ల కల్లుతున్న లాభాలు స్త్రీలకు బాగాతెలుసును. ఇదివరలో సాయంత్రమయ్యేటప్పటికి తప్పుతాగి మగవారు తమ వీపులు చిల్లడగొట్టడం యింకా వారు మరచిపోలేదు. ఏ గ్రామీణస్త్రీకూడా మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని తొలగించటాన్ని హర్షించదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మహాత్మాగాంధీ వారసులమని చెప్పుకనే కొందరు కాంగ్రెస్ వారుకూడా ప్రావీలిజ్ పాలసీని పునర్విమర్శ చేయాలనడం పొరపాటు.

[Sri V. Jagga Raju]

[25th March 1952]

“ ఎన్ని కలలో ఓడిపోయిన కొంతమంది మంత్రులు, సభ్యులు మద్యపాన నిషేధం తమ ఓటమికి కొంతవరకు కారణమని అనుకోవడం చాలాతప్పు. కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ ఈ మాత్రమైనా నిర్గుణంగా ఉంటే దానికి మద్యపాన నిషేధం కారణం. ఈ విషయంలో ఆందరు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వ విధానాన్ని ఆమోదిస్తున్నారు. లోహాలూ నిర్గుణాలూనే కాని విధానంలో కాదు. అధికారులు, ఉద్యోగులు మ:కొంత శ్రద్ధచూపి ధైర్యంగా కొంగపారాయి కాచేవాళ్లని పట్టుకొంటానికి ప్రయత్నంచేసే మద్యపాన నిషేధం జయ ప్రిదంగా కొనసాగుతుంది. లంకామొడితనం తగ్గనంతవరకు ఏ ప్రభుత్వపానమైనా సరిగా అమలుజరగదు. మామూలు ఉమ్మడినాటా తండానాలాడేవాళ్లని వదలివేయటంకూడా ఈ రోజున జరుగుతోంది. ఈ లోహాలన్ని సవరించటానికి ప్రభుత్వం కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో నిర్మాణానికి వర్తింపజేసినా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మద్యపానాన్ని పూర్తిగా నిర్మూల్యంగా అమలు జరుపని ఉద్యోగులు, ఈ సంస్కరణన రద్దుచేయాలని వాదించేవారు ఓడసాదలకు ఎంతో దోహదం చేసినవారంతా రని నేను చెబుతున్నాను.”

* SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ కనీసం తలైవి అవர்களే, ఇன்றేయ తినమ్ ఇంత మాన్యత్తిరకాక్ ౧౯. 4,15,000 కోరియిరుప్పతై నాన్ శ్చతరీక్ కిరేన్. ఇంతప్ప పణమ్ అణువశియమాక వీణకామల్ నల్ల మురైయిల్ సెలవు సెయ్యవేణ్డమ్” என்ற కருத்துடன் ఇతై నాన్ శ్చతరీక్ కిరేన్. ఇన్దు నామ్ మతువలక్కైక్ కొణ్డొ వన్దోమ్. అతు వెర్రెయిదున్ వేలై సెయ్యప్పకైరతా యన్దు బార్క్కమ్పోతు, నాన్ కాణ్కిరేన్, ఇంత సెన్నేయిలమ్ మర్దుమ్ శర్దుప్పరణ్కలీలమ్ అతు వెర్రెయిదున్ నడై పెరైవలైలై యన్పతై. ఎల్లా ఇడన్కలీలమ్ తిరుడ్డతనమాక శారాయమ్ కాయ్శక్కిరైర్కన్. ఇప్పొమొతు అతికమాక పోలీస్ ఇరున్దుమ్ అతైక్ కణకాణ్ణిప్పతైరకు తనియక పోలీస్ ఇరున్దుమ్కడ మతువలక్కైక్ సడ్డమ్ వెర్రెయిరమాక నడైపెరైవలైలై. శ్చతై, అతరకాక నియమిక్కప్పడ్డిరుక్కమ్ పోలీస్కారర్కన్ యన్న్ సెయ్కిరైర్కన్ యన్దు బార్క్కమ్పోమొతు అవర్కన్ అవ్విత్తమ్ తిరుడ్డతనమాక శారాయమ్ కాయ్శక్కిరైర్కన్కు ఉదన్తైయక ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్. అతణ్లతాన్ ఇన్దేయ తినమ్ నమ్మడైయ మతువలక్కైక్ సడ్డమ్ వెర్రెయిరమాక నడక్కలైలై యన్దు జణన్కన్ పుత్తిక్ కిరైర్కన్. సడ్డత్తైక్ కేవలప్పరొత్తుక్కిరైర్కన్. ఇతైక్ తిరుత్తి వెర్రెయిదున్ కొణ్డొ వరవేణ్డొమొతు ఇంత లడ్సియత్తిల్ ఇరుక్కిరై మన్తీరీక్న్ వెక్కు శిరత్తైయిదున్ వేలై సెయ్యవేణ్డమ్. వేయి యన్న్మిల్లొమ్ నల్ల ఉణ్ణర్శ్శియిదున్ సడ్డత్తై న్దేయవేర్రై వేలై సెయ్యవేణ్డమ్. వేయి విత్తమాక యన్న్మమ్ కొణ్డొల్ ఎల్లా ఇడన్కలీలమ్ ఇతు అతిక్ పడ్డొక్ కొణ్డొతాన్ వరమ్. ఇన్దేయ తినమ్ కోర్డ్లొక్కైక్ సెన్దు బార్త్తాల్ తెరీయి. సమార్ నూరు కేణ్కన్కుమేల్ ఇంత మతువలక్కైక్ సడ్డత్తై మీరీయవర్కన్ కుడిక్కిరైర్కన్ యన్దుమ్ తిరుడ్డతనమాక కాయ్శక్ కిరైర్కన్ యన్దుమ్ ఇన్న్మమ్ పల విత్తమాకవమ్ కొణ్డొవన్దు న్దుత్తప్పకై రైర్కన్. అన్కే కొణ్డొవన్దు న్దుత్తప్పకైరైర్కన్ బార్క్కమ్పోతు అవర్ కన్ ఎల్లొరమ్ వాలిప తొమొరకణాకత్తాన్ కాడ్సియన్కిరైర్కన్. వెక్కు అమకాక అవర్కన్ ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్. అప్పడిక్ కొణ్డొ వరైరైర్కన్ వీశాన్కిక్కుమ్పోతు యారొ ఒరు పెరీయవర్ అతైక్ కాయ్శక్కిరైర్కన్ యన్దుమ్ వరుమాన్త్తిరకాకతాన్ ఇంత వాలిపర్కన్ అవర్కలీడిరున్దు అతై వాన్కిక్కొణ్డొ వరైరైర్కన్ యన్దుమ్ తెరీయ వరైరైర్కన్. తెరువల్ శర్దుమ్ వాలిపర్కన్ అన్దప్పెరీయవర్కన్ పిడిత్తు వరుమాన్మ్ సెయ్తు వైప్పత్తరకాక అవర్కన్కొణ్డొ సెన్నే నకరన్కలీల కొణ్డొవన్దు విరక్ శొల్లొక్కిరైర్కన్, అవ్విత్తమ్ అవర్కన్ కొణ్డొ వన్దు విరక్కుమ్ పొతు అవర్కన్ పిడిత్తుక్కొణ్డొ వన్దు కొణ్డొక్కిరైర్కన్ న్దుత్తుక్కిరైర్ కన్. అవర్కన్ కోర్డ్లొక్కిరైర్కన్ తన్కన్కలై ఒప్పక్కొణ్డొ ౧౯. 30, 40 అల్లతు 50 యన్దు అపరాత్తమ్ కడ్డివిడ్డొ పోయ్విరై కిరైర్కన్. ఇవ్విత్తమ్ ఇంత సెన్నేయిల్ నడైపెరైర్కన్ వరైరైర్కన్. అత్తై తాన్దొల్ సైతాప్పేడ్డై ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్. అతరైక్ అత్తైత్తమ్ శిల కిరామన్కన్

[Sri M. Kanniyappan]

25th March 1952] [Sri M. Kanniyappan]

ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్. అవైకన్లీల్ ముక్కియమాక అతికమాక శారాయమ్ కాయ్శక్ కిరైర్కన్. అవ్విత్తమ్ అన్కే కాయ్శక్ సెన్నేయిల్ అణుప్పప్పొక్కిరైర్కన్. అతరైక్ యార్ ఉదన్తైయక ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్ యన్దు బార్క్కమ్పోమొతు యారొక్కొణ్డొ ఇంత సడ్డత్తై అమల్ నడ్త వైత్తిరుక్కిరైర్కన్. అతు అవర్కన్ తాన్ ఇతరైక్ పక్కపలమ్క ఇరున్దు వరైరైర్కన్. అతు మాత్తిరమ్ అల్ల. శ్చవర్కన్ అన్కు ఉదన్తై సెయ్వుతరైక్ ఉదన్తైయక ఇరుప్పతొరు ఇల్లొమ్ ఇన్న్మమ్ సెన్నేయిల్ పలరమ్ కుడిప్పత్తరైక్ క్కడ అవర్కన్ ఉదన్తైయక ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్. ఇతైక్ తరైక్ ముడియమ్. యార్ యార్ ఇతరైక్ ఉదన్తైయక ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్. ఇతైక్ తరైక్ ముడియమ్. ఇంత విశ్చయత్తిల్ యార్ ముక్కియమాక పన్దొత్తుక్ కొణ్డొవన్దు అవర్కన్ ఉదన్తైయక డిస్మిస్ సెయ్యవేణ్డమ్. అరశాన్కమ్ అప్పడిక్ సెయ్వుతరైక్ తుణివార్కన్యాయ్ అవర్కన్ ఇవ్విత్తమ్ సెయ్యత్ తుణియమాడ్ డార్కన్. ఇవర్కన్కు అన్కే పోర్కన్ ఉత్తాన్యక ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్. నమ్మడైయ న్దీర్వాకత్తై నడ్త్తుక్కిరైర్కన్. పొమొప్పిల్ ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్ అరశాన్కత్తై నడ్త్తమ్ మన్తీరీక్నాక ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్. ఇతరైక్ ఉదన్తైయక ఇరుప్పతాక తక్వల్ వరైరైర్కన్. సరీప్త్తిల్ తేరత్తల్ నడ్త్తు. అప్పొమొతు పత్తైర్కైక్ వేసెన్స్ కొణ్డొక్కిరైర్కన్ అతరకాక యన్కన్కు వొడ్డొ పోర్కన్ యన్దు ఉదన్తైయక తెరీయ వరైరైర్కన్. పత్తైర్కైక్ వేసెన్స్ కొణ్డొత్తుక్కిరైర్కన్ అతై వరైర్కన్ ఉదన్తైయక ఇరుప్పతాక తెరీయ వరైరైర్కన్. ఇతరైక్ అవర్కన్ ఉదన్తైయక ఇరుప్పతాక తెరీయవరైరైర్కన్. మకాత్తా కాన్తి శొన్న్. అతరైక్ కాన్కరైల్ ఇంత తిడ్తై న్దేయవేర్రైవేణ్డొమొతు వర్దుత్తియత్తు. నామ్ అప్పడ్డొమ్. కన్ కుడిక్కవేణ్డొమ్ యన్దు అప్పడ్డొమ్. శ్చతై ఇన్దేయ తినమ్ యన్న్ నడ్క్కిరైర్కన్ విశ్చయత్తై బార్క్కమ్పోతు మన్మ్ పున్పొక్కిరైర్కన్. అతరైక్ కారణమ్ యన్న్ యన్దు బార్క్కమ్పోతు నాన్ నిశ్చయమాక శొల్లొక్కిరైర్కన్, ఇన్కే ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్ న్దీర్వాకత్తై యన్దు నడ్త్తుక్కిరైర్కన్ అవర్కన్ తన్కన్కలై పొమొప్పై శరీయక నడ్త్తవైలై యన్దుతాన్. తేశ్చత్తరైక్ ఇతై కవన్కికామల్ పోయ్ ఇంత తిడ్డమ్ యన్దు. న్దేయవేర్రై? యన్పతైత్తాన్ బార్క్కవేణ్డొమ్. అతైత్తప్పొల్లై ఇంత తిడ్తై న్దేయవేర్రైవరైర్కన్ నామ్ ఇంత సడ్డపైయిల్ మున్తీయే ఒరు పడ్డొక్కొణ్డొ వన్దొమ్. ఇంత సడ్డత్తై న్దేయవేర్రైవరైర్కన్, అతిల్ పిరశారమ్ సెయ్వుతరైక్ శ్చవత్తరైక్ ముక్కిరైర్కన్. మర్దుమ్ శర్దుప్పిరయణ్మ్ సెయ్వుతరైక్ సెలవు ఇన్న్మమ్ ఉత్తైక్కిరైర్కన్. అతు యన్న్ శ్చయిర్కన్ ఇన్దేయ తినమ్ న్దీర్వాకత్తిల్ యన్దు శ్చవైలై. వీణక సెలవాయ్నరై తరై వేయి యన్దు నడ్క్కలైలై. పల కమిడ్డిక్ యన్కన్ శర్దీన్. పణమ్ సెల వుడ్డిక్కప్పడ్డొవైరై వేయి యన్దు నడైపెరైవలై. అతైత్తప్పొల్లై ఇన్దేయ తినమ్ మన్యమ్, కారప్పొక్కిరైర్కన్. ఇంత సడ్డత్తై న్దేయవేర్రై ముడిన్తాల్తాన్ ఇతైక్ సెయ్యవేణ్డొమ్. ఇల్లొవిడ్డొల్ సెయ్యవేణ్డొమ్. పలర్ ముప్పడియమ్ కుడియక్కొణ్డొ వేణ్డొ మొన్దు పోసిరైర్కన్. పెరమ్తేశ్చత్తరై కన్మ్ యన్. అన్న్మమ్ పిన్న్ అవర్కన్ ఇతైక్ (మతువక్) కొణ్డొ వరక్కొణ్డొ యన్దు శొల్లొక్కిరైర్కన్. అప్పడిక్కొణ్డొవన్దొల్ ఇప్పొమొతున్ వరైరైవరైయే యన్దు వరైర్కన్ యన్దు మరైమకమాక డేక్కిరైర్కన్. ఇప్పొమొతు ఎల్లొరమ్ పోశ వతైత్తరైత్తాల్ అవశియమాక ఇంత సడ్డత్తై యన్దు వరైర్కన్ యన్దు శొల్వతాకత్తాన్ తొన్దుక్కిరైర్కన్. అతరైక్ కారణమ్ అతిల్ తవయి కన్ ఇరుక్కిరైర్కన్ యన్దు తేరత్తల్ తొన్దైర్కైక్ కారణమ్ అతుతాన్ యన్దు శొల్లొక్కిరైర్కన్. మన్తిల్ యన్దేయ వైత్తుక్కొణ్డొ ఇన్కే యన్దేయ పోసిరైర్కన్. అతు తక్కుతి అల్ల. పొమొతు ఇంత మాన్యక్ కోరిక్కెయై శ్చతరీక్కుమ్పోతు ఇతు నల్ల మురైయిల్ సెలవిడ్డొ వేణ్డొమ్. అల్లతు ముడియవిడ్డొల్ సెలవు సెయ్యవేణ్డొమ్. మతువలక్కైక్ సడ్డత్తై యన్దుతాల్ నాడ్డిల్ పెరమ్ కిన్కీర్కన్ యన్దు. అత్తైక్కిరైర్కన్ ఇన్దేయ తినమ్ శొమన్త్తి న్దుత్తప్పొమొతు యన్దు శొల్లొక్కిరైర్కన్. అన్న్మమ్ వార్త్తైయై ముడిత్తుక్కొణ్డొవన్దు.

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

[25th March 1952]

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister in charge of Prohibition. During the discussion on this Demand this morning, some hon. Members were doubting whether Prohibition has been a success or not. I have travelled in several districts of this State and as far as my knowledge about the conditions in the districts goes, I can assure this House that the people have no grouse against Prohibition. They do not say that Prohibition is a failure. But, the way in which the various provisions of the Prohibition Act were enforced did not satisfy them. This Demand deals with certain equipments for the staff of the Prohibition Department. In this connexion, I wish to point out that the officers of the Prohibition Department, working in the Nilgiris district should be supplied with warm clothing as they cannot get on without it. Again, these Prohibition Officers must be provided with sufficient arms. When these officers go to the villages and other interior parts to detect illicit distillation, they are ruthlessly treated by the offenders. So it is very necessary that the Government should provide for these officers the necessary equipment.

“ I would like to impress upon this House through you, Sir, that Prohibition has been a success. But there are certain difficulties which the people are experiencing. There is illicit distillation going on in some places and some interested persons have introduced these essences and tonics which contain a high percentage of alcohol. People want that such things should be put an end to. Many persons have enriched themselves by selling these essences and tonics. If the Government take strong action to see that the sale of these things is stopped, then they would have done well. Prohibition is one of the greatest reforms introduced by the Congress Ministry. This measure is being appreciated not only in India but throughout the world. This is a very noble and wholesome reform brought forward by the Congress Government. I hope that whatever Government may come to power in future it will not belittle the importance of this measure but will allow it to continue.”

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine myself to only one aspect of this problem, viz., the financial aspect. Much has been said that we have lost so much money because of this Prohibition, and all that money will come to us if we revive these toddy shops. Some of them want to delude the people outside by saying such things. Some of them also think that it is some American current that is coming from somewhere and if they open the tap, money will flow down like anything and they can have all their colleges and schools, irrigation schemes, etc. They also think that by the revival of these toddy shops, many amenities can be provided for the people. Little do they realise that this money was being collected only from a very small percentage

25th March 1952] [L. N. Gopalaswami]

of the population who can ill-afford to pay it. They collected this money from the poor people not directly, but indirectly while they were not in their senses. By opening these toddy shops and attracting them to come there and drink, they made them lose their senses and then robbed them of the money. This is something like a doper, giving a cup of coffee mixed with some dope to a passenger in a railway station, making him go out of his senses and then robbing him of the money in his pocket. By the introduction of these toddy shops again the Government will be only extending an invitation to these poor people to come to those shops and get themselves doped so that they may rob them of their money while they are still under the influence of drink. By this means, they may get any amount of money. Some hon. Members have stated that if Prohibition was scrapped the Government would get about Rs. 35 crores. Wherefrom will this amount come? This must come from the poor people, who will be made to come to these toddy shops and drink. Under the name of law, this Rs. 35 crores will be taken away from these poor people. They have spoken only of the money that will come to the Government, but have forgotten about the several crores of rupees which will go to the intermediaries like the toddy shop contractor and others. That will amount to a hundred crores and the entire amount has to come from that class of people who can ill-afford it.

“ Sir, I look at this problem not merely from the moral point of view, but also from the business man's point of view. If we analyse the Madhya Pradesh Committee's report, we will find that while they are able to produce ganja, arrack and other things at a very low price the Government are selling them at ten or even twenty times that price and thus get huge profits quite incommensurate even according to the business standards. I think that it is absolutely unbusinesslike and even immoral to levy this tax. I am surprised when some people come and say, ‘ Well, we have lost huge sums of money till now. Now, let us reintroduce these toddy shops so that we may get substantial revenue which may be used for giving amenities to the people by constructing more educational institutions, dams and all that.’ I do not want to go on prophesying nor do I believe in such things. Nor do I want to challenge anybody. I would like to witness a day when the Congress Government in this State under the aegis of my hon. Friend Sri Pattabhiraman will re-introduce these toddy shops and when people like me will be given the rare opportunity to picket these very shops which we have picketed not long before. If by chance, the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham leads this State in future and under his aegis if these toddy shops are reintroduced by scrapping the Prohibition Act, then humble people like me who have all along believed in and fought for Prohibition will again come up to show our sincerity by picketing the very shops which once he and I had the honour to picket together.”

* SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மதுவிலக்கு சம்பந்தமாகப் பேசுவதற்கு எனக்கு சில நிமிஷங்கள் அவகாசம் அளித்ததற்காக என்னுடைய மனமார்ந்த நன்றியை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

[Sri P. Venkatasubbayya] [25th March 1952]

దని కోరుచున్నాను. శక్తివంతులైనటువంటి, అసక్తి కలిగినటువంటి ఉద్యోగస్తులను నియమించి ఈ ప్రణాళికను అమలు పరచినట్లయితే, ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వపరిశ్రమలో కనివిని ఎరుగని ఒక ప్రయోగాన్ని జయప్రథంగా కొనసాగించి ప్రజల ఆర్థిక, సాంఘిక, నైతిక ప్రవృత్తిని బాగుచేయగలమని చెబుతూ ఈ ప్రతిపాదన నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను."

* SRI D. KADIRAPPA :—“డిప్యూటీ స్పీకరుగారికి వందనములర్పిస్తూ మాట్లాడుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారిచే తీసివేయబడినటువంటి కల్లు అంకల్లను, సారాయి అంకల్లను మరల పునరుద్ధరించేయవలసిన కొందరు సభ్యులు ఇక్కడ ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడుతుండగా నాకు అర్థమైనది. అంతేకాకుండా కొన్ని జిల్లాలలో కాంగ్రెసు కమిటీలుగూడా ఈ మాదిరి తీర్మానాలుచేసి ప్రభుత్వానికి పంపించినట్లు కొన్ని పత్రికల ద్వారా తెలిసినది. ఈ అభిప్రాయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు అంగీకరించుట మహాపాపమని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ప్రజలకు ఎంతో మేలుచేయవలసినటువంటి ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని ఏ ప్రభుత్వమే నెరవేరింది? ఆ ప్రభుత్వమే దాన్ని రద్దుచేసిందంటే, అంతకంటే మహా పాపము ఎప్పుటికీ లేదని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఇప్పుడు కల్లు, సారాయి దొంగతనంగా తయారుచేసేటటువంటి నేరాల జరుగుచుండుట నిజమే. అయితే ఈ నేరముచేసే మహానుభావులు ఎవరన్నా అంటే, వారు పెద్ద పెద్ద రెడ్లు, పెద్ద పెద్ద రైతులు మొదలగు పెద్దవారే. వీరు కల్లు, సారాయి వీధివాళ్లచేత చేపిస్తారు. దానినుండి వచ్చే ఆదాయాన్ని తింటారు. మధ్యన చెడిపోయేవాడు ఎవడప్పా అంటే, వీధివాడే. దీని నుండి వీధివాడే నష్టపడేది, చెడిపోయేది. ఇంకా దీనికి సంబంధించిన డిపార్టుమెంటులో ఉన్నటువంటి ఉద్యోగస్తులెటువంటివారంటే, వారు ఈ ఆక్రమ పరిస్థితులకు తగినట్లే ఉన్నారు. ఎవరి లాభము వాళ్లు చూచుకొంటారు. ఇదివరకు దాదాపు 30 సంవత్సరములనుండి, పబ్లిక్ వర్కు చేయుచుండుటవలన ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటులోని C.I.D. ఆఫీసర్లు చాలామంది నాకు తెలుసును. వారిని ప్రతి ఒకరిని ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని గురించి మాట్లాడుతూ ఉంటాను. ఒక C.I.D. ఆఫీసరుతో (విమర్శగా) ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధము సకమంగా అమలు జరుగుచున్నదా? దొంగతనంగా కల్లు, సారాయి చేసే నేరాలు ఎక్కడెక్కడ ఎన్నెన్ని పట్టుకొంటాయన్నారు? ఈ నిషేధాన్ని సకమంగా నడిపేందుకు ఏమే విధానాలు అవలంబిస్తున్నాయి? అని అడిగితే, ఆయన, ‘నన్ను ఏమి చెప్పమంటారండి, ఈ విషయంలో జరిగే పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నదన్నట్లు మేము అలా చెప్పకూడదు. దొంగతనంగా కల్లు, సారా బట్టిలు తెట్టుకొనేవాళ్లు ఉద్యోగస్తులకంటే లంచాలిచ్చి పనులు సాధించుకొంటున్నారు. ఎక్సైజు ఆఫీసర్లకు ఒక 200 రూపాయలని, సబ్-విస్సెయిరుకు మరో 200 రూపాయలని, పోలీసు వాళ్లకు ఒక నూరో, ఇన్స్పెక్టర్, అని ఈ మాదిరి లంచాలు యిస్తే, వారు ఆ నేరాలను గమనించకుండా ఊరికే ఉంటారు. ఏదో నామకావాస్తే, కొన్ని కేసులు ఆప్పుడప్పుడు పెడుతూ ఉంటారు. ఆ కేసులు విచారణకు మేజిస్ట్రేటు దగ్గరకు వచ్చినప్పుడు ఆ మేజిస్ట్రేటు, 20, 30 రూపాయలు జుల్తానావేస్తే, ఆ జుల్తానా చెల్లించి, రేపు మళ్లీ వారి దొంగ బట్టిలను మొదలు బెడతారు. ఈ మాదిరి పరిస్థితులుంటే ఈ నేరాలను గురించి మేము ఏమి రిపోర్టులు వ్రాసినప్పటికీ ప్రయోజనము లేకుండా యున్నది. వాటిని ప్రభుత్వము రెక్కపెట్టదు. కనుక మేము రిపోర్టులు వ్రాసినా, వ్రాయకపోయినా, ఒకటే అయిపోయింది. మా బుక్కులలో మాత్రము వ్రాసినట్టుకొంటూ ఉంటాము. దీనివల్ల ఏమి ప్రయోజనము లేదు,’ అని చెప్పినారు. కనుక, మన ప్రభుత్వంవారి అజాగ్రత్తవల్ల ఈ లోపాలన్నీ ఏర్పడినాయి. సరియైన ఉద్యోగస్తుల నియమించనందువల్లను, ఎక్కడెక్కడ విమేమి జరుగుతుంది, ఏమే నేరాలు జరుగుతున్నాయని ప్రభుత్వంవారు, మంత్రులు విచారించక అజాగ్రత్తచేస్తూ ఉండినందు

[Sri D. Kadirappa] [25th March 1952]

వల్లనే చట్టము సరిగా అమలుజరుగకుండా ఉంది. మంత్రులు టూర్ చేసేటప్పుడు ఎక్కడెక్కడ దొంగ కల్లు, సారాయి బట్టిలు తయారుచేస్తున్నారని, దీనికి ఎవరు కారకులని, ఎవరు దీనిని తయారుచేసి స్తూయన్నారని, ఆయా పెద్ద రెడ్డినిగాని, పెద్ద రైతునుగాని, కరణాన్నిగాని పట్టుకొని విచారించి సరియైన ప్రాయశ్చిత్తము చేయడం లేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఈ అజాగ్రత్తవల్లనే ఈ చట్టము ఇంతవరకు సక్రమంగా అమలు జరగలేదు. అయినా ఇప్పుడైనా సరే ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు లేక, వచ్చే ప్రభుత్వం వారుగాని, ఏ పార్టీవారు ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చినప్పటికైనా సరే, ఈ విషయమున తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి, సరియైన కట్టుదిట్టములుచేసి ఇట్టి అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా చూడవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. నేను ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఒక సంగతి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ దొంగ కల్లు, సారాయి చేసేటటువంటి నేరస్తులకు సరియైన ప్రాయశ్చిత్తముచేసి, ఆ నేరాలను తొలగించవలసంటే, వారి నేమి చేయవలసిన పని లేదు. వారి అస్తులను ప్రభుత్వంవారు స్వాధీనముచేసుకొంటే చాలు. ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఈ మాదిరి చేసారంటే, ఇంకెక్కటికీ వారు ఈ దొంగ పనులుచేయరు. ఇట్లు 3, 4 జిల్లాలలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేసినట్లయితే, ఎక్కడకూడా ఇటువంటి నేరాలు జరుగవు. కనుక ఇటువంటి ఉత్తర్వులను ప్రభుత్వంవారు తక్షణం జారీచేయవలసిందని కోరుతూ, ఈ డిమాండును బలపరుస్తున్నాను.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షురాలమ్మా, కొత్త ప్రజా ప్రతి నిధులు కొద్దిరోజులలో నూతన శాసన సభలో కూర్చోబోతున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితు లలో బడ్జెట్ విషయమై ఏమి చెప్పినను అంత ప్రయోజనము ఉండకపోవచ్చు. ఆ కారణంచేత ఇంతవరకు నేను ఈ వర్చులో పాల్గొనలేదు. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రాసీవిజ్ విషయమై కొన్ని సలహాలు చేయడం అత్యవసరమని భావించి మాట్లాడవలసినాను. నాకు ముందు మాట్లాడిన పలువురు గౌరవసభ్యులు మధ్యపాన నిషేధముపై వివిధ అభి ప్రాయాలు వెలిబుచ్చియున్నారు. కొందరు మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని రద్దుచేయాలని చెప్పారు. వారి అభిప్రాయం సరికాదని నా ఉద్దేశ్యము. ఈ ప్రభుత్వముకాని, మరే ప్రభుత్వంగాని మధ్యపాననిషేధ శాసనాన్ని రద్దుచరణరని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. ప్రపంచంలో ఎక్కడాకూడా ఈ మార్గంగా దేశమంతటా మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని అమలుచేయ ప్రభుత్వము సంకల్పించ లేదు. కాంగ్రెసు సంస్థ మొదటినుంచి ఈ సంస్కరణను అమలు చేయాలని తలచింది. సత్యము, అహింస, కాంగ్రెసు మహా సంస్థకు పునాది వంటివి. మత్తా గాంధీగారు ఈ విషయాలపై మొదటినుంచి శ్రద్ధ చూపుతూవచ్చారు. అందుచేత కాంగ్రెసువారు ఎవరుగూడా మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని రద్దు చేయాలని తలచరనికూడా నేను భావిస్తున్నాను. మధ్యపాన నిషేధం చాలా ఊచితమైన, ముస్లింరమైన విధానం. వీధిసాదలు మధ్యపాన నిషేధంవల్ల చాలా గుఱు పడుతున్నారు. అనేక సంసారాలు బాగుపడ్డాయి. అనేక సందర్భాలలో గృహ కల్లోలాలు తొలగిపోయినాయి. అక్కడకూడా కొన్ని లోపాలు ఉంటే ఉండవచ్చు కాని చాలావరకూ ఇది జయప్రదమయింది అనటానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహం లేదు. మొన్న ఎరెక్టర్లలో వచ్చిన ఫలితాలకు మధ్యపాన నిషేధానికి సంబంధంలేదని నాయభి ప్రాయం. ఎరెక్టర్లలో నేనుకూడా పనిచేసినాను. మధ్యపాన నిషేధంవల్ల ప్రజలు కాంగ్రెసును ఓడించారు అనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సత్యంలేదు. మధ్యపాన నిషేధం ప్రసక్తే ఎన్నికలలో రాలేదు. ఈ విధానంపై ఎన్నికల ఫలితాలు ఆధారపడలేదని గట్టిగా చెప్పగలను. మధ్యపాన నిషేధంవల్ల కాంగ్రెసు సంస్థకు ఉపకారమే జరిగింది గాని అవకారం ఎంతమాత్రం జరగలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా స్త్రీలు చాలామంది మధ్యపాన నిషేధ కార్యక్రమాన్ని ఆమోదిస్తున్నారని చెప్పకతప్పదు. మధ్యపాన నిషేధము

[Sri D. V. Ramaswami]

[25th March 1952]

గురించి కాంగ్రెసువారు అధికారంలోకి రాకపూర్వం ఆసధికార వర్గాలవారు ప్రచారంచేస్తూ ఉంటే వారు వారి ప్రచారంవల్ల దేశంలో చాలా ప్రబోధము జరుగుతూ ఉండేది. కాని స్వరాజ్యం వచ్చిన తరువాత దీనిగురించి ఆసధికార వర్గాల వారు అంత శ్రద్ధ చూపించడంలేదు. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు మద్యపాన నిషేధ శాసనం చేసిన తరువాతనుంచి ఈ వాద్యత అంతా ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులమీదే పడింది. ఇటువంటి సాంఘిక సంస్కరణశాసనం జయప్రథం కావాలంటే అధికార, ఆసధికార వర్గాలు రెండువూడూ కలసి పనిచేయాలి. ఈ నాడు మద్యపాన నిషేధం జయప్రథం కాలేదని కొందరు అంటున్నారంటే దానికి కారణం అధికార, ఆసధికార వర్గాల మధ్య ఈ విషయమై సామరస్యం లేక పోవడమేనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఉద్యోగస్థులు, కాంగ్రెసు కమిటీలవారు, ఇతర ఆసధికార సంఘాలవారు ఈ విషయంలో సంయుక్తంగా పనిచేస్తే ఈ నాడు సంభవిస్తున్న స్వల్ప అవజయాల ఇకముందు రావని నేను అను కొంటున్నాను. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇకముందైనా ఆసధికార సంఘాలవారి సహకారాన్ని అపేక్షిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఆర్థికంగాను, సాంఘికంగాను, నైతికంగాను ప్రజలను అభివృద్ధిపరచాలంటే ఊక్త ప్రభుత్వంవారి వివిషయాన్నీ జయప్రథంగా కొనసాగించాలి. ప్రజాసహకారం పొందటానికి ఆసధికార సంఘాల తోడ్పాటు అత్యవసరమని ఇప్పుడైనా ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తిస్తుందని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని రద్దుచేస్తే, 20 కోట్లలో, 17 కోట్ల అదనపు ఆదాయము వస్తుందని అనుకోవడం పొరపాటు. ప్రాపిలిటర్ శాఖలో కొంతమంది ఉత్సాహమున ఉద్యోగస్థులున్నారు. కాని వారికి సరియైన ప్రోద్బలములేక నిరుత్సాహవంతవుతున్నారు. వారికి సరియైన మద్దతు ఇవ్వడం చాలా అవసరం. ఉత్సాహంగా పనిచేసేవారికి రివార్డులు ఇచ్చి ప్రోత్సహించాలి. అందువల్ల ఇప్పుడున్న లోపాలు తొలగిపోతాయి. ప్రాపిలిటర్ వర్గంవారు ఉత్సాహం కలిగితే ఈ సంస్కరణ జయప్రథమవుతుంది. ప్రపంచం లోని దేశాలలో హిందూదేశం ఈ విషయంలో ముందడుగు వేయాలంటే ఈ శాఖలో నిజాయితీ, నేనాసక్తి కలిగినవారిని నియమించాలి. ఈ విషయంలో బేగం ఆమీరుద్దీన్ గారు చెప్పిన విషయాలన్నిటితో నేను వికీర్ణవిస్తున్నాను. మద్యపాన నిషేధంవల్ల హిందూ లాభం పొందేవారు స్త్రీలు, పిల్లలు ముందు సంతతులవారు కానకడాలంటే ఈ శాసనం అత్యవసరం అని చెప్పకూడదు ఈ దిమాండును నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను."

3-15 * THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Madam, this is p.m. only a Supplementary Demand and several Members who spoke, instead of confining their remarks to the particular Demand went on discussing the policy. They said that the Government should have enforced the laws governing Prohibition more strictly and rigorously. Madam, in order that the laws might be enforced more strictly, we want the Prohibition staff to be well equipped and it is for that purpose we want this Demand to be granted. This will enable the staff to do their work efficiently as they have, for example, to stop moving vehicles and make searches. Lack of uniforms was reported to cause low morale and inefficiency in the ranks of the Prohibition staff. We are spending to the extent of nearly fifty thousand rupees for this purpose. In the interests of the successful enforcement of the Prohibition law the staff had to be provided with handcuffs, revolvers and cycles also.

" Madam, I need not go into the question of policy because I do not think at any time Supplementary Demands have been discussed at such length, and I do not think they have been discussed

25th March 1952] [Sri B. Parameswaran]

for so many hours as this Demand. After hearing the speeches of hon. Members on this Demand, I am convinced that the consensus of opinion is decidedly in favour of retention of Prohibition. This is a measure of far-reaching importance and no Government have undertaken such a big measure of social reform for the benefit of the poor, and in the enforcement of the laws governing such a reform any Government have to face several difficulties. There may be breaches of the law and it is true that illicit distillation has been going on in several places. But even those Members who spoke against the Prohibition policy only pointed out that the Government did not enforce the law very strictly but they were not totally against this reform. The Government have been taking measures to make the Prohibition law more rigid and strict. For instance, there are amendments to the Prohibition Act under consideration for the purpose of imposing minimum punishments for breaches of the Prohibition Act. Other similar measures also are under consideration. We are also taking administrative measures for more effective control of offences under the rules framed under the Act. The whole question of revision of the rules for issue of licences and permits under the Prohibition Act and Rules is also under consideration. In fact the Government had under consideration the question of overhauling the whole working of the Act with a view to finding out its defects and remedies for them. Major questions of policy of this sort should be dealt with by the incoming Government. With regard to measures which the Government propose to take, final decisions on them have been left over for the future Government because we felt that it was not proper on the part of the present Caretaker Ministry to undertake any such measures. The decisions, therefore, have been held over due to the impending change in the Ministry. For implementing any reform of this nature public co-operation is needed. If there is any misuse of permits and if there is any breach of the law, it is not the Government alone that have to be blamed but the public also has to be blamed to a certain extent. Any decision on the policy of Prohibition depends upon the stability of the future Government whatever be the complexion or the nature of the party that will come to power. Therefore, this Government at present do not want to commit themselves to any opinion but they would leave it to the incoming Government to examine this question.

" Madam, I have nothing more to say except to hope that any Government that follows us will see that humanity is saved by enforcing the Prohibition law more strictly and rigorously. I have no doubt that the future Government will take note of the discussions that took place here to-day and save humanity from this dreadful habit of drink."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,15,000 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

[25th March 1952]

(3) DEMAND III—STAMPS.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Madam, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,600 under Demand III—Stamps. ’ ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,600 under Demand III—Stamps. ’ ”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Madam, I want to draw the attention once more of the Hon. Minister, as I did several times, to the great difficulty in obtaining stamps and stamp papers in mufassal places. I understand that recently in the High Court also the same difficulty has been felt. Of course, arrangements in the City of Madras are slightly better than in the mufassal. In the mufassal the complaint has been heard by me whenever I happened to be there that there were no stamp papers. On quite a number of occasions, plaints and petitions had to be returned for want of stamps. Therefore, it seems necessary that some arrangements should be made in courts for the sale of stamps and stamp papers. Some of the vendors would attend the courts and some would not and I suppose it is all done on a contract basis, but the courts are not responsible for the sale of stamps. I suggest that the Government might consider the proposal that some responsibility might be fixed on the courts for the sale of stamps and stamp papers so that the litigant public and lawyers will not be put to any unnecessary difficulties.”

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ It is true, Madam, that the difficulty that has been mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition has been felt for some time. Some time ago, the question was raised on the floor of the House by an hon. Member of this House, and also we had representations from a number of persons that the arrangements were not satisfactory. After the questions were put and complaints made, we circularized all the Collectors of districts and instructed them to see that this difficulty was not felt in future. The Collectors and the Treasury Deputy Collectors have been instructed to see that authorized stamp-vendors stock the needed amount of stamps of various denominations. They have also been asked to intelligently anticipate the possible demand and keep adequate stocks ready for distribution to the various stamp-vendors.

“ The suggestion of the hon. Leader of the Opposition that some arrangements have to be made to issue stamps through courts—perhaps so far as judicial stamps are concerned—is one that has not been examined. I would like the future Government to examine it and as one who has had occasion to practise in the courts, I feel that it will be of great advantage to the public. The question is only one of adjustment of accounts and I hope it will be possible to have a way out of this difficulty so that the litigant public and the lawyers may not be put to inconvenience. Anyway,

25th March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

as I have said already, we have issued instructions to the various Collectors to see that adequate stocks of stamps are maintained and that suitable action is taken against stamp-vendors who do not stock them adequately and make them available to the public on demand.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,600 under Demand III—Stamps. ’ ”

The Demand was carried and the grant made.

(4) DEMAND IV—FOREST.

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Madam, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,800 under Demand IV—Forest. ’ ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,800 under Demand IV—Forest. ’ ”

The Demand was carried and the grant made.

(5) DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Madam, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,700 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts. ’ ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,700 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts. ’ ”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I move—

‘ That the Demand be reduced by Rs. 100. ’

The object of my moving this cut motion is to discuss what is being done by the Flying Police Squad over which a sum of Rs. 34,000 is spent. Madam, I understand that in recent times there has been considerable evasion of Motor Vehicles taxes throughout the districts. Innumerable bus-owners in various parts of the districts are evading Motor Vehicles taxes and thereby reducing the revenues of the State to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. I cannot understand how this happens. If the authorities had been vigilant, it would never have been possible for the transport concerns to evade Motor Vehicles taxes. It has become a public scandal in Madras. As a matter of fact, as the Hon. the Minister for Transport knows, in Salem 19 buses owned by one concern were suspended. A number of buses owned by another concern also had to be suspended for non-payment of taxes, not for one quarter but

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [25th March 1952]

for one whole year. I want to know what the members of the Flying Police Squad are doing. What have they been doing for the past one year when they were not able to detect cases of evasion? Surely, a bus cannot ply on a road without paying taxes for a long period.

3-30
p.m.

"I think, the authorities have not been vigilant in detecting the evaders. Therefore I want to know what that flying squad has been doing when this evasion has become a scandal not only in the district of Salem but throughout the State, in every district. This has become the rule and not an exception. Therefore I want to know how all this happens and how a bus concern could manage to evade payment of tax not for a quarter but for one year or two years."

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I see from the note attached to the Supplementary Demand that the purpose of the flying squad is to check the evasion of payment of motor vehicles tax. I hope and trust that the scope of work of this squad would be extended not only to detecting evasion of payment of taxes but also to detecting evasion of rules, more particularly with regard to the overcrowding in buses. (An hon. Member: 'Yes, yes, there is terrible overcrowding.') I attribute this to the monopoly in bus routes. This is not considered as an abuse but a privilege conferred on monopoly bus routes. The failure to enforce the rules has resulted in many road accidents in recent times and it has been forcibly and pointedly brought to the notice of the public that these were mainly due to overcrowding in buses. I want the flying squad, if it is possible to employ them in every district, also to check up cases of overcrowding which endangers lives of passengers. I have travelled in buses several times and I have noticed instances where 60 to 70 people were allowed to travel when the capacity of the bus was only 23 to 24. Some travel on the roof. The other day an accident occurred in North Arcot district. Passengers were put on the top of the bus and the branch of a tree struck a man and he died.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, this bus route business has become a monopoly. There is more demand for running buses on the roads. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to get a permit and the premium to get a bus route has gone up. The remedy is to run more buses on the same route. The moment the Regional Transport Authority advertises the opening of a new route, there are several applications and not less than 30 or 40 people apply for one route. There is a real demand from the public for permits and I want that this should be encouraged. In this connection I want to bring to the notice of the House that this plying of buses has become a monopoly trade now. When healthy competition is allowed in other cases, I want to know why in this trade competition should not be allowed. If the Government are not prepared to go to that length I suggest that more buses may be put on the roads, firstly to prevent accidents and secondly to provide more facilities for the travelling public, bus travel having become very popular. The creation of this monopoly has resulted not only in overcrowding, but in the creation of

25th March 1952] [Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

a vested interest. Formerly the Government wanted to nationalize bus transport. The late Mr. Daniel Thomas, when he was Minister for Transport drew up a five-year plan for nationalization of bus transport but we have slowly given the go-by to that plan even though that plan was placed before the House and the House approved of the plan. And now we have created 'bus barons', who have earned money in the shortest possible time and at great cost and inconvenience to the public. If anybody has earned much money in the shortest time possible, it is only in the bus trade. We have seen in the recent elections, people who have made large sums of money rightly or wrongly, contesting the elections and coming out successful. In my own district four of them have come out successful and no wonder in the future elections people who make quick money may spend it and want to get power and honour. That apart, unless we fight this monopoly, accidents and inconvenience to passengers cannot be avoided.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, there was a time when we said that individual bus owners should be preferred to fleet owners. Again there was a complete reversal of this policy and we said fleet owners should be preferred to individual owners. Individual owners owning one or two buses, when Government announced this new policy, sold away their buses for a mere song and the big barons commanding the credit to purchase number of buses got the monopoly of certain routes. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that no monopoly in practice should be allowed in any particular route. There must be a minimum of three operators at least to compete in each route, so that the public may have the benefit of the competition and enjoy better travel facilities afforded to them by reason of this competition.

"Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister is this. If in future private enterprise is to be allowed in this trade, no owner should be allowed to own more than five buses. The Government in their day-to-day policy have said that new permits should not be given to one who owns more than three buses. I suggest that that maximum should be enforced not only with regard to the new-comers but with regard to people who are there already. This limit should be enforced so that a new institution like the 'Bus Zamindars' Association' may not be created. The Government having created a monopoly, prevent other people from competing in the trade. That being so, the Government should see that the rights of the public are properly protected. I already referred to the evil of overcrowding. The next evil is speed, reckless driving of motor lorries. I do night driving very often between Madras and Vellore. I find lorries being driven recklessly and with blinding headlights and without caring for the public on the road. These lorry and bus drivers are responsible for many road accidents. These should be put to stringent tests while granting licences for driving. Any breach of the regulations by bus owners or lorry men must be punished more severely than by a mere suspension of the licence for a time as is being done now. The person responsible for the accident through negligence should be dispossessed of his licence because he is a public danger.

[Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [25th March 1952]

"Then, Madam, I suggest that better types of buses should be put on the road. I do not know whether that comes under this Demand. If Government can do something in this matter it will be good. If this Demand is not sufficient, I would suggest to Government that they can allot some more money and employ the flying squad in the strict enforcement of the rules by checking up of speed-limit, etc., so that the public may have proper facilities provided for them, and thus prevent the abuse of the rules by the bus-owners and bus and lorry drivers which has become the order of the day. So far as I can see, the bus people thrive because they have the Police at their back and the *mamools* have become a regular feature. The Police wink at the gross injustice done to the public by reason of the evils I have pointed out. Strict instructions for proper enforcement of the rules must be given."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I find in this Demand provision made for five additional Transport Officers and other ministerial officers and one additional Assistant Secretary to the Central Road Traffic Board. I entirely agree with what the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Mudaliyar said that this monopoly in bus traffic is becoming a source of great danger. Personally I believe it has become a danger to public life. The District Board elections which were conducted some time ago and the part played by bus proprietors in the recent elections are proofs of the statement which I have made. I do not like to go into details but it is a fact that these monopolists are becoming a great political factor, so much so this traffic control under the Motor Vehicles Act is becoming a political affair. It is no longer contenting itself with affording convenience to the public. It is becoming a political factor."

"You are aware, Madam, that the non-official members of the Traffic Boards are becoming targets of criticism—members of the Central Traffic Board as well as the Regional Traffic Boards. Those who were displaced one or two years ago and those who are still continuing, all these friends have become targets of criticism. I do not know in what fit of democratic emotion this association of non-officials with statutory bodies was taken up. I think, it was long, long ago, when Government consisted of an irremovable Executive, at the request of the non-official members in the Central Legislative Assembly, a non-official member was associated with the statutory body. Ever since then we have been expanding their field of operation. But the greater the expansion of the association of non-officials with the Traffic Board the greater is becoming the scandal attached to the functioning of some members of these Boards."

"So far as the Telugu area is concerned there is a journal,—I believe it is called 'Motor Transport'—which details from month to month the doings of the Traffic Boards and the members of the Traffic Boards and the action taken by the Government or omitted to be taken by the Government. A number of issues of this journal were given to me. On one or two occasions some of the disappointed bus proprietors or applicants for permits brought these things to

25th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

me and asked me to bring to the notice of the Government certain facts. But I found from the request contained therein that the persons to whom the complaints have to be made were also involved unfortunately in these matters. I would request the Government to go through all the pages of the journal. Recently there was a question about the Satanapalle bus route and several officers were dismissed subsequent to the raising of the question in which the names of Ministers also were brought in. All these things the Government cannot forget."

"Madam, the policy of association of non-official members is a matter which has got to be reconsidered in my humble opinion: I shall be glad if the Hon. Minister will be able to tell me why he requires now five additional Regional Transport Officers. Is he increasing the bus routes? He is not increasing the bus routes. Is he increasing the number of buses? He is not increasing the number of buses. Wherever we go, we see overcrowding in almost all the bus routes and this has been referred to by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar also. So, this is proof positive that the Government are not going to extend their nationalization plans, but on the other hand they are going to give a monopoly of buses to most of the bus proprietors of to-day. Madam, I know the political influence and power that these people command in various districts. At first when the Government in 1946 wanted to nationalize the motor transport throughout the State, I know the great amount of influence that some of these bus operators exercised over many members of this House, and gradually the policy of nationalization was delayed and then it faded and finally it closed with the nationalization of motor transport in the City. We need not pass an off-hand judgment now but there is ample material with us to reconsider the policy behind all these things. As I submitted, I shall be glad to know from the Hon. Minister why he wants this additional staff."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the speeches made by the hon. Members only confirm the need for this Demand. The hon. Member who moved the motion wanted to prevent tax evasion and then she said that tax evasion has become a scandal and she cited instances from Salem and other districts. That only confirms the need for having a Flying Police Squad. The Flying Police Squad was appointed only in August 1951 for detecting cases of tax evasion but it does not stop there. The Flying Squad also deals with cases of irregularities, such as overloading, plying without efficient brakes, overspeeding, etc.. In addition to the Flying Squad, there are also Road Traffic Officers, Motor Vehicles Inspectors and Police Officers who check these vehicles. In spite of this, it is said that there has been tax evasion and it is necessary that this should not happen. They must take effective steps to prevent this kind of tax evasion and that is why the department is very anxious to see that adequate staff is provided so that the people and the State do not lose their income."

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [25th March 1952]

“ Now, Madam, the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar raised certain important questions about overcrowding and inferred that overcrowding was due to lack of adequate number of vehicles plying on various routes and he also classified some of the bus-owners as ‘ bus-barons ’ and cited instances of their influence in the recent elections. I do not know whether the success of the candidates was entirely due to their owning buses. (Interruption.) Whatever it is, the hon. Member wanted that this monopoly must be broken. It has been the policy of this Government to see that, as far as possible, this monopoly does not exist and there is a rule, I believe, which says that three buses are the minimum for each individual or a group of individuals. That is considered an economic unit. There is no hard and fast rule, but at the same time from what the hon. Member has been saying, it looks as though it is a matter that must be carefully gone into and the Government will certainly go into the various suggestions made by the hon. Members about this monopoly. I myself felt when I was going round in my election tour that there was need for additional buses. That was my own feeling, because I did see that the buses were full and cramped, but that is a matter really to be decided by the local authority. If in any place it is found that more buses are necessary, it is up to the local people to make representation to the Regional Transport Authority and if the Regional Transport Authority does not agree to increase the number of buses or to put more vehicles on a particular route, I think they must take it up with the next higher authority. I think if proper representation is made, the local authority would be willing to consider it. But the need, from what I have seen myself, for increasing the number of vehicles everywhere is there and I can assure hon. Members of this House that the need for increasing the existing number of buses on various routes will be examined and every facility will be given to the travelling public. After all, the object with which these buses are run and licences are given, is not to benefit these bus operators but primarily to benefit the travelling public. I do appreciate the need for good and clean buses and I hope all these aspects will be borne in mind.

“ The hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar referred to the reckless driving of some of the lorries and buses and the headlights used by them. It is true that there are a few people who exceed the speed limit. Even now rules provide speed limits for various vehicles on various routes and I can assure the hon. Member that the concerned authorities—whether it is the police officer or the Flying Squad—will see to it that this kind of thing does not happen, but at the same time I want hon. Members of this House to realise that it is necessary that the owner, the driver, the conductor and everybody else should also develop a sense of responsibility, a responsibility that they owe to society. I am sure hon. Members of this House—at least the future Members of this House—would help in creating a better road sense and so far as the Government are concerned, we will do our best.

25th March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

“ Now, Madam, the question was asked by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, why the Government wanted five additional Regional Transport Officers now? In this connexion, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the G.O. Ms. No. 2227, dated 5th June 1951, which says :

‘ The scheme of reorganisation of the Motor Transport and Petrol Rationing work involving the formation of 13 Regional Transport Officers regions sanctioned in G.O. No. 1516, Home, dated 10-4-1950 has been in force since May 1950. Repeated representations have been received that the work in the Regional Transport Offices is not expeditiously carried out and that the Government should consider the question of bifurcation of some of the heavy Regional Transport Officers regions so as to promote more expeditious despatch of work.’

So it is only with a view to facilitate the expeditious despatch of work that these five Regional Transport Officers have been appointed. I request the hon. Member Begum Amiruddin to withdraw the cut motion.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Madam, I withdraw the cut motion.”

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I want the Hon. Minister to tell me whether there is speed limit for cars on all the roads here and whether there is speed limit on the Beach road also and whether all the cars including that of Ministers observe the speed limit? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The hon. Member must have seen the road signs on the Beach road.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The cut motion having been withdrawn, I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is—

“ That under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Act, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,700.” ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(6) DEMAND VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Madam, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,54,900 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.’ ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Has the Hon. Minister got anything to explain? ”

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The details are furnished at page 7 of the booklet entitled ‘ Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure and Detailed Supplementary Estimates thereof for the year 1951-52 ’ given to hon. Members of this House for their guidance.”

[25th March 1952]

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,54,900 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I have got one or two remarks to offer with regard to this Demand. I am glad that the Government have, after all, constituted the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal which the Members of this House have been demanding every year since 1946. I only wish the Government had published a quarterly report so that at least the Members of the future House—perhaps most of the present Members may not be there—may be informed of the activities of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. Only then they will be able to watch the administration of the Tribunal. Otherwise the Members will not be in a position to appreciate the services that may be rendered to the tax-paying public by this Tribunal. There are several such institutions under this Government and people are really ignorant of their activities because no report—not even a quarterly report—is published about those institutions. At least for the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, I request the Government to publish a quarterly report wherein they should mention the several appeal that they received and the disposals made thereon.

4 p.m. "Again, Madam, I have to bring to the notice of the Government another important factor, viz., the courtesy shown by the Sales Tax Officers to the general public. The Government are aware that it is the most important department, particularly at the present time, because it is yielding the highest revenue to the State and it is the trading public that pay these taxes. The Government should therefore see that their officers show better courtesy to these people who have to come often before them. I am also glad that the Government have at last realized the necessity of providing extra furniture. I know personally that whenever merchants go to these Assistant Sales Tax Officers, they find that there are not even chairs or benches to sit on and they have to stand almost throughout the day. Another point I wish to impress on the Government is that whenever appeals are posted before these officers or whenever people are asked to appear before these officers at a particular time and when they actually go there the officers may not be there to hear them. These people have therefore to stand for hours on end for the coming of these officers and in the evening when the officers come back after some outdoor visit, they say that the appeals or petitions are posted to some other day. Such sort of things are happening in the department and therefore I would request the Government to see that such things do not happen again."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would also submit that this is the biggest tax-gathering department of this State and yet in our parts there is no habitation for these offices. The consequence is that it is the assesseees that have to go there who suffer and not these Government officers and, as

[25th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

my hon. Friend Janab M. S. Abdul Majid has already put it, the assesseees are put to great inconvenience. Unless the Government take immediate steps to set apart a part of the revenue which they get from this head for the construction of their own buildings throughout the State, they will be causing great harassment. Of course my hon. Friend Janab Majid has referred to the manners of Government servants in this Department. I do not like to speak anything about them. They are neither better nor worse than the manners of other Government servants in the various departments. Probably the offices are under-staffed, their equipment is not proper and they are not properly furnished even with the necessary office equipment but there is this undeniable fact that in a great many places they have become a terror to the ordinary middle class merchant. In the mufassal, the Commercial Tax Department has become a terror to the middle class merchants people. There is no knowing when they will be summoned, what kind of account books will be called for, what previous accounts books will be called for, at times when they may not be ordinarily available at all. As this is a department which touches the entire middle class business community which is the backbone of the State, I submit that the Government must take more steps to see that they are provided with offices in buildings of their own and well provided with equipment so that they may not cause inconvenience to these assesseees who are asked to come in the morning and the evening and quite a good number of times before their cases are disposed of. If necessary, this Legislature will not be unwilling to increase the staff but what we want is that things must go on smoothly and honestly. I also want that the Commercial Tax Department should not become a terror to those who organize entertainments, cinema shows, etc. They should not also be made parties to the collection of public subscriptions for schools or other institutions particularly when Hon. Ministers come and open such institutions or when public subscriptions have to be collected for the maintenance or for the capital equipment of such institutions. When Ministers are expected to attend such functions the Commercial Tax people are freely used for the collection of funds. Though the Government have issued an order prohibiting this practice they should see that in actual fact these Commercial Tax Department people are not used for these purposes. The assesseees are put in a very embarrassing position and they cannot resist these officers. These officers also, when they collect large amounts of subscription from these assesseees, cannot carry on their work honestly and efficiently. As a matter of fact quite a good number of petitions have been sent from one assessee in the town of Visakhapatnam to the Government asking why of all the coffee hotel-keepers in this town this assessee alone should be assessed accurately while many others were under-assessed. You will understand the meaning behind this. If there is an honest coffee hotel-keeper keeping his accounts correctly, he is put to a lot of harassment but dishonest people who keep double accounts escape. All these happen because of the large amounts of subscription which these people give. I did not single out these

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th March 1952]

coffee hotel-keepers with any special intention but only because it was an instance which came to my notice. It is a fact that these Commercial Tax Officers are used for collecting large amounts of subscription from the merchant community and if the Government issue strict instructions that these officers should not take part in collecting subscriptions, whatever the temptation or the pressure may be, they will be doing a great good not merely for the present but for the future generations of this country, for it is the ethical standards of all sections of society that we must care for and not merely that of a particular section.

“Madam, I hope the Government will understand the spirit in which I have offered these remarks and will issue strict instructions in regard to this and will also take steps to construct Government buildings for all Commercial Tax Offices so that inconvenience to everybody is avoided.”

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am indeed grateful to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition for the very good suggestions that he has made. A tax collecting department like the Commercial Tax Department should certainly not be used in connexion with any collection of public funds and I entirely agree with the opinion of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that it is sure to lead to favouritism which is very undesirable. I am sure that the Government Order prohibiting these officers from taking part in collecting subscriptions is being followed but, if it is not, I can assure him that any Government that is interested in the purity of the administration would see to it that officers of this type are not used for the collection of donations or subscriptions for any kind of shows. I entirely agree with him in regard to the other aspect of the matter to which he referred, viz., the need for the construction of buildings to house the offices of the department. It has become a very big department earning quite a lot of money for the Government. The need for buildings is there but at the same time the difficulty is to find the large sums of money that will be needed. I do not know what steps have already been taken in the matter and whether there are any proposals. Anyway this question will be examined. Another suggestion was made by the hon. Member, Janab M. S. Abdul Majid, about publishing quarterly reports on the working of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. I do not know what the instructions are at present but it seems to be a very good suggestion which will also help to bring to the notice of the public what amount of work is being done and at the same time enable the Government to assess the work of the Tribunal.

“Madam, the need for courtesy and good manners in a department which is collecting crores of rupees from the public is very essential and I am sure that aspect of the matter will be borne in mind by the officers who are directly responsible for the control of the day to day work. (At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.) It is necessary in the interests of the Government itself, if not for anything else, to see that the officers who have to do the

25th March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

unpleasant duty of collecting money from those that are not very willing to pay, at least treat them with all the necessary courtesy that is expected to be given to a citizen who pays the taxes, though quite apart from the fact whether a citizen pays tax or not, every citizen in this country has got the right to expect proper treatment. I am sure this will be borne in mind. I should thank both the hon. Members for their very useful and constructive suggestions and I appreciate also the spirit in which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition made these remarks.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is . . .”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved a cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member has not even given notice of a cut motion. I am going to put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,54,900 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.’”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(7) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Sir, I move—
‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,74,800 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.’”

“The details regarding this grant are given on page 8 of the booklet entitled ‘Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure and Detailed Supplementary Estimates thereof for the year 1951-52 as presented to the Legislature on the 20th March 1952.’”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The motion is—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,74,800 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.’”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not repeat what I have said about irrigation in a big way. I will refer to only one of the items, viz., Minor Irrigation Works. Sir, I should like to bring to the notice of the Government that however much they may wish for minor irrigation works to be carried out according to this Demand in the estate areas, in certain parts of the Ramnad district, particularly Tirupattur taluk, there has hardly been any attention paid to minor irrigation works for a long time. I have brought to the notice of the Hon. the Revenue Minister in charge of Irrigation that tank restoration and minor irrigation works can be carried out with great profit and I would now reiterate the demand that that area requires special attention. Sir, in this area there are a large number of streams across which dams could be put up and water supplied. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister one such dam which

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [25th March 1952]

is under consideration. There is a bridge across a forest stream (the name of which I do not know), on the Tiruchirappalli-Madurai road which is called after Sri C. Rajagopalachari as 'Rajaji Bridge.' It is in the midst of a group of hills which separate the Tiruchirappalli and the Madurai districts. The waters of this stream which could be dammed up here are meant for the needs of a good part of the Tirupattur taluk of Ramnad district. I would draw the attention of the Revenue Minister to this scheme which has already been considered by the Government and request him to push it through. I want the Hon. Minister to revive that scheme. I can only give him the name of the bridge across the river and the dam is supposed to be put up very near it.

4-15
p.m.

"Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of Government the deplorable state of affairs in that area. We have all been stressing the necessity for continuing the well subsidy scheme. This scheme has been stopped presumably because some Tahsildars had misbehaved in this connexion or some ten out of a hundred people who received the well subsidy money spent it on marriages. I understand that this scheme has been stopped only in Tirupattur taluk of Ramnad district. Just to-day I have received a letter from my agent and representative whom I am having for my constituency—now that I am representing a regular constituency, I have three or four full-time paid representatives to go round my constituency from time to time and report to me matters of importance—saying that the well subsidy scheme has been stopped in Tirupattur taluk alone. (An hon. Member: 'In Sivaganga taluk also.') I request the Hon. Revenue Minister to start the well subsidy scheme once again in those areas. (Some hon. Members: 'The scheme has been suspended in the whole of the State.') I am thankful for the information given by the hon. Members. This shows how we are working here in a co-operative way. I would like to repeat the request that the well subsidy scheme should be revived once again. The scheme is a very popular one and it ought not to have been discontinued.

"Sir, we find also that in these two taluks, people are not allowed to take green manure from unreserved forests. I do not know why they should be prevented from taking green manure from unreserved forests. I want the Government to allow people to take green manure from unreserved forests. After all the Government are not looking after even the reserved forests properly. Everybody is cutting trees in the reserved forests and the Government have not been able to stop it. Revenue Inspectors who draw about Rs. 100 are making Rs. 500 by allowing firewood contractors to collect wood from the reserved forests. While the Government are not taking steps to preserve the reserved forests, they want to prevent green manure from being taken from the unreserved forests. I want the Hon. Revenue Minister to pass orders permitting people to take green manure from unreserved forests as this concession is intimately connected with Grow More Food."

25th March 1952]

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Demand under discussion is 'Irrigation'."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, it is because of the present attenuated Ministry. At present five Ministers are managing about fourteen or so portfolios which were formerly managed by eleven Ministers. It is very difficult to find out which Minister is holding which portfolio. I hope, Sir, you will allow me this latitude to speak on 'Forests' in view of the emergency that is existing."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, I am not in charge of 'Forests'."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"I would have liked the Hon. Minister . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Deputy Speaker has forgotten to address the Chair."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have liked the Hon. Minister for Revenue to make a short statement explaining the necessity for this Demand for grant for further expenditure, in which case, Members of the House would have understood the Demand properly. It is no good saying that the details of the grant have been given at page 8 of the printed Supplementary Statement of Expenditure. We expect things to be explained more fully so that we may know what are the actual works that are being taken up and what works the Government have to reject for want of money. This will enable us to approve of what they are asking for and also enable us to ask for extra things which the Government can bear in mind and take up later. I was disappointed when the Hon. Minister said that the necessity for this Demand is explained at page 8 and so. Sometimes it is also difficult to understand some of the technical terms used in the Explanatory Note. For instance, I do not understand what is meant by, 'An additional provision of Rs. 3,88,200 is required for making the account adjustment. A sum of Rs. 1,90,000 is available as savings within the grant' mentioned at page 8. I do not exactly follow what is meant by this. How can there be a saving? If any money is left over, it must have lapsed. The same remark applies to item No. (iii) also. These are some of the things which the Members of this House could have better understood if they had been explained to them by the Department. I would have been glad if some more schemes, by which more lands could have been brought under cultivation easily, had been included in this Supplementary Statement of Expenditure. The investigation of the Krishna-Pennar Project has been going on for a long time and in spite of protests, some more money is going to be spent and apparently the agitation against it is not going to be minded at all. I desire several other easy projects to be taken up so that more land may be brought under cultivation without much expenditure to meet the food situation. That is all I wanted to say, more as a request to the Hon. Minister to explain the scope of the various items of expenditure under this grant."

[25th March 1952]

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, இந்த Irrigation பட்ஜெட்டுக்கு அனுமதி கோரி இருக்கும் மசோதாவில் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் மணிமுத்தார் தேக்கத்துக்கு பணம் செலவு செய்திருப்பதாக அதில் காணப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அந்த மணிமுத்தார் திட்டமானது ஒரு கோடியே 28 லட்சம் ரூபாய் பொது ஜனங்களால் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு திட்டம். அத்திட்டத்திற்காக இவ்வளவு ரூபாய் மக்களிடமிருந்து வசூல் செய்தும் இப்பொழுது மூன்று நான்கு மாத காலமாக வேலை நின்றுபோய் விட்டது. ஏற்கனவே அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய திட்டமாகிய மலம்புழா திட்டத்தை நிறுத்தியதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு காரணம் சொல்வதாக இருந்தாலும் சொல்லலாம். ஏனென்றால் அந்த திட்டத்தை சர்க்காரே எடுத்து செலவு செய்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜனங்களே முன் வந்து பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தவுடன் அது நின்று போய்விட்டது என்றால் அதனால் ஜனங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தின் மேல் வெறுப்பும்தான் அவதூறுதலாகவும் கொள்ளும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் மறந்துவிட்டது. ஏற்கனவே மூன்று மாதகாலமாக வேலை நின்றுவிட்டது. ஆனால் அந்த மலம்புழா திட்டத்திற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் பத்து கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது இப்பொழுது பணமில்லாமல் நின்றுவிட்டது என்று சொல்வதற்கும் ஒரு காரணம் உண்டு. ஆனால் ஜனங்களே பணம் கொடுத்து வேலை செய்யும் திட்டத்தை நிறுத்துவது என்றால் அது நல்லதாக இல்லை. இந்த திட்டத்தை ஏற்கனவே துரிதமாக நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றும் அதை சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்து விடுகிறேன் என்றும் கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி 3½ வருஷத்திற்குள் முடித்துவிடுகிறேன் என்று அவர் ஏற்கனவே சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். இன்னும் நாம் பெரிய திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வரப்போகிறோம். கிரியார் திட்டத்தை இரண்டு கோடி பத்து லட்சம் ரூபாயில் முடிக்கலாம் என்று எஞ்சினியர்கள் எல்லாம் எஸ்டிமேட்டுகள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கிரியார் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் எந்த விதமான provision-ம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் கிரியார் திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாக இருந்தால், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள இந்த கிரியார், மணிமுத்தார் என்ற இரண்டு திட்டங்களும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு விட்டால், தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்கு அடுத்தது இந்த திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா இருக்கும் என்பதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் உணர வேண்டும்.

" கனம் ராஜா ஸர் முத்தையா செட்டியார் பேசும்போது இப்பொழுது கிணறுகள் வெட்டும் திட்டத்திற்கு மானியம் கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள் என்றும் அதை மாகாணம் பூராவும் நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் இப்பொழுதுள்ள சர்க்கார் ஒரு உறுப்படியான காரியத்தை செய்திருக்கிறது என்றிருந்தால் அது இந்தவிதமாக மானியம் கொடுப்பதுதான் என்றும் அவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். அது வாஸ்தவம் தான். இப்பொழுது உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு அது மிகவும் பிரயோஜனப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு இதற்கு முன்னால் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் 50% ம் மானியம் கொடுத்து வந்திருக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரியாக இன்னும் கொடுத்து அதை இன்னும் continue பண்ணுவது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். இப்பொழுது கனம் ரிவினியூ கமிட்டி அவர்கள் பார்லிமென்ட்டிற்குப் போகிறார். அங்கும் அவருக்கு செல்வாக்கு இருக்கலாம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலும் அவர் தன்னுடைய செல்வாக்கை உபயோகித்து இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து வரக்கூடியதையும் அப்பொழுது வாங்குவதற்கு கனம் சீதாராம் ரெட்டியார் உதவி செய்வார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

4-30 p.m. * **SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—**" Sir, I wish to say a few words about the minor irrigation works which the Government propose to carry out in the estates that have been taken over. This Demand is for increased expenditure due to Government's undertaking minor irrigation works in the newly annexed estates and for carrying out relief works in the drought-affected areas.

25th March 1952] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

" With regard to Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram zamins which have been taken over by Government, I regret to say that the Government have not introduced any minor irrigation works. There are many small rivers in Sivaganga whose waters can be utilized for irrigation purposes. Due to want of proper irrigation facilities, their waters are now not properly utilized and hence going to waste. Some time ago, on a representation from the landholders of Sivaganga, the Government appointed a Special Officer to investigate the possibility of properly utilizing the waters of some of the rivers running through Sivaganga. After full investigation, the Special Officer submitted his report. The Government have not taken any action on it. I want to know from the Hon. Minister what has become of the report. The Special Officer is understood to have suggested that a channel may be dug starting from Melur and going up to Sivaganga so that the surplus waters of the river Periyar can be used to irrigate lands in and around Sivaganga.

" Some twenty or thirty years ago when Sivaganga was under Government management, one gentleman by name Fisher dug one channel. That is the only channel in Sivaganga. It is called Fisher's channel. The Government have not carried out any repairs to the channel, with the result the channel is practically out of use. I would request the Government to carry out improvements to the channel so that the people of Sivaganga could be immediately benefited. As things stand at present, we have no proper channel to bring the surplus waters of the Periyar when it is in spate. The surplus is going into the sea as waste. This year, when the river Periyar was overflowing with water, a representation was made to the Executive Engineer, Periyar Division, Public Works Department, to allow us to use the surplus waters of the Periyar so that hundreds of villages in Sivaganga taluk could be irrigated. The Engineer agreed to our request but due to want of proper facilities, i.e., a channel to carry the surplus waters, he was unable to do anything. Hence I would request the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Works to consider the just demands of the people of Sivaganga and order the immediate execution of minor irrigation works. I would also request the Hon. Minister to consider the report submitted by the Special Officer who fully investigated our area, and do the needful.

" Sir, much has been said by my friends, the Raja of Chettinad and Sri Kosalram about the well-subsidy scheme of Government. I previously thought that only my place, Sivaganga, had been neglected. But now I find that the entire scheme has been stopped for the whole State. Whenever any improvement scheme is carried out by Government, they should see to it that the scheme is implemented properly. The present subsidy of Rs. 750 for a well is barely sufficient for the purpose. Even out of this meagre sum, the ryot actually gets only a portion. The officers in charge of the scheme swallow something. The poor ryot gets only the remnants. He thinks: 'Oh, what can I do with this money. When persons holding responsibility take their share,

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [25th March 1952]

why can't I follow suit.' The result is, no progress is made in sinking the well. Such a sort of thing should not be allowed to happen. The Government should punish the offenders and see to it that the ryot is benefited ultimately.

"With these words, I support the Demand before the House."

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Demand, I want to make a few observations. First of all, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the Grow More Food division attached to Kurnool has been shifted to Nagari, the reason adduced being that no minor irrigation works worth mentioning exist in Kurnool. This is not true. In fact, there are many minor irrigation works worth mentioning in the Kurnool area.

"Last year by constructing falling shutters along the river Paleru at a place near Annavaram as many as two hundred acres of land were irrigated at a low cost of Rs. 20,000. Numerous small rivers flow in Kurnool and their waters could be properly utilized. We have submitted a detailed memorandum to the Hon. Minister showing how this could be done. Construction of earth bunds across these streams and diverting the waters to the fields would go a long way to convert this drought-affected area into a fertile one. Unfortunately, our representation has fallen on deaf ears. Many of the useful schemes which we have urged, have not still seen the light of day. I would request the Hon. Minister to take up early the execution of these schemes, so that the people of our area, which is now practically dry, can be made happy.

"I would also request the Hon. Minister to revive some useful schemes which they have shelved. To cite one instance, the representation by the people of the area to increase the ayacut by about 100 acres under Madduleti channel by disafforestation has not been looked into. There is no forest worth mentioning in that area. There are only shrubs. If these shrubs are removed, an additional ayacut of 100 acres could be brought under immediate cultivation. This matter is pending since two years. There are so many instances like the present one where minor irrigation works if properly carried out would bring happiness to the people of the localities concerned. I am glad that at least in the case of drought-affected areas the Government are making every effort to start minor irrigation works.

"Sir, no doubt the Government have constituted Food Production Committees in each district. The Collector is ex-officio Chairman of the Committee for the district concerned. But what is the use, if the resolutions of these Food Production Committees suggesting specific minor irrigation works calculated to improve the agricultural output of their respective areas, are not viewed in their proper perspective by the Government? Such lethargy on the part of the Government will not serve the purpose. I would therefore request them to take immediate action on the resolutions passed at the meetings of the Food Production Committees and communicated to the Government from time to time.

"With these words, I support the Demand before the House."

[25th March 1952]

* SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—"கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்த உபமானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முகத்தான் சில யோசனைகளைக் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பாசனவசதியுள்ள ஜில்லாவென்று பலர் நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தபோதிலும், நான் பல தடவைகளில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறபடி, 40 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகமாக அங்கே சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான நிலம் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய பாசனவசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கும் இடமிருக்கிற தென்பதையும், நான் முன்னே குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கின்றேன். அதைப்பற்றி சில விஷயங்களை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"வளவனூர் என்கிற ஆற்றில் கடைமடையில் வருகின்ற ஜலம் ஒரு வித உபயோகமும் இல்லாமல் கடலுக்குப் போகின்றதே தவிர, அதனுடைய ஜலமானது நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றது. அந்த ஜலத்தைக்கொண்டு எப்படி பாசனவசதியைச் செய்துகொள்ளலாமென்றும், அதிலிருந்து தானிய உற்பத்திக்கான யோசனைகளையும் தான் நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிடுகின்றேன் வாயுமோடு கிராமத்தில் 2,500 ஏக்கருக்குப் பரவ்வதற்கான ஜலம் அதில் வருகின்றது. அதைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, முள்ளியாற்றில் இப்பொழுது 'பம்பிங் ஸ்கீம்' ஏற்படுத்தி பாசனம் நடந்துவருகிறது. அதில் மூன்றாவது 'ஐடம்' இப்பொழுதுதான் வேலை துவக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மணங்கொண்டான் ஆற்றுத் திட்டம் இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்தின் பரிசீலனை முடிந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த வேலை துவங்கவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்களேயானால், சுமார் 5,000 ஏக்கர் நிலம் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்படும். மானாவாரி நஞ்சையாக இருக்கும் இந்த நிலம், பாசன நஞ்சையாக மாறுவதற்கு இடமிருக்கிறது என்ற விஷயத்தையும் நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகின்றேன். இதை அவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து முடித்துவிட்டார்கள். வேலை துவங்கவேண்டியதுதான் பாக்கி இருக்கிறது. அதை உடனே ஆரம்பித்து, கூடியசீக்கிரம் முடித்துவிட்டால், இந்த வருஷத்திற்குள் 5,000 ஏக்கர் நிலமும் சாகுபடிக்கு வந்துவிடும்.

"அடப்பாறு ஆற்றின் கடைமடை அதற்கப்பால் வருகின்ற ஜலம் வீணாக கடலுக்குப் போகின்றது. ஆனால் தலைநாயுறு கிராமத்தில் 3,000 ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்குப் பாயக்கூடிய ஜலம் அதில் வருகின்றது. அந்த ஆற்றில் வரும் ஜலத்தை சாகுபடிக்கு அனுமதித்து, அதனுடைய ஜலம் நிலத்தில் பாய்வதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுப்பார்களேயானால் வெகு எளிதில், அதிகச் செலவு இல்லாமல், இந்த 3,000 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தையும் நஞ்சையாக மாற்றி சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு வசதியிருக்கின்றது என்ற விஷயத்தையும் நான் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன். அதையும் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து இந்த உணவு பஞ்ச காலத்தில் இம்மாதிரியான சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் பூர்த்தி செய்வார்களேயானால், அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அதிகப் பணச் செலவு இல்லாமல், வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில், ஏராளமான தானியத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு இடமிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், இந்தத் திட்டங்களை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நிறைவேற்றிவைக்க முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த உபமானியக் கோரிக்கையை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would take only a few minutes of your time. Under item (iii) of this Demand, we have a demand for Rs. 2,58,000. This increased provision is for additional expenditure required for the purchase of machinery for conducting experiments in the Concrete Laboratory and for the investigation of the Krishna-Pennar Project. As the Hon. Deputy Speaker pointed out, the Krishna-Pennar Project is becoming very controversial. The Hon. Minister has admitted the fact that, due to controversies, the matter has been referred

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th March 1952]

to an Expert Committee. When such is the case, I do not know why the Hon. Minister is asking for an additional provision for the investigation of the Krishna-Pennar Project. Perhaps, is it in anticipation of what is going to come? Sir, the Government have already spent during the year 1950-51 a sum of Rs. 5,38,000 and the Revised Estimates show that a sum of Rs. 2,41,000 has been provided for under this head. Inasmuch as the Krishna-Pennar Scheme bristles with difficulties, I would like to know the reason why this additional grant of Rs. 2,58,000 is now asked for.

"Sir, the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Works seems to have referred, while answering a question on the floor of the Legislative Council yesterday, to an article of mine in *Swatantra*, and to have stated that some of my statements were correct and some were not so. I would be very glad if the Hon. Minister, now that he is here, could give me and the House the figures which he found were incorrect in my article. Sir, I do not want to persist in wrong figures or statements which are not correct. I would be very glad to correct myself if the Hon. Minister would be kind enough to point out my mistakes, on the floor of this House.

"Regarding Krishna-Pennar project, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that providing large reservoirs of 279 T.M.C., one at Siddeswaram and the other of an almost equal capacity at Someswaram will not really serve the purpose. The quantity of available water at those places is not sufficient to meet the needs of the people of Krishna, Cuddapah and Kurnool. I would like to give the following statistics from the booklet entitled 'Season and Crop Report of the Madras State'. Out of total acreage in Kurnool district, only as much as 41 per cent is sowing area. And out of this, only 5 per cent has been irrigated during last year. After the needs of Kurnool are met, the water may be carried to Cuddapah. In Cuddapah, only 26 per cent of the land which is under sowing is under irrigation. Therefore after meeting the needs of Kurnool and Cuddapah, you have got to meet the needs of Nellore. In Nellore, only 25 per cent of the land is under sowing and of this only 41 per cent is under irrigation. If the engineers are satisfied that there will be water left after meeting the needs of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore, let them take it, provided this taking does not affect even the first and future second crop in Krishna and after reserving for extensions in Guntur and Krishna districts. I know that the water will not be adequate. It is assumed that for irrigating 5 acres of land one million cubic feet of water will be required. In the Ceded districts much less area would be cultivated for that quantity. I know that the available water will not be enough to irrigate the area which needs irrigation even in Cuddapah and Kurnool. Only a very little extent of land can be brought under irrigation in Nellore district. We are saying persistently that under the scheme as designed, the water available will not be enough for these purposes. We want that the Siddheswaram dam should be limited to serve the needs of Kurnool and Cuddapah and that a terminal reservoir should be built at Pulichintala. The water

4-45
p.m.

25th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

available at Pulichintala will be more than the water available at Siddheswaram any day. Engineers and politicians must note that the catchment area increases as the river runs 200 miles below the Siddheswaram dam and a greater quantity of water will be available at Pulichintala. All the figures shown at the engineers' conference of 800 TMC and 1,000 TMC of water being available relate to the Vijayavada dam. The water is not available at that place, viz., Siddheswaram as now designed. (An hon. Member: 'Godavari waters.') Godavari waters are different. It is a very curious suggestion, Sir. The Hon. Minister was saying that Krishna lands will be irrigated by Godavari waters and Godavari lands will be irrigated by the Ganges. It is not at all a serious argument, Sir. We wanted to bring the Godavari waters to the Krishna, but the Government sabotaged it. They did not want the Ramapadasagar Project. When we speak of the Krishna-Pennar project, they speak of the Ramapadasagar Project and when we want the Ramapadasagar Project to be taken up, they say that it is too costly and that we cannot have fantastic schemes. Sir, we are not facing realities. If the Pulichintala Project and the Nandikonda Project materialize, I can carry the water along the contour of the east coast to many places in the south too. Fifty per cent of the water is now going to waste in the sea, but that 50 per cent is not available at the place where you want to construct the reservoir. At the time when the proposals for the partition of the Province were considered, you wanted us to go out bag and baggage. There was complication about the division of assets. We said: 'You want us to go out bag and baggage, but you want our waters.' Hitherto we had no difficulty about the sharing of assets. Wherever there are surplus waters, we are prepared to give them to other areas, but they can take it without affecting Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Guntur and Krishna. That is the fundamental thing. There is no use of saying as an hon. Member said: 'What does it matter who takes the water? It is given by God.' Of course, God has given the water, but he has given it in a particular place and it should be utilized in a proper and just manner. Sir, I would like the whole matter to be considered afresh. I am glad to hear from the Hon. Minister that they are awaiting the report of the expert committee. If the report says that this scheme must be pushed through, I have no doubt that in the next budget the coming Government will provide the necessary funds. What I say is, in this Supplementary Budget, the Government need not rush through this expenditure and have the amount spent before the end of the year, which is only six days from today.

"Then, Sir, under item (iv), there is provision made of Rs. 13 lakhs for minor irrigation works. In the Budget Estimate, the amount was Rs. 49 lakhs. In the Revised Estimate, there was an addition of Rs. 10 lakhs making the total Rs. 59 lakhs. Now Rs. 13 lakhs more are added. We want to know what are the minor irrigation works which are going to be taken up for improvement and how many of them are in Visakhapatnam district. The estates have been taken over and people are anxious that minor irrigation should be improved. Our district is a deficit district and food production

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th March 1952]

should be increased. I shall be glad if the Hon. Minister is able to furnish the necessary information. I have made these few remarks for the consideration of the Hon. Minister for Revenue and I hope he will understand me in the right spirit."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been many matters discussed to-day which are not covered by this Demand. The Raja of Chettinad said that the Grow More Food scheme is very important, that it requires irrigation, that irrigation requires wells and wells require subsidies. And in this way he went on including several things in this Demand. Sir, the well subsidy scheme has nothing to do with this Demand. It does not mean that the scheme is not there. What I wish to point out is that it does not come under this Demand. I do not know whether it would be proper for me to give a reply about a matter which does not come under this Demand. But since several hon. Members have spoken on this matter, though it is not quite appropriate, I should like to say that the scheme as such has terminated with the year 1951-52. So far as 1952-53 is concerned, the scheme has not been sanctioned. The Government of India are not willing to give the 50 per cent contribution for the scheme. What we are now doing is to give loans instead of subsidies. Such of those people who want to dig wells can get loans. (An hon. Member: 'How much?') I cannot possibly say, Sir. It all depends on the area, the depth of the well, the distance between the place where the materials are available and the place of construction and so many other factors which are absolutely within the knowledge and competence of the local authorities. In the Ceded districts, depth is very important.

"Sir, the hon. the Deputy Speaker raised a very important question about the need for the Ministers making an explanatory statement while moving the Demands. When these Demands are prepared, the Government circulate a comprehensive note and it is expected that hon. Members study the note. In addition to that, if any further information is wanted, I thought I could furnish the same in the course of my reply. Anyway, now that hon. the Deputy Speaker feels that it is very necessary, for hon. Members to understand the details, that every time a Demand is made the Minister should make an explanatory statement, I should like to point out that it would take 5 or 10 minutes to explain each Demand and there will be hardly any time left to discuss the various Demands. It is with a view to facilitate the work of hon. Members and economise time that this Explanatory Note has been printed and circulated. If still, more explanation is wanted, I am sure the future Ministers will certainly help the legislators here by giving adequate information.

"The hon. Member Sri Kosalram was again talking about the Manimuthar Project. Though the progress of the project might have been slow in the early stages, it has not been stopped. I believe there was some difficulty about getting some machinery. The machinery has been secured, I am told, and so far as I know, there is no question of slowing it down or delaying it. It is going

25th March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

to be pursued with all the necessary and possible speed consistent with the availability of machinery and other equipment. He also mentioned the Ghiriar Scheme. I do not know anything about that scheme. I am sure the scheme has been investigated and if it is found feasible, the Government will give sympathetic consideration to that scheme.

"Coming to the question of the controversy over the Krishna-Pennar Project, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition wanted me to understand what he said in the spirit in which he said it. I also want him to understand my reply in the spirit in which I reply. He seemed to say that the Government were standing in the way of the Godavari waters being brought to the Krishna and that they were, as it were, trying to obstruct the execution of the Ramapadasagar scheme by putting forward the Krishna-Pennar scheme. I do not want to go into all these controversial matters now, because this is a subject which has really caused avoidable heat. As I said already, the Technical Committee is seized of the matter and I am sure all the aspects of the matter would have been put forward before the Committee and they will go into the question thoroughly. I might however say by way of reply to the hon. Member that the Krishna receives its supply of water from Bombay. In that way we must look at this problem in a very broad spirit. I know that the hon. Member grudges to give the waters of Krishna to other people . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Only 50 per cent of the waters at the place where they are available."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is very difficult to go on arguing on these lines, because the rivers must take their source somewhere and go through some other places. The only proper way of looking at the problem is, if I may say so, to see that the available waters of all the rivers are used to the best advantage of the people of the country. Consistent with that and consistent with the priority that should be given to the needs of the people of the local area, if it is possible to secure to other people by making some adjustment, the waters of the Godavari and the Krishna, I am sure the hon. Member and other people will have no objection. The Government have been trying to evolve schemes which will benefit not merely the people of the locality but the people of the entire State without sacrificing the interests of the local people."

It being 5 o'clock, Mr. Speaker proceeded pursuant to the rules successively to put forthwith the question on the Demand under discussion and also the questions on the other Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure in 1951-52 notice of which had been given by Government.

[25th March 1952]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,74,800 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

Voting on other Demands.

VOTING ON OTHER DEMANDS.

DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,66,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND X—STATE LEGISLATURE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,73,000 under Demand X—State Legislature.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,63,900 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,53,100 under Demand XIII—Jails.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,53,000 under Demand XIV—Police.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

25th March 1952]

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,97,100 under Demand XV—Education.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,05,900 under Demand XVI—Medical.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,22,100 under Demand XVII—Public Health.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,98,600 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,94,200 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,200 under Demand XX—Co-operation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 400 under Demand XXI—Industries.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

[25th March 1952]

DEMAND XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,53,100 under Demand XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,100 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,500 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT, TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,700 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment, Tools and Plant.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,23,700 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,27,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,40,700 under Demand XXIX—Famine.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

25th March 1952]

DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,33,200 under Demand XXX—Pensions.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,35,400 under Demand XXXI—Stationery and Printing.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,33,400 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,37,900 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENTS OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,90,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payments of Compensation to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,64,400 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

[25th March 1952]

DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,600 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXIX—Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,96,100 under Demand XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now adjourn the House till 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th March 1952."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th March 1952.

25th March 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 283 asked by Sri R. Subbier at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 25th March 1952, page 448 supra.]

Under section 5 (1) of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Madras Act IV of 1914), 7 out of the 15 members of the Madras Medical Council are elected by the Registered Medical Practitioners from among themselves. Of the rest, one member each is elected by the Senate of the Madras and Andhra Universities, one member each is elected by the teaching staff of the Madras, Stanley and Andhra Medical Colleges and the remaining three are nominated by the Government. Elections were held in October 1946 to fill the seven seats from the registered medical practitioners' constituency. According to the rules for the conduct of these elections framed under the above Act, the Registrar of the Medical Council is the Returning Officer. The former President of the Council (Dr. V. Rama Kamath) was one of the successful candidates in the election and he was subsequently elected as the President of the Council. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., was also one of the successful candidates.

2. On 27th October 1946, Dr. D. V. Venkappa, one of the defeated candidates, addressed a letter to the Returning Officer alleging that the elections were vitiated by various irregularities and requested that the elections should be set aside and fresh elections ordered. This letter was followed up by a memorandum, dated 6th November 1946, signed by Dr. Venkappa, Dr. K. Narayana-murthi and four other defeated candidates and it was addressed to the Registrar of the Council. The Council met on 25th November 1946 and decided that there were no grounds to set aside the elections. Dr. Venkappa and others then appealed to the Government on 8th April 1947. The Government, by an order, dated 4th July 1947, directed the Surgeon-General to investigate into the matter and to submit a report. The President of the Council was also requested to provide the necessary facilities to the Surgeon-General to enable him to conduct the investigation. The President declined to give the Surgeon-General the necessary facilities for the investigation and contended that he would place the matter before the Council and be guided by its decision. The Government decided to await the result of the meeting of the Council. The Council at its meeting held on the 15th September 1947 authorized the President to take further action as and when required, without waiting for the confirmation of the minutes. The Government thereupon, examined the matter very carefully and came to the conclusion that the Council had failed to observe the principles of natural justice in disposing of the memorandum of objections filed by the defeated candidates and thus neglected to exercise, and also abused, the powers conferred upon it and neglected to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act and the rules made thereunder, and in particular rule 19 of the rules for the conduct of elections to the Council (other than those held for the first time),

[25th March 1952]

which lays down that the Council may, of its own motion, or on objection made, declare any election that has been held to be void on account of corrupt practice or any other sufficient cause and may call on the electorate to make a fresh election.

3. Section 22 of the Act runs as follows: "If at any time it shall appear to the State Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Act or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the State Government may notify the particulars of such neglect, excess or abuse to the Council; and, if the Council fails to remedy such neglect, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the State Government in this behalf, the State Government may, for the purpose of remedying such neglect, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency for such period as the State Government may think fit".

The Government by an order, dated 2nd March 1948, made under the above section, notified to the Council the particulars of the neglect and abuse mentioned in paragraph 2 above and fixed the 28th March 1948 as the date before which the Council should remedy the same. The President, instead of taking necessary action in the matter, placed the above notice also before the Council at its meeting held on 22nd March 1948. The Council once again reiterated the stand taken by it previously and failed to remedy the neglect and abuse.

4. The Government, then, appointed a retired District and Sessions Judge, as Special Officer, under section 22 quoted above, to conduct an enquiry into the matter and to report his findings to the Government. The Special Officer after due enquiry, submitted his report to the Government. After a careful consideration of the report, the Government appointed the Surgeon-General, under section 22 of the Act quoted in the previous paragraph, to exercise for a period of four months the powers of the Council under rule 19 (mentioned in paragraph 2 above) of the rules for subsequent elections to the Council, for the purpose of remedying the neglect and abuse mentioned above.

5. The Surgeon-General conducted a regular enquiry into the matter and passed orders on 28th November 1949 declaring the elections held in 1946 as void and calling upon the electorate to make fresh elections. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., was one of the seven candidates whose election to the Madras Medical Council was thus set aside.

6. In December 1949, Dr. V. Rama Kamath, Dr. P. S. Srinivasan and two other candidates whose election were set aside in the manner stated above, filed a petition in the High Court of Judicature at Madras for the issue of a *Writ of Certiorari* to quash the proceedings of the Surgeon-General declaring their election to the Medical Council void and calling upon the electorate to make a fresh election. The High Court dismissed the petition on 31st March 1950.

25th March 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 286 asked by Sri A. J. Arunachalam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 25th March 1952, page 450 *supra*.]

(a) & (b) The following 25 mills have been permitted to have retail depots to distribute their production of yarn to the yarn licensees in the State :—

- 1 Sri Suryanarayana Mills, Pandalapaka, East Godavari district.*
- 2 Coimbatore Kamala Mills, Coimbatore.
- 3 Kadri Mills, Coimbatore.
- 4 Premier Mills, Udumalpet, Coimbatore district.
- 5 Kannapiran Mills, Coimbatore.
- 6 Karthikeya Mills, Coimbatore.
- 7 Kathikeya Mills, Ambasamudram.
- 8 Palamalai Ranganathar Mills, Coimbatore.
- 9 Jayalakshmi Mills, Coimbatore.*
- 10 Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cannanore, Malabar district.
- 11 Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills, Papiuesseri (North Malabar).
- 12 Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pudukkottai.
- 13 Dawood Mills, Pudukkottai.
- 14 Pudukkottai Textiles, Pudukkottai.*
- 15 Shanmugar Mills, Rajapalayam.*
- 16 Rayalaseema Mills, Adoni, Bellary district.
- 17 Hemalatha Textiles, Pedakakani, Guntur district.
- 18 Pollachi Bagyalakshmi, Pollachi, Coimbatore.
- 19 Rajeswari Mills, Gudiyatham, North Arcot.
- 20 Palar Mills, Wallajabad, Chingleput district.
- 21 Sri Ganapathi Mills, Tiruhelveli.
- 22 Vijayakumar Mills, Kalayamputhur, Palani, Madurai district.
- 23 Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore), Limited, Sithaputhur, Coimbatore.
- 24 Tuticorin Spinning Mills, Tuticorin.
- 25 Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni.

* In the case of these four mills the concession has ceased on 28th February 1952 but the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has been addressed for extension of the period of concession.

[25th March 1952]

(c) The total number of bales supplied by the mills to the dealers is noted below :—

July 1951—3,066½ bales of 400 lb. each.

August 1951—3,227 bales of 400 lb. each.

September 1951—3,651½ bales of 400 lb. each.

(d) The following mills are having depots in North Arcot district for the sale of yarn :—

(1) Messrs. Karthikeya Mills, Coimbatore.

(2) The Kannapiran Mills, Coimbatore.

(3) The Rajeswari Mills, Gudiyattam.

(4) Messrs. Palamalai Ranganathar Mills, Coimbatore.

(5) The Shanmugar Mills, Rajapalayam.

These mills have distributed 227½ bales (400 lb. each) in August 1951 and 214 bales in September 1951 in the North Arcot district.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 292 asked by Sri N. S. Varadachari at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 25th March 1952, page 457 *supra*.]

There are 446 displaced families living at the various rehabilitation centres in this State to whom the Government have given rehabilitation loans. This number excludes the families which have left the centres without intimation and after taking the loans. The rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan is done in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Government in that behalf. This scheme provides for two kinds of loans.

(1) Business loans, i.e., loans up to Rs. 3,000 for each family for starting the business allotted to it by the Government and recoverable with interest in 36 to 60 equal monthly instalments. A list showing the various trades allotted by this Government and the loan amounts prescribed for each is appended.

(2) House loans, i.e., loans for constructing houses at a cost of about Rs. 3,000 each recoverable with interest in 120 equal monthly instalments commencing from the 13th month after the disbursement of the loan. These houses are constructed by the Government in blocks and the proportionate cost is treated as the house loan for each of the displaced persons to whom they are allotted.

Both the business loans and the house loans are advanced by this Government but the Government of India have undertaken to bear 50 per cent of any *bona fide* losses that may be incurred under the scheme.

[25th March 1952]

Following the decision of the Government of India in the matter this Government have also ordered postponement of recovery of business loans from six months as originally allowed in the scheme to three years from the date of disbursement. This gives sufficient time to the displaced persons to settle themselves in their trades and to earn enough profits to commence repayment of the loans.

From the progress reports received from the Collectors, it is seen that the majority of the displaced persons allotted to this State have settled themselves well and are running their businesses satisfactorily. A little over 80 displaced persons have however vanished from the State after taking the business loans. The remaining number whose present economic condition cannot be said to be satisfactory are being offered by the Government all reasonable assistance to enable them to settle themselves quickly and properly.

Annexure.

Loans.

Nature of the trade.							Basic sum. RS.
(1)							(2)
1	Retail cloth shop	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
2	Grain shop	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
3	Provision stores	..	..	..	..	..	1,250
4	Sweetmeat shop	..	..	..	..	..	500
5	Tea stall	..	..	..	..	..	400
6	Restaurant	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
7	Fancy shop	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
8	Bakery	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
9	Soap factory	..	..	..	..	..	1,750
10	Flour mill	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
11	Ready-made goods shop	..	..	..	..	..	500
12	Fruit shop	..	..	..	..	..	250
13	Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	400
14	Jeweller's shop	..	..	..	..	..	2,750
15	Sale of surgical equipment	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
16	Sports goods shop	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
17	Manufacture and sale of beedies	..	..	..	..	..	500
18	Sale of mats	..	..	..	..	..	300
19	Charcoal depot	..	..	..	..	..	500
20	Iron and hardware	..	..	..	..	..	750
21	Embroidery	..	..	..	..	..	100
22	Petty shops (betelnuts, cigarettes, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	250
23	General merchant (pepper, turmeric, cardamom, dry fruit, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
24	Watch repairing	..	..	..	..	..	400
25	Watch and clock shop	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
26	Shoe mart	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
27	Vermicelli business	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
28	Cycle parts and accessory shop	..	..	..	..	..	1,000

25th March 1952

Nature of the trade.	Basic sum
(1)	RS.
(1)	(2)
29 Brass and copper vessel shop	750
30 Manufacture of dealwood boxes	300
31 Embroidery with sewing machine	1,200
32 Job typing	800
33 Practice as Unani Doctor	1,250
34 Furniture mart	1,750
35 Business in fresh and dry fruits	550
36 General Merchant (wholesale trade in fountain pens and toilets, etc.)	2,000
37 Manufacture of iron and steel boxes	1,500
38 Confectionery	1,000
39 Stationery and book-binding	2,000

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 27th March 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have placed a number of questions on the list and I want to finish them all in time."

*Assignment of lands to political sufferers in Idaiseval
•Chatrampatti village.*

* 295 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Collector of Tirunelveli district for the assignment of lands at Idaiseval Chatrampatti, Koilpatti taluk, to nine political sufferers of Koilpatti taluk;

(b) the reasons for issuing orders to pay the value of the trees on the said lands after completing the subdivision work;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the assignment of lands in Kuttam village, Nanguneri taluk, to nine political sufferers of Udangudi, Tiruchendur taluk;

(d) whether the Government have cancelled the public auction of 'Odai' trees on the lands and instructed the Collector to assign them after collecting the value of the trees from the political sufferers; and

(e) if so, whether the Collector has carried out the orders of the Government; and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) Nine political sufferers applied for the assignment of lands in Idaiseval village, but as the lands were required for the communal use of the villagers, the Collector, after personal inspection of the lands, dropped the proposal for the assignment of this land to the political sufferers;

" (b) No orders were issued as indicated in the question.

" (c) to (e) The Government ordered the assignment of the lands in Kuttam village to the political sufferers after collecting the value of the trees. But as representations were received that the cutting of the trees may prove harmful to the adjoining lands the matter is being examined in detail and the Collector has been asked not to assign the lands until further orders of the Government."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister, if there is official objection why did not the Government take objection for the auction of trees before?"

[27th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, I have said in my answer that the matter is still under examination."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister knows what this 'Odai' tree is? Is he aware that it is useful only as fuel?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I understand 'Odai' tree to be Odai tree." (Laughter.)

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"May I ask the Government, if one of the objections of the district authorities to assign these lands is that the existence of these trees prevents sand drifting to adjoining lands?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is one of the points of objection that was raised, and that is why we have asked the Collector not to assign the lands but examine the question thoroughly."

SRI L. C. PAIS:—"Sir, in view of the discontent that is prevailing in the country on account of this policy, have the Government any idea of putting an end to this scheme?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said some time back on the floor of this House we have put an end to the receiving of applications in this matter."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will Government assure this House that whatever may happen to these lands, the trees standing on them will not be cut, for, while on the one hand, we are trying to plant more trees, on the other hand we are here attempting to cut them?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It was represented that the cutting of the trees may bring in sand drifts to the adjoining lands. So, we have asked the Collector again to examine the question."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Sir, if trees standing on these lands are to be assigned along with those lands, why should not the Government get an undertaking from the assignees that they would not cut those trees?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is why I have asked the Collector to go into this question thoroughly."

Rates of land revenue in the enclave villages.

* 296 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Sri A. Kaleswara Rao is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the land tax and water cess paid by the ryots in all the villages recently secured from the Hyderabad State and

27th March 1952]

merged in the Krishna district, Madras State, have been reduced to the level of those paid by the neighbouring ryots in the villages of the Madras State;

(b) if so, to what extent and in which villages; and

(c) whether any irrigation sources have been improved in those villages?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) Water cess on dry lands irrigated with tank water was reduced to the level of that paid by the neighbouring ryots in the villages of the Indian Union. As regards the rates of land revenue in the enclave villages, the question is being examined separately.

"Reduction in the rate of water cess was made in the following villages to the extent noted against each village:—

Name of village.	Details.
(1) Gani Atkur	} Reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 5.
(2) Paritala	
(3) Mallavolu	Reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 3.
(4) Gangupadu	Reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 (in respect of lands irrigated by the zamindari tank in Rolupade village).
	Reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 4 (in respect of lands irrigated by the two Kuntas in the village).

"(c) The tank in the Paritala village is being got repaired by the Public Works Department."

Slump in handloom cloth trade.

* 297 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the causes for slump in marketing handloom cloth and the steps taken to relieve the weavers from distress due to the slump;

(b) the steps taken to provide for the standardization of production of handloom cloth and the general development of handloom industry;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring in a Bill for establishing District Handloom Boards;

(d) whether the Government propose to constitute District Handloom Committees;

(e) if so, the functions of such Committees; and

(f) the interests to be represented in those Committees?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"The answer is placed on the table of the House."

[27th March 1952]

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“ Arising from the answer of the Hon. Minister that District Handloom Advisory Boards have been constituted only in five districts, may I ask why such a Board has not been constituted for each district in our State? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ That is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know what steps Government propose to take to protect this indigenous industry of handloom weaving, as it gives food to a large number of weavers in our State? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ It is given in the answer placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the State Handloom Advisory Committee recommended that a committee consisting of merchants and others interested in the handloom industry should go to other countries, especially the countries in the East, to find markets for the handloom products and whether that proposal was shelved by the Government? ”

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

SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Are the Government aware of the acute distress prevailing among the weavers in Salem, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts and, if so, may I know whether they propose to take any measures to relieve that distress? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir. They will take all necessary measures to relieve distress.”

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—“ Sir, as the handloom industry is the first and foremost cottage industry in our State and as it is the policy of this Government to protect all indigenous industries, will the Government consider the desirability of restricting the production of mill cloth which competes with the handloom products in our State? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The information is found in the answer already placed on the table of the House.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Sir, it is stated in the answer furnished to us that this Government have already addressed the Government of India for lifting the ban imposed by the Indonesian Government on the import of Indian sarongs into that country. May I know what result has accrued from what has been done so far? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ We await the reply of the Government of India.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Will the Government examine whether it is not desirable that all handloom cloth should

27th March 1952]

primarily find a market near the place of its manufacture and it should not be shifted, by force of competition, to outside markets, where slump has affected the trade? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ That is the object of the Government. But some cloth is manufactured for export and such cloth must go out of India.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Are the Government taking any measures to see that cloth required for internal consumption is manufactured by the handloom industry, and if so, what are the steps taken to control the variety of manufacture of this cloth? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ There is no control by Government. The control depends on the demand made by the people.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“ Sir, since there is no demand for handloom goods and the handloom weavers are in distress, may I know whether the Government propose to take any measures to relieve that distress? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ A fresh question may be put.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not necessary that, as the prospects of handloom industry depend upon the precarious purchase by foreign countries, Government should in the interest of the handloom industry itself advise them to manufacture only goods which are required for internal consumption? ”

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

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, what proportion of the products is disposed of in the internal market and what proportion goes to outside market? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ I have no information. I will call for the information, if necessary.”

SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Are the Government aware that the distress of the handloom weavers can be relieved not by tinkering with the problem but by restricting the mills to manufacturing only certain varieties as recommended by the State Handloom Advisory Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Notice.”

Representation from the agricultural labourers of Tanjore regarding eviction from the lands.

* 298 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received any representation from the agricultural labourers of Tanjore district regarding their eviction from the lands which they have been cultivating from time immemorial immediately after the Land Reforms Committee's report is published, and if so, what it is; and

[27th March 1952]

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent such eviction; and if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"A few representations were received from agricultural tenants against their eviction by landlords. The Rural Labour Conciliation Officers concerned tried to bring about a settlement between the landlords and the tenants in those cases. The Collector had reported in October 1951 that the number of tenants evicted in Tanjore district during the previous one year was less than one per cent of the total number of tenants in the district. No further action was therefore considered necessary."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving alternative lands from Government lands to agricultural labourers who have been evicted?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It all depends upon the availability of Government land, the number of people evicted and so on. That is a problem that has to be tackled in a big way."

SRI L. C. PAIS:—"Several questions were asked on this matter in this House on previous occasions and Government were invariably telling us that they were considering the question of bringing forward some stay legislation. May I ask whether the Government have abandoned this idea?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is not abandoned."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Collector has been able to arrive at a settlement between the two sections of the people?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Conciliation Officers have been able to effect conciliation in several cases."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Will the Government see to it that whenever they want to evict these people they assign corresponding lands to them in places where such lands are available?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have nothing more to add to what I have already replied."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—"Have the Government any idea of introducing agrarian reforms in our State?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir. That is why the Land Revenue Reforms Committee was appointed; it submitted its report; the Board of Revenue examined the report and sent it up to the Government and the Government are now examining it. It will be for the future Government to decide what action it should take."

27th March 1952]

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In almost every case of assignment of land the labourers affected belong to the Harijan class. Is there not a special responsibility on the part of the Government to come to their rescue specially?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"In a Welfare State, Government's responsibilities are expanding not only in respect of these people but in respect of every citizen and Government will certainly discharge their responsibilities towards these people to the extent possible."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know whether it is not possible to prevent eviction altogether?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Yes, it is possible. It has to be done by passing legislation. I said already, the matter is being examined."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"As the Land Revenue Reforms Committee have recommended assignment of lands to landless people who come under a co-operative colonisation scheme, why should not Government implement the recommendation in Tanjore?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The hon. Member himself was a member of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. As I have already said, the Committee's recommendations are being examined. This is one of the recommendations which will certainly be considered."

Sale of Aircraft 'Hanuman.'

* 299 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Aircraft 'Hanuman' was advertised for sale;

(b) whether it was auctioned and if so, what was the highest bid;

(c) what was the original price paid for it and what the monthly expenditure spent on it so far is; and

(d) whether it is in good condition, worthy of flight?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) Yes, widely in all the leading dailies in India.

" (b) Yes. The auction was held by Messrs. Galley & Co., on 30th January 1952. The highest offer for the plane was Rs. 30,000 as it now stands and Rs. 90,000 with a complete certificate of Airworthiness and engine overhaul within a period of six months.

" (c) The cost of the plane was Rs. 2,57,680. The expenditure incurred on its maintenance and use from May 1948 to 15th March 1952 was about Rs. 2,21,615. Monthwar details of expenditure are not readily available.

[27th March 1952]

"(d) As the plane has not been in use since the middle of May 1950 it will have to be overhauled before it is taken out for flight."

11-15 a.m. SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—" May I know whether any expert opinion was taken as to whether it would be more advantageous to put it into commission after due repairs or sell it in auction before the Government decided to sell it? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The opinion was that it was better to sell it in auction."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Does the Hon. Revenue Minister take it as a good business proposition—having spent nearly Rs. 5 lakhs and realising only Rs. 30,000? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The plane has subsequently been offered as a gift to the Defence Department of the Government of India."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" May I know who is to be surcharged for the great loss incurred by this luxurious indulgence of this Government? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It was neither an indulgence nor a luxury but a necessity."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us the saving effected by the use of the plane for the period this Government had control over it? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It cannot be valued in terms of money."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" What is the total number of hours that the plane has travelled? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Notice."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—" May I know why the plane with such an unfortunate history was named ' Hanuman ', the legendary God of name and fame? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I cannot say why it was named ' Hanuman '. Some name had to be given and I think those responsible for it thought that ' Hanuman ' was as good as any other name."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister referred to the opinion tendered to the Government that it was better to sell the plane in auction. Whose opinion was it? Was it the opinion of the experts? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I cannot say whether it was expert opinion. It was the opinion of people who could be relied upon to advise the Government properly."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Who are those people? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I should like to have notice."

[27th March 1952]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Who mooted the idea, Sir, that it was necessary for the Government to purchase a plane? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" In the conditions through which the State was passing at the time of its purchase, the then Government thought it necessary to own a plane for the use of the Government."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Defence Department accepted this unwanted gift? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" The Hon. Revenue Minister said ' the then Government thought, if necessary . . . ' Does he refer to the Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar Government or the Prakasam Government? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Government of Madras that was in existence then. It has nothing to do with individuals."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" What is the opinion of the Hon. Revenue Minister? Can some of us go to a Court of law and ask all those who have been Ministers from 1948 to make good the loss to the State? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member wants legal advice. I cannot allow the question."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of purchasing a helicopter as it can land even in places where there are no runways? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I cannot take the responsibility of committing the future Government."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I know whether this gift to the Defence Department is for using the aeroplane or keeping it in a museum."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Evidently they want to use it."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" Have this Government been asked to pay anything to the Defence Department to maintain the plane as a memento of our gift? "

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

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" May I know what the legal position is whether the Ministers can be surcharged for this loss? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The hon. Member starts with the presumption that there is a surcharge. There can be no surcharge."

[27th March 1952]

Prevention of begging by juveniles in the City.

* 300 Q.—DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to prevent the begging of juveniles in the City?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—"The answer is in the negative. Begging in public places in the Madras City is punishable under the City Police Act."

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Begging particularly by children is going on by day and even till late hours in the night. Have the Government ignored the law altogether or are they conniving at it?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government are not conniving at it. That is certain. The enforcement of the Act may not be as effective as it ought to be."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Is it not possible for the Government to send the beggar boys and girls, or at least the beggar girls, to any one of the orphanages?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The hon. Member must be aware that there are what are called beggar homes in the City of Madras. Action is being taken under the City Police Act."

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"There are so many beggar children and their number is increasing every day. Coming down from the railway station to the Assembly Hall, we find even well-fed children begging at the railway stations, railway level-crossings and all along the road. Therefore, do not the Government see the necessity to take some stringent action against them? It looks as though the Government are encouraging a generation of vagabonds. It is pitiable and heart-rending to see little children begging . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a speech."

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The Government are indirectly encouraging beggary and vagabondage. They cannot simply say that they are doing their best to stop beggary . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is still continuing to make a speech."

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I ask whether the Government are not going to take any effective steps."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"While appreciating the noble sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, I should like to say on behalf of the Government that we are doing our best in the matter."

27th March 1952]

Quantity of tapioca produced in Malabar.

* 301 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri R. Kuppuswamy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of tapioca produced in Malabar in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951;

(b) whether the same is sent to the adjacent districts which are short in food production, under the movement control order of 1948;

(c) the number of applications that were received for the export purposes of the same, recommended by the Collector of Coimbatore in 1951 with details of the names of the applicants;

(d) whether permission was granted to any of them by the Collector of Malabar on the recommendations of the Collector of Coimbatore;

(e) the number of cases of smuggling of tapioca so far (i) detected and (ii) pending disposal; and

(f) if the answer to clause (d) is in the negative, what steps the Government have taken to dispose of the accumulated stocks?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—" (a) The approximate quantities of tapioca produced in Malabar district are—

	TONS.
1947-48	11,585
1948-49	16,333
1949-50	19,685
1950-51	31,182

" (b) The Collector of Malabar has issued a notification lifting the ban on the export of tapioca from Malabar district to other places with effect from 6th January 1952 for a period of three months or until the said notification is revoked, whichever is earlier. When the ban was in force quantities surplus to the food requirements of the Malabar district were being allowed to be exported under permits.

" (c) & (d) The names of the persons from whom applications were received and recommended by the Collector of Coimbatore for export of tapioca from Malabar district and quantities of tapioca permitted to be exported are:

Serial number.	Name of the applicant.	Quantity permitted to be exported in tons.
(1)	Sri Tajumal Sundermal (Refugee from Pakistan) residing at No. 1 Rengakonar Street, Coimbatore	25
(2)	Sri M. Kannayiram Pillai, Charcoal merchant, 13/125, Okkilar Street, Coimbatore	25

[27th March 1952]

Serial number.	Name of the applicant.	Quantity permitted to be exported in tons.
(3)	Janab A. Majeed Alikkal House (Post) Vallapuzha, Walluvanad taluk ..	25
(4)	Sri K. P. Isaac, Nelumeni amsom, Sultan's Battery, Wynaad taluk ..	25
(5)	Sri C. Subramaniam, 17/45 Lighthouse Theatre Road, Pitharamappet, No. 11 Street, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore ..	25
(6)	Sri R. Lakshmana Pillai, 3/53 Trichy Road, Ramakrishnapuram, Coimbatore ..	10

"(e) Thirteen cases of smuggling of tapioca were detected when the ban was in force and out of this, ten cases were pending disposal on 19th November 1951.

"(f) In view of the answer given to clause (b) this does not arise."

Abolition of the muttadari system in the Agency areas.

* 302 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to Question No. 253 answered on 6th October 1950—

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the abolition of the muttadari system in the Agency areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the muttadars are still collecting various unauthorized taxes from the hill-men;

(c) if so, what they are; and

(d) whether free forced labour like rendering free ploughing to the muttadar is still obtaining in these areas?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to clause (c) of Question No. 253 answered on 6th October 1950. A decision to undertake necessary legislation for the abolition of the muttadari system has not yet been taken as certain particulars called for from the Board of Revenue are still awaited.

“(b) No.

“(c) Does not arise.

“(d) No.”

Representations from the Todas of Nilgiris.

11-30 a.m. * 303 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

“(a) whether the Todas of Nilgiris have recently made any representations about the curtailment of their grazing lands, to the Government;

27th March 1952]

(b) whether an area of 400 acres had been recommended to be granted to them by the Toda Advisory Council of Nilgiris some time back;

(c) whether the Collector of Nilgiris had recommended the cancellation of the same subsequently;

(d) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India, had inspected the locality and made any recommendations;

(e) if so, what they are;

(f) whether this Government have come to any decision on this matter and if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) No Sir, as there is no curtailment of grazing facilities.

“(b) No recommendation for the grant of 400 acres to Todas has been received from the Toda Advisory Council. In 1948 the Toda Advisory Council recommended the permanent assignment of 150 acres of land cultivated by Todas to them and the Government have ordered the assignment of 154 acres of land which was actually under cultivation by the Todas.

“(c) Yes, Sir.

“(d) Yes, Sir.

“(e) The main recommendations of the Commissioner are given below :—

(1) that the Todas should be given sufficient lands for grazing and for cultivation;

(2) the cancellation of 154 acres of land assigned to Todas should not be resorted to as recommended by Collector;

(3) that Government should give decent grant for starting a cultural centre at mile 7 from Ooty;

(4) that Forest Department may not be allowed to plant trees on the four acres of land near ‘Kandalmund’, a small colony of the Todas where a great deity, worshipped by all, has been installed.

(5) A scheme on the model of the land colonization scheme with some modifications to suit the needs of the Todas should be started.

“(f) —

Recommendation (1).—It is proposed to inform the Commissioner that the Todas have free grazing rights throughout the Nilgiris district, and also Wenlock Downs which itself covers an area of 20,000 acres and hence no further action is called for in the matter.

Recommendation (2).—Government have after a careful consideration of the matter decided to cancel the assignment.

[27th March 1952]

Recommendation (3).—With a view to improve the special and economic conditions of the Todas of the Nilgiri district the question of opening a basic school with Agriculture as Basic Crafts in localities mostly inhabited by the Todas in the district was examined. But the Government considered that a separate basic school for the Todas was unnecessary and if opened it was not likely to flourish. Efforts are being made by the Servants of India Society to start a residential school for Todas and collections are being made for the purpose. An extent of 2 acres of land has been granted on temporary lease for this purpose. The school has not yet been started. The question of sanctioning a grant can be considered by the Government after the school begins to function.

Recommendations (4) and (5).—They are under consideration of the Government."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Sir, the lands that were leased to these Todas have been leased by them to other people, and those people have spoiled the forest areas; so the Collector has now made a new arrangement whereby the Todas themselves can cultivate those lands. Will the Government look into that arrangement? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We will look into that, Sir."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Sir, is it not a fact that in the past this policy of granting lands to these Todas had not been successful inasmuch as they never put those lands to use? Will the Government find out a method of just giving them the necessary agricultural facilities without giving them title to these lands? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I think, Sir, agricultural facilities are now being given. If they are not sufficient, we will consider the question of increasing them."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know, Sir, what the proposal of the Government is to ameliorate the condition of the Todas in the Nilgiris district who are terribly backward not only in agriculture but also in other respects? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" My answer to the question contains the reply to this supplementary question also."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, in one portion of the answer, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes recommended that the assignment of 154 acres of land to Todas should not be cancelled as recommended by the Collector, but the Government, after very careful consideration, decided to cancel the assignment. May we know the reasons why they have not accepted the recommendation of the Commissioner? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

27th March 1952]

Alleged destruction of property in Krishna district during 1948-51.

* 304 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state in how many villages in Krishna district the property of the villagers was destroyed during 1948-51 during the police raids to apprehend the Communists?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The hon. Member's presumption that property of the villagers was destroyed during police raids undertaken to apprehend wanted Communists in the Krishna district during 1948-51 is not correct. In no village in the district was any property belonging to the villagers destroyed during any of the police raids undertaken during 1948-51 to apprehend Communists evading arrest."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government are aware of the fact that during the police raids in 1948-51 properties were being destroyed by the police, and, if so, why those properties were destroyed in that manner? "

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

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how many villages have been raided by the Communists and how much property has been looted in Krishna district in 1948-51? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Occasionally, we did hear reports about the destruction of property by Communists. But I have no ready information. If the hon. Member wants it, a separate question may be put."

Rise in the price of rice in the derationed areas.

* 305 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the maximum rise in the price of rice in the derationed areas since derationing; and

(b) the number of relief shops opened up to date in these areas?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) Please see Statement I * placed on the table of the House showing the maximum open market price of rice prevailing in the derationed districts before and after derationing.

" (b) Please see Statement II * placed on the table of the House showing the number of relief shops functioning in the districts as on 23rd February 1952."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" From the statement placed on the table of the House it is seen that in almost all the derationed areas, prices have come down. As such, will the Government be

[27th March 1952]

pleased to deration even the rationed areas amidst the derationed areas so that the people may get enough and good food and at less price than the Government price?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The indication as shown in the statement does not warrant such a step being taken, because within the derationed areas we have now rationing only in certain statutorily rationed areas which are not affected by the changes in prices in the regular derationed areas except during the period when there is harvesting going on when it has effect upon statutorily rationed areas also. Anyhow changes as a result of derationing have not given us sufficient experience to warrant such a change being made at this stage in the statutorily rationed areas."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Hon. the Food Minister the reason why the number of relief shops in Ramanathapuram district on 15th February 1952 is only 411? It is only an increase of 4 or 5 over the number the Hon. Minister gave us a year ago. Am I to understand that in the course of the year, only 4 or 5 new shops were opened? If so, will the Hon. the Food Minister, realising the situation in that district, order a further increase in the number of relief shops?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. When the question of increasing the number of shops in Ramanathapuram district came up, conditions in that area were really bad, and the Collector was given discretion to increase the number of fair price shops according to the needs of the district. On 31st July 1951, Ramanathapuram had only 379 fair price shops. The number has now been increased to 441. All the Collectors have been asked to increase the number of shops as and when required."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Sir, when the prices of commodities went down, the Government hoped that the cost of living index would go down. That hope has been shattered by the rise in the price of rice. This has once again disturbed the cost of living index, and to-day we find the cost of living index going up like anything and people suffering. May I know what action the Government propose to take in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" There was an upward tendency. But the present tendency seems to be downward."

SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that there is discontent among the people in rationed areas where they are prevented from purchasing rice at cheaper rates? For example in Tirunelveli district, especially in Tirunelveli town people are able to get rice at cheaper rates outside the rationed area, and they are prevented from purchasing that rice. They are compelled to purchase rice in the rationed area at a higher price."

27th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It may be true in the present circumstances. But three months later things will be different. So, just to meet a temporary situation, it is not possible to change the rules governing statutory rationing."

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" May I ask, Sir, whether in areas where the levy system obtains and not the intensive procurement system, the landlords who have received rents from tenants and where tenants who have supplied rice according to the levy notices also are prevented from collecting any price they want?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Though they are subject to the controlled price, generally they sell it away for a higher price. We have also received reports in this behalf. Our idea is to keep down the price to the level of the controlled price."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—" From the statement placed on the table of the House, we find that in 11 out of the 17 derationed districts, prices have fallen and only in six districts prices have risen. Will the Hon. the Food Minister now at least concede that generally, after derationing prices have fallen, and that rationing disturbs the rural economy of our State?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is only based upon this fact that the Government have come forward to deration. As the results show, it has been fairly successful."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" In view of the acute famine conditions prevailing in the districts of Rayalaseema, may I know whether the Government propose to open more relief shops and distribute grain at subsidized rates?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" At present the Rayalaseema districts are receiving special attention, and any number of fair price shops are being opened and free distribution of foodgrains is being made."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Sir, even if the Government cannot revise their rules regarding rationing, may I ask whether they will be pleased to allow people living in rationed areas to buy their rice—even if they are not landholders—and import rice from surrounding derationed areas so that they may get rice of a better quality and at a rate cheaper than that charged by the Government for their rice?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Even now it is being allowed in the case of people who own lands. They can import foodgrains from outside."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" My question is about non-owners?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" That question was considered, but owing to the complications it will lead to, the Government were not willing to take steps in that direction."

[27th March 1952]

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, if derationing has been a success, may I ask, Sir, why the Government should still continue pockets of rationed areas in derationed areas? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. R. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ As I have already said, we have only statutorily rationed areas and to lift rationing from rationed areas, it requires some more consideration. Probably the future Government will have to consider this.”

Travelling expenditure incurred by Hon. Ministers on electioneering work.

* 306 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instructions have been received from the Hon. the Prime Minister of India by the Government of this State about the travelling expenditure to be incurred by the Ministers of this State when they move out on electioneering work; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will place the same on the table of this House?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) & (b) Certain views of the Government of India and of the Hon. Prime Minister regarding tours of Ministers in connexion with the election campaign were communicated recently. As these instructions dealt with various other aspects, in addition to the drawing of travelling allowance by the Hon. Ministers, some of which are of a confidential nature, it is not possible to place a copy of these on the table of the House. Among other things, the communications drew attention to the necessity for the avoidance of any criticism that Ministers are misusing their official position for party advantage during the election; in particular, it was suggested that no travelling expenses or daily allowance should be charged by Ministers for journeys which have, for their main purpose, the election campaign. These views exactly coincided with those which the Hon. Ministers of this Government had already reached and had adopted for strict observance.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Sir, if the communication contains something confidential which cannot be divulged, will the Government be pleased to place on the table of the House that portion of the communication which is not treated as confidential, at least that portion of the communication regarding the travelling allowance of Hon. Ministers? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have already read out that portion of the communication that could be communicated.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Hon. Minister said, Sir, these views exactly coincided with those which the Hon. Ministers of this Government had already reached and had adopted for strict

27th March 1952]

observance. While congratulating the Hon. Ministers on their holding the same views as the Prime Minister of India holds, may I know whether after December, none of the Hon. Ministers have presented any travelling allowance bills? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ While accepting the congratulations of the Leader of the Opposition (laughter), I should like to inform him that Hon. Ministers have been strictly following the instructions as now disclosed to the House.”

Recommendations of the Conciliation Officer re. the conditions of the workers of Messrs. Spencer & Co.

* 307 Q.—SRI S. GURUVU LU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conciliation Officer who conducted the conciliation proceedings recommended that (i) basic wage, (ii) dearness allowance, (iii) bonus, (iv) leave facilities of the workers of Messrs. Spencer & Co. be referred to an Industrial Tribunal; and

(b) whether it is a fact that certain workers of the abovesaid company were fasting before the Secretariat recently and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) No Sir.

“ (b) Yes Sir. The Government were informed that they were on a hunger strike demanding that the dispute should be referred to a Tribunal for adjudication.”

Allotment of yarn to the State.

* 308 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of bales (yarn) allotted to this State for the month of June 1951—countwar; and

(b) the number of bales given as *ad hoc* release for June 1951?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ (a) The total quantity of yarn allotted to this State for the month of June 1951 was 18,210½ bales. The countwar particulars are as follows :—

	Bales.
2s	369
4s	61
6s and 8s	135
10s	284
11s to 17s	346
18s and 19s	270
20s to 24s	4,331

[27th March 1952]

	Bales.
26s	3,103
28s	433
30s and 32s	1,154
34s	26
36s	822
40s	1,398½
Over 40s and up to 60s	316
60s.	2,409½
80s	403
100s	141½
Cone yarn	847
2/10s and below 2/20s	59
2/20s	716
2/26s and 2/28s	212
2/30s	77
Over 2/30s and up to 2/40s	120
Over 2/40s	177
	18,210½

“(b) The total quantity released as “ad hocs” for June 1951 was 4,992 bales which is included in 18,210½ bales mentioned in clause (a).”

11-45 a.m. SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“ From the particulars given by the Hon. the Minister for Industries, is it not evident that there is a shortage of yarn of lower counts and may I know what steps the Government are going to take to meet the demands of the consumers so far as lower counts are concerned? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The question relates to the allotment of yarn for the month of June 1951. If particulars are required about lower counts, a separate question may be put.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know whether the Government propose to give special quotas of yarn to the distressed weavers of Rayalaseema? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ It will be considered.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know whether the Government will take effective steps to get more yarn of 18s, 20s and 24s in order to relieve the distress due to shortage of yarn in the State? ”

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

27th March 1952]

Training of Village Development Officers.

* 309 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Village Development Officers (Grama Sevaks) and Firka Development Officers were given any training for their work;

(b) if so, how many such training courses have been conducted and where they were conducted;

(c) the period of training and the teachers selected for the courses and their qualifications;

(d) the expenditure for each course, both recurring and non-recurring;

(e) whether any new buildings were put up for this purpose and the cost thereof and where; and

(f) what has become of them?

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

“(b) Five batches of Grama Sevaks have been trained in Andhra area at the Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Gopannapalem, and 5 other batches of Grama Sevaks have been trained for Tamilnad areas at the Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti. Another course of training is now being given at Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam and this commenced on 15th May 1951. •

“The Rural Welfare Officers have been given three courses of training at three different places, viz., Shantiparam, Tiruppur and Gandhigram, besides training in the preparation of estimates and in the check-measurement of works after completion and Scout Commissioner's training at Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti.

“(c) Grama Sevaks—

	Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam.	Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam.
1st Batch.	19-11-48 • to 18-2-49	6-9-48 to 5-12-48
2nd Batch.	10-3-49 to 9-6-49	6-1-49 to 5-4-49
3rd Batch.	4-11-49 to 3-2-50	5-9-49 to 4-12-49
4th Batch.	22-5-50 to 21-8-50	16-2-50 to 15-5-50

[27th March 1952]

	Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam.	Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam.
5th Batch.	11— 2—51 to 10— 5—51	11— 9—50 to 10—12—50
6th Batch.		15— 5—51 to 13— 8—51 including Cub- Master's train- ing.

" *Rural Welfare Officers.*—The first course of training, which was a short training, was given at Shantipuram from 25th December 1948 to 1st January 1949. The second course of training was given at Tiruppur from 18th April 1949 to 8th May 1949. The third course of training was given at Gandhigram from 22nd August 1949 to 11th September 1949. The training of Rural Welfare Officers in the preparation of estimates and in the check-measurement of works, after completion together with Scout Commissioner's training was given at Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam from 10th December 1950 to 10th January 1951.

" So far as Grama Sevaks are concerned, the training is given by the resident of permanent staff, like the Principal, Khadi Expert, Weaver, Agricultural Demonstrator, Co-operative Inspector and by the visiting and temporary staff of workers and experts selected by the Principal with the approval of the Director of Rural Welfare from leading constructive workers. The Rural Welfare Officers are trained by the leading constructive workers and by some departmental officers.

" (d) The scheme provides for the following expenditure on each of the courses of training under recurring, besides the expenditure on non-recurring items as shown below—

Rural Welfare Officers.

	RS.
Recurring ..	4,320 for each course of three months.
Non-Recurring ..	3,000.

Grama Sevaks.

	RS.
Recurring ..	7,140 for each course of three months.
Non-Recurring ..	62,000.

" (e) & (f) Temporary sheds are generally constructed for the training of Rural Welfare Officers at a cost of about Rs. 1,500 each time, if they are not conducted in some buildings. In the case of Grama Sevaks, semi-permanent structures were constructed at the Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam and Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam at a cost of about Rs. 54,000. These structures are maintained for use during the training."

27th March 1952]

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Government have got any proposal to extend the training further and, if so, when and where?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" At present they do not have any such proposal."

Report of the Special Agency Development Officer.

* 310 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the present stage of the enquiry regarding the living conditions of the Scheduled tribes conducted for the Agency Areas of Visakhapatnam, West and East Godavari districts;

(b) whether the report of the Special Agency Development Officer and his team of Experts has been published;

(c) what the recommendations of the Special Agency Development Officer are; and

(d) whether the Government have given effect to any of these recommendations?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The enquiry has been completed.

" (b) No.

" (c) A statement* containing a summary of the recommendations of the Special Agency Development Officer is placed on the table of the House.

" (d) Yes. In some cases."

SRI M. A. EASWARAN :—" May I know when the Government propose to give effect to the recommendations of the Special Agency Development Officer?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" They are being considered by the concerned Departments in the Secretariat and action will be taken as early as possible."

Construction of anicut over the river Vamsadhara.

* 311 Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the construction of a reservoir or anicut over the river Vamsadhara lies since Question No. 184 was answered on 31st March 1950;

(b) whether any site has been selected;

(c) when the construction is likely to commence; and

(d) the time required to complete the scheme?

[27th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The scheme is still under investigation. Three sites for the dam are being examined, and the collection of field particulars and boring operations are in progress to facilitate the final selection of the site. However, sufficient information regarding probable deepest foundations for all the three sites is available now, and based on this, comparative skeleton estimates have been prepared and are under scrutiny of the Superintending Engineer. He expects to submit his recommendation regarding the final selection of the site by about the end of this month. The detailed investigation is expected to be completed by about the end of July 1952.

“(c) It is not possible to say now when the scheme is likely to commence.

“(d) About four to five years.”

SRI G. KUMARASWAMY. —“In view of the importance and practical utility of the scheme, may I know whether the Government will take steps to see to its inclusion in the Five-year Plan?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Yes, Sir.”

Stoppage of procurement in upland areas of surplus districts.

* 312 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the stoppage of procurement in upland areas of the surplus districts in the months of February and March 1951;

(b) whether any orders have been issued by this Government or by the Civil Supplies Department to procure paddy in the above-said districts during the months of May, June and July 1951; and

(c) whether any representations have been received recently on behalf of the ryots of upland areas about the great hardship that is caused to them on account of this procurement in June and July?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) to (c) The answer* is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“Is it not a fact that in the upland areas of the Guntur and Godavari districts, no allowance is made to the cultivators for garden cultivation which in consequence works great hardship on the cultivators in determining surplus produce?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“The question refers to procurement in the upland areas. So, the information required by the hon. Member seems to require notice.”

27th March 1952]

Jeeps purchased by the Prohibition department.

* 313 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of jeeps and other motor vehicles purchased by the Prohibition department for the use of its officers and for the purpose of propaganda since 1948;

(b) at what price they were purchased and from whom; and

(c) whether any tenders or quotations were called for?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) 69 jeeps (46 by Board plus 23 by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies), 24 lorries, 5 buses and 3 station waggons were purchased by the Prohibition department after 1948.

“(b) —

Name of Company.	Number and nature of vehicles purchased.	Cost.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Messrs. Allen Berry and Co.	19 plus 23 (Board) (R.C.S.)	1,80,533	14	3
2. Messrs. Mysore Plywood Corporation, Madras.	9 jeeps	39,304	11	0
3. Messrs. Rane (Madras), Ltd.	18 jeeps	2,17,328	8	0
4. Government Coach Building Factory, Chromepet, through Provincial Motor Transport Controller.	24 lorries, 5 buses, 2 station waggons.	3,13,126	15	6
5. A. Rajaratnam of Messrs. George Oaks, Madras.	1 Station wagon.			
		4,750	0	0

“(c) Quotations were called for from the various motor supplying companies in respect of these vehicles but no tenders were called for as the purchases were made through the Provincial Motor Transport Controller.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“Was the lowest quotation accepted in all these purchases?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“We asked the reputed firms to quote their respective prices. They quoted and we purchased.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM.—“May I know why, if the purchases were made through the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, tenders need not be called for?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“There were only a very few firms which were dealing in these jeeps and other vehicles. The Director of Disposals said that he had no stock with him. So, there was no other go except to call for quotations and accept the lowest one.”

[27th March 1952]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know whether any specifications were given and from how many firms these quotations were received and will the Government be pleased to place the quotations and replies to quotations on the table of the House before this evening? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ There were four firms from whom quotations were received. I do not think it is possible to place them on the table of the House before this evening.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that different firms have different makes of jeeps or motor vehicles and that, therefore, all the firms cannot quote for the same make of vehicle? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Leasing of lands of the Venugopalaswami temple of Puduchatram.

* 314 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received any complaints regarding the leasing out of the lands belonging to the Venugopalaswami temple of Puduchatram, Tanjore taluk; and

(b) if so, what they are and what action the Government have taken regarding this matter?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) Yes. The Government received a copy of the petition addressed to the President, Ex-Hindu Religious Endowments Board in the matter in August 1950.

“ (b) The complaint was generally against the administration of the temple in question including certain defects in the leasing of temple lands. As the Ex-Hindu Religious Endowments Board decided to start notification proceedings against the temple to rectify the defects in the administration there was no necessity for the Government to interfere in the matter.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know what the policy of the Government in leasing out temple lands is and whether all the stipulated conditions were enforced in the case referred to? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, the matter was brought to the notice of the Government. The Government learnt that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, the competent authority, was taking suitable action and so, we did not pursue the matter further.”

27th March 1952]

Market price of tapioca.

* 315 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Janab K. M. Seethi is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the present market price of tapioca per candy in South India; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert it into flour?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) The Government understand that the present price of raw tapioca per candy of 640 lb. varies between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 and that the price of dried white chips ranges between Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.

“ (b) There is no such proposal before the Government.”

Increase in the price of rice and wheat.

* 316 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state the reason for the increase in the prices of rice and wheat in this month?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The Honourable Member is evidently referring to the increase in the price of rice and wheat in the four industrial towns of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Visakhapatnam from 2nd March 1952. These towns were hitherto enjoying a price concession on account of the subsidized sale of rice and wheat, based on the Government of India's subsidy policy for 1951. But the Government of India have discontinued all food subsidies to this State with effect from 1st March 1952 and have also increased the pool prices of imported rice and wheat from the same date. Consequently, prices of rice and wheat in those towns had to be increased and they are now more or less on a par with the retail prices prevailing outside these towns.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—“ May I know why, for the very reasons which prompted the Government to reduce the prices in industrial cities like Madras, the Madras Government did not meet the loss by giving subsidies, instead of transferring it to the consumers by increased prices? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Since the cancellation of the subsidies by the Centre, the Madras Government were not able to subsidize the sale of these imported foodgrains. Naturally the prices had to be increased.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Since the loss incurred by the Government to the tune of one crore of rupees by purchasing Uttar Pradesh rice has already been made up, may I know why the consumers are required to pay the high prices now? ”

[27th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The price, which was increased as a result of the high price of the Uttar Pradesh rice, was in force until the other day when we raised the procurement price. The Government thought that no increase is necessary in the consumers' prices especially as we had already raised it on a previous occasion to make up the loss which also had since been made up."

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM :—" The Hon. Minister just now said that there had been an increase in the procurement prices. May I know whether the producers are being given this increased procurement prices now? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" We have already been authorized to give them."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Government are collecting a surcharge called the ' U.P. surcharge ' and if so how much per maund? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" In reply to another supplementary question, I have already stated that the loss we have incurred consequent on the purchase of Uttar Pradesh rice has been wiped out by the increased prices which we have been charging for some time."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Is the Hon. Minister for Food aware that the poor people are unable to purchase wheat the price of which has recently been increased by about four annas and if so, will the Government encourage them to take wheat by giving subsidies instead of making the poor consumers bear the burden of increased prices? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" That has already been taken note of by this Government and we have made representations to the Central Government in the matter."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Nearly a year ago, when a reference to the extra charge made by the Uttar Pradesh Government to the tune of Rs. 109 lakhs, was made on the floor of this House, the Hon. Food Minister, while accepting Government's responsibility for transferring the liability to the consumer by way of increased prices said, that the Madras Government were still in correspondence with the Government of India for the refund of this money. May I now ask the Hon. Food Minister whether he has obtained the refund of this sum or not? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Our request has been turned down by the Government of India long ago and therefore we had to foot the bill."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The question that has been agitating our minds is this. There are two surcharges as I understand the position now. The first one is the so-called ' U.P. surcharge ' which the people were required to pay consequent on the Madras Government's purchasing foodgrains from the Uttar

27th March 1952]

Pradesh Government at a high price. Now that the Hon. Minister has said that the loss incurred on this transaction has been made up, may I know whether to that extent the consumers' prices have been lowered and if not why not? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have already stated that higher prices are given for the foodgrains procured by us and no subsidy is being given to us by the Government of India now. We are now adjusting the prices in such a way that there will be no further increase in the consumer price."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether it is written in the bill as U.P. surcharge? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The U.P. surcharge is over. It is now our own surcharge." (Laughter.)

Estimates for the construction of buildings for certain Government officers at Srikakulam.

* 317 Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chief Engineer has submitted estimates for constructing buildings such as Collector's office, Government Training School, Government Hospital, Government Arts College, District Superintendent of Police Office, etc., at Srikakulam; and

(b) when are they likely to be constructed?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The Chief Engineer has been asked to submit comprehensive proposals for the acquisition of lands and construction of buildings for various Government Offices and residential quarters for the officers at Srikakulam along with plans and estimates, in consultation with the Collector and other Departments concerned. The buildings will be constructed soon after the plans and estimates and proposals for acquisition of land are received and sanctioned by the Government."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMY :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue whether any buildings were constructed at Srikakulam, which is the district headquarters, after that district was constituted on 15th August 1950? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have no information, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister said that plans and estimates and proposals have been called for. May I know whether the Government did not have any idea as to the buildings required for the district headquarters when they constituted the Srikakulam district and may I know why the Government have been so slack in the matter and are still in the stage of calling for estimates and proposals? "

[27th March 1952]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Government have not been slack. Even in last year's budget proposals we provided for a token grant of Rs. 100.* Subsequently, the Collector was asked to select the land and notify the same. In January 1952, the Collector submitted a draft notification with regard to about 142 acres. The Board of Revenue examined the proposal and considered certain modifications necessary. Thus, it will be seen that work has been going on expeditiously."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know for what buildings proposals have been called for? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" All the necessary buildings for a headquarters."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What are the ' necessary buildings ' that the Hon. Minister has got in his mind? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" All the usual buildings required in a headquarters and which the hon. Member also knows." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What does the Hon. Minister mean by ' usual buildings ' ? " (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is becoming something like cross-examination. Now questions are over."

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

II.—MESSAGES FROM H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce the following messages received from His Excellency the Governor of Madras :—

(1) " In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 199 (1) (d) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill "

(2) " In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 199 (1) (d) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill. "

III.—PERSONAL EXPLANATION RE USE OF THE WORD "KUMBAKONAM".

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" May I make a submission to the Chair, Sir? The other day my remark which was not meant to wound the feeling of anybody, seems to have been misunderstood by the people of that great town, Kumbakonam. From Press reports I learn that meetings were held on the sands of the river Cauvery and also letters to the Editors of Newspapers were also sent protesting against my remark. I wish that such things must stop. It was far from my mind to wound

[27th March 1952] [Janab Muhammad Raza Khan]

anybody's feeling and that too at this stage when this House is coming to its end. Probably to-day will be our last meeting. Since there has been a lot of agitation and proests in that great town of Kumbakonam, I thought that I should make a submission to you and say that whatever I had stated the other day was in good faith. I am not very conversant with the Tamil language and some of its terms and phraseologies. If, however, my remark the other day had wounded the feelings of the people of that great town, I feel sorry for it and if necessary, with your permission, Sir, I am prepared to withdraw that remark so that the matter may be treated as closed and the people may not carry on this unnecessary agitation."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" Even the other day, I raised a point of order, Sir. . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is no point of order. That is not an unparliamentary expression. However, the hon. Member feels sorry for it. The matter is now closed."

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952, and move—
That the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

As stated in the ' Statement of Objects and Reasons ', this Bill is introduced in pursuance of Article 205 of the Constitution read with Article 204 (1) thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1951-52, and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not make a lengthy speech on this occasion as I quite well realize that there will be another opportunity to discuss the Budget. But I wish to take this opportunity to point out certain things. Some of the Hon. Ministers of this Government may perhaps find a place in the new Ministry also, and so they may be able to consider the removal of some of the deficiencies noticed in this Budget. Part II schemes as a whole have not been considered and put in this Budget. If the way in which the Supplementary Demands were presented to us could be any indication to us, we are sorry to say that the Government have not

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [27th March 1952]

provided enough funds for education in particular. I should entreat the Government of to-day and the Government of to-morrow that they must provide larger amounts for higher education. In their enthusiasm for primary education and basic schools, they should not forget their responsibility with regard to higher education. Without teachers and students trained in higher education, how is it possible to spread even primary education? Therefore I would urge upon this Government to provide more money for higher education as such. I do not say that they must give to this particular University or that. I was glad when the Madras Government made up their mind to give six lakhs of rupees to the Andhra University to mark their appreciation of that University on the eve of the Jubilee Celebrations of that University. That great University built up by the efforts of that great and distinguished educationalist Sri C. Ramalinga Reddi deserves the support of the Government in every manner possible. I am now happy that the Government instead of merely sending a typewritten or printed message of goodwill, have actually sent some money. That is real appreciation, and I am really glad about it.

"I hope the Madras Government will also make up their minds to change their rules regarding grants-in-aid to schools and colleges. The awful rule saying that only Rs. 75,000 will be given for any particular scheme in an Arts or Science College should be scrapped. If a particular College deserved Rs. 7½ lakhs and if a particular University deserved Rs. 75 lakhs, then the Government ought not to hesitate to give that amount to the College and University respectively. If, on the other hand, they do not deserve anything, let them not give even Rs. 75. Whether it is an Arts College or a Science College, they must examine the necessities for buildings, laboratories, etc., and if they come to the conclusion that there is need for such things, they must give the whole amount to these institutions. Or, at least let them give half the whole cost of these things. This system of giving only Rs. 75,000 and nothing more, which I may venture to call a rationing system, ought to be discontinued. I am told that the same rule applies to schools also, and that about Rs. 35,000 or so is the amount fixed for them. This rule also must be changed. If the Government are convinced that a school requires a particular amount for buildings and other things, they must come forward to give the whole or at least a substantial portion of that amount. I would like the Government to change their policy with regard to the educational institutions.

12-15 p.m. "I would also plead with the Minister for Education that in future the Government should set up model schools. I was glad that the Vidyodhaya School in Madras had been taken over and I was fondly hoping that it would develop like the Dehra Dun School started in the year 1928, thanks to the efforts of the late S. R. Das who collected nearly thirty lakhs of rupees for the purpose. I think Madras also contributed something towards the fund. There is much talk about developing the Vidyodhaya School on the lines of the Dehra Dun School and I hope it will develop so. I am glad the Lawrence School at Lovedale has also been taken over by the Government. I hope that the Vidhyodhaya

27th March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

School at Madras and the Lawrence School at Lovedale will both be made model schools. The Government must provide for their development, not one or two lakhs of rupees but more if need be, by getting grants from the Government of India also. They must also start more model schools—one or two for girls also—so that other institutions may follow suit.

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

"Madam, the other day during the general discussion, I could not speak on the University education provided in Madras. I feel that the standards must be raised. In the last fifteen years, we have been witnessing a steady deterioration in standards both in the high schools and in the colleges. Science has advanced in other countries and how can our boys learn this subject if their basic education in the high school stage is of a poor standard? It has been suggested that the young students are far less responsible nowadays when much reading has to be done, and that they do far less work. But I would blame the teacher as well as the student. I have been pleading with the Universities including the Universities of Travancore and Mysore to appoint a commission of experts to go into the question of syllabus and suggest ways of upgrading the standards of University education. I would also urge the Government to appoint a committee of experts to revise the curriculum of studies for boys in the high schools so that they may get decent education there. Our enthusiasm for our vernaculars is one thing. Nobody in Tamil Nad will suggest that I am second to any one in my enthusiasm for the study of Tamil. If there is one in this country who will run a fair chance of getting a prize—should there be a prize instituted for the best lover of Tamil—it is myself. My enthusiasm is so much. But at the same time, my enthusiasm should not cloud my vision as regards the necessity for higher standards in the Universities. I have no grudge at all if ten lakhs of rupees is spent, say, on research in Tamil. But I am anxious that standards of education should be raised and maintained. What is the use of our sending our boys and girls to the colleges when they cannot understand what is being taught there? The standards in high schools also, therefore, need upgrading.

"Madam, one pernicious practice that has entered into our educational system at the present day is the prescription of text-books by Text-book Committees constituted by the Government. Canvassing goes on on behalf of particular authors and publishers and the Committee is made to prescribe books whose authors or publishers successfully bring pressure to bear upon it. Madam, there are poor families. There are parents with three or four children studying in the school who can use the same text-book when their turns come if the text-book is not changed, say, for five or ten years. Now what happens? There is change almost every year and parents have to spend a lot over the purchase of books. All this is due to the terrible canvassing that goes on in the Committee meetings. Unfortunately, to-day even the Universities have come within the sphere of canvassing in the matter of selection of text-books. Formerly, this state of affairs was existing only

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [27th March 1952]

in high schools and in district boards and municipalities. Now it does not stop there. It extends to the Universities also. I want the Government to put down this corrupt practice by issuing instructions that text-books once prescribed should not be changed for a period of at least five years or it might even be ten years.

"I would next come to the question of water scarcity in the City and I am not tired of repeating what I said the other day on the subject. In spite of the fact that the question has long ago been brought to the notice of the Government, the Hon. the Minister's reply to the debate the other day was disappointing. He said that it was the look-out of the Corporation and that the Government might help the Corporation with funds, if necessary. I say that the Government of Madras is charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the one and a half million people living in the City of Madras. Are not the Ministers citizens of this place? Perhaps they feel they are outsiders as indeed some of them are. Madam, several months in advance, in October, November and December of last year we said that famine would overtake us now. To-day we see famine facing us. Similarly we have been complaining for some months now, that there is water scarcity here. But nothing has been done. It is not going to serve any purpose if we cry out later: 'It is like Bengal famine; it is very severe; there is no water for drinking and so on.' Nor will it serve any purpose if we were to appoint a committee of enquiry later. As regards the water scarcity in the City, it is incumbent on the Government immediately to appoint an expert committee with the Minister in charge of Health as Chairman and the Mayor and the Commissioner of the Corporation as members. The Government should not stint if the Corporation needs help. Otherwise, as I have said once, there will be evacuation of the City. The next few weeks will present a problem to us, leave alone long-range plans for relieving scarcity such as the construction of the Krishna-Pennar conduit line. If things are allowed to continue as they are, cholera will break out. I hope that the Government will take the necessary steps to relieve this scarcity soon.

"There is one other matter which I could not refer to during the general discussion on Demands."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The present Bill deals with the Supplementary Demands."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"What I was going to say in fact relates to both the Demands. I wanted to say a word about the salaries of Ministers, etc. Anyway, as there will again be an opportunity to-day for the House to discuss these things, I would speak later."

* SRI L. C. PAIS:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, Article 204 of the Constitution of India enables us to discuss the present Appropriation Bill and we are glad that a final opportunity has been presented to us to discuss some of the policies of the present Government."

27th March 1952]

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"We are now on the Supplementary Demands. If general questions of policy have to be discussed, they may be reserved for discussion when the general Appropriation Bill is presented."

* SRI L. C. PAIS:—"But the Supplementary Demands relate to Education also about which I want to make a few submissions. The first thing I want to refer to is the insistence by the Government upon the high schools that have come into existence after 1948 to create endowments. I could say that this policy is working real hardship upon all institutions, especially those that are run by the Catholic Dioceses and Nuns. In these cases as well as in others where new schools are sought to be opened or have been opened after 1948, it is insisted upon that they should create endowments to the extent of twenty to forty thousand rupees. I do not think it is really possible for these institutions which are mostly run by Diocesan Societies or the R.C. nun to start endowments every time they open new schools. In one breath, the Government say that there is considerable illiteracy in the land and that has to be swept away. In another, they say that before we start high schools we should create endowments. As a result of this inconsistent policy, many new schools which ought to have been started have not been started. I would therefore submit that this point should be borne in mind and the Government policy in regard to insistence on endowments should be changed.

"I would now refer to the larger powers that the Government said they would give to the local bodies. The existing Government have been promising much larger powers for the local bodies right from the time they took over the administration of this State. Madam, I was one of the members of the Select Committee which was appointed to see whether the local boards could be invested with more powers. But I do not know what has happened to the report and from what we have come to know it is clear that the Government have no mind to do it. In one breath we say that it is our object to enlarge the powers of the local bodies. In another we say it cannot be done now. I want to know what the real policy of the Government in the matter is. From what we see from the statement of policy made by the Hon. the Minister some time back we feel that they have no such desire to enlarge the powers of the local bodies."

"Then, Madam, as regards the schemes undertaken by the Government, there is a general impression among the people that the Government start schemes without any idea of completing them. This at any rate is the feeling in South Kanara where people have been asking for protected water-supply for the last so many years. Of course we have had the Gurpur scheme. The work was started and after we spent nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees we find that the water that has been tapped contains a high percentage of iron in it. And the question now asked is: 'Was the scheme started without any investigation?' Something similar we are told has taken place in Kozhikode also. From what we hear the Government want to switch on the scheme to another river. Supposing the Government encounter some new difficulties, what is

[Sri L. C. Pais]

[27th March 1952]

to happen to the water-supply scheme? So far as the municipalities are concerned, protected water-supply is the crying need of the hour and the only question which the people ask is: 'Are the Government really serious about this question?' So, Madam, something must be done by the Government to relieve the water scarcity in these areas.

"I would next like to impress upon the Government that the question of food requires top priority. The other day, the Hon. the Minister for Food said that he did not see any connexion between Food and Prohibition and added that if there was any connexion he would like that matter to be investigated. May I bring to the notice of the House that at one of the meetings of the Food Production Committee in South Kanara a resolution was unanimously passed that toddy must be removed from the purview of the Prohibition Act because it was an article of food? It was a unanimous resolution passed a committee of not only Congressmen but non-Congressmen also. Some time ago, when I asked the Hon. the Minister on the floor of this House as to what became of that resolution, he said he was not aware of such a resolution. What I would suggest now is, on account of the food scarcity, though we may not be in a position to scrap Prohibition immediately, we should remove at least toddy from the purview of the Prohibition Act. Toddy is used as an article of food by a large section of the community all over the district of South Kanara. Madam, persons who are speaking against Prohibition are of the view that Prohibition need not be wholly scrapped but it may be kept in abeyance for some time. What they ask is a modification of the scheme of Prohibition. The Government will be well advised to keep the scheme in abeyance for some time and during that period carry on propaganda in favour of Prohibition. As we all know, one of the reasons why Prohibition has failed in our State is that there has not been sufficient propaganda. I do not say it must be scrapped. Let us keep it in abeyance and carry on propaganda in the meanwhile. The revenue of 17 or 18 crores that we may realize by keeping the law in suspense can be diverted to other very important purposes.

12-30
P.M.

"The local bodies are clamouring for grants. The answer of the Government to their request is that they have no money. I would like to ask. 'What about priority?' Are the Government to go on with their ideological schemes all the 365 days of the year trying to reform mankind, without giving any consideration to priority? The other day my hon. Friend Begum Amiruddin said that Prohibition has done a lot of good to people. It is probably her experience. If she had come to my district and seen the conditions there, her conclusions would have been different. When one of my agents asked one of our supporters in the election, who was carrying on illicit distillation, why he wanted to support us he said that if he voted for the other candidate and that candidate got elected, his fruitful source of income would vanish. This is the position. People feel that Prohibition must remain because that gives them an opportunity to manufacture illicit arrack and thus make a living. I ask, is this in the interest of the public? When there are more important things to attend to, why should

27th March 1952]

[Sri L. C. Pais]

we waste so much of money, crores of rupees on these ideological schemes? It is also seen from the correspondence between the Central Government and this Government, that reference is made by the Central Government to some of our ideological schemes. This would indicate that it is the opinion of the Central Government that schemes like Prohibition and firka development could stand over for a while and that in the meanwhile Government should go on with more urgent schemes, nation-building activities included. So far as the firka development scheme is concerned, an officer in charge of firka development work gave me this answer when I asked him about the work done by that department. He said: 'What all we were able to do ever since we started firka work is to instil in the minds of the people ideas of self-help.' This is all the achievement after four years of work. I ask whether there is any justification for the Government to spend money on other ideological schemes when more important schemes, aimed at the well being and progress of the country are allowed to be jeopardised by these schemes.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do not want to say more except to say that the food problem deserves special priority now. Conditions in Rayalaseema are very bad. This is clear from what His Excellency the Governor has said. If similar conditions spread in other districts, what is the guarantee that steps would be taken in time? Are we to think about it when it is too late or are we to take up the matter in time and see that famine conditions do not occur in other areas. So far as my district is concerned, we can never think of major irrigation schemes. Only a very few minor irrigation schemes have been sanctioned. It takes too much time to execute even these few minor irrigation schemes. There is red-tapism. The result is even the little good the Government want to do to that district, they are not able to do.

"Then again, Madam, there is the question of the electricity scheme. During the past three or four years, whenever this question was raised, Government said: 'The agreement between Mysore and Madras has not yet been signed.' I would request the Government to see that the agreement is signed by the Mysore and the Madras Governments soon and electric power-supply to our district also made available."

DEPUTY SPEAKER.—"This Bill deals only with the appropriation of certain moneys for the financial year which commenced on 1st April 1951, that is, Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52. If we finish this first, we shall then have a general discussion on the other Bill relating to 1952-53. The Hon. Minister may reply now."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the two hon. Members who spoke on this motion have raised general questions of policy. We are only concerned in this Bill with Supplementary Demands which were voted by this House the other day. I do not think it will be appropriate to raise now questions of general policy on Education, Prohibition and so on. With regard to the City water-supply scheme which was referred

[Sri A. B. Shetty] [27th March 1952]

to by the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad, I mentioned the other day that the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for this year, year-ending 31st March 1952. Further grants and loans will be given next year to the extent necessary."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'"

The motion was carried.

Clauses 1, 2, the Schedule and the Preamble were separately put and carried.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I move—

'That the Bill be passed into law.'"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Bill be passed into law.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE MADRAS CONSOLIDATED FUND (WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS)
BILL, 1952.

* THE HON. A. B. SHETTY:—"I beg to introduce the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

'That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'"

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, this Assembly which is to go out of existence in a few hours is asked to pass this Bill which will enable the future Government to utilize the funds for the administration of the State. I will not deal with the unreality of the situation but I feel it would not be inappropriate to make a few observations and give expression to certain apprehensions I have with regard to the future of the people of this State so that the future Government might seriously think about the problems before it and solve them and thus promote the happiness of the people. I am afraid the future Government will be greatly handicapped. The circumstances in which the future Government will be ushered in are not very rosy. It is to start under very adverse circumstances. I would like to refer to a few of those circumstances. The first circumstance is, no single party has got an absolute majority. The second is, the Central Government, the Union Government, is bound to be a Congress Government, and if the Congress Party which has not got an absolute majority here wants to take up office, it is apprehended that it will be under the influence of the Union Government not only in regard to Central Subjects and concurrent Subjects but also in regard

[27th March 1952] [Janab Mahboob Ali Baig]

to State Subjects. Not only that, there is an external body called the Congress organization, and it is bound to exercise its influence on that Government. If a non-Congress party wishes to take up office it is apprehended that it will come into conflict with the Congress Government at the Centre. This is the second circumstance. The third circumstance is, in this State, the communists have come into the Legislature in large numbers, about 62 in number. Not only that, they have exerted and will exert a considerable influence on certain areas of this State. It is the opinion of some that the communists outside the Government will be more dangerous than communists in power. The fourth circumstance is, it is admitted that so far as the economic conditions of the State are concerned, they are heading towards a crisis. Food scarcity, famine conditions, ill-health and unemployment—these are the circumstances which will be exploited by interested persons. The fifth circumstance is, an impression has been created, fortunately or unfortunately, in the minds of the people that the out-going Government has not been as efficient and capable as it ought to have been and its legacy of inefficiency, and in the view of some, of its favouritism, nepotism and corruption, will be a great handicap to the future Government. This is the fifth circumstance, and the sixth is that in a large area of this State there is an agitation for the separation of the area and creation of a new State. The agitation is tending to become a dangerous one. I am referring to the people of Andhra. They are in a very, very bad mood. The seventh circumstance is the financial position of the State. The reserves have been used up. The fall in prices will not give the Government very good returns by way of sales-tax.

"Madam, on the other hand the Government have to find the 12-45 money for the famine-affected areas and also for the nation-building p.m. projects which might give them some income. The Government cannot raise loans, for there is the suggestion that has come from the top that they must utilise the revenues of the State for financing these projects.

"Madam, now let me refer to the inefficiency of the administration. Wherever we go, it is said that the administration has become lax. The control of the higher officers over their staff has not been properly exercised. The administration suffers on account of the inefficiency of the staff. Madam, policies may be laid down; high principles may be enunciated; money may be there; and everything may be there but if the machinery is not working smoothly and cannot work smoothly for some reason or other, all the good intentions of the Government will come to nought, money will be wasted, inefficiency will prevail and everything will go to the wall. So the first thing that is necessary for any Government is to see that the efficiency of the machinery is maintained. That is the general impression in the country. If I have stated all these things it is with a view to apprise the future Government that they should be on the alert and work very hard to see that the administration becomes efficient and also honest. I can even

[Janab Mahboob Ali Baig] [27th March 1952]

tolerate a little dishonesty on the part of the clerks but I cannot tolerate inefficiency. Inefficiency will ruin the administrative machinery of the Government and nothing will accrue to the people. Therefore, Madam, my appeal to the future Government is to see that the machinery is made efficient. In England, it is said that it is the Permanent Services that are the steel-frame of the Government. I wish that our Secretariat and the machinery in the districts also are rendered efficient.

"As I said, the future Government would have to start under very adverse circumstances. I do not know how it is going to work. I only pray that the Head of the new Government, whether he belongs to the Congress Party or a Non-Congress Party, may be endowed with sufficient intelligence and strength and goodwill to run the Government efficiently so that the people of the country may be happy. With these words, I support the Bill."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"On a point of order, Madam, I wanted to raise it a little earlier but the Finance Minister was away and I thought I could defer it. This is my point of order. The title of the Bill reads—

'A Bill to authorize the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1952.'

What is the part of the year? What is the date up to which the Hon. Finance Minister wants this appropriation? What is the last date after which he will not be entitled to draw anything from the Reserve Bank or from the Consolidated Fund? Unless the period is specified, my point is that the Bill is not proper and it would be irregular. If we refer to May's Parliamentary Practice on the subject of 'vote on account', we find that votes on account are regularly taken there also and it is said therein that 'a vote on account provides a total amount estimated to cover the needs of those services for the requisite period of four or five months' or whatever it may be. The Bill must say whether it is for three months from the 1st April or for four months from 1st April or up to 1st June or some such thing. A reference to certain previous proceedings of the House of Commons also shows that the practice there is to specify the period—either the date or by calendar months. It is stated in May's Parliamentary Practice that in 1857 supply was taken for four months and in 1880 supply was taken for three months. In 1886 supply was taken for five months. In 1895 also supply was taken for four months. Possibly the Government had in view these things and they roughly mentioned in their speeches that it is for about four months. What I say is, speeches do not make up for the deficiency or fill the lacuna in the Bill itself. The Bill itself must specify exactly the period. In 1841, for example, Lord John Russell proposed to take supply up to 1st October. So a specific date was given. Unless it is so given a 'part of the year' is too wide of the mark because part of the year may mean 11 months or it may be only 15 days. It may mean even six months. It also implies a possibility of the next Legislature not

27th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

being called at all until six months, as there would be no necessity to summon it because supplies have already been made. But there is a constitutional limitation that within six months, the Government must summon the Legislature and till that period the Government can carry on with these Grants. Therefore the Bill is not regular unless the Government say that the grant is required for a requisite period of any three or four months or up to a specified date. That is my point of order. Unless a specific period is stated, the Bill cannot go through."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I have mentioned in my Budget speech that a vote on account will be asked for, to meet the anticipated expenditure during the first four months of the next year. In the Explanatory Remarks to the Vote on Account for Expenditure in 1952-53, it has been mentioned that 'the advance asked for is generally about one-third of the expenditure that is estimated to be incurred under each demand or head during 1952-53'."

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is an elementary and fundamental principle of law that one cannot read outside the provisions of a statute for any elucidation that may be necessary. The Government should mention the specific period. It is possible that with the same amount that is granted, the Government can carry on for six months or three months or two months. A specific period must be mentioned. Unless it is mentioned in the body of the Bill, not even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the lacuna that has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham will be there."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Perhaps the Hon. Minister would like to take some time to consider whether any amendment has to be made."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the point of order is a curious one. A 'vote on account' is a vote on account. The Bill concerns itself with voting particular sums of money though it may be specified in the preamble that it is for a part of the year. There is nothing which warrants the demand that the date should be specified in the Bill. When the sum exhausts itself, automatically the sanctions come to an end. In fact the date on which the sum will exhaust itself is the date on which the Appropriation Bill will cease to be effective. It is also just possible that within three months instead of the four months that may be specified, the Government may exhaust the amount. Then there will have to be Supplementary Grants made by the successor House. Under the Constitution, no money can be made available to the Government except with the specific sanction behind it of the Assembly then in session. So, there is no question of its becoming unconstitutional. The Preamble need not provide a particular date. The last date is the date on which the grant sought for—whether it is four or ten lakhs exhausts itself. That is my answer to the point of order."

[27th March 1952]

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Madam, may I submit that the schedule to the Bill contains various items which this House has already debated and discussed and voted upon. This Bill merely authorizes the withdrawal of those sums which the House has voted on account. The House having already taken its considered decision on the amounts mentioned in the schedule, it cannot now be said that this amount in the Budget is for the whole year. The House was made aware of the various Demands and it has given its sanction to them. These are Grants upon which the decision of the House has already been taken on the understanding that they refer to the next four months. Therefore, no point of order can arise.”

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—“ My friend has forgotten that the expenditure might be incurred at a slower rate. So, there is no meaning in saying that the Government might go on spending the amounts up to the date when they get exhausted. The Hon. Minister for Finance has stated in his Budget that provision has been made for four months. There may be within that period surpluses or deficits. So it becomes necessary that a particular period should be specified as in the case of the annual Budget which covers a particular period, that is from 1st April to 31st March.”

1 p.m. * SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I feel some difficulty about it. I am not raising it simply to obstruct the passage of this Bill on the last day of the last session of this Assembly. I am seeing only to the constitutional aspect of it. I find that specific dates or specific months are mentioned in the cases which were quoted by me from May's Parliamentary Practice and our Constitution also says 'for a part of the financial year'. The words 'for a part of the financial year' have been simply copied out in this Bill. The financial year is a well defined term extending from the 1st April of this year to the 31st March of the next year. Therefore the words 'for a part of the financial year, mean that that part also should be clearly defined. Otherwise, after a particular date, the demands of the Government upon the Reserve Bank may not be honoured at all. It is not, therefore, a question of whether there is any money to Government's credit in the accounts of the bank or not. What is the authority under which they can draw from the bank? Under the terms of this Constitution the Government cannot draw a single pie either from the bank or from the consolidated fund unless it is authorized by statute. It is true that we sanctioned all these Demands while discussing them but it does not mean that we should frame an unsuitable law. To exactly embody our decisions upon the vote on account which we have already taken, a proper Bill must be presented. I am not objecting to the substance of it. I am only saying that it is not properly worded and the words 'part of the financial year' have not been specifically defined. In England under the Rules of Procedure, Standing Order No. 16, specifies a particular date, viz., the 5th of August. Therefore this vote on

27th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

account goes up to the 5th of August, and twenty-six days before that date consideration of the total estimates is taken up. Therefore, there is a specific outer limit of time up to which only this appropriation can take place. Only in order to make it *intra vires*, I am suggesting that instead of saying 'for a part of the financial year' we can say for a period of 'three' or 'four' months commencing from the 1st April 1952. The Hon. the Minister for Finance can himself move this amendment. I am not objecting to this Bill on any other ground. There is the real possibility of the Accountant-General not passing anything and the Reserve Bank not honouring anything. When the Constitution says 'for a part of the financial year', it directs the framers of the Bill to specify the exact part of the year for which the appropriation is demanded. I submit, Madam, that is the point of order which I have raised and I hope I have made myself clear.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, Article 206 of the Constitution does not require that the period should be specified. It is impracticable to limit the period by law. The real limit is the amount whatever may be the period.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Though I personally feel that it is only the amount that has to be appropriated that counts, as the Legal Department may have to be consulted, we can decide the point of order in the afternoon. Meanwhile, the discussion can go on.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, since this House was last elected in 1946 we have seen vast changes in our country beginning first with the dawn of real freedom and State Governments getting full autonomy under the New Constitution. We recently faced a general election based on adult franchise and the country has elected its new representatives. It has been a colossal experiment and I may also add a very colossal success. Seventeen crores of voters were on the electoral rolls and they have expressed in no uncertain terms their faith in democracy which is a great sign of which our country can be legitimately proud. I want to take this opportunity of paying my tribute to the electoral machinery set up in our country and more particularly in our State, where this huge experiment has gone through without much trouble. My personal tribute and my personal compliments to the various officers, big or small, high and low, who were employed for the purpose of conducting the elections, I want to record on this occasion. The teachers, non-gazetted officers and the various other persons engaged upon this work have done their duty in a very highly conscientious manner and abuses were at the lowest and again, Madam, that is a matter for congratulation so far as the representatives who have been elected in our State and country are concerned.

“ Now, Madam, there are one or two matters which I want to mention with regard to the elections. The elections themselves went off very smoothly but there were one or two small malpractices

[Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [27th March 1952]

over which the election machinery has no control. I do trust that the future Governments will take care to remedy these lacunæ. Some amount of corruption, in the shape of money being spent much more than what has been provided for in the electoral rules and money having been given to the voters especially in poor areas like my district, has been rampant. I tried to bring this matter, as a matter of fact, I brought this matter to the notice of the district authorities, the District Collector and the District Superintendent of Police but they wrote to me that unfortunately they were powerless. I hope, Madam, that in the coming elections, both municipal as well as legislative, whenever they may come in our State, the electoral machinery will also be charged with the duty of trying as far as possible to minimise corrupt practices and malpractices over which they have absolutely no control just at present.

"Again, Madam, I think the time has come when in our State, at least in view of the results of the elections, we must take stock of the situation and take necessary steps for the formation of a stable Government. In other parts of our country stable Governments are in the Offing. I do hope somehow a stable Government will be formed in our State also. For, without a stable Government no economic progress about which we talk so loudly is possible; no programme or consistent policy is possible. All measures must be taken to form a stable Government. I hope it will not be too much on my part to suggest that this is a very critical time. Economically we are passing through one of the stiffest and hardest times. Trade is in a bad plight; agriculture is in a bad plight and there is famine before us. It is very essential, in my opinion, that the best brains available in the State must be recruited for the purpose of running the machinery of this State. In other countries, in times of crisis, if there was need for a brain-trust to be created, coalitions have been created to run the machinery of the Government. I think the time has come in our State when we should take a lesson from the pages of the history of other countries and see that the difficulties ahead of us are surmounted and the ship of the Madras State is steered safely through the number of shoals and dangers facing it.

"We have been talking loudly of the economic progress of our country and, if we remember aright, the biggest industry in our State is the agricultural industry. In this regard, it is my feeling that we have not played fair with the agriculturists because today he is in no better plight than the middle classes, or the labourers and the merchant classes who are economically better off in comparison. In my humble opinion, one of the reasons for the present plight of the agriculturists is that after all it is the small scale agriculturists, the thousands of ten-rupee pattadars, who form 90 per cent of the land-owners in our State. Their plight is very bad mainly because of the fact that their occupation is subject to many jeopardies and hazards over which they have no control whatever. The craziness of the seasons is one and large tracts of our country being without any perennial irrigation source is

27th March 1952] [Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

another. A third is the successive failure of the agriculturist's investments in raising crops which could not be harvested because they have failed on account of blights or pests, and he has no strength to withstand and undertake bigger and bigger schemes of collective cultivation. In my opinion, one of the first things that the new Government should take upon itself is the stabilization of prices. The agriculturist must be assured of a good price for his produce. There is no such assurance now and he has been made the victim of speculators or the merchant class. To-day the prices are at a certain level and when the agriculturist tries to sell the produce of his harvest the prices are suddenly lowered according to the whims of the speculators or the merchant class. I think this is an unnecessary risk which the agriculturist is subjected to. Stabilization of prices is therefore necessary. Even in rich countries like America and England, agriculture is always subsidized. Agriculture cannot be paying unless it is subsidized. It is a fundamental fact which we see throughout the world. I have given you the examples of America and England, rich countries, where the farmers are intelligent, where there is mechanization of agriculture, and where they grow ten blades of corn to the one blade we grow here. If agriculture is not paying even in those countries it must be much more so in a poor country like ours with small agriculturists forming the majority. Agricultural subsidy must therefore form a plank in the policy and programme of work of any Government. As far as I can see no provision has been made for this in our budget and the sooner the future Government take note of this and think of the stabilization of the prices of agricultural produce the earlier they can make the agriculturist stand on his feet. Thirdly by initiating a policy of insurance for his crops and saving him from the hazards of a crazy weather, much could be done to put him on his feet.

"So far as the middle classes are concerned their plight has been discussed in this House very often and I need not go into that again.

"There is one other matter to which I wish to refer and which my hon. Friend Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad has also raised, namely, the question of text books for elementary school children. In the course of twenty years of my membership in this Legislature, I have been suggesting that the text books made available to the children attending elementary schools must be of the best type. I have had occasion to see text books for elementary school children published in America and also text books published in England for English children. 'What strides they have made and what appeal they have got for small children?' I am yet to see a single text book—I was in charge of a municipality for some time and I had been in active charge of a District Board also—intended for young children coming to one-tenth of the standard of the English or American text books. It is indeed a sad commentary upon our attention to the needs of growing children. When Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar was in charge of Education in this State, I made a suggestion to him that the best

1-15
p.m.

[Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [27th March 1952]

men in the educational world must be recruited for the purpose of prescribing text books for small children, for the future prosperity of the country depends largely on the quality of education which we are able to impart to our children. This is a matter which cannot brook any delay. Further, text books which are prescribed for children are not available for several months to come. Though the school year begins in June, books are not available even in January of the following year. Therefore the State should take upon itself the responsibility of supplying proper and suitable text books for elementary school children. Incidentally this will prevent vested interests trying to influence local board authorities and Government in the matter of prescription of text books to school children.

“Madam Deputy Speaker, persons in high and responsible positions, like the Ministers of the State, must by their austere conduct, set up a standard for others to follow so that the best interests of the common man in the State may be served. In England, for example, the former Prime Minister Mr. Attlee never used the State car for election purposes and only used his small Austin car for it. A picture of Mr. Attlee carrying on the election campaign, driving in his small Austin car, published in the newspapers has been seen by them all. Such the kind of austerity which I want people occupying responsible positions in this country to practice, so that the common man may feel that he is being served by men of the highest rectitude who are above suspicion like Cæsar’s wife. Thank you, Madam.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, while we are on the subject of a vote on account for a part of the year with the prospect of a discussion on the Budget later, I would like, at the outset, to say that we appreciate the approach which the new Hon. Finance Minister made when replying to the general debate on the budget. That is the right sort of approach which anybody should have made. Though the Hon. Minister has been in charge of Finance for only a few weeks, I am really very glad to find that the approach he has made is much more conciliatory than otherwise it could have been. I do fondly hope that he will continue to deal with the finances of the State in the future also.

“Madam Deputy Speaker, I am glad, the previous speaker Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar had already said, that we should congratulate the Government on the general success of the conduct of the elections. I can speak with more intimate knowledge about Tamil Nad than about other places, and I can say, on the whole, that the tens of thousands of officials headed by the Chief Electoral Officer Sri Venkateswaran and the former Minister for Finance Sri Gopala Reddi have done very well in the matter of elections, and they deserve a good word from this House. We all had hoped that all of us would be returned to the new Assembly. Some of us have of course come back to the new Assembly. Those of us who have not been returned—though I do hope that their

27th March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

stay outside the Assembly will be only for a short period—have still, in my humble opinion, a great chance to serve this country. Reference has been made to the need for a good and stable Government for the next five years. The responsibility laid on the Members of the new Legislature is very great and they have all to see how best they can ensure a stable Government. To talk of frequent elections will serve no useful purpose nor will it be in the interests of the State. I do sincerely hope and pray that it will not be beyond the wisdom of South Indian politicians to devise methods for ensuring a good and stable Government for this part of the country. It does not matter whether it be by the Congress alone or by the Congress in coalition with others or by the other parties by themselves. As things stand, the responsibility of the party in power is great and they should be alive to this situation in the country. If they do not take note of the danger that is visible, that has already manifested itself in Travancore and Cochin, I would indeed be very sorry for them. It has been manifested there how a Government formed with a slender majority will suffer defeat day after day and how it will shake the confidence and morale of ten of thousands of the people as well as of the officials in charge of administration. I understand that the writ of the Government does not run beyond Arambakkam, 42 miles north of Madras. I am told reliably that though the Police have done well in conducting the elections in a peaceful manner, they are ineffective and are not of much service to inspire confidence and maintain good order in the Telugu country. Whatever party may come into power, we would like to have order and peace in the country.

(At this stage Sri T. Viswanatham drew the attention of the Raja of Chettinad, to the Communist Member Sri P. Venkateswarlu sitting on the Treasury Bench by the side of the Finance Minister and talking to him.)

“Sir, Sri T. Viswanatham, the Leader of the Opposition, draws my attention to the happy position of the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty and our good friend Sri Venkateswarlu sitting together on the Treasury Bench. I hope that this will continue in the near future also. At the present moment, anybody willing to shoulder responsibility must be welcomed. For conditions to-day are very abnormal, and we are not having the normal times of 1933 or 1935. To-day we are having famine in Rayalaseema. Not only that, Chittoor, North Arcot, Chingleput, parts of South Arcot and several parts of Ramanathapuram and Salem districts—nearly one-third or about one-half of Tamil Nad—are under famine conditions. There is no water even for drinking, not only in the City of Madras for which I have been crying hoarse, but also in other famine-affected areas. In many parts, water has to be brought in lorries from far-off places. I understand that some defeated Ministers and Members are wishing that another election should come off quickly. If they should think like that, I consider their attitude is anything but patriotic. I am sure, if elections are held again within a year, they are sure to be defeated again because

[Raja Muthiah Chettiayar of Chettinad] [27th March 1952]

when they go to the people they will have nothing new to say. Whichever party comes to office, be it the Congress or any other party, it should remain in power for at least three years and do some good to the people. Then only they will be able to win the support of the people. Those who are planning for fresh elections are bound to be defeated in their purpose; otherwise we will be having here only a Government of the kind seen in Travancore and Cochin which will lead to Governor's rule and fresh elections. It is wrong for the Ministers and Members defeated in the elections to pursue a policy which will lead to fresh elections or Governor's rule. I sincerely hope that the information that I have received is false. The electorate will not tolerate another election for another three years. Time is a sothing factor and much water must flow under the bridges. I will therefore entreat hon. Members who have not been lucky to be elected—while I am sorry that they have been defeated and are no longer in the House—not to feel that the only way of serving the people is through the Legislatures."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"No provision for further elections has been made in the Budget!"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Madam, I am only expatiating on the success of the conduct of the elections. We have been vouchsafed a very good Speaker and Deputy Speaker during these five years and more, though I am sorry, Madam, you have not been elected to the new Assembly. The Speaker who has adorned the Chair all these five years has given us very good rulings. We have all obeyed the rulings. I shall be only happy . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"What has that to do with the Bill under discussion?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I am concerned with the conduct of this Government with reference to the elections and with reference to what all the Government had done. I can talk on this Bill anything connected with this State. Madam Deputy Speaker, I wish to say only how sorry we feel that some of our friends who are not in the present Ministry now—I wish they are elected soon—are wishing for fresh elections in the near future. Let them not think that service to the country can be done only in the Legislatures. They can give a lot of good advice to the Government even though they may remain outside the Legislatures. It is the duty of the Government as well as all those persons interested in good Government to see that good Government is carried on in this State. Let me sincerely hope that it will not be beyond the wisdom of the politicians of this State to establish a stable Government for the good of this State." (Hear, hear.)

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

27th March 1952]

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Regarding the point of order raised by the Leader of the Opposition I find from our Constitution that it is not obligatory on the part of the Government to specify the period for which a Vote on Account is to be taken. Just because the British Parliament have followed some principle in some cases, it does not mean that it is obligatory and that we also should do so. Even in the Centre and in other States wherein such Votes on Account have been taken, I find that a Vote on Account can be taken for a part of the year. There is no harm in doing so and it is safer not to specify the period."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I thought you were going to give a ruling, Madam, but I find only an advice to the Government has been given."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is not an advice. It is a ruling by the Chair. I have said that it would be safer not to specify the period so that, if necessary, the period could be extended. It will also prevent the Accountant-General from raising objections that the period is over."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"I rise to support the motion of the Hon. Minister for Finance for the consideration of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill of 1952. In this Bill, I find an item for spending a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs for the upliftment of Harijans."

"Madam, having been in the Legislature for the past 26 years I think I have to make some observations in connexion with this important item. When I first entered the Provincial Legislature, there were only ten members of our community nominated by the Government. To-day, I find as many as thirty members elected to this Hon'ble House. The new Legislature that is coming into being shortly will have as many as sixty-two members of my community."

"Harijan uplift has received an impetus in this State during several years I have been in this House and especially at the time when Congress was in power. I should like to express my satisfaction for the yeoman service which the first Congress Ministry of this State has done to the cause of untouchables. In those years seeing an untouchable was considered an abomination. But to-day as a result of passing several enactments in this House, i.e., the Temple Entry Act, the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the like, our community has advanced to a great extent. I am sure that the new Ministry, that will assume power shortly, will follow its predecessors in improving the lot of the Harijans."

"The successive Governments we have had during the past several years have done their best to promote the welfare of Harijans. The one stumbling block in the way of advancement of

[Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay] [27th March 1952]

Harijans is their economic condition. No doubt, this Government have done something in that direction by assigning lands to Harijans. It is important that the day should soon come when the tiller of the soil becomes the virtual owner of the land.

"The Government rightly constituted the Land Revenue Reforms Committee which has gone into the problem at great length and suggested various methods for improving the lot of the Harijans and the poor classes. I am sure, Madam, unless those suggestions are considered and rightly acted upon, the Harijans cannot make any headway in this State.

"At this juncture, I cannot forget the great service which the great Mahatma Gandhi, the architect of Indian freedom rendered for the uplift of Harijans. The various methods he suggested were translated into action by the Congress Ministers, the first one being led by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar. Though they have touched only a fringe of the problem, on the whole they have done their job well. Though the Harijan question is a complicated one, I am grateful to the Congress Ministry for the several enactments which this Legislature has passed for improving the lot of the Harijans and the poorer classes.

"Madam, there has been a doubt in the minds of some hon. Members whether Prohibition has done good to the masses or not. As far as the Harijans are concerned, I can say as one belonging to that community, that Prohibition has done immense good to the Harijans. As has been rightly observed by Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin we can appreciate the good that Prohibition has brought to the masses only when we turn our attention to the womenfolk in the villages. The prohibition of the sale of toddy and other intoxicating liquors which had been ruining the health of the villagers has brought peace and happiness to their homes. The future generation, I am sure, will keep up the noble tradition which we have set up by introducing Prohibition in this State.

"So far as the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act is concerned, it has gone into the heart of the villages. I am sure the successive Governments would bring to book those who still prevent the Harijans from worshipping in the temples of the villages. Untouchability should be removed root and branch. Even the Central Government have framed rules and regulations to eradicate untouchability throughout the land. I am sure that the successive Governments would do their utmost towards uplifting the economically backward Harijans.

"Madam, this is going to be my last speech in this House. I think I would be failing in my duty if I do not thank the Speaker for the able manner in which he has conducted the proceedings of this House. He is one belonging to my community. He has had varied experience in this line, having conducted the proceedings of the Council of the Madras Corporation when he was its Mayor. For his high academic qualifications and not by virtue of his belonging to this community, he was elected to this high seat and

27th March 1952] [Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay]

he has done his job creditably. To you also, Madam, I should give my congratulations for the able way in which you have managed the affairs of this House as its Deputy Speaker."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, I rise to offer some remarks on this Appropriation Bill. My hon. Friend, Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay, has just been telling you how this Government had been very helpful to the Harijans. But I have to say that what they have done is not enough.

"In the Hyderabad State where we have only just now a popular Government, they have introduced compulsory education throughout the State, for all children of school-going age up to the III Form. Some such Act should be brought in here so that every Harijan child—boy or girl—must be made to learn. Most of the Harijans do not know the value of education and they do not take to education. The parents are ignorant and they utilize their children for earning something and augmenting the family income. The Government should do everything possible for the advancement of the Harijan community educationally and economically. For the economic advancement of the Harijans, co-operative land colonies should be opened wherever there are large tracts of land. Every Harijan family should be allotted ten or fifteen acres of land, so that they may not only serve themselves but also serve the country by increasing food production. As agricultural labourers they are experts in producing food and they deserve to be given more lands. Financial aid also should be given to them to give them a start in life. Only when the Harijans are advanced economically and educationally their disabilities will disappear completely. In the course of the last five years, the Government have passed legislation making untouchability a crime, but the Act is not enforced in the nooks and corners of this State. If you go to the villages, you will find that untouchability is observed though the observance of untouchability is a crime according to the Constitution and the legislation passed by this Legislature. I am surprised to find that in most of the villages, the poor Harijans are not allowed to draw water from the common wells. The Government go to the extent of providing separate wells for them instead of taking more stringent measures and compelling the other people to allow the Harijan to draw water from the common wells.

"As regards assignment of lands, Madam, Harijans are the most deserving people for the assignment of lands. The Hon. the Revenue Minister gave us statistics of cultivable waste lands which showed that there were thousands and thousands of acres of such lands. But statistics of landless agricultural labourers are not taken. If these lands are allotted to the landless labourers, there will be a great improvement in their economic condition. But I am surprised that it is not done.

"As regards recruitment to the Services, only 15 per cent is reserved for the Scheduled Castes, but according to the proportion of population, it should be 20 per cent. As regards Backward

2-45
p.m.

[Sri S. Nagappa] [27th March 1952]

Classes, they should be given between 45 and 50 per cent of the appointments according to their population. But instead of reserving 65 to 70 per cent of the appointments for the Harijans and the Backward Classes, only 40 per cent is reserved. Even for these appointments when candidates belonging to these communities appear before the Public Service Commission or for any other examination, they are disqualified for one reason or other. I would urge upon the Government that educated Harijans, at least some of them, should be provided not with ordinary jobs but with gazetted jobs. Most of the Harijans who have been occupying some responsible places have not been given promotion because it is stated that communal rotation does not apply to promotions. Most of the non-Harijan juniors of the Harijan Officers have got higher positions than the Harijans. I would request the Government to do their best to select Harijans especially for the Police and the Revenue departments. If you provide a Harijan with a responsible job, the benefit goes not to him alone, because as he is in a responsible position, he can help the Harijans by giving them lands and providing them with jobs. The economic condition of the Harijans as a class will be improved.

"As regards students studying in colleges, residential scholarships are not granted to them unless they join a recognized hostel. In many places there are no hostels run by the Harijan Sevak Sangh or any other philanthropic body. The Harijans cannot get admission into the general hostels intended for other people, because it costs them a lot. The cost there is more than what is sanctioned to them by the Government by way of scholarships. If the Government agree to bear the entire cost of the Harijan students admitted in these hostels, it will go a long way not only to improve the education of the Harijans but also to wipe out the social disabilities.

"Madam Deputy Speaker, I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to say a few words during this last sitting."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—ప్రభుత్వంవారు కన్నాళిదేవి ఓడ ఫండునుండి 39 కోట్ల రూపాయలు కావలసినవిని ఆ వెంట్రెయింక్స్ అమోదాన్ని పొందడానికి చేస్తున్న ఈ ప్రతిపాదన చాలా స్వల్పవిషయమే. ఇది ఒక పెద్ద విషయం కాదు. విద్య, వైద్యము, కృషిసాయము, గ్రామ పురోభివృద్ధి, హరిజనాధ్వరణ మున్నగు విషయముల గురించి కోరుతున్న ఋణం పొమ్మ సరిగా, సరియంగా ఖర్చు పెట్టజూడను ఉద్దేశ్యంతో ప్రతి ఆ వెంట్రెయింక్స్ ప్రభుత్వమూడా ఈ ఖర్చుకు ఆమోదించక తప్పదు. గత ఆరు సంవత్సరములలోమూడా కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రివర్గమువారు ప్రజాసేవకు తమయొక్క ముఖ్య ఆశయమని ఎంచుకొని, అదే వారి గమ్యస్థానముగా భావించి ప్రజాపనిగా మేనటువంటి అనేక కార్యాలు చేసినారని ప్రతి సభ్యునికి నిశ్చయించి విషయమే. ముఖ్యంగా ఎస్టేటు అభివృద్ధి, మత్స్యపాన నిక్షేపాన్ని ప్రవేశపెట్టుట మొదలగునటువంటి విషయములలో మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం మూడంజువేసి యావద్భారత వర్తముగా ఉన్నటువంటి వారందరి మన్ననలను పొందినది ఇక ఈ ప్రభుత్వం చేసినటువంటి పనుల్ని మంచి వే ఆయన పుటికొనడా కొన్ని కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో ప్రజలయొక్క తోడ్పాటు, సహకారము లేని కారణాలచేత, మరొకటి సందర్భాలలో

27th March 1952] [Sri G. Kumaraswami]

ఉద్యోగస్థులు న్యాయంగాను, కమర్షిగాను పనులుచేయించలేక పోవడంచేతను కొంత శ్రమ పడవలసి వచ్చినటువంటి విషయము చాస్తామే. కనుక ప్రజల తోడ్పాటు, ఉద్యోగస్థుల సహకారము, సంతోషము, ఉత్సాహము వున్నచోట పనుల్ని పూర్తిగా యదేచ్ఛగా నిరభ్యంతరంగా జరుగజేయ అనే స్వగతి ఇప్పుడు అందరికీ తెలిసినటువంటి విషయము. అయితే, ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా మనము చేయవలసింది విమలమంజీ, మంచి మంత్రివర్గాని స్థాపించవలసియున్నది. ఇప్పుడు కాంగ్రెస్ యొక్క పేరు ప్రతిష్టలు పోయినాయి అని అన్నప్పటికీమూడా, రేపుప్రాద్ధున వచ్చేటటువంటి ప్రభుత్వము సరియైనటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఉంటుందో లేదో అనిపూర్తిగా ప్రజలు సందేహపడుతున్నారు. విమలమంజీమూడా, వి.పార్టీవారు ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చినప్పటికీమూడా అది ప్రజాపార్టీ అయితేనేమి, కృషిలో పార్టీ అయితే నేమి, ఈ మొదలగునటువంటి ప్రజాపార్టీ అయితేనేమి, కృషిలో పార్టీ అయితే నేమి, ఈ మొదలగునటువంటి ప్రజాపార్టీ కాంగ్రెస్ యొక్క భావాలే. ఇవన్నీమూడా కలిస్తే నిజంగా రేపు ప్రాద్ధున కాంగ్రెస్ మోహరికీ వస్తుంది. ఈ నాడు ఇండియన్ యూనియన్ లో ఆనెక రాష్ట్రాలలో కాంగ్రెస్ మోహరికీ వచ్చి కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రివర్గము విరూపింపజేసి ఈ రోజున మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ఇంకా కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రివర్గాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేయలేకపోవడం అనునటువంటిది చాలా కోపనీయము. అయినా రేపు ప్రాద్ధున ఎవరు ఇక్కడ మంత్రి పదవులను స్వీకరించినప్పటికీమూడా మన ముత్తయ్య కెట్టిగారు వెప్పెళ్ళు సరియైనటువంటి మంత్రివర్గము ఉండినప్పుడే lawlessness లేకుండా దేశంలో శాంతి సుఖము విరూపింతుంది. అందుచేతనే మంచి మంత్రివర్గాని స్థాపించవలసినది ముఖ్యమైన విషయం. ఇది అందరు గమనించవలసియుంటుంది.

"ఇది ఇట్లుండగా, సరేమే పరిపాలనకోసము ప్రభుత్వంవారు 39 కోట్ల రూపాయలు కాంగ్రెస్ చేయమని ఈ సభవారిని అడుగుతున్నప్పుడు నేను దీనికి సంతోషముతో మా అంగీకారాన్ని ఇవ్వగలమని చెప్పుచున్నాను.

"నేను గత ఎన్నికలలో ఆనగా 40 వ సంవత్సరము మార్చి 25 వ తేదీన, ఈ సభలో ప్రవేశించినప్పుడు ఆనాడు మా శ్రీకాకుళములోని ప్రజలు వి సదుద్దేశ్యంతో నేను ప్రజాపయోగానికి కృషిచేస్తానని చెప్పినప్పుడు ఎన్నుకొన్నారో ఆ భారాన్ని నేను నానైతిమీద వేసుకొని ఈ సభలో ప్రవేశించినానో, అదే భారాన్ని ఈ వేళ తొలగించుకొని ఈ సభనుండి బయటికి పోవుచున్నాను. నేను మూడు కర్తవ్యములు చేయవలసియుండినది. మొదటిది ప్రత్యేక శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా నిర్మాణము, రెండవది శ్రీకాకుళం కాలేజి, మూడవది వంశధార పార్టీజెట్టు. మొదటి రెండు కర్తవ్యములు మాత్రము సాధించగలిగాను. ఆ రెండింటిలో విజయముగలిగింది. మూడవ కర్తవ్యము నెరవేరలేదు. శ్రీకాకుళం ప్రత్యేక జిల్లాగా నిర్మాణమైందిగాని అది ఖాళీగా ముగిసేరలేదు. అంతే ఈ వేళ అక్కడ ఇంకా కొన్ని కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన ఆశీసులకు పూర్తికాలేదు, అంతే ఈ వేళ అక్కడ ఇంకా కొన్ని కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన ఆశీసులకు పూర్తికాలేదు, అంతే ఈ వేళ అక్కడ ఇంకా కొన్ని కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన ఆశీసులకు పూర్తికాలేదు, అంతే ఈ వేళ అక్కడ ఇంకా కొన్ని కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన ఆశీసులకు పూర్తికాలేదు. వాటికి కావలసిన విర్మాటు అయినది. అత్యంత ముఖ్యమైన వంశధార పార్టీజెట్టు కాకపోవడం అనునటువంటిది, చాలా కోపనీయం.

"ముఖ్యంగా నేను మొట్టమొదట చెప్పినట్లు కృషిప్రభుత్వము ఎంతవక్రమైన పద్ధతులు చేసినప్పటికీ ఎట్టి వక్రమైన కాసనాలు ఇక్కడ చేసినప్పటికీ, ఇవి అమలు పెట్టడానికి ఉద్యోగస్థుల సహకారము ప్రజలయొక్క సహకారము, తోడ్పాటు లేనిదే. వి శాసనము చేసినప్పటికీ అది నిరర్థకమే అవుతుందనే సంగతి ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించవలెను. ఉదాహరణంగా మరణకోర్కెల విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారికి దేవాలయ ప్రవేశ

[Sri G. Kumaraswami] [27th March 1952]

శము, కాశీచూరులు మొదలైన వాటిలో **Caste Hindus**తో సరిసమానంగా ప్రవేశముండాలని మొదలైన సాంఘికాధ్యక్షుడయిన కాసనాటు చేసినప్పటికికూడా గ్రామాలలో ఇవన్ని ఆచరణలో భువడంలేదు అని చాలామంది తెప్పచున్నారు. దానికి కారణం ప్రజలయొక్క తోడ్పాటు సహకారము లేకపోవడమే. నేడు ప్రజలు వయోజన వోటింగు హక్కుగలిగి ప్రజాప్రతినిధులను సమర్థవంతముగా ఎన్నుకొనినప్పుడు అట్లు ఎన్నుకోబడిన ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు సరియైనటువంటి భావనగలిగి ప్రజాపయోగ కార్యాలకై కృషిచేసి, ప్రజల మన్ననలను బొంది, ప్రభుత్వకార్యాలలో ప్రజలుకూడా సహకరించేట్లు చూడవలసిన బాధ్యత గలిగియుండవలెను.

“ఇక, ఈ అనెంబీ జీవితము ఈ నాటితో అంతమగుచున్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ సంవత్సరమున డిప్యూటీ స్పీకర్లైన మీకు, స్పీకరుగారికి, మంత్రివర్గానికి నా అభినందనల నర్పించుచున్నాను. డిప్యూటీ స్పీకర్ ఆయన మీరు సంతో సామర్థ్యంతో, చాక చక్రంతో, శ్రీధరతో, పట్టుదలతో నిష్పక్షపాత వ్యవహారాలలో అధ్యక్ష స్థానం స్వీకరించి, అంధులయొక్క, ముఖ్యంగా అంధుని నిలబెట్టుకొని, కీర్తి ప్రతిష్టలు నిలబెట్టినందుకు మాకు చాలా సంతోషము. ఈ మాదిరిగానే ఇకముందుకూడా అనెంబీ లో కాక పోయినా ఎక్కడయినా సరే అంధుని నిలబెట్టే తరపున అధ్యక్షస్థానాన్ని లేక ప్రముఖ స్థానాన్ని వహించి అంధుని నిలబెట్టే కీర్తి ప్రతిష్టలు లభిస్తే స్ఫూర్తిగా నిలుచుటయే గాక అని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇంక స్పీకరుగారుకూడా గత ఆరు సంవత్సరములలోను చాలా చాకచక్రంతోను విచక్షణా భావంతోను, విచిత్రము ఎవరికి అన్యాయం జరుగకుండా, పార్లమెంటరీ రూల్సు, విధానము లోనుగా వదలకుండా, ఆయా సంవత్సరాలకు తగినట్లు చక్కని రూలింగు ఇచ్చి ఈ సభయొక్క ప్రాగ్భేదంగు చాలా జయప్రదంగా చేశారు. మరియు వారు నాకు స్నేహితులు కూడాను. ఈ సభలోనున్న మొదటి అంధునికూడా అన్ని విషయాలలో వారు సమాన అవకాశములిచ్చి ఉత్సాహంతో పనిచేసి సభ్యులందరి మన్ననలను పొందినారని తెలియుటకు విచిత్రము సందేహించను. మనకు నేడు ఇదే ఆఖరు సమావేశము కాబట్టి, అందరి తరపున వారిని హృదయపూర్వకముగా అభినందించుచున్నాను. ఇక మినిస్టర్లందరుకూడా, శ్రీ ప్రకాశం వంతులుగారు ప్రధానిగా ఉన్నప్పుడునూ, శ్రీ ఓమందూరు రామశ్యామిరెడ్డిగారు ఉండినప్పుడును ఇప్పుడు శ్రీ కుమారస్వామి రాజాగారి కాలములోనూ మినిస్టర్లందరుకూడా సద్బాధనతో సంతోషముతో, ఉత్సాహంతో అనేక ప్రజాపితకార్యాలు చేసి మాకు చాలా ఉత్సాహాన్ని ఇచ్చినందులకు మాకెంతో సంతోషముగాయున్నది. ఆందునవారినికూడా అభినందించుచున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు 89 కోట్ల రూపాయలు కావలసని ఈ సభయొక్క అంగీకారము కోరుచుండగా, మేము చాలా సంకోచంగా మా అంగీకారాన్ని ఇస్తున్నామని తెలిపుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో అనేక సభ్యులవ్వరికినాడా విలాపి అభ్యంతరము లేదని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు భాషా ప్రయత్నము కరాష్ట్రమున సిద్ధాంతాన్ని అనుసరించి, అంగ్లరాష్ట్రము సంతృప్తంగా విస్తరణనని అంగ్లముల కొనుమండినప్పుడు ఇక్కడ తెలుగులో మాట్లాడడం మంచిదనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతున్నాను.”

3 p.m. * DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, it is very difficult to speak on an occasion like this when one feels that this is perhaps the last occasion that one is called upon to speak. At the same time, duty to the country, duty to

27th March 1952] [Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao]

oneself and duty to the nation compels one to speak what one considers the truth. Ma'am, our time is over. another Assembly is coming in. I often thought whether there has been enough for us to leave to our successors as legacy, which we could be proud of. No doubt, it is acclaimed and acclaimed in this House that the last election has been a great success. I have had talks both with the winners and with the losers. The winners have cracked up the electorate and they say the electorate have done the right thing in sending them to the Assembly. Others have quite a different view of things. But, when we look at the thing impartially, it is very difficult to say who is right; so far as my experience goes with the electorate, they were not really conscious of what they were doing. I cannot speak for the mufassal, but so far as Madras City goes, I went round and asked the voters for whom they were voting. They did not know the name of the candidate they voted for and they simply said that they were voting for a symbol and some of them even got confused when they went inside the booth, because they could not make out the symbols. Some said, they were so confused that they did not know what to do and therefore they just took the voting papers and put them in the box which was nearest to them and went away. A friend of mine, the other day, assured me that she heard a few voters—women voters—discussing among themselves in a booth, 'Whom are we to vote for; is it for the man who promised us last night Rs. 5 for a vote or for the man who promised Rs. 10 for a vote the previous night?' One day I was just taking a walk at the time of the elections when a man asked me the way to a certain bridge and I showed him. He was coming from Chingleput district which I have the honour to represent, a certain section of it.

(At this stage the Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"I asked him what about the elections there. He replied that he never heard of the word 'elections'. I asked him whether he had a vote and he said, 'Yes'. Then I asked him, 'Whom did you vote for?' He said, 'I did not know the name, Sir, but they wanted me to put my vote in some box and I put my vote there'. Then I asked him, 'You must have spent a lot of time in coming up and going to vote'. 'Yes, Sir', he replied, 'it meant a lot of time and nobody compensated me for all the trouble I have taken'. He also said 'In our village nobody came forward to help us but in our neighbouring village, every voter had at least 8 annas as compensation for having voted'. Sir, that is the kind of talk that is going on everywhere. How far it is true and how far it is cooked up, it is difficult to say. But, still there is a strong rumour that carriages had been sent and people had been carried away in carriages and promised a certain amount of remuneration for the vote and for the time they had spent.* Is this a thing that we ought to be proud of? I do not really know. But, one thing should be said. It is ingrained in the people of India, in our nation, to take things calmly, coolly and without getting excited over anything. Therefore, that the elections have passed off calmly and

[Dr. D. S. Ramachandria Rao] [27th March 1952]

quietly, is not so much credit for any administration or for any party. But, it is a credit to the inborn character of the nation. We could have made good use of the situation, but we have lost an opportunity. I have my doubt, not as a partisan of any party, but as a citizen of India, whether the way the elections had been carried on is something to be proud of; or is it a diabolical conspiracy to delude ourselves and delude others? Therefore, I put it to the next Assembly that the elections which they would carry on might be on a higher, nobler and more intelligent basis and that the next five years might be spent in educating our masses not to vote for any particular party, but to vote for the best persons in the land. Otherwise, Sir, other considerations would naturally bring down the standard of administration. As it is, the standard of administration has gone down. We are thankful in a way to the Britisher for what he has left us. He has left behind him traditions, great and magnificent. The wonderful Civil Service that he has built up retains all the great traditions of his country. But, Sir, after they left, the general complaint everywhere is, the lowering down of the standard of administration, and I think, one of the chief reasons for that is that the Members of the Legislature frequently interfered with the administration and therefore it could not be kept up to the high level of their traditions. Whether we speak English or Hindi, or the regional language, there is something which we cannot afford and that is, the lowering down of British traditions. To-day we have to keep up the standard of efficiency of the administration and any unnecessary interference on the part of the Legislature or even Ministers, would have a terrible repercussion in the country. I remember, only a few days ago, I asked a highly placed Government official, what he was going to do with his son. He said, he would educate him, but never let him enter Government service. I asked, 'why?' He replied that it was because of insecurity of tenure. One never knows, there might be nepotism or outside interference, and no man could be certain that he would really reap the reward due for efficiency, character and ability. That is the sort of impression we have created in the public mind. The Government servants themselves could not be sure of what their future was going to be!

"Sir, six years we have spent in this hall and our Ministry, which represent us; has it any record worth having? I may not have another opportunity of saying what I think the House should know, what people think of us. I trust the future Ministry will have a Minister with portfolio to let the Government know what people think of their administration. It is very important. In fact, when we were sitting there we were trying to din into our Friends' ears what the people were thinking about them. But, they would not believe us. Therefore, Sir, I trust the Ministers will use the opportunity and when next time the elections come, they will have the honour of looking back and saying, that they had done their duty and that the voters might do their best or worst as the case may be."

27th March 1952]

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“అక్కడ, ఈ విషయం సందర్భం విషయ ప్రసాదం గత 6 సంవత్సరములుగా కొంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము చేసినటువంటి ప్రజాపిత కావ్యాలేమి, ఇంకా ఇతర విభిన్నమైనటువంటి విషయములేమి, వీటిని సమీక్ష చేయడం మాన విద్యుత్తుధర్మముగా భావించుకొంటున్నాను. నిజంగా కొంత నిష్పక్షపాతముగా మనము పూర్వచింతిస్తుంటే ప్రభుత్వములో కొన్ని లోపాలుండవచ్చును. కొంత దూరదృష్టిలేకుండా కొన్ని కార్యాలు జరిపినట్లు కనిపిస్తూ, మద్రాసు కొంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి అంతో ఇంతో మేలుచేసిందని నిస్సంకోశముగా చెప్పడానికి ఎటువంటి ఇంకుండడం నా అభిప్రాయము. పెద్ద పెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులు, అనేక మైనటువంటి ప్రజాపిత కార్యములు విద్యావిషయములో నేమి, వైద్యవిషయములో నేమి, హరిజనోద్ధారణలో నేమి, మద్యపాన నిషేధ సందర్భములో నేమి, మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలకు తలమన్నుగా ఉంటుందని చెప్పటము అతిశయోక్తి కాదు. కాని దౌర్భాగ్యవశాత్తు ముఖ్యముగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వెలకినటువంటి రాజకీయ గాలి దుమారముయొక్క పరిణామముచేత కొన్ని అనుకోని సంఘటనలు సంభవించిన మూలముగా ఈ నాడు ఈ పరిస్థితులలో మనము కొంగ్రెసును చూడగలుగుతున్నాము. ఈ నిందగాని, లేదా, ఈ దూరదృష్టి లేకుండా పాత డిమాండ్లుగాని, ఫలానికారు కారకులని ఎవరిని అనవలసినటువంటి విషయముకాదు. కాని ఆంధ్రం గత చరిత్రను చూచినట్లయితే వాస్తవముగా, అది వారిలో అంతర్గతమైనటువంటి బలహీనత అని చెప్పడానికి ఛర్చితకారుడు ఏ విధముగా సందేహించడం మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా ఆంధ్రులను అందోళనకెత్తటటువంటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యలో అయితే నేమి, సర్కారు ఆంధ్రులకు, రాయలసీమ వాసులకు ఉన్నటువంటి మనస్థిరతకు, లేదా అభిప్రాయభేదాలు కారణభూతమైనటువంటి కృష్ణా-తెన్నా రు ప్రాజెక్టు విషయములో నేమి, అనేక విధములయినటువంటి తర్జన భర్జనలు జరిగాయి.

“ఈ విషయములలో మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఒక నిశ్చయానికి రాలేకపోయింది. ముఖ్యముగా మొన్న ఈ సభలో మద్యపాన నిషేధముగురించి వర్ష జరుగుచున్నప్పుడు కొంతమంది మాతృభాషలో మాట్లాడినందున, ఒక ప్రముఖ దినపత్రిక ఒక తమాషా వార్త ప్రచురించినది. (ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర) నిర్భాణానికి ప్రభుత్వము విలంబచేస్తున్నదని protest చేయుటకు ఈ విధంగా సభ్యులు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడినారు. అనేటటువంటి కృత్రికా విశేషాలకునుమూచి నేను చాలా ఆశ్చర్యపోతిని. ముఖ్యంగా ఇది మొయిలే పత్రికలో ప్రచురింపబడినది. కాని నిజముగా సభ్యులు ఆ అభిప్రాయాలతో గాని, ఆ ఛోరణిలో గాని, మాట్లాడలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విషయములో ఇంకా ఇంతటి నిర్దిష్టమైనటువంటి విస్తృతమైనటువంటి అభిప్రాయానికి ఆంధ్రులు రాలేదని చెప్పడానికి చాలా విచారముగానున్నది కాని, భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలనిద్దాంతాన్ని ఆనుసరించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము రేపా మపో, ఎప్పుడో ఒకప్పుడు రాకతప్పదు. అయితే ఎటువంటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమేలే ముఖ్యముగా రాయలసీమ వాసులకు సుఖంగా ఉంటుందో నేను ఘంటాకథంగా చెబుతున్నాను. మద్రాసు పట్టణము లేని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము మాకు అక్కరలేదు. మద్రాసు భవిష్యత్తులో మా భవిష్యత్తుకూడా ముడిపెట్టలేము మాట్లాడటానికి మా ప్రజలు సుముఖంగా ఉంటారని నేను చెప్పడానికి సందేహించను. వేరువిధంగా అయితే ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యే తిరిగిరాదని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అయితే ఆంధ్రులకు ఈ యొక్క ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విషయములో తరచుగా బహిర్గతంగానే అనవసరమైనటువంటి వాదోపవాదములు, తర్జనభర్జనలు, సత్కా గణాలు మొదలైనటువంటివి చాలా హానికరమని చెప్పడన్నాను ఇప్పటికే పరిస్థితులు ఎంతో కల్లోలితమై ఉండగా ఇటువంటి అనవసరపు ప్రసంగాలచేత రాజకీయ

3-15
p.m.

[Sri P. Venkatasubbayya] [27th March 1952]

పథకాన్ని మంత్రి కలపింపము చేయకూడదని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయములకూడా ఆ సందిగ్ధాంధ్ర ప్రాజెక్టుగాని, పులిచింతల ప్రాజెక్టుగాని, లేదా కృష్ణా-కౌంట్ ప్రాజెక్టుగాని, ఆ విషయములలో మాకు ఒకేసంకల్పమే. మేము ఏ విధమైన టువంటి పాక్షిక ప్రజాధిపతిగాని లేదా హేతువాదాలకు లోనుకావడం లేదు. నేడు రాయలసీమ పరిస్థితి ఎట్లున్నదంటే, ప్రభుత్వములోను అందరిచేత నిర్లక్ష్యంపడుచి, ఏ విధమైన టువంటి అభివృద్ధి సహాయము లేక, మాయొక్క అర్థికస్థితి చాలా అభ్యాస్తమై, రాయలసీమ వాసులకు తినడానికి తిండిలేక కట్టుకొనడానికి గుడ్డలేక, ఉండుటకు వసతి లేక, నానావస్థలుగావున్నది. ఇటువంటిప్పుడు ఇతరులు చేసేటటువంటి వాదోపవాదాలవల్ల మా అర్థిక పరిస్థితిని ఇంకా వెనుకకు నెట్టుకొడదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“తరువాత, మధ్యపాన నిషేధం విషయంలోకూడా నేను ఒక మాటవెప్పవలసి కున్నాను. మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని మహాత్మాగాంధీగారు ఈ దేశములో కట్టబడి సాధించగలిగారు. కనుక ప్రస్తుతము అమలులోనున్న ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని అమలు జరిపే విధానములో లోపాలుంటే సరిదిద్దుకోవలెనుగాని, అసలు ఈ నిషేధాన్నే రద్దు చేయడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తే మనము అచికిత్సై మన పిల్లలచేతకూడా నిందింపబడవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడు దానిని రద్దుచేసినట్లయితే మరల మధ్యపాన నిషేధము కావాలంటే మహాత్మాగాంధీగారు తిరిగి మన దేశంలో అవతరించవలసి ఉంటుంది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాన్ని సమగ్రంగా అలోచించుకొని ఈ నిషేధాన్ని రద్దుచేయక ఇద సరిగా అమలు జరిగేట్లు చూడవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇంకా హరిజన్-ద్వారా విషయంలో ముఖ్యంగా మన రాష్ట్రము ముందంజ వేసిందనే చెప్పవచ్చును. అనేక లక్షల హరిజనులు హరిజనులయొక్క అభివృద్ధికి భిన్నచేయబడినది. అయితే హరిజనులకు వసతిగృహములకుగాను house-sites ఇచ్చే విషయములో చాలా విలంబజరుగుతూ వచ్చినది. అనేక సంవత్సరాలుగా విమీ శ్రద్ధతోనుకొని కారణంలేక అనేకమంది సరియైనటువంటి వసతులులేకుండా అవస్థ పడుచున్నారు. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగిన శ్రద్ధతోనుకొని వారికి సరియైన వసతులు ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసిందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇంకా కొద్దిగంటలలో ఈ అసెంబ్లీ జీవితము ముగియజూతున్నది. గనుక ఈ సందర్భమున ముఖ్యంగా స్పీకరుగారికి, డిప్యూటీ స్పీకరుగారికి నా అభివందనలను తెల్పుచున్నాను. భారతదేశములో అంతటికి ఈ మద్రాసు శాసన సభయొక్క స్పీకరు తనయొక్క వాక్పత్యాన్ని నిష్పక్షపాతదృష్టిని ప్రదర్శించి, అందరి మన్ననలకు పాత్రులైనారని చెప్పటకు విమాత్రము సందేహము లేదు.

“ఇంకొక చిన్న విషయాన్ని నేను మనవిచేయజూతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా మా ప్రదేశాలకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వంలో కొంతవరకు అన్యాయము జరుగవచ్చును. మా బసగానపల్లి తాలూకాను విభిన్నముచేసేటటువంటి విర్వాక్తు జరిగాయి. ఈ విషయాన్ని మంత్రిగారికి మేము ఎన్నోసార్లు మనవిచేసుకొన్నాముగాని, ప్రయోజనము లేకపోయింది. ప్రభుత్వము అనుకొన్న ప్రకారము దానిని ముక్కలుముక్కలుచేసే విర్వాక్తుచేస్తున్నారు. ఇది ప్రజలకు ఎంతమాత్రముకూడా సమర్థమైనటువంటి విషయంగాదు. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాన్ని పునరాలోచించి బసగానపల్లి విభిన్నము కాకుండా తగిన విర్వాక్తుచేస్తారని మనవిచేస్తూ ఈ ప్రతిపాదనను మృదయపూర్వకంగా లెకరుస్తున్నాను.”

27th March 1952]

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-day marks the termination of six years' labours of this House. I congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge of finance on the able manner in which he has piloted this last Finance Bill in this Legislature. It was but meet that this veteran Congress leader should have been called upon to discharge the duty that has been entrusted to him, and I hope that he will be called upon soon to discharge still greater duties for the welfare and wellbeing of the country.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Hear, hear.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Sir, the past six years have witnessed momentous changes. Now that this Ministry is laying down the reins of office, we find to our regret that the horizon is dark and clouded both in the financial and other spheres. But, Sir, there is no reason for despondency and discouragement. I hope that soon a stable Ministry will be formed in this State, and that that Ministry will be able to function, not for a year or two, as some people presume, but for three or four years if not more. Sir, one factor that hampered the work of those who were in charge of the administration in this State was the considerable slackness of hold of spiritual ideals on the minds of the people and the second factor that hampered the work of administration was the undue interference of those in power in the actual administration. Sir, time was when sacrifice and service were the keynotes of those who belonged to the Congress fold. But it was regrettable to find in the recent past, more especially after the advent of Independence and after power has been vested in the hands of that Party, that these ideals have receded from the minds of the people and there has been a desire on the part of some to cash in quickly. Their sacrifices in the past. This last factor, Sir, considerably hindered and impeded the proper functioning of the administrative machinery. I hope, Sir, the future Government will take due note of this, and set right this defect and see that there is no undue or unnecessary interference by the future legislators in the administration of the land. Then and then alone will this country be able to march forward in the path of progress. Sir, one or two members who preceded me ridiculed ideological schemes. But I wish to remind them that most great schemes in the world have been ideological in the beginning. Was not the attempt of a great nation like India to win Independence not through arms but through the method of non-violence called an ideological scheme? And has not India set an example to the whole world in regard to this matter, and has not this become a record in the annals of world history? Again, its has been called ideological to send a philosopher like Dr. S. Radhakrishnan as an ambassador and that too to a Godless country; and has not that ideological scheme also been a success? Sir, in a similar manner . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ That has nothing to do with the Bill before us.” (Laughter.)

[27th March 1952]

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" But this Bill deals with everything."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, no. The hon. Member would have been right to speak about this on the previous Bill."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" This being the last item, I thought I could speak now. Therefore, Sir, I feel that just as India has set an example to the rest of the world in regard to other matters, she will be able to set an example to the world in a great many other matters which are considered ideological and impracticable at the present moment.

" Sir, I am glad to find that there have been, so far as women are concerned, some tangible achievements to the credit of the Ministry. I am glad as a result of our effort in this House and also outside it many of the disabilities of women have been removed. I am particularly glad to note that there has been a unification of the cadres of men and women in the medical field, and for the first time we are having a number of women as District Medical Officers. Also there are a number of women to-day who are lecturers in men's colleges, which was considered as impracticable in the past. But I find to my regret that in regard to certain other things there has been a set-back. For instance, I find that the post of Assistant Director of Public Health had been taken away from a woman and entrusted to a man, whereas the Constitution says that the requirements of women and children should be specially provided for. I felt that this was a post the duties of which will be better discharged by a woman than by a man. There are other fields also where there has been a set-back. I hope the future Ministry will look into this matter and remove the disabilities from which women are suffering.

" Then, Sir, with regard to Education, the Hon. Minister quoted some figures. He was trying to point out that the number of schools and the money spent on Education have increased in recent years. Undoubtedly it is so. But what I want to ask him is, has that increase in the number of schools been commensurate with the increase in the number of children, and has that increase in expenditure on Education been commensurate with the need for the spread of primary and elementary education in the land which is felt during the last ten years? Sir, much ground has yet to be covered. There is much scope for advance in the field of education. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to take due note of the fact. The Government of Bombay spend much more on education than what is being spent here.

" In the sphere of Public Health, the allotment has always been meagre. I would request the Hon. Minister who will be in charge of this subject in future to establish at an early date a cancer hospital in this State. There are organizations that are coming forward to build that hospital. All that they desire or all that they request is the allotment of a piece of land. I hope the Minister will meet their request.

27th March 1952] [Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin]

" Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House any further. In conclusion I fervently hope and pray that those who will adorn those benches in this House and also in the other House, which has been constructed will be guided by the high ideals set before the people of India by that great martyr and Father of the Nation. Let future legislators of the land seek to foster in all possible ways the fine ideals of that great Father of the Nation; for, then and then alone will this country and the people of this land be able to march forward in the path of progress."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am thinking of reducing the time-limit for each Member to five minutes." 3-30 p.m.

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy at this restriction of time because it makes me say a few things with some amount of effect. I am glad that we are being succeeded by an Assembly elected on adult suffrage. We were not perhaps as representative as the Members of the new Assembly could be. Elections were conducted on a very fair basis and in a very fair manner. Nobody has got any reason to complain. I would suggest a few changes in the electoral law to obviate even the limited number of complaints. The first is that it should not be possible for any voter to walk away with the ballot paper."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All these things should be said in the Parliament at the Centre."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" They should be said here also, because the Central Parliament is elected by the people of the States.

" The second change is this. In order to do away with casteism, both the votes of a voter in a plural-member constituency, if cast in the same ballot box, should be declared invalid. The third change is that elections to State Assembly and Parliament should be held separately and not simultaneously. The issues involved in these elections are totally different. If both votes are taken in one election, people are apt to vote in a very confused manner and not in the manner in which they would like to vote if the elections to the State Assembly and the Central Parliament are held separately.

" Let me also say one more thing. We are handing over to our successors a fairly round sum of money which should be enough to work out all their schemes and policies. I am not competent to advise them on policies or give them any ideas. But I would emphasize two important things. When revenue is large, there is a tendency not to notice wasteful expenditure. When revenue is small, there is always a tendency even on the part of officialdom to check extravagance. I would say this specially in respect of capital expenditure. Some attempt must be made to prune down capital expenditure not by way of starving schemes which are essential for the Grow More Food Campaign, irrigation and the like but to see that full value is realized for the money spent.

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [27th March 1952]

"The second idea is this. It is always said that we are in bad days, we are going to have worse days and the like. I for one cannot tolerate this line of thinking. We are always progressive and it is good to think so. Whatever be the set-up, whatever be the nature of the future Government, let us hope that, with a rightly educated public opinion, we will all co-operate in the establishment of good government and in the progress of the country as a whole. That ought to be the motto which should guide us.

"Though the time allotted to me is over, I would be failing in my duty if I do not make a reference to the good work of the Hon. Speaker. You have been fair and impartial in conducting the business of this House, in determining priorities and in your rulings. Your work has given satisfaction to all Members. Perhaps more will be said on this point in the debate on the resolution that you have just indicated."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I referred to the Government motion relating to the amendment to rules under section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—"I thought that the reference was to a resolution of thanks to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri P. Venkateswarlu will now speak. I will allow him five minutes."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-day is the last day of the last meeting of this Assembly. When this Assembly met for the first time in 1946, things were at a particular level. We find that they are not in any way better to-day than what they were then. I do not know how and for what to compliment this Ministry, whoever might have been the Chief Minister or the other Members of the Cabinet. I would like to point out the reaction of a certain section of the people. In administrative, legislative and other fields the Congress Government have not been able to change the position of our State for better even a bit. On the other hand, things have gone from bad to worse. We have passed a legislation for the abolition of zamindaris. Yet there still exist a number of zamindars like the Zamindar of Mutchala who are ill-treating their tenants. Even according to the replies given by the Hon. Minister, they are going to exist for another ten years at least.

"I will now turn to Police Administration. In the days of British Administration, it used to be the practice for the Police to take people to the Police station and beat them or arrest people without warrant. We have not at all changed that position. I may even say that the position has become worse. I do not mean to say anything against any particular Minister or individual. I am talking of this Assembly as a whole. If we take a dispassionate view, I am sure every one will agree with me that we have not succeeded in improving the condition of the people.

27th March 1952] [Sri P. Venkateswarlu]

"Let me take the administration of jails. The Jail Manual was compiled long ago before any of these Assemblies or Councils came into existence. The same Manual still governs the jail administration. Under that Manual, many things can be done. Persons can be beaten to death and at the same time it can be said that the deaths were due to suffocation or some other reason. The revision of the Jail Manual was one of the issues on which the Congress fought the elections previously. There may have been a few changes made here and there, but there have not been any material changes. I have got a report that in Salem Jail on or about 4th March 1952, an ordinary prisoner was beaten to death and that it was said by the Superintendent of the Salem Jail that the death was due to suffocation as a result of the prisoner falling in a water-tank. I do not know why the prisoner fell into a water-tank. In the Salem Jail shooting incident, 22 prisoners were killed. The report of the Enquiry Committee has not yet seen the light of day. I plead that that report should be published. The non-publication of the report is a serious mistake and I want all the Congress M.L.As. also to think over this. Just now we heard the speech of Sri S. Nagappa in which he bemoaned the condition of Harijans. I heard the same hon. Member delivering a similar speech in 1946 when Sri T. Prakasam was the Chief Minister. We have heard the speech of Begum Amiruddin in which she complained that the position of women had not been improved. If we view things dispassionately, all of us must agree that this Assembly which began in 1946 and has produced six long budgets has not succeeded in improving the condition of the people. On the other hand, their condition has gone from bad to worse.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, though there have been many points of disagreement between yourself and us, we do not lag behind in thanking you for all the trouble you have taken in going through page after page of the proceedings of the House of Commons and other books."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—"Sir, the hon. Member says that there have been great many differences between you and him. When he is addressing you as Speaker, can there be any difference of opinion? It looks as if he is taking you as a politician and I don't think the hon. Member is in order."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—"Sir, between man and man there was, there is, and there will be difference of opinion. There are bound to be differences of opinion. On the question of privileges of Members, this House could not do anything."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am following the procedure of the House of Commons. I do not hold any opinion in this matter. If the hon. Member differs, it is a different matter."

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—"I thank you for all the trouble that you have taken.

"On the question of the privileges of Members, which is the most important thing, this House has failed completely. Taking

[Sri P. Venkateswarlu] [27th March 1952]

the Government as a whole, I am sorry to point out that this Congress Government which ruled for a period of six years could not do anything to improve the condition of the people and to establish good traditions. The sooner the Congress Government quits office, the better. We all hope that the next Assembly will improve the lot of the people and set up a better record than what we have done in this Assembly."

* SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்த நேரத்தில் நாம் ஏற்கெனவே நான்கு, ஐந்து வருஷங்களாகச் செய்து வந்திருக்கும் காரியங்களையெல்லாம் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் பெருமைப்பட வேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம் என்பதாகச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளப் பிரியப் படுகிறேன். நம்முடைய சென்னை அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கும் காரியங்களைப் பார்த்து மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டிய விஷயங்கள் எத்தனையோ இருக்கின்றன.

“உதாரணமாக மதுவிலக்கு சட்டத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். மக்களுடைய நலனைக் கருதி, கேஷமத்தையே குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டு சர்க்காருக்கு எத்தனையோ கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும் எனத் தெரிந்துங் கூட, அந்த நஷ்டத்தைப் பெருளும்படுத்தாமல் தைர்யமாக இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மாகாணம் முழுவதும் அமுல் நடக்கும்படியாகச் செய்தோம். இப்போது மதுவிலக்கு பெருமைப்படவேண்டிய அளவு வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கிறது. இதை மக்களும் உணர்வார்கள். இதைக் குறித்தும் நாம் பெருமைப்படவேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள், ‘ஜயின் ஒழிப்பு மசோதாவை’. ஏழைகளுக்குத்தான் நன்மை செய்யுமோ, ஏழைகளுக்காகவே உழைக்கிறோம் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, ஏழைத் தொழிலாளிகள் சம்பாதிக்கும் ஊதியத்திலிருந்து ஒரு ரூபாய், இரண்டு ரூபாய் என்று பிடிங்கிக்கொண்டு வாழ்க்கை நடத்தும் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்டுகளைப் போல் நாம் வெறும் வார்த்தை அளவோடு இல்லாமல் ஏழைகளும், பணக்காரர்களும் இந்த நாட்டில் சமமாக வாழவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் தைர்யமாக ஜயின் ஒழிப்பு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்து நிறைவேற்றினோம். இது மாத்திரம் அல்ல.

“நம்முடைய சமுதாய மக்களின் மூட நம்பிக்கையை ஒழித்து மக்களிடையே தெய்வீகத் தன்மை உயர்ந்தோங்க நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள தேவாலயங்கள் அனைவருக்கும் பயன்படவேண்டுமென்று உயர்ந்த நோக்குடன் தான் தர்மஸ்தாபன மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்தோம். அதன் மூலமாக எல்லா மடாலயங்களையும், தேவாலயங்களையும் மக்களுக்கு அதிகமாகப் பயன் தரத்தக்க வகையில் திருத்தி அமைத்து அதன் ஊழல்களைக் களை ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். இவைகளையெல்லாம் எண்ணியும் நாம் பெருமைப் படவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம் என்பதை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை.

3-45 “அடுத்தபடியாக நாம் எல்லோரும் பிரியவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கும்
p.m. இத்தருணத்தில் ஓரிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இந்தச் சபையில் இருக்கிற பத்திரிகை நிருபர்கள் நாம் பேசுவதையெல்லாம், அபிப்பிராய பேதம் எவ்வளவு இருந்த போதிலும் அதைக் கவனிக்காது, பாரபக்ஷமற்ற முறையில் வெகு நன்றாக பத்திரிகைகளில் பிரசுரித்து வந்தார்கள். அதற்காக அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய சபாநாயகர் அவர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. நமது சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் நம்மிடையே மிகவும் அன்பாகவும் அனுசரண யாகவும் நடந்து வந்தார். இந்தியாவிலுள்ள சபாநாயகர்களிலேயே இவர் மிகவும் கெட்டிக்காரர் என்று பெயர் வாங்கி விட்டார். அது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அவர் கொடுக்கும் ruling களில் எப்போதும் பாரபக்ஷமற்ற தன்மை இருக்கும். மிகவும் தைர்யமாக எதைச் சொல்லுகிறோடு அதை நிறைவேற்றியும் வைப்பார். நல்ல படித்த அனுபவம் உள்ளவர். அவரைப் பற்றி ஒரே ஒரு விஷயம் சொல்லத்தான் வேண்டும். அவர் அரசாங்க சார்பு

27th March 1952] [Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai]

அங்கத்தினர்களாகிய நம்மைக் காட்டிலும் எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத்தான் அதிகமாகப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. கேட்டால் நீங்கள் தான் அரசாங்கக் கமிட்டி மெம்பர்களாகிறீர்கள் என்று சொல்லுவார். அதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதைத் தவிர அவர் ரொம்ப தைர்யமாக அபிப்பிராயம் வெளியிடும்போது உண்மையில் கொஞ்சம் சபை சரியான சபாநாயகர் அடைந்தது என்று தான் பெருமைப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சமீபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலிலும் அவர் வெற்றி பெற்றிருக்கிறார். மறுபடியும் அவர் சபாநாயகராக வருவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவாறே வரவேண்டுமென்பதற்கும் நான் வேண்டிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களைப் பற்றியும் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல வேண்டியதவசியம். அந்த அம்மான் ரெஸ்ப் கைதியாகவும், சபையின் கௌரவத்திற்குமுக்கூடம் எதிர்ப்பதனாலும் இரத்தக்களச் சர்மான் தியமாக நடத்தி வந்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் நம்முடைய பாராளுமன்ற உரியது. இந்த சட்டசபை ஆபீஸிலுள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லோரும் ரொம்ப வும்கட்டுப்பாடாகவும், மறியத்தையாகவும், நடந்து வேலைகள் எல்லாம் ரொம்பவும் ஒழுங்காக நடப்பதற்கு உதவி புரிந்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி உரித்தாகும். மேலும் இவர்களுக்கு அவருடைய சீப் விப் அவர்களைப் பற்றியும் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எல்லாக் தாரியங்களையும் அவர் தன் மேஸ்யோட்டைக் கொண்டு கொடாவாகவும், காரியத்தி யாகவும் விடாமல் வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். சீரமை அங்கத்தினர்களு எந்த வேலையையும் செய்வதற்கு இடம் தருகிறது. அதற்காக அவர்களையும் நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. கல்வி விஷயமாக நாம் எவ்வளவோ கோடிக்கணக்கான பணம் செலவு செய்தோம். குறிப்பாக ஹாஸ்டல் களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல் வசதி, ஸ்டூடன்ஷிப் குதனங்களைக் கொடுக்கவும் நாம் அதிகமான பணம் ஒதுக்கிச் செய்து வருகிறோம். இந்தச் செலவுகளையெல்லாம் நாம் எல்லா பிரிபட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கும், ஏழைகளுக்கும் விந் தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்கு இந்த சமயத்தில் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜாதி வேற்றுமை இன்றி பிராமணப்பிள்ளைகளில் ஏழைகள் என்று தெரிந்த தகல் அவர்களுக்கும் எல்லாவிதமான செலவைகளையும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அவர்கள் புத்திசாலித்தனமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ரொம்பவும் சூழிகையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் பாவம் படிப்பதற்கு வசதியற்ற ஏழைகளைக் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது யார்தான் பணக்காரர்கள் ஏழைகள் போல் நடந்து நடந்தால் அதனைவிட மேலானவைகளை வாங்கிக்கொண்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஏழைகள் என்று தெரிந்தால் பிராமணப்பிள்ளையாகினாலும்சரி, மற்ற பிள்ளைகளினாலும்சரி எல்லோருக்கும் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் ஒரே விதமான செலவை காட்டவேண்டுமென்பதற்கு நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்போது தான் நாம் கல்வித் துறையில் பரிபூரண வெற்றியைக் காணமுடியும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கைத்தொழில் துறையில் நாம் அதிக முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். எங்கள் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலே குறிப்பாக நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களும், விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களும் வேலையின்றி வெளி ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு குடியேறுகிறார்கள். நெசவாளிகள் துணி நெய்வதற்கு துணி கிடைக்காமல் வேலையின்றி இப்போது பட்டினியாக சாகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் மழையில்லாது போனதினால் விவசாயம் செய்ய தண்ணீர் இன்றி தங்கள் தொழிலை விட்டுவிட்டு வெளியேறிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே பொதுவாக இப்போது பஞ்சம் தலைவெடுக்க ஆரம்பித்து விட்டது. இது விஷயமாக கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு ஆரம்பித்து விட்டது. இது விஷயமாக கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு தகவல் அனுப்பியிருப்பதாகக் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி யாரும் தகவல் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது கடப்பை, அணத்தபூர், கர்னூல் ஜில்லாக்களிலே பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலை ஆரம்பித் திருப்பதைப்போல இந்த ஜில்லாவிலேயும் வேறு விதமாக பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையை உடனே ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதாவது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள நெசவாளிகளுக்கு அவர்களின் தொழிலுக்கு வேண்டிய நூல் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். அதேசமயத்தில்

[Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai] [27th March 1952]

அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கிணறுகளை இன்னும் ஆழமாக்கத் தோண்டியும், புதுக்கிணறுகளை வெட்டவும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்னிருக்கும் மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—“அத்யக்ஷ, ௧௪ 6 ஸ்வதீபரவலனும்பி
புதுக்கிணறுகளை வெட்டவும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்னிருக்கும் மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—“அத்யக்ஷ, ௧௪ 6 ஸ்வதீபரவலனும்பி
புதுக்கிணறுகளை வெட்டவும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்னிருக்கும் மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

“1946 வ ஸம்ஸம் எந்த கௌரவமும்பி
புதுக்கிணறுகளை வெட்டவும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்னிருக்கும் மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

“௧௪ 6 ஸ்வதீபரவலனும்பி
புதுக்கிணறுகளை வெட்டவும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்னிருக்கும் மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

27th March 1952] [Sri A. Kameswara Rao]

புதுக்கிணறுகளை வெட்டவும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்னிருக்கும் மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

“அத்யக்ஷ, ௧௪ 6 ஸ்வதீபரவலனும்பி
புதுக்கிணறுகளை வெட்டவும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்னிருக்கும் மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the compliment which the hon. Member Mr. Kandaswami Pillai has paid to you in regard to the indulgence which you have shown to the Members of the Opposition, I hope you would be good enough to give me more time than five minutes.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I will give the hon. Member only 5 minutes just like any other hon. Member.” (Laughter.)

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, we seem to be in a valedictory atmosphere. In this atmosphere we cannot help looking back to the vista of five years that has passed. We pass our remarks on whatever happened in those years. But I am not in a position to say anything about the future, because the future seems to be very dark and gloomy, and it is very nebulous and confusing also. At the same time I see in that nebulous atmosphere the Hon. Mr. A. B. Shetty assuming the Chief Ministership of our State (hear, hear), and it will not be given to me, as a Member of this House, to hear him addressing this Hon. House as the Chief Minister. I would not have the opportunity of speaking also.

“Speaking about the past—the dead past, if I may call it—I should say, it was dark and gloomy also. Five years of the Congress Party rule in this State has not brought happiness and comfort to a large number of the people of the State who expected that the Congress Party would do them the greatest possible good. But this is due firstly to the fact that after the Constitution came into force our State had been reduced almost to the status of a glorified panchayat board and our Ministers also were reduced to the status of glorified executive officers of panchayat boards. Even in the matter of food, we had to look up to Delhi and to those Olympic Gods to give us something more so that we may feed our people who were actually starving and suffering. Therefore, Sir, I would wish that something is done in regard to this Constitution whereby we

[Janab M. S. Abdul Majid] [27th March 1952]

could make the States also act independently and in a sovereign manner in certain matters, particularly in matters that are intimately connected with the life of the people of the State.

4 p.m. " Mr. Speaker, the Congress Government has not been able to solve the food problem. Unfortunately, they have been trying to solve this problem in a peculiar manner. When people said there was no rice, the Government said it was because we were not growing more paddy. When we say there is no paddy, they say, there is no rain. When we say there is no rain, they say that it is all due to want of clouds. When there are no clouds, they say that we must have forests. Therefore it is the Hon. Minister at the Centre, the Hon. Mr. Munshi has come out with a great solution to the problem, namely, Vana Mahotsava or planting trees in this State and in this country. This is how we are solving our food problem. We are not solving it in the manner in which we ought to solve it. As somebody has stated, the food problem in our State is the rice problem of the people. Fortunately or unfortunately the people of our State depend entirely on rice, and if the Hon. Ministers at the Centre, are going to say that those who take rice are uncivilized people, we have got to launch a strong protest against that, because the people of this State are accustomed to eating rice. Civilized or uncivilized is not the question here.

* " There are also several other matters which I have to refer to. But unfortunately I do not have the time to speak about all those matters. The Government have not solved the problem of the non-gazetted officers who have been clamouring for a small increase in their salaries. We note they are the foundation on which the Government rest. Unless the non-gazetted Government officers are kept happy and contented, they (the Government) cannot have a smooth administration in this State.

“ Similar is the case with the salaries paid to the teachers, who are in Government institutions. Their salaries are really meagre. They are doing one of the most important tasks in this State, and it must be the duty and responsibility of the future Government, whatever its complexion, to see that the status of the teachers and their salaries are improved.

“ Sir, you will permit me to join with others in paying my compliments to you as Speaker. I belong to the party which was the main Opposition Party for more than five years. We have tried to do our bit in the best possible manner trying to follow in the footsteps of the great Oppositions in the Mother of Parliaments, and that has been appreciated. Particularly, the services of my leader, Mr. Ismail, as Leader of the Opposition, for nearly five years, were appreciated by my good friend Mr. A. B. Shetty the other day and by several other Members on the Treasury Bench. Sir, if we were able to do what little we could do on the floor of this House, it was because of the treatment you meted out to the Members of the Opposition, particularly to those of the party to which I belong. Therefore, Sir, I on behalf of myself and on behalf

27th March 1952] [Janab M. S. Abdul Majid]

of my party, the Muslim League Party, convey to you our deepest gratitude, and we will never forget the kindness you have shown to us. Sir, you have tried to see that we carried on the business of the House in the best possible manner."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ ౧౪౩, ౧౪౪-౨

యెడకో విల్లును ఆ మాదిగూ నాలుగు మాటలు యీ సందర్భంలో చెప్పితిమి. అందులో
మీకున్నాను. ఈ సభలో ఉన్న అన్ని అగ్రజాతీయాలు కలిగినవారివల్ల మీకు
సమానత్వస్థితి కూపి కడు సమర్థత నిష్పాక్షికంగా ఈ సేవ కార్యకలాపాలను నిర్వ
హించింపందుకు మీకు ఈ సందర్భంలో నా హృదయ పూర్వక అభినందనలు తెలియ
జేస్తున్నాను. మీతో కాటుకి తీవ్రతతో స్నేహితుగా ఉన్నాడు సమర్థతతో సహనవ్యవహ
రణింపందుకు హృదయ పూర్వకముగా ఆశీర్వాదమును తెలుపుచున్నాను. ఆయి తీవ్రతతో
స్నేహితుగానే గావించడా వ్యా తెనుమనేతరుంచి వచ్చిన శ్రీ కాటడంబల్లికాడ
ఆయి కడు సమర్థతతో ఈ సభను నిర్వహించుటకు కూచినవల్లము తెలుగు విద్యకును
మాకు కలిగిన అభినందము అంతా ఇంతా కాదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. (Hear, Hear.)

“రాజోయే రీ సంవత్సరాల కాలంతా వివిధ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఉద్దేశించి ఒక మాట చెప్పడంబడుతోన్నాను. ఏ పార్టీ ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడినప్పటికీ, వారు ప్రజాసామ్యంలో నమ్మకంలాగాని ప్రతిపక్షపుల పలుకుబడికి లోను కావూడదని దేశాన్ని అరాచక పరిస్థితి లోనా తెచ్చిపెట్టే దారికి ఎట్టి ప్రోత్సాహము ఇవ్వకూడదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. వ్యతిరేకా స్వాతంత్ర్యము, సభా స్వాతంత్ర్యము, పౌరసత్వకాన్యం వంటి కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ వారు దేశంలో అశాంతిని కేకతీర్చిన దానికి ఎంతమాత్రము అవకాశం ఇవ్వకూడదు. వారు ఈ కుకన్యం అంతమాత్రంగా మనరాష్ట్రాన్ని వివిధంగా అల్లకల్లోలం చేసివేకారో మనకు తెలిసిపరిచయమే. బ్రిటో-కనకత్తులను నిరాశీర్వాదంగా అణచివేయనిదే ప్రజా స్వామికం కద్దెలదని, నియంతృత్వానికి దాకితిమిందని, మూతన కాస్తనకత్తులను ఆయా పార్టీల నాయకులను హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. దేశంలో అరాచకకత్తులను ఏ రాజకీయపక్షము రెచ్చగొట్టకుండా చూడవలసిందని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

“మంత్రివర్గంలోనివారు ప్రభుత్వశాఖలను తీసుకొనేవిషయంలో కొంత మూర్ఖు
రావాలి. ప్రధానమంత్రి ఎక్కువ హద్దుల్లోనివాడేను నిర్వహించాలనుకొనడం అంత
మంచిదికాదు. అనేక హద్దుల్లోనివారైన ఆయన నిర్వహించడంవల్ల హద్దు ప్రమా
పడవలసి వస్తుంది. దక్షత కుంటుబడుతుంది. తల్లికాఖ మొదలైనవాటిని ఆయన
నిర్వహిస్తూ ఇతర శాఖలను సమర్థులైన తన సహచరులకు అప్పగించి ఇతర మంత్రుల
చుట్టె సూచ్యముగా చేస్తూఉంటే, అన్ని వ్యవహారాలు ఒక్క-గా కొనసాగటానికి
అవకాశం యేర్పడుతుంది. కార్యాలయంలోనే హద్దుకాలం గడిచేకన్న అధున
రాష్ట్రంలోని వివిధప్రాంతాలను తరచు సందర్శించి ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని గుర్తిస్తూ
ఉండాలి. తదనుగుణంగా ప్రభుత్వం పాటికొని నిర్ణయిస్తూ ఉండాలి. ప్రభుత్వ
దోషిగులు ప్రభుత్వంపాలి విధానాలను సక్రమంగా అమలు జరుపుతున్నారా, లేదా అని
గమనిస్తూ ఉండాలి. కాబోయే ప్రధానమంత్రి ఈ సూచనలను గమనిస్తారని విశ్వ
సరిస్తాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఆయా మంత్రులకు హద్దుల్లోనివారలు ఇవ్వడంలో కొంతమ
జాగ్రత్త వహించాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. తదాచరణకు వ్యవసాయశాఖను, నీటి సర
ఫరా శాఖను ఒక మంత్రివ్యవధం మంచిది. ఆర్థికశాఖను ప్రత్యేకంగా ఒకమంత్రి అధి
నంలో ఉంచడం అవసరం.. స్వాయత్ శాఖ, శాంతిప్రతిపత్తి సంబంధించిన (Law and
order) శాఖను ఒకమంత్రి వ్యవధం వాగుండుంది. ఇదేవిధంగా సన్నిహిత

[Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raja]. [27th March 1952]

సంబంధాలున్న శాఖలను ఒకేమంది నిర్వహించేటట్లు చూడడంవల్ల ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు దక్షతతోను, శీఘ్రంగాను నిర్వహించబడగలవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ గత 5 సంవత్సరాలలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు భూస్వామ్య విధానంలో సంస్కరణలు చేయటానికి ప్రయత్నించారు. కాని పూర్తిగా కొనసాగించలేక పోయారని నా యభిప్రాయం. ఈ నాటికి 6 వేలు, 7 వేలు, 10 వేలు ఎకరాలు ఉన్న పెద్ద భూస్వాములు ఉన్నారు. అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకమైన ఈ భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని మార్చు చేయాలి. జమీందారీ విధానాన్ని రద్దుచేసినట్లే భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని సంస్కరించాలి. భూమి దున్నేవాడేకే భూమిపై చుక్కె శిలగిస్తేనేగాని అధికాహారోత్పత్తి జరుగదు. దేశం స్వయంపాక్షకం కావాలంటే భూమి కాలు అమరకవు విధానాన్ని మార్చడానికి త్వరలోనే ఒక శాసనాన్ని ప్రవేశపెట్టాలని కోరుతున్నాను. పేదలు, భాగ్యవంతులు అనే వివక్షత చూపక అన్నివిషయాలలో అందరికీ సమానావకాశాలు కలిగేటట్లు చూడాలి. ఈ సమభావంతో సామాన్య జీవనవిధిని నాడే ప్రజాస్వామికం జయప్రదం అవుతుంది. దేశం బోధోహతకుల హస్తగతం అవకుండా ముగ్ధులైన ప్రజాస్వామ్య ప్రభుత్వాని యేర్పాటుచేసి, జనరంజకంగా పరిపాలన సాగించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of our hon. friends have made remarks on the Bill—remarks of a general nature, some appreciative and some condemnatory, but on the whole, I may say that the criticisms were rather pitched in a minor key, probably realizing that they are speaking for the last time in this Assembly. Of course, Sir, friends like my hon. Friend Mr. Venkateswarlu made rather severe criticisms that things were not better after five years of Congress administration, but that on the other hand matters had gone from bad to worse. My friend is a red-hot revolutionary. He is of the type of men who take their meat red and their whisky without water. (Laughter.) But I was a bit surprised when my hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Majid also said that the past was very dark and gloomy and the future also looked very dark and gloomy. I would request him not to be so pessimistic as that. He has got many years of gay life before him, and I hope that things will be better.

“ My hon. Friend Dr. Ramachandra Rao, who always looks at things from a high plane, spoke about the elections, and how very disappointing they were. What more can he expect when 80 to 85 per cent of our people are illiterate? But I may tell my hon. friend that in this biggest of all democratic experiments that we had in this country on the basis of adult franchise, as many as sixty per cent of the people went to the polls. That is really a very good performance, and it is more surprising that women and peasants in rural areas also came in very large numbers. He said that Government service had lost its glamour, and that there was no security of tenure. I wonder how he drew this conclusion. Only the other day, the Inspector-General of Police called for applications for making four appointments in the Special Armed Police, and I am told that about 1,000 candidates applied, and nearly 500 candidates came for the interview. Does this show that people are not eager to enter Government service?

27th March 1952] [Sri A. B. Shetty]

“ Several other hon. friends have made remarks on many subjects—about Harijan uplift work, about more funds being allotted for education and so on and so forth. It will take a long time if I were to tell this hon. House how progress has been made in every department—education, industry, agriculture, communications, irrigation, power projects and so on. It seems to me that several hon. Members of this House and many people outside make it their chief business to run down Government—to run down almost everything and look at Government—as a miserly old villain. No Government can satisfy all the people all the time. There are many things which we attempted to do, and only in a few things we could achieve success. That is so not only here but in every country. Just consider what happened to the Labour Government in England after five years of administration. The important thing we have to remember is that next to security, we must pay attention to the economic development of the country. So, this Ministry has given the highest priority to developing the economy of the country. To improve agricultural production, this Government have undertaken a big programme of irrigation and power development. We have spent on irrigation development Rs. 25 crores and on hydro-electric projects Rs. 30 crores. We shall require about Rs. 33 crores more to complete the projects we have undertaken. The complaint has been made that in the matter of irrigation the claims of Andhra districts have been neglected. It is not correct. I find that 51 per cent of the expenditure incurred on irrigation has gone to Andhra districts while 31 per cent has been spent in Tamil districts, 7 per cent has been spent on Malampuzha project and 11 per cent on common projects. As regards hydro-electric projects, Madras stands second only to Bombay in this country, and in regard to rural electrification, Madras leads all States in the Indian Union.

“ Sir, several hon. Members have spoken about the importance of having a stable Government in the State. I may say that the successful working of the new Constitution will depend primarily on three factors. One of the essential factors is the capacity of our Civil and Defence Services. In order to maintain law and order in the State, we had to strengthen our Police Force and increase our Budget for this purpose to a very large extent.

“ The calibre and character of the men in our Civil Service can compare very favourably with those of any other State. I may claim that the efficiency and expertness of our Secretaries and Heads of Departments have helped us to keep high the standard of administration in this State.

“ The second factor we want is a sound financial system. The finances of Madras are quite all right. Look at our debt position. We owe to the Government of India Rs. 22 crores odd and the open market loans which we have to return amount to Rs. 22.41 crores, the total amount being Rs. 44½ crores. About half of this public debt will be covered by the loans recoverable by Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc. Sound public finance, hon. Members are aware, is an essential of good administration and we may claim that our finances are in a sound position.

4-15
P.M.

[Sri A. B. Shetty] [27th March 1952]

"Another important thing we require for the successful working of the Constitution is the soundness of the political parties who will work the Constitution. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in England and America, they have only two parties, the Conservative and the Labour Parties in England, and the Republican and the Democratic Parties in America. But unfortunately in this State, 18 Parties have contested the recent elections. Consequently, there is confusion among the electorate and now some of those parties are trying to come together and unite into one common group. So far as any of us could see, there is nothing in common between them except the determination to put down the Congress Party.

"I am most thankful to the hon. Members who have made valuable constructive suggestions, and I hope the next Government, whichever it may be, will take note of these suggestions and try to act upon them."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Schedule, and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the Bill be passed into law.'

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952, be passed into law.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

AMENDMENT TO RULES UNDER SECTION 40 (1) OF THE MADRAS
ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI)
ACT, 1948.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the following draft amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December, 1949, at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise

27th March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved:—

AMENDMENT.

'In rule 2 of the said rules, for the words "not being an estate", the words "not being an inam estate" shall be substituted.'

"Sir, section 40 of the Abolition Act lays down that the compensation payable to any person under the Act and the sums payable to any religious, educational or charitable institution under section 38 may be paid in such form and manner and at such time or times and in one or more instalments as may be prescribed by rules made by the Government. Section 40, sub-section (2) of the Act lays down that such rules shall be subject to the approval both of the State Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council. Rules under section 40, sub-section (1), were issued in December 1949, with the approval of the Legislative Assembly, as the law then provided. Rule 2 of the rules under section 40 prescribes the instalments in which the compensation has to be paid in the case of the estates not being estates which were held immediately before the notified date, by a religious, educational or charitable institution. Rule 6 of the rules lays down the procedure to be followed in the matter of annual payments under section 38 to religious, educational or charitable institutions owning inam estates as defined in section 2, sub-section (7) of the Act. Rule 2 as it stands at present does not provide for the method of payment of compensation in respect of zamin and under-tenure estates owned by religious educational or charitable institution. In the case of such estates, the method of payment is the same as in the case of other estates which do not come under section 38. It is, therefore, proposed to add the word 'inam' before the word 'estate' occurring for the second time in rule 2."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the following draft amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department Notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved:—

AMENDMENT.

'In rule 2 of the said rules, for the words "not being an estate", the words "not being an inam estate" shall be substituted.'

The motion was carried.

[27th March 1952]

V.—REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, our labours have come to an end in this House. Thirty Members of the Assembly have been elected to the new Legislative Assembly."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Twenty-nine elected and one nominated."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I stand corrected, Sir. To the Union House of the People, 9 have been elected out of 25 who contested the elections from among the Members of the Assembly. Among the Members who have not contested the elections and those whom the electorate have not favoured, there are many good men and true, Ministers and Members who have distinguished themselves by their work and conduct both in this House and in public life outside the House."

"One essential factor for the successful working of political democracy is to have a capable Opposition which can put the Government on its mettle. Though the Opposition in this Assembly has not been sufficiently large in numbers, it has been strong enough in quality. We have had many fine speakers, and able critics, who have kept the words and deeds of this Government under close and constant scrutiny. They had able generalship in leaders like Janab Muhammad Ismail, the Raja of Chettinad and the new Leader of the Opposition. What is required to improve political democracy is more and better party politics. We expect the legislators of the future not to take to politics as a relaxation but to take more time and trouble to study the economic and other complicated problems which are becoming the stuff of modern politics. The new Opposition Leader who is always at his post of duty, reading, marking and inwardly digesting blue books, typifies the kind of wholtime politicians we require in the future."

"Sir, Members come and go, and the tenure of office of Ministers is uncertain as we know to our cost, but Parliament lives for ever. You, Mr. Speaker, played a considerable part in the functioning of this Parliament. (Interruption.) This House is the State Parliament. Sir, you have made a thorough study of Parliamentary Procedure. May's Parliamentary Practice seems to be at your finger tips. (Hear, hear.) This equipment and the qualities of fairness, firmness and good temper which you possess have enabled you to fill worthily your august office."

"Question-time in the House of Commons has been described as 'the grand inquest on bureaucracy and the main chance for democracy to keep Ministers and officials in check'. I am sure hon. Members will all agree with me when I say that Question-time in this House has been very lively with plenty of scope given for supplementary questions, sometimes devastating in their nature and interspersed with sallies of wit."

"What tribute shall I pay to the Deputy Speaker? She has added grace and sweetness to our proceedings. She seemed a little

27th March 1952] [Sri A. B. Shetty]

shy and hesitant when she occupied the Chair in the earlier days. She was perhaps a little blind to our faults. But with more experience of Parliamentary life and procedure, she has been shaping very well of late. I dare say she has vindicated the claims of her sex to hold this responsible position and discharge its duties in a fitting manner. (Hear, hear.)

"Mr. Speaker, it is said that it is the civil servants who run the Government in Britain and not the politicians. There is a good deal of truth in that remark. We depend on our civil servants for expert advice and guidance. They form a vital part of the Government in any country. The departmental Secretaries equip the Ministers with necessary information and equip them for their daily task. In the language of metaphor it is said that it is they who see that the Minister has all his buttons on and his hat brushed." 4-30 p.m.

"I was saying just a little while ago how the higher ranks of our Civil Service, our Secretaries and Heads of Departments yield to none in their efficiency, expertness, loyalty and prudence. They are a stabilising influence on the Government. It is necessary that the character of the Civil Service should also change in accordance with the changing times. We are glad that many of the so-called bureaucrats are developing a new spirit of public service. Their efficiency and expertness, as I said, has been a great help in maintaining a high standard of administration in the State. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not pay my compliments to the Gentlemen of the Press. They have done their duty very well indeed in making the public understand what the policies and programmes of the Government are and keeping the Government informed about the trend of popular opinion."

"Mr. Speaker, a new chapter in the history of our Parliament will shortly open up. We hope that the doings of the new and enlarged House will take us forward in our march towards democracy, democracy not merely political but also economic and social. I take this opportunity to thank the hon. Members of this House for their kind co-operation and the very valuable suggestions they have been making from time to time in their speeches in this house."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it gives me a great pleasure to associate myself with the remarks made by the Hon. Leader of the House. I entirely agree with every one of his remarks when he referred to your distinguished services and of the equally distinguished services of the Deputy Speaker. Of course, I do not agree with him when he said something, in very nice words indeed, about the achievements of the Government. But that is another matter. In fact, it is one of the best speeches from the Treasury Bench I have heard and if I was asked to speak on an occasion like this from the other side, I would not have done half as well as the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty has done. (Hear, hear.) He is a very old Parliamentarian and he has acquired the equipoise gained from experience. All that I wanted to say has been said by him."

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [27th March 1952]

" Mr. Speaker, as I said on another occasion, whether we were in the Opposition or whether we were on the Ministerial benches, we always felt that you were giving opportunities to every hon. Member equally and impartially. It is due to you in a way that the procedure side of the Legislative Assembly has gained an importance and dignity of its own. I have not heard many reports about the proceedings of the Legislatures in other States. But with the little knowledge that I have about them, I can say that the proceedings of this Assembly were among the best conducted in the whole country. There is no doubt that this is largely due to your exertions and your ability. Friends have said that May's Parliamentary Practice is at the tip of your fingers. It is so. I have associated it just now with another fact, namely, that you, Mr. Speaker, were elected as Speaker in the month of May (laughter) and I thought that there was some organic and natural connection and you, like a fish taking to water took yourself wholeheartedly to the study of May's Parliamentary Practice. There is no doubt that all of us put together will not have put in half the efforts in the study of parliamentary procedure as you have done. Why should we trouble ourselves when we have got a trusted friend in the Chair, a gentleman who will safeguard the privileges of not only the Members but also of the House? Therefore, why should the Members also take care of these things and study the parliamentary procedure, etc., and do double work? This is possibly the reason why most of us did not study these things, but left it to your good care. I remember very well the way in which you often protected the rights and privileges of the Members against the aggression of the Government and how you also protected the rights of the Assembly against the aggression of the Legislative Council. My Friends, Sri Perumalsami Reddi and Sri Roche Victoria, will excuse me when I cast a reflection upon the other House, but I may tell them that I am saying this in good spirit. Naturally, when there are two houses, some conflict between the two is bound to be there. Even under the Constitution drafted by our eminent people, conflicts are bound to arise between one House and the other. All these things have been watched by me and my friends. On behalf of the party to which I have the honour to belong I venture to state that we have had one of the best experiences of parliamentary life in this State. I only hope that in the coming days also, the new and expanded House will have the benefit of your services.

" Some reference has been made not only to the future of this State but also the kind of Government that the people expect. People will get the kind of Government that they deserve and they are bound to get very soon the Government which will best serve the interests of the people of this State. Of course, some sly references were made not now, but on some other previous occasion, by the Hon. Minister to the effect that the parties other than the Congress Party may not be able to form a good Government and that there was nothing in common between them except the firm desire to put down the Congress. That was not our desire. It was the desire of the people. It was the verdict of the electorate

[27th March 1952] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

and if the strength of the Congress has been reduced to less than half the Assembly strength, then surely we cannot be accused of having had anything to do with that. It most of us belonging to non-Congress groups in the future Legislature were obliged to combine, it is because of necessity of circumstances. Having fought against the Congress what else do they expect of non-Congress elements except to combine among themselves? Especially, when the highlights of the Congress say that the Congress, though it is a minority party in the new House, cannot combine with any other group, what else can the non-Congress groups do? I am saying this not because anyone of us belonging to the non-Congress elements that is, those of us who belong to the group which we have now formed, viz., the United Democratic Front, are anxious to go and work along with the Congress Party. That is not my point. I am looking at this problem from an abstract point of view. When the biggest Congress leaders of this State come and say that the Congress has set its face once and for all against coalition with other groups which are anxious and willing to co-operate with the Congress and if the Congress does not want their help and co-operation in setting up a Coalition Government, what else can the non-Congress elements do except get together. Even those who are now wavering whether to join the United Democratic Front or not will surely join the Front. If the Congress were to pursue its present policy I am sure all of them will join the Front. I invite all those who are just wavering, to join the Front so that we could form a good and able Government much to the discomfiture of the Congress. This cannot be helped. I will not dilate on this aspect any more. I had to refer to this aspect as reference to the same has been made by others. We are now in a kind of leave-taking. We are leaving this House, this beautiful House and are going to another vast structure which is of course better in space, but has not got the compactness or the architectural beauty which this small little House possesses. It is to the advantage of my Friends, Sri Roche Victoria and Sri Perumalsami Reddi who will be Members in the new Legislative Council and who will enjoy this beautiful little House. (Some hon. Members: 'Sri Roche Victoria is coming to the new Assembly.') I am sorry, Sir. But whatever it is, Sri Roche Victoria represents the tradition of the Council which is going to be located in this House. We are going elsewhere. Surely, we do not go there with any sense of comfort. Here, whenever an Hon. Minister made a wrong statement, I could go to the Library, get the necessary books and within a short time, and even before the Hon. Minister finished his speech, I could contradict his statement and in my support I could quote the information contained in these books. The Librarian of the Legislature Library was very good, able and helpful. He was able to get for us any reference books that we wanted. In the new House, we do not have this facility as there will be no library there. This is certainly to the advantage of the Ministers. The new House lacks the ordinary facilities. I do not propose to deal elaborately with the other inconveniences in the new House. But I feel that I should mention at least some of them. It has not got any lobbies. It has not got any good

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [27th March 1952]

party rooms, etc. It is far away and all the records may not be readily available. I hope that the officers of the Government and the Legislature Secretariat will put their heads together and see that the new Assembly does not materially suffer on account of these difficulties.

"I once again associate myself with the good remarks made by the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty with regard to your achievement and that of the Deputy Speaker in establishing a tradition of good legislative procedure."

4-45
p.m

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate myself with the expressions of appreciation of your services to this Assembly as well as the services of the Deputy Speaker. It is not merely a satisfaction to us to be told that you have done your best having been at the helm of affairs of this Assembly for nearly six years; but I am sure that you will agree with me when I say that you have always brought to bear upon the proceedings of this House a vast knowledge of parliamentary procedure. You have always been quoting to us the procedure of the House of Commons. Although at times we were not able to see the necessity of your frequent quotations, we felt that it was always safer to follow the procedure adopted in the Mother of Parliaments which has been incorporated in the Constitution of India. That you have been impartial to all sections of the House goes without saying. Although, Sir, you and the Deputy Speaker belonged to the Congress Party just before your election to your offices, both of you were always fair to all sections of the House. I was in the Constituent Assembly for three years when it worked both as a Constituent Assembly for three years when it worked both as a Constituent Assembly and a Legislative Assembly. If I compare the proceedings of this House with the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, I shall have no hesitation in saying that you have guided this House in a much better way and in a more liberal manner than in the Constituent Assembly.

"The Hon. the Leader of the House, Mr. A. B. Shetty in his closing speech referred to many matters. Sir, it was one of the best speeches that I have heard on the floor of this House. He made certain points to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham, took objection. Between themselves, they have exhausted all the points of quarrel, and I do not want to refer to all those points; rather, it is unnecessary at this stage for me to refer to them. But one thing I feel called upon to say on an occasion like this. Mr. Shetty, who is an old parliamentarian, who has been elected to the new House and who, in all probability, will be at least a Member of the new Government, if not the head of the Government itself, should bear in mind the circumstances—difficult circumstances—which the future Assembly is going to be in. It is all very well to say that we have the traditions of the past. But traditions of the past, as one of the hon. Members said, were not followed by the outgoing Government in the last five years as they ought to have been. But there is scope for a man who makes up his mind to do public service, to create a sense of security in the country and to build up a Welfare State. Honest

[27th March 1952] [Janab Mahboob Ali Baig]

men can always do good to the people if they once make up their minds. I only wish that the experience of the Hon. Mr. Shetty will help him to guide the future destinies of this State and bring happiness to the people."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it gives me very great pleasure to join with the other Members of the House and the Hon. the Leader of the House in particular in giving expression to my respect and my appreciation of the manner in which you have very ably conducted the affairs of this historic House. I call this a historic House because the Parliament of Britain is the model which Indians have adopted and which Madras in particular has so ably copied and followed. British connection with India started first in Madras and Madras has always vied with other provinces in India in setting up good traditions in legislative practice. It is to our credit that South Indian legislatures—particularly Madras—have functioned so well all these years. This part of India has produced great men who have distinguished themselves in the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, in the Central Parliament and in the Councils of the world. Men who have been legislators have distinguished themselves as Ambassadors of India and rendered yeoman service to the country. Sir, we have contributed not a little towards building up great traditions and Members of the present House, though they may not all be in the next House, have also done their bit in the last five years. Sir, in the upholding of such traditions, you have played a great part. I knew even before your election to the Chair six years ago that you would be fair to all parties as Speaker, for all of us still remember how you have distinguished yourself as Mayor of the City of Madras. The Hon. the Leader of the House in his very eloquent speech referred to the able manner in which you have conducted the affairs of this House. Although I was not present here when he made it, I am sure whatever he said is no exaggeration. Mr. Shetty with the knowledge and experience of twenty-six years of parliamentary life has seen several Speakers in this House and so can legitimately bear testimony to the great work, impartial work, you have done. How many Bills, how many resolutions and how many questions! It is not an easy task for any Speaker to deal with so many Bills and questions and resolutions and so, Sir, you have done well.

"Allow me, Sir, to say a word about your reference to May's Parliamentary Practice to which the Leader of the Opposition also referred. Now it is possible for the Chair to have access to the Library as often as needed and refer to May and this has indeed saved almost all hon. Members from turning the pages of May on important occasions when rulings are given. Your great study has always helped us to follow the debates easily. This is no mean tribute to you, Sir. I am sure you will be the Speaker of the new House also and if you happen to go to the Parliament, I am sure you will be elected Speaker there. But I should say we are lucky that we are going to have you again as Speaker. Sir, we have simply echoed the feelings in our heart. You have been quite fair to all parties and your simplicity has endeared you to

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [27th March 1952]

all of us. You can look back upon the five years of your work with legitimate pride and we thank you most sincerely for the kindness you have always shown to the Members of this House, irrespective of their party affiliations.

" Might I be allowed to say a word about the Deputy Speaker, who was firm when firmness was necessary? I would like to pay my tribute to her for the assistance she has always rendered to the Chair in abundant measure. I may also make mention on this occasion about the help which the Legislature Secretariat has rendered to the Members of the House all these years. Mr. Varma, of course, is not there now. But the Assistant Secretary and the Deputy Secretary and the staff have done good work.

" The Reporting staff have been doing very good work. They have always taken pains to report the speeches very ably and I must on this occasion say a good word about the hard work they have done. You will perhaps, Sir, bear greater testimony to the work that they have done than I can do. I should like to place on record my appreciation of the good work done by the reporting as well as the other staff of the Legislature.

" I may be permitted to say a word about the good work done by the Madras Press. The Madras Press has done to the Legislature great service particularly now, in very exacting times. The pressmen have to put in more hours of work than perhaps they had to in the previous years. The Press has always been very fair in its criticism and has done full justice to the debates of the House in spite of the existing paper shortage. They have always edited the speeches well. It is perhaps an easier thing to take down the speeches fully and reproduce them. But it is rather a tough job to condense a speech, culling out important points in it and produce a report. I would like, therefore, to pay my tribute to the excellent work that the Madras Press has done in reporting the proceedings of this House.

" With your leave, Sir, I would like to say something about the relationship that has existed among the several Members of the House. We have been having a jolly good time here, to use an English standard phrase. We have been a jolly good set of fellows and all of us—215 Members—have had a fine time here under your leadership. We have enjoyed our life immensely in the Legislature and our Assembly can stand comparison with any other Legislature in the world in point of efficiency and quick disposal of work. Our question hour has always been lively and interesting. It was so because the Ministers have been good enough to answer almost all the questions that were put to them. They did not generally ask for notice though they were entitled to it. If the Ministers refused or were not prepared to answer a question then we would not feel enthusiastic about putting questions. The question hour has been most lively here and I have said this fact to many Members of Parliament also much to their surprise. It could never have been so but for your kind help in extending on occasions the question hour beyond 12 noon.

27th March 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad]

" Sir, I may say in conclusion that we have not solved many problems. I hope the future Government will do their best to solve them. Let me once again thank you for the kindness you have always shown to us and I assure you, Sir, that in the past six years we have lived a full life."

MR. H. I. CORMACK :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the British Members of this Assembly, I wish to acknowledge the unfailing courtesy which we have received at your hands and from the Members of the Government during the time we have sat in this Assembly. It is true, Mr. Speaker, my community have left behind great memorials of energy and enterprise in this country. Well, when we say good-bye to you to-day, we hope that the new Government would do a lot for the common people and work hard forgetting their differences, and in that connection, my community wish them well. Jai Hind." (Cheers.)

SRI M. BAPINEEDU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my pleasure 5 p.m. to offer my heart-felt thanks to all the Leaders of the Opposition and their whips for the uniform courtesy and co-operation they have extended and also for your co-operation and courtesy. I will be failing in my duty if I do not in this connection thank my hon. Friend Sri Rajaram Naidu who has been taking up the work of the Government whip in the absence of the Government whip. You, Sir, Mr. Speaker have always accommodated us by honouring the list of speakers we submitted. Our thanks are also due to the Deputy Speaker for so accommodating us.

" The office of the Government Whip is a new one and as such there is no uniformity in the duties performed by them in the different States. I hope in the conference of Whips that is to be held very soon, the duties of the Whips will be regularized and the office of the Whip made to work well. Allow me, Sir, to thank you, the Deputy Speaker and others for the uniform courtesy and co-operation extended to us."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise mainly with the idea of paying my tribute also to the excellent way in which you have conducted the proceedings of this House. (Hear, hear). Some of the Members may be surprised if I tell them—perhaps it might not have struck them—that you have not been absent for even a single day. (Hear, hear and interruption.) It is not that I did not get my opportunity. I got my opportunities all right. All the same, what I want to say is this. Our Speaker was at the post of his duty on all the 407 days on which we met here. (Hear, hear.) I do not think any other Assembly can boast of a Speaker who was at the post of his duty on all the days when the Assembly met. Even when he had to be away, he would be here at question time at least. It is a great thing. It shows his keen sense of duty and responsibility and very few can boast of such qualities. Many hon. Members referred to the way he used to read books connected with parliamentary procedure. There is no book that he has not read on parliamentary procedure and those

[Srimathi C. Ammannanna Raja] [27th March 1952]

were all the books that he read all these six years. He told us once before that he never used to read any other book. I do not think cinemas, or other meetings or engagements ever tempted him. I think to my knowledge he has two weaknesses and they are God and parliamentary procedure. He goes to the temple regularly and he is always surrounded by a number of books on parliamentary procedure. If any one asked the Librarian for some book on parliamentary procedure he used to say that it was with the Speaker. We cannot get books for reference if there was only one copy of it in the library. That is the way in which every Member, whatever may be his or her duty, should work. He took to his work very seriously and that is the reason why he was able to gain the approbation, regard, respect and admiration from all sections of the House. I do not think there is a single member who does not think that he has done far better than he would have expected of a Speaker. Though he was elected on the Congress ticket soon after his election as Speaker, he gave up his party lest there should be any kind of misgivings in the minds of the people. As it is said that Caesar must be above suspicion, he thought (Hon. Members: 'Caesar's wife must be above suspicion')—why Caesar's wife, why not say Caesar should be above suspicion—he should be above suspicion. We used to have discussions in our conferences, of Speakers and Deputy Speakers whether we should give up our party politics or not. There were some who thought that we should not give up party politics and others who thought that they should give up party politics. Our Speaker felt that it was right that a Speaker of the Assembly should give up party politics. On that principle our Speaker fought the election this time and won. I am glad the electorate understood his merit and their verdict is correct, in his case. Whether it was correct in other places and constituencies is a different thing. I am sure the future Assembly will elect him as Speaker again and if they do so it will be to their benefit.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank all the Members for the kind words they have said about me. I do not know who the Deputy Speaker would be in the next Assembly. (An hon. Member: 'Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran.') An hon. Member says Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran. She may become a Minister. Why not? Sir, at least 30 of those who are now Members here will be there in the new Assembly. They have got accustomed to addressing the Chair as 'Madam' whenever I occupied the Chair. So I would wish that the next Deputy Speaker also is a Madam.

"It is really sad that only two ladies have been returned to the new Assembly. It is very, very sad. In this House of 215 Members there are 11 ladies. In the new House of 375 members only 2 ladies are Members. I feel I must say, that the leaders of parties were not fair to the ladies. We ought to have been set up in greater numbers and dealt with fairly. I am sure the future Assembly will be worse of for the absence of more ladies. Though the verdict went against them. I am sure, they did their best by

[Srimathi C. Ammannanna Raja] [27th March 1952]

their constituencies, at least as far as they could under the circumstances now prevailing. Specially in Andhra Desa there were several circumstances that went against them. The non-achievement of the Andhra Province, the failure to take up the Ramapadasagar project, the taking away of food from them without anything being left to them to eat and several other things influenced the verdict of the electorate. I know several hon. Members referred to the defeats of others as if the triumphant alone deserved the success. It is not so. There were several things that went against us. One hon. Member went on shouting abuses while I was occupying the Chair and said, 'You were defeated'. There was no connection whatever between my defeat and the demand under discussion then. Simply because they have won, it went to their heads and they could not contain themselves and without any connection whatsoever references were made to the defeats. Several of us who could have been returned to the new Assembly were defeated because of the peculiar circumstances prevailing now.

"Sir, I pay my tribute to the Government who respected the tradition of parliamentary procedure and respected the Chair also, and the members who tried to keep up the high standards of parliamentary traditions. I am sure this Assembly need not feel that it lagged behind any other Assembly in any respect.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, one word more about the Leader of the Opposition. He is so hard working and dutiful and it would be good if he came over to this side of the House so that he may be of greater service to the country. The former Leader of the Opposition also is a very good man. I hope these people will liquidate their parties and choose to serve the interests of the State so that we can have a stable and good Government doing good to the people of the State.

"The Reporters have been doing their duties efficiently. The Press here without fear or favour were doing their duty and our thanks are due to them. Compliments have been paid to the officers and staff of the Legislature Secretariat for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties. I endorse those remarks.

"Lastly I hope the future Assembly Members at least will not think of group politics or power politics but have as their one aim to do their best to the country and not work for their self-glorification or selfishness and think of how to get office by dividing up their parties and going over to the other side. They should all have the interest of the country at heart and when they take their oath of office they should all think of doing their best to the country (hear, hear) and not be actuated by any other motives. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Many hon. Members want to take part in this debate. But as the Members on the Treasury Bench and other hon. Members want to attend the Sheriff's meeting I am going to conclude the labours of the Assembly by saying a few words. I am thankful to the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition,

[Mr. Speaker]

[27th March 1952]

Mr. Baig, Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Mr. Cormack, the Government Whip as well as the Deputy Speaker for the kind words they have said on this occasion. If time permitted, many more hon. Members would have said many more kind words. For want of time I did not allow them to speak. I hope they will excuse me for not allowing them to speak. I am using the word 'excuse' for the first time. Hon. Members must note that I have never so far used the word 'excuse' even once. If I were to occupy the Chair again I may not use that word.

"Hon. Members would remember that we met for the first time on 24th May 1946. From that day the House has done very good work of which any Assembly can be proud. When I use the words 'good work', I have weighed the words carefully and used them carefully. Also, I have not exaggerated our work. There were no breezes as we see in the Legislatures of other countries. No doubt hot words, were exchanged between the Ministerialists and the Opposition Members. But these incidents were forgotten as soon as the House was adjourned and in that respect our House could be compared to the House of Commons which was considered in the words of a great writer as the 'greatest social club in England.' I am thankful to all the hon. Members for the courtesy and co-operation they have extended to the Chair right through from the beginning of the career of this Assembly.

"I wish to say a few words about the 'Speaker's seat'. A question arose in England in 1939 whether the Speaker's constituency should be left uncontested. The House of Commons appointed a Committee to go into this question and the Committee submitted a report to the Commons. I hope hon. Members would go through this report. The Committee came to the conclusion that if democracy is to work well and if the Speaker is to be a 'non-political embodiment of the House of Commons as a whole', his constituency should be left uncontested. It will be interesting to note that in England from 1718 to the present day only five times the Speakers had to face elections. The last Speaker who was defeated in his constituency in the election was Richard Onslow in 1710. Some people think that I have contested my election as an independent candidate. Let me tell this House that I have contested not as an independent candidate, but as 'the Speaker seeking re-election'; the phrase 'the Speaker seeking re-election' is taken from the report referred to by me. 'Speaker seeking re-election' is different from others contesting as independent candidates.

"Of the 214 Members of this Assembly the faces of only 30 including Mr. Fernandez would be seen in the next Assembly. I feel sorry to inform you that none of the eleven lady Members would be in the new Assembly and in their places only two new ladies will be there. I wish the Members who were not returned to the Assembly a well earned rest, and I congratulate the Members that came out successful in the elections. I won't say good-bye to the Members but wish to use a French phrase and say *au revoir*, as I wish to meet them now and then though not in the Assembly, at least in other places.

27th March 1952]

[Mr. Speaker]

"I am also thankful to the Press for reporting correctly whatever has taken place in this House. The Press has not taken sides. It is also my duty to thank the Legislature Secretariat for the help they have given me on all occasions. I must also thank the Deputy Speaker and the Members of the Panel of Chairman for occupying the chair during my absence. Once again I thank all the hon. Members for the co-operation and courtesy they have shown to the Chair, during the past five and a half years.

"I adjourn the House *sine die*."

- The House then adjourned *sine die*.

[27th March 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 297 asked by Sri M. A. Easwaran (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th March 1952, page 533 supra.]

(a) The following are the main causes for the slump that has set in, in the handloom cloth trade :—

(1) Competition from mill cloth due to its increased allotment.

(2) The consumers are postponing their purchases expecting further fall in prices of cloth.

(3) There is practically no export of handloom cloth to Pakistan due to the present political tension between this country and Pakistan. Due to restrictions imposed in the foreign countries by Foreign Governments like Indonesia, Burma, etc., in the matter of import of handloom cloth in those countries and due to competition between handloom cloth produced in this State and similar goods imported from Japan to those countries, the export trade of handloom cloth has gradually declined.

(4) High prices of yarn produced from high priced cotton has also made the handloom cloth dearer.

(5) Due to acute shortage of yarn under counts required, owing to the unsuitability of foreign cotton, the Industry is not able to produce cloth required by the consuming market and the quality has deteriorated and even the cloth so produced out of the available count is not saleable freely as it is not up to the standard and usual specifications.

(6) The general slump in prices has also been reflected in the demand for handloom cloth.

Steps taken by Government.—This Government have already addressed the Government of India for lifting the ban imposed by the Indonesian Government on the import of Indian sarongs into that country. This Government have also made necessary arrangements for the supply of extra yarn to the handloom weavers in Chingleput, Madras, Chittoor, North Arcot and Nellore districts, who produce Madras Handkerchiefs for which there is demand in British West Africa, etc. The Government of India with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Handloom Industry from competition with mills, have banned the mills and powerlooms from producing certain varieties which have been reserved for production on handlooms. The question whether that Government should be addressed to widen the field of reservation is under consideration. Regarding the goods produced by the Co-operative Societies, the Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras, is helping to an appreciable extent in the matter of marketing through their depots and emporia.

27th March 1952]

(b) The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras, is taking steps to standardise the goods produced by the primaries and their own units with a view to popularise their products.

(c) It is not proposed to bring any such Bill at present.

(d) District Handloom Advisory Boards have already been constituted in the districts of Salem, Madurai, Guntur, Bellary and Coimbatore. Proposals for constituting such Boards for East and West Godavari districts are under consideration.

(e) The functions of the District Handloom Advisory Boards are to attend to the following work and to make suggestions, if any, to the Madras Handloom Committee on these matters :—

(1) Study local problems of handloom industry and devise ways and means to solve them.

(2) Maintain correct particulars of handlooms and dyehouses in the district and also the names of weavers, master weavers, dyers, etc.

(3) Study the human and technical resources of the district and suggest steps to improve their efficiency.

(4) Study the actual requirements of yarn and other raw materials for the Industry.

(5) Advise about standardisation of handloom fabrics and planning the quality, quantity and timing of production for each weaving centre in the district so that production is adjusted to the demand.

(6) Hold exhibitions, conduct propaganda and assist in the marketing of cloth.

(7) Advise about such measures as would enable the handloom industry to survive as a vital force in the economy of the country.

The District Handloom Advisory Boards are also expected to advise the respective Collectors in matters relating to yarn distribution, reduction of bogus looms, etc.

(f) The District Handloom Advisory Boards will consist of the following members :—

(1) The Collector of the district (ex-officio)—*President*.

(2) One of the local members of the Madras Handloom Committee to be nominated by Government—*Vice-President*.

(3) Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the district concerned.

(4) One representative of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

(5) Two representatives of the weavers outside the Co-operative fold.

(6) One representative of yarn dealers.

[27th March 1952]

(7) One representative from among the master-weavers and handloom cloth merchants.

(8) Other local members of the Madras Handloom Committee, if any.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 305 asked by Sri M. A. Easwaran (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th March 1952, page 545 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the maximum open market price of rice prevailing in the derationed districts before and after derationing.

District.	The highest open market price of rice which prevailed before derationing (rate per imperial maund).	The highest open market price of rice which prevailed after derationing (rate per imperial maund).	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Anantapur	RS. A. P. 51 0 0	RS. A. P. 42 6 0	(-) 16.9
Bellary	52 0 0	60 0 0	(+) 15.3
3 Chingleput	42 0 0	38 0 0	(-) 9.5
4 Chittoor	48 0 0	48 0 0	..
5 Coimbatore	60 0 0	48 0 0	(-) 20.0
6 Cuddapah	34 0 0	49 0 0	(+) 44.1
7 Kurnool	34 8 0	50 0 0	(+) 44.9
8 Madurai	45 0 0	38 0 0	(-) 15.5
9 North Arcot	51 0 0	45 0 0	(-) 12.7
10 Ramanathapuram ..	51 0 0	42 10 0	(-) 21.1
11 Salem	54 9 0	48 0 0	(-) 12.0
12 South Arcot	35 4 0	31 8 0	(-) 2.1
13 South Kanara	46 4 0	65 0 0	(+) 40.5
14 Srikakulam	53 0 0	60 0 0	(+) 13.2
15 Tiruchirappalli ..	51 0 0	36 0 0	(-) 33.3
16 Tirunelveli	45 0 0	30 0 0	(-) 33.3
17 Visakhapatnam ..	70 0 0	110 0 0	(+) 57.1

27th March 1952]

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the Number of relief shops functioning in the district as on 23rd February 1952.

Name of district.	Number of relief shops (fair price shops and grain shops as on 15th February 1952).	Name of district.	Number of relief shops (fair price shops and grain shops as on 15th February 1952).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Anantapur	190	13 Krishna	100
2 Arcot, North	398	14 Kurnool	309
3 Arcot, South	428	15 Madurai	352
4 Bellary	189	16 Nellore	352
5 Chingleput	660	17 Ramanathapuram ..	411
6 Chittoor	531	18 Salem	388
7 Coimbatore	753	19 Srikakulam	372
8 Cuddapah	313	20 Tiruchirappalli ..	409
9 Godavari, East ..	389	21 Tirunelveli	565
10 Godavari, West ..	279	22 Visakhapatnam ..	657
11 Guntur	513	Total	8,680
12 Kanara, South ..	217		

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 310 asked by Sri M. A. Easwaran (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th March 1952, page 553 supra.]

Summary of the recommendations made by the Special Agency Development Officer, Kakinada, in his final report.

(1) Land Colonisation Schemes in different places of the Agency Areas.

(2) Improvement of forest wealth and introduction of new plants in certain specified localities.

(3) The lease for the working of bamboo coupes should be given to Co-operative Societies.

(4) Establishment of two sanctuaries for the preservation of wild animals, one in Albaka and Cherla Reserve Forest in Nugur taluk and another in special unreserves in Gudem taluk.

(5) Formation of one Public Works Department Division for investigation and execution of all irrigation schemes in Agency areas.

(6) Grant of subsidies to the Agency people to cover the actual cost of irrigation work subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 in each case.

[27th March 1952]

(7) Formation of Sabari Reservoir Project in Bhadrachalam taluk.

(8) Long lease of one lakh acres in the upper Agencies of Rampachodavaram, Ellavaram, Gudur, Viravalli, Srungavarapukota and Salur taluks for coffee plantation and growing pineapples.

(9) Disreservation of 200 acres in Malleru Reserve Forest in Ellavaram taluk and leasing it out to plainsmen for growing mango, cashewnut, soapnut and tamarind groves.

(10) Establishment of three agricultural research stations to improve agriculture in the Agency generally and to conduct research on fruits in—

- (1) Tajangi in Gudem taluk.
- (2) Venkatapuram in Nugur taluk.
- (3) Katravada in Rampachodavaram taluk.

(11) Two tractor stations, one for Gudem and Ellavaram taluks and the other for Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks, to reclaim and bring under cultivation extensive waste lands and the reserved lands proposed for disreservation for colonization purpose.

(12) Prohibition of podu cultivation on hill slopes in unreserves, and carrying on propaganda on improved methods of permanent cultivation.

(13) Deputation of two Agricultural Demonstrators to some important coffee growing districts in South India for training to help Agency people to grow coffee better.

(14) Starting of 18 agricultural Demonstration Units within a period of nine years at important centres at the rate of two per year.

(15) Employment of separate Agency District Agricultural Officer and staff.

(16) Opening of nine pilot farms at five important centres with a view to produce and distribute different varieties of seeds and grafts of fruit.

(17) Training of 30 hillmen as maistris every year for a period of nine years.

(18) Training of 30 hillmen owning lands in improved methods of cultivation to expedite the development of agriculture.

(19) A Ten-Year Plan for the eradication of malaria at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(20) Training of 30 hillmen as fieldmen and maistris for a period of ten years with a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem.

(21) Sinking of 400 wells in the entire Agency Area at the rate of 40 wells every year.

[27th March 1952]

(22) Extension of the provisions of the Madras Public Health Act relating to the control of epidemic diseases in the Agency are as.

(23) Development of Paderu in Gudem taluk into a first-class health resort.

(24) Provision of two mobile teams—each with a medical officer, two Health Inspectors and an ambulance van—one for East Godavari and West Godavari districts and another for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts for eradication of yaws.

(25) Opening of seven mobile dispensaries in the areas having poor road communications and 19 stationary dispensaries in the interior places within a period of ten years.

(26) Training of 30 tribal barber midwives in the district headquarters hospitals for six months every year with a stipend of Rs. 40 per head the scheme to be continued for three years, and until agency women are sufficiently educated, trained midwives from plains may be sent to the agencies.

(27) Liberalising of Agricultural Loans Rules and appointment of Special Loans Deputy Tahsildars.

(28) Starting of a net work of multi-purpose co-operative societies at different centres in the agencies to market the minor produce collected by the hillmen, and to sell them their daily needs. A society at Kannapuram in West Godavari district is to be started in the first instance.

(29) Formation of labour contract societies among hillmen for taking up contracts for new roads as well as repair works.

(30) Appointment of a separate Deputy Registrar of Co-operative societies for the Agency areas for supervision of the societies already formed and for organising new societies.

(31) Framing of a self-contained regulation in the place of the Agency Tracts Land Transfer Act I of 1947 to tighten control over alienation of lands by hillmen.

(32) All Government waste lands in settled ryotwari villages to be reserved and assigned to landless labourers.

(33) All unobjectionable lands in the possession and enjoyment of the hillmen under the Sivayijama right immediately to be assigned to hillmen.

(34) Immediate abolition of zamindari in the agency.

(35) Minor forest produce to be leased out to village elders for enjoyment by all the hillmen in common.

(36) All lanka lands in the Agency to be leased out to hillmen or scheduled castes people who form themselves into co-operative societies.

(37) Introduction of prohibition in the agency areas.

(38) Abolition of muttadari system.

(39) Formation of 500 miles of major roads and improvements to feeder and village roads.

[27th March 1952]

- (40) Appointment of 8 (eight) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons with two Live-stock Inspectors for each for improving the cattle wealth of the Agency.
- (41) Appointment of a separate District Veterinary Officer for the Agency areas in all the districts.
- (42) Distribution of cattle, rams, boards to hillmen free of cost.
- (43) Establishment of a cattle breeding station at Lothugedda in Gudem taluk.
- (44) Training of hillmen in Cottage Industries, like spinning and weaving, pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, etc.
- (45) Opening of workshops in trades, viz., carpentry and blacksmithy.
- (46) Free distribution of a few Wardha type of oil crushers and also bee-hive boxes to bona fide hillmen.
- (47) Starting of a pencil factory as an adjunct to the Government Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, by making use of the graphite deposits.
- (48) A systematic search for coal in the Godavari Valley by boring operations.
- (49) A systematic survey by the Department of Geological Survey of India of the entire Agency area.
- (50) Development of fisheries in Agency areas by distribution of 10,000 fingerlings every year free of cost to Agency tanks and ponds at a cost of Rs. 1,000.
- (51) Extension of Women's Welfare branches at ten specified places at the rate of two each year for promoting the economic and social conditions of Agency women.
- (52) Installation of 13 radio sets at important places in the Agency areas.
- (53) Establishment of Posts and Telegraphs Offices in certain Agency areas.
- (54) Schools under the District Board management to be taken over under Government management. Construction of buildings for schools and quarters for teachers.
- (55) Introducing Lower Grade Training for hill tribe boys in order to meet the needs of qualified hands.
- (56) Enhancement of stipends to pupils undergoing Higher Grade Teachers' Training.
- (57) Opening of six residential Girls' schools at six places for giving the girls a shortened course of education for six years.
- (58) Appointment of a separate Agency District Educational Officer to have effective supervision on the various educational institutions in the Agency.
- (59) Opening of 200 elementary schools during the period of ten years at the rate of 20 every year in school-less centres.
- (60) Opening of 38 higher elementary schools within a period of ten years at the rate of 3 or 4 schools every year.

27th March 1952]

- (61) Conversion of nine higher elementary schools into middle schools at the rate of one school per year.
- (62) Development of nine boarding homes and seven subsidized hostels into full-fledged residential institutions.
- (63) Opening of new boarding homes in places where there are higher elementary schools.
- (64) Provision of midday meals for all tribal children in the Government schools from the first year itself and to be extended to all the district board schools in subsequent years.
- (65) Supply of free clothing, books and slates to all tribal children.
- (66) Provision of adult-education propaganda vans equipped with portable cine projectors in order to spread education among adults.
- (67) Starting of a basic training school temporarily at Bhadrachalam and two at Rampachodavaram and one permanently at Araku Valley.
- (68) Opening of one training centre at Polavaram to train all elementary school teachers in adult education.
- (69) Opening of 100 adult schools every year at a cost of about Rs. 20,000 recurring for ten years.
- (70) Grants at varying scales to schools with a view to develop physical education of the tribal children.
- (71) Opening of a Second Grade College at Bhadrachalam.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 312 asked by Sri K. Linga Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th March 1952, page 554 supra.]

(a) Yes. Intensive procurement of paddy, rice and millets was ordered to be given up in the upland areas of the northern surplus districts in January 1951 itself.

(b) No. Intensive procurement in the above areas has not since been revived. But, the Collectors have been directed to resort to requisitioning of foodgrains from bigger producers in these upland areas also in order to prevent hoarding of stocks and accelerate flow of stocks into open market in times of emergency, and instructions have been issued to them prescribing the principles and procedure to be followed in resorting to such requisitioning of foodgrains.

(c) No representations of the kind, referred to, have been received either by District Collectors or the Government in the case of Nellore, Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari districts. In respect of East Godavari district, a representation has been received by the Government from the hon. Member himself complaining that in Koti village in Rajahmundry taluk, the Taluk Supply Officer procured from a ryot 100 bags of paddy without leaving sufficient quantity for his personal requirements. A report was called for from the Collector of East Godavari in the matter. According to

[27th March 1952]

this report, the producer had cultivated 22.26 acres of irrigated paddy and the surplus with him, after allowing for all his requirements at prescribed rates, was determined at 101 bags, 19 kunchams of paddy. When the Taluk Supply Officer first inspected his granary in July 1951, his stock was estimated at 300 bags and the producer had then agreed to deliver 100 bags and also obtained "E" Form receipt for the 100 bags of paddy. Subsequently, he managed to remove surreptitiously 180 bags from the granaries, which was either secreted or otherwise disposed of. As he was evading to deliver his surplus, his granaries were sealed by the Assistant Taluk Supply Officer. When the granaries were again opened on 18th August 1951 by the Taluk Supply Officer, there were only about 120 bags of paddy and as the Taluk Supply Officer insisted on the delivery of 100 bags already agreed to, the producer delivered the quantity.

It is specifically reported that the Taluk Supply Officer did not threaten the producer and force him to deliver the surplus as alleged in the representation. The producer had voluntarily agreed to deliver 100 bags in the first instance. As the producer had already obtained an "E" Form receipt for 100 bags, and as it was quite clear that the producer had either secreted or otherwise disposed of 180 bags, the Taluk Supply Officer insisted and collected the 100 bags agreed to. In the circumstances the Government considered that no action was called for in the matter.

INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th and 27th March 1952.

Volume XIII (Nos. 1 to 9).

	PAGES
A	
Abdul Hameed Khan, Janab—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	179-181
Demand for Advance Grant re Irrigation	271-272
Abdul Majid, Janab M. S.—	
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 ..	597-599
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	191-193
Demand for further grants for 1951-52 re General Sales Tax and	
Other Taxes and Duties	596
Adivasis—	
See <i>Hortians; Hostels</i> .	
Administration of Justice—	
Demand for Advance Grant re—	391
Agency areas—	
Question re abolition of the Muttadari system in the—	528
Agricultural implements—	
Question re loans for purchase of—	459-460
Agricultural labourers—	
Question re eviction of—in Tanjore	525-527
Agriculture—	
Demand for Advance Grant re—	392
Aircraft—	
See "Hanuman."	
Amiruddin, Begum Sultan Mir—	
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 ..	599-591
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	159-162
Demand for Advance Grant re—	289-290
Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	361-364
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	
Demand for Further Grant for 1951-52 re—	499-500,
Motor Vehicles Acts	505
State Excise Duties	475-476
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52—	
Discussion re	425-426
Ammanna Raja, Srimathi C.—	
Demand for Further Grant for 1951-52 re Irrigation	511
Legislative Assembly—Review of the work of	611-613
Anantaohar, Sri B.—	
Demand for Advance Grant re Irrigation	265-266
Ankinidu, Sri Thita—	
Question re alleged arrest of—	401-402

—cont.

PAGES

Annamalai Pillai, Sri N.— Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	185-187
Demand for Further Grant for 1951-52 re State Excise Duties	472-474
Appa Rao, Sri M. R.— Demand for Further Grant for 1951-52 re—State Excise Duties	476-477
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52— Discussion re	433-435
Appropriation Bill, 1952— See Bills.	
Arunachalam, Sri A. J.— See Questions and Answers.	
Ayurvedic Doctors— Question re details re — employed by local bodies	413
B	
Banganapalle village establishments— Question re retrenchment in	142-144
Bapineedu, Sri M.— Legislative Assembly—Review of the work of the	611
Bee-keeping industry— Question re schemes for improvement of	254
“Bharat Theatre” — Question re construction of	456-457
Bhashyam, Sri K.— Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	189-191
Bills— Appropriation Bill, 1952— Introduced, considered and passed	561-568
Message from the Governor	560
Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952— Introduced, considered and passed	568-602
Message from the Governor	560
Budget for the year 1952-53— General discussion of	73-137, 151-212
Presentation of the —	24-30
Buses— Question re number of — running between Saidapet and Madras	11-12
See Political Sufferers.	
Bus routes— Question re— Particulars regarding — in Madras City	20-21
Permits for — in Guntur district	20
Business of the House— Change in the order of	255
Discussion re—	24
C	
Capital Outlay on Civil Works— Demand for Advance Grant re—	395
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes— Demand for Advance Grant re—	395
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development— Demand for Advance Grant re—	395
Capital Outlay on Irrigation— Demand for Advance Grant re—	395
Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes— Demand for Advance Grant re—	396

C—cont.

PAGES.

Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading— Demand for Advance Grant re—	279-309 325-338
Castes— Question re mention of — in Teachers' Training Examinations	223-224
Cattle Welfare— Question re Central grant for —	248-249
Central Jail, Salem— Question re Communist prisoners in — treatment of	322-323
Certified Schools— Question re cost of raw materials purchased by —	15
Chagalnad Rural Water-supply Scheme— Question re Report of the Sanitary Engineer re —	446
Cinchona and Fisheries— Demand for Advance Grant re —	393
Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant— Demand for Advance Grant re —	393
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid— Demand for Advance Grant re —	394
Civil Works—Works— Demand for Advance Grant re —	393
Cloth dealers— Question re linking of — to specific villages	141-142
Communal Government Order— Question re judgment of the Supreme Court on —	245-247
Communist prisoners— Question re treatment of — in Central Jail, Salem	322-323
Communists— Question re— List of persons suspected as —	225-227
Shooting of — in Kapileswarapuram, Gannavaram taluk	148-149
Commuted Value of Pensions— Demand for Advance Grant re —	396
Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952— See Bills.	
Constituencies— Question re names of — in Kurnool district for State Assembly	15-16
Controlled commodities— See T.U.C.S., Madras.	
Co-operation— Demand for Advance Grant re —	392
Co-operative Collective Farms— Question re number of — in the State	144-147
Cormack, Mr. H. I.— Legislative Assembly—Review of the work of the	611
Crop damage— Question re — in West Godavari district	413-14
Cultivators— See Loans.	
D	
Dacoity (armed)— Question re particulars, etc., of — near Polaj village	443-444
Dalahaye Mobile Motion Picture Vehicles— See Paper laid on the Table of the House.	
“Defence Squads” — Question re — in villages	410-412

D—cont.

PAGES.

Demands for Advance Grant or 1952-53 re—	
Administration of Justice ..	391
Agriculture ..	392
Capital Outlay on Civil Works ..	395
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	395
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	395
Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..	395
Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes ..	395
Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading ..	396
Cinchona and Fisheries ..	279-309,
Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant ..	325-333
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid ..	393
Civil Works—Works ..	393
Commuted Value of Pensions ..	394
Co-operation ..	393
District Administration and Miscellaneous ..	396
Education ..	392
Electricity ..	391
Famine ..	392
Forest ..	394
General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties ..	339-357
Harijan Uplift ..	390
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff ..	391
Industries ..	393
Irrigation ..	357-389
Jails ..	393
Labour including Factories ..	258-279
Land Revenue ..	391
Loans and Advances by the State Government ..	393
Medical ..	390
Miscellaneous ..	396
Motor Vehicles Acts ..	392
Payment of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System ..	394
Pensions ..	390
Police ..	395
Public Health ..	394
Registration ..	391
Road Transport Schemes—Working expenses ..	392
Stamps ..	390
State Excise Duties ..	394
State Legislature ..	390
Stationery and Printing ..	390
Veterinary ..	391
Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure in the year 1951-52 re—	394
Forest ..	392
General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties ..	499
Irrigation ..	505-509
Land Revenue ..	509-520
Motor Vehicles Acts ..	460-464
Stamps ..	499-505
State Excise Duties ..	498-499
Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure in the year 1951-52 (guillotined)—	465-497
Administration of Justice ..	520
Agriculture ..	521
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	524
Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..	523
Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes ..	524
Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading ..	524
Cinchona and Fisheries ..	524
Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant ..	522
Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid ..	522
Civil Works—Works ..	522
Commuted Value of Pensions ..	522
Co-operation ..	524

D—cont.

Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure in the year 1951-52—(guillotined)—cont.

District Administration and Miscellaneous ..	520
Education ..	521
Harijan Uplift ..	520
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff ..	522
Electricity ..	522
Famine ..	521
Industries ..	520
Jails ..	524
Loans and Advances by the State Government ..	521
Medical ..	523
Miscellaneous ..	523
Payments of compensation to Landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System ..	523
Pensions ..	520
Police ..	521
Public Health ..	523
Road Transport Schemes ..	520
State Legislature ..	523
Stationery and Printing ..	521
Veterinary ..	250
Deputy Collectors—	
Question re number of — directly recruited ..	14
Derelictioned areas—	
See Rice ..	21-22
Discretionary Grants—	
Question re use of — by Collectors of Rayalaseema districts ..	391
Dispensaries—	
Question re number of — of Indigenous Medicine under local bodies ..	391
District Administration and Miscellaneous—	
Demand for Advance Grant for 1952-53 re —	
Doctors—	
See Ayurvedic Doctors ..	
Dorairaja Pandian, Sri D.—	
See Questions and Answers ..	

E

Easwaran, Sri M. A.—	131-132
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	
See Questions and Answers ..	392
Education—	
Demands for Advance Grants for 1952-53 re —	394
Electricity—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	441-443
Question re—	458-59
Extension of — from Jog to South Kanara ..	524
Scheme for extension of — to Vaduvu ..	
Supply of — to rural areas in Ponnani taluk ..	
Electricity supply undertakings, Government Order re payment of compensation	
See Papers laid on the Table of the House ..	139-140
Elementary schools—	
Question re opening of new — in South Kanara district ..	
Enclave villages—	
See Land revenue ..	
Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.	
[Amendments to Rules under section 40 (1)]—	602-603
Motion re—	

E—cont.	PAGES
Estates—	
Question re amendment of the definition of —	22-23
Eviction suits—	
Question re particulars of — filed against tenants in South Kanara.	222-23
Examinations—	
Question re Teachers' Training — mention of caste in	223-224
Executive Officers—	
See "Panchayat boards"	249
Famine—	
Demand for Advance grant re —	339-357
Fernandez, Mr. W. J.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	195-196
Fire-fighting squads for villages—	
Question re —	64-66
Fire Services Department—	
Question re merger of — with Police Department	1
Five-year Plan—	
Question re — relating to National Highways	18
Ford foundation—	
Question re aid from — for rural development	414-15
Forest—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	390
Gazetted Officers—	
Question re number of — of the State working in the Hyderabad State.	9-10
General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	301
Goat sacrifice—	
Question re — in the Kaliyamma temple in Idumbuvanam village.	400-1
Gopalan, Sri A. K.—	
Question re alleged shadowing of —	417
Gopala Reddi, Sri B.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53 —General discussion re	151-159
Gopalaswami, Sri L. N.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53 —General discussion re	96-100
Demand for Advance Grant re Hqads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff.	368-371
Demand for Further grant re State Excise Duties	486-487
See Questions and Answers.	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52—	421-424
Discussion re	
Government Arts College, Kumbakonam—	
Question re complaints re admissions in —	220-222
Government employees—	
Question re assignment of lands to lower class —	451-452
Government holidays—	
Question re changes in —, representation from Pudukkottai re	321-322
Government Offices—	
Question re estimates for buildings for — at Srikakulam	559-560
Government Press—	
Question re quarters for employees of —	319-320
Govinda Doss, Sri D.—	
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties	489-491
See Questions and Answers.	

G

G—cont.	PAGES
Govinda Menon, Sri M. P.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	100-105
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties	465
Govinda Nair, Sri L.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Guruvulu, Sri S.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Handloom cloth—	
Question re slump in trade	533-535
"Hanuman"—	
Question re sale of aircraft —	537-539
Harijan Girls' Hostel, Adoni —	19
Question re grants to —	
Harijans—	
Question re—	18
Grant of house-sites for — of Alur, Bellary district	245
Number of — admitted into the Engineering Colleges	
Representations from — of Nidimusal village, Nellore district, re	323-324
forcible grazing of fields by rich ryots	69-71
Scholarship-holders among — and Adivasis	393
Harijan Uplift—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	
Holidays—	
See Government holidays.	
Hostels—	
Question re grant for Adivasi	12-13
Hotels—	
Question re supply of rice to —	452
House-sites—	
Question re applications for — by Government employees	225
See Harijans.	
Hussain, Janab H. S.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Inams (pre-1936)—	
Question re — not notified for abolition	22
Inam villages—	
Question re re-opening of cases of certain — in Tirunelveli district	23
wherein rent reduction had been refused	
Indigenous medicine—	
See Dispensaries.	
Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, Madras—	
See Papers laid on the Table of the House.	
Industries—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	393
Irrigation—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	258-279
Jagga Raju, Sri V.—	
Demand for Grant re State Excise Duties	482-484
Jails—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	391
Jamabandi mamools—	
Question re alleged collection of — in Nellore district	444

J—cont.

PAGE

Jeeps—	
Question re purchase of — by the Prohibition Department ..	555-556
Juveniles—	
Question re prevention of begging by — in the City ..	540

K

Kadirappa, Sri D.—	
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties ..	494-495
Kaleswara Rao, Sri A.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Kamatchi Chettiyar, Sri K. P.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Kameswara Rao, Sri A.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re ..	126-131
Kandaswami Pillai, Sri P.—	
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 ..	594-597
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re ..	166-168
Kanniyappan, Sri M.—	
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties ..	484-485
See Questions and Answers.	
Karanth, Sri K. R.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Khadi—	
Question re blackmarketing in — prevention of ..	403-405
Khadi centres—	
Question re number of — run by the Government ..	149-150
Kosalram, Sri K. T.—	
Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading ..	330-332
Demand for Further Grant re Irrigation ..	512
See Questions and Answers.	
Krishnaiah, Sri Yellamanchili—	
Question re alleged arrest of — ..	398-400
Krishna Rao, Sri Yellamanchili—	
Question re alleged arrest of — ..	315-16
Kumaraswami, Sri G.—	
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 ..	582-584
Demand for Advance Grant re Irrigation ..	266-267
See Questions and Answers.	
Kumbakonam—	
See Rulings.	
Kuppuswami, Sri R.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Kurmayya, Sri V.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re ..	193-195
Demand for Advance Grant re Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff ..	381-382
"Kuruchetra"—	
Question re staging of — at Gudur — Interference by Revenue officers ..	402-3

L

Labour including Factories—	
Demand for Advance Grant re — ..	393
Labour School—	
Question re construction of a — in Kunjapanai village, the Nilgiris.	4-6

I—cont.

PAGE

Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi V.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Lakshmipathi (Nadakudu)—	
Question re alleged arrest of — ..	401-2
Land Revenue—	
Demand for Advance Grant re — ..	390
Question re rates of — in enclave villages ..	532-33
Lands—	
Question re —	
Cultivation of — adjoining railway lines ..	445-446
Cultivation of padugai — in Tiruchirappalli district, etc. ..	227-232
Reclamation of — in Regulachervu Lagoon ..	412-413
See Government employees, political sufferers	
Lanka lands—	
Question re — in Jonnada, East Godavari district, Leasing of ..	403-
Legislative Assembly—	
Review of the work of the — ..	604-615
Libraries—	
Question re Grants to — ..	16-17
Linga Raju, Sri K.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re ..	183-185
See Questions and Answers.	
Loans—	
Question re grant of — to cultivators in Rayalaseema ..	13-14
Loans and Advances by the State Government—	
Demand for Grant re — ..	396
Lothugedda-Gangaraju Madugula road works—	
Question re completion of — and other road works in the Agency areas ..	220

M

Mahboob Ali Baig, Janab—	
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 ..	568-70,
	571-572
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re ..	187-189
Legislative Assembly, review of the work of the ..	605-609
Mahin Sahamnad, Janab—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Medical—	
Demand for Advance Grant re — ..	392
Medical Colleges—	
Question re admission into — ..	17-18
Medical Council (Madras)—	
Question re enquiry into the elections to the — ..	447-48
Melapalayam Municipality—	
Question re exclusion of certain areas from — ..	247
Message from the Governor re—	
Appropriation Bill, 1952 ..	560
Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 ..	560
Mills—	
Question re number of — permitted to have retail depots ..	449-51
Ministers—	
Question re travelling expenditure incurred by — on electioneering work ..	548-49
Miscellaneous—	
Demand for Advance Grant re — ..	394
Mohamed Abdul Salam, Janab—	
See Questions and Answers.	

M—cont.

PAGES

Motion re—	
Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948—Amendments to Rules under section 40 (1) of the	602-603
Motor Vehicles Acts—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	390
Muhammed Ibrahim, Janab M.A.—	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52—Discussion re	436-437
Muhammad Ismail, Janab S.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Muhammad Raza Khan, Janab—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	93-96
Demand for Advance Grant re Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	377-381
Demand for Further Grant re—	
Land Revenue	463
State Excise Duties	465-467
Motion under rule 22 of the Assembly Rules	257
Muniswami Pillai, Sri V. I.—	
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	579-581
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	162-164
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties	486
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52—Discussion re	428-431
Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Raja—	
Bills—	
Appropriation Bill, 1952	561-564
Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	576-578
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	77-83
Business of the House—Discussion re	24
Demand for Advance Grant re—	
Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	282-286
Famine	341-344
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	371-374
Irrigation	260-263
Demand for Further Grant re—	
Irrigation	509-520
Land Revenue	461
Legislative Assembly, review of the work of the	609-611
Motion under rule 22 of the Assembly Rules	256-257
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52—Discussion re	424-428
Muttadari System—	
See Agency areas.	

N

Nagappa, Sri S.—	
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	581-582
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	73-77
Demand for Advance Grant re—	
Famine	346-347
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	365-368
Irrigation	267-269
Demand for Further Grant re Land Revenue	461
See Questions and Answers.	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52—Discussion re	418-421

N—cont.

PAGES

Nagaraja Manigar, Sri S.—	
Demand for Advance Grant re Irrigation	272-273
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties	479-480
Nataraja Gounder, Sri K. S.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	181-183
National Highways—	
See Five-year Plan	18
P	
Padugai lands—	
Question re cultivation of, in Tiruchirappalli district	227-232
Pais, Sri L. C.—	
Bills—Appropriation Bill, 1952	564-567
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	105-108
Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	328-330
Panchayat Act—	
Question re enforcement, etc., of	251-254
Panchayat Boards—	
Question re untrained executive officers working in —	249
Papers laid on the Table of the House —	
Dalhaye Mobile Motion Picture vehicles, exemption of, notification re	396
Electricity undertakings, compensation in respect of	30
Exemption of lorry belonging to Travancore-Cochin Government from Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 notification re	31
Inclusion of area in Cuddalore Municipal limit, notification re	30
Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, Madras—Balance sheet of, as on 30th June 1951	31
Periyakulam Municipal Electrical Undertaking, — Government Order re compensation payable to	31
“Principles of Ryotwari Settlement”, pamphlet entitled	30
Producers-cum-Consumers’ Co-operative Society, Sriperumbudur	31
Regulation under Article 320 (3) of the Constitution	30
Regulation under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution	31
Sivakasi Municipal Electrical Undertaking—Government Order re payment of compensation to	31
Visakhapatnam District Board, inclusion of certain villages within the jurisdiction of the	
Parameswaran, the Hon. Sri B.—	
Demand for Further Grant re —	499
Forest	465
State Excise Duties	496-497
Pattabhiraman, Sri T. S.—	
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties	467-468
Pattabiramaiah, Sri M. S.—	
Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	286-289
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties	487-489
Payment of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System—	
Demand for Advance Grant re	395
Pensions—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	394
Periyakulam Municipal Electrical Undertaking—	
See Papers laid on the Table of the House.	
Periaswami, Sri M. P.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53 — General discussion re	185-187
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties	491-492

P—cont.

PAGES

Pilot Development Projects— Question re particulars relating to— ..	414-15
Polal village— See Dacoity (armed).	
Police— Demand for Advance Grant re — Question re methods adopted by the — to extract information from arrested persons ..	391
Police raids— Question re alleged destruction of property during — in Krishna district during 1948-51 ..	446-447
Police Special Camps— Question re — Alleged establishment of — in Tiruvur taluk and Munagala paragona ..	545
Number and purpose of — ..	320-321
Political sufferers— Question re — Grant of lands to — ..	317-318
Grant of bus permits to — ..	
Representation of — of Mannargudi ..	1-4, 531-32
Ponnani taluk— See Electricity.	4
Prakasam, Sri T.— Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re ..	455-456
"Principles of Ryotwari Settlement" (pamphlet)— See Papers laid on the Table of the House.	108-115
Procurement— Question re stoppage of — in upland areas of surplus districts ..	554
Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Sriperumbudur— See Papers laid on the Table of the House.	
Prohibition Staff College— Question re details regarding — ..	
Public Health— Demand for Advance Grant re — ..	140-141
Public meetings— Question re licence for holding — ..	392
Pulichintala Project— Question re further investigation and construction of — report from the Chief Engineer ..	217-219
Pumping stations— Question re erection of new — for agricultural purposes in Nellore and other districts ..	318-319
	225
Questions and Answers— Arunachalam, Sri A. J.— Question re — Allotment of yarn to the State ..	
Mills permitted to have retail depots ..	452-54
Production of yarn by mills ..	549-550
Dorairaja Panthian, Sri D.— Question re yarn, blackmarketing of ..	449-451
Easwaran, Sri M. A.— Question re — Adivasi hostels — grant for the ..	6-7
Armed dacoity near Polal village ..	150-151
Crops in West Godavari district — Damage to ..	12-13
Gazetted officers of the State working in Hyderabad State ..	443-444
	413-14
	9-10

Q—cont.

PAGES

Questions and Answers—cont.	
Gopalaswami, Sri L. N.— Question re padugai lands in Tiruchirappalli district, cultivation, etc., of ..	227-232
Govinda Doss, Sri D.— Question re — Grants to Harijan Girls' Hostel, Adoni ..	19
House-sites grants to Harijans of Alur ..	18
Govindan Nair, Sri P.— Question re electricity, supply of, to rural areas in Ponnani taluk ..	324
Guruvulu, Sri S.— Question re Spencer & Co., hunger-strike by workers of — for referring dispute to Conciliation Officer ..	549
Hussain, Janab H. S.— Question re — Ayurvedic doctors employed by local bodies ..	413
Dispensaries of indigenous medicine under local bodies ..	21-22
Elementary schools in South Kanara district, opening of ..	139-140
Village Vaidya Scheme ..	415-16
Kaleswara Rao, Sri A.— Question re — Dam across Yenuguedda Vagu, construction of ..	73
Enclave villages, rates of land revenue in ..	532-33
Pulichintala Project, report from Chief Engineer about further investigation, etc., of ..	318-319
Kamatchi Chettiar, Sri K. P.— Question re sales-tax on eggs, abolition of ..	67-69
Kanniyappan, Sri M.— Question re — Agricultural implements, loans for purchase of ..	459-460
Buses running between Saidapet and Madras ..	11-12
Government employees, assignment of lands to — ..	451-452
Government Press employees, quarters for ..	319-320
Grant of lands to political sufferers ..	1-4
Grant of permits to political sufferers for running buses ..	4
House-sites, applications for, from the employees of Government ..	225
Particulars regarding bus routes in Madras City ..	20-21
Scale of yarn ration in the State ..	19-20
Karanth Sri K. R.— Question re — "Bharat Theatre", construction of ..	456-57
Electricity, extension of, from Jog to South Kanara ..	441-443
Eviction suits against tenants in South Kanara ..	222-223
Five-year Plan ..	18
Pilot Development Projects ..	414-15
Kosalram, Sri K. T.— Question re — Assignment of lands to political sufferers in Inam Chatram-patti village, Koilpatti taluk ..	531-32
Communal G.O.—Steps taken by Government after the Supreme Court judgment ..	245-247
Kumaraswamy, Sri G.— Question re — Construction of anicut over Vamsadhara ..	558-554
Government offices, buildings for, in Srikakulam ..	559-560
Roads, tarring of, within Srikakulam Municipality ..	321
Road works in Srikakulam district, execution of ..	317
Kuppuswamy, Sri R.— Question re — Tapioca produced in Malabar, quantity of ..	541-542
Yarn stock in mills in Coimbatore district ..	17

Q-cont.

PAGES

Questions and Answers—cont.

Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi V.— Question re Melapalayam Municipality, representations re exclusion of certain areas from	247
Lingaraju, Sri K.— Question re— Jeeps purchased by Prohibition Department Lanka lands near Jonnada, East Godavari district — Leasing of	555-556
Licences for sweet toddy, Issue of, in East and West Godavari districts	408-9
Prohibition Staff College, training of officers in Rural Water-supply Scheme, Chagalnad in East Godavari	409
Stoppage of procurement in upland areas of surplus districts	140-141
Travelling expenditure incurred by Ministers on electioneering tours	446
Mahin Schannad, Janab— Question re construction of road between Chamnad and Thekkil	554
Mohamed Abdul Salam, Janab— Question re— Fire Services Department	548-49
T.U.C.S., blackmarketing in sugar by	397-8
T.U.C.S., shortage of controlled commodities in	1
Muhammad Ismail, Janab S.— Question re panchayat boards, untrained executive officers working in	142
Nagappa, Sri S.— Question re— Deputy Collectors, number of, directly recruited as—	147-48
Discretionary grants by Collectors of Rayalaseema districts	249
Grant of loans to cultivators in Rayalaseema	250
Harijans admitted into Engineering College	14
Harijans of Nidimusal village, Nellore district, representations from, against their fields being grazed forcibly	13-14
Medical Colleges, admission into the	245
Raw materials purchased by Certified Schools	323-324
Raghavayya, Sri V.— Question re— Cloth dealers, linking to specific villages	17-18
Handloom cloth trade, slump in	15
Harijan scholarship-holders	141-142
Jamabandi mamools, alleged collections of, in Nellore district	533-535
Lothugedda-Gangaraju Madugole road works in Agency areas, completion of	69-71
Muttadari System, abolition of the	444
Pumping stations (new) in Nellore and other districts, erection of	220
Rations, reduction in Nellore town	542
Report of the Special Agency Development Officer re conditions of Scheduled Tribes in Agency areas	225
Rice in derationed areas, rise in price of	71-72
Todas of the Nilgiris, representations from	553
Yarn allotment to special licensees	545-548
Rajamannar Chetty, Sri G.— Question re— “Hanuman”, sale of aircraft	542-544
Meals hotels, supply of rice to	71
Rice ration, increase in	537-539
Rice (boiled), supply of, in Madras City	452
Surrender of surplus wheat	445
Wheat, increase in price of	64
	7-9
	557-59

Q-cont.

PAGES

Questions and Answers—cont.

Ramachandra Rao, Dr. D. S.— Question re prevention of begging by juveniles	540
Seetharamaswami, Sri G.— Question re— Co-operative Collective Farms in the State	144-147
Khadi Centres run by the Government, number of	149-150
Seethi, Janab K. M.— Question re— Market price of tapioca	557
Supply of stamps, etc, in North Malabar	10
Zamorin's College Hostel, Kozhikode, alleged attack by volunteers of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, on	224
Subbier, Sri R.— Question re Madras Medical Council, enquiry into elections to	447-448
Thangaswami Nadar, Sri P. A.— Question re— Abolition of inams	22
Amendment of the definition of “Estate”	22-23
Inam villages in Tirunelveli district, re-opening of cases of wherein rent reduction had been reduced	23
Rent Reduction Order, judicial review of	23
Varadachari, Sri N. S.— Question re suicide by two refugees	457-458
Vedaratnam Pillai, Sri A.— Question re— Agricultural labourers of Tanjore, eviction of	535-537
Bee-keeping industry, schemes for improvement of	254
Blackmarketing in Khadi—Prevention of	403-405
Cattle welfare, Central grant for	248-249
Electricity to Vaduvur, Mannargudi taluk, extension of	458-459
Fire-fighting scheme for villages	64-66
Goat sacrifice in Kalliamman temple, Idumbavanam village	400-401
Government Arts College, Kumbakonam, complaint about admissions in	220-222
Government holidays, representation from Pudukkottai, re changes in	321-322
Grants to Libraries	16-17
Labour school in Kunjapanai village, the Nilgiris, construction of	4-6
Lands adjoining railway lines, cultivation of	445-446
Leasing lands of Venugopalaswami temple of Pudukhatram	557
Panchayat Act—Collection of taxes stipulated in	251-254
Political sufferers of Mannargudi, representation of	455-456
Religious institutions—Prevention of thefts of properties belonging to	448-449
Salt manufacture in Nagapattinam taluk	66-67
Teacher's Training Examinations, mention of castes in	228-224
Text-book Committee, list of members of and other particulars re	251
Text-books for the E.S.L.G. standard, delay in supply of English and Tamil	219
Typewriters in regional languages—Supply of	405-408
Vedaraniyam-Nagapattinam canal, improvement of	247-248
Village Development Officers, training of	551-553
Venkata Subbayya, Sri N.— Question re— Constituencies in Kurnool district	15-16
Nandyal Town Water Supply Scheme	63-64
Regulachervu Lagoon, reclamation of lands in	412-413
Venkata Subbiah, Sri P.— Question re Banganapalle Village Establishments, retrenchment in	142-144

Questions and Answers—cont.

Venkateswarlu, Sri Pillalamarri—

Question re—

Alleged arrest of Chalasami Srinivasa Rao and others of Divi taluk ..	448
Alleged destruction of property in Krishna district during 1948-51 ..	545
Communists, shooting of, in Gannavaram taluk ..	148-149
Communist prisoners in Central Jail, Salem, treatment of ..	322-323
Communists and Communist sympathisers, list of names of persons suspected as ..	225-227
"Defence Squads" in villages ..	410-412
Gopalan, Sri A. K., alleged shadowing of ..	417
"Kuruchetra", interference by Revenue officers during the staging of ..	402-403
Nadakudru Lakshmipathi and Thita Ankinidu, alleged arrest of ..	401-402
Police methods to extract information from arrested persons ..	446-447
Police special camps, alleged establishment of, in Thiruvur taluk and Munagala paraganas ..	320-321
Police special camps, number and purpose of ..	317-318
Public meetings, licences for holding ..	217-219
Sobhanadri (Sri Bellam) of Vijayavada, arrest of ..	72
Yellamanchili Krishna Rao, Sri, alleged arrest of ..	315-316
Yellamanchili Kistnaiah, alleged arrest of ..	398-400
Viswanatham, Sri T.—	
Question re bus route permits in Guntur district ..	20

R

Raghavayya, Sri V.—

See Questions and Answers.

Rajamannar Chetty, Sri G.—

See Questions and Answers.

Ramaswami, Sri D. V.—

Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties .. 495-496

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sri V. M.—
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 .. 572

Budget for the year 1952-53 — General discussion re .. 573-576

Demand for Advance Grant re Famine .. 85-89

Demand for Further Grant re Motor Vehicles Acts .. 348-350

Ramachandra Rao, Dr. D. S.—
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 .. 500-502

Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re .. 584-586

Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties .. 164-166

See Questions and Answers. 471-472

Rashtriya Swyam Sevak Sangh—
Question re alleged attack by volunteers of — on the Zamorin's College Hostel, Kozhikode .. 224Rations—
Question re reduction of — in Nellore town .. 71-72

See Rice.

Refugees—
Question re alleged suicide by two — .. 457-458Registration—
Demand for Advance Grant re — .. 390Regulachervu Lagoon—
Question re lands in —, reclamation of .. 412-413Regulation under Article 320 (3) of Constitution—
See Papers laid on the Table of the House.

R—cont.

Regulation under Article 320 (3) of Constitution—
See Papers laid on the Table of the House.Religious institutions—
Question re properties belonging to —, prevention of thefts of .. 448-449Rent Reduction Order—
Question re judicial review of — .. 23Rice—
Question re—
Rice in price of — in derationed areas .. 545-548

Supply of — (boiled) in Madras City .. 64

Rice ration—
Question re increase in — .. 445Roads—
Question re—
Construction of — between Champad and Thekkil .. 397-398

Tarring of — within Sriakulam Municipality .. 321

Road Transport Schemes—Working expense—
Demand for Advance Grant re — .. 394Road works—
Question re—
Execution of — in Sriakulam district .. 317

Lothugedda Gangaraju Madugole, Completion, etc., of — .. 220

Roche Victoria, the Hon. Sri J. L. P.—
Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading .. 279-280

332-333

Rulings—
Budget—Vote on Account—It is not obligatory under the Constitution to specify in an Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill the period for which the appropriation is required .. 572-573

579

Unparliamentary expressions—"Kumbakonam"—Not unparliamentary .. 560-561

Sahajananda, Sri A. S.—
Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading .. 301-302

460-461

Demand for Further Grant re—
Land Revenue .. 468-469

State Excise Duties .. 67-69

Sales tax—
Question re levy of — on eggs exported, abolition of .. 66-67Salt—
Question re manufacture of — in Nagapattinam taluk .. 593Satyanarayana Raju, Sri Alluri—
Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 .. 599-600Demand for Advance Grant re—
Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading .. 302-305

Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff .. 375-377

Schools—
See Elementary Schools.

See Labour School.

Seetharamaswami, Sri G.—
See Questions and Answers. 175-177Seethi, Janab K. M.—
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re .. 297-300

Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading .. 297-300

See Questions and Answers.

S—cont.

PAGES

Shetty, the Hon. Sri A. B.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	208-212
Bills—	
Appropriation Bill, 1952	561
Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	567-568 568, 571 573, 600-602
Budget for 1952-53—	
General discussion of —	208-212
Presentation of —	24-30
Business of the House—Discussion re	24
Legislative Assembly—Review of the work of the	604-605
Motion under rule 22 of the Assembly Rules	255
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure (Second) for the year	
1951-52—	
Discussion re —	437-439
Presentation of —	232-235
Sitarama Reddi, the Hon. Sri H.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53 — General discussion re	202-208
Demand for Advance Grant re —	
Famine	339-341
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	352-357 357
Irrigation	385-389 258
Demand for Further Grant re —	276-278
General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties	505
Irrigation	508-509 509
Land Revenue	518-519 460, 464
Motor Vehicles Acts	499
Stamps	503-505 498-499
Motion re Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari)	
1948—Amendment to Rules under section 4-D (1) Act,	602-603
Sivakasi Municipal Electrical undertaking—	
See Papers laid on the Table of the House.	
Sobhanadri (Sri Bellam)—	
Question re — Arrest of	72
South Kanara—	
Question re eviction suits against tenants in —	222-223
Speaker, Mr.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	73, 151 185, 212
Business of the House, discussion re	24
Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1952-53, voting on	258
Legislative Assembly—Review of the work of the	604
See Rulings.	613-615
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52—	
Discussion re	418, 439
Special Agency Development Officer—	
Question re Report of the —	553
Spencer & Co. (Madras)—	
Question re hunger strike by workers of — for referring dispute to	549
Cconciliation officer	

S—cont.

PAGES

Srikakulam district—	
Question re road works in — Execution of	317
Srikakulam Municipality—	
Question re roads within —, tarring of	321
Srinivasa Rao, Sri Chalasani—	
Question re arrest of —	448
Stamps—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	390
Inadequate supply of — and stamp papers in North Malabar,	
Question re	10
State Excise Duties—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	390
State Legislature—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	391
Stationery and Printing—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	394
Subbier, Sri R.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	172-175
See Questions and Answers.	
Subrahmanyam, Dr. S.—	
Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of	290-294
State Trading	
Subrahmanyam, Sri A.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53 — General discussion re..	168-172
Sugar—	
Question re blackmarketing in — in T.U.C.S.	142
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure (Second) for the year	
1951-52.—	
Presentation of —	232-335
Discussion re —	418-439
Swaminathan, Sri R. V.—	
Demand for Advance Grant re —	280-282
Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	338
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	357-358 364-366
Demand for Further Grant re Irrigation	512-514
Sweet toddy—	
Question re licences for — in East and West Godavari districts	409
T	
Tapioca—	
Question re—	557
Market price of —	541-542
Quantity of — produced in Malabar	
Text-Book Committee —	
Question re members of — and other particulars re —	251
Text-books for E.S.L.C. Standard—	
Question re delay in supply of —	219
Thangaswami Nadar, Sri P. A.—	
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	83-85
See Questions and Answers.	
Tiruchirappalli district—	
Question re padugai lands in — Cultivation and assignment of	227-23
Todas—	
Question re representations for the — of the Nilgiris	542-544
Toddy—	
See Sweet toddy.	

T—cont.

Travelling expenditure— See Ministers.	
Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras— Question re shortage of controlled commodities in the	142
Typewriters— Question re — in regional languages—supply of—	147-148 405-408
Vaduvur (Mannargudi taluk)— See Electricity	
Vamsadhara— Question re construction of an anicut over —	553-554
Varadachari, Sri K.— Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	115-118
Varadachari, Sri N. S.— Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	571
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	591-592
Demand for Advance Grant re— Famine	89-93
Irrigation	344-346
Demand for Further Grant re State Excise Duties	263-265
See Questions and Answers.	480-482
Vedaratnam Pillai, Sri A.— Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	121-126
Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	325-328
Demand for Further Grant re Irrigation	515
See Questions and Answers.	
Vedaraniam-Nagapattinam Canal— Question re improvement of —	247-248
Venkatarayana Reddi, Sri B.— Demand for Advance Grant re Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	295-297
Venkatarama Ayyar, Sri P.— Demand for Further Grant re Excise Duties	470-471
Venkatasubbayya, Sri N.— Demand for Advance Grant re— Famine	350-352
Irrigation	269-271
See Questions and Answers.	
Venkata Subbiah, Sri P.— Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	587-588
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	132-134
Demand for Further Grants re— Irrigation	514
State Excise Duties	492-494
See Questions and Answers.	
Venkateswarlu, Sri Pillalamarri.— Bill—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	592-594
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	118-121
Demand for Advance Grant re— Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	294-295
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	357-361
Irrigation	258-260
	278

V—cont.

Venkateswarlu, Sri Pillalamarri—cont.	
Demand for Further Grant re— Land Revenue	462-493
State Excise Duties	469-470
Motion under Rule 22 of the Assembly Rules	255-256
See Questions and Answers.	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52— Discussion re	431-433
Venugopalaswami temple (Puduchattaram)— Question re leasing lands of — in Tanjore taluk	557
Veterinary— Demand for Advance Grant re —	392
Village Development Officers— Question re training of —	551-553
Village Establishments— See Banganapalle Village Establishments.	
Village Vaidya Scheme— Question re particulars relating to —	415-416
Visakhapatnam District Board— See Papers laid on the Table of the House.	
Viswanathan, Sri T.— Bills—Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952	570-571 572-573
Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	196-202 211
Demand for Advance Grant re— Capital Outlay on Schemes of the State Trading	305-309
Famine	354
Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	357-358 382-385 273-276
Irrigation	
Demand for Further Grant re— General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties	506-508 515-518
Irrigation	519
Land Revenue	462, 464
Motor Vehicles Act	502-503 505
Stamps	499
State Excise Duties	477-479 480
Legislative Assembly, review of the work of the	605-608
Motion under Rule 22 of the Assembly Rules	257
See Questions and Answers.	
W	
Water-supply Scheme— Question re particulars — For Nandyal town	63-64
Wheat— Question re— Increase in price of —	557-559
Surrender of surplus — from the State	7-9
Wilson, Sri T. J. M.— Budget for the year 1952-53—General discussion re	177-179

	PAGES
Yarn—	
Question re—	
Allotment of — to the State	
Blackmarketing in —	452-454
Production of — by mills	549-550
Scale of ration of — in the State	150-151
Special licences of —	6-7
Stock of — in mills in Coimbatore district	19-20
Yenuguedda vagu—	71
Question re dam across the —, construction of	17
	73
Z	
Zamorin's College Hostel, Kozhikode—	
Question re alleged attack on — by the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh volunteers.	224

D
V 211, 31 'N 52

N 53.1331



11/12/33